National Development Planning Agency
The Republic of Indonesia

The Survey on Promoting Planning and Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) In the Republic of Indonesia

Final Report

May 2018

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

International Development Center of Japan Inc.
Hiroshima University

I N
J R
18-002

National Development Planning Agency
The Republic of Indonesia

The Survey on Promoting Planning and Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) In the Republic of Indonesia

Final Report

May 2018

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

International Development Center of Japan Inc.
Hiroshima University

The Survey on Promoting Planning and Implementation of

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Republic of Indonesia

Final Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations

3T	Tertinggal, Terdepan dan Terluar
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APBD	Anggaran Pendapatan Dan Belanja Daerah
APBN	Anggaran Pendapatan Dan Belanja Negara
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional
BKPM	Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal / Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board
BKSDA	Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam
BLH	Badan Lingkungan Hidup
BNP2TKI	Badan Nasional Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia
BNPB	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana
BPBD	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah
BPJS	Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial
BPK	Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan / Audit Board Agency
BPM6	Sixth Edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik
CAMELS	Capital Adequacy, Asset, Management Capability, Earnings, Liquidity, Sensitivity
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAD-IS	Domestic Animal Diversity Information System
DDA	Doha Development Agenda
DDP	Desirable Dietary Pattern
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DJSN	Dewan Jaminan Sosial Nasional
DPR	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat / People's Representative Council
DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah / Regional People'sRepresentatives Council
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fishery Management

ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ECDI	Early Childhood Development Index
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
e-KTP	Kartu Tanda Penduduk Elektronik
EU-MIDIS	European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GOA-ON	Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network
GOI	Government of Indonesia
GOOS	Global Ocean Observing System
GO-SPIN	Global Observatory of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Instruments
HBV	Hepatitis B Virus
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HK	Hutan Konservasi
HL	Hutan Lindung
HLG-PCCB	High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HP	Hutan Produksi
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators
ICEP	Index of Coastal Eutrophication
ICLS	International Conferences of Labor Statisticians
ICP	International Comparison Progam
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDI	Indonesia Democracy Index
IDUs	Injecting Drug Users
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILO	International Labor Organization

IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOC-UNESCO	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPAK	Indeks Perilaku Anti Korupsi / Anti-Corruption Behavior Index
IPLT	Instalasi Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja
ITDP	Institute for Transportation and Development Policy
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IUU fishing	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JKN	Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional
K3	Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
KBK	Kurikulum Berbasis Kompetensi
KIP	Komisi Informasi Pusat / Central Information Commission
KIS	Kartu Indonesia Sehat
KNOMAD	Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development
Komnas HAM	Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia / National Commission on Human Rights
Komnas Perempuan	Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan / National Commission on Violence Against Women
KOMUTER	Survey Komuter
KPA	Kawasan Pelestarian Alam
KPBU	Kerjasama Pemerintah dengan Badan Usaha / Cooperation between Government and Business Entity
KPK	Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi / Corruption Eradication Commission
KPPA	Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak
KSA	Kawasan Suaka Alam
KSST	Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan-Triangular
KTSP	Kurikulum Tingkat Satuan Pendidikan
LKPP	Lembaga Kebijakan Pengadaan Barang Jasa Pemerintah / National Public Procurement Agency
LMICs	Low- and Middle-income Countries
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LPI	Logistics Performance Index

LPSE	Layanan Pengadaan Secara Elektronik / Electronic Procurement Service
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millenium Development Goals
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCT	National Coordination Team
NCT-SSTC	National Coordination Team of South-South and Triangular Cooperation of Indonesia
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDs	National Strategy for Development of Statistics
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OOF	Other Official Flows
OJK	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan
PAF	Population Attributable Fraction
PAUD	Early Childhood Education Program
PBB2	Project for Planning and Budgeting Reform Phase 2
PBI	Penerima Bantuan Iuran
PDCA	Plan, Do, Check, Action
PHL	Post-Harvest Food Loss
PLN	Perusahaan Listrik Negara
PM	Particulate Matter
PNT	People Near Rapid Transit
PODES	Potensi Desa
POLRI	Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia / Indonesian National Police
PPA	Program Pengurangan Pekerja Anak
PPID	Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi / Documentation and Information Management Officer
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity (page 40-41)

PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRB	Pengurangan Risiko Bencana
PUSDATIN	Pusat Data dan Informasi
Pustanlinghut	Pusat Standardisasi Lingkungan dan Kehutanan
RAD	Rencana Aksi Daerah
RAD PRB	Regional DRR Action Plan
RAI	Rural Access Index
RAN PRB	National DRR Action Plan
RBBR	Risk-based Bank Rating
RENSTRA Daerah	Rencana Strategi Daerah
RENSTRA K/L	Rencana Strategi Kementerian/Lembaga
RISKESDAS	Riset Kesehatan Dasar / Basic Health Research
RKP	Rencana Kerja Pemerintah
RKPD	Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah
RPJMD	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah
RPJMN	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional
RPJPN	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional
SAKERNAS	Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional
SAKIP	Sistem Akuntabilitas Kinerja Pemerintah / Government Performance Accountability System
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SIRKESNAS	Survei Indikator Kesehatan Nasional / Survey of National Health Indicators
SIRuSa	Sistem Informasi Rujukan Statistik / Statistical Referral Information System
SJSN	Sistem Jaminan Sosial Nasional
SKPD	Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SNA	Systems of National Accounts
SNS	Social Networking Services
SPAK	Survei Perilaku Anti Korupsi / Anti-Corruption Behavior Survey

SPP	Standar Pelayanan Perkotaan
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement (page 121)
SSF	Small-Scale Fisheries
SSTC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
STBM	Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
SUSENAS	Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional
TAC	Total Allowable Catches
TUS	Time Use Survey
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCTAD	United Nations Comference on Trade and Development
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UNSD	UN Statistics Division
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VNR	Voluntary National Reviews
VUB	Varietas Unggul Baru
WHO	World Health Organization
WPP	Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan
WTO	World Trade Organization
WTP	Wajar tanpa pengecualian / Unqualified Opinion
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Summary

Outline of the Survey

The Survey was conducted to review the general status of the efforts towards SDGs in Indonesia. The Survey aims to make suggestions to enable monitoring and evaluation framework among existing governmental bodies for establishing and achieving the targets/the indicators. This allows promotion of actions to achieve SDGs in Indonesia and also explores feasibility of Japan's future cooperation in development of the national plan in line with SDGs.

Ten of the 17 goals of SDGs were originally selected for the Survey. However, after producing the Interim Report in July 2017, it was decided that the Survey should look at all goals of SDGs. Thus, the Survey reviews the status of localization of the targets/the indicators of all seventeen goals of SDGs.

Two pilot activities were implemented in the Survey. The pilot activities included (i) technical support activities for setting national targets/indicators and national/sub-national action plans, and (ii) technical support activities for strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

Progress of SDGs

SDGs implementation in Indonesia

In line with the Presidential Decree on Implementation toward SDGs achievement, the Government of Indonesia through BAPPENAS is mandated to coordinate SDGs integration into the national development plan. The coordination roles cover Monitoring and Evaluation, reporting progress to attain SDGs targets and indicators, generating funding resources from state and non-state sources and establishing the SDGs National Coordinating Team to steer national/subnational development efforts.

The National Coordinating Team is tasked to ensure clear cascading of commitment and synergy among ministries/institutions and the various stakeholders for SDGs targets attainment. The National Coordinating Team is composed of Steering Committee, Implementing Team, Expert Team and the National SDGs Secretariat and four Working Groups.

Steering Committee is headed by the President of Indonesia. It makes direct efforts for the attainment of SDGs in Indonesia and delivers report. Implementing Coordinator of this committee is the Minister of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS.

Implementing Team is responsible for implementing the direction of the Steering Committee in formulating and recommending policies and coordinating the implementation of SDGs achievements. This team is managed by Deputy Minister for Marine and Natural Resources of BAPPENAS.

Expert Team consists of senior observers, academia, with expertise and experience to provide expert and managerial recommendations and inputs to the Steering Committee for the attainment of SDGs in Indonesia. The team shall consider the substance of SDGs to the Implementing Team to ensure the achievement of SDGs implementation in Indonesia

Secretariat (SDGs National Secretariat) is a group of experts who supports the Implementing

Committee to facilitate the planning and the implementation of SDGs.

Working Groups are divided into four pillars, which are 'I. Social' 'II. Economy', 'III. Environment', and 'IV. Justice and Governance'. Each Group is in charge of formulating the SDGs National Action Plan for the respective goals. These Groups are headed by the Deputy Ministers of BAPPENAS.

Mainstreaming SDGs and accelerating their attainment

Before the end of MDGs implementation in 2015, the Government of Indonesia actively participated in the Post-2015 Development Agenda discussions at international level, including the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons in 2013 and facilitated national level discussions. The series of discussions were consolidated to inform the formulation of the National Mid-Term Development Plan 2015-2019 (RPJMN 2015-2019).

Due to the active participation in the Post 2015 Development Agenda and subsequently, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs), Indonesia was able to make SDGs goals reflected in the national priorities of the RPJMN 2015-2019. It was confirmed that 96 out of 169 SDGs targets were already integrated in the plan.

At the HLPF official meeting in July 2017, the Minister of BAPPENAS presented the strong commitment of the country to attain the goals of SDGs. According to the statement of the Minister, "SDGs are not only relevant as a global commitment, but also a guide for becoming a developed country,". Besides, with the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Objectives, the commitment of government to institutionalize the SDGs agenda into the national development program is confirmed. It is expected that the next mid-term development plan, RPJMN 2020-2024, should include the development agenda of SDGs.

The SDGs cannot be attained only with the contribution by the government. Non-state actors are also supposed to be taking leading roles. The members of each Working Group consist of both state and non-state participants, including CSO and media representatives, representatives of philanthropy and business actors and representatives of academics and experts. This structure of the members implies the importance that both state and non-state actors should work to attain the SDGs.

Indonesia's MDG Achievements and SDG Status

The Government of Indonesia has actively participated in the discussions in the international community on the Post-2015 Development Agenda after the MDG implementation period. The government concluded that the country achieved most of the MDG goals and targets, while stating that some of the targets had not been achieved and further efforts would need to be continued during the SDGs period. The unachieved MDG targets included reduced maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS disease control, improved access to drinking water and sanitation in rural areas, and increased ratio of forest cover, which were claimed to need special attention.

Verification Activity 1-1: Formulation of Targets and Indicators

Adaptation and Localization of SDGs Global Indicators

The updated list of SDGs global indicators agreed at the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017

includes a total of 244 indicators, or 232 excluding repeated ones under two or three different targets. These indicators are classified into three tiers on the basis of their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level.

Since 2016, Indonesia has discussed the setting of national indicators, in keeping with the progress of discussions on the global indicators in the UN. BAPPENAS compiled a set of its national indicators with their definitions, measurement methodologies and data sources. That was disclosed in February 2017 as the first version of Indonesia Metadata, and revised in July 2017. The Metadata has a total of 319 national indicators. Indonesia classifies the global and national indicators into the following categories from the two aspects of (1) current adaptation status to the global indicators and (2) feasibility of data collection in the country.

1. Grouping of the global indicators according to the adaptation status in the country

Group 1: National indicators are in accordance with the global indicators (85 global indicators)

Group 2: Global indicators are to be developed while its proxies exist (76 global indicators)

Group 3: Global indicators are to be developed (75 global indicators)

Group 4: Global indicators are not relevant to Indonesia (5 global indicators)

2. Grouping of national indicators attached to the above global indicator groups based on the feasibility of data collection

National indicators are attached to Groups 1 and 2 above. National indicators belonging to Group 1 are composed of “indicators in accordance with the global indicators” and “additional indicators.” National indicators belonging to Group 2 are “proxy indicators” that are considered to be collectable in the country.

Identified Issues on Setting National Indicators and Implications for Future Arrangements

JICA Survey Team reviewed the status of all national indicators adopted in Indonesia as of July 2017 and analyzed the existing issues and challenges in order to obtain implications for future arrangements that can be made in the country. The identified issues affecting the progress of setting national indicators are broadly categorized into two groups. The first category is related to the present situation of data collecting activities exercised in Indonesia as well as the progress of developing global indicators in the international community, necessitating Indonesia to employ proxy indicators or recognize as “missing” for some portion of global indicators. The second group concerns various gaps between the national indicators adopted and the global indicators. The following four and two major issues are identified in the first and second groups respectively.

1 Current environment requiring proxy or missing indicators

1-1 Definitions and/or methodologies of global indicators unfixed

1-2 Definitions and/or methodologies of national indicators unfixed

1-3 Data not collected or with limited coverage

1-4 Responsible authorities unidentified

2 Issues concerning the existing gaps between national indicators adopted and global indicators

2-1 Interpretational gap

2-2 Policy coverage underlying gaps

Verification Activity 1-2: Development of SDGs Action Plans

Preparation process of the National Action Plan has started in October 2017. BAPPENAS and SDGs Secretariat organized the first plenary session to discuss draft Action Plans with all stakeholders on 4th October with the state-sector stakeholders and on 9th October with the non-state sector stakeholders. Around 200 people joined each of the two plenary sessions. After completion of the National Action Plan, provincial governments need to prepare a Sub-National Action Plan. It is expected that the Sub-National Action Plan will be completed until 10th July 2018. The involvement and/or collaboration from the non-state sector are expected to achieve the SDG goals and targets, where BAPPENAS and/or SDGs Secretariat is expected to play a role of facilitators or coordinators for the non-state sector.

The Survey Team employed 17 local consultants to be in charge of each goal of SDGs, and let them participate in the technical discussion in developing the National SDGs Action Plan until December 2017. The Survey Team also asked these consultants to support the development of the Regional SDGs Action Plan of the DKI Jakarta province from December 2017, which was nominated as the pilot province of the Survey by BAPPENAS.

Verification Activity 2: Development of M&E Mechanism

Assessment of Existing M&E Systems

The SDGs Secretariat requested the JICA survey team to collaborate in their development of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanism of the SDGs Action Plan implementation. One of the key issues is how to incorporate the SDGs M&E mechanism into the current web-based monitoring system (E-Monev), which is operated in BAPPENAS. In order to prepare a proposal of the M&E system for SDGs, the survey team conducted data collection of the M&E mechanism for MDGs and the current M&E system operated by BAPPENAS. Based on the data analysis, the survey team identified advantages and disadvantages of the E-Monev systems which were developed by the MDGs Secretariat and the Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation System of BAPPENAS. At the same time, the survey team identified necessary resources to develop the monitoring and evaluation system for SDGs.

Development of SDGs M&E Guidelines

The draft of the SDGs M&E Guidelines is proposed by the JICA survey team based on Chapter III of the SDGs National Action Plan "Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting," At this stage, the Guidelines draft focuses on the M&E of the National Action Plan; therefore, the updates are necessary after the process of the Sub-National Action Plan and the coordination with the non-state sector are fixed.

Issues to be Considered for SDGs Monitoring and Evaluation

Three key issues were identified for enhancing the SDGs monitoring and evaluation, which are;

1. Restructuring of E-Monev system for SDGs
2. Institutional arrangement for interdisciplinary analysis
3. Data reliability.

Possible Scope of Cooperation

The possibilities of potential cooperation for the planning and implementation of SDGs are identified. The possibilities are examined with respects to (i) Operational Support of data collection, (ii) Support for development of Action Plans, and (iii) Support for elaborating monitoring and evaluation mechanism of SDGs.

(i) Operational Support of data collection

Modification of the existing surveys

- Estimation of causes of deaths
- Identification of child labour
- Estimation of occupational injuries
- Estimation of discriminatory practices

Implementation of new surveys

- Special diagnostic surveys
- Time-use Surveys

Utilization of new technologies

- Use of High-Resolution Satellite Imagery

Database management

- Development of ODA Database

(ii) Supports for developing the second Action Plans

- Mainstreaming SDGs in the next RPJMN
- Development of the next Regional Action Plans

(iii) Supports for Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism

- Refining E-Monev system for SDGs
- Monitoring the non-state actors
- Budget tagging for SDGs

1. Background and Outline of the Survey

1.1 Background

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the successor of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was adopted at United Nation Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015 as development goals of the international society. SDGs is the action plan on sustainable development for human being and the globe. In SDGs, 17 goals and 169 targets, in areas such as poverty, hunger, energy, climate change and peace, are set and both of developing and developed countries need to strive toward the achievement of the goal. Developing countries could expect to strengthen policy proof of development plan and mobilize more domestic and foreign resources for implementing plan by ensuring that planning and implementation for development and SDGs are coherent.

In Indonesia, the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) has driven MDGs as the coordinating organization. The agency also monitored and published the progress of each goal for MDGs and worked for achieving the goals by promoting communication among ministries, local government and non-government sector. In addition, BAPPENAS, on behalf of the Government of Indonesia (GOI), actively participated in consideration for development goals at the United Nations. Besides, the current National Mid-Term Development Plan for 2015-2019 (RPJMN 2015-2019) was formulated in January 2015, bearing in mind the basic factors of SDGs.

After the adoption of SDGs in September 2015 at UN, GOI has soundly proceeded with preparation for SDGs, such as establishment of the Secretariat for SDGs and working for Presidential Decree on SDGs. Policy of GOI on SDGs and promotion structure for the goal will be confirmed by the Presidential Decree.

On the other hand, it is challenging for each country including Indonesia to property set national targets and indicators coherent to those of SDGs and implement concrete plan and monitoring as well domestic advocacy for achieving the goals, in accord with their context of development and strategy. In Indonesia, BAPPENAS has been trying to promote SDGs by making sure that its development plan/strategy and SDGs are consistent. Cooperation by development partners is, however, still expected by GOI, because concrete efforts, based on participation by ministries and local governments, are in an early stage.

Under the circumstances, BAPPENAS and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) agreed to implement the survey to understand all-over situation of efforts toward SDGs in Indonesia and seek possibility of future cooperation for pursuing national development plan in keeping with efforts on SDGs in Indonesia through technical support for setting national targets/indicators and constructing structure for monitoring and evaluation of domestic relevant public institutions to accomplish goals and indicators.

1.2 Outline

1.2.1 Objectives

The Survey was conducted to review the general status of the efforts towards SDGs in Indonesia. In addition, the Survey aims to make suggestions to enable monitoring and evaluation framework among existing governmental bodies for establishing and achieving the targets/the indicators. This allows promotion of actions to achieve SDGs in Indonesia and also explores feasibility of Japan's future cooperation in development of the national plan in line with SDGs. The objectives of the Survey are to;

- Collect comprehensive information regarding the policies and the management system towards SDGs and cooperation by different development partners
- Review the status of localization of the targets/the indicators in Indonesia such as identifying the existing data for each indicator, specific policies and programs of the concerned agencies etc. with regard to the targeted goals of the Survey (hereinafter the same shall apply)
- Prioritize the challenges and solutions through analysis and suggestions (Verification activities) for localizing the targets/the indicators
- Identify the status of the national action plan to achieve SDGs, including the plans made by private sectors if any
- Prioritize the challenges and solutions through analysis and suggestion (Verification activities) for the national action plan in Indonesia
- Overview development of monitoring and evaluation framework for SDGs in Indonesia
- Prioritize the challenges and solutions through analysis and suggestion (Verification activities) for developing monitoring and evaluation framework in Indonesia
- Explore feasibility and contents of Japan's future cooperation (Technical Cooperation etc.) in 1) establishing and operating the targets and indicators in Indonesia and 2) developing and operating the monitoring and evaluation system, in light of the above-mentioned procedures for SDGs

1.2.2 Goals of the Survey

Ten of the 17 goals of SDGs were originally selected for the Survey. However, after producing the Interim Report in July 2017, it was decided that the Survey should look at all goals of SDGs. Thus, the Survey reviews the status of localization of the targets/the indicators of all seventeen goals of SDGs.

1.2.3 Scope

Tow pilot activities were implemented in the Survey. The pilot activities included (i) technical

support activities for setting national targets/indicators and national/sub-national action plans, and (ii) technical support activities for strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The outcomes of the activities were utilized in the Survey results. The scopes of these two pilot activities were the followings.

(i) Support Setting Targets and Indicators and National/Sub-national Action Plans

- Decide technical terms for the selected goals in consultation with BAPPENAS
- Support collecting and reviewing related policies and development programs/activities in Indonesia such as National Mid-term Development Plan (RPJMN) and Strategic Plan of Ministries (RENSTRA), corresponding to targets/indictors of SDGs
- Support checking available data in Statistics Indonesia (BPS), line ministries and non-state organizations
- Support holding Focused Group Discussion with stakeholders to discuss national targets/indicators by preparing discussion materials and technical advises
- Discuss and recommend national targets/indicators including drafting operational definitions and technical guidelines
- Support explanation and dissemination to government institutions, private sectors, and civil societies
- Support drafting the guidelines for National Action Plan, and their dissemination
- Support drafting National Action Plan

(ii) Support Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

- Identify staffs in charge of monitoring/evaluation mechanism in consultation with BAPPENAS
- Support reviewing mechanism and methodology of monitoring/evaluation for MDGs (Central and local)
- Support considering consistency and efficiency with national budgeting and performance monitoring system in Indonesia
- Support interviews and discussions with central and local governments on mechanism and methodology of monitoring/evaluation for SDGs
- Support designing mechanism and methodology of monitoring/evaluation for SDGs including making guidelines and reporting formats
- Support holding workshops with staffs in charge of mechanism and methodology of monitoring/evaluation for SDGs
- Finalize recommendation on monitoring/evaluation mechanism for SDGs
- Support explanation and dissemination to government institutions, private sectors, and civil societies.

The results of these two pilot activities are reported in Chapter 3 of this draft final report. Following general overviews in Section 3.1, findings and recommendation about the identification of missing

indicators are presented in Section 3.2. Current issues related to the preparation of SDGs Action Plans are discussed in Section 3.3. Findings on the monitoring and evaluation mechanism for SDGs are presented in Section 3.4.

2. Progress of SDGs

2.1 Global Progress

2.1.1 From MDGs to SDGs

The United Nations (UN) Millennium Declaration, in 2000, committed developed and developing countries to make collaborative efforts to alleviate poverty, promote human dignity, equality, peace, democracy and environmental sustainability and the 8 goals of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were set as the global targets which could be achieved by 2015. The MDGs were a test of the power of Global Goals to see if they could turn a broad global agreement into meaningful local action. It is said that the results of the MDG experiment revealed that Global Goals can play a role in effecting large-scale change[1].

UN Development Programme (UNDP) reported that lessons learned from the MDG implementation were organized around four operational elements as below:

1) advocating and communicating the MDGs;
2) adapting and localizing the MDGs;
3) delivering and accelerating the MDGs; and
4) monitoring and reporting on the MDGs[2].

Based on the national MDG progress reports produced by governments between 2013 and 2015, the lessons and examples show the visibility and popularity of the MDGs were built through effectively communicating advocates, community groups and political leaders who took ownership of MDGs[3]. It was also important to assist countries in adapting and localizing the MDG goals, targets and indicators and in developing national strategies to achieve them as well as in building local capacity for improved service delivery and increased financing.

Lastly, since the adoption of the MDGs, the UN and the countries have tackled with the difficulties in overcoming data gaps. There was a pressing need for quality data to monitor progress and to design and update policies and programs. In many countries, capacity development in maintaining subnational monitoring the MDG progress was a challenge. On the other hand, MDGs progress reports became a good practice for sharing actions and learnings.

Based on the learning during the MDG-era as mentioned above, it is essential for UN and its partners to develop country, regional and global operation and monitoring systems of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At the same time, it needs be noted by the stakeholders that the SDGs differ from the MDGs as shown in the following table given by UNDP.

Not only the developing world are the main target group of the SDGs, but also all citizens who live in developed and developing countries are the key players and beneficiaries. Additionally, the SDGs

[1] UNDP (2016) *From the MDGs to Sustainable Development for All - Lessons from 15 Years of Practice*
[2] UNDP (2016) *From the MDGs to Sustainable Development for All - Lessons from 15 Years of Practice*
[3] UNDP (2016) *From the MDGs to Sustainable Development for All - Lessons from 15 Years of Practice*

obligates all governments to solve problems and recognize all responsible in government, civil society, development agencies and the private sector for overcoming urgent environmental, social and economic challenges[4].

Table 2.1: What's New with the SDGs

MDGs	SDGs
Applicable disproportionally to developing countries	Applicable to all countries, governments, and civil society, development and private sector actors
8 goals, 21 targets, 60 indicators No clear mandate/guidance to adapt framework to local context	17 goals, 169 targets, 230 indicators Clear expectation all governments will adapt targets to their context, following global ambitions; employ disaggregated data where relevant
Extracted from the Millennium Declaration by UN experts; formally adopted by UN Member States in 2005	Negotiated by UN Member States, informed by UN-led global conversation involving 10 million (experts, leaders, people from all walks of life, including marginalized communities)
Measurable, time-bound results toward: ■ Select dimensions of human development ■ Global partnership (Goal 8) has few quantifiable targets; aid-centric	Measurable, time-bound results toward: ■ Economic objectives (i.e. income poverty, industrialization, infrastructure, jobs) ■ Social objectives (social protection, health, education, gender equality) ■ Environmental objectives (climate change, biodiversity, oceans, land use) ■ Governance objectives (peaceful, inclusive and just societies) ■ Means of implementation (technology; fair trade, finance and debt policies; catalytic development assistance; data)
MDG7 on environmental sustainability – no clear link to other goals	Aims to improve people's lives and the planet's capacity to provide essential services
No clear arrangement on follow-up, review process or accountability	Obligates "robust, effective, inclusive, transparent follow up and review at all levels" based on shared principles; defined global, regional follow-up mechanisms

(Source: UNDP (2016) *From the MDGs to Sustainable Development for All - Lessons from 15 Years of Practice,* P54)

2.1.2 Operating, Setting Indicators, and Monitoring

A new development agenda, "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (hereinafter, the 2030 Agenda)," with global goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all, was adopted by international leaders at the UN Sustainable Development Summit for the adoption of the post-2015

[4] UNDP (2016) *From the MDGs to Sustainable Development for All - Lessons from 15 Years of Practice*

development agenda held from 25 to 27 September 2015. The 2030 agenda mentioned that the new agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity and "sustainable development" is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs[5].

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which came out of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, provided concrete policies and actions to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Implementation and success will rely on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programs. Substantial investment will be required in both developed and developing countries to achieve the SDGs; therefore, resources need be mobilized from domestic and international sources, as well as from the public and private sectors.

17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda officially came into force on 1 January 2016. The SDGs are not legally binding; however, countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving the 17 goals. Countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review of the progress, which will be promoted following countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programs. Regional follow-up and review are based on national-level analyses and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level. At the global level, the 17 SDGs and 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda will be monitored and reviewed using a set of global indicators. Governments will also develop their own national indicators to assist in monitoring progress made on the goals and targets[6]. The follow-up and review process will be informed by an annual SDG Progress Report which will be prepared by the Secretary-General.

The High-level Political Forum (HLPF) has played a key role for follow-up and review of the 2030 agenda to provide for the full and effective participation of all States Members of the UN and States Members of specialized agencies. The annual meetings of the HLPF will play a central role in reviewing progress towards the SDGs at the global level.

The High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda (HLG-PCCB) was established by the UN Statistical Commission on March 6, 2015. It consists of Member States and including regional and international agencies as observers. The HLG-PCCB has been responsible for providing strategic leadership for the SDG implementation process as it concerns statistical monitoring and reporting.

The Inter-Agency and Expert Group of SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) was also created on March 6, 2015 by the UN Statistical Commission. The IAEG-SDGs consists of UN Member States and regional and international agencies. The task of IAEG-SDGs has been to develop and implement the global indicator framework for the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.

The updated list of global indicators, developed by the IAEG-SDGs and agreed upon at the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017, includes 232 indicators. Total number of indicators listed in the revised global list is 244; however, with nine indicators repeated under two or three different targets, the actual total number of individual indicators in the current list is 232.

[5] UN Website - http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/
[6] UN Website - http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/

To facilitate the implementation of the global indicator framework, all indicators are classified into three tiers by the IAEG-SDGs on the basis of their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level as below:

Tier I: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 percent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicators is relevant.

Tier II: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier III: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

The tier system is established for assisting in developing global implementation strategies. As of 20 April 2017, the updated tier classification contains 82 Tier I Indicators, 61 Tier II Indicators and 84 Tier III Indicators; while there are 5 indicators that have multiple tiers. The IAEG-SDGs developed a mechanism to annually review the tier classification at its Fall meetings. The work plans for global SDG indicators categorized as TIER III has been collected and updated by IAEG-SDGs through an online consultation[7]. For Tier I and II indicators, the availability of data at the national level may not necessarily align with the global tier classification and countries can create their own tier classification for implementation.

Metadata, data of data, is available to show the definitions of the SDG indicators in the UN Metadata Repository (URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/) and is still work in progress. The Metadata Repository reflects the latest information given by the UN System and other international organizations such as World Bank, FAO, UNICEF etc., which will be further completed and reviewed. Governments prepare their own metadata repository for their SDGs implementation and monitoring.

The UN Statistics Division website shows all available work plans for global SDG indicators currently categorized as Tier III. The website will be updated when work plans are revised and the date each work plan was uploaded to this website is included at the end of each pdf. The information (archive) is available through the document of "Work Plans for Tier III Indicators" prepared by UNSD with inputs provided by international and regional entities responsible for global data compilation[8].

2.1.3 Synthesizing Partner Countries Challenges

There were 22 countries which shared the results of their regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels at the annual meetings of the HLPF in 2016. In a process, it has come to known as the voluntary national reviews (VNRs).

In 2017, 43 countries, including Indonesia and Japan, undertook VNRs with providing important, evidence-based information on the status and trend of national implementation. The number of VNR countries doubled in 2017. So far, 65 countries presented inaugural reviews and with this, more than a

[7] UN Website: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/

[8] URL: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-05/TierIII_Work_Plans_03_03_2017.pdf

third of countries have conducted a VNRs. At the 2018 HLPF, 48 countries are expected to present their national reviews including three countries (Colombia, Egypt and Switzerland) conducting their second review and one country its third (Togo).

The current VNR sharing has aimed to synthesize the VNRs and provide a snapshot of general characteristics of the early implementation of the 2030 Agenda and identifies challenges and examples of implementation from the reporting countries. It examines a range of actions and policy measures relating to implementation, including ownership and involving stakeholders, institutional mechanisms, incorporation of the SDGs into national frameworks, means of implementation and an overview of how countries address goals and targets in the VNRs[9].

The 2016 HLPF was the first since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDG with the theme of "Ensuring that no one is left behind". The session included voluntary reviews of 22 countries and thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs including cross-cutting issues.

The following annual meeting of 2017 HLPF, held from July 10 (Mon) to 19 (Wed), 2017 with the theme of "Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a Changing World," aimed to review Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 14 in-depth, including Goal 17. Following the 5-day HLPF official meeting between July 10 and 14, as part of its follow-up and review mechanism, the VNRs were conducted during the 3-day ministerial meeting from July 17 to 19 July 2017. It aimed to facilitate the sharing of experiences with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

In the VNR, 43 countries, from both of developed and developing countries as well as relevant UN entities and other stakeholders, carried out individual presentations to share their progress and experiences in the 2017 VNR. At the second session (VNR2) of July 17 (Mon), from 12:30pm to 2:00pm on July 17, Indonesia, Japan and Monaco made an individual presentation. The main messages and full reports are available from the URL of https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf.

A majority of 2017 VNR countries included SDG-specific analysis and reviews in their reports. About a third of countries covered the set of SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14 and 17 that were subject to in-depth review at the 2017 HLPF. Other countries included a set of goals of their own choosing, based on national priorities. No uniform way of reporting on SDG-specific implementation in the VNRs exists, and countries chose numerous different methods depending on their national circumstances. Many countries included an analysis of trends or status, outlining policies and national frameworks. And in their reviews, many countries also elaborated on their "nationalization" of the goals and targets[10].

The annual meeting of the 2018 HLPF will be held from July 9 (Mon) to July 18 (Wed), including the 3-day ministerial meeting of the forum between July 16 (Mon) and July 18 (Wed). The annual meeting theme will be "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies". The set of goals to be reviewed in-depth are Goals 6, 7, 11, 12 and 15, including Goal 17. The theme of the 2019 HLPF will be "Empowering people and ensuring inclusive and equality" with the in-depth review indicators of Goals 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17.

[9] UN HLPF on Sustainable Development (2017) "2017 Voluntary National Reviews Synthesis Report"
[10] UN HLPF on Sustainable Development (2017) *2017 Voluntary National Reviews Synthesis Report*

2.1.4 Reporting Global Progress

As mentioned above, the follow-up and review process will be informed by an annual Report prepared by the Secretary-General. The inaugural report on a global SDG "The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016" was published in 2016 to show where the world stands at the start of the new Agenda. An annual report is created based on a master set of data prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the UN Secretariat with inputs from a large number of international and regional organizations.

The SDGs Report 2017 tells that the rate of progress in many areas is far slower than needed to meet the target by 2030. For example, an estimated 767 million people lived below the extreme poverty line in 2013 and almost 10 percent of the employed population worldwide lived with their families on less than 1.90 US$ per person per day in 2016. About 793 million people were under nourished in 2014-2016. Although the global maternal mortality ratio declined, 303,000 women died during pregnancy or childbirth and 5.9 million children under age 5 died worldwide in 2015. 9 percent of primary-school-aged children worldwide were out of school in 2014 with little progress since 2008. One in five girls and women (aged 15 to 49) who have ever been married or in union reported they had been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, according to survey undertaken between 2005 and 2016 in 87 countries. More than 2 billion people globally are living in countries with excess water stress and around 1.06 billion people still lived without access to electricity.

The SDGs Report 2017, in the section of Goal 17, shows that only 17 countries, mostly in Europe and Northern America, have fully funded national statistical plans, although 81 countries or areas were implementing national statistical plans in 2016. Continued effort and financial support are suggested by the Report to ensure that developing countries have the capacity to better monitor progress on their national policy objectives and international initiatives.

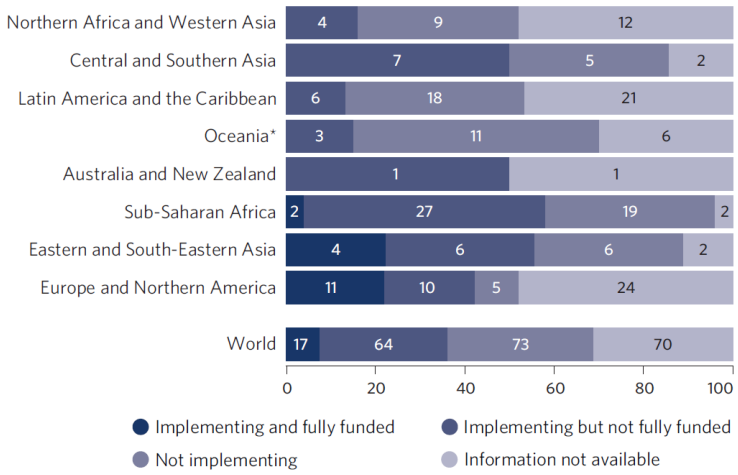


Figure 2.1: Number and Proportion of Countries with a National Statistical Plan **That is Fully Funded and Under Implementation (2016, percentage)**

(Source: UN (2017) *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017*)

2.2 SDGs Implementation in Indonesia

2.2.1 Coordination Mechanism

In line with the Presidential Decree in 2017 on Implementation toward SDGs achievement, the Government of Indonesia through BAPPENAS is mandated to coordinate SDGs integration into the national development plan. The coordination roles cover Monitoring and Evaluation, reporting progress to attain SDGs targets and indicators, generating funding resources from state and non-state sources and establishing the SDGs National Coordinating Team to steer national/subnational development efforts.

The National Coordinating Team is tasked to ensure clear cascading of commitment and synergy among ministries/institutions and the various stakeholders for SDGs targets attainment. The team consists of the followings.

- Steering Committee: lead by the President of the Republic of Indonesia

  Implementing Coordinator: the Minister of BAPPENAS
- Implementing Team: lead by Deputy Minister Marine and Natural Resources of BAPPENAS
- Expert Team
- Working Groups:
- National SDGs Secretariat

Steering Committee is headed by the President of Indonesia. It makes direct efforts for the attainment of SDGs in Indonesia and delivers report. Implementing Coordinator of this committee is the Minister of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS.

Implementing Team is responsible for implementing the direction of the Steering Committee in formulating and recommending policies and coordinating the implementation of SDGs achievements. This team is managed by Deputy Minister for Marine and Natural Resources of BAPPENAS. The roles and functions of this committee are the followings.

- Formulate the SDGs Roadmap and National Action Plan,
- Conduct dissemination and advocacy as well as facilitation to subnational actors for the formulation of SDGs regional Action Plan (RAD),
- Support the four Technical Working Groups in carrying out their tasks,
- Implement communication and advocacy strategy to the stakeholders and wider public,
- M&E and reporting of national and provincial SDGs progress,
- Deliver regular SDGs report to the Steering Committee.

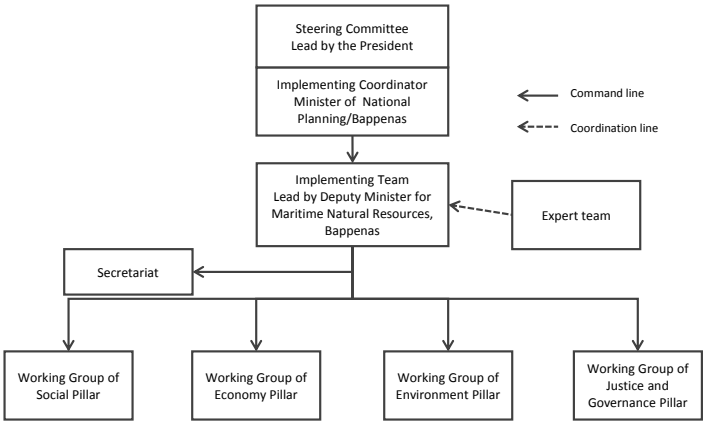


Figure 2.2: Structure of National Coordination Team of Indonesian SDGs

（Source: BAPPENAS (2017) *Presentation of Minister of National Planning/BAPPENAS at Asian Development Bank 50th Annual Meeting Yokohama on 5th May 2017*）

Expert Team consists of senior observers, academia, with expertise and experience to provide expert and managerial recommendations and inputs to the Steering Committee for the attainment of SDGs in Indonesia. The team shall consider the substance of SDGs to the Implementing Team to ensure the achievement of SDGs implementation in Indonesia

Secretariat (SDGs National Secretariat) is a group of experts who supports the Implementing Committee to facilitate the planning and the implementation of SDGs. The main tasks of this Secretariat are summarized as follows.

- Assist the activities of the SDGs National Coordinating Team,
- Draft various general and technical guidelines for planning, budgeting, implementation, M&E and SDGs reporting at national and subnational level,
- Assist the SDGs National Coordinating Team in facilitating the planning and implementation of SDGs to ministries/agencies, local administrations and the stakeholders,
- Design communication and advocacy strategy,
- Report Secretariat's activities to the head of the Implementing Committee

Working Groups are divided into four pillars, which are 'I. Social' 'II. Economy', 'III. Environment', and 'IV. Justice and Governance'. Each Group is in charge of formulating the SDGs National Action Plan for the respective goals. These Groups are headed by the Deputy Ministers of BAPPENAS. The Working Groups have the following roles and functions.

- Formulate the National SDGs Roadmap and National Action Plan,
- Assist and facilitate the formulation of SDGs Provincial Action Plan (RAD),
- Collect and analyze data and information required for the formulation of national Roadmap, Action Plan and the national SDGs report,
- Identify factors that influence the implementation of the national and subnational SDGs Roadmap in all sectors under the 4 working groups,

- Develop SDGs workplans in their respective sectors,
- Implement communications and advocacy to the stakeholders and the public,
- Conduct M&E and reporting of the national and subnational Roadmap and Action Plan implementation.

The following table shows the responsible goals and members of the Working Groups. Each Working Group consists of a Chairperson, Vice Chairpersons, Secretary and Members. Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons of Working Groups are Deputy Ministers of BAPPENAS or sector Coordinating Ministries. Secretary is a director (Echelon2) of the related directorate of BAPPENAS. Members consist of directors of related ministries/institutions, CSO and media representatives, representatives of philanthropy and business actors, representatives of academics and experts.

Table 2.2: Responsible goals and members of each pillar of Working Groups

Name of WG	Responsible SDGs Goals	Position and assignment of WGs
Working Group I Social Pillar	Goal 1 Goal 2 Goal 3 Goal 4 Goal 5	Chairperson: Deputy for Development of Human Development, Society and Culture, BAPPENAS Vice Chairperson1: Deputy for Population and Employment, BAPPENAS Vice Chairperson 2: Deputy Minister of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture Secretary: Director of Education and Religious Affairs, BAPPENAS Members: Echelon 2 of related ministries/institutes, CSO and media representatives, representatives of philanthropy and business actors, representatives of academics and experts
Working Group II Economic Pillar	Goal 7 Goal 8 Goal 9 Goal 10 Goal 17	Chairperson: Deputy of Economy, BAPPENAS Vice Chairperson 1: Deputy Population and Employment, BAPPENAS Vice Chairperson 2: Deputy for Facilities and Infrastructure, BAPPENAS Vice Chairperson 3: Deputy for Funding, BAPPENAS Vice Chairperson 4: Deputy of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs Secretary: Director of Macro Planning and Analysis Statistics, BAPPENAS Members: Echelon 2 of related ministries/institutes, CSO and media representatives, representatives of philanthropy and business actors, representatives of academics and experts
Working Group III Environment Pillar	Goal 6 Goal 11 Goal 12 Goal 13 Goal 14 Goal 15	Chairperson: Deputy for Maritime and Natural Resources, BAPPENAS Vice Chairperson 1: Deputy for Regional Development, BAPPENAS Vice Chairperson 2: Deputy of Natural Resources and Services Coordination, Coordinating Ministry of Home Affairs Secretary: Director of Forestry and Water Resources, BAPPENAS Members: Echelon 2 of related ministries/institutes, CSO and media representatives, representatives of philanthropy and business actors, representatives of academics and experts
Working Group IV Justice & Governance Pillar	Goal 16	Chairperson: Deputy for Politics, Law, Defense and Security, BAPPENAS Vice Chairperson 1: Deputy for Development of Monitoring, Evaluation and Control, BAPPENAS Vice Chairperson 2: Deputy for Sector, Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Human Rights Secretary: Director of Planning and Development Funding, BAPPENAS Members: Echelon 2 of related ministries/institutes, CSO and media representatives, representatives of philanthropy and business actors, representatives of academics and experts

(Source: National SDGs Secretariat (2017) *Technical Guidelines for SDGs Action Plan' as of 10th January 2017*)

This coordinating team mechanism is also established at the provincial level. It consists of the corresponding line departments and representatives of local stakeholders. The SDGs Provincial team is expected to work to push the implementation of Provincial SDGs' Action Plan, generate resources, conduct M&E and reporting, and do advocacy activities in their respective areas.

2.2.2 Mainstreaming SDGs and accelerating their attainment

Before the end of MDGs implementation in 2015, the Government of Indonesia actively participated in the Post-2015 Development Agenda discussions at international level, including the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons in 2013 and facilitated national level discussions. The series of discussions were consolidated to inform the formulation of the National Mid-Term Development Plan 2015-2019 (RPJMN 2015-2019).

Due to the active participation in the Post 2015 Development Agenda and subsequently, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs), Indonesia was able to make SDGs goals reflected in the national priorities of the RPJMN 2015-2019. It was confirmed that 96 out of 169 SDGs targets were already integrated in the plan. BAPPENAS compared the SDGs targets and those in the RPJMN, and the result of this comparison is shown in the following table.

Table 2.3: Mapping of Targets of SDGs and RPJMN (2015-2019)

PILLAR/GOAL	#TARGET GLOBAL	#TARGET RPJMN 2015-2019	HIGHLIGHTS OF NATIONAL PRIORITIES
Social (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)	**47**	**27**	• Poverty Reduction • Improvement of Public Welfare • Improved Food Sovereignty • Indonesia *Pintar* and Healthy Indonesia Programs • Protecting Children, Women and Marginalized Groups
Economy (7, 8, 9, 10, 17)	**54**	**30**	• Energy sovereignty • National Economic Growth Acceleration • Competitiveness Improvement of Labor • Building a National Connectivity • Equitable Inter-Regional Development • Implementation LN Free Active Politics
Environment (6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)	**56**	**31**	• Resilience Air • Build Housing and Settlement Region • Provision of Climate Change and Climate and Disaster Information ☐ RAN GHG Emission Reduction • Maritime and Marine Economic Development • Preservation of Natural Resources, Environment and Disaster Management • Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Indonesia
Justice and Governance (16)	**12**	**8**	• Improving Quality Protection of Indonesian Citizens • Improved Law Enforcement Fair • Building Transparency and Accountability Government Performance
TOTAL	**169**	**96**	

(Source: National SDGs Secretariat (2016) *Implementation of SDGs*)

SDGs should be continuously mainstreamed in the planning process of the national and sub national development agenda. More and more SDGs targets should be integrated in the national and sub national development plans. The following table shows the framework of preparing the development plans and the budget documents at both national and sub national levels. At the national level, the government has three set of development plans, which are 'Long term development plan (RPJPN 2002-2025), 'Mid-term development plan (RPJMN 2015-2019)', and 'Annual Government Work Plan (RKP)'.

Since the current National Mid-term Development Plan covers up to 2019, the preparations for the next mid-term plan will be started from 2018. In that process, it is strategically important to incorporate SDGs targets as policy agenda in the plan, and to adopt SDGs indicators as performance indicators to monitor the achievement of the plan.

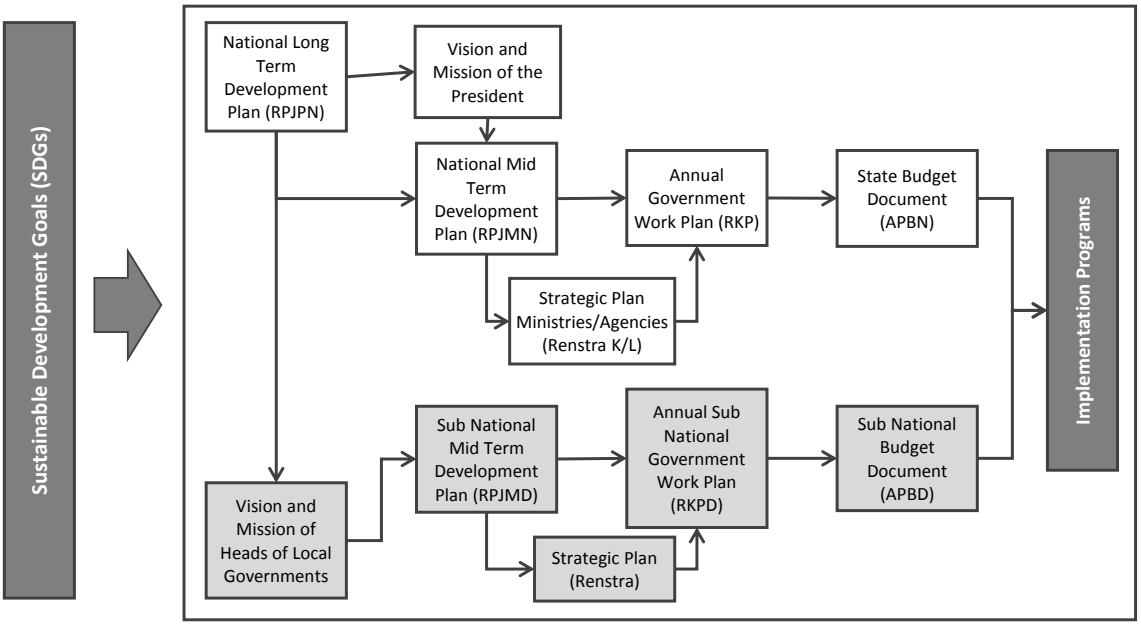


Figure 2.3: Flow chart: Mainstreaming SDGs into Indonesia's Development Plan

(Source: National SDGs Secretariat (2016) *Flyer 3*)

At the HLPF official meeting in July 2017, the Minister of BAPPENAS presented the strong commitment of the country to attain the goals of SDGs. According to the statement of the Minister, "SDGs are not only relevant as a global commitment, but also a guide for becoming a developed country,". Besides, with the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Objectives, the commitment of government to institutionalize the SDGs agenda into national development programs is confirmed. It is expected that the next mid-term development plan, RPJMN 2020-2024, should include the development agenda of SDGs.

The President Degree expects that the government offices s should produce the following three documents to demonstrate their commitment to achieve SDGs.

A) Road Map of SDGs: A document that contains a strategic policy plan to achieve SDGs from 2017 to 2030 in accordance with national development targets

B) National Action Plan of SDGs (RAN): A document that contains programs and activities of five annual work plans, which directly and indirectly support the achievement of SDGs in accordance with national targets

C) Regional Action Plan of SDGs (RAD): A document of five annual work plan at the provincial level to implement various activities, which directly and indirectly support the achievement of SDGs in accordance with the regional development targets

It is required that National Action Plan of SDGs (RAN) should be in line with the National Mid-term Development Plan (RPJMN). The current RPJMN is going to be concluded in 2019, and the next RPJMN shall cover the next five years from 2020 to 2024. Hence, the first RAN only contains programs and activities of two annual work plans until 2019. The next RAN is supposed to contain programs and activities of five annual work plans from 2020 to 2024, which is the same as the period of the next RPJMN 2020-2024.

The first Regional Action Plan (RAD) of SDGs shall also contains programs and activities until 2019. The period of the next RAD shall be five years from 2020 to 2024. The regional mid-term development plan (RRJMD) also covers five years, but its period subject to the plan is not necessary the same as that of RPJMN. The next RPJMD of DKI Jakarta, for instance, shall be from 2018 to 2022. Hence, it is possible that the period of RAD and RPJMN shall be different in some provinces.

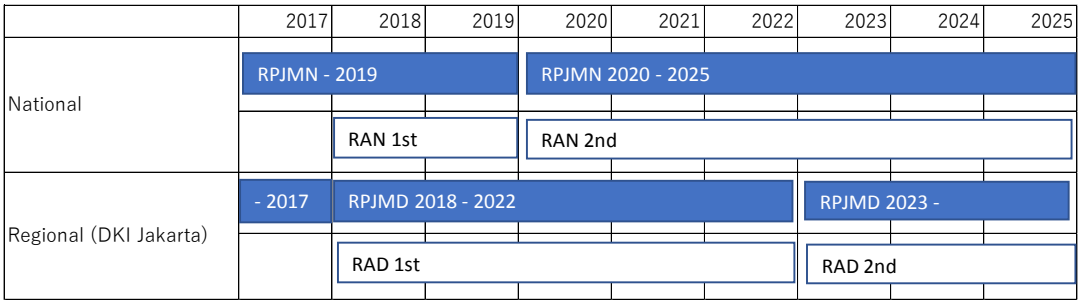


Figure 2.4: Period of National / Regional Action Plans and Mid-term Development Plans

The SDGs cannot be attained only with the contribution by the government. Non-state actors are also supposed to be taking leading roles. The members of each Working Group consist of both state and non-state participants, including CSO and media representatives', 'representatives of philanthropy and business actors' and 'representatives of academics and experts'. This structure of the members implies the important that both state and non-state actors should work other to attain the SDGs.

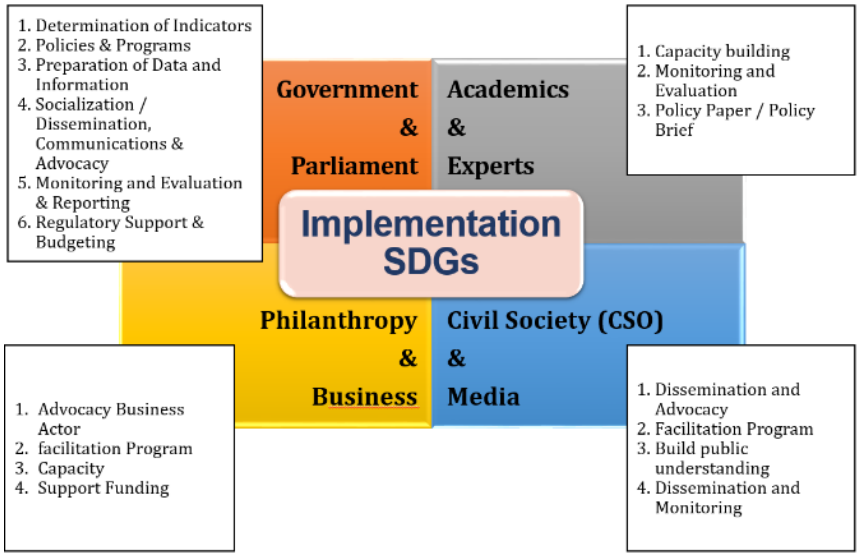


Figure 2.5: Stakeholders' Engagement of SDGs

(Source: National SDGs Secretariat (2016) *Implementation of SDGs*)

The roles and functions of these state and non-state actors are summarized in the figure. Firstly, the state sector, the government and the parliament in particular, is responsible for determining the local indicators for the SDGs targets, developing related policies and programs, managing data and information, socializing and advocating, M&E, regulatory support and budgeting, etc. Secondly, 'Philosophy and Business' are expected to advocate the SDGs to local business society. They are also required to make financial contribution. Third, 'CSO and Media' shall be in charge of dissemination or enhancement of public awareness of SDGs. Finally, 'Academics and Expert' are expected to contribute to the capacity building of stakeholders, M&E and formulation of policy papers.

BOX: Cooperation on SDGs of other donors

In Indonesia, development partners other than JICA have also carried out the following SDGs promotion support.

First in addition to supporting the SDGs Secretariat staff personnel expenses, UNDP focuses on support for mainstreaming SDGs in the development plan of local government. It also supports the construction of a platform for promoting SDGs, in which regional stakeholders participate at Riau, Lampung Province, etc. In the pilot district of Riau province, UNDP has implemented technical support for development of "dashboard" aiming at visualizing the performance data. UNDP is in the process to start a similar cooperation program in DKI Jakarta.

Second, Australia has been responsible for the personnel expenses of the four staff members in the SDGs Secretariat. GIZ is also planning to provide the personal expenses of some staff members of SDGs Secretariat as well as to prepare the SDGs Roadmap and regional action plans in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) and Gorontalo Provinces.

In December 2017, UNDP hosted the donors meeting, who provided technical and financial support to promote SDGs in the country.

Name of donors	Name of programs	Period	Local partners	Main activities
UNDP	Pilot Initiative on National-level Monitoring of SDG 16	2015-2017	BAPPENAS	・ Pilot cooperation program, targeting six countries (El Salvador, Georgia, Indonesia, South Africa, Tunisia, Uruguay) (funded by USAID) ・ Application of national indicators and development and implementation of participatory monitoring methods
	SDGs Support Programme: SSP	2016	BAPPENAS (SDGs Secretariat) Riau, Lampung, DKI Jakarta	1. National level SDGs support ・ Support for establishment of SDGs Secretariat, personnel expenses of manager (funded by Ford Foundation) 2. Mainstreaming of SDGs in rural areas (funded by Tanoto Foundation) ・ Construction of a platform with participation of stakeholders in Riau Province ・ Development of platform in pilot district in Riau province, formulation of regional action plan, support for building data
	TA to SDGs Implementation in Indonesia: TA-SII)	2017-		

				system (dashboard) ・ Development of platform in other provinces such as Lampung Province ・ Preparing a program to support data system in DKI Jakarta
Australia	Secretariat support	2016-	BAPPENAS (SDGs Secretariat)	・ Personnel expense of the director and managers
GIZ	Secretariat support	2018- (planned)	BAPPENAS (SDGs Secretariat)	・ Personnel expense of managers and staff at the SDGs Secretariat ・ Supporting formulation of SDGs road map (planned)
	Support for creating regional action plan	2018- (planned)	NTT, Gorontalo, North Kalimantan Provinces etc.	・ Labor cost burden for formulating regional action plan (1 district in a province) (planned)

3. Implementation of the Survey

The team conducted two pilot activities in this survey. The first activity is "support for formulation of target, indicator and SDGs action plan", and the second activity is "support for building monitoring and evaluation mechanism". In this section the survey team reports on the contents of two pilot activities as well as their results. The following table summarizes the results of the activities.

Table 3.0: Summary of findings

Pilot Activity 1-1: Setting target / indicator

Current status	Activities	Results
・ Hosted by BAPPENAS, in the second half of 2016, the government officials were invited to discuss the localization of SDGs indicators. The result was announced in Indonesian version Metadata in January 2017. ・ All indicators of SDGs were divided into the following four groups. Group 1 (those consistent with the indicators of the national development plan), Group 2 (proxy indicators in the national development plan), Group 3 (not yet developed), Group 4 (not relevant to Indonesia). ・ In the SDGs National Action Plan, only the indicators of Groups 1 and 2 were considered for planning.	・ In consultation with officials in the government and private organizations, the survey team verified the adequacy of the indicators of each goal defined in the Metadata. ・ In particular, the following two aspects were considered. "whether proxy indicators classified as Group 2 are valid" and "how to prepare indicators of Group 3 in the future"	・ The survey team analyzed the result of the examination and discussed this with SDGs Secretariat. In addition, the suggestion was presented in this report (Section3.2) for those indicators that need attention. ・ Issues of indicators are summarized as follows. ・ Definition and method of global indicators are uncertain ・ Definition and method of national indicators are uncertain ・ Data is uncollected, or the coverage is limited ・ Responsible entity (data collection) uncertain ・ There is an interpretation gap with global indicators ・ There is a gap due to the difference in policy coverage

Pilot Activity 1-2: Development of SDGs action plan

Current status	Activities	Results
・ The Presidential Decree aimed at promoting SDGs was announced in August 2017, and the central government and the local government were required to formulate the SDGs action plan within six months and 12 months, respectively. ・ Working group for each goal was established by	・ Hire local consultants for each goal and let them participate in the working group for formulating the National Action Plan. ・ The survey team also participated in the same group as an observer to see the progress of formulation and the	・ With the work of the local consultants, the survey team contributed to the drafting of the chapter I of the National Action Plan (analysis of current situation by goal). An English summary is attached to Appendix 2 of this report.

BAPPENAS, and the preparation of the national action plan started. In December 2017 the first draft of the National Action Plan was compiled. ・ Under the support of UNDP, some provincial governments also started developing their regional action plans from August. In DKI Jakarta, preparation of action plan started in December 2017 following the inauguration of the new governor.	details of the consultation. ・ DKI Jakarta is regarded as a pilot province, and from December 2017, local experts have been participating in the working group meetings in the province.	

Pilot Activity 2: Construction of monitoring and evaluation mechanism

Current status	Activities	Results
・ In October 2017, the SDGs Secretariat and the Deputy Minister of Monitoring and Evaluation of BAPPENAS held a meeting, and BAPPENAS decided to be responsible for monitoring and evaluation of SDGs. ・ BAPPENAS has an E-Monev system for managing the progress in the national development plan, and will also use this for monitoring and evaluation of SDGs. ・ However, the existing E-Monev system itself has operational problems and it is not clear how to incorporate SDGs related information in the future. ・ There is no clear methodology on monitoring and evaluation of non-state activities.	・ The survey team gathered information on the monitoring and evaluation system in BAPPENAS from JICA's "Planning and Budgeting Reform for the Performance-based Budgeting (PBB) System Implementation; Phase two (PBB2)" team. The survey team also gathered information on E-Monev from the monitoring and evaluation directorate of BAPPENAS. ・ With local IT experts, the survey team also investigated the current situation and problems of E-Monev. ・ The survey team discussed with local private stakeholders on the way to monitor and evaluate the performance in the non-state sector. The team also presented the way how it is currently monitored in Japan.	・ The survey team prepared a draft of the third chapter of the National Action Plan (Monitoring and Evaluation System) and presented it to the SDGs Secretariat. ・ M & E guidelines were prepared as the deliverables of the survey. ・ The guidelines compiled a work plan for incorporating SDGs monitoring and evaluation into E-Monev. The survey team submitted the guidelines to the SDGs Secretariat.

3.1 Indonesia's MDG Achievements and SDG Status

As stated above, the Government of Indonesia has actively participated in the discussions in the international community on the Post-2015 Development Agenda after the MDG implementation period. The government concluded that the country achieved most of the MDG goals and targets, while stating that some of the targets had not been achieved and further efforts would need to be continued during the SDGs period. The unachieved MDG targets included reduced maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS disease control, improved access to drinking water and sanitation in rural areas, and increased ratio of forest cover, which were claimed to need special attention[11].

In order to track the working status for SDGs in each country, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and the Bertelsmann Stiftung have published "SDG Index and Dashboards Report" since 2016. The 2017 edition of the report provides low ratings particularly on Goal 2, Goal 3, Goal 9, Goal 14, Goal 15, Goal 16, and Goal 17, in terms of Indonesia's SDG status12.

As stated in Chapter 2, Indonesia was one of the countries who reported Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) for the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) annual meeting in July 2017, which was held with a particular focus on reviewing Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14, and 17 under the theme of "Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a Changing World." In its VNR, based on the recognition of multi-dimensional nature of poverty, Indonesia presented the main strategies for reducing poverty from two aspects. One is to improve the quality of human resources that would be achieved by focusing on health (Goal 3), sustainable food security and agriculture (Goal 2), and education. The other is to improve economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, which shall be achieved through promoting industry development, innovations and infrastructure (Goal 9), and sustainable use of marine ecosystems (Goal 14). In addition, gender equality (Goal 5) and partnerships in various areas and finance (Goal 17), as well as other factors such as justice, shall be integral parts of the enabling environment to foster the improvement of human resource quality and economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. The reported progress and challenges toward achieving each of the goals are summarized as follows.

Goal 1 (Poverty): Indonesia has significantly reduced the percentage of population living in poverty for the last 10 years, from 17.75% (in 2006) to 10.70% (in 2016). The effort for poverty reduction is made through expansion of social protection coverage, fulfillment of basic needs and encouraging the improvement of people's welfare. As regards social protection coverage, for example, the National Social Security System (SJSN) has been promoted through the National Health Insurance (JKN) by issuing the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS). By the end of 2016, 66.4% of the total population (171.9 million) including 40% of the lowest income people has been covered by the JKN.

While poverty alleviation has made progress in terms of absolute number and the level of severity, narrowing disparity among regions has appeared as the current development targets. With regard to the

11 BAPPENAS (2016) *Executive Summary Fifteen Years MDGs Achievement in Indonesia (2000-2015)*

12 "SDG Index and Dashboards" are not official SDG monitoring tools, and they contain data bias at the present stage. This implies that their international comparison without careful consideration would not be appropriate. In consideration of tracking the achievement status of each country, however, they provide useful information. The Survey Team will keep paying attention to the report.

government interventions for poverty reduction, some challenges are still recognized: for example, improving the integrated data management, streamlining government budgets to accelerate poverty reduction, strengthening institutional coordination, and developing self-reliance of the poor. The government also recognizes the need to tackle with the emerging issues such as people in a prolonged state of poverty and child poverty.

Goal 2 (Hunger): Food and nutrition condition in Indonesia is improving with the decrease of inadequate food consumption. For example, rice production reached 75.4 million tons in 2015, indicating that the country is able to meet its rice demand. Indonesia also has increased the availability of sustainable food and agricultural productivity by releasing 57 of newly developed superior varieties of rice, 25 of those of corn and 10 of those of soybeans. Food consumption quality has shown a trend of improvement. This is indicated by the rise of desirable dietary pattern (DDP) score from 75.7 in 2009 to 85.2 in 2015, though some fluctuations of the score were observed during the period. Maternal, infant and under-five nutrition status showed slight improvement. The prevalence of underweight in under-five children decreased significantly from 13.60% in 2007 to 9.80% in 2016. The prevalence of stunting in children under five years of age also declined from 36.80% in 2007 to 33.60% in 2016, although the proportion remains high. On the other hand, the prevalence of anemia among pregnant women increased from 24.5% in 2007 to 54.9% in 2016. The prevalence of chronic energy deficiency (CED) among pregnant women and women of childbearing age (non-pregnant women) also increased.

The challenges identified in the VNR are as follows: 1) the archipelagic characteristics and inadequate transportation/logistic systems to distribute food that leads to fluctuations in food prices; 2) changes in food consumption patterns to non-local foods, especially flour, which hinder efforts to diversify food consumption patterns; 3) scarcity of land and water resources for food production; 4) limited access to food and inadequate knowledge of the community on balanced nutrition that obstruct the optimal fulfillment of nutritional adequacy; 5) Nutrition-sensitive as well as nutrition-specific interventions that are not integrated optimally due to lack of knowledge and communication among program managers; and 6) the gap between regions in reducing nutritional problems. In order to overcome these challenges, the necessity of an integrated food and nutrition development approach is emphasized.

The following two emerging issues are identified in the VNR. Firstly, along with changes in lifestyle including inadequate consumption of foods and lack of physical activity, Indonesia faces the problem of obesity especially among the adult population. Secondly, urbanization pushes productive age in rural areas to migrate to urban areas, leading to a scarcity of productive human resources in producing food.

Goal 3 (Health): At the end of MDGs implementation of 2015, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) has reduced from 346 in 2010 to 305 per 100,000 live births, corresponding annual reduction rate of 2.40%. While the result achieved the RPJMN target of 306 in 2019, the progress is deemed too slow to achieve the MMR global SDGs target of less than 70 per 100,000 live births in 2030 necessitating annual reduction rate of 9.50%. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) decreased from 68 in 1991 to 32 in 2012 per 1000 live births; and the Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR) also decreased from 97 in 1991 to 40 in 2012. Indonesia is facing double burden of diseases indicated by the prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases. The prevalence of TB, leprosy, filariasis and malaria is significantly declining, but prevalence of HIV/AIDS is still high. The prevalence of non-communicable diseases is

rising as indicated by high prevalence of hypertension, diabetes, and obesity, due to people's unhealthy lifestyle such as smoking, alcohol consumption, lack of physical exercises and imbalance nutrition.

The challenges identified for Goal 3 are as follows. Reducing the MMR needs improvement of knowledge of pregnant woman on the pregnancy examination and delivery assistance at health facilities; improvement of quality maternal services and referral system; formulation of supporting regulations; and improvement of reproductive health education, information and communication, etc. As for the IMR, similarly, further improvement is needed on knowledge on parenting, quality health and child health services, and health promotion and education. To tackle with communicable diseases, expansion of compulsory screening for pregnant women to detect HIV/AIDS; expansion of TB molecular rapid test at all hospitals; improvement of systematical approach to prevent Multi Drug Resistance; and improvement of logistics, human resources and financing for HIV/AIDS and TB. Challenges to non-communicable diseases include promoting outreach to the patients; promotive and preventive approaches in controlling the NCDs risk factors; and improvement of human resources and health service infrastructure.

As emerging issues regarding Goal 3, the VNR points out 1) increasing risk factors of the NCD due to change of people's lifestyle, and 2) growing necessity for rational use of drugs caused by the increase of access and availability of medicine in the community.

Goal 5 (Gender): The National Women's Life Experience Survey of 2016 revealed that violence against women occurs more in rural area, physical violence is most carried out by the spouse, and sexual violence is most carried out by non-spouse. In terms of equal opportunity for women at decision making levels, the proportion of seats held by women in House of Representatives (DPR) at the national level shows an increasing trend, from 11.82% in the 2004 general election to 17.86% in 2009, though it slightly decreased to 17.32% in the 2014 general election. The proportion of women in managerial position (Echelon I-II) at the executive agencies also increased from 2011 to 2015. With respect to universal access to sexual and reproductive health, the unmet need of family planning, which indicates the demand of contraceptive methods that are unfulfilled, has declined from 17.00% in 1991 to 13.10% in 2007 and to 11.40% in 2012. However, this rate is still above the universal coverage target (0%).

The VNR recognizes that there are still many challenges to achieving the targets for this goal. Namely, violence against women and girls is still high and violence victims who obtain comprehensive service are still limited; Child marriage is still high; the Unmet Need of Family Planning is still high. Women representative in legislative and executive institutions is still low; and the data and information system on violence against women is not developed yet. Therefore, further actions need to be taken from various aspects, such as improvement of legal basis, expansion of service availability, improvement of service quality and human resources capacity, development and utilization of data and information system, and so on.

Emerging issues include human trafficking crime, violence against women and girls through internet media, exploitation of women for the interest of terrorism and criminal syndicate, child age marriage, harmful practices for women and girls, and less adequate sexual and reproductive health services.

Goal 9 (Industry): Indonesia's infrastructure quality score is 4.2, and this figure is below the average score of ASEAN countries of 4.4 (The Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017, World

Economic Forum). The logistic cost in Indonesia reaches 26% of GDP, and its Logistic Performance Index (LPI) by the World Bank ranked 63rd among 160 countries. The LPI score tends to decrease during 2007-2016. On the other hand, road quality has been continuously improved. It is reflected by the increasing length of national steady roads, which accounted for 82.27% of the total national roads in 2010 and 94% in 2014. As for railways, another backbone of people mobility, the quality improvement and rehabilitation of railways from 2011 to 2015 increased by 95%, from 1,834 km to 3,567 km. Port development was also promoted, and 244 ports increased from 2011 to 2014. It is reported that acceleration of infrastructure development declined the price of good by 20-25% in Eastern Part of Indonesia. As regards industrial development, growth of industrial sector decreased from 4.33% in 2015 to 4.29% in 2016, and its contribution to GDP also declined from 22.04% in 2010 to 21.72% in 2013 and to 21.39% in 2016. However, industrial value added per capita kept increasing from IDR 6.34 million in 2010 to IDR 9.84 million in 2016.

Major challenges in industry, infrastructure and innovation development which are identified in the VNR are: (i) budget limitation and soft infrastructure quality; (ii) slow rate of industrial development; and (iii) digital gap. In order to fill the gap of limited government budget to finance infrastructure, efforts are made through some schemes to promote foreign investment and public-private partnership (PPP), and through other new financing schemes. The government is also trying to address the development of competent human resources as soft infrastructure. Measures to overcome the challenge to industrial development include the adoption of labor-intensive industrialization policy taking advantage of the benefit to demographic bonus, and local based or agro-based industrialization to create value utilizing the country's rich biodiversity. Although it is a big challenge providing internet access to all of the population in the archipelagic country, digital gap is intended to be narrowed with the development of national fiber optic network through Palapa Ring Project.

As emerging issues, consideration to the environmental impact should be increasingly important in the 2030 Development Agenda. Industrial and infrastructure development are required to follow environmental friendly behavior in the business processes. Financial sector would play a great role in promoting sustainable and responsible investment to create circular economy.

Goal 14 (Marine): To support an integrated and sustainable use of marine and coastal areas, the National Marine Spatial Plan has been developed and is currently being formalized through a government regulation. Also, Indonesia established 11 Fisheries Management Areas (WPP) to ensure sustainable use of fisheries resources. The country's Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) was stagnant at 6.4 million tons of fish for more than two decades, and increased to 6.5 million tons in 2011 and after the establishment of WPPs, to 7.3 million tons. Indonesia also commits to improve the quality of MSY estimation. To combat Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU Fishing), Indonesia has strong legal basis and developed monitoring, controlling and surveillance system, as well as strengthened inter-ministerial coordination. From 1990 to 2016, Indonesia has declared 17.9 million hectares' marine conservation areas consisting of 165 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). A tool was also developed to evaluate the effectiveness of the MPA management. As part of protecting measures for small scale fisheries, the access to financing for small scale fishermen is continuously improved. Number of micro credit recipients greatly increased from 6,644 recipients in 2012 to 48,513 recipients in 2016.

The following challenges are specified for conserving and ensuring sustainable use of marine and

fisheries resources. First, clear institutional arrangement and infrastructure improvement are needed to effective MPAs management. Second, local fishermen still need supports in the form if means and infrastructures as well as capacity building. And third, proper regulations should be put in place to ensure sustainability of marine and coastal ecosystem when any financing assistance to small scale fishermen is provided.

An emerging issue for this goal is the shift of authority in marine and fisheries sector from district/city to provincial level based on the amendment of Act No.23/2014 concerning Local government. This is considered to have impact on the management of marine and fisheries areas.

Goal 17 (Partnership): Indonesia is committed to increase its role in South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), as stated in the Nawacita and RPJMN 2015-2019 which is in line with Goal 17 of the SDGs. Indonesia started to participate actively in various SSTC programs since 1980. Indonesia has provided various supports within the framework of SSTC to other developing countries in the form of training, workshops, apprenticeship, expert dispatch, scholarships, equipment, and various other forms. The country has implemented two efforts to increase its role in SSTC. The first one is enhancing coordination by establishing the National Coordination Team (NCT) of SSTC in 2010. The second is that the government involves academics, community organizations and the private sector to establish on a more inclusive SSTC to accommodate the aspirations, views, and participation of various parties. Indonesia's commitment to implement the SSTC continues to increase from year to year, indicated by the number of SSTC activities in the last three years from 26 in 2014 to 84 in 2016. In addition to the increasing number of SSTC activities, Indonesia is also committed to increase the amount of funding indication for the SSTC program since 2016, from IDR 74 billion in 2016 to IDR 100.7 billion in 2018. In addition, the number of participants of the SSTC program increased from 451 participants in2014 to 652 participants in2015. Another important point to be mentioned for this goal in the NVR is data and statistics. Indonesia has developed Metadata of SDGs and one gateway data though One Data Portal to support the provision of data disaggregation that embraces the no-one left behind principle.

Challenges concerning the SSTC are as follows: 1) Coordination of SSTC activities in various ministries/institutions are not yet structured, effective and efficient; 2) Accuracy of budget allocation for SSTC implementation should be improved; 3) Evaluation of the implementation of SSTC is not conducted properly in accordance with the existing mechanisms and regulations; 4) Communication strategies are not yet comprehensive (promotion and public relations) both internally and externally to increase exposure of SSTC Indonesia; 5) The sources of domestic funding for implementation of SSTC activities are still limited; and 6) The future challenge is to improve the quality of SSTC. Challenges concerning data and statistics include the issues of: 1) data disaggregation; 2) data provision for new areas created by decentralized government system; 3) utilization of ICT for data processing and management; 4) unavailable global SDGs indicators; and 5) needs for technical support to ministries/government institutions by BPS in data collection and validation.

Emerging issues spelled out by the VNR include strengthening regulatory, institutional and funding framework for the SSTC process and programs. In regard to data and statistics, reviewing related laws is deemed to be issues to improve data quality.

3.2 Verification Activity 1-1: Formulation of Targets and Indicators

3.2.1 Adaptation and Localization of SDG Global Indicators

As stated in Chapter 2, the updated list of SDGs global indicators agreed at the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017 includes a total of 244 indicators, and 232 excluding repeated ones under two or three different targets. These indicators are classified into three tiers on the basis of their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level. Table 3.1 indicates the number of indicators by tier and SDG goal.

Table 3.1: Number of Global Indicators by Tier and Goal (As of 20 April 2017)

SDGs	Total	Tier I	Tier II	Tier III	More than one tier
Goal 1	14	2	6	6	0
Goal 2	13	6	4	3	0
Goal 3	27	13	10	4	0
Goal 4	11	3	4	2	2
Goal 5	14	2	7	4	1
Goal 6	11	4	4	3	0
Goal 7	6	4	0	2	0
Goal 8	17	9	4	4	0
Goal 9	12	8	1	3	0
Goal 10	11	4	0	6	1
Goal 11	15	2	6	7	0
Goal 12	13	1	1	11	0
Goal 13	8	0	2	6	0
Goal 14	10	2	0	8	0
Goal 15	14	2	7	3	2
Goal 16	23	6	9	8	0
Goal 17	25	15	2	8	0
Total	244 (232)	83 (82)	67 (61)	88 (84)	6 (5)

Note 1: Figures in parentheses are ones excluding the number of repeated indicators.

Note 2: The same indicator is placed for each of the following combinations of targets. [10.3.1/16.b.1], [10.6.1/16.8.1], [15.7.1/15.c.1], [15.a.1/15.b.1], [1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1], [1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2], [1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3]

(Source: IAEG-SDGs (2017) *Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators*)

Since 2016, Indonesia has discussed the setting of national indicators, in keeping with the progress of discussions on the global indicators in the UN. Throughout the work process, a series of discussions and consultations were conducted not only within the state actors including relevant ministries and other government institutions but also with the non-state actors including representatives from platforms of "Philosophy and Business," "CSO and Media," and "Academics and Expert." Based on the work, BAPPENAS compiled a set of its national indicators with their definitions, measurement methodologies and data sources. That was disclosed in February 2017 as the first version of Indonesia Metadata, and

revised in July 2017. The Metadata has a total of 319 national indicators. Indonesia classifies the global and national indicators into the following categories from the two aspects of (1) current adaptation status to the global indicators and (2) feasibility of data collection in the country.

(1) Grouping of the global indicators according to the adaptation status in the country

Global indicators were classified into the following four groups:

- Group 1: National indicators are in accordance with the global indicators (85 global indicators[13])
- Group 2: Global indicators are to be developed while its proxies exist (76 global indicators)
- Group 3: Global indicators are to be developed (75 global indicators)
- Group 4: Global indicators are not relevant to Indonesia (5 global indicators)

(2) Grouping of national indicators attached to the above global indicator groups based on the feasibility of data collection

Under the above groups of global indicators, respective national indicators were selected based on the feasibility of data collection. In order to ensure feasibility as well as consistency to the government policy orientation, the selected national indicators under each group are taken mostly from the existing indicators in RPJMN and some from other government plans or surveys. The national indicators are attached to Groups 1 and 2 above, since global indicators in Group 3 are not specified yet and those in Group 4 are judged to be irrelevant to the Indonesian context. National indicators belonging to Group 1 are composed of "indicators in accordance with the global indicators" and "additional indicators." National indicators belonging to Group 2 are "proxy indicators" that are considered to be collectable in the country.

Table 3.2: Grouping of Global and National Indicators in Indonesia

Goal \ Group	1	1a	2	2p	3	4	Total
Goal 1	5	7	3	14	4	0	
Goal 2	7	6	0	0	7	0	
Goal 3	13	16	8	9	5	0	
Goal 4	6	9	2	3	3	0	
Goal 5	9	7	0	0	5	0	
Goal 6	0	0	7	29	4	0	
Goal 7	3	0	1	3	2	0	
Goal 8	9	1	1	10	7	0	

[13] The number of indicators for each group is based on the Indonesia Metadata (July 2017). The sum of the numbers of all goals amounts to 241, while the total number of global indicators comes to 244 according to the UN Metadata (March 2017) in Table 3.1. The government of Indonesia decided to use the 241 indicators based on the result of the 47th session of UN Statistical Commission held in March 2016 that was then taken note of by UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in June 2016.The number of SDG indictors listed was 241 in total (and 230 when excluding repetition) at that time.

Goal 9	7	2	2	8	3	0	
Goal 10	2	0	4	14	5	0	
Goal 11	3	3	9	15	2	1	
Goal 12	1	0	6	6	6	0	
Goal 13	3	1	0	0	2	2	
Goal 14	4	2	2	3	3	1	
Goal 15	2	0	7	11	5	0	
Goal 16	5	9	13	20	4	1	
Goal 17	6	6	11	20	8	0	
Indonesia's Grouping of Global Indicators	**85**	**-**	**76**	**-**	**75**	**5**	**241**
Indonesia's National Indicators	**85**	**69**	**-**	**165**	**-**	**-**	**319**

Grouping in Indonesia	
1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator
1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator
2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator
3	Global indicator to be developed
4	Global indicator is not relevant to Indonesia

Note: Group names "1a" and "2p" are labeled by JICA Survey Team.

Note: Developed based on the latest Indonesia Metadata

(Source: JICA Survey Team based on BAPPENAS "SDGs Metadata (July 2017)")

Table 3.2 shows the grouping of the global and national indicators disaggregated by goal. The number of indexes will be changed with further revisions in the UN as well as Indonesia in the future. It should be noted that group names "1a" and "2p" in the table are labeled by the JICA Survey Team for the purpose of convenience. The terms will be used in later sections of this report.

3.2.2 Identified Issues on Setting National Indicators and Implications for Future Arrangements

JICA Survey Team reviewed the status of all national indicators adopted in Indonesia as of July 2017 and analyzed the existing issues and challenges in order to obtain implications for future arrangements that can be made in the country. Table 3.3 indicates the summary of identified issues and corresponding implications. The detail of each issue is explained below in this section. The review results and recommendations for individual indicators are described in section 3.2.3.

The identified issues affecting the progress of setting national indicators are broadly categorized into two groups. The first category is related to the present situation of data collecting activities exercised in Indonesia as well as the progress of developing global indicators in the international community, necessitating Indonesia to employ proxy indicators or recognize as "missing" for some portion of global indicators. The second group concerns the gaps between the national indicators adopted and the global

indicators. Four and two major issues are identified in the first and second groups respectively, which is as follows:

Table 3.3: Identified Issues on Setting National Indicators and Implications for Future Arrangements

Issue	Example	Implication
1. Current environment requiring proxy/missing indicators		
1-1. Definitions and/or methodologies of global indicators unfixed	Global Indicators under Tier III	● Follow-up the progress of UN discussions
1-2. Definitions and/or methodologies of national indicators unfixed	5.3.2 (FGM); 11.2.1 (definition of disability)	● Coordination of inconsistent definitions ● Mainstreaming issues for a wider debate
1-3. Data not collected or with limited coverage	[No collection] 10.3.1 (discriminated groups); 11.7.2 (place of harassment) [Limited collection] 3.3.4 (HBV infection); 8.7.1 (age coverage); 15.3.1 (forestry areas);	● Modify existing surveys by including necessary questions ● Conduct special surveys to collect new data ● Extend existing surveys to cover necessary areas/categories ● Conduct special surveys to collect more reliable data by utilizing new methodology or technology
1-4. Responsible authorities unidentified	9.3.2 (small-scale industries with a loan); 15.7.1 (traded wildlife)	● Identify all data if separately collected by different authorities ● Agree on the responsible agency
2. Issues concerning the existing gaps between national indicators adopted and global indicators		
2-1. Interpretational gap	2.5.1 (generic resources); 3.3.1 (new HIV infections)	● Adopt or develop definitions/methodologies in full consideration of GI core concept ● Consider adding appropriate proxy indicators in full consideration of GI core concept ● Possible change of the indicator's group
2-2. Policy coverage underlying gaps (resulting from various reasons)	1.3.1 (unemployment security); 2.3.1 (agricultural scales); 2.5.1 (generic resources)	<u>*Before considering the improvement of national indicators, policy decisions need to be made on:*</u> ● Introducing a new legal framework or institutional system for a greater alignment with GI ● Promoting R&D activities for developing technical capacities for a greater alignment with GI The policy decisions should be made by the country's own choice, based on its policy priorities and resource availability, under the overall vision of its SDGs achievement in 2030.

(Source: JICA Survey Team)

(1) Current environment requiring proxy or missing indicators

(1-1) Definitions and/or methodologies of global indicators unfixed

The feasibility of measurement cannot be appropriately assessed as the definition and/or the methodology remain unfixed in the UN Metadata. Accordingly, the global indicators involving this case are mostly from Tier III and some from Tier II. For example, Indonesia is still struggling to develop ways to measure indicator 10.7.1, "Recruitment cost borne by employees as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination", as definitions on "employees" and "recruitment costs" have not been clarified yet. Other examples are seen in the environmental pillar where global indicators involve relatively advanced concepts, many of whose definitions and/or computing methodologies are yet to be established. For instance, in regard to Index of Coastal Eutrophication (ICEP) stated in 14.1.1, types and reference values of nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus and silica which could attribute to eutrophication are determined based on situations of water pollution in each country. Therefore, there is no global standard agreed to date. With respect to ocean acidification focused in 14.3.1, global experts are trying to develop a new methodology to examine the deep sea water, and not the surface water as currently practiced in most countries including Indonesia.

Implications

UN compiled a document named "Work Plans for Tier III Indicators" which includes information on the progress and the process of developing a methodology, time frame, frequency of update and data collection system. It is being updated and disclosed on the website. In consideration of the progress of the work plan, Indonesia will address the localization of these missing indicators after the global agreement is established.

(1-2) Definitions and/or methodologies of national indicators unfixed

Apart from the above cases where the development of national indicators depends on the progress of elaboration of global indicators in the international community, there are cases that can seek the reasons for unfixed national definitions. Even though global definitions and methodologies are already established to some extent, some data are not available in Indonesia due to the absence of domestic definitions in legislative frameworks. For example, no national indicators or proxy data have been given to Indicator 5.3.2, because the definition of female genital mutilation (FGM) is not clearly shared or agreed among the relevant agencies in the county. In regard to the global indicator 11.1.1 "proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing", Indonesia has not defined "slums" and thus the accurate data are not available[14]. Another example is found in the inconsistency of definitions on disability between the BPS and the Ministry of Social Affairs regarding the global indicator 11.2.1, "proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport". They have not reached a consensus to standardize a definition on "persons with disabilities", and thus the current survey questionnaire conducted by the BPS does not incorporate a concept of data disaggregation by disabilities.

14 Information of slum situation is to some extent collected in "Pendataan Potensi Desa/Kelurahan (PODES)" by BPS, however, the survey does not indicate any definitions on slums and interpretation is left to each respondent (head of village/sub-district).

Implications

Further efforts are encouraged to coordinate among the concerned organizations on inconsistent definitions. In the case of lacking clear definitions in the context of some argument existing over the issue in the country, as seen in indicator 5.3.2, it would be necessary first to work on mainstreaming the issue for a wider debate to obtain consensus in the society.

(1-3) Data not collected or with limited coverage

For some global indicators, Indonesia currently does not have a mechanism to collect data through routine administrative data collection and/or specific surveys. This may be resulting from the fact that certain aspects of development emphasized in the SDGs have low priority in the country. For example, indicator 10.3.1, "Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law" is not measured in any of the existing surveys. While Indonesia recognizes the importance of monitoring discrimination on women, considerations for other groups (e.g. people with disabilities, immigrants, religious minorities) vulnerable to victimization and discrimination could still be limited. As other examples, the global indicator 11.2.1 "proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport" requires disaggregation by disabilities. The data on usage of public transport are obtained through National Socio-Economic Surveys (Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional, SUSENAS). However, it is not possible to disaggregate the data by disabilities as the survey is not designed for responding households to state whether family members have disabilities or not. The global indicator 11.7.2 "proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment" requires specification of place where a harassment occurred in light of the target to secure universal access to safe and inclusive public spaces. However, the question in SUSENAS merely asks whether the violence or harassment occurred inside or outside homes.

For some other indicators, Indonesia covers only a part of requirement and does not fully respond to global indicators under the current data collection mechanism. For example, Indonesia is unable to measure the indicator 8.7.1, "Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age" due to limited age coverage in the existing labor survey. There are also cases in which the current data only covers limited areas of the country. For example, indicator 9.1.2, "Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport" can only be measured for fairly large cities such as Jakarta as passenger information is not recorded in rural areas where fares are often paid face-to-face without any recording system. For the global indicator 15.3.1 "proportion of land that is degraded over total land area", surveys to identify degraded land, or surveys to identify damages to biodiversity, are conducted only in limited forestry areas due to financial and personnel constraints. In addition, data limitation sometimes results from unreliable collection systems. For example, in response to the global indicator 3.3.4 "Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population," Indonesia employed the proxy indicator 3.3.4 (a) "Number of districts/cities that conduct early detection of Hepatitis B". This is because the cases of new HBV infections are most likely to be underreported due to the poor health information system.

Implications

It would be possible for some uncollected data to be collected by modifying the existing surveys in which necessary questions are additionally included. This is a relatively easy and less costly option,

although the required data should be obtainable reasonably within the design of the existing surveys, and that it is still necessary to consider additional costs imposed on the implementing parties as well as the respondents. It can also be considered that the government will conduct special surveys to collect new data, particularly in such areas as those involving sensitive issues previously uncovered.

In the case of the current surveys covering only a part of the data needed, it might be possible to extend the existing surveys to fully cover necessary areas or categories. In regard to indicators involving unreliable data collection as seen in indicator 3.3.4, it may be worth conducting special surveys to collect more reliable data by utilizing new methodology or technology.

(1-4) Responsible authorities unidentified

In some cases, even though fragments of data consisting of a particular global indicator are collected separately, an organization responsible for aggregating them and reporting the indicator has not yet been identified. While the difficulty faced in identifying an appropriate agency could partly be due to limited cooperation between relevant stakeholders, it is also because certain indicators require primary data collected by different agencies. For example, the calculation of the indicator 9.3.2 “Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit” requires both the list of small-scale industries which received financial services and the total number of small-scale industries in the country, which may be collected separately by different agencies. With respect to the global indicator 15.7.1/15.c.1 “proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked”, no organization captures the entire situation of illegal wildlife trade, as relevant data are collected independently in various authorities including the Ministry of Forestry and Environment, the Ministry of Maritime and Fishery, the police, the customs and the quarantine.

Implications

The first step for future arrangement would be to identify all available data or data components collected by the concerned organizations, in relation to a particular indicator. Contents and coverage of each data as well as its collection timing and frequency should also be clarified. Then, the mechanism of constructing the indicator shall be arranged, including the role and work procedure of each concerned party, and the nominated ministry or agency in charge of aggregating and reporting the indicator.

(2) Issues concerning the existing gaps between national indicators adopted and global indicators

(2-1) Interpretational gap

As stated in 3.2.1, Indonesia has successfully set a total of 319 national indicators by July 2017 based on the discussions among relevant ministries/organizations in government and consultations with other stakeholders. These selected indicators are taken mainly from the RPJMN and other government plans or surveys. It is observed, however, that some of the current national indicators do not necessarily reflect the core concept of the corresponding global indicators sufficiently. This can be described as “interpretational gap” between the national and global indicators. Shown below are some examples of particular indicators, whose details are explained in section 3.2.3.

In response to the global indicator 2.5.1 “Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and

agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities," Indonesia has set the national indicator 2.5.1 "Number of superior varieties of plants and animals for food that are released" classified as Group1. While the UN Metadata requires number of conserved genetic resources of plant and animal, Indonesia currently does not preserve animal genetic resources. Considering that this global indicator is addressing food security issues through ensuring generic diversity, it is highly expected to develop technology and facilities to conserve plant and animal genetic resources in medium and long-term facilities.

In the case of the global indicator 3.3.1 "Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations," one proxy indicator, namely, 3.3.1(a) "Prevalence of HIV in the adult population," is placed. Thus, while the global indicator recommends estimating the incidence rate, Indonesia has proposed to monitor estimated HIV prevalence. However, in view of the fact that HIV has become a manageable chronic disease due to advancements of effective treatment in the last few decades, the HIV prevalence may not be sensitive to the current trends of the epidemic and the impact of interventions and policies, unlike the incidence rate which measures the rate of new HIV infection in a given period of time. Although the Indonesian government recognizes this issue, discussions are continuing because of resource limitations for introducing a new survey. While exploring the feasibility of estimating the HIV incidence rate, a proxy indicator of "new HIV infection in the adult population" could be used instead in the meantime.

Implications

Following the success of the foundational work of setting 319 national indicators, the next step for Indonesia would be to advance the elaboration of proxy and other indicators by reconsidering local definitions or methodologies. In the process of reconsideration work, the key consideration should be to appropriately capture the essential concept of the global indicator. Technically, one approach is to adopt or develop its own new definitions or methodologies, and another is to add new proxy indicators, both in as much consideration as possible of the key concept of the global indicator. In addition, it may be necessary to consider changing a grouping of some national indicators to better reflect the existing interpretational gap.

(2-2) Policy coverage underlying gaps

Among the identified gaps between the national and global indicators, some are caused inevitably by differences of policy coverage including legal and institutional system. Some examples are as follows.

Under the global indicator 1.3.1 "Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable," Indonesia currently has four national indicators as proxy. The global indicator is prepared based on the concept of "Social protection floors," which should include at least the four components of i) access to essential health care; ii) basic income security for children; iii) basic income security for persons of working age who are unable to earn sufficient income; and iv) basic income security for elderly persons. On the other hand, the four proxy indictors were selected from the RPJMN based on various programs under the current social protection system of the country. However, since the current social protection system in Indonesia does not cover the income security in cases of layoff or unemployment, this aspect

of the global indicators is not addressed by the national indicators.

Another example is concerning a lack of appropriate categories within the legal framework to collect disaggregated data. In regard to the global indicator 2.3.1 "Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/ forestry enterprise size," Indonesia places the national indicator 2.3.1 "Agricultural Added Value divided by the amount of labor in agriculture sector (rupiah per worker)" as Group 1. Currently, however, the related law merely states that farmers with farmlands no larger than 2.0 hectares shall be prioritized to be protected (almost defining them as small-scale farmers), whereas there is no legal basis to mention enterprise size of pastoralists and forest keepers.

In addition, it is possible to include in this category the cases of a certain technical gap existing between what some global indicator requires and what the corresponding national indicator specifies. Developing capacity in an advanced science and technology area needs deliberate strategies as well as enormous resources; hence policy decision would be required before devoting efforts. The case of indicator 2.5.1, which is presented in (2-1) as well, shows that the global indicator expects preservation of animal genetic resources that are not preserved currently in Indonesia.

Implications

As seen in the above examples, for the cases in this category, policy decisions need to be made before considering the improvement of national indicators. For instance, new policy setting may need to be discussed and decided on introducing a new legal framework or institutional system, or promoting research and development activities for developing technical capacities in a particular science and technology field, which will enable a setting of national indicators in a greater alignment with global indicators. It should be emphasized here that the policy decisions should be made by the country's own choice based on its policy priorities and resource availability, under the overall vision of SDGs achievement of the country in 2030.

3.2.3 Findings and Recommendations for Each Proxy/Missing Indicator

In this section, based on the review results of JICA Survey Team, the progress summary and some suggestions are given for major indicators individually that are currently adopted as proxy or treated as missing, as below:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
1.1.1	I	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	3	Extreme poverty level

Findings

The World Bank has been continuously examining the international poverty line. The latest line is set at $1.90, using the official PPP rate in 2011 published by the International Comparison Program (ICP). Governments are requested to report the poverty data collected through national household surveys on income and expenditure. For measurement of poverty, the international poverty line is first converted to a local currency by PPP rate in the ICP benchmark year in an attempt to ensure that it has the same purchasing power in every country. It is then converted to the prices prevailing at the time of the relevant household survey, using the available Consumer Price Index (CPI) for that country[15].

The latest official PPP rate, which is internationally available at the ICP, is that of 2011[16]. Since official PPP rates are available only for the benchmark years of the ICP, inter-temporal price deflators are necessary to adjust the changes in prices between the survey year and the ICP benchmark year[17]. The choice of inter-temporal price deflators can affect income and consumption values when converting into local currency, and the final results can significantly differ by the choice.

Indonesia categorizes the indicator as unidentified, since they have not decided which rate they should use to convert the international poverty line of $1.90 into Indonesian Rupiah[18]. According to BPS, an agency responsible for the indicator, the main issue has been on ways to make arrangements for inter-temporal adjustments, or on ways to come up with appropriate inter-temporal price deflators. BPS has been cautious to select the rate (deflator) since the survey to identify income and consumption level in Indonesia is SUSENAS, which is conducted every year. The gap between the PPP and annual results may increase every year if they continue to use the 2011 PPP.

Recommendations

This indicator is categorized as Tier I, as an internationally established methodology and standards are available and data have been regularly produced by countries. The World Bank has know-hows and modules to help nations generate more reliable statistics designs and results. BPS could consult with the World Bank experts on ways to develop the appropriate inter-temporal price deflators. If it is not feasible to annually identify the national deflators using the country-specific CPIs, countries may alternatively utilize extrapolated PPPs of the survey years that the World Development Indicators provide for private consumption using official CPIs, though they are not intended to be used in poverty measurement[19]. Therefore, it is worth considering converting the international poverty line to Rupiah in the 2011 official PPP first, and then deflating it by a temporal deflator (extrapolated PPP) to the survey year.

---

[15] Chen. S. and Ravallion. M. (2008) *The Developing World Is Poorer Than We Thought, But No Less Successful in the Fight against Poverty.* Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 4703. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.
[16] The World Bank. n.d. *International Comparison Program (ICP)*, Washington: The World Bank.

[17] Ferreira, F., Chen, S., Dabalen. A., Dikhanov. Y., Hamadeh. N., Jolliffe. D., Narayan. A., Prydz. E.B., Revenga. A., Sangraula. P., Serajuddin. U. and Yoshida. N.(2015) *A global count of the extreme poor in 2012: data issues, methodology and initial results*. Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 7432. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/360021468187787070/A-global-count-of-the-extreme-poor-in-2012-data-issues-methodology-and-initial-results
[18] Meeting with BPS (1st November 2017)
[19] Ferreira, F., et al. (2015)

1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
1.3.1	I	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
1.3.1(a)	-	-	2p	Proportion of insured people through the SJSN Health
1.3.1(b)	-	-	2p	Proportion of participants of Social Security Employment Program
1.3.1(c)	-	-	2p	Percentage of persons with disabilities who are poor and vulnerable who fulfilled their basic rights and inclusivity
1.3.1(d)	-	-	2p	Number of households that receive conditional cash transfer for PKH

Findings

The term "Social protection floors" is proposed in the International Labor Organization (ILO) Recommendation in 2012[20]. It refers to a social security guarantees that ensure all in need have access to essential health care and to basic income security to meet minimum requirement for goods and service[21]. Indonesia selects the 4 proxy indicators relating to the current social protection system from the RPJMN.

Aiming at realization of the universal insurance coverage and unification of social security systems that used to be operated separately by different authorities, the Act No. 40/2004 on the National Social Security System was formulated, which indicated health benefit, occupational accident compensation, provident fund, pension benefit and death benefit as social security programs[22]. Based on the Act No. 24/2011 on the Social Security System which mandated social security administration bodies, the Institute for Social Security / Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial (BPJS) Health for operation of the health benefit and BPJS Employment for operation of occupational accident compensation, provident fund, pension benefit and death benefit were established in 2014 and 2015, respectively[23]. The government made a commitment to achieve universal health insurance coverage with the enactment of these two acts.

[20] International Labour Organization. (2012) *Recommendation concerning National Floors of Social Protection. No. 202*., Geneva. ILO
[21] ditto
[22] Law No. 40/2004, Article 18
[23] Law No. 24/2011, Article 5

Public assistance for the poor and the vulnerable is implemented not through an independent system but as a part of existing policies and/or different programs. Health care services are provided through the Health Indonesia Program (Program Indonesia Sehat: PIS), where the poor are entitled to receive medical services without paying contribution of the BPJS Health. The Family Hope Program (Program Keluarga Harapen: PKH) provides Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) to poor families with pregnant women and/or children below 18 years old under the condition that the households should let their children enjoy health and education services. The program, which was conducted in 7 provinces only at the beginning in 2007, has been expanding its volume and coverage to all 33 provinces in 2012. Number of target families has also increased from 400 thousand in 2007 to 5.9 million households in 2016. With the additional $200 million fund loaned from the World Bank in May 2017, the government is further going to enlarge the coverage[24]. Moreover, the government is providing food assistance of rice through the Rice for Prosperity Program (Rastra) and offering scholarships for students from poor households aged 6 to 21 years old through the Smart Indonesia Program (Program Indonesia Pintar: PIP).

Recommendations

The UN Metadata states, in accordance with the ILO recommendation, that "social protection floor" should include at least include the following components: i) access to essential health care (including maternity care); ii) basic income security for children, access to nutrition, education, care and any other necessary goods and services; iii) basic income security for persons of working age who are unable to earn sufficient income (in particular in case of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability); and iv) basic income security for elderly persons. Data disaggregated by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable are requested.

In this regard, the main social security system in Indonesia is composed of health care services covered by BPJS Health, occupational accident compensation, provident fund, pension benefit and death benefit covered by BPJS Employment, and individual public assistance programs for the poor and the vulnerable, as mentioned above. In comparison to the UN Metadata, the proxy indicators lacks a coverage for basic income security for the unemployed, especially for those who get injured/sick for reasons other than work and lost their jobs as a result. The proxy indicator 1.3.1 (a) "proportion of insured people through the SJSN Health" measures the proportion of participants of SJSN Health program for the poor, whose contribution is borne by the government (sum of PBI APBN and PBI APBD). The proxy indicator 1.3.1 (b) "proportion of participants of Social Security Employment Program" assesses the number of potential beneficiaries of work injury compensation, provident funds, pension benefits and death benefits. The proxy indicator 1.3.1 (c) "percentage of persons with disabilities who are poor and vulnerable and whose basic rights and inclusivity are fulfilled (by social rehabilitation program)" measures the proportion of participants of social rehabilitation program for persons with disabilities, established under Law No. 4/1997 on persons with disabilities. A series of child welfare policies including the "Family Hope Program (PKH)" as stated in the proxy indicator 1.3.1 (d), "Rice for Prosperity (Rastra)" and "Smart Indonesia Program (PIP)" are in place to

[24] Tabita D. (2017) *World Bank Lends $200m to Expand Indonesia's Social Assistance Programs*, Jakarta Globe, (online) 10th May 2017.
http://jakartaglobe.id/business/world-bank-lends-200m-expand-indonesias-social-assistance-programs/

directly/indirectly support poor households to raise children. The Ministry of Social Affairs stipulates to provide special protection and welfare services for children who are neglected, abandoned, forced to work on streets, violating law and/or with disabilities through the decree of the minister of social affairs No. 15A/2010 on General Guidelines for Child Welfare Program (PKSA)[25].

In other words, the current social protection system in Indonesia does not cover the income security in cases of layoff or unemployment which the ILO encourages countries to include, in particular, unemployment benefits to those who lose jobs due to diseases and/or injuries attributed to reasons other than work. A part of the reasons might be because the government prioritizes social protection for the poor in the informal sectors and has less interest to develop the unemployment insurance scheme for those who work in the formal sectors. The internal discussion on the development of the unemployment security program has started in the government. For instance, the Ministry of Finance conducted a feasibility study on an unemployment insurance program in collaboration with the ADB. The National Social Security Council (DJSN) is already discussing the issue with the Ministry of Manpower and held a workshop for the stakeholders to exchange their views[26]. The government is expected to further accelerate the designing of the program in collaboration with development partners if necessary. There are several donors which are interested in and ready to support the government such as JICA, the World Bank, the ADB and ILO.

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
1.4.1	III	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
1.4.1(a)	-	-	2p	Percentage of married women whose age is between 15-49 and gave the last birth in health facilities
1.4.1(b)	-	-	2p	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received complete basic immunization
1.4.1(c)	-	-	2p	Prevalence of use of contraceptive methods (CPR) by all means in the couple of fertile age (PUS) between 15-49
1.4.1(d)	-	-	2p	Percentage of households with access to improved and sustainable drinking water services
1.4.1(e)	-	-	2p	Percentage of households with

[25] Ministerial Decree of Ministry of Social Affairs, No. 15/2010 on General Guidelines for Child Welfare Program
[26] Dewan Jaminan Sosial Nasional (2018) *DJSN Gelar Workshop Program Jaminan Pengangguran Bagi Pekerja Ter PHK*, Jakarta: DJSN
http://djsn.go.id/hasil-pencarian/detail/djsn-gelar-workshop-program-jaminan-pengangguran-bagi-pekerja-ter-phk-unemployment-insurance

				access to improved and sustainable sanitation services
1.4.1(f)	-	-	2p	Percentage of households living in slums in urban areas
1.4.1(g)	-	-	2p	Net Enrollment Rate (APM) of women / men in elementary school / Islamic school or equivalent
1.4.1(h)	-	-	2p	Net Enrollment Rate (APM) of women / men in junior high school / Islamic school or equivalent
1.4.1(i)	-	-	2p	Net Enrollment Rate (APM) of women / men in senior high school / Islamic school or equivalent
1.4.1(j)	-	-	2p	Percentage of population aged 0-17 who has birth certificates
1.4.1(k)	-	-	2p	Percentage of poor and vulnerable households whose primary electricity source for lightening is PLN and non-PLN

Findings

The global indicator 1.4.1 "Proportion of population living in households with access to basic service" is classified as Tier III, as the international definition of "basic services" has not come to an agreement. The Work Plan for Tier III Indicators mentions possible coverage by the basic services as shown in the middle column of the table below, whereas the proxy indicators proposed in Indonesia Metadata only cover approximately half of them. Further efforts to identify appropriate proxy indicators should be made upon the release of the new UN Metadata

Types	UN Metadata Coverage	Proxy indicators proposed in Indonesia Metadata
Basic Infrastructure Services	Water & Sanitation	1.4.1(d) Percentage of households with access to improved and sustainable drinking water services 1.4.1(e) Percentage of households with access to adequate and sustainable sanitation services
	Solid Waste Collection & Management	-
	Mobility & Transportation	-
	Energy	1.4.1(k) Percentage of poor and vulnerable households whose primary electricity source for lightening is PLN and non-PLN
Social Services	Education	1.4.1(g) Net Enrollment Rate (APM) of women / men in elementary school / Islamic school or equivalent 1.4.1(h) Net Enrollment Rate (APM) of women / men in junior high school / Islamic school or equivalent 1.4.1(i) Net Enrollment Rate (APM) of women / men in senior high school / Islamic school or equivalent
	Heath Care	1.4.1(a) Percentage of married women whose age is between 15-49 and gave the last birth in health facilities 1.4.1(b) Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received complete basic immunization 1.4.1(c) Prevalence of use of contraceptive methods (CPR) by all means in the couple of fertile age (PUS) between 15-49

	Emergency Services	-
	Housing	1.4.1(f) Percentage of households living in slums in urban areas
	Childcare	-
	Services for elderly & other groups with special needs	-
Quality Life Services	Public Safety	-
	Urban Planning	-
	Culture & Entertainment	-
	Sports	-
	Public Space	-
Others		1.4.1(j) Percentage of population aged 0-17 who has birth certificates

(Source: JICA Survey Team based on BAPPENAS (2017) *Metadata*)

Recommendations

Indonesia should recognize that current proxy indicators cover less than half of "basic services" being discussed at the global level. Considerations for the additional identification of appropriate proxy indicators should be made upon the release of the new UN Metadata.

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
1.4.2	III	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	3	-

Findings

The global indicator 1.4.2 "proportion of total population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure" falls under Tier III as there has been no globally agreed methodology and conceptual clarity for collecting the necessary data. As the UN Metadata is still unavailable, Indonesia classifies this indicator as "unidentified" as it is difficult to assess the possibility of collecting this data or proposing appropriate proxy indicators.

Currently, little data exists on the proportion of the adult population with secure right to land. The UN-Habitats estimates that two billion people worldwide may be tenure insecure, using the survey results of the Global Property Rights Index (PRIndex) initiative conducted by Gallup in 2016, targeting

at 11,000 in 9 countries including Indonesia[27]. The World Bank also points out that currently only 30% of the world's land rights are registered and recorded. In Africa, merely 10% or rural land is registered. In the meeting held in June 2017, a group of UN statisticians and land property rights experts agreed to incorporate the following questions to national household surveys to track progress towards tenure security for all.

- How likely are you to lose your land/property or use right in the next 5 years?
- Do you have the right to exclusively or jointly bequeath your land/property?
- Do you have property/tenure rights over this land/property or another property? If so, what types of rights?
- Do you have documentation of the tenure/property rights on this property and/or another property?
- What is the type of documentation over the land/property?
- Whose name is on the document and can you show the document?

An informal multi-stakeholder committee which was set up in the Global Donor Working Group on Land is accelerating the process to identify the survey methodology and thus helping the custodian agencies, the World Bank and UN-Habitat, to reclassify this indicator from Tier III to Tier I by October 2018.

Recommendations

Indonesia plans to set a corresponding policy and national framework after the release of the final UN Metadata, whereas presenting number of land certificates issued by the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning (Badan Pertanahan Nasional: BPN) will do as a proxy indicator to measure the proportion of registration to some extent. The current data collection system of land registration is too basic and manual and the BPN is planning to introduce an integrated system.

1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
1.5.4	III	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	-	Under consideration

Findings

The members of the IAEG-SDGs agreed to add the global indicator 1.5.4 at the 5th meeting held in March 2017. Indonesia has not incorporated this additional global indicator into the national Metadata yet.

[27] Gallup (2017) *2016 Testing of a New Survey Module on Perceptions of Land Tenure Security in Nine Countries*, Washington, D.C.: Gallup

Recommendations

Discussions to propose corresponding national indicators and the grouping should be made, taking also into account the results of the 6th IAEG-SDGs meeting to be held in November 2017.

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
1.a.1*	III	Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	1	Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
1.a.3	III	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	-	Under consideration

Findings

The members of the IAEG-SDGs agreed to add a phrase of "domestically generated" in the original global indicator 1.a.1, and a new global indicator of 1.a.3, at the 5th IAEG-SDGs meeting in March 2017. Indonesia has not incorporated the modification or addition into the current national Metadata yet.

Recommendations

Discussions should be made in order to review and propose corresponding national indicators and the grouping, taking into account the results of the 6th IAEG-SDGs meeting to be held in November 2017 and the UN Metadata to be released soon.

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
1.b.1	III	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	3	-

Findings

The members of the IAEG-SDGs agreed to add the global indicator 1.b.1 which measures the proportion of government spending to sectors addressing women, the poor and vulnerable at the 5th

IAEG-SDGs meeting in March 2017. Currently the definition and methodology are not shown in the UN Metadata yet. Custodian Agencies are not designated yet, too.

Recommendations

Considerations should be made to propose appropriate national indicators upon the release of the UN Metadata.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
2.3.1*	III	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/ pastoral/ forestry enterprise size	1	Agricultural Added Value divided by the amount of labour in agriculture sector (rupiah per worker).
2.3.2	III	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	3	-

Findings

The global indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 are classified as Tier III in the UN Metadata, as the definition of and international methodology to measure "small-scale food producers" are not yet agreed by member countries (for 2.3.1, one of the categories are estimated to be set as "small-scale food producers"). Indonesia classifies the indicator 2.3.1 as Group 1. The Law No. 19/2013 on Protection and Empowerment of Farmers merely states that food crop farmers with farmlands no larger than 2.0 hectares shall be prioritized to be protected (almost defining them as small-scale farmers), whereas there are no legal basis to mention enterprise size of horticulturists, pastoralists and forest keepers.

Recommendations

The custodian agency of the indicators, FAO, published a note called "Proposed International Definition of Small-Scale Food Producers for Monitoring SDGs 2.3.1 and 2.3.2" in July 2017. While the draft definition and the standard of "small-scale food producers" of the FAO are proposed in this note, they are not intended to replace country-specific definitions which reflect national policy priorities. The note proposes to set thresholds using a combination of 3 criteria, namely, physical size of farm, number of livestock heads in production and economic size of farm expressed by its revenues. The 3 variables are used to identify groups that fall in the bottom 40% of the cumulative distribution. Small-scale food producers are those included in the intersection of these three sets.

Since the government has the intention to make necessary institutional arrangements to localize the indicator in accordance with the UN Metadata once it is finalized, the followings are tentative recommendations. For the indicator 2.3.1, as there are no legal evidences to define enterprise size of pastoralists and forest keepers, it is not feasible to report the productivity data disaggregated by enterprise size as the global indicator requires. Thus, it might be necessary to review the national category and downgrade it from 1 to 2 or 3 for the time being. For the indicator 2.3.2, if the global definitions are finalized as proposed in the current discussion, FAO is responsible for calculating and combining the indicator and countries are merely expected to provide data for operated land area, number of tropical livestock unit (LU) and revenues from farmland. Availability of the 3 types of data in Indonesia shall be validated by the Ministry of Agriculture.

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
2.4.1	III	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	3	-

Findings

The global indicator 2.4.1 "proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture" falls under Tier III as of November 2017 as there has been considerable discussion over years on how to internationally define "sustainable agriculture". In the past, agricultural sustainability was assessed only from the aspect of environment, such as the potential impact of low quality soil and water on farmland. However, economic and social aspects are now also considered to be important when assessing agricultural sustainability, similarly to other SDG indicators. If a farm is not economically resilient to external shocks or life and/or working-conditions of agricultural workers are not considered, then a farm cannot be sustainable. FAO has been leading the work on developing a methodology for this indicator at expert meetings, where following themes and sub-indicators have been proposed so far[28]. There will be ongoing work to conceptualize and propose relevant thresholds for each sub-indicator.

Dimension	Theme	Sub-indicator
Economic	labor productivity	Farm volume of agricultural production per hours worked
	land productivity	Farm volume of agricultural production per farm area (ha)
	farm profitability	Net farm income
Environment	soil resources	Rates of soil erosion and soil organic carbon (tonnes / ha)
	water use	Water abstraction for agriculture from surface and Groundwater per available water
	water quality	Fertilizer and pesticide use in excess
	land-use change	Impact of agricultural expansion
	biodiversity	

[28] Food and Agriculture Organization (2017) *SDG Indicator 2.4.1 Percentage of Agricultural Area under Productive and Sustainable Agriculture Methodological concept note*, Rome: FAO.
http://www.fao.org/3/a-br904e.pdf

	energy-use GHG emissions	Conservation area as a proportion of total farm area Final energy use / farm volume of ag. Production (joules/ton) GHG emissions (ton Co2 eq.) / Farm output volume
Social	Decent work household income and poverty household/farm resilience	Working poverty rate for employed in agriculture Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines TBD

(Source: FAO Methodological concept note – SDG Indicator 2.4.1)

The Work Plan for Tier III Indicators published in March 2017 planned to have the methodology agreed and peer reviewed in the first quarter of 2017, and have it piloted in selected countries before finalization by the end of 2017. However, there has not been any international consensus on the definition so far. FAO plans to prepare guidelines for country implementation.

The government sets out the Law No. 41/2009 on Protection of Sustainable Food Crops Farmland to assure the rights of community to food. It aims at ensuring sustainable food security that can respond to the growing economy and population by establishing a framework to protect farmlands which are designated as LP2B (Sustainable Agricultural Land) from degradation, conversion and fragmentation. However, as of 2013, only 126 out of 430 districts/cities and 12 out pf 33 provinces are designated as LP2B as of 2013.

Recommendations

The government has the intention to make necessary institutional arrangements including amendments of existing laws and regulations to localize the indicator in accordance with the UN Metadata once it is finalized. The government does not expect it to be difficult as the current Law No. 41/2009 was developed in accordance with FAO's consultation as well.

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
2.5.1*	II	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	1	Number of superior varieties of plants and animals for food that are released

Findings

Efforts to ensure a sustainable agriculture system are closely linked to the systematic and sustained management of plant and animal genetic resources. Two components (plant and animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GRFA)) in the global indicator 2.5.1 "number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities"

are separately counted.

According to the UN Metadata, the plant component is calculated as the number of accessions of plant genetic resources secured in medium or long term conservation facilities. An accession is defined as a distinct sample of seeds, planting materials or plants which is maintained in a gene bank. Plant genetic resources are conserved in the form of seeds in cold rooms, plants in the field and tissues *in vitro* and/or cryopreserved. Countries are requested to provide the name of the gene bank, the accession number and the scientific name of the accession (name of taxon, including genus, species and lower taxonomic ranking). For the animal component, the data is calculated as the number of local breeds stored in a gene bank collection with each breed having an amount sufficient to reconstitute itself. Animal genetic resources are conserved in the form of live animals and cryoconservation including collection and deep-freezing of semen, ova, embryos or tissues for potential future use in breeding or regenerating animals. Countries provide data to Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS). FAO is responsible for compiling the data submitted by countries.

Indonesia has a Gene Bank for plants managed by the Indonesian Center for Agricultural Biotechnology and Genetic Resources Research and Development (Balitbangtan) in Bogor, where research institutions take plant genetic resources to create improved varieties. Improved varieties are released as "superior varieties (VUB)" to the public by ministerial decrees of the ministry of agriculture. VUBs shall have advantages in terms of nutrition, market preferences, yield per hectare, resistance to plant pest organisms and climate stress, etc. to satisfy increasing food demands in Indonesia. The genetic resources of plant VUB are conserved at the Gene Bank for 15-20 years, whereas those of animal VUB are not. Currently, Indonesia maintains genetic resources of animal VUB mainly by mating live animals. Although some research institutions are individually trying to conserve germ cells of animals, the data is scattered due to unavailability of integrated conservation systems and facilities.

Recommendation

Technology development for conservation of animal genetic resources is far behind from that of plant genetic resources. For plants, methods to conserve seeds of major crops are already well established, whereas for most animals, methods to preserve, regenerate and fertilize germ cells are yet to be developed. For livestock animals, although technologies to conserve germ cells are available to some extent, genetic diversities tend to be decreasing so rapidly that it often becomes difficult to maintain a breed. The decrease occurs mainly due to transitions of economic values and market preferences. It is pointed out that a breed with poor genetic trait varieties could be vulnerable to external risks such as infectious diseases. Various genetic traits shall be preserved in order to maintain breeds that could adapt to potential changes in the environment and the economy in the future. Not only for issues of breeding space and cost, but also for the risk management of potential accidents/diseases, the preservation of deep-frozen germ cells is considered more efficient and sustainable rather than the maintenance of live animals.

The global indicator, from food security points of view, implies to assess the extent to which facilities are enabled to preserve and regenerate breeds in order to prepare for potential loss of genetic diversity which may occur in the natural habitat in the future. This is why the indicator highlights the availability of medium or long-term conservation in the forms of germ cells (*ex situ*). In this regard, Indonesia shall

recognize that there is a discrepancy between the global and national indicator, as livestock animals are currently bred by physical mating, not by fertilization of preserved semen, ova, embryo or tissues, due to absence of appropriate conservation facilities. Thus, the national indicator shall be reclassified from Group 1 to 2, an indicator that has proxies.

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
2.5.2*	II	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	1	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction

Findings

The UN Metadata states that whether a local breed is at risk of extinction or not is determined based on its population size reported to the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS) at FAO[29]. DAD-IS is a global databank that provides the most comprehensive data on genetic diversity of domestic animals. A breed is defined "being at risk of extinction" when it is classified either critical or endangered as stated below[30].

- Critical: A breed is categorized as critical if the total number of breeding females is less than or equal to 100 or the total number of breeding males is less than or equal to five; or the overall population size is less than or equal to 120 and decreasing and the percentage of females being bred to males of the same breed is below 80 percent, and it is not classified as extinct.
- Endangered: A breed is categorized as endangered if the total number of breeding females is greater than 100 and less than or equal to 1,000 or the total number of breeding males is less than or equal to 20 and greater than five; or the overall population size is greater than 80 and less than 100 and increasing and the percentage of females being bred to males of the same breed is above 80 percent; or the overall population size is greater than 1,000 and less than or equal to 1,200 and decreasing and the percentage of females being bred to males of the same breed is below 80 percent, and it is not assigned to any of above categories.

Meanwhile, it should be noted that Indonesia has different criteria. The agriculture minister decree No.117/2014 states that livestock are not considered as at risk of extinction when the proportion of male and female satisfies one of the following conditions: i) 20:40 (for cattle and water buffalo); ii) 20:50 (for goat, sheep and pig); and iii) 20:200 (for chicken, duck and goose).

Recommendations

First of all, stakeholders should recognize the existing gap between the global and the national

[29] Food and Agriculture Organization. n.d. *Domestic Animal Diversity Information System*, Rome: FAO http://dad/fao.org

[30] Food and Agriculture Organization (2007) *The state of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture*, Rome: FAO.
http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/a1250e/a1250e00.htm

criteria in determining the risk of extinction. Further discussion on whether to apply the identical criteria with the global or maintain the current national criteria may be required.

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
2.a.1	II	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	3	-
2.a.2	I	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	3	-

Findings

Although the indicators 2.a.1 and 2.a.2 are explained in the UN Metadata and classified as Tier II and I respectively, Indonesia categorizes them as unidentified indicators.

The global indicator 2.a.1 "the Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for government expenditures" is defined as the agriculture share of government expenditures (central government expenditures on agriculture / total central government outlays), divided by the agriculture share of GDP (= agriculture value-added / GDP). An AOI greater than 1 is regarded as a higher orientation towards the agriculture sector, as it receives a higher share of governments spending compared to its contribution to economic value-added. "Agriculture" refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector as stated in the Division A of International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) Rev.4. Government expenditures are based on the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)[31] developed by the OECD. FAO is responsible for calculation of the AOI index. The data on central government expenditures on agriculture and total central government outlays shall be provided by each country in response to the questionnaire developed by FAO, whereas data on agriculture value-added and GDP are based on the system of national accounts obtained from the UN statistics division.

The global indicator 2.a.2 "total official flows (official development assistance plus Other Official Flows (OOF)) to the agriculture sector" is defined as gloss disbursements of total ODA and OOFs from all donors to the agriculture sectors. The data are reported by donors according to the same standards and methodologies directed by the OECD/DAC[32]. The agriculture sectors is defined as all Creditor Reporting System (CRS)[33] sector codes in the 311 series.

[31] United Nations Statistics Division. n.d. *Detailed structure and explanatory notes*. New York: UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=4

[32] Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. n.d. *Development finance standards*, Paris: OECD. http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/

[33] Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. n.d. *Purpose Codes: sector classification*, Paris: OECD. http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm

Recommendations

For indicator 2.a.1, the data the government is expected to submit are very simple and limited. Further clarifications are necessary through the meetings with the Ministry of Finance to identify reasons why these national indicators are classified as unidentified. Some stakeholders point out it is possibly because agriculture-related programs are scattered in several ministries/agencies such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Ministry, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Villages and research institutions, thus, it is not feasible to identify sector specific budget/outlays under the current finance system[34].

Indonesia provides south-south and triangular cooperation (KSST) to developing countries as a key partner of OECD. Following the instruction of the UN Metadata for indicator 2.a.2, Indonesia needs to report the data on official flows from Indonesia as a donor to agricultural sectors in developing countries. Although National Coordination Team (NCT) is responsible for KSST, it is not capturing a whole picture of all KSST programs undertaken by different ministries. It is because ministries directly request ODA budgets to the Ministry of Finance, individually implement ODA programs and are not cooperative to NCT in terms of providing relevant data. In order to ensure the collection of the data, it is worth considering using following tools; 1) questionnaires for NCT annual report, 2) tripartite meeting between MoF, BAPPENAS and ministries on budget request, and 3) database developed by NCT.

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
2.b.1	I	Agricultural export subsidies	3	-

Findings

The global indicator 2.b.1 requires the budgetary outlays and quantities of agricultural export subsidies as notified by the WTO members. The Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (URAA) as an annex 1A (B) on the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization required developed countries to reduce agricultural export subsidies by at least 36% by value and 21% by volume based on the Agreement and their notifications (the article No. 8). For developing countries, the required cuts were 24% by value and 14% by volume (the article No. 9.2 (b) (iv)). In other words, additional new subsidies are prohibited, whereas existing subsidies are accepted as long as it is in accordance with the notifications submitted by member countries. The data required by the global indicator 2.b.1 are already available through the WTO members' notifications in their Table ES: 1 and supporting table ES: 2 which concern export subsidy commitments.

Indonesia has been an active member of the WTO since its launching in 1991. It is one of the nations in the Cairns Group, which has been lobbying for agricultural trade liberalization and seeking for

[34] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (4th October 2017) and Meeting with FAO (2nd November 2017)

elimination of export subsidies. Many of the Cairns Group nations are exporting grains but cannot compete with subsidized exports from some developed countries. Consequently, they are strongly opposed to the export subsidies policies. Similarly, Indonesia also has not subsidized exports of rice since the implementation of the URAA, although it is entitled to use the export subsidies for disposing surplus of rice stocks[35][36].

Recommendations

As mentioned above, Indonesia does not allocate national budgets for agricultural export subsidies. Further clarifications are necessary through meetings with relevant ministries (i.e., the Ministry of Trade and Ministry of Agriculture) to identify reasons why the national indicator is not classified as "irrelevant" but as "unidentified".

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
2.c.1	II	Indicator of food price anomalies	3	-

Findings

The global indicator 2.c.1 "Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA)" measures the degree of sharpness of increase/decrease of food commodity price that happened over a given period. According to the UN Metadata, the IFPA is calculated by FAO as a weighted sum of two Compound Growth Rates (CGR), the quarterly (weight of 0.4) and annual (weight of 0.6) rates, based on the CGR data provided by each country. Countries are not requested to calculate the IFPA by themselves.

Indonesia classifies the indicator as unidentified due to the gap in the timing of release of the Metadata. The global tier was upgraded from Tier III to Tier II at the 5th IAEG-SDG Meeting held in March 2017, around when Indonesia already suspended elaboration of the Metadata.

Recommendations

FAO is responsible for calculating and combining the indicator. Countries are merely expected to provide data for annual and quarterly Compound Growth Rates (CGR). Upon the resumption of elaborating the Indonesia Metadata, availability of the data on the annual and quarterly CGR in Indonesia shall be validated by the Ministry of Agriculture.

---

[35] Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (2012) OECD *Review of Agricultural Policies: Indonesia 2012*, Paris: OECD Publishing.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264179011-en

[36] The agricultural export subsidy of Indonesia was bound at ceiling amounts of USD 28.3 million and 299,750 tonnes in 1995. It was an obligation to decline it to USD 21.5 million and 257,785 tonnes by 2004, under the notification with export subsidy reduction commitments included in its Schedule.
World Trade Organization (2016) *G/AG/N/IDN/35 Committee on Agriculture - Notification - Indonesia - Export subsidy*, Geneva: WTO.
https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/indonesia_e.htm

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

3.3. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
3.3.1	II	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
3.3.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Prevalence of HIV in the adult population

Findings

While the global indicator recommends estimating the incidence rate, Indonesia has proposed to monitor estimated HIV prevalence in the population aged 15 to 49 years old[37]. The national indicator will not directly rely on reports from health facilities to estimate the prevalence as the coverage of the well-functioning health information system is still limited to hospitals in big cities like Jakarta. Furthermore, the "Healthy Indonesia Programme (Progam Indonesia Sehat)", which collects information on 12 health issues (i.e. family planning, delivery, immunisation, breastfeeding, monitoring of under-five year olds, tuberculosis services, hypertension, psychiatric care, smoking, health insurance, safe water and sanitation) from the whole population of Indonesia, does not include the topic of HIV for it being a sensitive issue[38].

Consequently, the country has proposed to use a mathematical model called the AEM (Asian Epidemic Model)[39] to estimate HIV prevalence among the general population. The variables will include data related to HIV prevalence among high-risk populations (i.e. sex workers, high-risk men, men who have sex with men, transgender, injecting drug users and prisoners), achievement of HIV control programmes, reports from health facilities, etc. The current data on HIV prevalence among high-risk populations in Indonesia is collected through the Integrated Biological and Behavioural Survey (IBBS) which is performed every 2-3 years since 1996[40].

Due to current budget constraints, the Ministry of Health is unable to conduct similar diagnostic surveys for the general population. Furthermore, even if existing surveys like the Basic Health Research / Riset Kesehatan Dasar (RISKESDAS) or the Survey of National Health Indicators / Survei Indikator Kesehatan Nasional (SIRKESNAS) conducted by the Ministry of Health incorporate HIV diagnosis, the presence of stigma on people living with HIV is likely to hinder the collection of sufficient number of samples[41].

[37] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (18th September 2017)
[38] Meeting with the local consultant (16th October 2017)
[39] Brown, T. and Peerapatanapokin, W. (2004) The Asian Epidemic Model: a process model for exploring HIV policy and programme alternatives in Asia. *Sexually transmitted infections* 80(suppl 1), i19-i24.
[40] Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health (2011) *IBBS 2011 – Integrated Biological and Behavioural Survey*, Jakarta: Ministry of Health. http://www.aidsdatahub.org/sites/default/files/documents/IBBS_2011_Report_Indonesia.pdf
[41] Meeting with the local consultant (16th October 2017)

Recommendations

Recognize the importance of monitoring incidence rate in addition to prevalence

Firstly, it is important for all stakeholders to recognize the need to monitor the incidence rate and not just the prevalence, as HIV has become a manageable chronic disease due to advancements of effective treatment in the last few decades. Recent study even documents the narrow gap in life expectancy between infected and uninfected individuals given appropriate antiretroviral therapy[42]. This means that HIV prevalence, which measures all new and existing cases of HIV infection in the whole population, would continue to increase even if the rate of new infection decreases. Consequently, the HIV prevalence may not be sensitive to the current trends of the epidemic and the impact of interventions and policies, unlike the incidence rate which measures the rate of new HIV infection in a given period of time.

Consider using mathematical models to estimate incidence rate

Although conducting prospective cohort studies[43] would be ideal to measure the incidence rate, such longitudinal studies would be costly and ethically difficult to conduct. Therefore, the Ministry of Health could first consider discussing with the BPS about the feasibility of using existing data to estimate HIV incidence rate through the "AIDS Impact Module" of the Spectrum programme[44], as recommended by the UNAIDS[45][46].

In case there is a need to conduct nationally representative population-based surveys on HIV diagnosis and treatment to collect data for additional inputs in the model, the AIDS Indicator Survey[47], which is part of the Demographic and Health Surveys (hereinafter, referred to as "DHS") could be referred when designing the questionnaire. At the same time, social marketing campaigns to dispel social stigma should be strengthened to ensure that respondents of the survey would consent to the HIV diagnostic test. In light of the budget constraints among Indonesian stakeholders, both these efforts could be done in collaboration with appropriate donors.

While discussing the feasibility of estimating the HIV incidence rate, a proxy indicator of "new HIV infection in the adult population" could be used instead in the meantime. This data is estimated annually by the Ministry of Health using AEM and Spectrum models[48].

---

[42] Marcus, Julia L., et al. (2016) Narrowing the gap in life expectancy between HIV-infected and HIV-uninfected individuals with access to care. *Journal of acquired immune deficiency syndromes* 1999: 73.1, 2016: 39.

[43] Longitudinal study which follows a group of individuals with different exposure over a period of time in order to assess the relationship between the exposure and the outcome

[44] Futures Institute. n. d. AIM – A Spectrum Module for Creating HIV/AIDS Projections and Examining the Demographic and Social Impacts of AID. Avenir Health. http://www.avenirhealth.org/Download/Spectrum/Manuals/AIMManualEnglish.pdf

[45] UNAIDS (2016) *Methods for deriving UNAIDS estimates*, Geneva: UNAIDS. http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2016/methods-for-deriving-UNAIDS-estimates

[46] UNAIDS (2010) *Epi Alert – UNAIDS quarterly update on HIV epidemiology*, Geneva: UNAIDS. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/epi_alert_1stqtr2010_en_0.pdf

[47] Demographic and Health Surveys. n.d. *AIS Overview*, Rockville: USAID. https://dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/AIS.cfm

[48] Ministry of Health (2014) *Estimasi dan Proyeksi HIV/AIDS di Indonesia Tahun 2011-2016*, Jakarta: Ministry of Health. http://siha.depkes.go.id/portal/files_upload/Estimasi_dan_Proyeksi_HIV_AIDS_di_Indonesia.pdf

Reaffirm the importance of monitoring HIV incidence rate among high-risk populations

In addition, the importance of routinely collecting reliable data from high-risk populations should be reemphasized in the next National AIDS Strategy and Action Plan (NASAP). These disproportionately affected populations worldwide have 10-50 times higher chances of being infected compared to the general population[49]. In Indonesia, men who have sex with men and female sex workers are expected to make up more than 60% of all new HIV infections in the country by 2030[50]. Monitoring HIV incidence rates among these vulnerable populations will be particularly important to plan effective targeted interventions to meet target 3.3.

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
3.3.4	II	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
3.3.4 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of districts/cities that conduct early detection of Hepatitis B

Findings

While health facilities report cases of new Hepatitis B Virus (hereinafter, referred to as "HBV") infections to the directorate of communicable diseases at the Ministry of Health, these cases are most likely to be underreported due to the poor health information system in Indonesia[51]. Therefore, Indonesia has proposed the above indicator instead as early detection of HBV is known to be effective in preventing the development of severe states such as cirrhosis and liver cancer as well as the transmission to other uninfected individuals[52].

Recommendations

Recognize the weakness of current proxy indicator

Expanding the coverage of early detection programs for HBV could be effective to achieve the target. However, the proposed proxy is merely an output of policies/interventions and is most likely to be insufficient to measure the achievement of the country in reducing the infection rate. An increased number of cities that conduct early detection programs may not necessarily mean an increased number of people who get tested. One of the main reasons is the presence of societal and internalized stigma for HBV patients which could limit access to health facilities by potentially infected people[53]. Furthermore, the existing HBV early detection programme merely aims to improve the testing rate among pregnant women for their first antenatal care visit, and it does not target other high-risk populations such as sex

[49] UNAID.(2016) *HIV Prevention among Key Populations*, Geneva: UNAIDS. http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/featurestories/2016/november/20161121_keypops

[50] Indonesian National AIDS Commision (2014) *Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting – Indonesia Country Progress Report 2014*, Jakarta: National AIDS Commission.

[51] Meeting with the local consultant (16th October 2017)

[52] Bandhavkar, S. (2016) Developing Strategies for Early Detection of Hepatitis B Infection, *Clinical Microbiology* 5:234.

[53] Huang, J., Guan, M. L., Balch, J., Wu, E., Rao, H., Lin, A., Wei, L. and Lok, A. S. (2016) Survey of hepatitis B knowledge and stigma among chronically infected patients and uninfected persons in Beijing, China. *Liver International* 36(11): 1595-1603.

workers and injecting drug users (hereinafter, referred to as "IDUs")[54].

Consider using survey to estimate HBV incidence

As the quality of data collected by the Ministry of Health is suboptimal, it may be worth considering conducting a special diagnostic survey to estimate the incidence of HBV infected cases, including carriers. Training of interviewers to conduct diagnostic surveys could possibly be done with financial and technical supports from donors. Worldwide, there are approximately one million HBV-related deaths per year which are often caused by liver damage such as liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)[55]. Monitoring HBV incidence cases is particularly important as HBV has a long asymptomatic nature, in which 75% of 240 million chronically infected people are known to be in Asian countries[56].

In addition, stakeholders should recognize the need to monitor HBV incidence cases among high-risk populations. The prevalence of HBV infection among the general population varies greatly within Indonesia, from as low as 4.0% - 5.8% in Jakarta to as high as 7.1% in Makassar[57]. On the other hand, the risk of infection is particularly high among vulnerable groups such as hemodialysis patients (11.2%) and men who have sex with men (9.8%). Therefore, it is important for the country to recognize the importance of measuring HBV incidence cases among diverse populations so that the commitment of the country in reducing the spread of HBV could be monitored more holistically.

3.4. By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
3.4.1	II	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
3.4.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Percentage of smoking in the population aged 18 years and above
3.4.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Prevalence of high blood pressure
3.4.1 (c)	-	-	2p	Prevalence of obesity in the population aged 18 years and above

Findings

Indonesia is unable to collect this data due to the absence of a sophisticated death registration system[58]. Deaths occurring far from health facilities are often not recorded, especially in rural areas[59].

[54] Meeting with the Ministry of Health (12th October 2017)
[55] Abbas, Z. and Siddiqui, A. R. (2011) Management of hepatitis B in developing countries. *World Journal of Hepatology* 3: 292-299.
[56] Merican, I., Guan, R., Amarapuka, D., Alexander, M. J., Chutaputti, A., Chien, R. N., Hasnian, S. S., Leung, N., Lesmana, L., Phiet, P., Noer, H. S., Sollano, J., Sun, H. and Xu, D. (2000) Chronic hepatitis B virus infection in Asian countries. *Journal of gastroenterology and hepatology* 15(12): 1356-1361.
[57] Yano, Y., Utsumi, T., Lusida, M. I., and Hayashi, Y. (2015) Hepatitis B virus infection in Indonesia. *World Journal of Gastroenterology* 21(38): 10714.
[58] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (18th September 2017)
[59] Meeting with the local consultant (8th November 2017)

The Ministry of Health has developed the Information System for Hospitals /Sistem Informasi Rumah Sakit (SIRS) in 2011 which aims to collect data on causes of death in accordance with ICD-10 (International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision) for both public and private health facilities[60]. However, the coverage is still approximately 60% of all health facilities and will need to be improved in terms of its geographical coverage and its functions in capturing deaths occurring outside health facilities. Therefore, it may still take years until the collected data becomes reliable enough to be used for SDG indicators[61]. In the meantime, the country has decided to measure the prevalence of risk factors in the general population, namely smoking, high blood pressure and obesity.

Recommendations

Recognize the weakness of current proxy indicators

Firstly, it is important to note that risk factors for non-communicable diseases (hereinafter, referred to as "NCDs") listed in the UN Metadata are not limited to the three proposed in proxy indicators. Surely, measuring all possible risk factors may not be realistic. Nevertheless, the direct effect of each risk factor can vary and thus measuring just the three risk factors may not necessarily be sufficient to monitor the commitment of the country in promoting healthy lifestyles, which include healthy diet and moderate exercises.

Consider using verbal autopsy method to estimate the number of deaths caused by NCDs

In order to measure this indicator on premature mortality due to NCDs, the UN Metadata recommends the use of life table methods which requires the cause for death estimates in the country. However, as mentioned above, causes of deaths are recorded only in certain health facilities in Indonesia due to limited coverage of the SIRS. There is thus an opportunity for donors to support the improvement of the SIRS in expanding its coverage so that mortality rates in the country could be measured for various diseases.

On the other hand, as it may still take some time until Indonesia establishes a well-functioning health information system (i.e. SIRS), it is worth considering using the "verbal autopsy method" in household surveys to estimate the probability of dying from four main NCDs between ages 30 and 70 years. Verbal autopsy is a commonly used method to estimate the cause of death in settings where deaths occurring far from health facilities are not recorded nor assigned any cause[62]. It estimates the cause of a death through interviews with family members or other caregivers of the deceased. The survey will extract information related to symptoms and medical history which, together with other available information (e.g. medical records from health facilities), will be used to estimate the cause of the death. When this data becomes available, the probability of dying from the four main NCDs mentioned above can be calculated using the formula described in page 6 of the document, "NCD Global Monitoring Framework[63]".

---

[60] Meeting with the Ministry of Health (12th October 2017)
[61] Meeting with the local consultant (8th November 2017)
[62] World Health Organization (2012) Geneva: World Health Organization. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/WHO_VA_2012_RC1_Instrument.pdf
[63] World Health Organization (2014) *Noncommunicable Diseases Global Monitoring Framework: Indicator Definitions and Specifications.* Geneva: World Health Organization. http://www.who.int/nmh/ncd-

Ideally, relevant questions could be included in one of health-related surveys (e.g. SIRKESNAS, Indonesia DHS[64]). Since the Ministry of Health and the BPS have previously incorporated the verbal autopsy method in the Intercensal Population Survey / Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus (SUPAS) in 2015[65] to estimate maternal mortality, both agencies still have the capacity to implement the method[66]. Since both agencies have budget constraints[67], it may be effective to seek financial assistance from appropriate donors in ensuring a sufficient number of trained interviewers and also in implementing the survey.

3.5. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
3.5.1	III	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
3.5.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of drug abusers and harmful alcohol users who access medical rehabilitation services
3.5.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Number of people who access post rehabilitation services
3.5.1 (c)	-	-	2p	Number of drug abusers who receive social rehabilitation in the rehabilitation centre that fulfils the service standard
3.5.1 (d)	-	-	2p	Number of social rehabilitation institutions which provide assistance for drug abusers
3.5.1 (e)	-	-	2p	Prevalence of drug abuse

Findings

The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the National Narcotics Agency / Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) provide various rehabilitation services to people with substance use disorders[68]. Therefore, the coverage of treatment interventions is believed to be measurable using proxy indicators proposed. These services are provided through the Reporting Recipient Institution / Institusi Penerima Wajib Lapor (IPWL) which can either be a public health center, a hospital, a medical rehabilitation institution or a social rehabilitation institution appointed by the government. According to one study conducted by the Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, drug user rehabilitation policies have

tools/indicators/GMF_Indicator_Definitions_Version_NOV2014.pdf

64 Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik—BPS), National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), Kementerian Kesehatan (Kemenkes—MOH) and ICF International (2013) *Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012*. Jakarta, Indonesia: BPS, BKKBN, Kemenkes, and ICF International.

65 Badan Pusat Statistik (2015) Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus 2015, Jakarta: BPS. https://microdata.bps.go.id/mikrodata/index.php/catalog/714

66 Meeting with the local consultant (8th November 2017)

67 Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (15th November 2017)

68 Substance use disorders occur when the recurrent use of alcohol and/or drugs causes clinically significant impairment, including health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home (SAMHSA).

been implemented successfully in Indonesia through the provision of such medical and social rehabilitation services to drug users[69].

On the other hand, the World Health Organization (hereinafter, referred to as "WHO") documents that, while treatment services such as inpatient medical detoxification and substitution maintenance therapy for people with substance use disorders are available, the coverage levels are suboptimal, ranging between 10-50%[70]. Furthermore, there is no programme to refer people with substance use disorder away from criminal justice systems and to evidence-based treatments. Even if they do access necessary health services, they must bear the cost of the services by themselves[71].

Recommendations

Consider referring to Annual Reports Questionnaire to assess the availability of relevant data

As the indicator is categorized as Tier III, ongoing discussions at the UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes) and the WHO regarding the development of an internationally standardized methodology and statistical definitions should be followed. In the meantime, it may be worth referring to the Annual Reports Questionnaire (hereinafter, referred to as "ARQ") to assess the availability of data on the coverage of all evidence-based treatment interventions recommended by the UNODC. The ARQ guides the comprehensive collection of relevant data of substance use disorder treatments, such as screening and brief interventions, detoxification, opioid maintenance therapy, cognitive behavioral therapy, peer support group, etc.[72]. Indonesia is a member state of the UNODC, and thus the ARQ it submits could become the primary source of information to calculate the global indicator.

Reaffirm the importance of providing evidence-based treatment interventions to drug users

Monitoring the coverage of evidence-based treatment services to people with substance use disorders would be particularly important for Indonesia where the number of drug users is estimated to be approximately 1.5 million, with 1.5% of the population aged 15 to 64 years reported to have ever used drugs[73]. Furthermore, the country is seemingly experiencing an increase in the use of the high-risk drug of methamphetamine: a psychostimulant which causes the person to engage in risky social and sexual behaviors. This means that there is an urgent need for the country to expand the coverage of appropriate treatment services for methamphetamine users. Its illegal manufacturing has broadened to many Asian countries including Indonesia[74] where 15% of drugs users in 2004 are estimated to have ever consumed methamphetamine[75].

Merely tightening drug-related regulations may not be effective in reducing the negative impact of

[69] Haerana (2016) Implementasi kebijakan rehabilitasi pengguna narkoba di kota makassar. Jurnal Administrasi Publik 6: 2
[70] World Health Organization (2010) *ATLAS of Substance Use Disorders Country Profile: Indonesia*, Geneva: World Health Organization. http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/atlas_report/profiles/indonesia.pdf
[71] World Health Organization (2010) *ATLAS of Substance Use Disorders Country Profile: Indonesia*, Geneva: World Health Organization. http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/atlas_report/profiles/indonesia.pdf
[72] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2017) *Annual Reports Questionnaire*, Vienna: UNODC. https://www.unodc.org/arq/
[73] Aceijas, C. and Rhodes, T. (2007) Global estimates of prevalence of HCV infection among injecting drug users. *The International Journal on Drug Policy* 18:352-358.
[74] Farrell, M., Marsden, J., Ali, R., and Ling, W. (2002) Methamphetamine: drug use and psychoses becomes a major public health issue in the Asia Pacific region. *Addiction* 97(7): 771-772.
[75] McKetin, R. et al. (2008) The rise of methamphetamine in Southeast and East Asia. *Drug and Alcohol Review* 27:220-228.

drugs in the society[76], calling for the country to pay special attention to the more effective method to control drug abuse: expanding the coverage of evidence-based treatment interventions to ensure the health of those affected by substance use disorders. In addition, approximately 60 to 98% of IDUs in Indonesia are reported to be HIV positive[77]. This means that treating people with substance use disorders could also have a spill-over effect to achieve target 3.3 by reducing the incidence of new HIV infections.

3.6. By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
3.6.1	I	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	3	-

Findings

Since 2016, the Ministry of Health has started to implement a data collection system on the number of deaths caused by road traffic injuries. Therefore, the collected data could be used in the near future to measure the global indicator[78]. Meanwhile, the National Police is currently assessing the availability of relevant data, including those which could be used as proxy indicators[79].

Recommendations

This indicator is categorized as Tier I by the UN, as it only requires data on the number of deaths due to road traffic crashes and the total population. Therefore, it is important for relevant stakeholders (i.e. SDGs Secretariat, Ministry of Health, National Police) to identify the most effective method to measure this indicator at their earliest convenience. If more time is needed until the newly developed registration system by the Ministry of Health functions properly with full geographical coverage, it may be effective to utilize surveys to estimate the number of deaths caused by road traffic injuries. The estimate can be computed using a regression model proposed in the UN Metadata.

3.8. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
3.8.1	III	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health,	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed

[76] Hari, J. (2015) *Chasing the scream: The first and last days of the war on drugs.* Bloomsbury Publishing USA.
[77] Aceijas, C. and Rhodes, T. (2007) Global estimates of prevalence of HCV infection among injecting drug users. *The International Journal on Drug Policy* 18:352-358.
[78] Meeting with the Ministry of Health (12th October 2017)
[79] Goal 3 Working Group at BAPPENAS (19th October 2017)

		infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)		
3.8.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Unmet need for health services

Findings

Indonesia has not figured out the way to measure this indicator which requires the collection of data on diverse health services related to promotion, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and palliation[80]. Consequently, Indonesia has proposed a proxy indicator which aims to measure the unmet need for health services. This proxy indicator indicates the percentage of people who did not seek treatment despite having health symptoms that affected their daily activities.

Recommendations

While the indicator is categorized as Tier III, the WHO has already published the technical note which explains the method to estimate the number of people covered by essential health services. 16 tracer areas and their corresponding indicators (e.g. demand satisfied with modern family planning method among women 15-49 who are married or in a union, tuberculosis cases detected and cured, prevalence of raised blood pressure, inpatient admissions per capita, etc.) which will be used to calculate the Universal Health Coverage index, have already been identified by the WHO[81]. Therefore, the implementing team could start assessing the availability of each tracer indicator with relevant stakeholders.

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
3.8.2	II	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (New)	1	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population
3.8.2 (a)	-	-	1a	Coverage of national health insurance

Findings

While Indonesia identified appropriate national indicators, the global indicator has changed recently,

[80] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (18th September 2017)
[81] World Health Organization (2016) *Developing an index for the coverage of essential health service*, Geneva: WHO. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/UHC_WHS2016_TechnicalNote_May2016.pdf

and the feasibility of measurement is yet to be assessed[82].

Recommendations

Further discussions should be considered by referring to the UN Metadata for the newly proposed indicator. The UN Metadata recommends each country to utilize household survey results to estimate this indicator, and has proposed two thresholds to identify large household expenditures on health: 10% and 25% of total household expenditures. The "Health and Household" module and the "Consumption" module of the SUSENAS include data on health expenditures[83], and thus the feasibility of measuring this indicator using existing data could be assessed. Definitions on "health expenditures" and the detailed methodology can be referred to the document developed by the WHO[84].

3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
3.9.1	I	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	3	-

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
3.9.2	II	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	3	-

Findings

For both indicators above (3.9.1. and 3.9.2), Indonesia has decided to leave them as missing due to the absence of a well-functioning death registration system[85] needed to identify certain types of deaths listed in the UN Metadata (e.g. cerebrovascular diseases, ischemic heart diseases, intestinal nematode infections, etc.). In addition to the absence of reliable data on the cause of death, there is limited data on populations exposed to specific risk factors (e.g. household and ambient air pollution, unsafe water and sanitation) which is also needed to compute the population attributable fraction (hereinafter, referred to as "PAF") for particular diseases (i.e. what proportion of the disease in the population is attributable to the exposure). The PAF is necessary to estimate the total number of deaths attributable to a particular exposure, which will be divided by the whole population to derive the indicator 3.9.1/3.9.2.

[82] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (18th September 2017)
[83] Badan Pusat Statistik (2016) *Indonesia - Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (SUSENAS)*. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik. http://microdata.bps.go.id/mikrodata/index.php/catalog/SUSENAS
[84] OECD, Eurostat and WHO (2011) A System of Health Accounts. OECD Publishing. http://www.who.int/health-accounts/methodology/sha2011.pdf?ua=1
[85] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (18th September 2017)

Recommendations

Both indicators require the following information for measurement: (i) relative risk of a disease from a particular exposure; (ii) the prevalence of the exposure in the whole population; and (iii) the total burden of the disease. Consequently, Indonesia could consider the feasibility of adjusting existing surveys (e.g. SIRKESNAS, DHS, SUSENAS), including the adoption of a verbal autopsy component, so that all three information can be collected.

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
3.9.3	II	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
3.9.3 (a)	-	-	2p	Proportion of deaths due to unintentional poisoning

Findings

Due to the absence of a well-functioning death registration system, Indonesia has proposed the above indicator which will be measured by using data collected through the Sample Registration System (SRS). The SRS is a survey that targets selected health facilities and is conducted by the Research and Development Directorate General (Litbang) of the Ministry of Health since 2011[86]. Although the survey is able to collect some data on the number of deaths caused by unintentional poisoning and the total number of deaths in the same period, the sample size is relatively small. Furthermore, the collected data is not necessarily a good representative of the population. Therefore, the accuracy and the precision of the estimated value are suboptimal and were deemed to be more appropriate to be set as a proxy indicator.

Recommendations

As mentioned for indicator 3.4.1, the verbal autopsy method in household surveys could be considered to estimate the mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning. Meanwhile, the development progress of the SIRS should be monitored to determine its reliability for measuring relevant indicators.

3.b. Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
3.b.1	III	Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed

[86] Meeting with the local consultant (16th October 2017)

		sustainable basis (Old) Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme (New)		
3.b.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Percentage of availability of medicines and vaccines at the health centre (Puskesmas)

Findings

Recently, the UN has changed the global indicator from "Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis" to "Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme". There is currently no UN Metadata nor a Tier III Work plan to assess the feasibility of measuring this indicator.

Recommendation

Considerations for the measurement of this indicator or the identification of appropriate proxy indicators should be made upon the release of the UN Metadata for the newly proposed indicator. The Ministry of Health implements several vaccination programs in the country and thus the coverage could be measured using existing data[87].

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
3.b.2	I	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	3	-

Findings

Indonesia foresees that this indicator, which aims to measure total ODA flows to developing countries, may not be relevant to the country[88]. While Indonesia does implement South-South and Triangular Cooperation / Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan-Triangular (KSST) to other developing countries, they mainly focus on particular fields such as agriculture. Although there are ongoing health-related ODA projects for other Asian countries (e.g. Pakistan, Afghanistan, Philippines, Thailand, etc.), they are part of the family planning programme[89].

Recommendations

The need and the method to measure this indicator should be discussed further if Indonesia plans to implement relevant ODA projects in other developing countries in the near future.

[87] Meeting with the Ministry of Health (12th October 2017)
[88] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (18th September 2017)
[89] Meeting with the Ministry of Health (12th October 2017)

3.d. Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
3.d.1	II	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	3	-

Findings

As definitions and the methodology remain unclear in the UN Metadata, the SDGs Secretariat has not being able to identify relevant departments in the Ministry of Health which could potentially be held responsible for measuring this indicator[90].

Recommendations

The main purpose of measuring the IHR, which was first adopted in 1951 by WHO Member States with its former name of "International Sanitary Regulations", is to monitor the progress of the country in ensuring security against the international spread of diseases[91]. While the UN Metadata still seems unclear on the methodology to quantitatively measure the country's capacity on health emergency preparedness, it recommends the use of key informant surveys to collect information related to the attainment of 13 core capacities. Therefore, it may be worth considering bringing together relevant stakeholders to discuss how the country can endeavor to measure this indicator.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
4.2.1	III	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	3	-
4.2.2	I	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
4.2.2 (a)	-	-	2p	Gross enrolment rate of early childhood education program (PAUD)

[90] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (18th September 2017)
[91] World Health Organization (2005) *International Health Regulations*, Geneva: WHO. http://www.who.int/ihr/publications/9789241596664/en/

Findings

Indicator 4.2.1 is classified as Tier III by the UN IAEG-SDGs. UNICEF has begun the process of methodological work of revise the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI) as a measure of Indicator 4.2.1. The Index aims to measure overall developmental status of children under 5 years of age within the domains of physical, literacy-numeracy, social-emotional and learning and to monitor children's achievement of universal developmental milestones across countries. The revision work has been underway in collaboration with an expert advisory panel. Some of the national statistical offices have been involved in the process of the development of the current ECDI.

Indicator 4.2.2 is classified as Tier I; however, the global indicator is not currently available in the context of Indonesia. Instead, gross enrolment rate of early childhood education program (PAUD) is set as a national data. PAUD includes kindergarten, Bustanul Athfal/Raudhatul Athfal, integrated PAUD BKB/Posyandu Park, PAUD-TAAM, PAUD-PAK, PAUD-BIA, TKQ, inclusive PAUD, Playgroup and daycare (Day Care).

To improve the quality of primary and secondary education, the Government of Indonesia has given priority to strengthening of the early childhood care and education (ECCE) through creating ECCE Directorate in the non-formal section of the Ministry of Education and Culture. According to the law, ECCE is excluded form formal education system. The law considers ECCE as a step to prepare children entering primary education. ECCE can be organized formally, non-formally, or informally. Participation rate of children aged 3-5 years in PAUD increased from 23% in 2010 to 35% in 2016, which is still much less than the target. The PAUD data might not necessarily cover all children who participate in ECCE non-formally or informally operated in the community.

Recommendations

As for Indicator 4.2.1, with participating in the process of UNICEF's ECDI revision, it would be better to understand how to collect and analyze the new index and how to reflect the feedback to policy/program formulation in the context of Indonesia.

In "Education 2030 Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all (Incheon Declaration)", agreed in 2015, the following five (5) indicators are given as global thematic indicators in education to monitor target 4.2 and indicators 4.2.1 and 4.2.2:

1) Percentage of children of school entrance age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being;
2) Percentage of children under 5 years of age experiencing positive and stimulating home learning environments;
3) Participation rate in early childhood care and education in a given period prior to entry into primary education;
4) Gross pre-primary enrolment ratio; and
5) Number of years of (i) free and (ii) compulsory pre-primary education guaranteed in legal

framework.

Among the above, 1) and 2) relate to indicator 4.2.1, while 3) – 5) to indicator 4.2.2.

It is widely recognized that ECCE focuses on learning through play and it is expected that play meets the physical, intellectual, language, emotional and social needs of children. ECCE is important to make children ready for primary education to improve the quality and achievement of the basic education in Indonesia. Although the access to ECCE has slowly increased, the quality is still low. It is urgently required to further strengthen the institutions to promote PAUD based on the proper understanding of the current ECCE status in the country with enhanced data collection and monitoring system.

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
4.3.1	II	Enrolment rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the past 12 months by sex	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
4.3.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Gross enrolment rate of senior high school/vocational/Islamic school/equivalent schools
4.3.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Gross enrolment rate of university

Findings

Formal education and training is defined as education provided by the system of schools, colleges, universities and other formal educational institutions for children and young people, generally beginning at age of 5-7 and continuing to up to 20 or 25 years old. As shown in 4.3.1 (a) and 4.3.1 (b), gross enrolment rate of formal education and training including senior high school/vocational/Islamic schools/equivalent schools and gross enrolment rate of university are available in as proxy data.

On the other hand, non-formal education and training may take place both within and outside educational institutions and cater to people of all ages. Non-formal education and training can be offered in a variety of settings including schools and universities, workplace environments and others and can have a variety of duration. Therefore, administrative data in Indonesia may not capture the entire situation of non-formal education and training in the past 12 months by sex.

Recommendations

As mentioned in target 4.2, Incheon Declaration in 2015 sets the following three (3) indicators are identified, as global thematic indicators in education to monitor target 4.3 and indicator 4.3.1:

1) Gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education;
2) Participation rate in technical-vocational education programs (15- to 24-years-old); and
3) Percentage of youth/adults participating in education and training in the last 12 months, by type of program (formal and non-formal) and by age group.

The national indicators 4.3.1 (a) and 4.3.1 (b) are the same as global thematic indicators 1) and 2). It might be desirable to grasp the actual situation of the lifelong learning, if the administrative statistical data can include non-formal education and training, indicator 4.3.1 and global thematic indicator 3), through analyzing the existing household census reports or through conducting some sample survey. Promoting lifelong learning requires a sector-wide approach that encompasses formal, non-formal and informal learning for people of all ages, and especially adult learning, education and training opportunities.

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
4.6.1	II	Percentage of the population by age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
4.6.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Adult literacy rate of the aged 15 years and above
4.6.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Literacy rate of people aged 15-24 years and 15-59 years

Findings

AMH (literacy percentage score) has been given priority by the government of Indonesia since it shows the outcome of basic education as well as the progress of social and economic development. Literacy is at the core of basic education and an indispensable foundation for independent learning. The benefits of literacy, in particular for women, include greater participation in the labor market, delayed marriage, and improved child and family health and nutrition. Numeracy is a key skill: manipulating numbers, accounts, measurements, ratios and quantities is a basic to life required everywhere[92].

For indicator 4.6.1, national indicators 4.6.1 (a) and 4.6.1 (b) related to literacy rate by age group are available; however, they are regarded as "proxy data," which is because "a fixed level of proficiency" shown in indicator 4.6.1 is not clear.

Recommendations

The fixed level of proficiency is the benchmark of basic knowledge in literacy or numeracy measured through learning assessments. There are no common standards validated by the international community or countries. The measurement of youth and adult skills requires some form of direct assessment; however, the clear methodologies are not yet given.

According to Incheon Declaration, "by 2030, all young and adults across the world should have achieved relevant and recognized proficiency levels in functional literacy and numeracy skills that are equivalent to levels achieved at successful completion of basic education."

[92] UNESCO (2015) *Education 2030 Incheon Declaration*

And Incheon Declaration sets the following three (3) global thematic indicators in education to monitor target 4.6 and indicator 4.6.1:

1) Percentage of the population by age group achieving at least a fixed level or proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills;

2) Youth/adult literacy rate; and

3) Participation rate of youth/adults in literacy programs.

Until some concrete methodologies and/or benchmarks are given by UNESCO or any other agencies, target 4.6 need be monitored through national indicators 4.6.1 (a) and 4.6.2 (b), which are similar to the Incheon Declaration global thematic indicators 2) and 3).

At the same time, it might be effective to develop a literacy assessment framework and tools to evaluate proficiency levels based on learning outcomes and to establish a system to collect, analyze and share relevant and timely data on literacy levels and literacy and numeracy needs, disaggregated by gender and other indicators of marginalization.

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
4.7.1	III	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	3	-

Findings

Methodologies to measure this indicator have been developed and revised by UNESCO.

The most important and relevant data collection mechanism that is in place for this indicator is the statutory monitoring process of the UNESCO Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1974). The new reporting guidelines were revised by UNESCO in view of improving and simplifying their use, their relevance and alignment with the global indicator for target 4.7. the revised guidelines for country reports, which include a questionnaire, were approved by the 199th session of the UNESCO Executive Board and are currently being used for the collection of data.

Recommendations

According to Tier III Work Plan (March 2017), the data will be submitted to UNESCO in the form of the national report prepared by each member state in consultation with relevant line ministries and authorities. UNESCO will analyze to develop "Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship Education in policies, curriculum, teacher training and student assessment index (target 4.7 index) in every four years. Therefore, the Government of Indonesia does not have to set the indicator yet.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
5.3.2	II	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	3	-

Findings

Indicator 5.3.2 is classified as a "missing indicator," which was not yet covered by the Voluntary National Review (VNR) presentation[93] at the UN HLPF official meeting on 17 July 2017.

This is because the definition of female genital mutilation (FGM) has not been clearly shared or agreed among the relevant agencies. FGM was banned by the Government in 2006; however, the decision has been opposed in some local context. The Ministry of Female Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPA) does not have enough capacity to collect meaningfully disaggregated data.

Recommendations

The SDG process would become a good opportunity to discuss FGM issue among the relevant government agencies within the framework of SDGs and to share a clear definition at least by government agencies and then with civil societies and/or community-based organizations. It is crucial to collect basic data to understanding what is actually being practiced in the field as evidence for proper policy making in designing next RPJMN as well as for obtaining a SDG indicator; therefore, urgent development of KPPA or any other relevant agency's capacity in data collection and management is needed.

[93] BAPPENAS (2017) *Voluntary National Review (VNR) – Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a Changing World*

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
5.4.1	II	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	3	-

Findings

The last survey on unpaid housework and care work was conducted in 2004, which covered only Jakarta. No regular, nation-wide survey has not been collected, since it was not included in RPJMN, although unpaid care work (UCW) has been advocated as a key issue in SDGs.

Recommendations

Time-use Surveys (TUS)[94] is one of the methodologies to measure UCW to show how individuals spend their time during the day or week, which provides evidence of the gendered division of labor within households, and the interdependence of women's and men's paid and unpaid work. It might be beneficial for the government of Indonesia o collect UCW data as a sample survey within the framework of existing household survey or census survey not only for the SDG purpose, but also for the evidence-based and gender-sensitive policy/making for diversity and inclusive socio-economic development.

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
5.a.1	II	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	3	-
5.a.2	III	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	3	-

Findings

While women's right to property is equally entitled under the law, the agriculture land ownership data cannot be disaggregated by sex.

Indicator 5.a.2, as mentioned above, is the one which will be collected and monitored not by an

[94] http://www.unwomen.org/~/media/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/CSW/58/EP3-Valeria-Esquivel%20pdf

individual country but from the global viewpoint.

Recommendations

Indicator 5.a.1, (a) proportion of total agricultural population with ownership by sex and/or (b) share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, might not necessarily show the status whether women's right of agricultural land ownership is properly secured or not. It is necessary to discuss what the more appropriate data in the context of Indonesia are.

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
5.c.1	III	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	3	-

Findings

Methodologies to measure this indicator are still being tested by UN.

Recommendations

After any ideas of methodologies are given by UN, it is necessary to see their relevance carefully and to participate in discussions on how to adapt and localize in Indonesia with relevant personnel of UN. This is because those methodologies are usually prepared based on the US/European context.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all.

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
6.1.1	I	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
6.1.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Percentage of households with access to improved drinking water source.
6.1.1 (b)	-	-	2p	The raw water infrastructure capacity to serve domestic, urban and industrial as well as to islands.
6.1.1 (c)	-	-	2p	Proportion of the population that have access to safe sources of sustainable drinking water services

Findings:

The MDGs have clarified the term "safe water" as "improved water source", which indicates a water source that is protected against contamination. "Safely managed drinking water" in the SDGs goes beyond the definition of the MDGs as it includes other dimensions of accessibility, availability and quality of water.

In response to this, the Indonesian government recognizes the importance to cover all these dimensions. The proxy indicator 6.1.1(a) includes aspects of accessibility and quality of water because the definition of "improved drinking water source" in is expressed as follows; (i) location of drinking water sources are inside or in front of residence, (ii) distance to the source of drinking water is less than 1 km, or take less than 30 minutes (round trip, including queue) to get water; (iii) meet the physical standards (color, taste and odor) and (iv) meet the biological and chemical standards of drinking water as defined in Minister of Health Regulation No. 492/Menkes/PER/IV/2010 regarding Drinking Water Quality Requirements. In addition, the aspect of availability is covered in the indicator 6.1.1(b).

The global indicator suggests looking into disaggregated data based on socioeconomic status to assess inequality between people. On the other hand, Indonesian national survey data on access to water is only available at a household level. Thus, 6.1.1 (a) is proposed as a proxy indicator.

Recommendations:

The survey data could be aggregated at an individual level to meet the demand of the global indicator. Furthermore, the data can be disaggregated by place of residence (urban/rural) and socioeconomic status (income, gender, presence of disability, etc.).

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situation

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
6.2.1	I	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
6.2.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Proportion of population who have hand-washing facilities with soap and water
6.2.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Proportion of households with access to adequate sanitation services
6.2.1 (c)	-	-	2p	Number of villages/wards implementing community based total sanitation (STBM)
6.2.1 (d)	-	-	2p	Number of Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages
6.2.1 (e)	-	-	2p	Number of cities/regencies awakened wastewater infrastructure with a centralized system of urban scale,

				regional and communal
6.2.1 (f)	-	-	2p	Proportion of households served by a centralized wastewater management system

Findings

The data related to safely managed sanitation services is regularly collected regarding a household as one unit; therefore, some proxy data are provided to fulfill the needs of the global indicator.

Recommendations

As already recognized by BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the disaggregated data by individuals is required to monitor whether women, girls and any other vulnerable groups are accessible to safe drinking water and safely managed sanitation services and to realize evidence-based policy making to achieve Goal 6 in Indonesia.

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating umping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
6.3.1	III	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
6.3.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of districts/cities which are equipped with sludge treatment plant/ 'Instalasi Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja (IPLT)'
6.3.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Proportion of households served by the sludge treatment system
6.3.2	III	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	2	The following proxy indicators are proposed.
6.3.2 (a)	-	-	2p	Water quality of lakes
6.3.2 (b)	-	-	2p	Water quality of rivers as a source of raw water

Findings

Both of Indicators 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 are given proxy data after adapting and localizing the global indicators, which are still classified as Tier III.

The global indicator 6.3.1 covers wastewater generated from all households and economic activities, and it particularly emphasizes the importance of monitoring the treatment of wastewater from hazardous industries. However, the national proxy indicator 6.3.1. (a) is defined as the total number of cities or districts equipped with IPLT, which is an institute that treats sludge from septic tanks in domestic and commercial areas. Thus, it can be said that the aspect of hazardous industrial wastewater is overlooked.

The global indicator 6.3.2 is defined as the proportion of water bodies with good ambient quality of water compared to all water bodies in a country. In order to expand the monitoring of water bodies

coverage, the UN Metadata recommends to utilize modeling approaches or remote sensing techniques.

On the other hand, observed water quality of lakes and rivers are set as proxy indicators with respect to parameters of TSS (total suspended solids), DO (dissolved oxygen), BOD (biochemical oxygen demand), COD (chemical oxygen demand), TP (total phosphate) and fecal and total coliform, whose methodology of measurements are defined in Indonesia water quality index (IKA).

Recommendations

In order to cope with the direction of SDGs, the proxy indicators need be reviewed when clear definitions, methodologies and standards are given by UN.

As the proxy indicator for 6.3.1 covers only domestic wastewater treated in IPLT, another proxy indicator on industrial waste could be proposed. This will align with the recommendation of the UN Metadata on monitoring hazardous industrial wastewater in addition to domestic wastewater.

For 6.3.2, the DIN (dissolved inorganic nitrogen) could also be monitored in addition to the 7 parameters mentioned above, particularly for lake waters. This is because inorganic nitrogen and phosphate can be limiting factors in eutrophication.

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
6.4.1	III	Change in water-use efficiency over time	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
6.4.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Control and enforcement to using of ground water
6.4.2 (b)	-	-	2p	Incentives water saving in agriculture /plantation and industry, and safe treatment of wastewater in agriculture
6.4.2	III	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	3	-

Findings

As for Indicator 6.4.1, the global indicator is abstract; therefore, possible proxy data related to ground water and water saving of agriculture/plantation and industry were chosen from the RPJMN.

Indicator 6.4.2 is currently classified as “missing indicator.” Indonesia is a large archipelagic nation, where it is difficult to calculate total amount of freshwater withdrawal and freshwater resources.

Recommendations

As for Indicator 6.4.1, it is necessary to review and update proxy data when clear definitions and methodologies are given by UN. The global indicator requires to cover water-use efficiency of all sectors,

namely agricultural, industrial, energy and municipal sectors. Thus, cross-ministerial institutional arrangement is required to develop proxy indicators which cover all these sectors.

Indicator 6.4.2 aims to check level of water stress through freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources. Freshwater resources are not in shortage at a national level in Indonesia; however, the river basins of Brantas and Solo, Jawa are listed among top areas facing water stress[95].

Data would be available on freshwater resources and freshwater withdrawal of Brantas and Solo river basins, since dams have been constructed in the two rivers. It might be still useful to conduct a sample data collection of "water stress" from these two river basins.

Even in other areas where amount of available freshwater resources is difficult to calculate, freshwater withdrawals can be estimated because water rights of surface water and groundwater are controlled by the government.

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
6.5.1	II	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
6.5.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Total plan for integrated watershed management or 'Rencana Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai Terpadu (RPDAST)' that internalized into the Spatial Plan for 'Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah (RTRW)'
6.5.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Number of hydrological and climatological stations carried updating and revitalizing
6.5.1 (c)	-	-	2p	Total water resources information network formed
6.5.1 (d)	-	-	2p	Number of watershed (DAS) base on the increasing of water spring, and the amount of DAS has a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cross-country
6.5.1 (e)	-	-	2p	Comprehensive forest development and improvement of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for the restoration of catchment areas
6.5.1 (f)	-	-	2p	Total area of the river (WS) having community participation in management of catchment areas of rivers and lakes
6.5.1 (g)	-	-	2p	Activity in arrangement of water resources institutions
6.5.1 (h)	-	-	2p	Number of priority watersheds that

95 https://www.wri.org/blog/2014/03/world%E2%80%99s-18-most-water-stressed-rivers

				increases based on the amount of spring water through conservation of water resources in the upstream watershed and infiltration well
6.5.1 (i)	-	-	2p	Number of priority watersheds that restored the quality through the construction of reservoirs, control dam, small and medium dams scale
6.5.2	III	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	3	-

Findings

Indicators 6.5.1 is given nine (9) major proxy data chosen from the RPJMN, since there are various water resources management done by the Government of Indonesia. However, according to the UN Metadata, under this global indicator, it has been expected to assess the indicator degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) in Indonesia. The indicator degree of IWRM is to be measured in percent (%) from 0 (implementation not yet started) to 100 (fully implemented). The decree of IWRM is calculated based on questionnaire conducted in national level. The questionnaire consists of four sections, namely, enabling environment, institutions and participation, management of instruments and financing. Although UN already set the format of questionnaire, it's still unclear how to evaluate the level of IWRM implementation in each section.

Indicator 6.5.2 is classified as "missing indicator," since the definition of "operational arrangement" in the indicator is not clear.

Recommendations

It must have been discussed how to rate the IWRM implementation level between 0 and 100 by the relevant agencies. In order to meet the needs of the global indicator, the indicator degree of implementation of IWRM needs be assessed following the UN Metadata, which shows the definition and methodology of the indicator clearly, in addition to giving the current proxy indicators.

It is important to pay attention to Indicator 6.5.2 because it has borders with Papua New Guinea, Malaysia and East Timor. National/proxy indicators need be identified after the indicator definition is given by UN.

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
6.6.1	III	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
6.6.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of lakes with water quality upgraded

6.6.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Number of lakes with shallowness less than 1%
6.6.1 (c)	-	-	2p	Number of lakes with decreased erosion rates
6.6.1 (d)	-	-	2p	Critical lands in Forest Management Unit (FMU) or KPH rehabilitated
6.6.1 (e)	-	-	2p	Number of priority watersheds/DAS with springs protected and restored

Findings

Although global indicator 6.6.1 suggests to monitor drylands, forests, minimum flow of rivers, volumes of freshwater in lakes and dams, and the ground water table, the methodology of monitoring is still not clear. In response to this, feasible proxy indicators of water quality, shallowness, and erosion rate of lakes, critical land in forest management unit, and watersheds were chosen from the RPJMN.

Recommendations

Indicator 6.6.1 is still classified as Tier III; therefore, it is necessary to review and update proxy data when clear definitions, methodologies and standards are given by UN. Current proxy indicators seem not to cover drylands, minimum flow of rivers nor ground water table. Thus, it's important to arrange inter-sectoral coordination so that proxy indicators can cover all the sectors monitored in global indictor once clear definition of global indicator is given by UN.

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
6.a.1	I	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	3	-

Findings

Many water- and sanitation-related projects and activities are conducted not only through the water-supply and/or sanitation improvement projects but also through community development projects and/or any other sector programs and projects. It is difficult to track the amount of ODA projects conducted in many sectors.

Recommendations

According to the UN Metadata, the purpose of this global indicator is to assess ODA in proportion

with how much of it is included in the government budget to gain a better understanding of whether donors are aligned with national governments while highlighting total water and sanitation ODA disbursements to developing countries over time, which is set from the viewpoint of donor agencies. It is necessary for BAPPENAS to discuss how to improve the global indicator.

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
6.b.1	I	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	3	-

Findings

Indicator 6.b.1 is classified as "missing indicator," because the data related to the local community participation in water- and sanitation-management has not been included in the RPJMN and no proxy data is available.

Recommendations

Improved community participation in water- and sanitation-management is essential for ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; therefore, following the UN Meta data, it is necessary to include this strategy and indicator into the next RPJMN.

In fact, there are already community-based programs for water and sanitation such as PAMSIMAS program supported by the World Bank. In addition, proxy indicator 6.2.1 (c) adopts the number of villages/wards implementing Community Based Total Sanitation (STBM). Thus, it might not be difficult to set proxy indicators related to community-based programs for water and sanitation.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable an modern energy for all

7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
7.1.2	I	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
7.1.2 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of gas network connection for household
7.1.2 (b)	-	-	2p	The ratio of household gas usage

Findings

The global indicator recommends the collection of data on energy use for lighting, heating and cooking. However, Indonesia currently does not collect detailed data related to forms of energy use for lighting and heating, which can vary widely depending on places of residence. Although the data on the source of energy use for lighting is collected by the BPS through SUSENAS, the categories are merely "PLN (Perusahaan Listrik Negara, state-owned electricity provider) electricity", "Non-PLN electricity" and "No Electricity". Therefore, it is difficult to extrapolate whether the source of energy use for lighting in each household is "clean", as non-PLN sources could range from solar panels to paraffin lamps.

Consequently, the SDGs Secretariat has decided to collect data on household energy source only for cooking through two proxy indicators. The type of device or technology used for cooking (e.g. LPG, biogas, paraffin, electricity, etc.) is collected through the SUSENAS, and thus the proportion of households that rely on clean gas for cooking can be measured as 7.1.2 (b). On the other hand, the gas pipe line service, which the government of Indonesia is planning to expand its coverage, is provided in certain parts and to limited number of households in the country, which can be measured in absolute numbers using 7.1.2 (a). Therefore, the measurement of both (a) and (b) enables the measurement of the access to gas use for cooking.

Recommendations

Reconsider the classification of "clean fuel and technology"

Firstly, the use of electricity for cooking should also be considered as a "clean technology", in addition to gas, considering the lower emission rates of pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide in households that use electricity for cooking compared to those that use gas[96]. Although the use of electricity for cooking may not be common in developing countries like Indonesia[97], the reconsideration of "clean energy sources" is likely to capture the overall access of the population to clean fuels and technology for cooking more appropriately.

Collect detailed information related to the use of energy for lighting

More importantly, the source of energy for lighting could be collected in more detail. While data on the source of energy for heating may not be necessary in Indonesia, given its tropical climate, it is worth considering modifying the question on the source of energy for lighting which already exists in the SUSENAS. This is particularly important as many households in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) are dependent on fuel-based sources for lighting, which emit air pollutants that can be detrimental to the health of the people who inhale them[98].

There is thus an opportunity for Indonesia to disaggregate the option of "non-PLN" into more detailed sources of energy use so that households that use clean fuels and technology for lighting can be identified more appropriately. The example of disaggregation is shown in the table below (Table 3.4).

---

[96] Keller MD et al. (1979) Respiratory illness in households using gas and electricity for cooking. I. Survey of incidence. *Environmental Research* 19:495–503.

[97] International Energy Agency (2006) *World Energy Outlook 2006 Chapter 15 - Energy for cooking in developing countries.* OECD/IEA. https://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/cooking.pdf

[98] World Health Organization (2014) *Indoor air quality guidelines: household fuel combustion*, Geneva: WHO. http://www.who.int/indoorair/publications/household-fuel-combustion/en/

This change will enable the calculation of the total number of people using clean fuels and technologies for both cooking and lighting, in accordance with the concept of the indicator 7.1.2.

Table 3.4: Potential amendment to the SUSENAS questionnaire

Block XV: Household Description	
1514. What is the main source of lighting in the house?	PLN electricity……..……..1 Non-PLN electricity - Candles……..…….…..2 - Paraffin lamps…...…….…….3 - Propane lamps……...…….4 - Bio-gas lamps……..……5 - Solar panels…….6 - Others……...……...……7 No electricity……...……...……8

(Source: SUSENAS Questionnaire (March 2015))

7.b. By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
7.b.1	III	Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	3	-

Findings

As the UN Metadata is still unavailable, it is difficult for Indonesia to assess the possibility of collecting this data nor to identify appropriate proxy indicators. Furthermore, there is no clear definition on "energy efficiency" or "sustainable development services" in Indonesia[99], undermining the initiative of the country in collecting data of investments on relevant projects for both the government and the private sector.

Recommendations

Considerations for the measurement of this indicator or the identification of appropriate proxy indicators should be made upon the release of the new UN Metadata. Apparently, the International Energy Agency (IEA) is currently developing a methodology based on the World Energy Investment

[99] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (4th May 2017)

Report and is expected to be released soon[100].

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full of productive employment and decent work for all

8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
8.4.1	III	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (repeat of 12.2.1)	3	-
8.4.2	II	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (repeat of 12.2.2)	3	-

Findings

Indonesia is still considering the feasibility of measuring indicators 8.4.1 and 8.4.2. There is currently no government agency in the country which is responsible for measuring these indicators[101]. Both these indicators require the calculation of domestic extraction (i.e. amount of raw material extracted from the natural environment) as well as direct or raw material equivalents of imports and exports.

The Centre for Standardization of Environment and Forestry (Pusat Standardisasi Lingkungan dan Kehutanan / Pustanlinghut) in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, which is responsible for measuring indicators in goal 12, has started to take the initiative in developing a local method to compute the two indicators. Although discussions have still not started due to the low priority placed on these two indicators, various stakeholders, including the Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and relevant academics, are expected to take part in the discussions[102].

Recommendations

Progress of discussions at the Ministry of Environment and Forestry should be followed. The UN Metadata has been released as of 17th July 2017, with descriptions of the computation method developed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Guidance documents such as "The material footprint of nations" by Wiedmann et al.[103] and "Building Eora: A global Multi-regional Input-Output Database at High Country and Sector Resolution" by Lenzen et. al[104] could be referred during the

[100] International Energy Agency (2006) *World Energy Investment*, IEA. http://www.iea.org/bookshop/731-World_Energy_Investment_2016
[101] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (2nd June 2017)
[102] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (2nd June 2017)
[103] Wiedmann, T. O., Schandl, H., Lenzen, M., Moran, D., Suh, S., West, J., and Kanemoto, K. (2015) The material footprint of nations. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 112(20): 6271-6276.
[104] Lenzen, M., Moran, D., Kanemoto, K. and Geschke, A. (2013) Building Eora: A global Multi-regional Input-Output

discussion.

8.7. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
8.7.1	I	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	3	-

Findings

Children younger than 10 years old are excluded in existing surveys

Currently, both the SUSENAS and the National Labour Force Survey / Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (hereinafter, referred to as "SAKERNAS")[105] collect data only on working children aged 10 years and above. Apparently, children younger than 10 years old are excluded from surveys for political reasons[106]. The wariness among stakeholders to include young children in labor surveys persisted even after the BPS conducted the first Indonesian Child Labor Survey[107] in 2009 with support from the ILO.

According to the above survey, 674.3 thousand children aged 5 to 12 years were estimated to be engaged in child labor, which is about 38% of all child laborers in the country. The Ministry of Manpower estimates that most of these child laborers could be working in the informal sector which is often beyond the reach of government inspections[108]. While the ILO expected the local government to continue implementing the Indonesian Child Labour Survey[109], there has not been any similar survey ever since, underscoring the government's reluctance and budget constraints on measuring the prevalence of young child laborers.

Identification of child labour from other forms of child employment is difficult

Furthermore, BPS surveys do not include details of labor engaged, hampering the appropriate identification of "child labor" from all forms of "child employment" under the Systems of National Accounts (hereinafter, referred to as "SNA") production boundary. According to the 18th International Conferences of Labour Statisticians (hereinafter, referred to as "ICLS") Resolution[110], the term "children in employment" includes children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labor as well as children aged 12 to 14 years engaged in permissible light work and adolescents aged 15 to 17 years engaged in work not classified as any of the worst forms of child labor (Table 3.5). This means that current BPS surveys can

Database at High Country and Sector Resolution, *Economic Systems Research* 25:1, 20-49.
http://iioa.org/conferences/20th/papers/files/700_20120110120_LenzenEtAl_BuildingEora_BratislavaIOConf.pdf

[105] Badan Pusat Statistik (2016) *Indonesia - Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional 2016 Semester 1*. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik. http://microdata.bps.go.id/mikrodata/index.php/catalog/728

[106] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (4th May 2017); Meeting with Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik (31st May 2017)

[107] Badan Pusat Statistik (2010) *Indonesia National Child Labour Survey 2009: Working children in Indonesia.* Jakarta: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

[108] Meeting with the Ministry of Manpower (22nd May 2017)

[109] Meeting with Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik (31st May 2017)

[110] 18th ICLS resolution
http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_112458.pdf

collect data only on "child employment" but not specifically on "child labor".

Table 3.5: Classification of "child labor" under the SNA production boundary

Age	Children in employment by types of work		
	Permissible light work	**Ordinary work**	**Worst forms of labor**
5 – 11 years	Child labor	Child labor	Child labor
12 – 14 years	Not child labor	Child labor	Child labor
15 – 17 years	Not child labor	Not child labor	Child labor

(Source: 18th ICLS resolution)

Recommendations

Expand age coverage

Since more than 40% of world child laborers were aged 5 to 11 years in 2012[111], it may be worth considering conforming to the guideline proposed by the ILO and include all children aged 5 years and above in the SUSENAS / SAKERNAS. Inclusion of these young children in the survey will be important to understand the normative needs of young children and their parents as well as the possibility of interventions. In fact, the Ministry of Manpower recognizes the need to expand the age coverage in existing surveys to appropriately address the problem of child labor in the country and to monitor the achievement of the country's commitment on eradicating child labor, such as through the Child Labor Elimination Programme / Program Pengurangan Pekerja Anak (PPA)[112].

Utilize certain variables to identify child labor appropriately

In addition, classification of child employment will be important to identify child labor. As it may be practically difficult to classify child employment according to the strict SNA production boundary using limited data derived from surveys, existing questions could be utilized to extract cases of child labor among other forms of child employment. For example, in the Indonesian Child Labor Survey[113] conducted by the BPS as a subset of the SAKERNAS in 2009, a variable of weekly working hours was referred instead to identify child labor from other forms of child employment (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Classification of "child labor" based on working hours

Age*	Children in employment by weekly working hours		
	<15 hours / week	15-40 hours / week	> 40 hours / week
5 – 12 years	Child labor	Child labor	Child labor
13 – 14 years	Not child labor	Child labor	Child labor
15 – 17 years	Not child labor	Not child labor	Child labor

(Source: Indonesian Child Labor Survey 2009)

* Adjustments were made on age boundaries according to local regulations

[111] Diallo, Y., Etienne, A. and Mehran, F. (2013) *Global child labour trends 2008 to 2012.* Geneva: International Labour Organization. http://www.ilo.org/ipec/informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_23015/lang--en/index.htm

[112] Meeting with the Ministry of Manpower (22nd May 2017)

[113] Badan Pusat Statistik (2010) *Indonesia National Child Labour Survey 2009: Working children in Indonesia.* Jakarta: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

However, it should also be noted that working hours may not necessarily be sufficient to capture the actual situation of child labor in Indonesia. A CSO involved in children's issues in Indonesia estimates that many of those young working children are merely providing minor support to the business of their family members and that it may not be appropriate to consider them as child laborers[114]. Therefore, in addition to the number of working hours, other information such as their working conditions and their schooling status should also be considered to appropriately assess the prevalence of child labor in the country.

Consider collecting data on street children

Furthermore, based on current circumstances, the country may also consider collecting data from street children who are often excluded from official surveys. The Ministry of Social Affairs in Indonesia has reported that there are more than 200,000 street children in Indonesia, mostly in big urban cities like Jakarta[115] though they are believed to be shifting to sub-urban areas in recent years[116]. These children are often forced by their parents to work on streets as beggars or scavengers[117], which could be classified as the worst forms of child labor as indicated in the Indonesian Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2002[118].

8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
8.8.1	I	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
8.8.1 (a)	-	-	2p	The number of companies that implement norms of K3

Findings

The weak enforcement of a regulation that stipulates companies to report cases of occupational injuries to the Ministry of Manpower hampers the measurement of this global indicator. Although large firms which implement the norms of K3 (Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Kerja, Occupational Health and Safety) are obliged to report the number of both fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries to the Ministry of Manpower, there is a concern that employers may not be honest for the fear of their companies being labelled as "unsafe"[119]. Even if all occupational injuries are reported by these companies, the number would be significantly lower than the actual as K3 norms are followed only in large companies which can cover the high cost of their implementations (e.g. accident prevention costs and training costs).

[114] Meeting with Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik (31st May 2017)
[115] Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (2011) 2010 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices Report. Jakarta. https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/160460.pdf
[116] Meeting with Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik (31st May 2017)
[117] Temaluru, Y. and Coquelin, A. M. R. (2005) *A Study of Policies and Programs of Street Children Education in Indonesia.* Bina Mandiri Indonesia Foundation. http://www.streetchildrenresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/policies-street-children-education-indonesia.pdf
[118] Badan Pusat Statistik (2010) *Indonesia National Child Labour Survey 2009: Working children in Indonesia.* Jakarta: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.
[119] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (4th May 2017)

On the other hand, BPJS collects data on fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries of its members[120]. The Social Security System of Indonesia has changed its name from Jamsostek to BPJS in 2014[121]. The BPJS employment programme, which has more than 460,000 registered companies as of 2016, offers social security for work accident, old-age, pension, and death benefits depending on the size of the company the member belongs to. Although a considerable number of workers in the formal sector is deemed to be covered in this programme, the coverage is still limited in the informal sector. The number of informal workers covered by the BPJS Employment programme in 2016 is merely 416,793, which is less than 1% of estimated total number of informal workers in Indonesia[122]. This is particularly problematic as 58% of Indonesian workers are estimated to be in the informal sector[123].

Recommendations

Consider utilizing the BPJS data as a proxy indicator

Even if the BPJS programme currently does not cover the considerable proportion of non-wage workers (e.g. small restaurant owners) as well as workers in the informal sector, it could still be effective to utilize their existing data to estimate the number of occupational injury cases in the total population. The data collected by the BPJS is detailed and can be aggregated by gender, age and migrant status[124], and thus may be used as an additional proxy indicator. The coverage of the social security membership among vulnerable populations is likely to increase in the future due to various initiatives taken by the BPJS, including the "Gerakan Nasional Lingkaran (National Movement of Circle)" which aims to collect membership contribution of informal workers through donations[125].

Utilize surveys to estimate the rate of occupational injuries

While a regimented reporting system of the Ministry of Manpower or a full coverage of the BPJS Employment programme would be ideal, it may still be difficult to cover the whole working population as evidenced by the fact that the coverage of occupationally injured people in world administrative reports is only 30 to 70 percent[126]. This means that there is under-reporting of cases, thus undermining the development of appropriate policies or interventions.

Therefore, instead of using data derived from census, it is also worth considering utilizing the regular labor force survey (i.e. SAKERNAS) to estimate the frequency rate of occupational injuries. For example, countries such as Pakistan, Nigeria, Jamaica and the Philippines have already developed projects to attach modules of questions on occupational injuries to existing labor force surveys[127]. Evidence from these countries suggest that using surveys to collect data on occupational injuries have various advantages, particularly the wider coverage of informal, agricultural, young and self-employed workers. This wider coverage would enable the inclusion of cases which would otherwise be left

[120] Meeting with the BPJS (12th June 2017)
[121] *BPJS Ketenagakerjaan*. http://www.bpjsketenagakerjaan.go.id/
[122] Susanto, A.(2016) *Social Security Reform in Indonesia*, BPJS Ketenagakerjaan.
[123] Badan Pusat Statistik (2015) *Laporan Butanan Data Sosial Ekonomi.* Jakarta: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.
[124] Meeting with the BPJS (12th June 2017)
[125] Susanto, A. (2016) *Social Security Reform in Indonesia*, BPJS Ketenagakerjaan.
[126] Taswel, K. and Digby, P. W. (2000) *New Methodologies for Collecting Occupational Injury Data.* Geneva: International Labour Organization. http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/ktisi.pdf
[127] Taswel, K. and Digby, P. W. (2000) *New Methodologies for Collecting Occupational Injury Data.* Geneva: International Labour Organization. http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/ktisi.pdf

unreported in official reporting systems. The guideline developed by the ILO[128] could be referred when adding relevant modules of questions in the SAKERNAS.

However, it should be noted that using surveys to collect cases of occupational injuries would be expensive as large sample sizes will be needed to detect a sufficient number of rare occupational injury cases. Furthermore, questionnaires should be carefully designed to appropriately detect fatal occupational injuries and minimize recall biases, which could possibly be done by adjusting the reference period.

It may therefore be more ideal to receive financial and/or technical assistance from donors when incorporating modules of questions on occupational injuries in the SAKERNAS. In addition to the support on the careful design of questionnaires and methodologies, training programs could also be offered to enumerators and other relevant personnel.

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
8.8.2	III	Level of national compliance of labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labor Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	3	-

Findings

The "Labor Rights Indicator" is available openly at the Pennsylvania State University for 185 countries, including Indonesia[129]. This indicator, calculated by a method first developed by Kucera[130] and further improved with Sari[131], aims to quantify national compliance of labor rights by coding nine textual sources using 108 evaluation criteria. According to the Pennsylvania State University, the labor rights indicator of Indonesia is 6.32 in 2015, which is 0.94 increase from 2012. These values are relatively high, considering the range of the indicator from 0 to 10 (best and worst possible scores, respectively).

However, as Indonesia prefers to use indicators that are developed nationally, the Ministry of Manpower is currently considering ways to measure this indicator. The current plan of the measurement, which is estimated to be finalized by year 2018, includes the quantification of 28 norms of compliance to measure the achievements of the country in protecting the rights of all workers[132].

[128] Taswel, K. and Digby, P. W. (2008) *Occupational injuries statistics from household surveys and establishment surveys.* Geneva: International Labour Organization. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_173153.pdf

[129] The Penn State University. Labour rights in law and practice. http://labour-rights-indicators.la.psu.edu/

[130] Kucera, D. (2007) *Measuring Trade Union Rights by Violations of These Rights.* (Qualitative indicators of labour standards: Comparative methods and applications, page 145-82). Dordrecht Springer.

[131] Sari, D., Kucera, D. (2011) *Measuring progress towards the application of freedom of association and collective bargaining rights: A tabular presentation of the findings of the ILO supervisory system.* Working Paper No. 99. Geneva. ILO.

[132] Meeting with the Ministry of Manpower (22nd May 2017)

Recommendations

Further considerations should be made once the Ministry of Manpower completes its development of its national indicator that corresponds to indicator 8.8.2. Meanwhile, it should be noted that the UN Metadata has not mentioned ways to disaggregate this indicator by sex and migrant status, which is deemed to be complicated considering its computation method. Considerations for disaggregation should be made upon the release of the new UN Metadata.

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
8.9.2	III	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex (Old) Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs (New)	1	Number of workers in tourism industry as a proportion of the total of workers

Findings

Although Indonesia has identified an appropriate national indicator, the UN has recently changed the global indicator from to “Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs”. There is currently no UN Metadata nor a Tier III Work plan to assess the feasibility of measuring this indicator.

Recommendations

Considerations for the measurement of this indicator or the identification of appropriate proxy indicators should be made upon the release of the UN Metadata for the newly proposed indicator.

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
8.10.2	I	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider	3	-

Findings

Although the SDGs Secretariat initially categorized this indicator as Group 1, the Financial Services Authority / Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (hereinafter, referred to as “OJK”) has expressed a concern that the

data it collects may not be appropriate to be used to estimate the indicator[133]. According to OJK, which is an organization that collects data from individual banks in Indonesia, there are more than 200 million accounts at banks or other financial institutions. However, the agency is unable to identify multiple account holders due to limited personal information recorded. This means that dividing the data from OJK by the population aged 15 years and older, will not indicate the coverage level of financial services. While Indonesia has implemented the electronic identification card system called the Kartu Tanda Penduduk Elektronik (e-KTP) since 2011[134], the coverage is still limited and cannot be used to identify those who hold multiple bank accounts, which is common in Indonesia.

On the other hand, the World Bank collects data on bank accounts through the Global Financial Inclusion (Global Findex) database which is based on individual level surveys conducted every three years. According to the data, approximately 36.1% of Indonesians aged 15 years and above are estimated to have accounts at financial institutions[135].

Recommendations

Firstly, it would be effective for the implementing team to continue discussing with the OJK about developing an appropriate proxy indicator to measure the achievement of target 8.10. In the meantime, it may also be worth considering utilizing existing annual surveys of the BPS to estimate the proportion of bank account holders. The document developed by the World Bank for the Global Findex[136] could be referred for a detailed methodology.

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
8.b.1	III	Total government spending in social protection and employment programs in proportion of the national budgets and GDP (Old) Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy (New)	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
8.b.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of members in the social security program (employment) *Proxy not mentioned in the Metadata (only in the BPS source)

[133] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (27th October 2017)
[134] *Kartu Tanda Penduduk Elektronik*. http://www.e-ktp.com/
[135] World Bank (2014) *Global Findex Database,* Washington: World Bank. http://datatopics.worldbank.org/financialinclusion/
[136] World Bank (2014) *2014 Global Findex Methodology*, Washington: World Bank. http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/Research/GlobalFindex/PDF/Methodology.pdf

Findings

Indonesia has decided to measure the output rather than the input of its commitment on social protection programs137. Instead of measuring the government spending, it plans to measure the number of participants of the BPJS Employment programme. Nevertheless, as the global indicator has changed, the SDGs Secretariat will reconsider the feasibility of measuring the new indicator and the availability of appropriate proxies.

Recommendations

Considerations for the measurement of this indicator or the identification of appropriate proxy indicators should be made upon the release of the new UN Metadata.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
9.1.1	III	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
9.1.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Steady state of national roads
9.1.1 (b)	-	-	2p	The length of constructed highway
9.1.1 (c)	-	-	2p	The length of railway line

Findings

Although the identification of all-season roads is possible, as evidenced by the development of the proxy indicator (a), it is difficult to estimate the number of people living around those areas due to wide differences in population density in rural parts of Indonesia where 46% of the country's population are estimated to live[138]. While the e-KTP includes information on address[139], people do not necessarily reside in the registered address, particularly in rural areas where people often work away from homes[140]. The proxies aim to measure the length of roads and railway lines which may indicate the coverage of the overall population in access to transport. However, it is important to note that these proxy indicators may not necessarily reflect affordability and equity as emphasized in target 9.1.

On the other hand, the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (hereinafter, referred to as "ITDP") collects data on the number of people living within 1km from high-quality rapid transits,

137 Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (4th May 2017)
138 World Bank. *World Bank Open Data - Rural population (% of total population)*. http://data.worldbank.org/
139 *Kartu Tanda Penduduk Elektronik*. http://www.e-ktp.com/
140 Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (10th May 2017)

which include both public bus and train stations[141]. The indicator, called the People Near Rapid Transit (PNT), is based on population data and aims to measure the proportion of urban residents who have access to public transport services. However, the data is only limited to Jakarta due to the limitation of public transport service coverage, mapping systems and boundaries in rural areas, especially in Eastern parts of Indonesia.

Recommendations

Consider the use of method developed by the World Bank

While the UN Metadata is still unavailable, the World Bank has already developed a method to calculate this indicator by refining the well-defined "Rural Access Index (RAI)" proposed by Roberts et al[142]. Thus, the new report, "Measuring Rural Access: Using new technologies[143]", could be referred when considering the measurement of this indicator. The new method uses a spatial approach which is deemed more cost-effective and sustainable than data derived from household surveys. Several new technologies and data set are expected to be utilized, for example, the high-resolution population distribution data to identify where people live, and high-resolution satellite imagery to assess road conditions.

Consider the addition of another proxy indicator

In case it is unrealistic to use the spatial approach to measure the global indicator, it may be effective to add other proxy indicators to complement the weakness of existing proxy indicators. For example, the ITDP has suggested to use the data on the length of roads with pavements to help measure the country's achievement in developing accessible infrastructure[144].

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
9.1.2	I	Passengers and freight volumes, by mode of transport	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
9.1.2 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of airports
9.1.2 (b)	-	-	2p	Number of crossing docks
9.1.2 (c)	-	-	2p	Number of strategic ports

Findings

The data on the number of passengers who use government-registered public transport is available only in big cities like Jakarta[145]. In most rural areas, fares are collected face-to-face without any recording system, hampering the measurement of the number of users particularly for trains and buses. The Ministry of Transport may be developing certain methodologies to measure the number of

[141] Marks, M. (2016) *People Near Transit: Improving Accessibility and Rapid Transit Coverage in Large Cities*. New York: ITDP.
[142] Roberts, P., Kc, S. and Rastogi, C. 2006. *Rural access index: a key development indicator.*
[143] Transport & ICT. (2016) *Measuring Rural Access: Using New Technologies.* Washington DC: World Bank, License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/367391472117815229/Measuring-rural-access-using-new-technologies
[144] Interviews with the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (13th June 2017)
[145] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (10th May 2017)

passengers in rural areas for each mode of transport, though details have not been discussed yet[146]. For freight volumes, the SDGs Secretariat is still at the stage of identifying the responsible department in the Ministry of Transport.

Recommendations

First of all, the implementing team chould consider restarting the discussion with the Ministry of Transport about the feasibility of measuring this indicator as its UN Metadata has recently been released as of 17th July 2017. For road and rail transport statistics, it would be worth referring to the "ITF Transport Outlook" in order to assess the feasibility of calculating the estimates through modelling[147]. Transport statistics collected by the Ministry of Transport and the BPS could become the primary data source. To countermeasure the limitation of the current available data on coverage areas, it is worth considering making a minor modification in the SUSENAS or expanding the geographical coverage of the KOMUTER (Survei Komuter) to estimate the number of passengers who use different modes of transport.

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
9.5.2	I	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	3	-

Findings

According to the SDGs Secretariat, the measurement of this indicator is deemed to be difficult as Indonesia currently collects data only on researchers working in the government sector through various ministries [148] . Although the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) publishes the number of researchers in Indonesia (i.e. 89 researchers per 1 million population using year 2016 data), the reliability of the data has not yet been confirmed by the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of Indonesia[149].

On the other hand, Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology / Badan Pengkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi (BPPT), which is a government institution under the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, collects data on the number of researchers by referring to the Frascati Manual 2015[150] for definitions on "researchers" and "full-time equivalents". According to BPPT, the number of researchers (excluding lecturers and those in NGOs) in Indonesia during 2014-2015 is

[146] Interviews with the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (13th June 2017)
[147] International Transport Forum (2016) ITF Transport Outlook 2017. *OECD Publishing*. Paris: OECD. http://www.oecd.org/about/publishing/itf-transport-outlook-2017-9789282108000-en.htm
[148] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (10th May 2017)
[149] Meeting with the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (10th July 2017)
[150] OECD (2015) *"Measurement of R&D personnel: Persons employed and external contributors", in Frascati Manual 2015: Guidelines for Collecting and Reporting Data on Research and Experimental Development*. Paris: OECD Publishing.

approximately 500 per million inhabitants[151].

Recommendations

First of all, the implementing team should consider restarting the discussion with the BPPT and the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education about the feasibility of measuring this indicator as its UN Metadata has recently been released as of 17th July 2017. In case the quality of the data collected by the BPPT is suboptimal, it may be worth considering collecting detailed information on the type of professions in relevant surveys (e.g. SUSENAS, SAKERNAS) to estimate the number of full-time researchers in various sectors.

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conductive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
9.b.1	II	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	3	-

Findings

Although this data is available from the UNIDO INDSTAT website[152], Indonesia prefers to use the data derived from the national government as methods of calculation differ slightly[153]. Relevant information may be available at the Center of Innovation Directorate / Pusat Direktorat Innovasi of the BPPT[154].

Recommendations

First of all, the implementing team chould consider discussing with the BPPT and the Ministry of Industry about the feasibility of measuring the global indicator. If data cannot be obtained from both agencies, it may be effective to utilize the UNIDO data which classifies medium and high-tech industries according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities[155].

[151] Meeting with the BPPT (13th July 2017)
[152] United Nations Industrial Development Organization. *Monitoring the SDG 9*. UNIDO statistics data portal. https://stat.unido.org/country-profile/SDG
[153] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (10th May 2017)
[154] Meeting with the BPPT (13th July 2017)
[155] United Nations (2008) *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities.* New York: United Nations.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
10.3.1	III	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (repeat of 16.b.1)	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
10.3.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Civil Liberties Index
10.3.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Number of complaints handling on human rights
10.3.1 (c)	-	-	2p	Number of complaints handling on human rights, especially for violence against woman
10.3.1 (d)	-	-	2p	Number of discriminative policies in the last 12 months by the prohibition of discrimination under international human rights law

Findings

As existing surveys in Indonesia do not include any question on discrimination, the Civil Liberty Index, which is a subset of the Indonesia Democracy Index (hereinafter, referred to as "IDI") is expected to be utilized to capture the aim of the target 10.3[156]. However, the UN Metadata for indicator 10.3.1 emphasizes on "personal experience" which is not fully considered upon the calculation of the IDI. This means that the appropriateness of the Civil Liberties Index as a proxy indicator could be suboptimal. In addition to being globally incomparable, two main weaknesses as a proxy indicator are discussed below.

Incidence of discrimination is often left unreported

The computation of the IDI is based on written rules and case reports extracted from media and relevant official documents[157]. However, it is important to note that the incidence of discrimination and harassment is often left unreported to the police or other relevant government bodies[158]. Even if some media may cover certain threats of violence or use of violence that stifle civil liberties, most cases of discrimination and harassment are underreported as they are often considered as a personal experience that triggers shame and sense of fear, particularly those related to sexual orientation and gender identity[159].

[156] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (10th May 2017)
[157] United Nations Development Fund. Indonesian Democracy Index (2013) Democratic Consolidation Challenges: The Improvement of Institutional Capacity and Nurturing Democratic Virtues. 2014. United Nations Development Fund.
[158] Nielsen, L. B. and Nelson, R. L. (2005) *Handbook of Employment Discrimination Research: Rights and Realities.* Springer.
[159] Badgett, M. V. L., Lau, H., Sears, B. and Ho, D. (2007) *Bias in the Workplace: Consistent evidence of sexual orientation and gender identity discrimination.* Los Angeles: The Williams Institute.

Groups that are vulnerable to discrimination are not involved in the measurement

While the qualitative aspect of the computation (i.e. Focus Group Discussions and in-depth interviews) may complement the quantitative data extracted from media and documents, it may not help fully reflect the "personal experience" of victims. Participants of these discussions and interviews are from selected civil society organizations representing each variable of the IDI[160], and thus may not necessarily reflect the opinions of diverse vulnerable groups (e.g. people with disabilities, immigrants, religious and ethnic minorities).

While proxies (b) and (c) may capture certain aspect of personal experience related to discrimination and harassment, it should be noted that the reporting system on complaints is highly dependent on the strong will of victims to report their cases. Reporting would be highly unlikely particularly for cases that involve sexual orientations and gender identity due to the recent rise of intolerance and hostility towards this group in Indonesia161. In addition, as both the National Commissions on Human Rights and the National Commissions on Violence against Women are semi-government agencies based in Jakarta, the chance of victims residing outside Jakarta to report their cases could be close to zero. Furthermore, it should also be noted that the proxy indicator (d) focuses only on women issues and does not consider policies targeting other marginalized populations, such as people of ethnic minorities, religious minorities and people with disabilities.

Recommendations

As this indicator is categorized under Tier III by the UN, ongoing discussions at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Praia Working Group should be followed. Several definitional, methodological and practical issues are being discussed and the new UN Metadata is expected to be finalized towards the end of 2018.

Meanwhile, in order to collect a globally comparable data, it is worth discussing the need to collect information related to personal experience on discrimination and harassment based not only on gender but on diverse grounds. The commitment of the country in measuring this indicator is likely to help reemphasize the philosophy of Indonesia, "Pancasila[162]", and its national value that embraces pluralism and diversity[163]. In recent years, social minority groups in Indonesia have been experiencing unprecedented waves of intolerance that even lead to police raids and vigilante attacks, undermining the image of the country that once prided itself on its heterogeneous society. The implementation of SDGs that emphasize on social inclusion is expected to contribute to the realization of such Indonesian national values.

---

160 Meeting with the BPS (16th May 2017)

161 Human Rights Watch (2016) *"These Political Games Ruin Our Lives" Indonesia's LGBT Community Under Threat.* Human Rights Watch. https://www.hrw.org/report/2016/08/10/these-political-games-ruin-our-lives/indonesias-lgbt-community-under-threat

162 The philosophical basis of the Indonesian state. They are: 1. Belief in the one and only God, 2. Just and civilized humanity, 3. The unity of Indonesia, 4. Democracy guided by the inner wisdom in the unanimity arising out of deliberations amongst representatives, 5. Social justice for the whole of the people of Indonesia (https://www.embassyofindonesia.org/index.php/national-symbols/)

163 Christian Solidarity Worldwide (2014) *Indonesia: Pluralism in Peril*. United Kingdom: Christian Solidarity Worldwide. http://www.stefanus.no/filestore/Rapporter_notater_blader_etc/Indonesia-PluralisminPeril.pdf

Consider including a new set of question in the existing survey

The European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (hereinafter, referred to as "EU-MIDIS")[164] can be referred for the base question and answer options, as shown below (Table 3.7). In addition to this base question, further details should be collected regarding the source (e.g. co-workers, health professionals, etc) and the place (e.g. workplace, streets, etc) the discrimination took place.

Table 3.7: Question extracted from the EU-MDIS

Q: In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed in Indonesia on the basis of one or more of the following grounds?						
	Mentioned	Not mentioned	None of these	Refused	Does not understand question	Don't Know/No opinion
A- Ethnic or immigrant origin	1	2	3	6	7	9
B- Gender	1	2	↓	↓	↓	↓
C- Sexual orientation	1	2	↓	↓	↓	↓
D- Age	1	2	↓	↓	↓	↓
E- Religion or belief	1	2	↓	↓	↓	↓
F- Disability	1	2	↓	↓	↓	↓
X- For another reason	1	2	↓	↓	↓	↓

(Source: EU-MIDIS 2009)

In addition, to disaggregate this indicator according to the UN Metadata, additional characteristics of respondents (sexual orientation and gender identity) should also be considered for collection, though this could be particularly challenging in Aceh province and Palembang city where same-sex sexual relations are criminalized[165]. Furthermore, as groups which are most vulnerable to discrimination and victimization are less likely to be included in official surveys, it is important to ensure the participation of such populations (e.g. linguistic minorities and people with hearing/visual impairments) in the survey.

Consider developing a new survey related to discrimination

It should be noted that including these sensitive questions in existing surveys like the SUSENAS may not be easy as considerations during the data collection for such general surveys could be minimum. Special considerations needed include non-discriminatory attitudes of enumerators, anonymity and the complete freedom of respondents to reject answering the questions.

In case it is unrealistic to include this sensitive question in the SUSENAS, a specialized survey could be considered for development, potentially with financial and technical supports from donors. This is in line with the current intention of the BPS in developing a new survey specifically catering to the needs of SDG indicators[166]. Since the BPS has an experience of conducting the "Behavioural Surveillance

[164] European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2009) *European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey Questionnaire.* http://fra.europa.eu/en/survey/2012/eu-midis-european-union-minorities-and-discrimination-survey
[165] Carroll, A. and Mendos, L. R. (2017) *State-Sponsored Homophobia 2017: A world survey of sexual orientation laws: criminalisation, protection and recognition*, Geneva; ILGA.
[166] Meeting with the BPS (16th May 2017)

Survey" until year 2009 which included sensitive topics of sex, drugs and HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)[167], the agency could still have the capacity to develop and appropriately conduct a survey with sensitive questions.

Consider discussing with CSOs about data collection methodology

In case government agencies face difficulties collecting data on personal experience of discrimination, it is worth discussing about the feasibility of measuring this indicator with CSOs that deal with issues related to social minority groups. For example, "Arus Pelangi", a CSO involved in human rights advocacy related to sexual orientation and gender identity, annually collects data related to personal experience of violence and threats among the vulnerable community[168][169]. As CSOs are more adept at collecting sensitive information from their target populations, they have the potential to provide important insights regarding the current trend of the indicator in the country and the appropriate method of data collection.

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
10.4.1	I	Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
10.4.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Percentage of the budget plan for the expenditure of social protection functions of the central government
10.4.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Proportion of participants in the Employees' Social Security System (Jamsostek/BPJS)

Findings

Indonesia is still unclear about the definition of the labor share of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) with inclusion on social protection transfers, undermining its initiative to measure this indicator[170]. Nonetheless, in line with the target 10.4 on adopting policies to promote greater equality, Indonesia has decided to use two national indicators as proxies.

Currently, benefits of the BPJS Employment programme are given mostly to wage earners working in the formal sector which are capable of paying the contribution to be covered by the programme. Although employees working outside the formal sector are also eligible to apply individually, the

[167] Badan Pusat Statistik (2009) *Indonesia - Survei Surveilans Perilaku 2009*, Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik. http://microdata.bps.go.id/mikrodata/index.php/catalog/243
[168] Meeting with Arus Pelangi (2nd June 2017)
[169] Arus Pelangi (2017) *Situation of Human Rights and Access to Justice for LGBTI Community In Indonesia*, Jakarta: Arus Pelangi. http://aruspelangi.org/perpustakaan/
[170] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (10th May 2017)

coverage is still limited[171].

Recommendations

As this indicator is categorized under Tier I by the UN, the feasibility of calculating the global indicator could be discussed further. As it is possible that data on wages and social protection transfers are collected by different agencies (e.g. Ministry of Manpower and BPJS), there is an opportunity for the BPS to take the initiative in coordinating the calculation of this indicator. To clarify definitions of terms and adjustment methods for appropriate calculation (e.g. who should be considered as an employee or whether to incorporate incomes from self-employment), reports developed by the ILO[172][173] could be referred.

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
10.5.1	III	Financial Soundness Indicators	3	-

Findings

While the UN Metadata is still unavailable, the OJK currently uses its own method, "Tingkat Kesehataan Bank (Bank Soundness Rating)", to assess the soundness of financial institutions in the country[174]. Each financial institution in Indonesia is obliged to measure its financial soundness using the RBBR (Risk-based Bank Rating) system and report it to the OJK which then verifies the quality of the measurement process. The RBBR system, unlike the traditional CAMELS (Capital Adequacy, Asset, Management Capability, Earnings, Liquidity, Sensitivity) rating system[175], assesses four factors of financial institutions: (i) risk profile; (ii) good corporate governance; (iii) earnings; and (iv) capital. The risk profile is comprised of eight criteria[176]: (i) credit risk; (ii) market risk; (iii) liquidity risk; (iv) operational risk; (v) legal risk; (vi) strategic risk; (vii) compliance risk; and (viii) reputation risk.

Although there is still a challenge in ensuring the quality of the indicator submitted by non-bank institutions such as insurance and leasing companies, the OJK is committed to improving the reliability of the "Tingkat Kesehataan Bank" by adding two new components related to SDGs in the rating system: (i) environmental risk; and (ii) social risk. While the plan is still ongoing, the OJK foresees the implementation of the new integrated RBBR system in the near future.

---

171 Meeting with BPJS Employment (12th June 2017)

172 Luebker, M. (2007) *"Labour shares" ILO Technical Brief No.,*. Geneva: ILO. http://www.ilo.org/integration/resources/briefs/WCMS_086237/lang--en/index.htm

173 ILO. The Labour Share in G20 Economies. Geneva: ILO. https://www.oecd.org/g20/topics/employment-and-social-policy/The-Labour-Share-in-G20-Economies.pdf

174 Meeting with the Financial Services Authority (5th June 2017)

175 Gasbarro, D., Sadguna, I. G. M., & Zumwalt, J. K. (2002) The changing relationship between CAMEL ratings and bank soundness during the Indonesian banking crisis. *Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting* 19(3): 247-260.

176 Otoritas Jasa Keuangan. Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 4 /Pojk.03/2016 Tentang Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Umum. http://www.ojk.go.id/id/kanal/perbankan/regulasi/peraturan-ojk/Documents/Pages/pojk-tentang-penilaian-tingkat-kesehatan-bank-umum/SALINAN-POJK%204%20Penilaian.pdf

Recommendations

Considerations for the measurement of this indicator should be made upon the release of the UN Metadata. Meanwhile, the "Tingkat Kesehataan Bank" could be considered as a proxy indicator.

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
10.7.1	III	Recruitment cost borne by employees as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	2*	Proxy indicator(s) proposed*

*Indonesia Metadata should change to Group 3

Findings

Indonesia's government agencies currently do not conduct any survey for Indonesians working abroad[177]. On the other hand, a CSO called "Migrant CARE" collects information on Indonesians working abroad through original surveys[178]. They conduct two types of survey: (i) daily surveys at the international airport which target Indonesians departing to foreign countries for work; and (ii) surveys at 41 villages in Indonesia which target families of migrant workers. Both these surveys include questions on components of recruitment costs.

According to Migrant CARE, Indonesia is notorious for having one of the highest recruitment costs, which include document processing, training and medical fees. Although the government has set up the National Authority for the Placement & Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers / Badan Nasional Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (BNP2TKI) to support placement services with minimum fees, it is often criticised for emphasizing on placement procedures and placing the onus of protecting migrant workers on profit-oriented private recruitment agencies[179].

Recommendations

As the indicator is categorized under Tier III by the UN, further considerations for the measurement of this indicator should be made upon the release of the new UN Metadata. The Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) is currently reviewing existing definitions on migration and recruitment costs as well as assessing the reliability of the current survey methodology at the national level. The question as to whether the survey should be conducted in origin or destination countries is also being brought up for discussion by relevant stakeholders. The final methodology, including the appropriate sampling frame, is expected to be released by the end of September 2017[180].

[177] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (10th May 2017)
[178] Meeting with Migrant CARE (9th June 2017)
[179] Wee, K. (2016) *Recruitment Costs Brief: Indonesia*, Singapore: Transient Workers Count too. http://twc2.org.sg/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Recruitment-Costs-Indonesia2.pdf
[180] International Labour Organization (2017) *ILO-WB partnership on measuring recruitment costs: progresses on SDG indicator 10.7.1.* New York: ILO.
http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/events/coordination/15/documents/presentations/17022017_Session7_ILO_MichellaLeighton.pdf

Meanwhile, it is worth considering the feasibility of including questions on recruitment costs in the existing labor survey (i.e. SAKERNAS). It may also be effective to seek advice from Migrant CARE on the method of data collection.

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
10.7.2	III	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
10.7.2 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of documents on employment cooperation and protection of migrant workers between Indonesia and the country of destination
10.7.2 (b)	-	-	2p	Number of facilitations of TKLN (oversea employment) services based on occupation

Findings

The UN Metadata proposes the International Migration Policy Index, which is a new index intended to measure migration policies of the country from diverse aspects. Nevertheless, the method of computation is still under consideration. Meanwhile, Indonesia has proposed two proxy indicators which could measure the achievement of the country in facilitating orderly and safe mobility of people. While (a) intends to count the number of documents related to protection of migrant workers between Indonesia and other countries, (b) documents the coverage of safe and affordable placement services for Indonesians to work abroad.

Recommendations

As the indicator is categorized under Tier III by the UN, further considerations for the measurement should be made upon the release of the new UN Metadata. Ongoing discussions by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in developing the methodology for this indicator should be followed.

10.b Encouraging development assistance and official financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to countries most in need, especially the least developed countries, African countries, small island developing states and landlocked country, in accordance with their national plans and programs.

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
10.b.1	I (ODA) / II (FDI)	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	3	-

Findings

While it remains uncertain if this indicator is relevant to Indonesia, the country has in fact been assisting other developing countries, including Timor-Leste, India, Bangladesh and Ethiopia, through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation / Kerjasama Selatan-Selatan-Triangular (KSST) scheme mainly in the field of agriculture and family planning[181]. Although the cooperation scheme is currently not systematic nor well-coordinated, Indonesia has the intention to establish an agency specialized in official development assistance, similar to USAID (United States Agency for International Development) and JICA. The schedule and details are still under consideration.

Recommendations

As the UN Metadata has been released as of 17th July 2017, the need to measure this indicator could be reassessed. The UN Metadata implies that this indicator will be measured by the OECD by collecting data on all official and private flows from all donors. Therefore, this indicator may not be relevant to Indonesia.

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
10.c.1	III	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	3	-

Findings

While the RPJMN indicates the need to reduce the remittance costs as a bid to improve the welfare of migrant workers, it does not indicate a method to measure this indicator[182]. The data collected by the World Bank[183] only includes remittance costs to send to Indonesia and not vice versa. The OJK also does not have the data as most foreign workers remit through non-bank media such as the Western Union which is beyond the control of the OJK[184].

Recommendations

While this indicator is categorized under Tier III by the UN, the World Bank has already developed a methodology which could be referred when considering the measurement in Indonesia. The proposed methodology uses the "mystery shopping" approach in which unidentified researchers contact financial institutions as customers and collect information on the cost of sending amounts in local currency equivalent to USD 200 and USD 500[185]. Target service providers include both the primary Money Transfer Operators, banks and post offices if applicable.

[181] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (10th May 2017)
[182] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat (10th May 2017)
[183] World Bank. Remittance prices worldwide. The World Bank Group. http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en
[184] Meeting with the Financial Services Authority (5th June 2017)
[185] World Bank. Remittance prices worldwide. The World Bank Group. http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe and resilient and sustainable

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
11.1.1	I	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
11.1.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of households that have access to adequate and affordable housing
11.1.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Number of metropolitan urban areas that met the Urban Services Standard (Standar Pelayanan Perkotaan: SPP)
11.1.1 (c)	-	-	2p	Number of middle and new city that meet Urban Service Standard (SPP)

Findings

BPS conducts PODES survey to get the data on the urban slum. The questions were answered by head of community unit. There is not, however, a clear standard about 'slum', so each head might rely on her/his own perception to report the condition of slum housing.

Recommendations

UN Metadata describes slum as 'lacking at least one of the following five housing conditions: access to improved water; access to improved sanitation facilities; sufficient-living area (not overcrowded); durable housing; and security of tenure. It is suggested that BPS should set a clear standard of 'slum' based on this description with other stakeholders including the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PU). The questionnaire of the PODES survey should be revised accordingly.

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
11.2.1	II	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
11.2.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Percentage of public transport users in urban areas
11.2.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Number of rail transport systems developed in large cities

Findings

The two proxy indicators lack the perspectives of accessibility to the public transit stop, which is required in the global indicator. According to Directorate of Statistics on Social Resilience of BPS, it is possible to revise the questionnaire of the Social Resilience Module of SUSENAS to meet the global indicator. Following the suggestion in the UN Metadata, therefore, the directorate is considering the possibility to add a new question in the next SUSENAS, which asks 'the proportion of the population that has public transit stop within 0.5km'.

The current questionnaire of SUSESS identifies sex and age of the respondents, so it is possible to see their accessibility by sex and age. However, the accessibility for persons with disabilities cannot be examined because the questionnaire does not ask whether the respondent has any disabilities or not. Besides, there is no clear definition of person with disabilities among the agencies concerned including BPS and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Recommendations

It is needed to clarify the definition of person with disabilities by BPS and the Ministry of Social Affairs. Base on this definition, the questionnaire of SUSENAS should be revised so that the accessibility for the persons with disabilities can be clearly examined.

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
11.4.1	III	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
11.4.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of heritage city in metropolitan areas, big cities, middle cities and small cities.

Findings

Ministry of Education and Culture has a program of Cultural Preservation (Pelestarian Budaya). Many of its activities are concerned with reservation, protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage, and their amount of expenditure can be identified. However, it was not yet discussed how to

obtain the exact amount of expenditure of these activities that was directly spent on the reservation, protection and conservation. Besides, other organizations, including PU and private actors, should have spent funds that are related to support heritages. It is not yet agreed on the way to estimate these expenditures.

Recommendations

Activities of all concerned organizations need to be closely looked at, and their expenditures related to the protection of heritages should be identified. The technical committee for the SDGs Action Plan, which invites all related stakeholders, could be a good opportunity to identify these activities and their expenditure.

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
11.6.1	II	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated by cities	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
11.6.1 (a)	-	-	2p	The percentage of solid waste being handled.
11.6.1 (b)	-	-	2p	The number of green city to develop and implement green waste in metropolitan cities

Findings

The proxy indicator only looks at the amount of solid waste being handled. It is not shown how sold waste is recycled or reused after it is collected. The data about the level of recycling and reusing of solid waste is only available in a few large cities.

Recommendations

The government has attempted to expand the capacity of recycling urban solid waste. The progress of this attempt should be monitored with appropriate indicators. It is expected that the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) should revise its survey to see the level of solid waste recycled or reused.

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
11.6.2	I	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	3	-

Findings

Fine particular matter is only measured in few large cities. Other cities lack the observation equipment to measure PM as well as the professional staff members to operate the equipment.

Recommendations

The measuring equipment should be procured and distributed to all cities, and the staff members should be trained to operate and maintain the equipment. It is needed to discuss the way to mobilize financial resources for this procurement and training.

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
11.7.1	III	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
11.7.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of green cities that provide green open space in metropolitan and middle cities

Findings

The appropriate way to measure the size of open space for public use is not yet identified. The definition persons with disabilities is not yet clarified and shared by all stakeholders.

Recommendations

UN Metadata suggested to use the satellite imaginary service to measure the size of open space. It is needed to consider the use of such service for this measurement. The responsible body for this measurement should be identified as well. It is also needed to have a clear definition about persons with disabilities. This definition should be shared by all agencies concerned.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

12.1 Implement the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
12.1.1	III	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	1	Number of thematic collaboration of quickwins program*

*Indonesia Metadata should change to Group 2 (proxy indicator proposed)

Findings

As the concept of sustainable consumption and production (hereinafter, referred to as "SCP") is relatively new in the country, the current RPJMN does not include activities or programs that are directly related to SCP[186]. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Environment recognizes the importance of SCP and is planning to develop the SCP national action plan for the next RPJMN (2020-2024) in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders such as the Ministry of Industry.

To measure the achievement of the country towards target 12.1, Indonesia has decided to utilize the data on thematic collaboration of "Quickwins" programs: an initiative taken by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in supporting sustainable practices in various sectors. The number of endorsed documents of these programs (e.g. eco-label, green industry, green building, eco-tourism, solid waste management, etc) that involve multiple stakeholders, are expected to indicate the level the country has reflected the concept of SCP in various sectors.

Recommendations

Due to the difficulty of clearly defining the term "SCP National Action Plan", there are still ongoing discussions to improve the global indicator so that it would appropriately capture the concept of target 12.1. The methodology is expected to be completed by the end of 2020. On the other hand, as this indicator will most likely to be measured by the UN, proposing the above national indicator seems sufficient. Nevertheless, it may be effective for Indonesia to assess the need of the country in developing the SCP National Action Plan by referring to those of other countries, such as Palestine[187] and Egypt[188]. "The 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP)" developed by the UN[189] may also be referred.

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
12.2.1	III	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (repeat of 8.4.1)	3	-
12.2.2	II	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material	3	-

[186] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat and local consultant (20th October 2017)

[187] Environment Quality Authority (2016) *Sustainable Consumption and Production National Action Plan in Palestine.* Nairobi: UNEP. https://www.switchmed.eu/en/documents/02-palestine_national_action_plan.pdf

[188] Environment Quality Authority (2015) *National Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production in Egypt.* Nairobi: UNEP. http://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/sites/default/files/downloads/resource/National%20Action%20Plan%20for%20Sustainable%20Consumption%20and%20Production%20%28SCP%29%20In%20Egypt%20%282015%29.pdf

[189] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2014. The 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP). New York: UNDESA. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1444HLPF_10YFP2.pdf

		consumption per GDP (repeat of 8.4.2)		

Findings

Refer to Indicator 8.4.1 and 8.4.2.

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
12.3.1	III	Global food loss index	3	-

Findings

This indicator aims to monitor how much of the food in dietary energy supplies (in kcal) is lost between the process of agricultural production and final consumer purchase at the end of the supply chain. However, the measurement is deemed complicated with different value chains and statistical units for each food product[190]. Consequently, the SDGs Secretariat is planning to discuss further with the Ministry of Agriculture about the feasibility of measuring this indicator, including the details of Food Balance Sheets.

Recommendations

As this indicator is categorized as Tier III, considerations for the measurement of this indicator or the identification of appropriate proxy indicators should be made upon the release of the UN Metadata. Currently, the UN Metadata expects each country to utilize agricultural production data collected from government agencies to estimate the value. Food Balance Sheets, which show the trends in the overall national food supply, may also be utilized to gather data on the number of primary and processed food product available for human consumption. However, the method of measurement is still under the process of testing and validation by the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations).

In addition, the Post-Harvest Food Loss (hereinafter, referred to as "PHL"), which is another indicator to estimate both the quantitative and the qualitative food loss along the supply chain[191], is currently under the development process. While this indicator aims to incorporate both the "Food Loss (i.e. loss of food due to limited infrastructure and management in the supply chain)" and the "Food Waste (i.e. loss of food due to irresponsible human action or inaction)", there is still a lack of international guideline to estimate this indicator[192]. Ongoing validation processes to measure the PHL, such as those described in FAO's working papers[193], should thus be followed by the implementing team.

[190] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat and local consultant (20th October 2017)

[191] Aulakh, J. and Regmi, A. n.d. *Post-Harvest Food Losses Estimation – Development of Consistent Methodology.* Rome: FAO. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/meetings_and_workshops/GS_SAC_2013/Improving_methods_for_estimating_post_harvest_losses/Final_PHLs_Estimation_6-13-13.pdf

[192] Gennari, P. n.d. *Indicator 12.3.1 – Global Food Loss Index.* Rome: FAO. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-03/3rd-IAEG-SDGs-presentation-FAO--12.3.1.pdf

[193] Kebe, M. (2017) *Gaps analysis & improved methods for assessing post-harvest losses.* Working Paper No. 17. Global

12.4. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
12.4.1	I	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
12.4.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of PROPER participant who achieved rates more than "Blue"

Findings

This global indicator refers to the number of countries that have submitted necessary information to Secretariats of Multilateral Environment Agreements (hereinafter referred to as "MEAs") which consist of following conventions and a protocol: (i) Basel Convention; (ii) Rotterdam Convention; (iii) Stockholm Convention; (iv) Montreal Protocol; and (v) Minamata Convention. To date, Indonesia has already accessed the Basel Convention (1993)[194], ratified Rotterdarm Convention (2013)[195], Stockholm Convention (2009)[196], Montreal Protocol (1992)[197] and Minamata Convention (2017)[198]. However, the SDGs Secretariat is still unaware about the details of information the country submits to each Secretariat[199]. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is expected to share relevant information and map national focal points related to this indicator in coming working groups for Goal 12.

Consequently, Indonesia has decided to utilize the above proxy indicator that could potentially reflect the concept of target 12.4. Corporate Performance Rating Programme / Program Penilaian Peringkat Kinerja Perusahaan (PROPER) assesses its participants' performance in controlling environmental damage and hazardous waste. Companies that are deemed to have relatively large impact on environment through their productions or services (e.g. large firms) are selected to participate in this programme[200]. These participants will be given one of the five rates according to its contribution on controlling pollution and other environmental damages: (i) Black; (ii) Red; (iii) Blue; (iv) Green; and

Strategy Working Papers: Rome. http://gsars.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/26.04.2017-WP.-Gaps-Analysis-Improved-Methods-for-Assessing-Post-Harve....pdf

194 Basel Convention (2011) *Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal*, Geneva: UNEP. http://www.basel.int/Countries/StatusofRatifications/PartiesSignatories/tabid/4499/

195 Rotterdam Convention (2010) *Status of ratifications*, Geneva: UNEP. http://www.pic.int/Countries/Statusofratifications/tabid/1072/

196 Stockholm Convention (2008) *Status of ratifications*, Geneva: UNEP. http://chm.pops.int/Countries/StatusofRatifications/PartiesandSignatoires/tabid/4500/Default.aspx

197 Commonwealth of Australia. n.d. *Register of Montreal Protocol Countries - Imports and Exports of Ozone Depleting Substances*, Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia. http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/ozone/montreal-protocol/register-montreal-protocol-countries

198 Minamata Convention on Mercury (2017) List of Signatories and future Parties. Geneva: UNEP. http://www.mercuryconvention.org/ContactUs/tabid/3442/Default.aspx

199 Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat and local consultant (20th October 2017)

200 Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat and local consultant (20th October 2017)

(v) Gold.

"Black" is the worst rate given to companies that cause environmental damage or pollution through deliberate act or negligence, while "Gold" is the best rate given to companies which consistently demonstrate ethical responsibility to the community by minimizing the negative impact on the environment from their productions or services. The proposed proxy indicator measures the total number of companies that are rated either "Blue", "Green" or "Gold". Therefore, the proposed proxy indicator will likely to indicate the achievement of the country in protecting human health and environment through the reduction of hazardous wastes and chemicals released from economic activities.

Recommendations

As this indicator will most likely to be measured by the UN and not by each country, proposing the above proxy indicator seems sufficient. Nevertheless, it is important for relevant stakeholders in Indonesia to discuss the need to submit required information to all five Secretariats of MEAs so that the country can appeal its commitment in achieving target 12.4 to the international community.

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
12.4.2	III	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
12.4.2 (a)	-	-	2p	Amount of B3 wastes managed and the proportion of disposed B3 wastes processed according to laws and regulations (industry sector)

Findings

The annual national report each party submit to the Secretariat of the "Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (hereinafter, referred to as "Basel Convention") includes information relevant to this global indicator: (i) amount of hazardous wastes generated; and (ii) amount of hazardous wastes imported and exported for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal. However, the SDGs Secretariat is still unaware whether Indonesia, being a party, submits this annual report to the Basel Convention Secretariat[201]. Further discussions with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry are expected in coming working groups for Goal 12.

Consequently, Indonesia has proposed the above proxy indicator that includes two aspects of waste management: (i) amount of B3 wastes (Hazardous and Toxic Waste Materials / Limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun) managed (i.e. collected appropriately by waste management centers); and (ii) proportion of disposed B3 wastes processed according to the government regulation. The former value indicates the total amount of B3 wastes that were managed in the industrial sector (i.e. manufacturing industry, agro-industry, mining/energy/oil/gas, infrastructure services) while the latter value indicates

[201] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat and local consultant (20th October 2017)

the proportion of B3 wastes that were treated according to one or more of the methods mentioned in the government regulation No. 101 of 2014 on B4 Waste Management: (i) thermal; (ii) stabilization and solidification; and/or (iii) other appropriate means.

Recommendations

As this indicator is categorized as Tier III, considerations for the measurement of this indicator should be made upon the release of the UN Metadata. While the "UNSD Questionnaire on Environment Statistics" collects data on hazardous waste generated, imported, exported and treated or disposed[202], the concepts, definitions and methodologies needed to measure the global indicator have not been agreed internationally due to its complexity. For example, the definitions of hazardous and other wastes differ between countries as some choose to add wastes that are not listed in the Annexes of the Basel Convention. Consequently, there is a need to follow up ongoing discussions among relevant stakeholders (e.g. UNSD/UNEP, BRS Secretariat, etc) as the methodology is expected to be finalized by the end of 2017.

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
12.5.1	III	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
12.5.1 (a)	-	-	2p	The amount of waste that is recycled

Findings

While waiting for the UN Metadata to be released, Indonesia has proposed the above proxy indicator which is measured by collecting relevant data from recycling sites in the country.

Recommendations

As this indicator is categorized as Tier III, considerations for the measurement of this indicator should be made upon the release of the UN Metadata. There is still no international consensus on defining the term "recycling", and there are ongoing discussions among UN stakeholders to determine how much of the operations listed in part B of Annex IV in the Basel Convention (e.g. use of fuel to generate energy, solvent reclamation, recycling of metals, regeneration of acids, etc)[203] should be counted as recycling.

[202] United Nations Statistics Division and United Nations Environment Programme (2017) *Questionnaire 2016 on Environment Statistics.* New York: UNSD. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/Questionnaires/q2016Waste_English.pdf

[203] United Nations Environment Programme. n.d. *Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal*, Nairobi: UNEP. http://www.basel.int/Portals/4/Basel%20Convention/docs/text/BaselConventionText-e.pdf

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
12.6.1	III	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
12.6.1 (a)	-	-	2p	The number of companies that implement ISO 14001 certification.

Findings

In Indonesia, there is no official data on the number of companies that develop sustainability reports as such activity is voluntary[204]. Consequently, Indonesia has proposed the above proxy indicator which is expected to measure the achievement of the country in promoting sustainable practices and reporting to companies. The ISO (International Organization for Standardization) 14001 belongs to the ISO 14000 family of standards which offers companies and organizations with practical tools needed to appropriately manage their responsibilities on environment[205]. Being certified to ISO 14001 helps companies and organizations to appeal to consumers and other stakeholders that they are taking necessary actions to measure and improve all environmental issues relevant to their operations.

On the other hand, the Global Reporting Initiative (hereinafter, referred to as "GRI") discloses information on the number of sustainability reports around the world[206]. According to this international independent organization, Indonesia has 355 sustainability reports submitted between 1999 to 2017, mostly from energy, financial services, mining, agriculture and construction sectors.

Recommendations

As this indicator is categorized as Tier III, considerations for the measurement of this indicator should be made upon the release of the UN Metadata. While the GRI database is expected to be utilized for the measurement, the UNEP is still at the stage of fixing a universally agreed definition on "sustainability report". Since the current global indicator does not assess the quality of the report nor the actual practices adopted by companies, there are also ongoing discussions among multiple stakeholders to consider formulating an improved indicator to appropriately capture the concept embedded in target 12.6. However, the formulation of an improved indicator is expected to last until 2020.

In the meantime, UNEP is planning to implement a project in Latin American countries which aims to strengthen the capacity of governments in four selected countries in analyzing and consolidating environmental information disclosed in corporate sustainability reports[207]. The project will potentially test methods to collect data related to target 12.6 and thus Indonesia could keep itself updated with the progress of this project to assess its own capacity to measure the global indicator.

---

[204] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat and local consultant (20th October 2017)
[205] International Organization for Standardization. n.d. Geneva: ISO. ISO 14000 family - Environmental management. https://www.iso.org/iso-14001-environmental-management.html
[206] Global Reporting Initiative (2016) *UN Sustainable Development Goal Target 12.6 - Live Tracker*, http://database.globalreporting.org/SDG-12-6/
[207] United Nations (2013) *Proposed Projects for the 10th Tranche*, New York: United Nations. http://www.un.org/esa/devaccount/projects/proposed_projects.html

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
12.7.1	III	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
12.7.1 (a)	-	-	2p	The number of environmentally friendly products registered.

Findings

To measure the achievement of the country for goal 12.7, Indonesia has proposed the above proxy indicator which measures the total number of eco-friendly products registered as implementing the Green Public Procurement (GPP). GPP is a process taken by organizations to produce environmentally-friendly products or services through means that have minimum negative impacts on the environment.

Recommendations

As this indicator will most likely to be measured by the UN and not by each country, proposing the above proxy indicator seems sufficient. While sustainable public procurement (hereinafter, referred to as "SPP") is becoming a widespread practice in various types of organizations, from government agencies to private sectors, definitions of SPP practices have not been standardized to measure the progress across countries[208]. Consequently, a survey has been conducted to national focal points of SPP policies in 55 countries to assess how this indicator could be measured. The survey result is expected to be utilized in stakeholder discussions to propose a method to determine which country is considered as implementing SPP policies.

Ongoing discussions could therefore be followed to assess the appropriateness of the current proxy indicator. In the meantime, Indonesia could refer to the guideline developed by the UNEP[209] to consider its direction as a government to effectively design and implement SPP policies and how they can be incorporated in its national action plan.

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
12.8.1	III	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed

[208] United Nations Environment Programmes (2017) *Sustainable Public Procurement – An overview of SPP work conducted by the United Nations Environment Programme in the Asia Pacific region and at global level*, Bangkok: Inception workshop – Asia Pacific Green Public Procurement Partnership Project. http://www.unep.org/asiapacific/asia-pacific-green-public-procurement-partnership-project

[209] United Nations Environment Programme (2012) *Sustainable Public Procurement Implementation Guidelines*, Geneva: UNEP. http://www.scpclearinghouse.org/resource/sustainable-public-procurement-implementation-guidelines

		climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment		
12.8.1 (a)	-	-	2p	The number of public facilities implementing Public Service Standards (SPM) and registered.

Findings

Refer to Indicator 4.7.1 for details of the global indicator. As a proxy for 12.8.1, Indonesian government has proposed the above proxy indicator which measures the total number of public facilities (e.g. shopping centers, place of worship, education facilities, etc) that provide services to improve environmental quality in accordance with the Public Service Standard (Standar Pelayanan Masyarakat / SPM)[210].

Recommendations

As this indicator is categorized as Tier III with ongoing development of the methodology by the UNESCO, considerations for the measurement of this indicator should be made upon the release of the UN Metadata.

12.a. Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
12.a.1	III	Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	3	-

Findings

Indonesia implements several ODA projects to Timor-Leste and African countries only in the field of sustainable agriculture which may or may not be included in this indicator. Consequently, the need to measure this indicator has not been discussed yet with relevant stakeholders[211].

Recommendations

As this indicator is categorized as Tier III, considerations for the measurement of this indicator or the identification of appropriate proxy indicators should be made upon the release of the UN Metadata.

[210] Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup Dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia (2016) Standar Pelayanan Masyarakat Pada Pos-Pos Fasilitas Publik Dalam Rangka Peningkatan Kualitas Lingkunga. http://103.52.213.225/hukum/simppu-lhk/public/uploads/files/P.90%20(1).pdf

[211] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat and local consultant (20th October 2017)

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
12.b.1	III	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	3	-

Findings

While several eco-tourism programs are being implemented in selected areas in Indonesia, the concept of "sustainable tourism" remains ambiguous[212]. Therefore, the SDGs Secretariat is planning to discuss further with the Ministry of Tourism regarding the measurement of this indicator.

Recommendations

As this indicator is categorized as Tier III, considerations for the measurement of this indicator or the identification of appropriate proxy indicators should be made upon the release of the UN Metadata. This global indicator is recognized as challenging due to limited data availability and conceptual framework linking tourism and environment. Consequently, it could still take some years until a methodology to compute globally comparable data for the currently proposed global indicator will be fixed.

Indonesia should follow further discussions at the UNWTO (World Tourism Organization), particularly the initiative "Towards a Statistical Framework for Measuring Sustainable Tourism"[213], to keep itself updated about possible changes or amendments of the global indicator. The initiative is currently developing a statistical framework to measure sustainable tourism by utilizing two UN standards: (i) Tourism Satellite Account (TSA); and (ii) System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA).

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
12.c.1	III	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	3	-

[212] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat and local consultant (20th October 2017)
[213] World Tourism Organization. n.d. *Measuring Sustainable Tourism.* Madrid: WTO. http://statistics.unwto.org/mst

Findings

In Indonesia, there are several programs that aim to reduce fossil-fuel subsidies which resulted in a significant drop of more than 60% between 2014 to 2017[214]. These subsidies shifted to other sectors such as infrastructure, education and health. However, further discussions are yet to be conducted as officers from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, which is the potential responsible agency for this indicator, have not yet attended the working group for Goal 12.

Recommendations

As this indicator is categorized as Tier III, considerations for the measurement of this indicator or the identification of appropriate proxy indicators should be made upon the release of the UN Metadata. The currently proposed conceptual framework and definitions can be found in the document published by the IMF (International Monetary Fund)[215]. There are still ongoing discussions to measure fossil fuel subsidies and the methodology is expected to be finalized by the end of 2017.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
13.1.2*	II	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	1	Modified and adapted as below. National and regional documents on disaster risk reduction strategies (Pengurangan Risiko Bencana: PRB)
13.1.3*	III	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		

Findings

The global indicators 13.1.2 and 13.1.3 are asking whether national and regional disaster risk reduction strategies are in accordance with the Sendai Framework. The mere existence of disaster risk strategies does not sufficiently represent a core concept of the global indicator. According to the latest UN Metadata, the United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) has been continuing discussions to establish a set of indices to measure the degree of achievement of the 7 global targets[216]

[214] Meeting with the SDGs Secretariat and local consultant (20th October 2017)
[215] Coady, D., Parry, I., Sears, L. and Shang, B. (2015) How Large Are Energy Subsidies? *IMF Working Paper.* https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2015/wp15105.pdf
[216] (a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015, (b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by

agreed in the Sendai Framework. One of the candidate indicators is the local population covered by a regional disaster risk reduction strategy.

Meanwhile, the national indicator only assesses the existence of national and regional disaster risk reduction strategies. National Disaster Management Agency (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana, BNPB) formulated the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (PRB) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan (RAN PRB), and integrated them as a 5-year National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy in 2015. In response to the integration, local governments which already established Regional Disaster Management Agencies (Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah, BPBD) also combined Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (RPBD) and Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plans into 5-year regional Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies[217]. Indonesia is currently planning to respond to the global indicator by measuring the existence of these strategies.

Recommendations

The national indicator only assesses the existence of national and regional disaster risk reduction strategies. Consequently, the country may need to reconsider the appropriateness of the national indicator as the updated UN Metadata is likely to approve an indicator set to measure the achievement of and the alignment to the Sendai Framework. The global discussion should be carefully followed up.

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
13.3.1	III	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	3	-
13.3.2	III	Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	3	-

2030, aiming to lower average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020 -2030 compared to the period 2005-2015, (c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030, (d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030, (e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020, (f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030, (g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

[217] According to BNPB (Raditya Jati, 7 June 2017), only 15-17% of local governments established BPBD, which means only 15-17% of them have regional DRR documents.

Findings

International discussions on the global indicator 13.3.1 and 13.3.2 are not sufficient and detailed definitions and data collecting methods are yet to be approved. A potential idea under discussion is to extract relevant information from reports mandated by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement. The methodology, however, is to be developed when data sources are more clearly defined.

The progress toward decentralization in the Indonesian education sector is rapid. In 2004, the Ministry of National Education launched a policy called the Competency-Based Curriculum (Kurikulum Berbasis Kompetensi, KBK) which encouraged primary and secondary schools to develop their own lesson contents adjusted to the characteristics of each region. In 2006, the Ministry formulated a policy called the Education Unit Level Curriculum (Kurikulum Tingkat Satuan Pendidikan, KTSP), which further promoted the autonomy of schools and teachers. According to the KTSP, the Ministry only sets the standard of achievement, and schools are expected to set their own goals and develop their own lesson contents that align with the community needs and the students' capacity and initiatives.

Consequently, different schools have different curriculums and materials. At the moment, there is no system for the central government to comprehensively collect information on precise contents taught in classes. Even if there are some schools which incorporate climate change education in their curriculums, the Ministry of Education and Culture is unable to capture the progress of integration in a timely manner due to the lack of data collection mechanism.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is conducting a pilot project named the "Adiwiyata Project" or Green School Program in some schools in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Culture. However, the coordination between ministries and schools are not undertaken smoothly. Apparently, environmental issues including climate change attract little public attention in Indonesia. In the education sector, there are more urgent and prioritized issues other than that of environment, such as poverty and school infrastructures, which results in small allocation of budget and classes on environment issues.

Recommendations

Efforts to develop proxy indicators should be made upon the release of the updated UN Metadata. The global discussion should be carefully followed up.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the National Disaster Management Agency, the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Religious Affairs should make efforts in collaboration to develop materials for climate change education including mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. Subsequently, the Ministry of Education and Culture is encouraged to revise a curriculum guideline and disseminate it to schools.

Line ministries, regional education administrations, and school teachers are expected to collaborate effectively to enhance organizational coordination. It is worth considering developing and implementing a clear-cut action plan which states activities, responsibilities and the timeline of each stakeholder.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
14.1.1	III	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	3	-
14.3.1	III	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	3	-

Findings

The eutrophication index is measured according to the types and reference values of nutrients determined by each country. Therefore, there has been no global standard to measure this indicator. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in collaboration with the IOC-UNESCO, has been working on establishing methodologies to measure the Index of Coastal Eutrophication (ICEP). However, there is broad consensus that this index will not be operational for several years.

Some of the proposed indicators in Indonesia relevant to ICEP include: (1) chlorophyll-a concentration as an indicator of phytoplankton biomass; (2) locatıons and frequency of algal blooms reported; (3) trends for selected priority chemicals including POPs and heavy metals; and (4) quantification and classification of beach litter items, as well as indicators related to management of marine pollution and debris. In the global discussion, a provisional sub-indicator, chlorophyll-a concentration, has been proposed to temporarily replace ICEP. The methodology to measure ICEP is expected to be finalized by the end of 2020 after the completion of a testing phase in 2017 which will use the agreed draft methodology in pilot countries, and data collection from countries in 2018-2020.

Floating plastic debris density could be measured based on the model of surface water circulation and the use of proxy inputs (shipping density, coastal population density, etc.). The methodology to measure the floating plastics debris density is expected to be finalized by the end of 2020 after the completion of a testing phase in 2017 which will use an alternative sub-indicator on beach litter.

With regard to marine acidification, the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) and the Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network (GOA-ON) have been working in close collaboration to identify a set of indicators related to marine acidification. During the past 4 years, a set of chemical and physical parameters was identified to obtain information on the increasing acidity of oceans. The methodology to measure marine acidification is expected to be finalized by the end of 2020 after a pilot phase in 2017.

Recommendations

It is expected that global definitions and methodologies would be discussed at the UN Ocean Conference, which is to be held in June 2017. The progress at the conference shall be carefully followed

up. In the meantime, identification of a responsible authority, possible steps and timeframe to institutionalize the new methodology in Indonesia is highly recommended for the smooth localization once global methodologies are approved.

The global definitions and methodologies for data collection are expected to be fixed in 3 years, by 2020. While global discussions on the issues of marine water quality survey shall be carefully followed up, it is recommended to clarify the types and degrees of discrepancies that currently exist between potential global indicators and national indicators in Indonesia. For instance, results of water quality survey are published annually by the Provincial Environmental Department (Badan Lingkungan Hidup, BLH). A general methodology to analyze the quality with surface water is adopted in most provinces, while a potential methodology recommended in the global indicator to examine deep sea water is utilized only in Jakarta. In light of these situations, Indonesia may consider the following: (i) develop a technical guideline for the new methodology; (ii) introduce a new measurement device that enables water sampling from the deep sea; and (iii) train water quality analysts. These necessary arrangements shall be reflected in the next RPJMN.

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
14.2.1	III	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
14.2.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Availability of policy framework and instrument related to marine spatial arrangement/planning
14.2.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Number of Fishery Management Area (Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan: WPP) managed in a sustainable manner

Findings

While the global indicator requests proportion of "Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ)" managed using ecosystem-based approaches, the proxy indicator show number of "Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan (WPP)" managed in a sustainable manner. WPP was introduced by a Ministerial Decree No.01/2009 concerning fishery management area in 2010. WPP mechanism is aimed at sustainable fishery management that is in accordance with Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) and Total Allowable Catch (TAC) considering circumstances on fish resource and its utilization.

In addition, the "ecosystem-based approach" shown in the global indicator is not clearly defined and each country has slightly different interpretation. In Indonesia, a score called EAFM (Ecosystem Approach to Fishery Management) is proposed as a measurement tool to represent the degree of ecosystem-based approach. The EAFM score of each WPP is assessed using 6 parameters[218], and the

[218] The 6 parameters are 1) fishing methodology, 2) habitat and ecosystem, 3) institutional arrangement, 4) economics, 5) social and 6) fish resources.

number of WPP with a score evaluated as "good" or "very good" is reported. However, some criticized that EAFM is conceptually good but does not appropriately represent the actual health of the ecosystem[219]. Some people question the accuracy of EAFM as it is analyzed with the secondary data provided by universities or research institutes. However, the government does not have sufficient budgets to conduct periodical surveys to collect necessary data.

Recommendations

It is worth considering utilizing alternative indicator or index (e.g., Fish Health Index) which could substitute EAFM. It may also be effective to develop another proxy indicator or index that only uses primary data collected by the government.

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
14.5.1*	I	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	1	Modified and adapted as below. Total Marine Protected Area (MPA)

Findings

While the wording of the global indicator 14.5.1 might be misleading, it is asking about designation of protected areas which cover important sites for marine biodiversity through legislative arrangements. The latest UN Metadata indicates that a concept of Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) is applied to identify important sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity. According to the guideline published by the IUCN in 2016[220], a KBA shall be selected based on the criteria of vulnerability and irreplaceability. The global indicator is calculated as a proportion of total number of KBAs wholly covered by protected areas to the total number of KBAs in a country[221] which means that the global indicator is computable if the two variables, data on KBAs and protected areas, are both available. On the other hand, the proxy indicator proposed by Indonesia is "total Marine Protected area (MPA)" which does not contain any information on KBAs.

The Act No.45/2009 regarding the amendment of the Act No.31/2004 concerning fisheries states Marine Protected Area (MPA) as important marine areas for biodiversity. According to the Government Regulation No.60/2007 concerning fishery resources conservation, an MPA refers to a marine area which is protected and managed through zoning system to achieve sustainable management of fishery resources and environment. The areas are divided into 4 zones according to their objectives, ecosystems, and utilization of fishery resources; core zone, sustainable fisheries zone, utilization zone and other zone. The classifications are shown in Table 3.8.

[219] Wildlife Conservation Society Indonesia, 23 May 2017
[220] IUCN (2016) *A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas, Version 1.0,* https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/a_global_standard_for_the_identification_of_key_biodiversity_areas_final_web.pdf
[221] UN Metadata, updated in May 2017

Table 3.8: Types and main objectives of zones in Marine Protected Area

Type of Zones	Main Objectives
Core Zone	To protect marine biodiversity
Sustainable Fisheries Zone	To support sustainable fisheries
Utilization Zone	To support sustainable tourism
Other Zone	To support other purposes

Different zones have different levels and schemes of protection in light of their objectives. For example, access and use of marine resources are highly restricted in core zones to secure spaces for spawning and hatching of fish, while various activities such as research, education, fishing, aquaculture, tourism, infrastructure and rehabilitation activities are allowed in sustainable fisheries zones.

MPAs are managed by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (10 MPAs[222]), by local governments (123 MPAs) and by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (32 MPAs). Total coverage of MPAs is 17.9 million ha as of 2016, and the government is planning to expand it to 20 million ha by 2019.

A proposal for establishing an MPA could be submitted by either individuals, communities, research institutes, government agencies or NGOs to the central or local government. Following the approval of the proposal, the responsible government body forms an assessment team to undertake a survey to assess the potential of the proposed area[223]. The team assesses the environmental, sociocultural and economic justifications of the proposed areas and organizes public consultations[224]. The recommendations are used to determine its appropriateness as MPA.

As mentioned above, designation of an MPA is made after deliberate surveys and assessments. Indonesia is expanding MPAs on an ongoing basis as new areas are found to be important for biodiversity. Thus, it is difficult to compute the global indicator based on a fixed and given data of MPAs or KBAs.

Recommendations

The national indicator only proposes the measurement of a total marine protected area (total Marine Protected Area), which does not reflect any information on KBA. The national indicator needs to be reclassified as a group of "a global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist".

Data on protected area are currently being compiled by responsible ministry in each country and aggregated globally into the World Database on Protected Areas [TM][225] by UNEP-WCMC. On the other hand, the data of the World Database on Key Biodiversity Areas are still limited. KBAs are identified at national scales through multi-stakeholder processes in accordance with the criteria and thresholds described in the guideline published by the IUCN. Careful consideration should be made on the following: (i) whether all MPA should be integrated as KBAs; (ii) whether targeted species should only be the ones listed in the IUCN Red List or should also include indigenous species; and (iii) how to

[222] As of May 2017. The same hereinafter.
[223] MMAF Regulation on Procedures for Establishing Aquatic Conservation Areas (No.2/2009)
[224] Wasistini Baitoningsih, 2015, Let's Get Political: Community Participation in the MPA Establishment Process in Indonesia
[225] http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/mapsearch

conduct field surveys to identify population and habitats of targeted species.

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
14.6.1	III	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
14.6.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Percentage of businessman in compliance

Findings

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is so rampant in territorial waters that it brings about severe financial damages to Indonesia. President Joko Widodo pointed out that more than 5,000 illegal vessels are operating which cause an annual loss of Rp.300 trillion[226]. The president has been taking an intransigent attitude to combat IUU fishing and has ordered drastic measures against ships stealing fish from Indonesian seas, including sinking perpetrators on the spot. From 2014 to 2016, more than 236 ships were demolished[227] based on the Act No. 45/2009 on the amendment of the Act No.31/2004 concerning fisheries.

The global indicator 14.6.1 is to measure the degree of progress on implementation of international instruments against IUU fishing. The indicator is categorized as Tier III in UN Metadata as of April 2017. However, deliberate considerations on computing method have already been made to date and FAO expects it to be finalized by the end of 2017. The indicator is planned to be reported in the biannual CCRF (Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries) survey after the calculation based on scoring of the following three variables.

(1) Development and implementation of national plan of action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing in line with the IPOA-IUU – 40%

(2) Ratification and implementation of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures – 40%

(3) Ratification and implementation of the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement – 20%

Recommendations

Apparently, it is possible for Indonesia to provide responses to these parameters, and FAO is able to

[226] THE DIPLOMAT, 13 January 2015
[227] Jawa Pos National Network, 6 April 2017

come up with a score to respond to the global indicator. In regard to variable (1), Indonesia already developed a National Action Plan of IUU Fishing Prevention 2012-2016 by Ministerial Decree No.50/2012. With respect to variable (2), Indonesia has ratified the Port State Measures Agreement through Presidential Decree No.43/2016. With regard to parameter (3), Indonesia has not ratified the Agreement yet. The reason why Indonesia categorized it as "a global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist" is possibly because it was classified as Tier III in the UN Metadata.

Further consideration should be made upon the release of the updated UN Metadata. Indonesia is able to provide the score as required by the global indicator in case the methodology will be fixed as it is currently proposed.

Meanwhile, the currently proposed proxy indicator, "percentage of businessman in compliance", hardly represents the core concept of the global indicator. As shown in Table 3.9, Fishermen in Indonesia are categorized into three groups according to gross tonnage of vessels; 1) <10GT: small-scale fishermen, 2) 10-30GT: middle-scale fishermen and 3) >30GT: large-scale fishermen. 90% or more of them fall under group 1, and the proportion of the rest is quite small. Fishermen who belong to either group 2 or 3 are called "businessman" (*pelaku usaha* in Bahasa Indonesia). Thus, measuring the proportion of "businessman" in compliance does not provide a full picture of the situation. If Indonesia wishes to maintain the proxy indicator until global methodologies are fixed, efforts should be made to modify it by incorporating the circumstances of small-scale fishermen as well as those of foreign vessels.

Table 3.9: Classification of fisherman by size of vessels

Gross tonnage	Category	Register to
10GT or less	Small-scale fisherman	Regency
10-30GT	Middle-scale fisherman (businessman, pelaku usaha)	Province
30GT or more	Large-scale fisherman (businessman, pelaku usaha)	Nation

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
14.a.1	III	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	3	-

Findings

Research budgets on marine technology are scattered to different programs/activities at different authorities such as the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, the Institute of Science (Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia, LIPI) and the Agency for the Assessment and Application of

Technology (Badan Pengkajian dan Penerapan Teknologi, BPPT). Some of the programs/activities are multi-sectoral and thus it is difficult to extract relevant budgets from budget books.

Recommendations

The global methodology is expected to be finalized by the end of 2017. The global discussion shall be continuously followed up and arrangements should be made upon the release of the updated UN Metadata. The global discussion shall be continuously followed up.

Under the past mechanism in Indonesia, the indicator could only be measured through extracting and aggregating relevant budgets which were allocated to concerning authorities. The RKP 2016, however, has identified responsible ministries/agencies for marine technology research. Thus, the data on relevant research budgets are expected to be available soon.

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
14.b.1*	III	Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/ regulatory/ policy/ institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	1	Modified and adapted as below. The following additional indicators are proposed. Availability of legal / regulatory / policy / institutional frameworks that recognize and protect access rights for small-scale fisheries
14.b.1 (a)	-	-	1a	Number of provinces with increased access to finance fishing businesses
14.b.1 (b)	-	-	1a	Number of protected fishermen

Findings

The global indicator 14.b.1 is to measure the degree of progress on implementation of framework to protect access rights for small-scale fisheries. While the indicator is categorized as Tier III in the UN Metadata as of April 2017, deliberate considerations on computing method have already been made to date. The indicator is planned to be reported in the biannual CCRF (Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries) survey after the calculation based on scoring of the following three variables. However, definition of each variable is yet to be fixed.

(1) Existence of instruments that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector: 40%

(2) Ongoing specific initiatives to implement the SSF Guidelines[228]: 30%

(3) Existence of mechanisms enabling small-scale fishers and fish workers to contribute to decision-making processes: 30%

[228] Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries endorsed in June 2014 by FAO member states

Approximately 90% of fishermen in Indonesia are categorized as small-scale fishermen (fisherman with a vessel whose gross tonnage is 10GT or less), most of whom are poor and low-educated. Since Minister Susi Pudjiastuti took office, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has enhanced supports for fishermen with a series of legislation including the following: (i) Act No.7/2016 concerning the protection and empowerment of the fishermen, fish farmers and salt farmers; (ii) Ministerial Regulation No. 70/2016 concerning general guidelines for the delivery of government assistance; and (iii) Ministerial Regulation No.18/2016 concerning protection of risk assurance to the fishermen, fish farmers and salt farmers. For example, the ministry developed a fishermen's insurance, issued ID cards, issued land certificates, encouraged the institutionalization of fishery cooperatives and developed a funding scheme for fishermen. In general, it is in not easy for fishermen to benefit from financial services provided by banks as their income is highly dependent on the fish yield which is often unstable. Many of them also lack knowledge about application procedures. Therefore, it is important for the government to provide supports to fishermen.

Every fisherman is required to acquire a fishery license by submitting a log book to the authority, as shown in Table 3.9. The issuance and the renewal of this license enable the government to collect information on names, numbers and fishery scales of all fishermen in the country. Consequently, the government can utilize the collected information to identify fishermen who may require financial supports. The data on the proposed proxy indicators are available as Provincial Fishery Services (Dinas Perikanan) are already collecting them.

Recommendations

The national indicator needs to be reclassified as a group of "a global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist", as the global indicator is not yet defined in detail. Further consideration should be made upon the release of the updated UN Metadata.

Indonesia considers it possible to respond to the global indicator through policies concerning the enhancement of small scale fisheries, as mentioned above. However, it should be noted that the global indicator will not only ask for the mere existence of related policies but will also assess the progress of implementation of policies shown in the SSF guideline.

Goal 15: Protect, Restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
15.1.2	I	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	3	-
15.4.1	II	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	3	-

Findings

The global indicator 15.1.2 1 and 15.4.1 are asking about designation of protected areas which cover important sites for biodiversity of terrestrial and freshwater, and of mountain, respectively, through legislative arrangements. The latest UN Metadata indicates that a concept of Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) is applied to identify important sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity. According to the guideline published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in 2016[229], a KBA is selected based on the criteria of vulnerability and irreplaceability. The global indicator is calculated as a proportion of total number of KBAs wholly covered by protected areas to the total number of KBAs in a country[230], which means that the global indicator is computable if the two variables, data on KBAs and protected areas, are both available.

Indonesia designated "protected areas" as conservation areas by Act No.5/1990 concerning Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems. Meanwhile, selection of KBAs following the IUCN's guideline has not started yet as it was published just recently.

Recommendations

The reason why Indonesia categorized the indicators as "unidentified" is possibly because the global standard to identify "important sites for biodiversity" was not agreed at that time. Now that the global methodology to select KBAs is described in the IUCN guideline, Indonesia needs to address the selection based on the guideline.

Data on protected area are currently being compiled by responsible ministry in each country and are aggregated globally into the World Database on Protected Areas ™ by UNEP-WCMC. On the other hand, the data of the World Database on Key Biodiversity Areas are still limited. KBAs are identified at national scales through multi-stakeholder processes in accordance with the criteria and thresholds shown in the IUCN guideline. Consideration should first be made on the selection policy, stakeholder membership, agreement process and necessary resources. Then, issues to designate KBAs, for example, whether targeted species should only be the ones listed in the IUCN Red List or should also include indigenous species, and how field surveys to identify population and habitats of targeted species could be conducted, should be considered.

[229] IUCN (2016) *A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas*, Version 1.0https://portals.iucn.org/union/sites/union/files/doc/a_global_standard_for_the_identification_of_key_biodiversity_areas_final_web.pdf

[230] UN Metadata, updated in May 2017

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
15.3.1	III	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
15.3.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Proportion of critical land area which is rehabilitated to total land area

Findings

Discrepancy is observed between the global indicator and the proxy indicator in terms of interpretation of the terminology "degradation".

In the latest UN Metadata submitted by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), there is a consensus on the use of three sub-indicators: 1) land cover, 2) land productivity and 3) carbon stocks above and below ground, to represent land degradation. A standardized methodology for land cover already exists as the Land Cover Meta Language (LCML) (ISO 19144-2, 2012) in Standards Guide ISO/TC 211 Geographic information/Geomatics. The other two sub-indicators, land productivity and carbon stocks, will require new international standards to be agreed.

Table 3.10: Forestry Classification in Indonesia

Category				Principal Function
1	Conservation Forest, HK			Protection of ecosystem and biodiversity
	1-1	Natural Reserve Area, KSA		
		1-1-1	Nature Reserve, CA	
		1-1-2	Wildlife Reserve, SM	
	1-2	Nature Conservation Area, KPA		
		1-2-1	National Park, TN	
		1-2-2	Grand Forest Park, THR	
		1-2-3	Nature Recreational Park, TWA	
	1-3	Hunting Park, TB		
2	Protection Forest, HL			Watershed management, and erosion control
3	Production Forest, HP			Sustainable production of timber forest
	3-1	Permanent Production Forest, HP tetap		
	3-2	Limited Production Forest, HP terbatas		
	3-3	Convertible Forest, HP Yang Dapat Dikonversi		

(Source: JICA Survey Team based on relevant Acts and Government Regulations[231])

231 Act No. 41/1999 concerning forestry, Government Regulation No. 108/2015 concerning Management of Natural Reserve Area and Nature Conservation Area, Act No. 41/1999 concerning National Parks

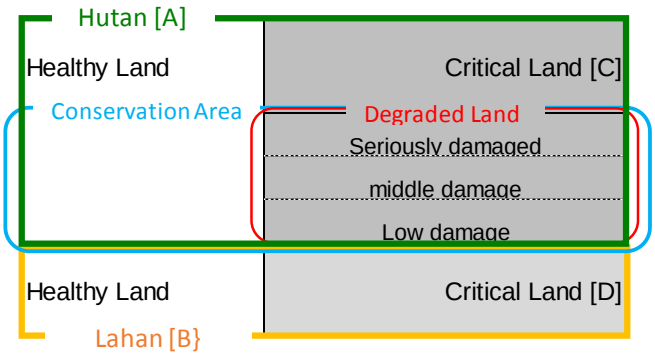


Figure 3.1: Classification of forests by land status

(Source: JICA Survey Team based on interview to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry)

In the meantime, Indonesia is interpreting the terminology according to the domestic context. Forests in Indonesia can be divided into "forest (Hutan)" and "non-forest (Lahan)". Hutan can further fall into three groups based on their functions, namely, Conservation Forest (HK), Protection Forest (HL) and Production Forest (HP) as shown in Table 3.10.

There is no clear definition of degraded land in legislative documents in Indonesia. However, it is often understood as a land whose ecosystem and productivity of woods are damaged by loss or negative impacts on the forest structure. Consequently, identification on land degradation, that is to say, a comprehensive field survey on loss and/or damages to ecosystems, is conducted only at conservation forests, whose principal function is to maintain and conserve ecosystem of fauna and flora. On the other hand, field surveys to identify degradation status are not conducted in other forests whose main objectives are to conserve and maintain its water and soil. In these forests, only vegetation coverage is verified by satellite image to specify critical land. Determination of critical land refers to the land that has been damaged due to loss of vegetation coverage, and subsequently decreased the function of water retention, erosion control, nutrient cycling, microclimate regulation and carbon retention. The classifications of forests by land status are shown in Figure 3.1. As explained here, Indonesia considers it not feasible to come up with the proportion of degraded land as required by the global indicator, since the investigation on degradation is conducted only in limited areas in Indonesia.

Recommendations

First of all, an emphasis should be put on the fact that there is a discrepancy on interpretation of "degradation" between global discussion and Indonesia's understanding. Indonesia needs to follow up the global agreement on the method of computation which is expected to be completed within 2017.

Meanwhile, the existing gap should be identified in order to align the national indicator with the global indicator in the future. Feasible methodology and arrangements including the development of data collection mechanism, identification of necessary device and personnel and financial resources to conduct investigation on degradation in all the forest area shall be examined and reflected in the next RPJMN.

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
15.4.2	II	Mountain Green Cover Index	3	-

Findings

The experts recognize that there is a direct correlation between the green coverage of mountain areas and their state of health, and as a consequence their capacity to fulfil their ecosystem roles. Mountain Green Cover Index is meant to measure the changes of the green vegetation in mountain areas. The latest UN Metadata plans to utilize land cover data extracted from FAO Collect Earth tool and the global map of mountain produced by FAO/MPS. Analysis on land use and its transition will be conducted by FAO/MPS based on existing data.

Recommendations

The reason why Indonesia categorized the indicators as "unidentified" is possibly because the global standard to measure "Mountain Green Cover Index" was not agreed at that time. Now that the global methodology is agreed and that the FAO will be responsible for measuring the indicator using existing data, Indonesia does not need to consider further discussions regarding this indicator.

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Indicator
15.5.1*	II	Red List Index	1	Proportion of increase/decrease in population of the 25 priority species threatened with extinction

Findings

Although Indonesia classifies the national indicator "proportion of increase/decrease in population of the 25 priority species threatened with extinction" as an indicator in accordance with the global indicator "Red List Index", it needs to reclassify this as a proxy indicator instead. The reason is as follows.

The RENSTRA developed under the RPJMN 2015-2019 designated 25 endangered species including Sumatran tigers, Borneo orangutan and Java gibbon based on 1) small population, 2) significant degradation and 3) endemic. Nature Conservation Agency, (Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam, BKSDA) is responsible for periodical monitoring and reporting on these species to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The Ministry publishes the results in a ministerial statistical book and/or an annual report.

Indonesia is currently unable to compute the Red List Index as required by the global indicator. The Index is calculated by first multiplying the number of species in each Red List Category by a weight (ranging from 1 for 'Near Threatened' to 5 for 'Extinct' and 'Extinct in the Wild') and summing these values. This is then divided by the total number of species multiplied by the maximum weight assigned to the 'Extinct' category. This final value is subtracted from 1 to give the Red List Index value. On the other hand, Indonesia does not categorize the species according to the degree of risk of extinction, but simply designates species to be protected. This is partly because of limited human and financial resources to collect data and information in line with the categorization criteria.

Recommendations

This proxy indicator may be maintained until the formulation of the next RPJMN and RENSTRA, as further investigations and information such as the entire population (particularly those matured) and areas of inhabitation are necessary to decide categories of species according to the risk of extinction. If Indonesia plans to adopt a national indicator that is in accordance with the global indicator, further efforts shall be made to identify necessary resources and activities, and reflect them in the next RPJMN.

The current classification in Indonesia needs to be modified to "a global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist", as it does not indicate the degree of risk of extinction in accordance with the request made by the global indicator.

The calculation method indicated in the Indonesia Metadata needs to be corrected, as the current formula states that the data are derived just by summing up the proportion of increase/decrease of all the 25 species. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has promised the team to review and revise the formula[232].

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
15.7.1 15.c.1	II	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
15.7.1 (a) 15.c.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Percentage of environmental crime completed up to P21 stage to number of environmental cases occurred
15.7.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Number of wildlife and flora species added to the conservation organization

Findings

Indonesia, as a country abound with various rare wildlife, attracts many smugglers who plot poaching and illegal trade. Wildlife most vulnerable to smuggling are rhinos, orangutans, sea turtles, Sumatran tigers and Sumatran elephants, all of whose body parts including bone, organ, fur, ivory, teeth and nails are being illicitly trafficked. Some smugglers currently use SNS such as Facebook as a platform of

[232] Ms. Lulu Agustina, Head of ABS, Directorate of Conservation Biodiversity Area,19 May 2017

trafficking, which makes international trafficking simpler and easier. Apparently, criminals have become highly organized and globally active. Close collaboration among concerning institutions is strongly encouraged in order to effectively address these highly organized and international crimes.

Nevertheless, no ministry/institution is able to accurately capture a whole picture of poaching or smuggling in the country at the moment. Currently, different authorities such as the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the police, the quarantines and the customs seizure poaching separately, and no authority is aggregating the entire data on amount, types and values of seizure. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry is expected to undertake the responsibility though its institutional capacity is insufficient to take an initiative in uniting different authorities.

Recommendations

The current two proxy indicators, "percentage of environmental crime completed up to P21 stage to number of environmental cases occurred" and "number of wildlife and flora species added to the conservation organization", are insufficient to represent the implications of the global indicator. Additional proxy should therefore be considered.

The value of illegal trade, which is the necessary data to compute the indicator according to the UN Metadata, is currently not easy to provide in Indonesia. At least a responsible ministry should be designated to timely and comprehensively capture what is happening on the ground. It is highly recommended to develop and implement an action plan which clearly states the responsibility of each concerning authority, institutional arrangements between stakeholders, data collection and monitoring mechanism, and strategies on capacity building.

NGOs are playing significant roles in this field. They are making active efforts to fill the existing gap in the government through various measures: (i) reporting to the police as they find poachers through their monitoring (ii) sensitizing public and communities through SNS and mass media; (iii) holding workshops for the police and judicial authorities to strengthen law enforcement[233]; and (iv) conducting field activities to unite stakeholders. For instance, WWF Indonesia formed a team consisting of local communities, the police, officers from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and WWF staff to investigate the poaching situation of Sumatran tigers. The team spent 20 days in a forest to collect snares for the tigers to figure out the situation of poaching. It is worth considering appointing a relevant NGO as a facilitator to form a cross-sectoral platform where information can be shared.

It is notable that Nepal has recently established a successful monitoring system for poaching of rhinos in Chitwan national park. They developed an effective monitoring system involving not only the ministries, but also various stakeholders including NGOs, local communities, park managers, the police, army, judicial authorities, and International Criminal Police Organization. The improved monitoring system enabled the government to understand the poaching situation in the field in a timely manner and

[233] Criminal penalties for smuggling are stipulated as 5 years of imprisonment at maximum in Indonesia, which are criticized as "high return and low risk", and too permissive to decelerate the criminals. The government is considering to raise the penalty in order to strengthen its deterrence of illegal wildlife trade. (30 May 2017, WWF Indonesia)

formulate effective countermeasures. The close collaboration among stakeholders and the intensified crackdown resulted in a significant decline of poaching in the park.

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
15.8.1	III	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
15.8.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Formulation of policies and recommendations of animal and plant quarantine, as well as flora and fauna security

Findings

The global indicator 15.8.1 measures the adoption of national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of Invasive Alien Species (IAS), and is utilized for assessing progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 9. In 2010, 55% of the 191 countries that are party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) are reported to have overarching national legislation to prevent, control and/or limit the spread and impact of invasive alien species. However, it is important to note that the adoption of regulations or policies does not necessarily indicate that they are successfully functioning[234]. There still remains a need to further refine the indicator to make this link clearer.

In Indonesia, Act No.16/1992 concerning Animal, Fish and Plant Quarantine and Government Regulation No.14/2002 concerning Plant Quarantine were developed to prevent the introduction into, dissemination in or exportation from Indonesia of quarantine pests and diseases. The Ministerial Regulation No. 94/2016 concerning invasive species was also developed to address IAS issues.

Recommendations

In addition to the adoption of the legislation, the effectiveness in implementing the legislation to prevent invasive alien species should also be considered. Further consideration should be made upon update of the UN Metadata which will describe methodologies to measure the effectiveness.

[234] Work Plans for Tier III Indicators

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
15.a.1 15.b.1	I/III	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	3	-

Findings

The "Work Plans for Tier III Indicators" proposed 4 sub-indicators to measure the global indicators 15.a.1 and 15.b.1:

(i) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem;

(ii) Public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem;

(iii) Official development assistance on forest conservation and sustainable forest management; and

(iv) Public expenditure on forest conservation and sustainable forest management.

The International Development Statistics database develop by the OECD includes data to monitor sub-indicators (i) and (iii). On the other hand, global methodologies for sub-indicators (ii) and (iv) have not been established yet, and the expert group under the UN Committee on Environmental Economic Accounting (UNCEEA) is currently considering the standardization of a classification system for biodiversity expenditures. The methodology and the mechanism for data collection is expected to be agreed by the end of 2017.

Recommendations

For sub-indicators (ii) and (iv), further consideration on data collection methodology should be made upon the release of the updated UN Metadata. Under the current mechanism in Indonesia, the indicator can only be measured through extracting and aggregating public expenditures on all relevant programs/activities at concerning authorities. However, the aggregation is expected to be difficult as relevant activities may be reported separately in different ministries and different levels of administration, such as the Ministry of Forestry and Environment, the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries and provincial BKSDA. It might also be difficult to extract a portion of public expenditure that is used for the purposes as mentioned above. The global discussion shall be continuously followed up.

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
16.1.1	I	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
16.1.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of murder cases in the past year
16.1.2	III	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
16.1.2 (a)	-	-	2p	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population
16.1.3	II	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
16.1.3 (a)	-	-	2p	Proportion of people who become victims of violent crime in the last 12 months
16.1.4*	II	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	1	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

Findings

Target 16.1 has four global indicators, of which Indicator 16.1.2 is classified into Tier III, Indicators 16.1.3 and 16.1.4 are into Tier II, and Indicator 16.1.1 is into Tier I. According to a document on the UN SDGs website, Work Plans for Tier III Indicators (as of 03 March 2017)[235], measurement method of Indicator 16.1.2 is still in preparation, and it will be completed in the end of 2017. Issues on the preparation of the measurement method are defining and identifying relevant conflict situations and conflict related deaths and disaggregating data by characteristics of victims and perpetrators, etc.

On the other hand, Indicators 16.1.3 and 16.1.4 are classified into "Metadata for SDG indicators where data are yet to become available (as of July 2017)". According to United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that is responsible for Indicators 16.1.3 and 16.1.4, number of countries which can prepare the data after 2010 in Asia and Pacific Region is only 10 for Indicator 16.1.3 and six countries for Indicator 16.1.4 respectively.

GOI prepares a proxy indicator for each indicator 16.1.1 to 16.1.3. It is going to use the global indicator as the national indicator for Indicator 16.1.4. Data of Indicators 16.1.1(a) and 16.1.3 (a) are presented in a BPS report, "Potret Awal Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals) di Indonesia". Those data sources are BPS. In addition, POLRI could provide information on Indicators 16.1.1, 16.1.1 (a), 16.1.2, 16.1.2 (a), 16.1.3 and 16.1.3 (a).

[235] https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-05/TierIII_Work_Plans_03_03_2017.pdf

Recommendations

GOI prepares a proxy indicator for Indicator 16.1.1. Differences between Indicators 16.1.1 and 16.1.1(a) are using term "murder cases" instead of "intentional homicide[236]", and not disaggregate data by sex and ages. The Implementing Team need to examine difference of the word above, and discuss with relevant organization such as POLRI about possibility of disaggregation of data (in terms of data collection and publication).

Regarding Indicators 16.1.2 and 16.1.2(a), the Implementing Team need to monitor progress of definition at UNSC, in particular, term of "conflict-related deaths". It is also important to discuss with relevant organization about possibility of disaggregation of data just like Indicator 16.1.1. As for 16.1.3 and 16.1.4, the Implementing Team need to monitor progress of discussion at UNSC. Since number of countries which can collect the data is so low, other indicators would be developed.

POLRI can provide several data on indicators of Target 16.1 but these data are reported information. These data may be much smaller than actual figures. It is necessary for the Secretariat to consider how to make reliable information by using this information and sampling survey by BPS, etc.

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
16.2.1	II	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by care givers in the past month	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
16.2.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Proportion of households with children aged 1-17 years old who experienced physical punishment and / or psychological aggression from the caregiver during the last year
16.2.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Prevalence of violence against boys and girls
16.2.2	II	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	3	-
16.2.3	II	Proportion of young women and men aged 18- 29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
16.2.3 (a)	-	-	2p	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-24 years who experienced sexual violence before 18 years old

[236] According to information on the UN Metadata, "intentional homicide " is defined as "the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury".

Findings

Target 16.2 has three global indicators, all of which are classified into Tier II by UNSC. GOI treats all indicators as "global data to be developed" in Indonesia Metadata, which compiles national indicator and those calculation methods; however, preparation of the global indicators has been completed at UNSC.

GOI prepares two proxy indicators for Indicator 16.2.1 and a proxy indicator for Indicator 16.2.3, of which Indicator 16.2.1(b) is mentioned in RPJMN 2015-19. Indicator 16.2.2 is classified into "Metadata for SDG indicators where data are yet to become available (as of July 2017)". According to BAPPENAS directorate in charge of this indicator (HANKAM), the international complexity of the issue makes it difficult to record the number of victims of human trafficking. Victims protected in Indonesia do not have to be Indonesian girls or boys. They can be foreign girls or boys who were captured outside Indonesia and taken to Indonesia. Moreover, these foreign victims can be just on the way to be transferred to the third country. It is also possible that Indonesian victims are found in other countries. It is not yet decided how these foreign and Indonesian victims should be counted and recorded in the Indonesian database.

There is a technical difficulty to collect data of the indicator 16.2.3. The current age of young women and men who got sexual violence can be identified in the survey. However, it is not asked when they experienced this violence.

Recommendations

The Implementing Team need to review definition and measurement method of the three global indicators at first, and then discuss with relevant organizations such as BPS, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Ministry of Social Affairs and POLRI and relevant organizations about responsible organization, data collection method and how to fill the gap between global indicators and proxy indicators.

For example, Indicator 16.2.1 handles proportion of children in the past month, on the other hand Indicator 16.2.1(a) describes proportion of household in the last year. Indicator 16.2.3 deals with proportion of young women and men aged from 18 to 29 while Indicator 16.2.3(a) handles proportion of young women and men aged from 18 to 24. The Implementing Team need to confirm whether responsible organizations could change survey method to fill the gap and bottlenecks if it cannot change.

BPS collected data on "proportion of households with children aged 1-14 years who experienced physical punishment and/or psychological aggression from caregivers in the past month" in the National Socio-economic Survey (SUSENAS). The Implementing Team should discuss with BPS to change definition of the survey item in order to collect data on Indicator 16.2.1(a).

Concerning the indicator of human trafficking (16.2.2), it is necessary to have some international agreement on the way to count the victims of international human trafficking. BNP2TKI and other related authorities should take a lead to discuss this issue with International Migration Organization.

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
16.3.1	II	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
16.3.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Proportion of victims of violence in the last 12 months reporting to the police
16.3.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Number of people or groups of poor people who have the access to legal aid in litigation and non-litigation
16.3.1 (c)	-	-	2p	Number of judicial services obtained by the poor through the council outside the court; waiving the fees for civil cases; and Court Postal Services
16.3.2	I	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
16.3.2 (a)	-	-	2p	Proportion of detainees exceeding the period of detention against the entire number of detainees

Findings

Target 16.3 has two global indicators. Indicator 16.3.1 is classified into Tier II by UNSC and "global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist" in Indonesia Metadata by GOI. Indicator 16.3.2 is classified into Tier I by UNSC and "global indicator to be developed while its proxy exists" by GOI.

According to the UN Metadata, Indicator 16.3.1 is also classified into "Metadata for SDG indicators where data are yet to become available (as of July 2017)". United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) responsible for the global indicator says that only six countries reported the data after 2010 in Asia and Pacific Region.

GOI prepares three proxy indicators for Indicator 16.3.1 and an indicator for Indicator 16.3.2, of which Indicators 16.3.1(b), (c) are connected with RPJMN 2015-19. Data of Indicators 16.3.1(a) and 16.3.2(a) are presented in the BPS report, "Potret Awal Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals) di Indonesia". Those data sources are BPS for Indicator 16.3.1(a) and Ministry of Justice and Human Rights for Indicator 16.3.2(a). In addition, POLRI could provide information on Indicator 16.3.1 (a).

Recommendations

The Implementing Team need to review definition and measurement definition Indicators 16.3.1 to 16.3.3, and change its classification of the national indicators. It also need to discuss with relevant organizations such as BPS, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and Supreme Court and decide

responsible organizations for Indicators 16.3.1(b) and (c). Discussion to filling gaps of definition between the global indicators and the national indicators are also required.

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
16.4.1	III	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	3	-
16.4.2	III	Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	4	Irrelevant

Findings

Both Indicators in Target 16.4 are classified into Tier III by UNSC. According to the Work Plans for Tier III Indicators (as of 03 March 2017), measurement method of Indicator 16.4.1 will be completed mid-2019. GOI assesses this indicator as "global indicator to be developed". BPS mentions that collecting data on illicit financial flows is difficult currently according to its report.

GOI deals with Indicator 16.4.2 as "global indicator is not relevant to Indonesia".

Recommendations

The Implementing Team need to monitor progress of discussion about Indicator 16.4.1. It also need to discuss with MOF and Bank Indonesia, etc. about measurement method to capture illicit financial flows.

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
16.5.1	II	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials during the previous 12 months	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
16.5.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Anticorruption Behavior Index (IPAK).
16.5.2	II	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	3	Global Indicator has been updated.

Findings

Target 16.5 has two global indicators. Indicator 16.5.1 is classified into "global indicator to be developed while its proxy exists by GOI. Indicator 16.5.2 is also classified into "global indicator to be developed". However, preparation of the both indicators have been completed and they are handles as Tier II by UNSC. According to the UN Metadata, Indicator 16.5.1 is also classified into "Metadata for SDG indicators where data are yet to become available (as of July 2017)". United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) responsible for the global indicator mentions that only two countries reported the data after 2010 in Asia and Pacific Region.

GOI prepares a proxy indicator for Indicator 16.5.1, and the indicator is connected with RPJMN 2015-19. The data is also presented in the BPS report, "Potret Awal Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals) di Indonesia". According to the BPS, collection of information on Indicator 16.5.1 is difficult. Instead, it uses Anti-Corruption Behavior Index (IPAK) as a proxy indicator. IPAK is a composite index produced based on the Anti-Corruption Behavior Survey (SPAK), which is conducted by BPS for sample households. IPAK is calculated based on two dimensions of perception toward corruption and direct experience. Thus, the proxy indicator is understood to reflect to a certain extent the core concept of the global indicator that focuses on individuals' experience of corruptive activities.

Recommendations

The Implementing Team need to review definition and measurement method of Indicators 15.2.1 and 15.2.2, and identify data collection method with BPS, Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) and other relevant organizations. Regarding to Indicator 16.5.1, it is recommended that the Implementing Team monitor discussion in UNSC because the indicator would be changed.

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
16.6.1*	I	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	1	It is possible to report as a global indicator to understand "Proportion of major government expenditures to approved budgets".
16.6.1 (a)	-	-	1a	Percentage of increase in Unqualified Opinion (WTP) on the Financial Statements by Ministries / Agencies and Local government (Provincial / District / City)
16.6.1 (b)	-	-	1a	Percentage of increase in Government Performance Accountability System (SAKIP) by Ministries / Agencies and Local government (Provincial / District / City)
16.6.1 (c)	-	-	1a	Percentage of e-procurement used in procurement expenditure
16.6.1	-	-	1a	Proportion of government agencies

(d)				that have index values on bureaucratic reforms by Ministries / Agencies and Local government (Provincial / District / City).
16.6.2	III	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
16.6.2 (a)	-	-	2p	Proportion of Ministries/Agencies/ Local government (Provincial/ District/City) that comply with the implementation of the Public Service Act

Findings

Target 16.6 has two indicators: Indicator 16.6.1 is classified into Tier I and Indicators 16.6.2 is Tier III. According to Indonesia Metadata, Indicator 16.6.1 is used as a national indicator by changing the definition from "Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)" to "Proportion of major government expenditures to approved budgets". GOI prepares four additional indicators to supplement Indicator 16.6.1, and these indicators are connected with RPJMN 2015-19.

Indicator 16.6.1 is also classified into "Metadata for SDG indicators where data are yet to become available (as of July 2017)". According to the World Bank, the responsible organization for Indicator 16.1.1, 107 countries (of which 23 countries in Asia and Pacific) can report the data after 2010.

Measurement method of Indicator 16.6.2 is on preparation according to UNDP, the responsible organization of this indicator. It is expected to be completed in the end of 2017. GOI prepares a proxy indicator for Indicator 16.6.2, and its data is presented in the BPS report, "Potret Awal Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals) di Indonesia". The data comes from Ombudsman RI.

Recommendations

The Implementing Team should monitor preparation process of the both indicators. Regarding to Indicator 16.6.1, the indicator may change if number of countries which can report the data is limited. As for Indicator 16.6.2, measurement method for Indicator is still preparing.

Collection of data under the existing definition is not difficult for Indicator 16.6.1. It has been presented in the BPS report, "Potret Awal Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals) di Indonesia ", however, collection method of data for the Supplemental Indicators 16. 6.1(a) to (d) has not been prepared yet. The Implementing Team need to coordinate with the following organizations to collect data.

- Indicator 16.6.1(a): Audit Board Agency (BPK),
- Indicator 16.6.1(b): Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform; in particular, use of Government Performance Accountability System (SAKIP),
- Indicator 16.6.1(c): Electronic Procurement Organization (LPSE); Policy Institute for Procurement of Goods/Services (LKPP); Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Home Affairs, and

- Indicator 16.6.1(d): Ministry of Empowerment State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reforms; in particular, calculation of Bureaucratic Reform Index which is described in the "Summary of Metadata Indicators".

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
16.7.1	III	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
16.7.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Proportions of women representing in the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Regional Representatives Council (DPRD).
16.7.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Proportions of women in decision-making position in the executive office (Echelon I and II).
16.7.2	III	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
16.7.2 (a)	-	-	2p	Democracy Institute Index
16.7.2 (b)	-	-	2p	Civil Liberties Index
16.7.2 (c)	-	-	2p	Political Rights Index

Findings

Target 16.7 has two global indicators, and both of which are classified into Tier III. According to the document, Work Plans for Tier III Indicators (as of March 2017), measurement methods of the both indicators are expected to be completed in the end of 2017.

GOI classified these indicators into "global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist", and prepares two proxy indicators for Indicator 16.7.1 and three proxy indicators for Indicator 16.7.2. All proxy indicators are connected with RPJMN 2015-19.

Data of Indicators 16.7.1(a), 16.7.2(a), 16.7.2(b), 16.7.2(c) are presented in the BPS report, "Potret Awal Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals) di Indonesia".

Recommendations

The Implementing Team needs to monitor progress of measurement method of Indicators 16.7.1 and

16.7.2, and take necessary actions to fill the gap between the global indicators and the national indicators. For example, Indicator 16.7.1 covers legislatures, public service, and judiciary sector but the proxy indicators 16.7.1(a) and (b) don't cover data of judiciary sector. The Implementing Team needs to discuss with judicial organizations such as Supreme High Court about collection method.

Regarding to Indicator 16.7.2, discussion with BPS is needed to how to collect such information through national-level survey such as National Socio-economic Survey.

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
16.8.1	I	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (repeat of 10.6.1)	3	Global Indicator has been updated.

Findings

Indicator 16.8.1 is classified into "global indicator to be developed" in Indonesia Metadata but preparation process has been completed. It is categorized into Tier I by UNSC.

Recommendations

It seems that expected reporters of this indicator are international organizations, and each country don't have to report membership of the international organizations and voting rights. It is recommended that the secretary review definition and measurement method of the indicator and consider changing classification of the indicator to "global indicator is not relevant to Indonesia".

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
16.9.1	I	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.9.1 (a)	-	-	1a	Proportions within 40% of the populations in the lower-income bracket who possess birth certificate
16.9.1 (b)	-	-	1a	Proportions of the children who possess birth certificates

Findings

Indicator 16.9.1 is categorized into Tier I by UNSC and "national indicator is in accordance with the global indicator" in the "Summary of Metadata Indicators". In order to keep consistency between Target 16.9 and RPJMN 2015-19, GOI set two proxy indicators which complement Indicator 16.9.1.

Indicator 16.9.1(a) is connected with RPJMN 2015-19.

Data of Indicator 16.9.1(b) is presented in the BPS report, "Potret Awal Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals) di Indonesia". The data source is BPS.

Recommendations

The Implementing team needs to discuss about relevant organizations such as BPS and Ministry of Home Affairs and set responsible organization and data collection method for Indicators 16.9.1 and 16.9.1(a).

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreement

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
16.10.1	III	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
16.10.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of Human Rights Abuse (HAM) complaints handled
16.10.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Number of Human Rights Abuse (HAM) complaints handled, especially for violence against women
16.10.2	II	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	1	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
16.10.2 (a)	-	-	1a	Availability of Public Agency that performs obligations as regulated in Law No. 14/2008 on Public Information Openness.
16.10.2 (b)	-	-	1a	Percentage of settlement through mediation and non-litigation adjudication regarding the dispute over public information
16.10.2 (c)	-	-	1a	Number of people who possess the certificate for Documentation and Information Management Officer (PPID) to measure the quality of PPID in performing the duties and functions as provided in the legislation.

Findings

Target 16.10 has two global indicators. Indicator 16.10.1 is classified into Tier III, and methodological work for the indicator is expected to be completed by the end of 2017. While, Indicator 16.10.2 is classified into Tier II. GOI uses the global indicator as a national indicator.

GOI prepares two proxy indicators for Indicator 16.10.1 and three additional indicators for Indicator

16.10.2. All of these proxy/additional indicators are connected with RPJMN 2015-19; therefore, Target 16.10 is consistent with the on-going 5-year plan. Data of Indicators 16.10.1(b), 16.10.2(a), (b), (c) are presented in the BPS report, "Potret Awal Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals) di Indonesia". Reporters of the data are National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) for Indicator for 16.10.1(b) and Central Information Commission (KIP) for Indicators 16.10.2(a), (b), (c).

It is considered that the core concept of global indicator 16.10.1 is to understand the status of seriously obstructive activities to persons in the media and others, who play a central role in disseminating information freely in the county. On the other hand, proxy indicators 16.10.1 (a) and 16.10.1 (b) address general situations on handled complaints filed to the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) and Komnas Perempuan. In addition, since this global indicator may involve the cases of conflicts between civilians and the authorities, it is important to ensure that the data collected are sufficiently reliable for the public.

Recommendations

The Implementing Team needs to monitor preparation process of Indicator 16.10.1, and prepare data collection method for the indicator. It is necessary to discuss with BPS and relevant organizations such as Komnas HAM, press council and representatives of labor union. In particular, the following possibilities may be examined: (i) possibility of improving the existing proxy indicators in closer alignment with the essence of the global indicator, for example, by exploring relevant disaggregation; and (ii) possibility of setting a new proxy indicator which shall be organized incorporating information provided by the non-state sector.

According to BPS, confirmation of information on Indicator 16.10.2 is not easy. The Implementing Team needs to set responsible organization that analyses constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information in Indonesia.

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
16.b.1	III	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (repeat of 10.3.1)	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
16.b.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of discriminatory policies in the past 12 months, following the prohibition of discrimination set out under the international human rights law

Findings

Indicator 16.b.1 is classified into Tier III by UNSC and "global indicator to be developed while its proxy exists" by GOI. According to the document, Work Plans for Tier III Indicators (as of 03 March 2017), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is preparing measurement method of the indicator, and it will complete the preparation by the end of 2018.

GOI prepares a proxy indicator, and data of the indicator is presented in the BPS report, "Potret Awal Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals) di Indonesia". The data is reported by National Commission on Violence Against Women.

Recommendations

The Implementing Team needs to monitor progress of discussion on Indicator 16.b.1. In addition, it is expected to discuss with relevant organization such as BPS and National Commission on Violence Against Women about how to collect data on the indicator. As stated in the section of indicator 10.3.1, discussion agendas should include the necessity for collecting data on discrimination and harassment based on various attributes other than gender, in addition to their collection methodology.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.2.1	I	Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	3	Global Indicator has been updated. This indicator does not seem to be relevant to Indonesia.

Findings

Target 17.2 consists of one indicator, and Indicator 17.2.1 is classified into "global indicator to be developed" but the indicator has been already updated as of July 2017. This indicator seems to be for the Developed Countries according to sentences of Target 17.2 and Indicator 17.2.1

Recommendations

The indicator is classified into "global indicator to be developed" but "global indicator is not relevant to Indonesia" seems to be correct. The Implementing Team needs to assess classification of Indicator

17.2.1.

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.3.1	I	Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	3	-
17.3.2	I	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
17.3.2 (a)	-	-	2p	Volumes of remittances sent by Indonesian workers (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

Findings

Target 17.3 consists of two indicators. Indicator 17.3.1 is classified into "unidentified" by GOI, while it is classified into "data are yet to become available as of July 2017" by UNSC. Accurate definition and methodology to measure foreign direct investment (FDI) and South-South Cooperation have not been described in the definition of the indicator.

Definition of Indicator 17.3.2 is expressed as "the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)". It handles transfer of money between residents and non-residents, and the concept follows Sixth Edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). GOI prepares a proxy indicator of Indicator 17.3.2. It is "volumes of remittances sent by Indonesian workers (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP, and the indicator uses Indonesian nation instead of residents of Indonesia. Indicator 17.3.2 is presented in BPS report, "Potret Awal Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals) di Indonesia". The data source is World Bank.

Recommendations

Regarding to 17.3.1, it would be better for the Implementing Team to confirm to UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) that definition and measurement method on foreign direct investment and South-South Cooperation are not mentioned in the Metadata document.

As for Indicator 17.3.2, it is necessary to develop measurement method of volume of money remittance between residents and non-residents of Indonesia. In addition, data source of Indicator 17.3.2(a) needs to be re-examined. According to the BPS report, the data comes from World Bank. The data might be estimated data by the World Bank. In case, measurement method of data should be discussed with organizations such as National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers (BNP2TKI) and Bank Indonesia.

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.5.1	III	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	3	-

Findings

Target 17.5 consist of one indicator. Indicator 17.5.1 is classified into Tier III by UNSC, and group 3 (global indicator to be developed) in Indonesia Metadata. UNCTAD is responsible for this indicator, and it has been using this methodology since 2009 to prepare World Investment Report, and result of preliminary work by UNCTAD is presented in its website[237].

Recommendations

GOI has an investment promotion organization, Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (BKPM), and a Special Economic Zone mechanism. These can be report to UNCTAD as implementation of investment promotion regimes. After definition and measurement method are settled in UNSC, the Implementing Team should confirm the definition and measurement method and take necessary actions.

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.6.1	III	Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programs between countries, by type of cooperation	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
17.6.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Increase in total number of mutual activities that share knowledge in South-South Triangular and Cooperation (Kerangka kerjasama Selatan-selatan)
17.6.2	I	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
17.6.2 (a)	-	-	2p	Proportions of capitals in districts and cities (IKK) that are connected by the backbone network established with the national optic fibers
17.6.2 (b)	-	-	2p	Rate of fixed internet broadband access in urban and rural areas
17.6.2 (c)	-	-	2p	Proportions of the populations served by the mobile broadband

[237] http://stats.unctad.org/Dgff2016/partnership/goal17/target_17_5.html

Findings

Target 17.6 consists of two indicators. Indicator 17.6.1 is classified into Tier III by UNSC, and group 3 in Indonesia Metadata. GOI prepares a proxy indicator for Indicator 17.6.1, which empathizes on South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation. Responsible organization for Indicator 17.6.1 is UNESCO, therefore, expected information about cooperation seems to be about science and culture. The development of this indicator is a part of UNESCO's Global Observatory of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Instruments (GO-SPIN), which is a new tool for analysis and support to science, technology and innovation (STI) policy making, and formal methodological document will be prepared in 2017.

While, proxy indicator developed by GOI and discussion of the National Action Plan seems to be more technical cooperation and human resource development in South-South and Triangular Cooperation. In the preparation meeting of the National Action Plan, Indicators 17.6.1(a), 17.9.1(a) and 17.16.1 were connected with Indonesia's South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Indicator 17.6.2 handles access to broadband internet. It is classified into Tier I by UNSC but "global indicator to be developed" by GOI, and it prepares three proxy indicators. Indicator 17.6.2 asks about accessibility to fixed internet services by speed, on the other hand, proxy indicators are more detailed information about accessibility to internet such as accessibility to backbone network at capitals of district and cities, access to broadband fixed internet at urban and rural area, and access to mobile broadband services.

Recommendations

There seems to be gap of information to be collected between Indicator 17.6.1 and its proxy indicator 17.6.1(a). It is necessary to investigate UNESCO's Global Observatory of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Instruments, and how to collect data on Indicator 17.6.1 after its definition and measurement method are determined.

Collecting data and information on 17.6.1(a) is not easy because many ministries and institutes are working for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and method to compile data and information is different by ministries/institutes now. It is expected that a single organization that manage the South-South Cooperation and the Triangular Cooperation. "National Coordination Team of South-South and Triangular Cooperation of Indonesia" (NCT-SSTC) has been collecting information of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation since 2014, and it is a key organization to collect data of indicators 17.6.1(a), 17.9.1(a) and 17.16.1. It is necessary for the Implementing Team to communicate with the NCT-SSTC to establish definition and measurement method of South-South and Triangular Cooperation in terms of number and value. In addition, a JICA project team supporting for SSTC suggested that data and information about South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation should be collected separately to simplify data collection by each ministry/institute.

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.7.1	III	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	3	-

Findings

Target 17.7 consists of one indicator. Indicator 17.7.1 is classified Tier III by UNSC and group 3 "global indicator to be developed" by GOI. According to a document "Work Plans for Tier III Indicators (as of 03 March 2017)", responsible organizations are UN Environment and OECD, and refinements of the methodology may continue up to 2020.

Recommendations

The Implementing Team needs to monitor progress of preparation in both of definition and measurement method. According to the document, "Work Plans for Tier III Indicators (as of 03 March 2017)" mentioned in the above section, a coherent definition of “the promotion of the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies” would be developed by March 2017, however, the definition has not been published yet. In Indonesia's national context, this indicator would be related with South-South and Triangular Cooperation as well as 17.6.1(a), 17.9.1(a) and 17.16.1. Therefore, the Implementing Team would start coordination with the NCT-SSTC how to capture such data from each ministry/institution.

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity- building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.8.1*	I	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet
17.8.1 (a)	-	-	1a	Proportions of 3T districts that can afford to get access to the services of universal telecommunications and internet.

Findings

Target 17.8 consists of one indicator. Indicator 17.8.1 is classified into Tier I by UNSC, and GOI uses the global indicator as the national indicator. In addition, GOI sets an additional proxy indicator to grasp situation of access to internet at disadvantage and border area districts (122 disadvantage districts and 43 border districts) which was designated by BAPPENAS (2421 / Dt.7.2 / 04/2015 dated 21 April 2015).

Proportion of population using the Internet is presented in the BPS report, "Potret Awal Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals) di Indonesia" with disaggregation of sex, age group and location. However, data on 17.8.1(a) has not been collected yet.

Recommendations

It is not difficult to collect the data on Indicator 17.8.1 by using data in National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS). While, collection data on 17.8.1(a) doesn't seem to be easy. The Implementing team need to coordinate with BPS and Ministry of Communication and Information Technology about responsible organization to collect data and measurement method, etc.

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North- South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.9.1	I	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
17.9.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Proportions of funding for capacity building to total framework of Indonesia's SSTC

Findings

GOI handles Indicator 17.9.1 as "global indicator to be developed while its proxy exists" but definition and measurement method of the global indicator has been completed and classified into Tier I by UNSC. GOI prepares a proxy indicator which suites Indonesia's SSTC, and number of cooperation programs and total amount of the cooperation programs are compiled into "Annual Report of Indonesia's South-South and Triangular Cooperation" since 2014.

Recommendations

Since definition and measurement method of Indicator 17.9.1 have been already completed by UNSC, the Implementing Team needs to confirm the difference between the global indicator and the proxy indicator based on the final version of the definition and the measurement method. Global indicator handles financial and technical assistance in commitment basis, whereas the proxy indicator is disbursement for technical cooperation. The Implementing Team needs to discuss with NTC-SSTC which is described in Indicator 17.6.1(a) about method to collect commitment amount of technical cooperation for SSTC. In addition, data and information about South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation should be collected separately t as a JICA project team supporting NTC-SSTC suggests.

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.10.1	I	Worldwide weighted tariff-average	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
17.10.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Weighted tariff-average between Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partnered countries (6 countries).

Findings

Target 16.10 consists of one indicator, and Indicator 17.10.1 is classified into "global indicator to be developed while its proxy exists". However, definition and measurement method of the indicator have been completed and handles as Tier I by UNSC.

The global indicator handles weighted-average tariff for all import origin countries while the proxy indicator prepared by GOI covers FTA partners (six countries: Australia, India, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand and China). This proxy indicator is prepared to keep consistency between SDGs and RPJMN 2015-19.

Recommendations

The Implementing Team needs to review classification of Indicators 17.10.1 and 17.10.1(a). It seems to be changed to "national indicator in accordance with the global indicator", and "national indicator as an additional global indicator".

The Implementing Team also needs to discuss with BPS and MOF (Custom), and decide responsible organization to collect data. According to the UN Metadata , each country needs to report import tariff data and import volume from origin countries. Those data are basic trade data, and it is expected that the data are already collected by Custom.

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.11.1	I	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
17.11.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Growth in exports (Oil and gas excluded)

Findings

Target 17.11 consists of one indicator. GOI prepared a proxy indicator 17.11.1 (a) as a substitute of 17.11.1, and the relation between the both indicators is as same as the relation between 17.10.1 and 17.10.1(a). Indicator 17.11.1 was classified into "global indicator to be developed while its proxy

exists". However, definition and measurement method of the indicator have been completed and handles as Tier I by UNSC.

The global indicator handles share of export from developing countries and least developed countries, therefore GOI shall report export amount. While the proxy indicator prepared by GOI deals with growth in export excluding oil and gas, which is mentioned in RPJMN 2015-19.

Recommendations

The Implementing Team should review classification of Indicators 17.11.1 and 17.11.1 (a). It seems to be changed to "national indicator in accordance with the global indicator", and "national indicator as an additional global indicator".

Indicators 17.11.1 and 17.11.1 (a) are basic trade data, those data seem to be compiled by BPS annually.

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty- free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.12.1	I	Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	3	-

Findings

Target 17.12 consists of one indicator, and Indicator 17.12.1 is classified into "global indicator to be developed" in Indonesia Metadata but UNSC has completed preparation of definition and measurement method. It handles this indicator as Tier I now.

Recommendations

According to information on the UN Metadata, each country needs to report import tariff data and import volume from origin countries, in particular, from developing countries and least developed countries. Actions to be taken are as same as Indicators 17.10.1 and 17.10.1 (a). The Implementing Team should discuss with BPS and MOF (Custom), and decide responsible organization to collect data. Those data are basic trade data, and it is expected that the data are already collected by Custom.

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.13.1	III	Macroeconomic Dashboard	1	Availability of Macroeconomic Dashboard

Findings

Target 17.13 consist of one indicator, and Indicator 17.13.1 is classified into tier III by UNSC, and development of definition and measurement method have not been completed yet. Schedule to develop the definition and measurement method are not sure so far. While, GOI handles this indicator as national indicator in accordance with the global indicator in Indonesia Metadata, and this indicator is consistent with a target of RPJMN 2015-19.

Recommendations

It is expected that this indicator handles basic macro-economic indicators such as GDP growth rate, inflation rate and unemployment rate but definition and measurement method has not been prepared yet. The secretary needs to monitor preparation of the indicator, and take necessary actions such as review of the final version of definition and examine measurement method.

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.15.1	II	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	3	Global Indicator has been updated.

Findings

This indicator is classified into "global data to be developed" in Indonesia Metadata. However, preparation of definition and measurement method has been completed and handles as Tier II by UNSC.

According to information on the UN Metadata, responsible organizations are OECD and UNDP, and the indicator assesses the degree to which providers of development cooperation design their interventions by relying on objectives and results indicators that are drawn from developing country government-led results frameworks reflecting the country's development priorities and goals.

Recommendations

The secretary needs to review the definition and measurement method, and prepare information collection method with relevant organization. In case of Indonesia, planning documents based on national planning system set by Law No. 25/2004 seems to be the country-owned frameworks and planning tools. The secretary could make an agreement with relevant organizations about this matter,

and assign responsible organization.

17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.16.1	II	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	3	-

Findings

Target 17.16 consists of one indicator. Situation of Indicator 17.16.1 is similar to Indicator 17.5.1. This indicator is classified into "global data to be developed" in Indonesia Metadata. However, preparation of definition and measurement method have been completed and handles as Tier II by UNSC.

According to information on the UN Metadata, responsible organizations are OECD and UNDP, and both countries which providing development cooperation funding and receiving development cooperation funding have to assess designated items (eight items for providers and seven items for receivers). For example, the 1st elements for the provider is "Aligning to country-defined development priorities: Percentage of new development interventions that align their objectives to country priorities set in country-led results frameworks", and the 1st element of the receiver is " Leading in setting up national priorities: Existence of country-led results frameworks".

Recommendations

In the preparation of the National Action Plan, this indicator is treated as one relating to South-South and Triangular Cooperation together with 17.6.1(a) and 17.9.1(a). However, Indonesia needs to report as a receiver of the development cooperation fund as well. Information on provider will be collected by NCT-SSTC as well as 17.6.1(a) and 17.9(1) but responsible organization to collect information on receiver of the development cooperation from ministries/institutes is not clear. The Implementing Team should discuss with the NCT-SSTC about collection method of the information on the provider, and also discuss with relevant organizations such as BAPPENAS who will be responsible organization and how to collect information.

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.17.1	III	Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed

17.17.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Number of projects offered to be implemented under the scheme of Cooperation between Government and Business Entities (KPBU).
17.17.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Proportions of government allocations for project preparation, project transactions, and government support in cooperation between the Government and the Business Entities (KPBU)

Findings

The indicator is classified into Tier III by UNSC, and "global data to be developed while proxy indicators exist" by GOI. According to a document "Work Plans for Tier III Indicators (as of 03 March 2017), PPP Unit of the World Bank is the responsible organization, and it has already developed measurement method, and data collection is on-going. The IAEG-SDG will need to decide if the indicator is fit for purpose for measuring target 17.17. The current indicator measures the "Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships" but not of civil society. Moreover, within public-private partnerships it does not cover education and health, which may account for a significant part of PPP projects.

On the other hand, GOI has developed two proxy indicators. These indicators emphasize on infrastructure development projects and public service provision through PPP scheme.

Recommendations

Regarding to Indicator 17.17.1, it is better for the Implementing Team to monitor discussion at IAEG-SDG. As for two proxy indicators, the Implementing Team need to discuss with BAPPENAS (PPP unit) and relevant organizations to collect data and information. Since more than nine organizations are recognized as relevant organization, it is important to share definition and calculation method correctly to the all organizations.

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.18.1	III	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed

17.18.1 (a)	-	-	2p	Proportions of the Central Bureau Statistics (BPS) users who are satisfied with the quality of statistical data
17.18.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Proportions of users who use the data and information from BPS statistics as the main reference.
17.18.1 (c)	-	-	2p	Number of Basic, Sectoral, and Special statistical activity metadata contained in the Statistical Referral Information System (SIRuSa).
17.18.1 (d)	-	-	2p	Proportions of SDGs indicators relevant to the target
17.18.2*	III	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	1	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
17.18.2 (a)	-	-	1a	Review of Act No. 16 1997 on Statistics
17.18.3	I	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
17.18.3 (a)	-	-	2p	Establishment of the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDs)

Findings

Target 17.18 consists of three indicators. Both of Indicators 17.18.1 and 17.18.2 are classified into Tier III by UNSC. According to a document "Work Plans for Tier III Indicators (as of 03 March 2017), schedule to complete measurement method of Indicator 17.18.1 is not sure. While, measurement method of Indicator 17.18.2 seems to be completed soon. On the other hand, Indicator 17.8.3 is classified into "global indicator to be developed while its proxy indicator exists" in Indonesia Metadata but UNSC has already completed its definition and measurement method (Tier I).

GOI prepares four proxy indicators for 17.18.1; one proxy indicator for 17.18.2 (additional proxy indicator to 17.18.2) and one proxy indicator for Indicator 17.18.3. Data of proxy indicators 17. 18.1(a) to (d) are presented in the BPS report, "Potret Awal Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals) di Indonesia".

Recommendations

The secretary needs to monitor progress of preparation of Indicators 17.18.1 and 17.18.2 at UNSC. Regarding to 17.18.1, definition and measurement method are still unclear while data and information collection on Indicator 17.8.2 doesn't seem to be difficult because proxy indicator 17.8.2(a) is a suitable reference for Indicator 17.18.2. The same relation is applied between 17.18.3(a) and 17.8.3.

Regarding Indicator 17.8.3, the Implementing Team should review the latest version of definition and measurement method, and change classification of Indicators 17.8.3 and 17.8.3(a). Indicator 17.8.3(a) will be an additional indicator of 17.8.3.

BPS will be the responsible organization for all indicators in 17.18. The Implementing Team need

to discuss with BPS about data collection method excluding 17.18.1(a) to (d).

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Indicator No.	Global		Indonesia	
	Tier	Indicator	Group	Progress/Proxy Data
17.19.1	I	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
17.19.1 (a)	-	-	2p	The number of statistically functional officers and personnel with computer skills in Ministries and Agencies.
17.19.1 (b)	-	-	2p	Proportions of Ministries and Agencies that employ statistically functional officers and/or personnel with computer skills
17.19.1 (c)	-	-	2p	Percentage of fulfillment of requirements statistically functional officers and personnel with computer skills need in Ministries and Agencies.
17.19.2	I	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	2	Proxy indicator(s) proposed
17.19.2 (a)	-	-	2p	Implementation of the Population and Housing census in 2020
17.19.2 (b)	-	-	2p	Availability of birth and death registration data (Vital Statistics Register)
17.19.2 (c)	-	-	2p	Number of external visitors who access statistical data and information on the website.
17.19.2 (d)	-	-	2p	Proportions of the populations satisfied with the accessibility to the data from BPS
17.19.2 (e)	-	-	2p	Proportions of the populations using the data from BPS in the planning and evaluation of national development

Findings

Both of Indicators 17.19.1 and 17.19.2 are classified into "global indicator to be developed while its proxy indicators exist" in the "Summary of Metadata Indicators but UNSC has completed definition and measurement method (Tier I). The situation is similar to Indicators 17.18.1 and 17.18.2.

GOI prepared three proxy indicators for 17.19.1 and five proxy indicators for 17.19.2. Out of the

proxy indicators, data on Indicators 17.19.1(a), and 17.19.2 (c), (d) are presented in the BPS report, "Potret Awal Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals) di Indonesia".

Recommendations

Since preparation of Indicators 17.19.1 and 17.19.2 has been already completed, the Implementing Team needs to review those definition and measurement method, and change those classification. Proxy indicators would be also classified into "national indicator an additional global indicator".

The Implementing Team needs to discuss with BPS and relevant organizations to collect data and information of Indicators 17.9.1 (a), 17.9.1 (b), 17.9.1 (c), 17.9.1 (d), 17.9.2 (a) and 17.9.2 (b). BPS should make a major roll to collect data and information from ministries/institutes other than Indicator 17.19.2 (b). Ministry of Internal Affairs should be responsible for collecting data for Indicator 17.19.2 (b). The Implementing Team should take necessary actions for such arrangement.

3.3 Verification Activity 1-2: Development of SDGs Action Plans

3.3.1 Guidelines for Action Plans

(1) Presidential Decree

Presidential Decree No.59/2017 regarding implementation to achieve Sustainable Development Goals was issued on 10th July. The presidential decree sets the following basic mechanism for challenging SDGs.

- Objectives to achieve SDGs and Indonesia's policy for the implementation: As a member country of United Nations, Indonesia needs to make efforts to transform our world toward the 2030 agenda. The most important is harmonization between the implementation of the activities for SDGs and our national development plans: namely, the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).
- Organizations to implement activities for SDGs: A steering committee, an implementing team, expert team, working groups and a secretariat are to be established.
- National Road Map, National Action Plan and Sub-National Action Plans: The Minister of BAPPENAS prepares the National Road Map of SDGs (2017–2030) and the 5-year National Action Plan, and governors prepare a 5-year Sub-National Action Plan.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the National Action Plan and the Sub-National Action Plans: The steering committee reviews the SDG targets and indicators in collaboration with the implementation team and the expert team. Ministers and institute heads submit an annual report to the Minister of BAPPENAS, and governors submit an annual report to the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of BAPPENAS.

The presidential decree has three attached documents: i) comparison table between the SDG goals and targets and the targets of RPJMN2015-19; ii) Guidelines for Preparing an Action Plan for Sustainable Development Goals (Pedoman Penyusunan Rencana Aksi Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB)); and iii) Summary of Metadata Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals (Ringkasan Metadata Indikator Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB)).

The central government is required to formulate a SDGs Action Plans within six (6) months, and the provincial governments are required to formulate the same kind of action plans within 12 months after issuance of the Presidential Decree.

(2) Outline of the Guidelines

The Guidelines for Preparing an Action Plan for SDGs explains the background of SDGs, the relation between SDGs and the national planning system, laws and regulations to be referred, preparation process of action plans, contents of the action plan document, and organizational structure to prepare the action plans. The key points of the guidelines are shown as below:

Objectives

The guidelines aim to provide guidance to all stakeholders of both central and local governments for preparing SDGs action plan documents. Most part of the guidelines mentions about the preparation of the National Action Plan; therefore, it is necessary to interpret the guidelines contents into the ones for the sub-national context when preparing a sub-national action plan.

Contents of the Action Plan

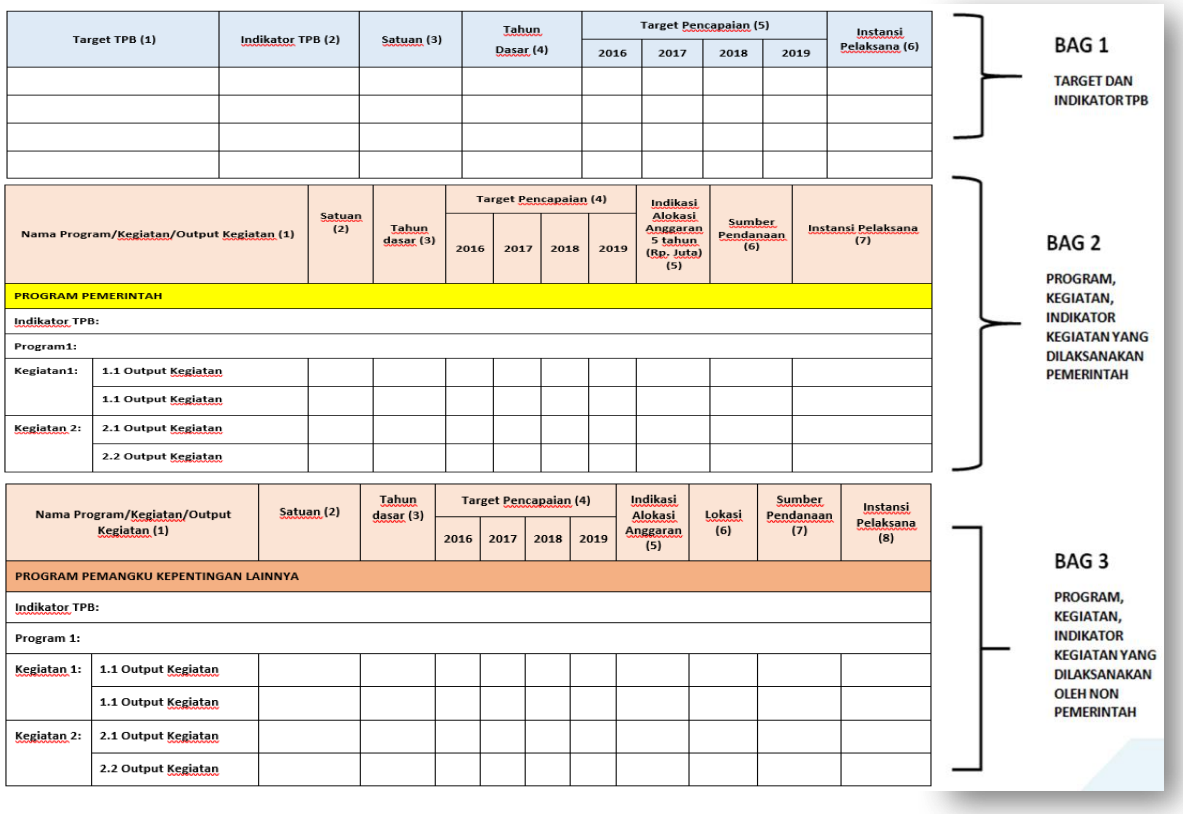
An Action Plan, prepared for each of 17 SDG goal, consists of the following four chapters.

- Chapter 1 Introduction: background and situation analysis of the goals and targets
- Chapter 2 Policy Implementation: details of the SDG goals, targets and indicators and policies, programs and activities to achieve the SDG goals and targets
- Chapter 3 Monitoring and Evaluation: mechanism/flow of monitoring, evaluation and reporting, responsibilities of each organization, and time schedule
- Chapter 4 Conclusion: necessary tasks and processes of preparing the SDGs Action Plan with various parties' equal, inclusive participation by ensuring that no one will be left behind
- Appendix: legal documents for the promotion of SDGs at the national and the local levels (Presidential Decree or Governor Regulation); tables of the Action Plan showing the SDG goals, targets, programs, activities, indicators, budget indicators, funding sources, and implementing agencies, etc.; a list of SDG goals, targets and indicators

Table 3.11 indicates a sample of the table which will be attached to the National Action Plan. It consists of three parts:

- 1st part shows SDGs targets, target indicators, baseline data of the indicators, targets of the indicators to be achieved by 2019, and implementing agency;
- 2nd part shows programs (Program) and activities (Kegiatan) to achieve the target indicators by the central government; and
- 3rd part for non-state stakeholders' programs and activities, which correspond to the SDG indicators of the 1st part.

Table 3.11: Sample Tables of the National Action Plan for SDGs



Target TPB (1)	Indikator TPB (2)	Satuan (3)	Tahun Dasar (4)	Target Pencapaian (5)				Instansi Pelaksana (6)
				2016	2017	2018	2019	

BAG 1

TARGET DAN INDIKATOR TPB

Nama Program/Kegiatan/Output Kegiatan (1)		Satuan (2)	Tahun dasar (3)	Target Pencapaian (4)				Indikasi Alokasi Anggaran 5 tahun (Rp. Juta) (5)	Sumber Pendanaan (6)	Instansi Pelaksana (7)
				2016	2017	2018	2019			
PROGRAM PEMERINTAH										
Indikator TPB:										
Program1:										
Kegiatan1:	1.1 Output Kegiatan									
	1.1 Output Kegiatan									
Kegiatan 2:	2.1 Output Kegiatan									
	2.2 Output Kegiatan									

BAG 2

PROGRAM, KEGIATAN, INDIKATOR KEGIATAN YANG DILAKSANAKAN PEMERINTAH

Nama Program/Kegiatan/Output Kegiatan (1)		Satuan (2)	Tahun dasar (3)	Target Pencapaian (4)				Indikasi Alokasi Anggaran (5)	Lokasi (6)	Sumber Pendanaan (7)	Instansi Pelaksana (8)
				2016	2017	2018	2019				
PROGRAM PEMANGKU KEPENTINGAN LAINNYA											
Indikator TPB:											
Program 1:											
Kegiatan 1:	1.1 Output Kegiatan										
	1.1 Output Kegiatan										
Kegiatan 2:	2.1 Output Kegiatan										
	2.2 Output Kegiatan										

BAG 3

PROGRAM, KEGIATAN, INDIKATOR KEGIATAN YANG DILAKSANAKAN OLEH NON PEMERINTAH

(Source: "KONSEP MONEV RAN TPB/SDGs: Deputi Bidang Kemaritiman dan Sumber Daya Alam Selaku Ketua Tim Pelaksana SDGs", 3 November 2017)

Preparation process

Figure 3.2 indicates activity and preparation schedule of the National Action Plan and the Sub-National Action Plan. After issuance of the Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 on 10th July 2017, it is expected that the National Action Plan will be completed within six months. During the preparation process, plenary meetings will be organized as the milestone (kick-off, 1st draft and 2nd draft) in the preparation process. According to the Presidential Decree, National Action Plan will be completed by 10th of January.

After the completion of the National Action Plan, the preparation process of the Sub-National Plan is to be commenced in January 2018, seven month later after the issuance of Presidential Decree. Following the preparation process of the National Action Plan, the Sub-National Plans will be completed by July 2018, one year after the issuance of Presidential Decree.

No	Activity / No of months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Endorsement of SDGs													
2	Formation of a team to prepare SDGs Action Plan													
3	The first Plenary Session to discuss draft Action Plan with all stakeholders													
4	Preparation of operational definition of SDGs indicators by (1) SDGs Secretariat, (2) BPS, (3) related ministries/agencies													
5	Preparation of Draft 1 of SDGs Action Plan by each Working Group													
	a. Situation analysis and challenges													
	b. Formulation of policies, programs, activities and indicators													
	c. Allocation of ceilings and identification of implementers													
	d. Monitoring & evaluation													
6	Plenary Session of Draft 1													
7	Preparation of Draft 2 of SDGs Action Plan by each Working Group													
8	Plenary Session of SDGs Action Plan (Final Draft)													
9	Completion of SDGs Action Plan (Final Draft) by SDGs Implementation Team													
10	Approval of SDGs Action Plan by the Implementing Coordinator (Minister/Head of Bappenas)													
11	Socialization and facilitation of SDGs Action Plan													
12	Preparation of SDGs Action Plan for the Sub-national level													

Figure 3.2: Preparation Schedule of the National Action Plan

(Source: Technical Guidelines for SDGs Action Plan)

3.3.2 Preparation of National Action Plans

Preparation process of the National Action Plan has started in October 2017. BAPPENAS and SDGs Secretariat organized the first plenary session to discuss draft Action Plans with all stakeholders on 4th October with the state-sector stakeholders and on 9th October with the non-state sector stakeholders. Around 200 people joined each of the two plenary sessions.

Plenary Session on 4th October

Plenary Session on 9th October

In these plenary sessions, Deputy Minister for Marine Affairs and Natural Resources had presented background of SDGs, basic strategies of GOI to achieve SDGs, Presidential Decree No.59/2017 and

preparation of the National Action Plan and Sub-National Action Plans. After the presentation by Deputy Minister, Director of Forestry and Water Resources Conservation and Team Leader of the SDGs Secretariat explained SDG indicators and the preparation process of the National Action Plans.

Followings are the major questions and answers in the plenary sessions.

- Question: Relation between SDG Action Plans and action plans each ministries/institutes and local governments owns;
  - ➔ Answer: SDGs Action Plan will be a reference of policies every ministry/ institute and local government prepare and carry out in each sector.
- Question: Situation of data collection and development to utilize SDGs;
  - ➔ Answer: The preparation and development of data is still on-going, and it will be prepared and development in parallel with preparation of Action Plans.
- Question: Reason(s) why BAPPENAS and SDGs Secretariat coordinate ministries/institutes, local governments and non-State sector in preparing, monitoring and evaluating the Action Plans;
  - ➔ Answer: Activities to achieve SDGs are strongly related with national planning system such as RPJMN.
- Question: Whether ministries/institutes and non-state sector could participate in the preparation meetings of Action Plan for SDG goals which is not listed as relevant organization;
  - ➔ Answer: ministries/institutes and non-State sector can participate.
- Comments: For non-state sector, it is not clear whether it should participate in the National Action Plan or the Regional Action Plan.
- Question: If an association does not participate in the preparation process of the Action Plans, the association would receive any punishment or sanctions.
  - ➔ No punishment or sanctions. One of the principles of SDGs is “voluntary-basis activity.”
- Question: Availability of funding support in order to implement activity related to SDGs.
  - ➔ No financial support.

After the plenary sessions, preparation process of the National Action Plan has been commenced. A series of meetings has been organized by each SDG goal group, and representatives of relevant ministries/institutes and CSOs, relevant departments of BAPPENAS, managers of the SDGs Secretariat and local consultants hired by the JICA survey team participated in the meetings. Discussions started from Chapter 1 and Chapter 2, situation analysis of the SDG goal and programs and activities to achieve SDGs indicators. Then the next step of preparing Chapter 3 and Chapter 4, about monitoring and evaluation mechanism and necessary efforts and processes, starts. The lists of SDG indicators, programs, and activities, included in the Appendix, are also developed.

2nd Round Meeting on Goal 17 (26th October 2017)

The JICA survey team has employed 17 local consultants (one consultant for each SDG goal) to assist SDGs Secretariat in drafting Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 of the National Action Plan.

3.3.3 Preparation of Sub-National Action Plans

(1) Preparation Structure and Component

The Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 mandated provincial governments to develop Sub-National Action Plans (RAD) by July 2018. The SDGs Secretariat provides technical instructions to provincial governments as they did in the process of the National Action Plan (RAN). The RAD development process started around January 2018. The progress of the development, however, widely differs according to provinces. The SDGs secretariat classifies 34 provinces into 3 clusters according to the progress and plans to provide them different instructions in consideration of this gap.

Table 3.12: Classifications of provinces by progress of RAD development

Cluster 1 (9 provinces)	Riau, DKI Jakarta, Banten, Gorontalo, Kepulauan Riau, Sumatera Selatan, NTT, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Utara
Cluster 2 (19 provinces)	Aceh, Sumatera Utara, Sumatera Barat, Bengkulu, Jambi, Lampung, Jawa barat, Jawa Timur, DIY, Jawa Tengah, Bali, NTB, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Selatan, Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Selatan
Cluster 3 (6 provinces)	Bangka Belitung, Papua, Papua Barat, Maluku, Maluku Utara, Sulawesi Tenggara

Cluster 1: Started drafting RAD, Cluster 2: Sensitizing provincial officers, Cluster 3: Not started at all

(Source: JICA Survey Team based on interview to the SDGs Secretariat)

Table of contents of RAD is expected to follow the instruction of Guidelines for Preparing an Action Plan as follows;

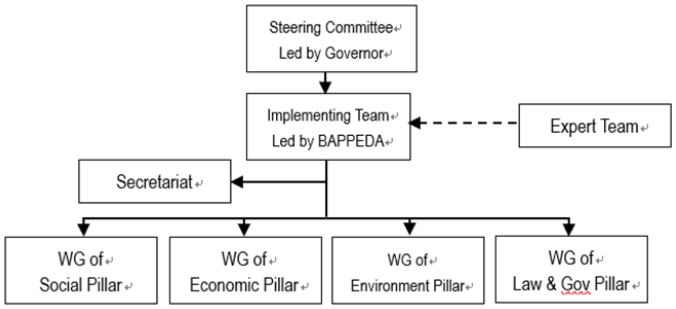
Chapter 1: Challenges to implement and achieve SDGs

Chapter 2: Target and policy direction to achieve SDGs

(2) RAD Development at DKI Jakarta

JICA Survey Team, after mutual consultation between the SDGs Secretariat, selected DKI Jakarta as a pilot province to provide technical supports for them to develop the RAD. The Team employed 17 local consultants by goal to offer technical advice and support. DKI Jakarta established sub-national coordination team to locally promote SDGs and has been drafting the action plan. The coordination team, whose structure is similar to those of national level, is expected to play a key role to implement and promote SDGs at provincial level after completion of the RAD development. The team is headed by the governor, led by BAPPEDA in terms of implementation and establishing a secretariat and 4 working groups by pillar (social, economy, environment and justice & governance). Each working group is chaired by a head of relevant division. Although not only BAPPEDA, other relevant SKPD and 17 local consultants but also private sectors, NGOs, CSOs and academia are expected to be actively take part in the RAD development process, they were not involved in the working group meetings held in January and February 2018.

Figure 3.3 illustrates a structure of RAD coordination team, responsible goals and members of each Working Group at DKI Jakarta.



Name of WG	Responsible SDGs Goals	Members
Social Pillar	Goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Chairperson: Ms. Quartiana Grantia, Head of Division of People Welfare, BAPPEDA Members: Related SKPD, experts, representatives of CSOs, Philanthropy, Business Actors, Academics, and other concerned parties.
Economic Pillar	Goal 7, 8, 9, 10, 17	Chairperson: Mr. Mochamad Abbas, Head of Division of Economy, BAPPEDA Members: Related SKPD, experts, representatives of CSOs, Philanthropy, Business Actors, Academics, and other concerned parties.
Environment Pillar	Goal 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	Chairperson: Mr. Tri Rachmat Djunarso, Head of Division of Urban Infrastructure and Living Environment, BAPPEDA Members: Related SKPD, experts, representatives of CSOs, Philanthropy, Business Actors, Academics, and other concerned parties.
Justice & Governance Pillar	Goal 16	Chairperson: Mr. Andriansyah, Head of Division of Governance, BAPPEDA Members: Related SKPD, experts, representatives of CSOs, Philanthropy, Business Actors, Academics, and other concerned parties.

Figure 3.3: Structure of sub-national coordination team, responsible goals and members of each Working Group at DKI Jakarta

(Source: JICA Survey Team based on interview to the SDGs Secretariat and local consultants)

Local consultants extracted provincial programs from the RPJMD and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) which could be utilized to compute SDGs indicators from technical viewpoint. For instance, the provincial program "marine and fisheries management" and its KPI "total production and sales of fishery products" could provide the data on total fish catch, one of the necessary parameters to compute SDGs indicator 14.4.1 "proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels". After discussions in the working groups and internal meetings, BAPPEDA then rearranged them and developed an SDG indicator-oriented list as shown in Figure 3.4, where SDGs targets/indicators are linked to current provincial programs. This linkage is to be presented in the chapter 2 of the RAD final draft.

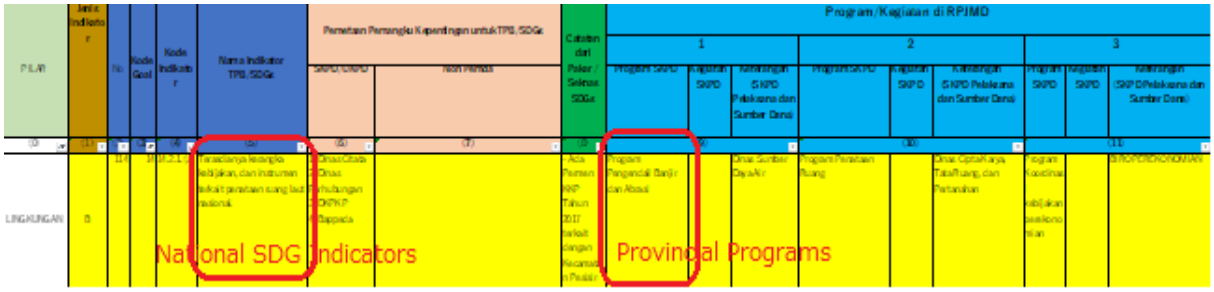


Figure 3.4: Linkage between SDGs target/indicator and programs at DKI Jakarta

(Source: BAPPEDA at DKI Jakarta)

3.3.4 Involvement of Non-State Sector

The involvement and/or collaboration from the non-state sector are expected to achieve the SDG goals and targets, where BAPPENAS and/or SDGs Secretariat is expected to play a role of facilitators or coordinators for the non-state sector.

The activities of the non-state sector may range from the micro level to the macro level. The macro-level activities might include ones of business societies, academic societies or CSO alliances. These associations, societies or alliances are to set their own targets; to implement and monitor their activities; and to report the progress and achievement to BAPPENAS/SDGs Secretariat,

The micro-level activities might be conducted by individual business, school/university or CSO, for example. For the micro-level activities, BAPPENAS/SDGs Secretariat might be able to play a facilitation role of the one-stop service of registration, information/guidance provision, encouraging good practices, strengthening networking among stakeholders etc.

Typical method to collect information about individual entities' efforts is to organize an awarding system. Followings are a few examples of awards, which already exist with the same concept and are relevant to the SDGs process and sustainable development. It could be possible to organize such award at the national and the sub-national levels.

- Japan SDGs Award (http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/ic/gic/page4_003331.html),
- Sustainable Business Awards Indonesia (http://sustainablebusinessawards.com/countries/sba-indonesia/), and

- SDGs Award by the Global Compact Network Canada (http://www.globalcompact.ca/sdg-awards-2017/).

3.4 Verification Activity 2: Development of M&E Mechanism

3.4.1 Assessment of Existing M&E Systems

3.4.1.1 MDGs M&E Mechanism

The SDGs Secretariat requested the JICA survey team to collaborate in their development of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanism of the SDGs Action Plan implementation. One of the key issues is how to incorporate the SDGs M&E mechanism into the current web-based monitoring system (E-Monev), which is operated in BAPPENAS.

In order to prepare a proposal of the M&E system for SDGs, the survey team conducted data collection of the M&E mechanism for MDGs and the current M&E system operated by BAPPENAS. Based on the data analysis, the survey team identified advantages and disadvantages of the E-Monev systems which were developed by the MDGs Secretariat and the Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation System of BAPPENAS. At the same time, the survey team identified necessary resources to develop the monitoring and evaluation system for SDGs.

The monitoring & evaluation (M&E) system of the MDGs action plan implementation in Indonesia was started in 2012. The MDGs Regional Action Plans were monitored from 2012 and to make the M&E system more effective, the web-based data collection and analysis system "E-Monev" was introduced in 2013. Table 3.13 outlines the MDGs M&E system in Indonesia, which aimed at monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the programs and actions conducted by the local governments to achieve MDGs.

Table 3.13: Outline of the MDGs M&E System in Indonesia

Objectives	Monitor and evaluate progress of programs and actions conducted by local governments to achieve MDGs
Indicators	Indicators which are set under targets 1 to 8
Target	APBD (Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget)
Reporters	BAPPEDA Province (20 to 25% reported through E-Monev MDGs)
Other participants	BAPPENAS (Human Resource & Culture; central strategic monitoring coordination team); National MDGs Secretariat
Frequency of reporting	Every six months
Feedback	Coordinating mechanism between central strategic monitoring coordination team and ministry/institution through MDGs Secretariat

(Source: Compilation by the JICA survey team from interview to staff of former MDGs Secretariat)

For the smooth and effective promotion of MDGs, the MDGs team, consisting of members from the central government, local governments, and the MDGs Secretariat, was established. Figure 3.5 shows information flow of reporting (upward) and feedback (downward) as well as the organizational structure of the national and the provincial MDGs team and the MDGs Secretariat.

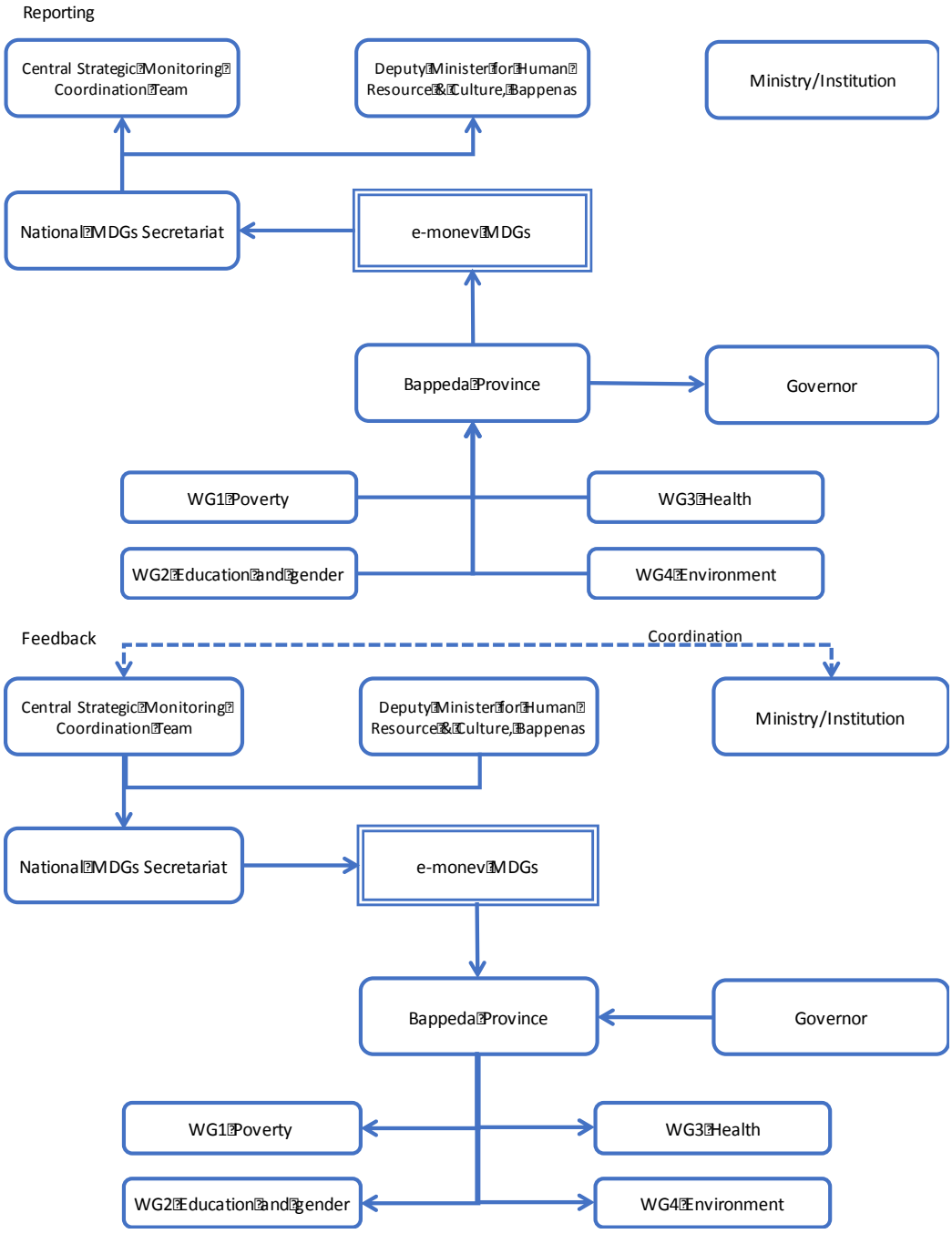


Figure 3.5: Organizational Structure of MDGs M&E in Indonesia

(Source: Pedoman Pemantauan dan Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Rencana Aksi Daerah (RAD) Percepatan Pencapaian MGDs (Revisi 2013) (Guidelines for M&E of Regional Action Plan to Achieve MDGs (Revision 2013))

Four Working Groups (poverty, education and gender, health, and environment), which was formed under the BAPPEDA Province, reported the progress of programs of the Regional Action Plan to the BAPPEDA Province.

The BAPPEDA Province compiled a report document and submitted it to the governor. The

BAPPEDA Province also accessed to E-Monev, and filled Forms 1, 2 and 3[238]. At the national level, MDGs Secretariat collected reports from the BAPPEDA Province and reported to Deputy Minister for Human Resource & Culture of BAPPENAS, who was designated as a responsible official of this system.

MDGs Secretariat reported the result from the Provincial BAPPEDA to the Central Strategic Monitoring Coordination Team, which was consisted of Echelon 2 or 3 of sector directorates inside BAPPENAS.

The Central Strategic Monitoring Coordination Team, established in BAPPENAS, in coordinated with the relevant ministries/institutes, monitored and evaluated the progress of the Regional Action Plans and the MDGs target indicators. Deputy Minister for Human Resource & Culture and the Central Strategic Monitoring Coordination Team provided feedback to National MDGs Secretariat. Then, the national MDGs Secretariat transferred the feedback to the BAPPEDA Province through E-Monev. The BAPPEDA Province also received feedback from the governor and transferred to the working groups.

Major lessons learnt from the MDGs M&E experiences are summarized as below:

Limited usage of web-based database E-Monev

Since the legal foundation to accelerate the achievement of MDGs was limited to the Regional Action Plans, the MDGs M&E covered only the programs and activities funded by APDB (Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget). In addition, partition rate of the M&E database "E-Monev" was low, around 20 to 25%. To access E-Monev, only one ID number is provided to each BAPPEDA Province. Therefore, some BAPPEDA Provinces, which failed to get IDs and could not use E-Monev, submitted printed forms or digital forms by email. Only limited provincial officials knew how to use E-Monev and/or poor environment for stable internet access might be another reason of the limited usage of E-Monev. The national MDGs Secretariat used a private hosting service to develop and maintain E-Monev system for MDGs. Since number of users and range of the monitoring were limited, the system was simple and worked well.

Untimely M&E result feedback

The BAPPEDA Province reported the progress of programs and activates and the changes of target indicators twice a year. The M&E manual set the reporting deadline within one month after the end of each semester (in June and December). However, only one or two BAPPEDA Provinces could report the progress as scheduled. One of the major reasons might be the timing of publishing RPJMD, which differed by province. Some of RPJMD published after the fiscal year started. Another reason might be the delay of data collection from SKPD and mismatch of timing between data updating by relevant organizations and M&E result reporting by BAPPEDA Province.

The Central Strategic Monitoring Coordination Team prepared the feedback documents with technical support of the national MDGs Secretariat. The feedback document was sent to the BAPPEDA Province within 15 days after submission of the monitoring report according to the M&E manual but it was prepared once a year. In addition, the timing of the feedback to BAPPEDA Province was around

[238] Form 1, 2 and 3 of the monitoring & evaluation document are shown in Figure 3.3, Figure 3.4 and Figure 3.5.

June/July of the next fiscal year. Since timing of monitoring & evaluation, and feedback delayed, it was difficult to prepare annual plan that make use of the feedback, and to formulate PDCA (plan, do, check action) cycle.

3.4.1.2 M&E Mechanism for National Planning System

JICA's technical cooperation project, "Project for Planning and Budgeting Reform Phase 2 (PBB2)" is collecting information of E-Monev from Directorate of System and Reporting of Development Monitoring, Evaluation and Control (hereinafter referred to Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation System) of BAPPENAS. Therefore, the survey team collected relevant information on E-Monev management from the PBB2 project team, too.

Table 3.14 summarizes the current M&E mechanism by BAPPENAS. The objectives of the M&E are to assess the progress and achievement of the annual plan and the progress of budget spending. The M&E mechanism is the important part of the Indonesia's national planning system such as RPJPN, RPJMN, Renstra K/L and RKP.

Table 3.14: Summary of M&E Mechanism for National Planning System

Objectives	Monitor and evaluate progress of development planning
Indicators	Ministry/Institution and SKPDs define indicators from Renja K/L and RKA SKPD and those indicators are changed sometimes in the beginning of fiscal year.
Financial resource to be monitored & evaluated	APBN (State Revenue and Expenditure Budget)
Reporters	- 67 of 87 ministries/institutions - 25% of SKPD (Province and Kabpaten/Kota)
Other participants	BAPPENAS (Sector Directorates; Dept. of M & E System); BAPPEDA Province; BAPPEDA Kabupaten/Kota
Frequency of reporting	Every quarter
Feedback	- From BAPPENAS sectors to ministries/institutes; from Line ministries/institutes to SKPD (Province, Kabupaten/Kota) - From BAPPEDA Province to SKPD Province and BAPPEDA Kabupaten/Kota

(Source: Compilation by the JICA survey team from interview to staff of M&E System Directorate)

Figure 3.6 indicates organizations involved in the current M&E system, and flow of information on reporting (upward) and feedback (downward). SKPD Province/Kabupaten/Kota report evaluation indicators through E-Monev per every quarter of a year. A part of evaluation indicators is reported through relevant ministries/institutes. Sector Directorates of BAPPENAS, BAPPEDA Province and ministries/institutes access E-Monev and monitor changes of the performance indicators.

Feedback such as identification of issues, proposal of improvement and follow up activity, consist of the following two information flow: (a) from BAPPENAS sectors to ministries/institutes, and from Line ministries/institutes to SKPD (Province and Kabupaten/Kota) and (b) from BAPPEDA Province to SKPD Province and BAPPEDA Kabupaten/Kota. Detailed methods of feedback depend on each sector Directorate of BAPPENAS and ministry/institutes.

Directorate of System and Reporting of Development Monitoring, Evaluation and Control (hereinafter referred to Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation System) is responsible for develop and maintain E-Monev system. According to staff of the Directorate, users of E-Monev are 87 ministries/institutes (Echelon 1 and Echelon 2 of Directorates and planning bureau) and 28,000 work units (Satker) of SKPD.

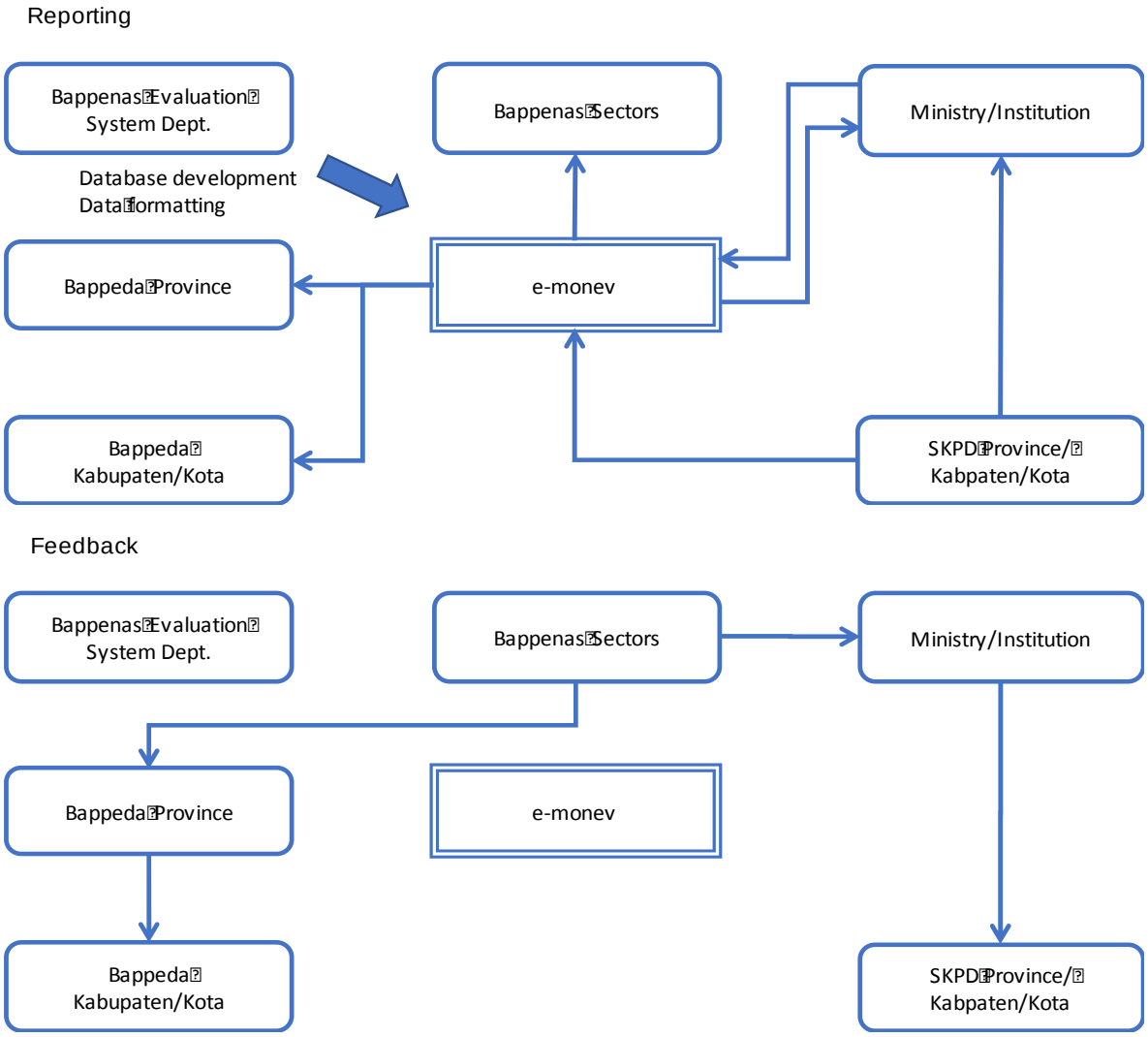


Figure 3.6: M&E Organization Structure of National Planning System
(Source: Compilation by the JICA survey team from interview to staff of M&E System Directorate)

Echelon1 and Echelon2 of each ministry/institution and work units fill the Form A, B and C as shown in Figure 3.7. Form C is program level, Form B is activity level, and Form A is output (under activity level) of APBN (Anggaran Pendapatan Dan Belanja Negara; State Revenue and Expenditure Budget) respectively. Each Form has cells of ceiling (pagu), target (target) and actual value (realisasi) of budget and target and actual value of performance indicators. Ministries/institutes and SKPDs define those performance indicators from Renja K/L and RKA SKPD and they change those indicators sometimes in the beginning of Fiscal Year.

PEMANTAUAN PELAKSANAAN RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN

Triwulan I Tahun Anggaran 2017

Kode dan Nama Kementerian / Lembaga	[019] KEMENTERIAN PERINDUSTRIAN
Kode dan Nama Unit Organisasi	[019.05] Ditjen Industri Kecil dan Menengah
Kode dan Nama Satuan Kerja	[139243] DINAS PERINDUSTRIAN DAN PERDAGANGAN KALIMANTAN BARAT
Kode dan Nama Program	[019.05.09] Program Penumbuhan dan Pengembangan Industri Kecil dan Menengah
Kode dan Nama Kegiatan	[1840] Penyusunan dan Evaluasi Program Penumbuhan dan Pengembangan Industri Kecil dan Menengah

No	Kode dan Nama Output	Kategori Output	Volume	Keuangan (Rp.)				Fisik (%)		
				Pagu	Target	Realisasi	Status	Target	Realisasi	Status
1	[1840.024] Daerah Pengembangan Industri melalui Dekonsentrasi	Bel. Barang RM	1 Daerah	811.166.000	53.030.000	250.980.000		7.00	31.00	
2	[1840.026] Wirausaha Industri yang telah mendapatkan Pelatihan Kewirausahaan, Pelatihan Teknis Produksi dan Bantuan Start Up Capital	Bel. Barang RM	120 wirausaha	638.834.000	41.780.000	49.020.000		7.00	8.00	
	TOTAL			1.450.000.000	94.810.000	300.000.000		7.00	20.87	

Direktorat Sistem dan Pelaporan Pemantauan, Evaluasi, dan Pengendalian Pembangunan

Pontianak, 30 Mei 2017
Kepala Dinas

PEMANTAUAN KEGIATAN

Triwulan I Tahun Anggaran 2017

Kode dan Nama Unit Organisasi	[054.01] Badan Pusat Statistik
Kode Dan Nama Program	[054.01.01] Program Dukungan Manajemen dan Pelaksanaan Tugas Teknis Lainnya BPS
Outcome Program	[054.01.01.04] Pelaksanaan Penataan Kelembagaan Dan Komunikasi Eksternal Dan Internal Yang Efektif

No	Kode Dan Nama Kegiatan	Anggaran (Rp)				Kinerja (%)		
		Pagu	Target	Realisasi	Status Capaian Anggaran	Target	Realisasi	Status Capaian Kinerja
1	[2881] Penyusunan, Pengembangan, dan Evaluasi Program dan Anggaran	305,089,865,000.00	5,491,617,570.00 [1.80 %]	2,402,762,858.00 [0.79 %]		10.18	8.73	
2	[2882] Pelayanan Publik, Hubungan Masyarakat dan Hukum	7,279,876,000.00	476,103,890.40 [6.54 %]	711,403,462.00 [9.77 %]		59.02	49.93	
3	[2883] Pengelolaan dan Pengembangan Administrasi Kepegawaian	10,645,853,000.00	696,238,786.20 [6.54 %]	688,520,496.00 [6.47 %]		62.64	67.49	
4	[2884] Pengelolaan dan Pengembangan Administrasi Keuangan	187,620,030,000.00	40,544,688,483.00 [21.61 %]	39,407,228,926.00 [21.00 %]		96.69	93.99	
5	[2885] Dukungan Manajemen BPS Lainnya	77,336,783,000.00	5,057,825,608.20 [6.54 %]	2,621,636,375.00 [3.39 %]		18.71	18.71	
6	[2886] Dukungan Manajemen dan Pelaksanaan Tugas Teknis Lainnya BPS Provinsi	1,919,799,268,000.00	381,656,094,478.40 [19.88 %]	371,964,142,410.00 [19.38 %]		24.02	18.02	
7	[2887] Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Aparatur Negara (BPS)	61,252,631,000.00	5,249,350,476.70 [8.57 %]	5,190,951,682.00 [8.47 %]		74.76	74.61	
8	[2888] Penyelenggaraan Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Statistik (STIS)	66,246,465,000.00	8,651,788,329.00 [13.06 %]	10,831,097,753.00 [16.35 %]		48.72	48.82	
	TOTAL	2,635,270,771,000.00	447,823,707,621.90 [16.99 %]	433,817,743,962.00 [16.46 %]		29.49 %	24.75 %	

Direktorat Sistem dan Pelaporan Pemantauan, Evaluasi, dan Pengendalian Pembangunan

Jakarta, 30 Mei 2017

PEMANTAUAN PROGRAM

Triwulan I Tahun Anggaran 2017

No	Kode Dan Nama Program	Anggaran				Kinerja [Indikator Kinerja Kegiatan (%)]		
		Pagu (Rp)	Target	Realisasi	Status Capaian Anggaran	Target	Realisasi	Status Capaian Kinerja
1	[054.01.01] Program Dukungan Manajemen dan Pelaksanaan Tugas Teknis Lainnya BPS	2.635.270.771.000	447.823.707.622 [16.99 %]	433.817.743.962 [16.46 %]	○	29.49	24.75	○
2	[054.01.02] Program Peningkatan Sarana dan Prasarana Aparatur BPS	182.449.326.000	10.168.505.629 [5.57 %]	15.490.240.512 [8.49 %]	●	7.50	9.60	●
3	[054.01.03] Program Pengawasan dan Peningkatan Akuntabilitas Aparatur BPS	7.341.660.000	594.525.829 [8.10 %]	903.065.616 [12.30 %]	●	34.36	24.53	●
4	[054.01.05] Program Penyediaan dan Pelayanan Informasi Statistik	1.476.396.453.000	89.457.559.428 [6.06 %]	110.522.278.917 [7.49 %]	●	11.82	9.58	○
	TOTAL	**4.301.458.210.000**	**548.044.298.508 [12.74 %]**	**560.733.329.007 [13.04 %]**		**22.50 %**	**18.90 %**	

Direktorat Sistem dan Pelaporan Pemantauan, Evaluasi, dan Pengendalian Pembangunan

Jakarta, 30 Mei 2017

Figure 3.7: Samples Form A, B, and C of the Current M&E System

(Source: Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation System, BAPPENAS)

E-Monev is an effective tool to grasp progress of the national development plan including the local government as well as the central government. It is a useful tool for Indonesia which has wide territory with many islands. Although there are operational restrictions such as existence of remote areas where communication infrastructure is not sufficiently developed, the government's efforts toward monitoring and evaluation of national development plan are advanced compared to the surrounding ASEAN member countries.

In order to make E-Monev more effective M&E tool, it is necessary to address the following issues.

Performance of E-Monev

The ICT Team consisting four staff in Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation System has received lots of complaints that E-Monev gets uncomfortably slow when many users log in the system at the same time. Although the team has raised this issue to PUSDATIN several times, their answer is 'no problem was found in the servers and network. On the other hand, the ICT team has been and upgrading the database system to improve performance and usability such as connecting E-Monev with spatial database.

Limited participation in E-Monev

Only 25% of approximately 28,000 provincial work units (Satker) utilize E-Monev while others cannot use the system due to poor or no accessibility of the Internet. In addition to that, there is a dilemma that the performance would be worse as the number of E-Monev users increases. Currently, users who cannot access to E-Monev fill a report format and send the file to the Monitoring and Evaluation System Directorate. Then staff of the Directorate inputs the data to E-Monev. If such low utilization rate of E-Monev occurs in the monitoring and evaluation of SDGs, manual input of data from rural uses would become a burden of the staff of the organization which is responsible for monitoring and evaluation.

In regard to Ministries/Institutions, 67 organizations out of 87 are participating the current Monitoring & Evaluation System. However, Ministry of Public Works and Housing which is one of important organizations in terms of monitoring & evaluation of national planning system does not use E-Monev. According to staff of the Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation System, it has own monitoring and evaluation system. In order to improve the current monitoring and evaluation system, BAPPENAS needs to exchange opinions on monitoring & evaluation with users including those not participating in E-Monev, and make efforts to improve the evaluation and monitoring method, data and information to be collected through E-Monev, mechanism of data sharing with other ministries and agencies that have own monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

3.4.2 UNICEF M&E Situation Analysis

The M&E Situation Analysis Report prepared by UNICEF in December 2016 pointed out that in Indonesia the M&E activities are scattered among various government agencies. There is no quality standard and procedure for M&E, mutually agreed regulations, or coordination and integration of evaluation across all government institutions at national and sub-national level. The report identifies various challenges in the M&E system of national development plans as follows:

- poor link of M&E with the national development cycle management; unclear definitions on what is to be monitored and what is to be evaluated; unclear definitions on evaluation findings' contribution to the upcoming planning cycle;
- unclear definition of responsibilities on M&E among the key players in the national development cycle management; there is a lot of duplication and overlapping in the reporting mechanism;
- lack of the synchronization between national and subnational planning, which leads to non-synchronization at the implementation level;
- compilation of monitoring results and reports sub-optional, lacking consistency and clear monitoring objectives and targets;
- vast number of regulations in place does lead to inefficient monitoring, evaluation and reporting; regulations do partly overlap and contradict; and
- data are not reliable and not easy accessible; triggering mistrust among government institutions and lack of exchange.

To address the M&E-related problems mentioned above, the report provides useful suggestions as below; some of which need be reflected to the development of the SDGs M&E mechanism and guidelines:

i) A planning process should be coordinated and integrated vertically among all the levels of government up and down starting from national to subnational government and horizontally with the planning process integrated across diverse functions, mission areas, organizations and legislation.

ii) Looking at the levels of logical framework matrix, the stakeholders in national development cycle management would be responsible to measure the results.

iii) BPS has the mandate to coordinate and collect the data; however, this requires coordination with other line ministries. There is no synchronization of data collection. All parties collecting data need to use the same conceptual standards, definitions, classifications, units and assumptions. To tackle all these issues, the One-Data approach is the right platform; currently being discussed.

iv) One of the main challenges some of the line ministries identify in the effective use of E-Monev is the definition of indicators. It is necessary to understand the ministries are divided into two groups: (1) ministries in public policy making and (2) ministries in public policy implementation. Automatically the performance indicators for these two groups are different.

v) The targets in E-Monev are not timely updated by BAPPENAS due to the poor collaboration mechanism with line ministries and among the Directorates at BAPPENAS.

3.4.3 Development of SDGs M&E Guidelines

The draft of the SDGs M&E Guidelines is proposed by the JICA survey team with the structure and contents shown in Table 3.15 based on Chapter III of the SDGs National Action Plan "Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting," At this stage, the Guidelines draft focuses on the M&E of the National Action Plan; therefore, the updates are necessary after the process of the Sub-National Action Plan and the coordination with the non-state sector are fixed.

Table 3.15: Proposed Framework of SDGs M&E Guidelines

Section	Major Contents
Chapter 1 Introduction	
1-1 Background	- SDGs process and responsibilities as UN member country - Indonesia's commitment to achieve SDGs - Mainstreaming SDGs in national development strategy - SDGs Metadata and national action plan formulation
1-2 What is Monitoring and Evaluation?	- General explanation of why monitoring and evaluation is necessary in the context of SDGs achievement
1-3 Legal basis	- SDGs M&E activities will be implemented in line with Presidential Decree No.59/2017, Article 5, 7, 16, and 17 etc.
Chapter 2 Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism	
2-1 Objective	- To ensure the implementation of programs and activities of SDGs National Action Plan; and - To assess the achievement level of SDGs goals, targets and indicators and the progress of programs and activities of the National Action Plan; - To identify inhibiting factors in the implementation of the program to accelerate the achievement of SDGs and to feedback to the relevant line ministries/agencies; and - To enforce evidence-based policy making and program formulation

	process
2-2 Scope of Monitoring and Evaluation	- Global Indicators: 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 241 Indicators - National Indicators: 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 319 Indicators, which will be covered by the Scope of Monitoring and Evaluation - Mainstreaming and harmonization of SDGs into national development plan RPJPN and RPJMN
2-3 Monitoring Steps	Monitoring will be conducted internally in every 6 months by synchronizing with the M&E process of RPJMN. <for Reporting> - K/Ls submit their progress report using a fixed format to Deputy of BAPPENAS M&E - Deputy of BAPPENAS M&E submit the report to Implementing Team through Deputy of KSDA - Deputy of BAPPENAS M&E and SDGs Secretariat will coordinate technical and administrative matters related to SDGs M&E by using SDGs E-Monev (tentative). - SDGs Secretariat provide input (comments) from Implementing Team to the SDGs Working Groups - The SDGs Working Groups update the reports and submit the revised one to Implementing Team - Implementing Team summarize and prepare a complete report and submit to Implementing Coordinator, Minister of PPN/BAPPENAS <for Feedback> - The Working Groups give feedback to K/L to improve the report quality including uncompleted data, reporting format, data inconsistency - Implementing Coordinator provides feedback including policy directives and the comprehensive results of reviewing/validating the achievement of each sector
2-4 Evaluation Steps	Evaluation will be conducted with the same timeframe as the mid-term and the final reviews of RPJMN. <for Reporting> - The evaluation team (third party) conducts the evaluation survey and prepare the report based on the data prepared by BPS, and obtained from SDGs E-Monev and K/L reports - The draft report will be submitted to Deputy of BAPPENAS M&E - Deputy of BAPPENAS M&E submits the draft report to Implementing Team through Deputy of KSDA - Implementing Team reviews and updates the report for submitting to Implementing Coordinator - For compiling and drafting the evaluation report, Deputy of BAPPENAS M&E coordinate with SDGs Secretariat

	- The Working Groups reviews the report draft and assess their achievement levels - Implementing Team compiles and finalizes the report and then submits to Implementing Coordinator - Implementing Coordinator submits the evaluation report to Steering Committee <for Feedback> - Implementing Coordinator gets policy directions from Steering Committee - Implementing Coordinator provides policy briefs for reflecting to the next RKP and RPJMN for Implementing Team - Implementing Team provides the feedback for ministries and institutions
Chapter 3 Reporting Mechanism	
3-1 Scope of Reporting	- Focusing on reporting monitoring findings of the National Action Plan implementation from the Ministries and Institutions
3-2 Report Presentation Process	- Reporting formats in the Guidelines for Formulating SDGs Action Plan - Action Plan matrix section 1 of SDGs indicators - Action Plan matrix section 2 of target indicators of programs and activities - Action Plan matrix section 3 of information collected from the non-state sector
Chapter 4 Timeline of M&E of SDGs Achievement	
	- Every semester (every 6 months), monitoring is to be conducted - Evaluation will be conducted with the same timeframe of mid-term and final reviews of RPJMN
Chapter 5 Challenges and Obstacles	
	- Data completeness and consistency - Cause-effect relationship between the programs/activities and SDGs goals/targets/indicators - Collection of disaggregated indicators - Institutional capacity of ICT at BAPPENAS - Capacity building of K/L and the local government in creating and implementing RAN and RADs

3.4.4 Issues to be Considered for SDGs Monitoring and Evaluation

Following the discussion in the previous sections, key issues to be considered for enhancing the SDGs monitoring and evaluation are summarized as below:

Restructuring of E-Monev system for SDGs

A significant restructuring or refining of the system is needed to integrate the monitoring and evaluation of SDGs with the existing E-Monev of BAPPENAS. According to the Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation System of BAPPENAS, the development of a web-based data system to accommodate indicators of SDGs should require 10 technicians. The maintenance of the system also requires a certain number of full time technicians. Besides, it is necessary to provide training to the government officers in charge of E-Monev in BAPPENAS and other government institutions. A new hardware and a backbone to operate the web-based database are needed as well. The current E-Monev system is running on hardware and network environment which is provided by PUSDATIN (Data and Information Center of BAPPENAS).

Support to the sub-national governments is also required. Only a part of the spending units in the sub-national governments used the MDGs E-Monev system to submit the monitoring data due to the unstable ICT environment and/or limited technical capacity of the staff. The proportion of the spending units that use the current E-Monev system of BAPPENAS is still low. It is necessary to provide technical and/or financial supports to the sub-national governments so that majority of the spending units can access SDGs E-Monev and submit the data with this system.

The amount of human and financial resources required to develop and maintain the SDGs E-Monev system as well as to disseminate the system to the sub-national governments should be estimated and examined among the stakeholders.

Institutional arrangement for interdisciplinary analysis

Several goals of SDGs are concerned with highly interdisciplinary aspects. Poverty alleviation (Goal 1), Reduction of inequalities (Goal 10) and Climate action (Goal 13) are notable examples. Many sector authorities are responsible for these interdisciplinary goals. Results of monitoring should be shared and discussed by all concerned institutions to identify the actions to be strategically needed for further implementation. This is a rather complicated task, with which the planning officers have not been familiar with.

Under the national SDGs coordination mechanism, the implementation team headed by Deputy KSDA shall receive all data and information of monitoring and evaluation from various sources. It is expected that this team should be responsible for the interdisciplinary analysis. Based on this analysis, the team is going to make strategic decision to enhance the achievement of SDGs. As this is a new and complicated task, a procedure and methodology of the analysis should be carefully developed in advance.

Data reliability

According to the M&E Situation Analysis Report of UNICEF, the monitoring and evaluation system of the national government has some institutional weakness. Poor link of M&E with national development cycle management and duplication and overlapping in M&E reporting mechanism are among such weakness. Unreliable data is surely another weakness in the existing system. All parties

collect data without the same conceptual standards, definitions, classifications, units and assumptions. Unless data collected from various institutions are sufficiently reliable, it is difficult to make a meaningful analysis from the results of monitoring and evaluation of SDGs. It is needed to consider the way to synchronize data collection procedures with the improved collaboration among BAPPENAS directorates, BPS and K/Ls.

4. Possible Scope of Cooperation

Based on the situation findings and recommendations in the previous section, the possibilities of potential cooperation for the planning and implementation of SDGs are discussed in this chapter. The possibilities are examined with respects to (i) Operational Support of data collection, (ii) Support for development of Action Plans, and (iii) Support for elaborating monitoring and evaluation mechanism of SDGs.

Before examining these three possibilities, the validity of each cooperation is shown in the table below. “The final goal that the Indonesian government” and “Utilization of Japanese knowledge and experience” are summarized.

First, regarding “(i) Operational Support of data collection”, it is necessary for the data collection system to be ready at the time of preparing the next five-year plan (RPJMN 2020-24). The Indonesian government considers SDGs as the backbone of the future national development plan and intends to incorporate all targets and indicators of SDGs into the next national development plan. Improvement of data collection system for each indicator is indispensable for that.

Concerning the utilization of Japanese knowledge and experience, each indicator might face different possibilities. There are cases that know-how of data collection is mainly accumulated in the international organizations rather than in Japan. So, it is necessary to consider whether technical cooperation from Japan is the most efficient option to collect data or not.

Second, “(ii) Support for development of Action Plans” is an important activity in mainstreaming SDGs in the next national development plan. The central government is preparing the next five-year plan from the early 2018. It is necessary to confirm that SDGs targets and indicators are properly incorporated in the plan.

It should be confirmed at the regional level as well. In the process of decentralization, it is difficult for BAPPENAS to confirm the consistency of the development plan of the central government and that of the local government. Hence, it is necessary to support the preparation of the regional SDGs action plan and make the central and regional efforts consistent. Japan has supported the planning and budgeting system in BAPPENAS over 6 years, so Japan should have an advantage to in this area.

Finally, regarding “(iii) Support for elaborating monitoring and evaluation mechanism of SDGs”, there are some concerns in the Indonesian government. The existing E-Monev system has operational problems. Also, the government have not constructed an efficient mechanism to utilize the monitoring results in the planning process. It seems necessary to have cooperation programs to elaborate E-Monev system and to develop an efficient mechanism for the utilization.

The international organizations have also implemented programs to support the establishment of monitoring and evaluation systems in selected pilot provinces. In case Japan promotes cooperation on this issue, it is necessary to discuss with the Indonesian authorities how to coordinate with the exiting pilot programs of the international organizations.

Table 4.1: Justification of the cooperation

	The final goal the Indonesian government	Utilization of Japanese knowledge and experience
Data collection by indicator	In the next five-year plan (RPJMN 2020-24), all SDGs indices are introduced and data is collected. The national development plan and the SDGs action plan are aligned.	The situation varies for each indicator. In some cases, knowledge and experience are mostly accumulated in the international organizations.
Creating SDGs action plans	The government will incorporate SDGs into the next national development plan and realize mainstreaming of SDGs challenges. In implementing SDGs, the regional SDGs action plan shall be consistent with the central plan.	From 2009 to 2017, Japan has been implementing the technical cooperation project titled "Planning and Budgeting Reform for the Performance-Based Budgeting System Implementation; Phase Two". For this reason, the present situation and problems concerning the development planning and budgeting in the central and local governments are understood in the Japanese side.
Construction of monitoring and evaluation mechanism	The progress of activities to achieve SDGs is managed in a timely and appropriate manner. The relationship between the implementation of the SDGs action plan and the budget allocation is clearly shown.	Local conditions are grasped through the above project. The international organizations are conducting various pilot projects, so Japan should consider how to coordinate with these pilot projects while implement its own cooperation program.

4.1 Operational Support of Data Collection

4.1.1 Modification of the Existing Surveys

(1) Estimation of causes of deaths (Goal 3: Indicators 3.4.1, 3.9.1, 3.9.2)

It is worth considering using the "verbal autopsy method" in household surveys to estimate the probability of dying from four main NCDs as well as from hazardous chemicals and various types of pollution and contamination. Ideally, relevant questions could be included in one of health-related surveys, such as RISKESDAS, Indonesia DHS.

Verbal autopsy is a commonly used method to estimate the cause of death in settings where deaths occurring far from health facilities are not recorded nor assigned any cause. It estimates the cause of a death through interviews with family members or other caregivers of the deceased. The questionnaire provided in the survey will extract information related to symptoms and medical history which, together

with other available information, will be used to estimate the cause of the death. When this data becomes available, the probability of dying from the causes mentioned above can be calculated.

Ministry of Health and the BPS have already incorporated the verbal autopsy method in the Intercensal Population Survey / Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus (SUPAS) in 2015 to estimate maternal mortality. Ministry of Health and the BPS have already incorporated the verbal autopsy method in the Intercensal Population Survey / Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus (SUPAS) in 2015 to estimate maternal mortality. However, verbal autopsy is not a simple method. This requires right interview skills as well as analytical skills of medical information obtained from family members. It is needed to develop a manual of interview and guidelines for the analysis. Training of the field examiners should also be needed before the survey. International experts on verbal autopsy could contribute to developing the guidelines and also to providing training to the field examiners.

(2) Identification of child labour (Goal 8: Indicator 8.7.1)

Currently, both the SUSENAS and SAKERNAS only collect data on working children aged 10 years and above. Apparently, data on children younger than 10 years old are excluded. According to 'Indonesia National Child Labour Survey 2009 (BPS, 2010), 674.3 thousand children aged 5 to 12 years were estimated to be engaged in child labour, which was about 38% of all child labourers in the country. Hence, it is necessary to examine the condition of younger child labour on regular basis. Questionnaire of SUSENAS and SAKERNAS should be modified to examine the situation of working children younger than 10 years old.

Furthermore, BPS surveys do not include details of labour engaged, hampering the appropriate identification of "child labour" from all forms of "child employment" under the Systems of National Accounts production boundary. For instance, child employment with those aged 12 to 14 years engaged in permissible light work are not classified as any forms of child labour. The current BPS surveys can collect data only on "child employment" but not specifically on "child labour". It is needed to use certain variables to identify child labour appropriately so that child labour can be identified from other forms of child employment.

Guidelines for identifying various types of child labour should be developed, and the field examiners should be trained to obtain appropriate skills. International experts on child labour could contribute to developing appropriate guidelines and also to providing training for the field examiners.

(3) Estimation of occupational injuries (Goal 8: Indicator 8.8.1)

It is difficult to collect precise data about occupational injuries as employers are unlikely to disclose such incidents. Administrative reports from public insurance programs could collect such data but the coverage of the program is often limited to workers in formal sector. There are some cases that the questionnaire of the labour force surveys was modified in other countries, so as to obtain more detailed information about occupational injuries. Labour force survey can cover wider groups of workers, including informal, agricultural, young and self-employed workers. This wider coverage enables the inclusion of cases which would otherwise be left unreported in official reporting systems.

ILO has already developed the guidelines to add the relevant modules of questions about occupational injuries in the labour force survey. It is suggested to modify the structure of SAKERNAS so that the data about the occupational injuries can be collected from the survey. Questionnaires should be carefully designed to appropriately detect fatal occupational injuries and minimize recall biases. Training could also be offered to enumerators and other relevant personnel. Supports from donors could be needed to incorporate modules of questions on occupational injuries in the SAKERNAS.

(4) Estimation of discriminatory practices (Goal 10: Indicator 10.3.1)

The existing surveys, such as SUSENAS, do not include any question on discrimination. Civil Liberty Index, which is a subset of the Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI), is expected to be utilised to capture the discriminatory practices in the country. However, the UN Metadata for indicator 10.3.1 emphasises on personal experience, which is not fully considered upon the calculation of the IDI. This means that the appropriateness of the Civil Liberties Index as a proxy indicator could be suboptimal.

It is suggested to modify the existing survey and include questions related to discriminatory practices. The European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey can be referred for the base question and answer options. In addition to the base question, further details should be collected regarding the source and the place the discrimination took place. Characteristics of respondents should also be considered for collection, though this could be particularly challenging in some areas. Furthermore, as groups which are most vulnerable to discrimination and victimisation are less likely to be included in official surveys, it is important to ensure the participation of such populations in the survey.

In case it is unrealistic to include this sensitive question in the SUSENAS, a specialised survey could be considered for development, potentially with financial and technical supports from donors. Since the BPS has an experience of conducting the “Behavioural Surveillance Survey” until year 2009, which included sensitive topics of sex, drugs and HIV, the agency could still have the capacity to develop and appropriately conduct a survey with sensitive questions.

4.1.2 Implementation of New Surveys

(1) Special diagnostic surveys (Goal 3: Indicator 3.3.1, 3.3.3, 3.3.4)

It is worth considering conducting a special diagnostic survey based on a rapid diagnostic test (RDT) to estimate the incidence of infected communicable disease, including carriers. RDT is a medical diagnostic test that is quick and easy to perform. RDTs are suitable for point-of-care testing in primary care. They provide same-day results in a short time. Malaria RDTs, for instance, assist in the diagnosis of malaria by detecting evidence of malaria parasites (antigens) in human blood. RDTs permit a reliable detection of malaria infections particularly in remote areas with limited access to good quality microscopy services.

The field examiners of the survey should obtain technical skills for a rapid diagnostic test. It is also needed to develop an operational manual for the examiners to conduct this test to the public.

International experts on a rapid diagnostic test could contribute to developing the operational manual and also to providing training to the field examiners. Financial support from donors is also needed to expand the coverage of the survey in the country.

Photo: Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test

(Source: http://www.who.int/malaria/areas/diagnosis/rapid-diagnostic-tests/en/)

(2) Time-use Surveys (Goal 5: Indicator 5.4.1)

Identification of unpaid care work (UCW) is considered as a key issue under Goal 5. We need to estimate the time spent on unpaid care and domestic work by sex, age and location. One of the methodologies to measure UCW is Time-use Surveys (TUS), which shows how individuals spend their time during the day or week. This survey provides evidence of the gendered division of labour within households, and the interdependence of women's and men's paid and unpaid work. With this survey, it is expected to use the data for the evidence-based and gender-sensitive policy/making.

BPS made two pilot Time-use surveys in 1998-99 and in 2004. The first survey interviewed 12,000 households in selected 100 villages. The second survey interviewed 1,024 households in five municipalities of DKI Jakarta.

Although TUS has been conducted in more than 60 countries, the results of the survey are not much used in evidence-based, gender-sensitive policymaking. Their lack of influence is often caused by their inadequate design of the survey, which is not suitable for immediate use of policy makers. In order to produce policy-relevant detailed information, time-use data collection methodologies need to be shaped accordingly. Sampling coverage and questionnaire should be designed to meet the socio-economic conditions in Indonesia with respects to household structure, role of community, climate, etc.

International experts on gender could contribute to designing appropriate TUS for the country. Financial support could also be required to expand the regional coverage of the survey so as to demonstrate the TUS's effectiveness in formulating the evidence-based and gender-sensitive policy to local policy makers.

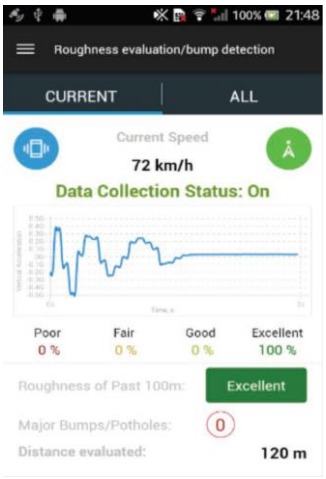
4.1.3 Utilization of New Technologies

(1) Use of High-Resolution Satellite Imagery (Goal 9: Indicator 9.1.1)

A household survey has been often used to estimate the rural access to road. However, it is generally costly to rely on survey, and actual data collection is sometimes difficult on the ground due to geographic or security reasons. The spatial approach is more cost-effective and sustainable than the traditional method based on household surveys. Some new technologies, such as high-resolution satellite imagery, have potential to assess road conditions remotely and consistently. The rural access is virtually computed without counting households on the ground.

The use of spatial data has various advantages. It can help ensure consistency across countries. The level of spatial resolution is broadly the same regardless of the subnational boundaries. With higher resolution satellite imagery, rough identification of the condition of unpaved roads may be possible. 0.5 meter resolution, about 1,000 kilo meters of paved and unpaved roads were virtually assessed, and the prediction was compared with actual roughness data on the ground.

Photos: (a) High-Resolution Satellite Imagery (b) Smartphone road assessment tool



(Source: Measuring Rural Access-Using new technologies, World Bank, 2016)

In recent years, moreover, smartphone applications for road condition assessment have been developed. RoadLab, for instance, is a free application, designed by the World Bank and others. It can record roughness estimates for every 100 meters, as well as average speed and GPS coordinates of starting and ending points, while a user is driving with the app running on an Android smartphone or tablet. When an Android device is connected, collected data can be exported.

Such new technologies could help realize the more cost-effective and standardized assessment of infrastructure conditions. As these tools are still at their trial stage, it is needed to examine how these tools could be useful and applied in the country. Technical supports from donors could be required for this examination and subsequent trial.

4.1.4 Database Management

(1) Development of ODA Database (Goal 2: Indicator 2.a.2 and others)

Some of the indicators of SDGs are concerned with the amount of official financial flow, including official development assistance (ODA), which was particularly spent for least developed countries, landlocked or small island developing countries. Indonesia is on the way to establish a specific agency that manages ODA. By 2030, it is highly expected that the country should play a significant role in supporting sustainable development in poorer countries.

The country does not have an integrated data management system for official supports. Each of the public organizations implements the ODA programs on its own without standardized reporting format. It is difficult to collect data and information about the types and amount of all ODA programs in the country, and to monitor their performance. One of the important functions of the new ODA agency should be the management of ODA database of the country. Technical support from other bilateral donor countries could be useful for the development of ODA database.

4.2 Supports for Developing the Second Action Plans

4.2.1 Mainstreaming SDGs in the Next RPJMN

From the early 2018, the government starts preparing for the next RPJMN (2020-2024). In parallel to the preparation of the next RPJMN, the government also starts preparing for the next national action plan of SDGs (RAN). Situation analysis and description of challenges of each goal should be revised in the new RAN. Monitoring results of the initial implementation of activities for SDGs should be used for the analysis in the new plan. Besides, the availability of 'missing indicators (indicators to be developed)' need to be discussed again based on the updated UN meta data.

International experts could contribute to the production of the next National Action Plan of SDGs to make sure that the targets and indicators of SDGs are sufficiently integrated in the next RPJMN. The experts could also contribute to the production of the annual SDGs report and the future Voluntary National Review by providing consultancy.

4.2.2 Development of the Next Regional Action Plans

Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2017 (Perpres SDGs) requires that the provincial governments should produce the Regional Action Plan (RAD) for the implementation of SDGs. As the national government produces the next RAN between 2020 and 2024, the local governments also produce the RAD for their respective period. The sub national governments are going to start preparing for the second (or in some cases the first) RAD after the election of their governors or mayors in 2018 or in 2019.

It is necessary to have a wide range of analytical skills for analysing the current situation and major challenges with respect to each goal of SDGs. In the SDGs National Action Plan, the current analysis and tasks were presented for each goal of the SDGs, and this was summarized in the Plan. The English

summary is attached in Appendix 2 of this report. Even in the regional action plan, it is necessary to conduct similar analysis.

It is very likely that some sub national governments are not be well equipped with such analytical skills to produce the action plans. Technical assistance could be required to strengthen the analytical skills at the sub national level. In collaboration with BAPPENAS and/or Ministry of Home Affairs, appropriate sub national governments should be selected as the pilots, and technical assistance from donors should be provided to these pilot governments to prepare the next RAD.

4.3 Supports for Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

4.3.1 Refining E-Monev System for SDGs

The performance of the activities of the government organizations has been monitored and evaluated by BAPPENAS with an internet-based data management system called E-Monev. Deputy Minister for Monitoring, Evaluation and Control of Development is responsible for this E-Monev system. It was confirmed that this Deputy Minister shall use this E-Monev system to monitor and evaluate the progress of SDGs.

This E-Monev system has an operational weakness. One of the problems is data congestion. When a number of work units, particularly those of provincial governments, submit their data, the system often gets stuck and the users are unable to login the system. Only one fourth of the provincial work units currently use this E-Monev system to submit the data. When the number of E-Monev users increases, the system should face much severe congestion.

Use of E-Monev for SDGs should put an additional burden on the existing system, which should cause serious problems while submitting data, etc. Comprehensive refining or restructuring of the E-Monev system should be needed before the E-Monev system shall accommodate the monitoring and evaluation of SDGs. Considering the shortage of technical staff at the BAPPENAS, technical and financial supports are needed for this restructuring.

In October 2017, the Team Leader of the SDGs Secretariat and the Deputy Minister of Monitoring and Evaluation of BAPPENAS had a meeting, and it was confirmed that monitoring and evaluation of SDGs should be conducted under the responsibility of BAPPENAS, not under the SDGs Secretariat. Therefore, the monitoring and evaluation of SDGs shall be integrated into BAPPENAS's existing E-Monev system. However, it is not yet intensively examined in BAPPENAS whether this is technically feasible or not. Technical assistance from Japan is needed to promote this integration.

4.3.2 Monitoring the Non-state Actors

Both the state and the non-state actors are expected to implement activities for SDGs. Not only the activities of the governments but also those of the non-state actors for SDGs should be identified and monitored. The activities of the national and sub national governments are systematically identified in their action plans for SDGs. The structure of monitoring and evaluation of their

performance shall be also clearly presented in the action plans.

The methodology to identify and monitor the appropriate activities for SDGs in the non-state sector is, however, not established. It seems that each country attempt to find out its own way to identify and monitor the contribution of the non-state sector. The experience or good practices of the other countries could be useful for Indonesia to elaborate its methodology to see the performance of the non-state actors. Technical support from international experts should be required for this elaboration.

4.3.3 Budget Tagging for SDGs

It is needed to support the national or sub-national governments to tag their budget to targets or indicators of SDGs. This tagging should allow the government to see the amount of budget allocated for each SDGs target/indicator.

Indonesia has already introduced a system of budget tagging for climate related expenditures in the budget system. Since 2014, the country has introduced climate budget tagging to track resources spent to achieve the national emission reduction target239. The Ministerial Decree No.136/2014 mandated mitigation expenditure tagging for seven key line ministries. This budgeting practice has also been introduced in three provinces, Central Java, Jambi and Yogyakarta. It helps develop fiscal policy to support implementation of climate mitigation at provincial level based on the cost-effectiveness principle.

The country is now on the way to tag all types of SDGs related government expenditures at the central level. Activities of the line ministries that contribute to SDGs are identified in the National Action Plan, and subsequently tagged with a specific budget code corresponding to SDGs targets/indicators. Before this tagging, a 'dictionary' should be developed that show the connection between an activity and its code. Once the tagging is completed, it provides a comprehensive view on SDGs relevant spending, which enables the government to make informed decisions and to prioritize development projects.

The budget tagging of SDGs should also be introduced at the subnational level. Activities of the local governments that contribute to SDGs need to be identified in the Regional Action Plan. They should be tagged with the same codes that are used at the central level.

Budget tagging is rather difficult and complicated task, when various types of activities are tagged. Technical support from donors is needed to enhance this tagging at the national level and also to introduce this practice at subnational level.

[239] UNDP 2015. Climate Budget Tagging: Country-driven initiative in tracking climate expenditure

Appendix

Appendix 1: Metadata Overview

Appendix 2: Current Condition and Challenges per Goal- Summary of the SDGs National Action Plan

Appendix 3: Presentation Material for Outputs of the Survey

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1	I	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Extreme poverty level	3	Global indicator to be developed
1.2. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national	1.2.1*	I	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.2.2	II	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1	II	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	*Proxy indicator(s) proposed*	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	1.3.1(a)			Proportion of insured people through the SJSN Health	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.3.1(b)			Proportion of participants of Social Security Employment Program	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.3.1(c)			Percentage of persons with disabilities who are poor and vulnerable and whose basic rights and inclusivity are fulfilled (by social rehabilitation program)	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.3.1(d)			Number of households that receive conditional cash transfer for PKH	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
1.4. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1	III	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	*Proxy indicator(s) proposed*	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	1.4.1(a)			Percentage of married women whose age is between 15-49 and gave the last birth in health facilities	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.4.1(b)			Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received complete basic immunization	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.4.1(c)			Prevalence of use of contraceptive methods (CPR) by all means in the couple of fertile age (PUS) between 15-49	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.4.1(d)			Percentage of households with access to improved and sustainable drinking water services	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.4.1(e)			Percentage of households with access to improved and sustainable sanitation services	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.4.1(f)			Percentage of households living in slums in urban areas	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.4.1(g)			Net Enrollment Rate (APM) of women / men in elementary school / Islamic school or equivalent	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.4.1(h)			Net Enrollment Rate (APM) of women / men in junior high school / Islamic school or equivalent	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.4.1(i)			Net Enrollment Rate (APM) of women / men in senior high school / Islamic school or equivalent	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.4.1(j)			Percentage of population aged 0-17 who has birth certificates	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.4.1(k)			Percentage of poor and vulnerable households whose primary electricity source is PLN and non-PLN	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.4.2	III	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1*	II	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (repeat of 11.5.1 and 13.1.1)	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	1.5.1(a)			Number of locations which strengthen regional disaster risk reduction	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.5.1(b)			Fulfillment of basic needs of victims of social disasters	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.5.1(c)			Psycho-social assistance for victims of social disaster	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.5.1(d)			Total area of natural/social disasters that receive special education services	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.5.1(e)			Disaster Risk Index	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	1.5.2	II	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	*Proxy indicator(s) proposed*	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	1.5.2(a)			Amount of direct economic losses caused by disaster	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	1.5.3*	II	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (repeat of 11.b.1 and 13.1.2)	National and regional documents on disaster risk reduction strategies (Pengurangan Risiko Bencana: PRB)	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	1.5.4	III	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (repeat of 11.b.2 and 13.1.3)	Under consideration	-	-
1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1*	III	Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to eradicating poverty programmes	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	1.a.2*	II	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	1.a.3	III	Sum of total grants and non-debt creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP	Under consideration	-	-
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1	III	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1*	I	Prevalence of undernourishment	Prevalence of undernourishment	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	2.1.1(a)			Prevalence of malnutrition (underweight) among children under five years old	1a	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	2.1.2*	I	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	2.1.2(a)			Proportion of the population with a minimum calorie intake below 1400 kcal / capita / day	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1*	I	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Prevalence of stunting (short and very short) in children under 5 years old	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	2.2.1(a)			Prevalence of stunting (short and very short) in children under 2 years old	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	2.2.2*	I	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight/height) among children under 5 years old, by type	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	2.2.2(a)			Prevalence of anemia in pregnant women	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	2.2.2(b)			Percentage of infants aged less than 6 months who are breastfed exclusively	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	2.2.2(c)			Quality of food consumption indicated by Hope Dietary Pattern (PPH) score; and level of fish consumption	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1*	III	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Agricultural Added Value divided by the amount of labour in agriculture sector (rupiah per worker).	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	2.3.2	III	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1	III	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1*	II	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	Number of superior varieties of plants and animals for food that are released	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	2.5.2*	II	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at an unknown level of risk of extinction	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1	II	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	*Unidentified*	3	Global indicator to be developed
	2.a.2	I	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1	I	Agricultural export subsidies	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1	II	Indicator of food price anomalies	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal morality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1*	II	Maternal mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.1.2*	I	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.1.2(a)			Proportion of ever married women aged 15-49 who gave the last delivery in health facilities	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under 5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1*	I	Under-five mortality rate	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	3.2.2*	I	Neonatal mortality rate	Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 births	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	3.2.2(a)			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.2.2(b)			Percentage of districts/cities whose basic infant immunization rate reached 80%	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
3.3 By 2030, end of the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1	II	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	3.3.1(a)			HIV prevalence in the adult population	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.3.2	I	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	3.3.2(a)			Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 residents (not a proxy anymore)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.3.3*	I	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	3.3.3(a)			The number of districts/cities that achieve malaria elimination	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.3.4	II	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	3.3.4(a)			Proportion of districts/cities that conduct early detection of Hepatitis B	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
	3.3.5*	I	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	3.3.5(a)			Number of provinces which eliminated leprosy/kusta	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.3.5(b)			Achievement rate of filariasis disease treatment	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1	II	Mortality rate attributed to cardio vascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	3.4.1(a)			Proportion of smoking in the population aged 18 years and above	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.4.1(b)			Prevalence of high blood pressure	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.4.1(c)			Prevalence of obesity in the population aged 18 years and above	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.4.2*	II	Suicide mortality rate	Suicide mortality rate	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator
	3.4.2(a)			Number of districts/cities that have health centers (puskesmas) that provide mental health care	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1	III	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and after care services) for substance use disorders	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	3.5.1(a)			Number of drug abusers and harmful alcohol users who access medical rehabilitation services	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	3.5.1(b)			Number of people who access post rehabilitation services	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	3.5.1(c)			Number of drug abusers who receive social rehabilitation in the rehabilitation centre that fulfills the service standard	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.5.1(d)			Number of social rehabilitation institutions for drug abusers which provide assistance	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.5.1(e)			Prevalence of drug abuse	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
	3.5.2*	I	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol	Consumption of alcohol (liters per capita) by population ≥ 15 years in the past year	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1	I	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1*	I	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) or their partners who have their need for family planning and use modern methods of contraception	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.7.1(a)			Prevalence of use of contraceptive methods (CPR) by all means in the couple of fertile age (PUS) between 15-49	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.7.1(b)			Usage rate of modern contraceptive method (MKJP) in long term	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.7.2*	II	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Age specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) of women 15-19 years old	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.7.2(a)			Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1	III	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	3.8.1(a)			Unmet need for health services	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	3.8.2*	II	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (New)	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	3.8.2(a)			Coverage of national health insurance	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1	I	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
	3.9.2	II	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
	3.9.3	II	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	3.9.3(a)			Proportion of deaths due to poisoning	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1*	I	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Percentage of smoking among persons aged 15 years and above	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1	III	Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis (Old) Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included their national programme (New)	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	3.b.1(a)			Proportion of availability of medicines and vaccines at the sub district health center (puskesmas)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	3.b.2	I	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
	3.b.3	III	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Under consideration	-	-
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1*	I	Health worker density and distribution	Health worker density and distribution	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1	II	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1*	III (a)/ II (b,c)	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 4; (b) at the end of primary/in grade 6; and (c) at the end of junior high school.in grade 9 at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	4.1.1(a)			Proportion of primary/Islamic school accredited minimum B	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	4.1.1(b)			Proportion of junior high school/Islamic school accredited minimum B	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	4.1.1(c)			Proportion of senior high school/Islamic high school accredited at least B	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	4.1.1(d)			Gross enrolment rate of primary school/Islamic school/equivalent schools	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	4.1.1(e)			Gross enrolment rate of junior high school/Islamic school/equivalent schools	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	4.1.1(f)			Gross enrolment rate of senior high school/Islamic schools/equivalent schools	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	4.1.1(g)			Average duration of school for students aged 15 years old and above	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1	III	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
	4.2.2	I	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	4.2.2(a)			Gross enrolment rate of early childhood education programs (PAUD)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1	II	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	4.3.1(a)			Gross enrolment rate of senior high school/vocational/Islamic school/equivalent schools	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	4.3.1(b)			Gross enrolment rate of university	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1	II	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1*	I/II/III depending on indice	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Net Enrolment Rate for female/male at (1) primary school/Islamic school, (2) junior high school/Islamic school, (3) high school/vocational school/Islamic school and (4) gross enrolment rate of university	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1	II	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
	4.6.1(a)			Literacy rates of adult aged 15 and above	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	4.6.1(b)			Literacy rate of youth aged 15-24 and adults aged 15-59	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1	III	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1	II	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e)basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g)basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e)basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g)basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1	I	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study	Amount of official assistance as scholarship from the government of Indonesia to foreign students from developing countries	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1	I	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere.	5.1.1*	III	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Number of gender-responsive policies that support women's empowerment	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	5.2.1*	II	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Proportion of women and girls (15-64 years old) who experienced violence (physical, sexual, or emotional) by a partner/ex-partner in the last 12 months	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	5.2.1 (a)			Prevalence of violence against girls	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	5.2.2*	II	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Proportion of women and girls (15-64 years old) who experienced sexual violence by someone other than a partner in the last 12 months	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	5.2.2 (a)			Percentage of violence against women who received comprehensive assistance	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.	5.3.1*	II	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who are married or in living together status before age 15 and before age 18	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	5.3.1 (a)			Median age of first marriage among women 25-49 years old who had ever married before	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	5.3.1 (b)			Birth rate for women aged 15-19 years old (Age Specific Fertility Rate / ASFR)	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	5.3.1 (c)			Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of SMA / SMK / MA / equivalent	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	5.3.2	II	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family nationally appropriate.	5.4.1	II	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1*	I (a) / III (b)	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Proportion of seats held by woman at central and regional parliaments and local governments	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	5.5.2*	I	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Proportion of women in managerial positions	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conference	5.6.1*	II	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own decisions related to sexual intercourse, use of contraception, and reproductive health services	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	5.6.1(a)			Unmet need for Family Planning "Keluarga Berencana"	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	5.6.1(b)			Knowledge and understanding among fertile age couples "Pasangan Usia Subur" (PUS) on modern contraception methods	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	5.6.2*	III	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Laws or Government Regulation that guarantee women aged 15-49 years old to services, information and education related to sexual and reproductive health	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1	II	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
	5.a.2	III	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1	I	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Proportion of individuals who control/own mobile phones	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1	III	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1	I	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	6.1.1(a)			Percentage of households with access to improved drinking water source services	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.1.1(b)			The raw water infrastructure capacity to serve domestic, urban and industrial, as well as the supply of raw water to islands	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.1.1(c)			Proportion of the population that have access to safe sources of sustainable drinking water services	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1	I	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	6.2.1(a)			Proportion of the population who have hand-washing's facilities with soap and water	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	6.2.1(b)			Percentage of households with access to adequate sanitation services	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.2.1(c)			Number of villages/wards implementing Community Based Total Sanitation (STBM)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.2.1(d)			Number of Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.2.1(e)			Number of districts/cities which built wastewater infrastructure with centralized system at urban, regional and communal scale	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.2.1(f)			Proportion of households served by a centralized wastewater management system	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1	II	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	6.3.1(a)			Number of districts/cities which are equipped with sludge treatment plant (IPLT: Instalasi Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja).	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.3.1(b)			Proportion of households served by the sludge treatment system	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	6.3.2	III	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	6.3.2(a)			Water quality of the lake	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR		GROUPING IN INDONESIA
	6.3.2(b)			Water quality of the river as a source of raw water	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1	III	Change in water-use efficiency over time	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	6.4.1(a)			Control and enforcement for the use of ground water	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.4.1(b)			Water saving incentives in the agriculture/plantation and industries, and safe treatment of wastewater in agriculture.	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.4.2	II	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1	II	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	6.5.1(a)			Total Plan for Integrated Watershed Management or 'Rencana Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai Terpadu (RPDAST)' that internalized into the Spatial Plan or 'Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah' (RTRW)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.5.1(b)			Number of hydrological and climatological stations that are carried out, updated and revitalized	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.5.1(c)			Amount of water resources information network established	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.5.1(d)			Number of watersheds (Daerah Aliran Sungai=DAS) that increased the number of springs and the number of watersheds that have Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) across the country	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.5.1(e)			Comprehensive forest development and improvement of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for the restoration of catchment areas	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.5.1(f)			Number of river areas (Wilayah sungai=WS) that have community participation in the management of river and lake catchment areas	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.5.1(g)			Activities of institutional arrangement of water resources	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.5.1(h)			Number of prioritised watersheds that increased the number of springs through the conservation of water resources in the upper watershed and absorption wells	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
	6.5.1(i)			Number of prioritised watersheds that restored the quality through the construction of reservoirs, controlled dams, small and medium-scale containment barriers	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	6.5.2	II	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1	III	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	6.6.1(a)			Number of lakes with improved water quality	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.6.1(b)			Number of lakes with shallowness less than 1%	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.6.1(c)			Number of lakes which decreased erosion rates	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.6.1(d)			Area of critical lands in Forest Management Unit (FMU) or 'Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan (KPH)' rehabilitated	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	6.6.1(e)			Number of prioritized watersheds that protected their springs and restored their quality	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1	I	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1	I	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1*	I	Proportion of population with access to electricity	The electrification ratio	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	7.1.1(a)			Electricity consumption per capita	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	7.1.2	I	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	7.1.2(a)			Number of gas network connection for household	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	7.1.2(b)			The ratio of household gas usage	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1*	I	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Renewable Energy Mix	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1*	I	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Primary Energy Intensity	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1	III	International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1	III	Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full of productive employment and decent work for all

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1*	I	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	The growth rate of GDP per capita	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	8.1.1(a)			GDP per capita	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1*	I	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	GDP growth per worker / Growth rate of real GDP per employed person per year	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1*	II	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sector, based on gender	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	8.3.1 (a)			Percentage of the formal labor	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	8.3.1 (b)			Percentage of informal workers in the agricultural sector	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	8.3.1 (c)			Percentage of MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) that have access to financial services	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1	III	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (repeat of 12.2.1)	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
	8.4.2	II	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (repeat of 12.2.2)	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 *	II	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	The average hourly wage	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	8.5.2 *	I	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	The open unemployment rate by gender and age group	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	8.5.2 (a)			Percentage of underemployment	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full of productive employment and decent work for all

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 *	I	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	The percentage of youth (15-24 years old) who are not in employment, education and training (NEET)	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1	I	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age (distinguished by the worst forms of child labour)	3	Global indicator to be developed
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1	I	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	8.8.1 (a)			The number of companies that implement norms of K3	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	8.8.2	III	Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 *	II	GDP Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	The proportion of tourism contribution to GDP	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	8.9.1 (a)			Number of foreign tourists	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	8.9.1 (b)			Number of domestic tourists	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	8.9.1 (c)			Total foreign exchange tourism sector	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	8.9.2 *	III	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex (Old) Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs (New)	Number of workers in tourism industry as a proportion of the total of workers	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full of productive employment and decent work for all

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 *	I	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b)number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Number of bank offices and ATMs per 100,000 adults	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	8.10.1 (a)			The average distance to financial institutions (commercial banks)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	8.10.1 (b)			Proportion of MSME (UMKM) loans to total loans	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	8.10.2	I	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1	I	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1	III	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1	III	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	9.1.1(a)			Steady state of national roads	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	9.1.1(b)			The length of constructed highway	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	9.1.1(c)			The length of railway line	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	9.1.2	I	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	9.1.2(a)			Numbers of airport	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	9.1.2(b)			Numbers of harbours	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	9.1.2(c)			Number of strategic ports	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1*	I	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	9.2.1(a)			Growth rate of GDP in manufacturing industry	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	9.2.2 *	I	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1*	III	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Proportion of small industrial added value to the total value-added industry	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	9.3.2	III	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1*	I	CO2 emission per unit of value added	The ratio of CO2 Emissions / Greenhouse Gas Emissions with the added value of industrial sector	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	9.4.1 (a)			The percentage change of CO2 /GHG Emissions	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1*	I	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Proportion of government research budget to GDP	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	9.5.2	I	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1	I	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1	II	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1*	I	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Proportion of the people served by mobile broadband.	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	9.c.1(a)			Proportion of people who use mobile phones	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	9.c.1(b)			Proportion of individuals who use Internet	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 *	I	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	Gini coefficient (amendment under consideration)	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	10.1.1 (a)			Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	10.1.1 (b)			Number of underdeveloped regions that resolved	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	10.1.1 (c)			Number of underdeveloped villages	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	10.1.1 (d)			Number of independent villages	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	10.1.1 (e)			Average economic growth in underdeveloped areas	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	10.1.1 (f)			Percentage of poor people in underdeveloped areas	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1*	III	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex and persons with disabilities	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1	III	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (repeat of 16.b.1)	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	10.3.1(a)			Civil Liberties Index	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	10.3.1(b)			Number of complaints handling on human rights (HAM)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	10.3.1(c)			Number of complaints handling on human rights (HAM), especially for violence against woman	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	10.3.1(d)			Number of discriminative policies in the last 12 months by the prohibition of discrimination under international human rights law.	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1	I	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	10.4.1 (a)			Percentage of the budget plan for the expenditure of social protection functions of the central government.	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	10.4.1 (b)			Proportion of participants Employees' Social Security System (Jamsostek)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1	III	Financial Soundness Indicators	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1	I	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (repeat of 16.8.1)	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1	III	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	10.7.2	III	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	10.7.2 (a)			Number of documents on employment cooperation and protection of migrant workers between Indonesia and the country of destination	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	10.7.2 (b)			Number of facilitating placement services for TKLN (Overseas employment) based on occupation	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1	I	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1	I (ODA) / II (FDI)	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1	III	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1	I	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	11.1.1(a)			Number of households that have access to adequate and affordable housing	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	11.1.1(b)			Number of metropolitan urban areas that met the Urban Services Standard (Standar Pelayanan Perkotaan: SPP)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	11.1.1(c)			Number of middle and new city that meet Urban Service Standard (SPP)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1	II	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	11.2.1(a)			Percentage of public transport users in urban areas	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	11.2.1(b)			Number of rail transport systems developed in large cities	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1	II	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	11.3.1(a)			Number of middle cities outside Java directed as a urbanization buffer and major growth center	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	11.3.1(b)			Number of new Metropolitan outside Java as National Activity Centers (Pusat Kegiatan Nasional: PKN)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	11.3.2	III	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	11.3.2(a)			Number of institutions (private, CSOs, professional organizations) that play an active role in the Dialogue Forum on Sustainable Urban Development Planning (Forum Dialog Perencanaan Pembangunan Kota Berkelanjutan)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	11.3.2(b)			Number of infrastructure financing institutions	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1	III	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	11.4.1(a)			Number of heritage city in metropolitan areas, large cities, middle cities and small cities	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1*	II	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (repeat of 1.5.1 and13.1.1)	Number of deaths, missing persons and affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	11.5.1(a)			Indonesian Disaster Risk Index (Indeks Risiko Bencana Indonesia: IRBI)	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	11.5.1(b)			Number of disaster-resilient city formed	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	11.5.1(c)			Number of early warning systems for weather, climate and disaster	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	11.5.2	II	Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	11.5.2(a)			Amount of direct economic losses caused by disaster	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1	II	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	11.6.1(a)			Percentage of urban solid waste being handled	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	11.6.1(b)			Number of green cities that develop and implement green waste in metropolitan areas	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	11.6.2	I	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1	III	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	11.7.1(a)			Number of green cities that provide green open space in metropolitan and middle cities	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	11.7.2	III	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	11.7.2(a)			Proportion of victims of violence in the last 12 months reporting to the police	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1	III	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015– 2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1*	II	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (repeat of 1.5.3 and 13.1.2)	Proportion of local governments that have disaster risk reduction strategies	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	11.b.2*	III	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (repeat of 1.5.4 and 13.1.3)	Regional documents on disaster risk reduction strategies	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1	III	Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	Irrelevant	4	Global indicator is not relevant to Indonesia

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
12.1 Implement the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1*	III	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production(SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies	Number of thematic collaboration of quickwins program	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1	III	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP (repeat of 8.4.1)	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
	12.2.2	II	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (repeat of 8.4.2)	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1	III	Global food loss index	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
12.4. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1	I	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	12.4.1(a)			Number of PROPER participant who achieved rates more than “Blue”	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	12.4.2	III	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	12.4.2(a)			Amount of B3 wastes managed and the proportion of disposed B3 wastes processed according to government regulations (industry sector)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1	III	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	12.5.1(a)			The amount of waste that is recycled	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1	III	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	12.6.1(a)			The number of companies that implement ISO 14001 certification.	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1	III	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	12.7.1(a)			The number of environmentally friendly products registered.	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1	III	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies ;(b) curricula ;(c)teacher education ;and (d) student assessment	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	12.8.1(a)			The number of public facilities implementing Public Service Standards (SPM) and registered.	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
12.a. Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1	III	Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1	III	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1	III	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1*	II	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (repeat of 1.5.1 and 11.5.1)	Number of deaths, missing persons and affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	13.1.2*	II	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (repeat of 1.5.3 and 11.b.1)	National and regional documents on disaster risk reduction strategies (Pengurangan Risiko Bencana: PRB)	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	13.1.3*	III	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (repeat of 1.5.4 and 11.b.2)			
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1*	III	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalisation of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Biennial Update Report (BUR) Indonesia	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	13.2.1.(a)			Green House Gas (GHG) emission reduction reports	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1	III	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
	13.3.2	III	Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
13.a.Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1	III	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment	Irrelevant	4	Global indicator is not relevant to Indonesia

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1	III	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities	Irrelevant	4	Global indicator is not relevant to Indonesia

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1	III	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1	III	Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	14.2.1.(a)			Availability of policy framework and instrument related to marine spatial arrangement/planning	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	14.2.1.(b)			Number of Fishery Management Area (Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan: WPP) managed in a sustainable manner	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1	III	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1*	I	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Proportion of fish catches within biologically sustainable levels	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1*	I	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Total Marine Protected Area (MPA)	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation16	14.6.1	III	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	14.6.1.(a)			Percentage of businessman in compliance	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1	III	Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	Irrelevant	4	Global indicator is not relevant to Indonesia

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1	III	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1*	III	Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Availability of legal / regulatory / policy / institutional frameworks that recognize and protect access rights for small-scale fisheries	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	14.b.1.(a)			Number of provinces with increased access to finance fishing businesses	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	14.b.1.(b)			Number of protected fishermen	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	14.c.1*	III	Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Availability of policy and instrument framework related to the implementation of United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1	I	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	15.1.1.(a)			Proportion of forest coverage to total land area	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	15.1.2	I	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1	II	Progress towards sustainable forest management	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	15.2.1.(a)			Degraded conservation area that are restored its ecosystem conditions	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	15.2.1.(b)			Area in Production Forest utilized for timber forest production while restoring its ecosystem conditions	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	15.2.1.(c)			Number of conservation areas that meet METT index value of at least 70%	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	15.2.1.(d)			Number of Forest Management Unit	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1	III	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	15.3.1.(a)			Proportion of critical land area which is rehabilitated to total land area	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1	II	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
	15.4.2	II	Mountain Green Cover Index	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1*	II	Red List Index	Proportion of increase/decrease in population of the 25 priority species threatened with extinction	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1*	II	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Availability of legislation, administration and policy framework to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1	II	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (repeat of 15.c.1)	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	15.7.1.(a)			Percentage of environmental crime completed up to P21 stage to number of environmental cases occurred	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	15.7.1.(b)			Number of wildlife and flora species added to the conservation organization	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1	III	Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	15.8.1.(a)			Formulation of policies and recommendations of animal and plant quarantine, as well as flora and fauna security	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1	III	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	15.9.1.(a)			Document for biodiversity utilization plan	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1	I/III	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (repeat of 15.b.1)	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1	I/III	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (repeat of 15.a.1)	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1	II	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (repeat of 15.7.1)	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	15.c.1 .(a)			Percentage of environmental crime completed up to P21 stage to number of environmental cases occurred	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1	I	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	16.1.1(a)			Number of murder cases in the past year	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	16.1.2	III	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	16.1.2(a)			Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	16.1.3	II	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	16.1.3(a)			Proportion of people who become victims of violent crime in the last 12 months	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	16.1.4*	II	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1	II	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by care givers in the past month	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	16.2.1(a)			Proportion of households with children aged 1-17 years old who experienced physical punishment and / or psychological aggression from the caregiver during the last year	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	16.2.1(b)			Prevalence of violence against boys and girls	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.2.2	II	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
	16.2.3	II	Proportion of young women and men aged 18- 29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	16.2.3(a)			Proportion of young women and men aged 18-24 years who experienced sexual violence before 18 years old	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	16.3.1	II	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1(a)			Proportion of victims of violence in the last 12 months reporting to the police	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	16.3.1(b)			Number of people or groups of poor people who have the access to legal aid in litigation and non-litigation	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.3.1(c)			Number of judicial services obtained by the poor through the council outside the court; waiving the fees for civil cases; and Court Postal Services	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.3.2	I	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	16.3.2(a)			Proportion of detainees exceeding the period of detention against the entire number of detainees	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1	III	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
	16.4.2	III	Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	Irrelevant	4	Global indicator is not relevant to Indonesia
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1	II	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials during the previous 12 months	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	16.5.1(a)			Anticorruption Behavior Index (IPAK).	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.5.2	II	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1*	I	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	Proportion of major government expenditures to approved budgets	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	16.6.1(a)			Percentage of increase in Unqualified Opinion (WTP) on the Financial Statements by Ministries / Agencies and Local Government (Provincial / District / City)	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.6.1(b)			Percentage of increase in Government Performance Accountability System (SAKIP) by Ministries / Agencies and Local Government (Provincial / District / City)	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.6.1(c)			Percentage of e-procurement used in procurement expenditure	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
	16.6.1(d)			Proportion of government agencies that have index values on bureaucratic reforms by Ministries / Agencies and Local Government (Provincial / District / City).	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.6.2	III	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	16.6.2(a)			Proportion of Ministries/Agencies/Local government (Provincial / District / City) that comply with the implementation of the Public Service Act	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1	III	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	16.7.1(a)			Proportions of women representing in the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Regional Representatives Council (DPRD).	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.7.1(b)			Proportions of women in decision-making position in the executive office (Echelon I and II).	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.7.2	III	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	16.7.2(a)			Democracy Institute index	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.7.2(b)			Civil Liberties Index	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.7.2(c)			Political Rights Index	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1	I	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (repeat of 10.6.1)	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1*	I	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	16.9.1(a)			Proportions within 40% of the populations in the lower-income bracket who possess birth certificate	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.9.1(b)			Proportions of the children who possess birth certificates	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreement	16.10.1	III	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	16.10.1(a)			Number of Human Rights Abuse (HAM) complaints handled	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.10.1(b)			Number of Human Rights Abuse (HAM) complaints handled, especially for violence against women	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.10.2*	II	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	16.10.2.(a)			Availability of Public Agency that performs obligations as regulated in Law no. 14 Year in 2008 on Public Information Openness.	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.10.2.(b)			Percentage of settlement through mediation and non-litigation adjudication regarding the dispute over public information	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	16.10.2.(c)			Number of people who possess the certificate for Documentation and Information Management Officer (PPID) to measure the quality of PPID in performing the duties and functions as provided in the legislation.	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1*	I	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1	III	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (repeat of 10.3.1)	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	16.b.1.(a)			Number of discriminatory policies in the past 12 months, following the prohibition of discrimination set out under the international human rights law	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1*	I	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	17.1.1(a)			Ratio of tax revenue as a proportion of GDP	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	17.1.2*	I	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1	I	Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1	I	Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
	17.3.2	I	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	17.3.2(a)			Volumes of remittances sent by Indonesian workers (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1*	I	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Debt and interest payments (Debt Service) as a proportion of exports of goods and services	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1	III	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
	17.6.1	III	Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	17.6.1(a)			Increase in total number of mutual activities that share knowledge in South-South Triangular and Cooperation (Kerangka kerjasama Selatan-selatan)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR		GROUPING IN INDONESIA
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.2	I	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	17.6.2(a)			Proportions of capitals in districts and cities (IKK) that are connected by the backbone network established with the national optic fibers	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	17.6.2(b)			Rate of fixed internet broadband access in urban and rural areas	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	17.6.2(c)			Proportions of the populations served by the mobile broadband	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1	III	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity- building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1*	I	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	17.8.1(a)			Proportions of 3T districts (122+43 Kabpatens) that can afford to get access to the services of universal telecommunications and internet.	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity- building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North- South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1	I	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	17.9.1(a)			Proportions of funding for capacity building to total framework of Indonesia's SSTC	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1	I	Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	17.10.1(a)			Weighted tariff-average between Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partnered countries (6 countries).	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1	I	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	17.11.1(a)			Growth in exports (Oil and gas excluded)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty- free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1	I	Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1*	III	Macroeconomic Dashboard	Availability of Macroeconomic Dashboard	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR	GROUPING IN INDONESIA	
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1	III	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1	II	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1	II	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	To be developed	3	Global indicator to be developed
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1	III	Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	17.17.1(a)			Number of projects offered to be implemented under the scheme of Cooperation between Government and Business Entities (KPBU).	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
	17.17.1(b)			Proportions of government allocations for project preparation, project transactions, and government support in cooperation between the Government and the Business Entities (KPBU)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (in the Presidential decree)
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1	III	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	17.18.1(a)			Proportions of the Central Bureau Statistics (BPS) users who are satisfied with the quality of statistical data	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	17.18.1(b)			Proportions of users who use the data and information from BPS statistics as the main reference.	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	17.18.1(c)			Number of Basic, Sectoral, and Special statistical activity metadata contained in the Statistical Referral Information System (SIRuSa).	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	17.18.1(d)			Proportions of SDGs indicators relevant to the target	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	17.18.2*	III	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	1	National indicator is in accordance with the global indicator

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

TARGET	INDICATORS					
	No.	GLOBAL		NATIONAL		
		UN TIER	INDICATOR	INDICATOR		GROUPING IN INDONESIA
	17.18.2(a)			Review of Act No. 16 1997 on Statistics	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	17.18.3	I	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	17.18.3(a)			Establishment of the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDs)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1	I	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	17.19.1(a)			The number of statistically functional officers and personnel with computer skills in Ministries and Agencies.	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	17.19.1(b)			Proportions of Ministries and Agencies that employ statistically functional officers and/or personnel with computer skills	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	17.19.1(c)			Percentage of fulfillment of requirements statistically functional officers and personnel with computer skills need in Ministries and Agencies.	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	17.19.2	I	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	Proxy indicator(s) proposed	2	Global indicator to be developed while its proxies exist
	17.19.2(a)			Implementation of the Population and Housing census in 2020	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	17.19.2(b)			Availability of birth and death registration data (Vital Statistics Register)	2p	National indicator as a proxy for the global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	17.19.2(c)			Number of external visitors who access statistical data and information on the website.	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	17.19.2(d)			Proportions of the populations satisfied with the accessibility to the data from BPS	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)
	17.19.2(e)			Proportions of the populations using the data from BPS in the planning and evaluation of national development	1a	National indicator as an additional global indicator (no attachment in the Presidential decree)

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs

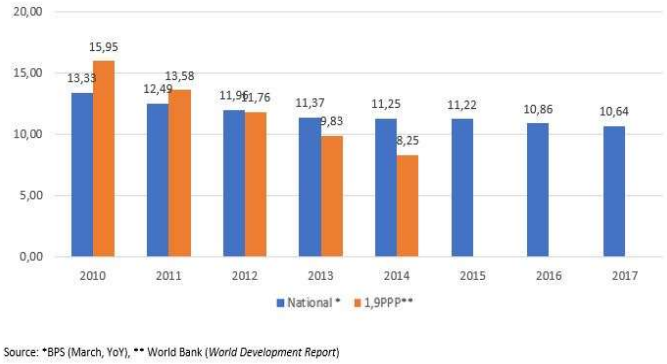
a. Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere

- The poverty rate in Indonesia has decreased significantly either by using World Bank power parity (PPP) of USD 1.9 per capita / day (from 15.95% in 2010 to 8.25% in 2015) or the measurement of USD 1.25 per capita / day (from 13.33% in 2010 to 8.8% in 2015). Moreover, by using the national poverty line, the percentage of people living below the poverty line also declined from 13.33% in 2010 to 10.64% in 2017 (March, year on year). (Figure1)

b. Apply nationally the right system and social protection effort for all

- As of May 2017, the number of BPJS Health participants is 178 million (Figure2)
- The number of participants BPJS Employment in April 2016 about 19.26 million workers. The membership increased by about 21% compared to the previous year.
- Accessibility to health service, basic needs of housing and education has increased significantly.

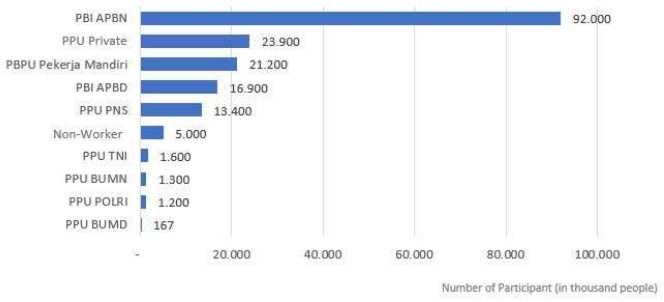
Figure 1. Extreme Poverty Rate (1.9 PPP) and National Poverty Rate, 2010-2017



Source: *BPS (March, YoY), ** World Bank (*World Development Report*)

Note: The poverty rate decline during the period 2014-2017 was only 0.18%, which is likely to be slower than the 0.70% decline in the period 2010-2013

Figure 2. BPJS Health Participation by Group, 2017



Note: more than half participants are financed by the State Budget (APBN). As many as 92 million (52%) of BPJS Health participants are beneficiaries from APBN.

(Source: Databoks, Katadata Indonesia)

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement

- Poverty reduction in Indonesia is faced with a relatively heavy challenge
  - slowing pace of declining poverty
  - growth rate of lower-middle-class expenditure which is lower than the national average
  - low intensity of income-generating poverty reduction programs
- It is necessary to involve various parties (not only government but also non-government) to increase the work capacity for poor and vulnerable groups in order to increase their income and welfare sustainability.
- Even though accessibility of basic needs has shown improvement while there still some gap or disparity between regions in Indonesia.

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs	
a. Eliminate hunger and ensure everyone to access safe, nutritious, and sufficient food throughout the year	- The proportion of population with minimum caloric intake below 1,400kcal/capita/day shows fluctuating improvement during 2011-2016. It is about 19.54% in 2012 decreases steadily every year to 12.69% in 2016. - The same pattern occurs in all income groups. In the group of poorest quintile 1, the proportion of food insecure population in 2011 was 37.3%, then increase become 41.8% (2012), and then decrease to 32.8% (2016). The concern is that there are residents still have per capita calorie consumption <1400 kcal in the group of highest income, affected by consumption way.
b. Eliminate All Forms of Malnutrition	- The prevalence of stunting children below 5 years and below 2 years remains high with a slight downward trend during 2010-2016. The proportion of stunting children below 5 years about 33.6% (Sirkesnas, 2016) and decrease become 35.6% (Riskesdas, 2010. And for stunting children below 2 years about 26.1% (Sirkesnas, 2016) and decrease to 32.9% (Riskesdas, 2013). - The prevalence of wasting children shows a consistent downward trend, from 13.3% in 2010 to 9.8% in 2016. Nutritional problems in children under five are closely related to nutritions of pregnant women and exclusive breastfeeding. - The prevalence of anemia in pregnant women, shows an increased tendency, about 24.5% (Riskesdas, 2007) and increase become 54.9% (Sirkesnas, 2016). - The proportion of the infant group who are exlusively breastfed is increased from 15.3% in 2010 to 30.2% in 2013. However, the results in 2016, show that there is a decrease to 22.8%. - Meanwhile, the obesity of children below 5 years in 2013 about 11.8% and for adult people (>18 years) increase from 11.7% (Riskesdas, 2010) become 15.4% (Riskesdas, 2013), and then increase to 20.7% (Sirkesnas, 2016). - The Expected Food Pattern score or PPH. During 2009-2016, itfluctuated with the improving since 2013. The PPH score during the period averaged 82.9% and increase to 86% in 2016.
c. Doubling Agricultural Productivity and Ensuring Sustainable Food Production Systems	- In 2010-2016, the production of rice increased with average 2.99% annually and corn about 4.27%, soybean relatively normal and decrease. For red onion and chili have high growth rate about 5.82% and 8.81% annually. - The production growth of some essential animal protein, namely beef, chicken, and other are decrease about 4.27% and eggs (chicken, duck, quail) about 6.35%. - Until 2015, more than 400 superior varieties of hybrid rice by breeding already produced and 100 superior varieties of non-hybrid rice based on Indonesian researchers. In 2010-2016, the government has released 60 superior varieties of rice, 31 superior varieties of corn, and 11 superior varieties of soybean from national researchers (Research and development agency in Ministry of Agriculture). - For animal, the government succeeded in development of more productive livestock breeds in 2014-2016, for superior seed of chicken to produce egg chicken to produce meat, two for superior ducks, and one for Sumatran sheep (genetic composition 50% local sheep, 25% *St. Croix*, 25% *Barbados blackbelly*).

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement	
Demand Side	1. Food demand is increasing continuously due to rapid popuation growth. 2. Demand for finished food increases as continued urbanization and increase of working women. 3. Access to food for people in remote areas is limited due to limited transportation facilities and food trade activities. 4. Food security affects to the quantity and quality of nutrition for children. 5. Nutritional status disparity affected by education level of the parents 6. Inactive interventions to sensitive fields (e.g. availability of sanitation) results in low improvement of health facility
Supply Side	1. Conversion of agricultural land is continuing, while its expansion/clearing is limited. 2. Degradation of water resources quality and competition in its utilization with industry sector is increasing 3. Food business is dominated by small scale enterprises with limited access to technology, information and finance. 4. The extreme climate change has an impact 5. The proportion of food losses and waste is still large 6. Infrastructure and food distribution is still inadequate in some areas, especially in eastern Indonesia. 7. Globalization forces small farmers to complete the large agribusiness enterprises in severe markets.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs	
a. Reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	- One of the key initiatives taken by the government to reduce MMR is to ensure that every birth place in health facilities. IDHS shows enhancement deliveries health from 46% (2007) to 63.2% (2012). Meanwhile, based on Susenas about 77.6% (2015) and 79.7% (2016) - The proportion of baby delivery helped by health worker based in IDHS increase from 73% (2007) become 83% (2012).
b. End Infant and baby below 5 years Mortality Rate	- Neonatal Death Rate with ARR about 0.5% per year. It should be 3% to reach the target of SDGs, namely 12 from 1,000 live baby delivery in 2030. - Data from the Ministry of Health show districts/ cities that achieve 80% immunization basic complete on baby which is increase from 71.2% in 2013 be 80.7% in 2016.
c. End trend of communicable disease	- HIV/AIDS cases show an upward trend, but can be maintained below 0.5%. The victims that treated about 2,381 peoples (2010) become 77,748 peoples (2016) - TB prevalence continues to decline from 297 (2013) and 257 per 100,000 population (2016). - Malaria, based API *(Annual Incidence Paracite)* decreases from 1.75 (2011) to 0.85 per 1,000 inhabitants (2015). Until October 2017, about 262 district/vity already got certificate of elimination malaria - Control disease leprosy showed progress amount province with elimination leprosy from 20 provinces (2014) increase into 23 provinces (2016). - Total district/city with filariasis elimination increase from 8 districts/cities (2014) to 22 districts/cities (2016).
d. End trend of non-communicable disease	- The prevalence hypertension is 25.8% (almost 40 million population above 18 years) and diabetes mellitus (DM) is 6.9%. While the prevalence obesity on population over 18 years old on 2013 is 15.4% approximately 23.5 million population), increased from 10.3% in 2007 (Riskesdas 2013) - The proportion population aged over 15 years, who smoke and consume tobacco increase from 34.2% (2007) be 36.3% (2013) (Riskesdas 2013) - The population consume alcohol about 4.6% (about 0.6% consume up to a dangerous level according to WHO standards) (Riskesdas 2007)
e. Ensure access to health sexual and reproduction service	- While the numbers birth women 15-19 years of age (age-specific fertility rate/ ASFR) decreases from 51 (2007) to 48 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 (2012).
f. Reached the Coverage of National Health Warranty (JKN)	- The population covered by JKN is being intensified. As of December 31, 2016, a total of 171.9 million people (66.5%) has been a participant JKN. To continue to expand health services, JKN service targets in 2019 is a big se 95% of the total population. - By national, *unmet need* service health decreased from 9.9% in 2006 to 4.3% in 2016.
g. Increase equity distribution of health worker, medicine and vaccine	- The distribution of health workers in Java comprises the largest number (46.76%), followed by Sumatra (26.30%), Sulawesi (9.41%), Kalimantan (7.79%), Bali and Nusa Tenggara (5.96%), and Maluku and Papua (3.78%) (Ministry of Health, 2015) - Percentage of availability of medicines and vaccines in 'Puskesmas' increased from 75.5% (2014) to 79.4% (2015) and 81. 57% (2016).

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement
About Basic Health service: 1. The quality of basic health service (human resources, facility, health center, neonatal emergency service, comprehensive neonatal service) 2. To increase reproduction services for mother and adult, and also pregnancy and baby delivery services 3. To increase the knowledge about growing up baby and children 4. Improve 'Posyandu' 5. Promote and educate citizen about immunizations To end trend of Malaria 1. Extension of compulsory screening to pregnant women; 2. Expanding the use of the Molecular Fast Test for TB method to all hospitals 3. Increased efforts to prevent Multi Drug Resistance (MDR) 4. Increased logistical, human resource and financing needs for HIV/AIDS (ARV drugs, reagents and diagnostic kits) and TB. To reduce deaths caused non-communicable disease: 1. Outreach 2/3 patients, who do not know that has suffered it 2. Promote and preventive efforts to control non-communicable disease risk factors 3. Increasing the quantity and quality of human resources, as well as health care facilities along with the increasing number of patients.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs

a. Gross Enrollment Rate (APK). Access to education in Indonesian society continues to show improvement. This can be seen in Figure 1, the development of APK from elementary school (SD) to senior high school (SMA) in 2010-2017. However, it can be seen that at a higher level of education, the level of access of Indonesians to formal education decreases.

b. The participation rate at the age of 3-6 years, particularly in the age group of 3-4 years is still low. Educational reference data for PAUD levels shows that the majority of provision comes from private parties. At the TK /RA level there are 121,8 thousand schools where only 3% are state schools while the remaining 97% are private schools.

c. In general, based on PISA measurement in 2009 until 2015 for reading and math skills, Indonesia results the lowest score compared to other ASEAN countries such as Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand. When it is specified between male and female students it is seen that on average female students are higher in reading ability than male. (Figure 2)

Figure 1. Gross Enrollment Rate education level from SD to SMA in 2010 – 2017

Note: The percentage of the population who are in elementary school (SD) based on their cohort has reached more than 100%. While junior high school (SMP), although only reach 90.23% but continue to increase in the period 2010 to 2017. The same pattern is also seen in the high school, APK which increased 17% from 63% in 2010 to 82.84% in 2017. (Source: processed from Susenas on various year)

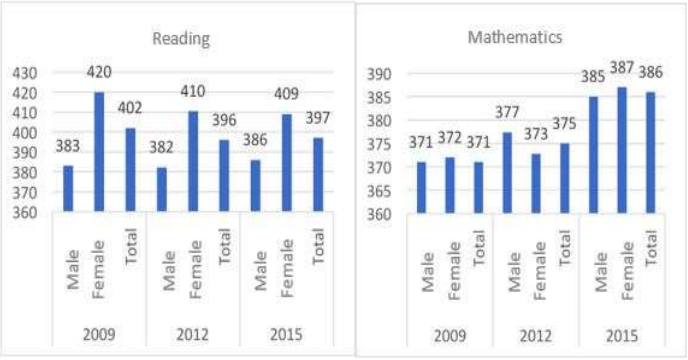


Figure 2. Value of PISA Indonesia 2009 - 2015

Note: By 2015, the average achievement of OECD countries for reading ability is 493 and 490 for math. It shown that the achievement of Indonesian students is still considerably lower than the OECD average. (OECD, 2017)

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement

- Access to early childhood education (PAUD) is still uneven in some provinces. For example, in Yogyakarta and East Java, the access could reach 68.487% and 51.90% while provinces like Papua and West Kalimantan PAUD access has not even reached 20%.
- Access to non-formal education services for adult residents needs to be improved considering that by 2016, the average age of schooling aged 15 years and over is only 8.42 years, which means that the average has not reached Junior High School Education.
- The need to provide equal education for both formal and non-formal education at all levels of education. This is necessary to reduce the illiteracy rate and improve the quality of labour

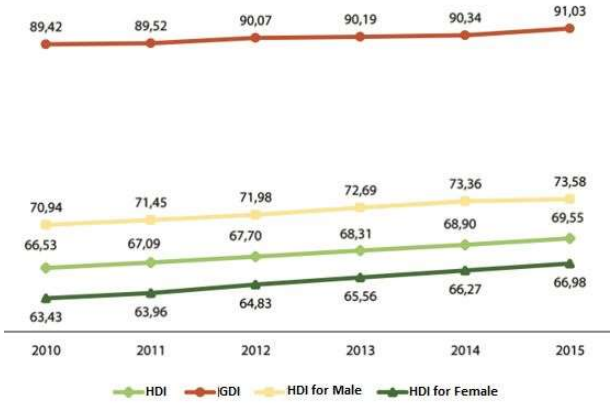
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs

a) Ending all forms of discrimination against women everywhere
   - The gender gaps in Indonesia continues to improve as shown by the Gender Development Index (GDI). In 2015, the Index score was 91.03; which increase from 89.42 in 2010. (Figure1)

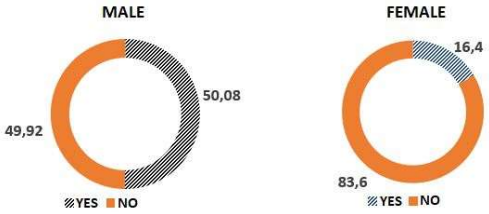
b) Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
   - Violence rates in Indonesia are still high. that 1 among 3 women aged 15-64 years or 33,4% experienced physical and/or sexual abuse by partner and other partner during their life. About 1 in 10 women aged 15-64 years or 9.4% have experienced it in the last 12 months.
   - As many as 1 out of 4 women aged 15-64 years or 23.7% who have ever been, still married or unmarried, are physically and/or sexually abused by non-partners. A total of 5.6% experienced it in the past year. Meanwhile, violence against children showed that 50.08% of boys and 15.40% girls (Figure2).

Figure 1. Development of HDI, HDI for Male, HDI for Female and GDI 2010 – 2015



Note: The gender gaps and human development index in Indonesia continues to improve from 2010 - 2015

Figure 2. Prevalence of violence (sexual, physical or emotional) that experienced by boys and girls, before the age of 18 years.

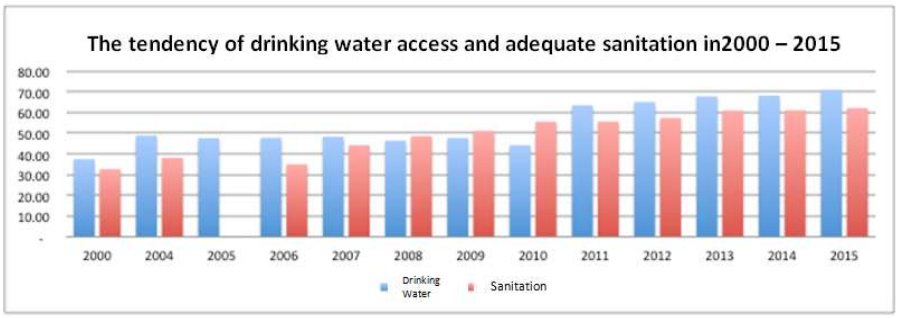


Note: 1 out of 2 males and 1 out of 6 females experiencing at least one of the violence; either sexual, physical or emotional violence before the age of 18 years

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement

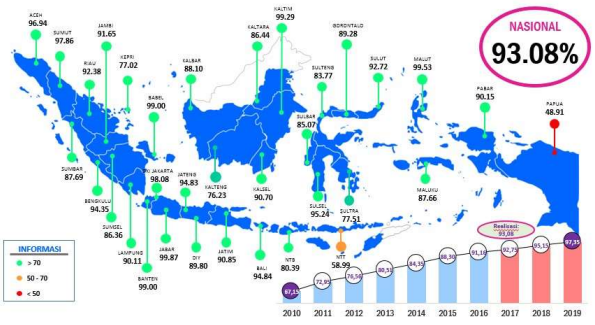
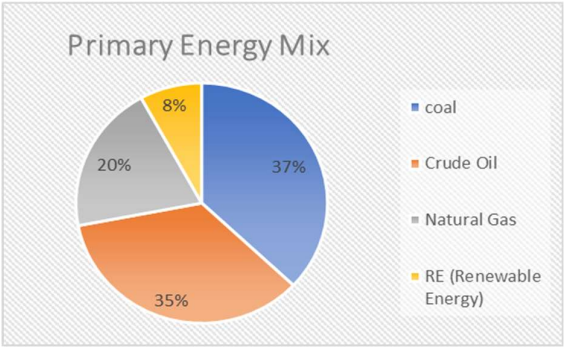
- The understanding, commitment, and the ability of policy makers and development practitioners on the importance of integration, institutional strengthening gender mainstreaming including planning and gender responsive budgeting at the national and regional levels.
- Unavailability of data and information system which accommodate the violence victims against women and children.
- A knowledge and the scope of educational services especially in border, remote and underdeveloped areas.
- Awareness and participation at the level of individuals, family, community and country.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs	
a. The percentage of households with adequate drinking water access	- Since 2000 to 2015 shows the increase that is not much, even until 2011 its development showed a downward trend. - For sanitation, the proportion of households with sustainable access to adequate basic sanitation facilities, both in urban and rural areas is 62.14%, still slightly below MDGs target of 62.41%.
b. The tendency of adequate sanitation	 Figure 6.1 The tendency of drinking water access and adequate sanitation in 2000-2015 - The tendency of adequate sanitation access since 2000 did not show any significant improvement, despite the increase happened. - The effort to support water security and energy security, in 2010-2014, PUPR has been built 28 reservoirs and 7 of them completed, so that the number of active reservoirs until 2014 become 211. - For the retention basin/other water reservoir building, until the end of 2014 has been built 1332 water reservoirs buildings and rehabilitation of 82 reservoirs and 342 other water reservoirs, as well as conservation of water resources in 36 areas. - To support the achievement of the MDGs targets, raw water infrastructure and facilities have been built with a capacity of 51.44 m^3/sec in the 2005-2014, so that the total raw water capacity is 64 m^3/sec.

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement
In Drinking water supply: 1.The infrastructure for raw water of drinking water is limited 2.The supply of raw water also limited, the utilization of alternative sources of raw water has not been widely utilized. In sanitation sector: 1.The limited sources of raw water, both in quantity and quality 2.The coverage still, not all people have access to adequate sanitation (about 11.08% or 28.66 million people in Indonesia defecate un-properly); 3.Low public awareness to live clean and healthy life 4.The planning document in regions are still not qualified 5.Need improvement of regional roles related to sanitation management; 6.The difficulty of providing adequate land and in accordance with the technical provisions of infrastructure development; and 7.The need for improving asset management.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs	
a. Proportion of population with access to electricity. - There was a big gap in some areas in terms of accessibility to electricity in Indonesia. The electrification ratio for NTT and Papua still below 60% when the average on national level is 93.08% in 2017. The relatively low level of electricity services in Indonesia can also be demonstrated by the electricity consumption per capita where in 2016, the electricity consumption rate is 956 kWh /capita with electricity production of 176.47 thousand GWh. (Figure 1) b. Percentage of Primary Energy Mix - In order to achieve energy sovereignty, both the supply and demand sides should receive the same attention. - On the supply side can be done by increasing the capacity of energy infrastructure and optimizing supply of oil, gas and Renewable Energy (RE) in national energy mix. Then on the utilization side, it is necessary to continuously promote and improve the efficiency of energy use in various sectors. One of this commitment is to increase in energy mix targets for RE by 23% in 2025 and 31% by 2050.	Figure 1. Accessibility of Electricity Infrastructure  Note: Some areas that still have electrification ratio below 60% in 2017 are NTT and Papua, where 58.99% and 48.91% respectively (Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resource, ESDM) Figure 2. Percentage of Primary Energy Mix in Indonesia  Note: The national energy supply still dominated by coal (35%) and crude oil (37%), whereas Indonesia's oil production continues to decline very significantly from year to year, which was on 2015 only equal to 820barrel oil equivalent (BOE). Meanwhile, the renewable energy usage is only 8%.

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement
• Access to natural gas for households and limited access to electricity and indicates inequality in Indonesia's central and eastern regions • The provision of natural gas infrastructure especially for households, industries and transportation is still relatively uneven and only enjoyed by certain circles or regions • Inefficiencies in the energy supply process are still high (electrification and conversion process from oil to fuel) • Realization to save energy are still low, even though there is big potential energy savings from the strategic manufacturing industry, reaching 10-15 percent per year. • In terms of developing a renewable energy, there are some obstacles which not limited to the license, bureaucracy, and another non-technical issue (high production price)

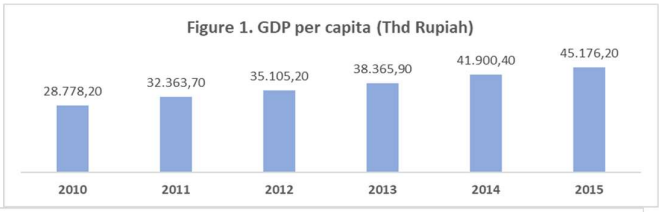
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

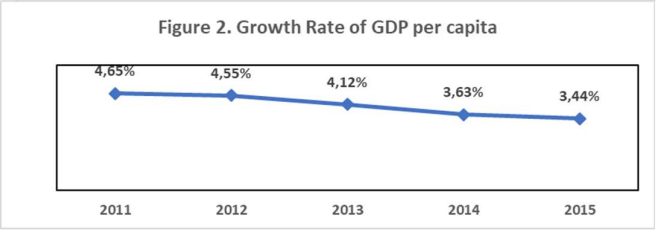
Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs

a. Annual growth rate of GDP per capita
   - The level of GDP per capita at constant price in Indonesia showed an increase each year from IDR 28.8 million in 2010 to IDR 45.2 million in 2015. Nevertheless, this increase was not in accordance with the growth rate of GDP per capita. In 2015, the growth of rate decreasing 1.21% compared with 2011. (Figure 1&2)

b. Percentage of Informal Employment.
   - Employment development varies primarily in terms of gender, age and informal jobs
   - Employment creation occurs mostly in the service sector where many provide an informal employment. Besides that, the addition of informal workers mostly occurs in self-employed labor and family workers in the agricultural sector. Increasing employment in the manufacturing sector is mostly an informal worker. Efforts to encourage formalization of employment opportunities become challenges. Attempt are needed from the supply side as well from the supply of labor. Education and skills are one of the factors to encourage formalization of employment.

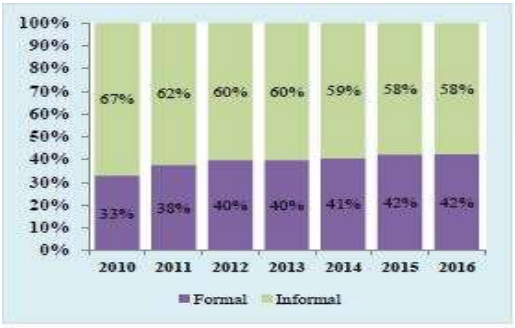
Figure 1 & 2. GDP per capita and Growth Rate of GDP per capita





Note: Increasing the level of GDP per capita is not in accordance with the growth rate of GDP per capita. (Source: BPS, 2017)

Figure 3. Percentage of Formal and Informal Employment.



Note: More than half of the population work in informal employment, although there is a slight decrease in the percentage of informal workers from 2012 to 2016. (Source: Publication of labour markets indicators, August)

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement

- Despite there was an increase in GDP per capita, however the labour productivity still relatively low. This relates to the quality of education which impacted to the informal jobs.
- The inadequate number of job opportunities for the number of labour force availability would lead to the unemployment.
- Minimum wage policy is not able yet to protect the workers in terms lack of corporate compliance and rule enforcement issue.
- Unequal access to finance and high-interest rates compared to the other countries, particularly for SMEs and consumer in Indonesia

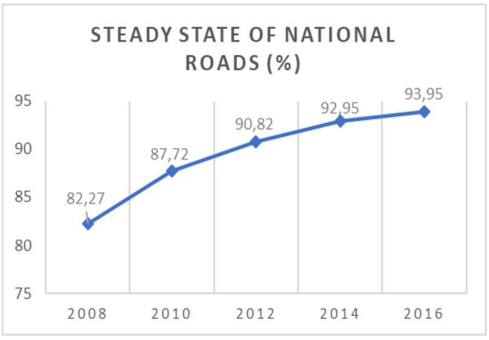
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs

a. Develop quality of infrastructure with a focus on access to affordable and equitable for all.
- There is an increase in the number of villages with land access using decent roads (Figure 1& 2)
- The number of passengers using trains, ships and air transport as well as the volume of freight transport using air and rail transport modes shows an upward trend (BPS, 2017).

Fig.1 Number of villages with land access through concrete roads

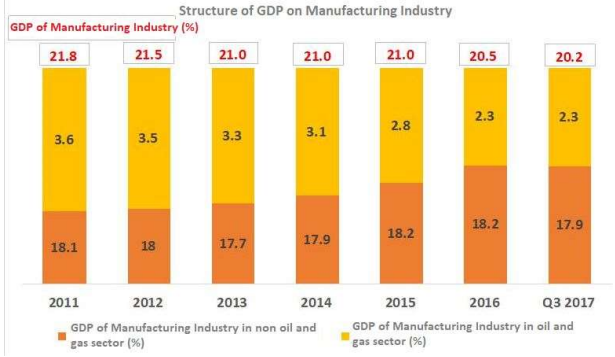
Fig.2 Steady state of national roads (%)



Note: The steady state of national road condition is expected to reach 98% in 2019. (Source: BPS and Ministry of PUPR, 2015)

b. Promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization.
- In general, value added on SMEs (Small Medium Enterprises) of GDP industry was fluctuated from the lowest 1.09% in 2011 until the highest in 6.28% in 2013 for period 2011 – 2015.
- As of August 2017, number of manufacturing employment reach out 17 million people, or increase 9.5% for the same period in 2016.

Figure 3. The proportion structure of GDP on Manufacturing Industry



Note: The proportion structure of GDP on manufacturing industry in oil and gas sector was fluctuated. Meanwhile, the proportion of manufacturing industry in non-oil and gas sector was decreasing from 2011 until Q3 2017 (Source: BPS, 2017)

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement

- Slowing pace to create integrated infrastructure, good quality and affordable particularly in eastern part, small island and cross border of Indonesia.
- Optimization of credit absorption especially for SMEs in industrial sector.
- The knowledge, access and technology usage (industrial, transportation and households) which eco-friendly and efficient especially in the priority sector which appointed by the government in order to improve productivity and global market.
- Limited of allocation budget for research and development.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs

a. Gini Coefficient and Economic Growth in Indonesia

- Gini rises rapidly from 0.3 to a peak of 0.41 in just over a decade. Although the Gini coefficient has started to decline since 2015, but the pace was very slow. In 2016 the average rate of economic growth in underdeveloped region fell back which equal to the average rate of developed regions and surpass the national economic growth. Slowing economic growth in underdeveloped regions is heavily influenced by the slowdown in the national economy since 2012.

Fig. 1 Trend in Gini Coefficient in Indonesia (2009 – 2017)

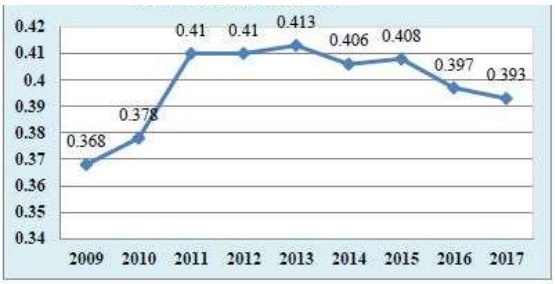
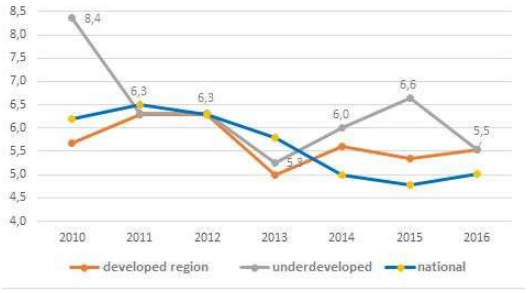


Fig.2 Economic Growth Rate (on Average)



Note: The Gini coefficient reached its peak (0.41) record in 2011. It became a kind of psychological warning point that the gap rate in Indonesia is already quite high**.** During period 2010-2016, the average rate of economic growth in underdeveloped region was fluctuated. (Source: BPS and WIID)

b. Proportion of people who below 50% of median income, based on sex of head of family.

Fig.3

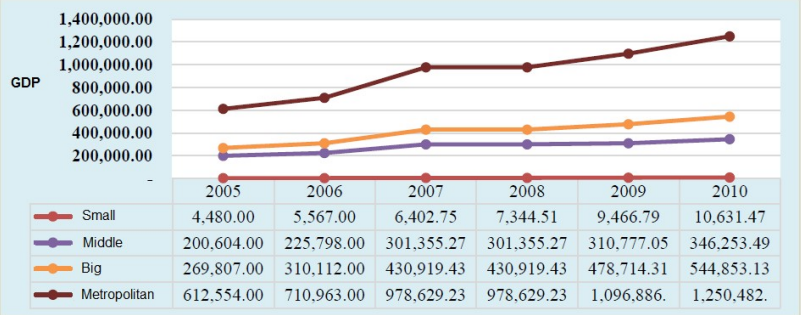
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
head by male	7,7	13,6	14,2	11,8	15,4	14	15,4
head by female	7,7	13,7	15,1	12,4	17,3	16,4	17,7
Total	7,7	13,6	14,3	11,9	15,5	14,2	15,7

The proportion of the population below 50 percent of the median income in households with female heads of households is greater than the proportion in households with male headed households (Fig.3). The gap between female and male-headed households also appears to be growing larger since 2014. (Source: SUSENAS 2010 – 2016)

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement

- Limited policies aimed at inequality
- Persistent inter-region inequality and firms follow people. Industrial activity in Indonesia still depend on the supply of human resources, not the human resources who following the industrial activity. It is shown by the higher role of Java compare with others in the social economy.
- Accessibility and distribution of educational and health opportunities.
- Low of public involvement and/or public knowledge for instance in KB (Family Planning) program.
- Male-female access inequality in political, economic and social area.

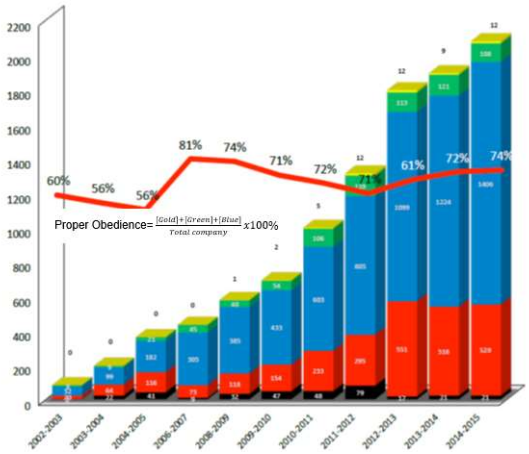
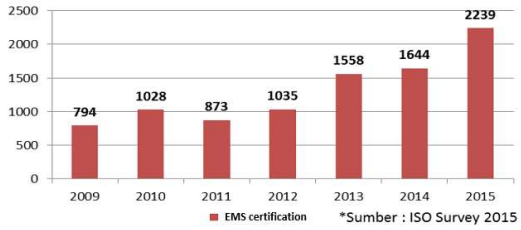
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs</th></tr>
<tr><td>a. Urbanization</td><td>- According to BPS, the level of urbanization in Indonesia has reached 54% (2015) and will increase to 67% (2035). During 1970-2012, every 1% increase urbanization, will add 2% GDP and 4% GDP per capita (WB, 2014).
- The Indonesian economy is sustained by economic activity in urban areas. Urban area contribute 40% of GDP in Indonesia in the period 2005-2010 (Bappenas, 2014). And by 40% of urban GDP contribution, GDP from metropolitan as the largest source, ranging from 56 to 58%.
 

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>2005</th><th>2006</th><th>2007</th><th>2008</th><th>2009</th><th>2010</th></tr>
<tr><td>Small</td><td>4,480.00</td><td>5,567.00</td><td>6,402.75</td><td>7,344.51</td><td>9,466.79</td><td>10,631.47</td></tr>
<tr><td>Middle</td><td>200,604.00</td><td>225,798.00</td><td>301,355.27</td><td>301,355.27</td><td>310,777.05</td><td>346,253.49</td></tr>
<tr><td>Big</td><td>269,807.00</td><td>310,112.00</td><td>430,919.43</td><td>430,919.43</td><td>478,714.31</td><td>544,853.13</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metropolitan</td><td>612,554.00</td><td>710,963.00</td><td>978,629.23</td><td>978,629.23</td><td>1,096,886.</td><td>1,250,482.</td></tr>
</table>
Figure 11.1 The contribution of GDP in urban
Source: Bappenas, 2014</td></tr>
<tr><td>b. Adequate Household</td><td>- In the area of housing and settlements, there are still many households living in slum areas without access to improved drinking water and sanitation and adequate housing conditions.
- In the transportation sector, the proportion of users of public transport in the city is still very low. The Ministry of Transportation identifies the population of private vehicles, especially motorcycles, growing rapidly, reaching 53-80% annually.
- In order to preserve the cultural and natural heritage, The PUPR has encouraged the development.
- For public open space, until now the list of districts/cities still not recorded</td></tr>
<tr><td>c. Indonesian Disaster Risk Index</td><td>- The Indonesian Disaster Risk Index could be increase, affected by number of citizen. In 2009-2014, the Environmental Quality increase, but the air quality decline affected by number of emission from vehicle.
Table 11.1 Indicator of Environmental Quality in Indonesia
<table>
<tr><th>Component</th><th>2009</th><th>2014</th></tr>
<tr><td>Index of Environmental Quality</td><td>59,79</td><td>63,42</td></tr>
<tr><td>Index of Air Quality</td><td>94,68</td><td>80,54</td></tr>
<tr><td>Index of Water Quality</td><td>42,26</td><td>52,19</td></tr>
<tr><td>Index of Forest Coverage</td><td>59,23</td><td>59,01</td></tr>
<tr><td>Deforestation rate</td><td>0,83 million Ha/year</td><td>0,61 million Ha/year</td></tr>
</table>
Source: Processed from ministry of Environmental and Forestry, 2015</td></tr>
<tr><td>d. Integrated urban development and inclusive</td><td>Need involvement and participation from community, private sector, philanthropy, and academia in the development planning process, such as the Development Planning Discussion are held. However, the size of stakeholder representation still needs to be clarified.</td></tr>
</table>

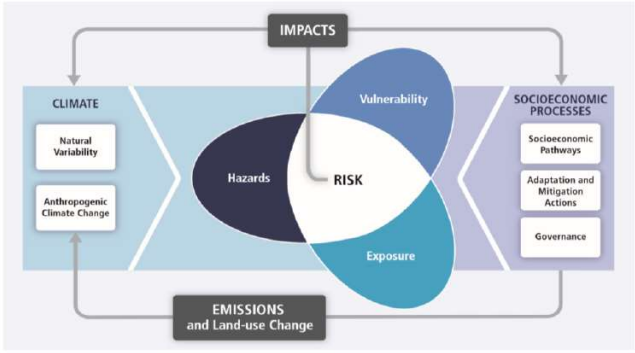
Major challenges for accelerating the achievement
Indonesian Disaster Risk Index: 1. Limited assessment and disaster risk maps to the district/city level 2. Data base and information system on vulnerability of city to disaster and climate change, that have not been adequate and integrated 3. Increased concentrations of NO_2, SO_2, and CO_2, whose largest contribution of vehicles 4. Degradation of water quality of rivers and lakes due to pollution and land use change. Integrated Urban Development and Inclusive: 1. The high gap between Java-Bali Island and outside Java-Bali Island. 2. The gap between urban and area around 3. The unmet Urban Services Standards in cities and urban areas.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDG	
a. Achievement Condition of the Implementation of 10 Year Framework Program on CPR	- Application of SCP in Indonesia, include the Development and Application of Clean Production,Eco-label by Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), also developing and implementation of energy efficiency, industry environmentally friendly, tourism environmentally friendly by various agencies. - Thematic Program to support the implementation of quick-win's in the respective institution, such as: Ecolabel and Green Procurement.
b. Achieving Condition Management of Chemicals and Waste	The number of companies that receive Proper for each category in 2014-2015, namely: 12 gold, 108 green, 1,406 blue, 529 red, and as many as 21 get the black category. Most companies got blue Proper. In general, the proper recipient of a blue rose sharply, from 5\20 companies in the year 2002 to 2003 into 529 in 2014-2015.  Figure 12.1. Proper Obedience 2002-2015
c. Achieving condition Sustainable Business Practices	In 2015, companies already applied the certification of the Environmental Management System (EMS) has reached 2,239 certificates, it increases almost three times, if compared to 2009, as many as 794 certificates.  Figure 12.2. EMS Certification in Indonesia

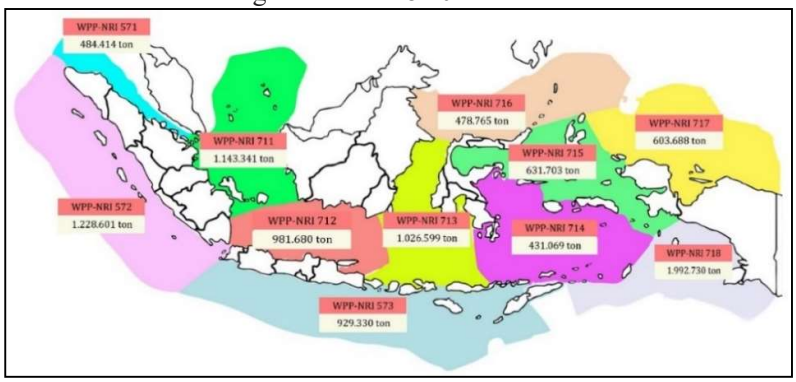
Major challenges for accelerating the achievement
1. Need synchronization and harmonization some programs, to provide added value for industry. 2. Check the application of M&E program and an indicator of SCP on 4 program "Quick Wins" 3. Although the gold rating shows an increase, the red rank also increased sharply, from 20 companies in 2002-2003 to 529 companies in 2014-2015 4. In dealing with a company with red and black PROPER need to prepare coaching many companies that have not implemented ISO 14001 5. The challenge in the sustainability report is the substance of sustainability itself. The term sustainability is still not a central of the Sustainability Report 6. Another challenge is the integration of Environmental Management System with the Environmental Protection and Management.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs	
a. Condition of Climate Change in Indonesia	 Figure 13.1 Schema Climate Change Source: AR5, IPCC (2014) - A scientifically recognized scientifically recognized climate change overview prepared by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The IPCC prepares a comprehensive Assessment Reports every five years on the scientific, technical and socio-economic, its causes, potential impacts and strategies to address climate change. The latest IPCC Assessment Reports 5 or AR5 report with multiple Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) climate scenarios, has outlined evidence that climate change is already happening. - Earth's temperature increased by about 0.8 °C over the last century. The last three decades are in warmer fashion than in the past decade. - Based on the RCP modeling scenario, estimated at the end of 2100, global temperatures will be warmer 1.8-4 °C than the average temperature in 1980-1999.
b. The potential impacts of climate change	- Climate change according to the indicators used, can identify affected fields and sub-sectors such as those related to the national development system in terms of economy, livelihood, ecosystem, and specific region. - In Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR) document states, that the potential climate risk in Indonesia affects major sectors, such as water, marine and fisheries, health, agriculture and forestry sectors. - In the water sector, climate change can lead to four major effects, namely the decrease of water availability, floods, landslides, and droughts that are generally caused by rainfall parameters and climatic events and extreme weather.
c. Climate change indicators	In general, climate change indicators are surface temperature, rainfall, sea surface temperature, sea level, extreme climate, and extreme weather events (heavy rain, storms, strong winds, and storm surges).

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement
1. Irrigation systems including reservoir conditions, during the dry season 2. Dependence on energy sourced from fossil fuels (oil and gas) 3. The limited use of renewable energy sources, water resources are not well managed 4. Critical land areas and deforestation rates are still relatively high Cross-sector strategic issues with SDGs: 5. Production security for self-sufficiency and diversification of food consumption 6. Increasing production of forest products and development of environmental services 7. Enhancing forest conservation and management and also watershed management 8. Strengthening supply, mix and efficiency of energy consumption.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs	
a. Marine Spatial and Sustainable Management	Based on Act No. 32/2014 regarding the Marine, develop National Marine Spatial Plan ('RTRLN') and Regional Regulations related to Coastal and Small Islands Zoning ('RZWP3K')
b. Management of Sustainable Marine Ecosystem Area	To encourage the sustainable use and management of fisheries resources, Indonesia has divided fisheries management into 11 WPPs, based on Minister of Marine and Fisheries Regulation No.18/2014.  Figure 14.1. Fishery Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia
c. Fish catches within Biological Sustainable Levels (MSY)	- Indonesia consistently updated the stock estimates at sea, to estimate the MSY and Allowable Catch (TAC) values allowed. - In 2011 MSY was set at 6.5 million tons; and in 2013, MSY increased to 7.3 million tons; then in 2016, the estimated potential of fish of 12.5 million tons, with the volume to be caught (TAC) of 9.9 million ton 20.
d. Law enforcement and IUU fishing	The Government of Indonesia has set up a special task force to combat and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing for monitoring, controlling and oversight systems, enhancing cross-agency cooperation related to marine patrols, regional cooperation with foreign countries in IUU fishing combat, and increased participation-based supervision community.
e. Enhanced Water Conservation Area and Sustainable Usage	- In 2020, the Government of Indonesia targets to have 20 million hectares of Marine Protected Area (MPA) - To determine marine conservation area refers to Regulation of Ministry of Marine and Fishery Number 2/2009. Until 2016, waters conservation area has been achieved about 17.9 million hectares which consist of 165 conservation areas (MPA). - The ratio of marine conservation areas to the total territorial waters also continued increasing from 1990 to 0.14% and in 2016 increased to 5.31%.
f. Support and Protection Small Fishermen	- Indonesia also continues to protect the small fishermen based on Act No. 7/2016 regarding the Protection and Fishermen Empowerment, Fish Farmers, and Salt Farmers). - During 2012-2016, small credits for the fisheries sector have grown an average of 10% per year. The number of small credit beneficiaries in the fishery sector also increased significantly, from 6,644 recipients (2012) to 16,532 recipients (2014) and jumped to 48,513 recipients in 2016 (Marine Fisheries Information System, 2016).

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement
1. The established water conservation areas need to be managed more effectively. 2. The potential of fishery production with the increase of IUU fishing eradication still not utilized. 3. In providing assistance for small fishermen need to consider the availability of fish resources, so it not affects over fishing.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs	
a. Forest Management Performance.	- The enhancement of performance forest management is carried out through the establishment and operation of Forest Management Units ('KPH'). - Forest Management Unit ('KPH'), consists of Conservation Forest Unit ('KPHK'), Protected Forest Management Unit ('KPHL'), and Production Forest Management Unit ('KPHP'). - Until the end of 2016, there have been 135 KPH units consisting of 111 units of KPHP and 24 units of KPHL and 89 units of KPHK have been established and than about 57 KPHK of non-national park have been operated. - In 2011-2015, forest rehabilitation activities covered 2,326,812 hectares, and granting concession permits for ecosystem restoration about 623,075 hectares.
b. Conservation and Biodiversity	- In the RPJMN 2015-2019, 25 priority extinct species have been identified, namely: Sumatran tigers, Sumatran elephants, rhinoceros, gibbons, eagles, Starling Bali, komodo, bulls, orangutans, cockatoos, bekantan, baby rousa, anoa, maleo, Java leopard, bawean deer, cendrawasih, surili, tarsius, black monkey sulawesi, Sumba julang, Nuri black head, turtle, tree kangaroo and Rinjani celepuk. - From 25 species of animals, 10 species of animals have been successfully increased population, namely: Sumatran tiger, Sumatran elephant, rhinoceros, gibbons, bekantan, komodo, Starling Bali, maleo, tarsier, and Sulawesi black monkey. - Animals with a fixed population are bulls and eagles, while the declining population is orangutan, baby rousa, and anoa. - The effectiveness of conservation area management, as agreed in the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) on Protected Areas, is measured using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) instrument designed to self-assessment. - The RPJMN 2015-2019 mandated to find more area have METT index to at least 70 in 260 conservation area units. Until the end of 2016, just only 40 units have METT index value above 70.
c. Preserving and Utilizing the Economic Value of Biodiversity	- In the IBSAP document 2015-2020, biodiversity is divided into three categories: 1) ecosystem diversity is the diversity of landscape, land, and aquatic landscape where the living creatures or organisms interact and have a linkage to their physical environment; 2) type diversity is the type of organisms that occupy in an ecosystem of land and in waters; and 3) genetic diversity is the diversity of individuals within a species.
d. Law Enforcement in the Environment and Forestry.	- The implementation of Environment and Forestry's law enforcement is divided into 5 (five) categories, namely: (1) illegal logging, (2) forest encroachment, (3) illegal circulation of plants and wildlife, (4) environmental pollution, and (5) forests and land fire. - The most cases are cases are illegal logging, illegal forest encroachment and illegal circulation of plants and wildlife. During 2015 – mid of 2017, about 109 cases of illegal circulation of plants and wildlife has been handled up to P.21 (level of criminal cases).

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement
1. To meet the target of 260 units from 551 conservation area units with METT index value at least 70 by the end of 2019. 2. Need the preparation of guidelines and standards to develop the economic value of biodiversity and environmental 3. The coverage in national level that should be monitored and limited human resources as executor.

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs
a. Providing Access to Justice for all There is some legal aid to protect the community and ensure an equal access to justice for all citizens, such as: • Legal Aid program for the poor since 2012 based on Law No. 16 Year 2011. Achievement of 2016 figured out through legal aid litigation which has utilized by 10,053 of poor people (BPHN, 2016) and succeeds to pass over the target of RPJMN 2015 – 2019 that as much as 6,350 people. • Legal services program in the Judicial Environment based on Civil Law (Perma) No. 1 Year 2014 about legal aid in the court; in the form of court service outside courthouse, court fee waiver, and legal services through postal service in court. One of the efforts to ensure access to justice for all is in the case of handling complaints of human rights violations. In the last 5 (five) years, complaints submitted to Komnas HAM continue to reach over 6,000 files per year, meaning that every month there are around 500 public complaints files about alleged human rights violations, as accepted by the National Commission of Human Rights (Komnas HAM) as an independent state institution which has been in line with the Paris Principles with the accreditation of A and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (c.q. Ditjen HAM).
b. Building strong institutions In general, efforts to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels are illustrated by the following achievements: 1. Anti-corruption behavior in Indonesia; The Anti Corruption Behavior Index (IPAK) which shows the level of people's permissiveness to corruption behavior shows a trend that tends to increase since 2012 from 3.55 to 2017 to 3.71. This shows that zero tolerance to corruption is increasingly inherent in society. 2. Unqualified Opinion (WTP) Results on Financial Reports for the Ministry (K) / Institution (L) / Local Government; Local Government Financial Statement (LKPD) that received WTP opinion increased from 58% in 2015 to 70% in 2016. The increase in WTP opinion indicates an increase in the quality of LKPD. 3. Encouraging and fostering the sustainability of the realization of the Government Agency's Performance Accountability System (SAKIP) for Ministries / Agencies / Regional Governments; In 2016 the realization of the percentage of government agencies with SAKIP scores (B) has increased from the realization in 2015. 4. Implementation of public service laws; Based on the assessment of Ombudsman RI in 2016, the level of compliance at the ministry level reached 44% (not corresponding to RPJMN 2015-2019 target), 66.7% (successful) institutions, 39.39% (unsuccessful), 18% successful) and city 29% (successful) 5. The condition of democracy in Indonesia. The level of Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI) in 2016 amounted to 70.09, decreased compared to the year 2015 whose achievement of 72.82.

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement
• The spread of legal aid organizations that are still uneven, so that the provision of legal aid services has not been able to reach optimally the entire territory in Indonesia. • The availability of accurate data of the poor for targeting process including data on registration and administration of the population is still not enough • Efforts to respect, protect and fulfilled the right to justice through the settlement of past cases of judicial human rights violations are still disturbed by political factors, where non-judicial processes need to be improved in order to prove the presence of the state and government as protectors and guarantor of the rights of citizens.

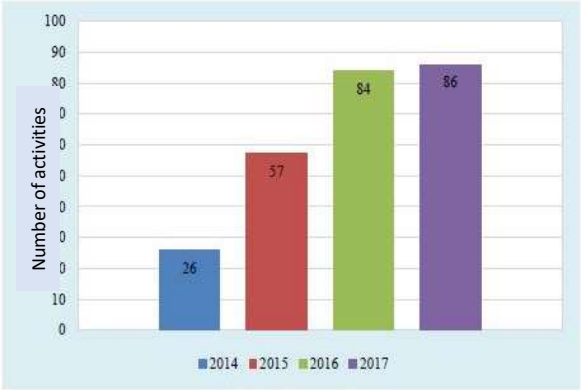
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Current progress of achieving the targets of SDGs

a. Multi-stakeholders Partnership

One of the most strategic global partnerships for Indonesia is to enhance North-South, South-South and regional and international Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) and access to science, technology and innovation, and enhance knowledge sharing. One very important indicator is the number of knowledge sharing activities. The sharing of experience and role of Indonesia continues to increase. In 2015 the number of new knowledge sharing activities amounted to 57 activities but by 2017 increased more than 50% to 86 activities.

Fig.1 Number of Activities in SSTC

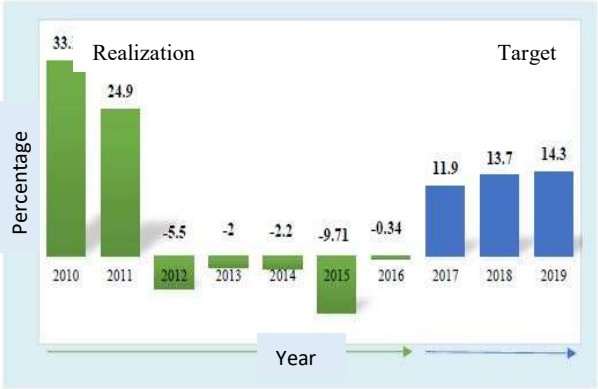


Source: SSTC's report

b. International Trade

One important means of implementation for the achievement of targeted SDGs is the role of trade, particularly international trade that encourages increased state revenues and demonstrates global partnerships. The relevant target to the international trade are tariff reduction and increasing export. In 2010, Indonesia's non-oil and gas exports still increased at a rate of 33.1%. Due to the global crisis that began in 2010, Indonesia's non-oil and gas exports continue to decline. Since then, the rate of exports has continued to decline and reached its lowest point in 2015 with a drop of minus 9.8%. Indonesia's non-oil and gas exports have begun to climb since 2016 with an increase of -0.34%.

Fig. 2 Growth Rate of Non-Oil and Gas Export



Source: BPS 2016

Major challenges for accelerating the achievement

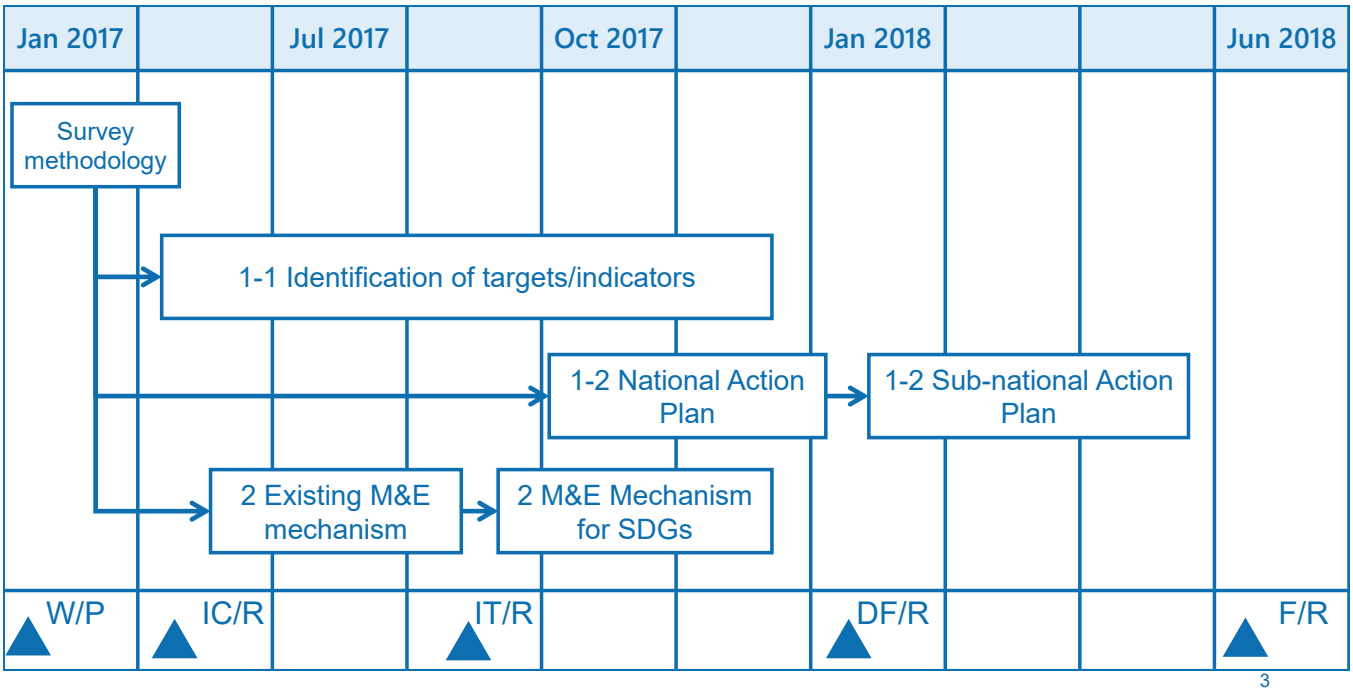
- Challenges on SSTC: Coordination of SSTC activities in various K/L has not been structured, effective and efficient; (ii) insufficient funding; and (iii) communication strategies (promotional and public relations activities) that have not been comprehensive both internally and externally.
- Challenges on FTA (Free Trade Agreement and Export of Non-Oil and Gas Product: (i) global economic growth is estimated to be not normal yet even though there are strengthening indicators; (ii) increased protection and inward looking; (iii) the increasing trend of using non-tariff measures (NTMs); (iii) synchronization of government programs between the ministry and between the central and regional levels is still not optimal; (iv) inefficient logistics costs; and (v) utilization of FTA facilities such as utilization of tariff facilities is still very low as is the case with China.
- Challenges on the provision of SDGs data in Indonesia: (i) The appearance of new administrative districts due to the government decentralization system (ii) The lack of maximum utilization of technology, information and communication (ICT) systems in several ministries.

The Survey on Promoting Planning and Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Republic of Indonesia

Survey outline

Objective:	(1) To collect related information on targets/indicators of SDGs in Indonesia and technically support setting targets/indicators in the Indonesia's context (2) To collect related information on plans and policies to achieve SDGs and technically support making National Action Plan and Sub-National Action Plan (3) To collect related information on mechanism for monitoring/evaluation to achieve SDGs and technically support establishing the mechanism in the Indonesia's context
Verification Activities (VA):	(1-1) Formulation of Targets and Indicators; (1-2) Development of SDGs Action Plans; and (2) Development of M&E Mechanism
Conducted by:	International Development Center of Japan Inc. and Hiroshima University

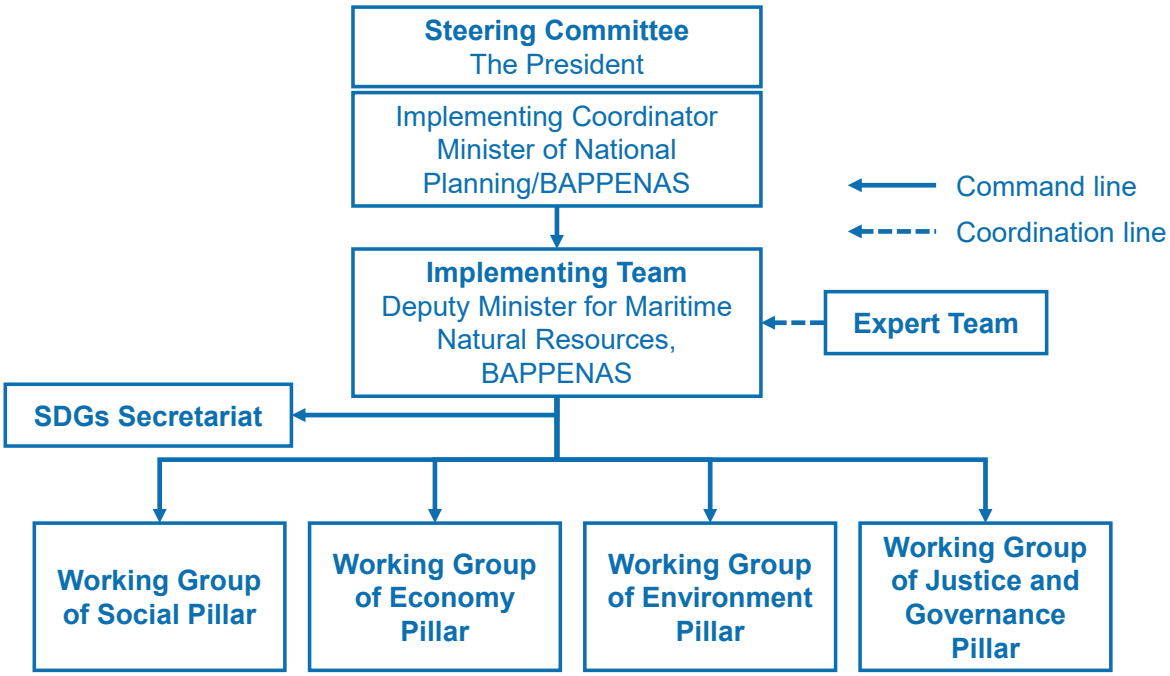
Schedule and tasks



Mainstreaming of SDGs by GOI

- Presidential Decree No. 59/2017
- Establishment of coordination mechanism: Steering Committee, Implementing Team, SDGs secretariat, Expert Team, 4 Working Groups
- Integration with on-going National Development Plan (RPJPN 2015–19): coordination of targets and indicators; National Action Plan &Sub-national Action Plan
- One of top leaders in promoting SDGs in the world

Mainstreaming: coordination mechanism



Mainstreaming: integration with RPJMN

Pillar/Goal	Target Global indicators	Target RPJMN 2015–19
Social (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)	47	27
Economy (7, 8, 9, 10, 17)	54	30
Environment (6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)	56	31
Justice and Governance (16)	12	8
Total	169	96

VA 1-1 Global indicators and National Indicators

Groups	1	1a	2	2p	3	4	Total
Grouping of Global Indicators by GOI	85	-	76	-	74	5	241
Indonesia's National Indicators	85	69	-	165	-	-	369

- 1: Global indicator (GI) = National indicator (NI)
- 1a: NI as additional indicator of GI
- 2: GI to be developed while its proxies exist (2p)
- 3: GI to be developed
- 4: GI not relevant to Indonesia
- Confirming indicators (reasons and methods) of highlighted cells

VA 1-1 Analysis of indicators (1)

Issue	Example	Implication
1. Current environment requiring proxy/missing indicators		
1-1. Definitions and/or methodologies of global indicators unfixed	Global Indicators under Tier III (Group 3)	Follow-up the progress of UN discussions
1-2. Definitions and/or methodologies of national indicators unfixed	5.3.2; 11.2.1	- Coordination of inconsistent definitions - Mainstreaming issues for a wider debate
1-3. Data not collected or with limited coverage	[No collection] 10.3.1; 11.7.2 [Limited collection] 3.3.4; 8.7.1; 15.3.1	- Modify existing surveys by including necessary questions - Conduct special surveys to collect new data - Extend existing surveys to cover necessary areas/ categories - Conduct special surveys to collect more reliable data by utilizing new methodology or technology
1-4. Responsible authorities unidentified	9.3.2; 15.7.1	- Identify all data if separately collected by different authorities - Agree on the responsible agency

VA 1-1 Analysis of indicators (2)

Issue	Example	Implication
2. Issues concerning the existing gaps between national indicators adopted and global indicators		
2-1. Interpretational gap	2.5.1 (generic resources); 3.3.1 (new HIV infections)	- Adopt or develop definitions/methodologies in full consideration of GI core concept - Consider adding appropriate proxy indicators in full consideration of GI core concept - Possible change of the indicator's group
2-2. Policy coverage underlying gaps (resulting from various reasons)	1.3.1 (unemployment security); 2.3.1 (agricultural scales); 2.5.1 (generic resources)	Before considering the improvement of national indicators, policy decisions need to be made on: - Introducing a new legal framework or institutional system for a greater alignment with GI - Promoting R&D activities for developing technical capacities for a greater alignment with GI The policy decisions should be made by the country's own choice, based on its policy priorities and resource availability, under the overall vision of its SDGs achievement in 2030.

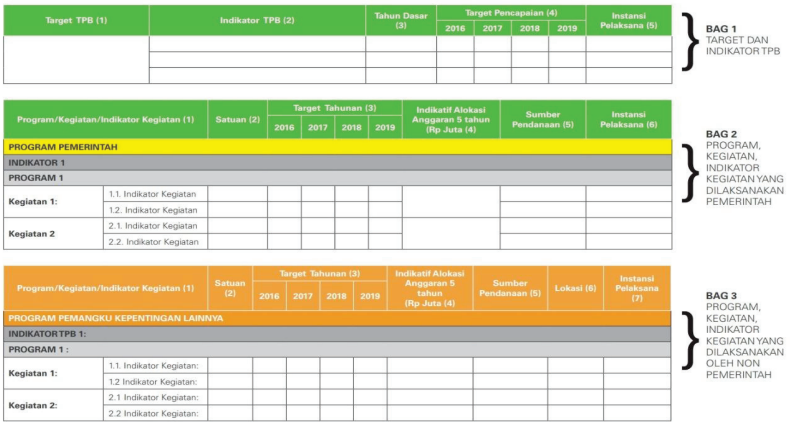
VA 1-2 Preparation of Action Plans

- Hiring Indonesian experts by Goals (17 experts)
- Drafting AP documents for discussions among relevant organizations
- National Action Plan: discussions by 17 goals
- Sub-national Action Plan: Discussions by 4 pillars

VA 1-2 Action Plan Document

Action Plans include:

- Background and situation analysis
- Policies/programs/ activities
- Mechanism/flow of M&E and reporting
- Necessary tasks and process
- Action Plan tables (following the format of the right side)



Target TPB (1)	Indikator TPB (2)	Tahun Dasar (3)	Target Pencapaian (4) 2016	2017	2018	2019	Instansi Pelaksana (5)

BAG 1 TARGET DAN INDIKATOR TPB

Program/Kegiatan/Indikator Kegiatan (1)		Satuan (2)	Target Tahunan (3) 2016	2017	2018	2019	Indikatif Alokasi Anggaran 5 tahun (Rp Juta (4)	Sumber Pendanaan (5)	Instansi Pelaksana (6)
PROGRAM PEMERINTAH									
INDIKATOR 1									
PROGRAM 1									
Kegiatan 1:	1.1. Indikator Kegiatan								
	1.2. Indikator Kegiatan								
Kegiatan 2	2.1. Indikator Kegiatan								
	2.2. Indikator Kegiatan								

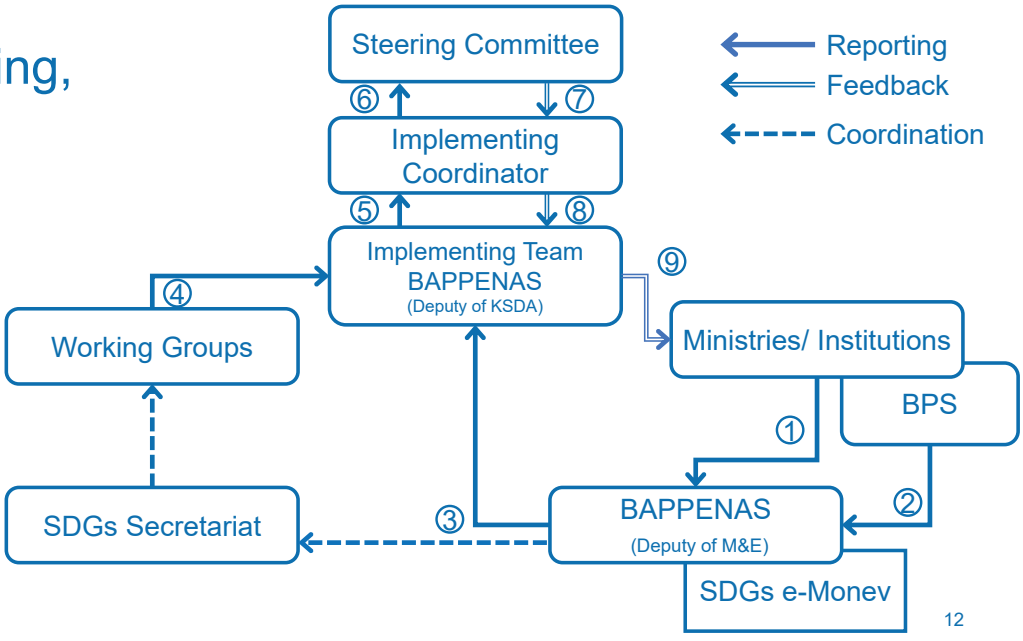
BAG 2 PROGRAM, KEGIATAN, INDIKATOR KEGIATAN YANG DILAKSANAKAN PEMERINTAH

Program/Kegiatan/Indikator Kegiatan (1)		Satuan (2)	Target Tahunan (3) 2016	2017	2018	2019	Indikatif Alokasi Anggaran 5 tahun (Rp Juta (4)	Sumber Pendanaan (5)	Lokasi (6)	Instansi Peleksana (7)
PROGRAM PEMANGKU KEPENTINGAN LAINNYA										
INDIKATOR TPB 1:										
PROGRAM 1 :										
Kegiatan 1:	1.1. Indikator Kegiatan:									
	1.2 Indikator Kegiatan:									
Kegiatan 2:	2.1 Indikator Kegiatan:									
	2.2 Indikator Kegiatan:									

BAG 3 PROGRAM, KEGIATAN, INDIKATOR KEGIATAN YANG DILAKSANAKAN OLEH NON PEMERINTAH

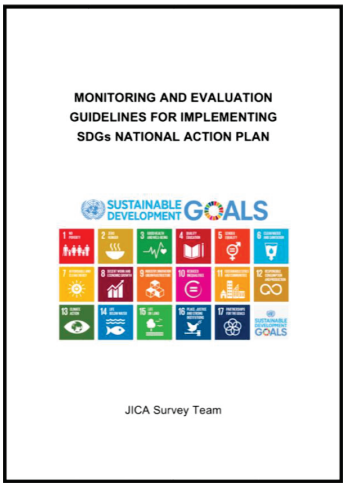
VA 2 M&E Mechanism

- Flows of reporting, feedback & coordination (central level)
- M&E guideline
- Examination to develop SDGs e-Monev



VA 2 M&E guideline

- M&E mechanism (Chapter 2):objectives; scopes of M&E; procedures of monitoring; procedures for evaluation
- Reporting mechanism (Chapter 3): scope of reporting; report presentation process
- Timeline of M&E (Chapter 4): every 6months for monitoring; mid-term and final review of RPJMN for evaluation
- Challenges (Chapter 5): data completeness and consistency; capacity development



Achievement of the survey

- VA 1-1: Recommendations to measure global indicators and improve additional & proxy indicators after analysis of existing national indicators.
- VA 1-2: Supports to prepare National Action Plan & Sub-national Action Plan for DKI Jakarta.
- VA 2: Supports to develop Monitoring & Evaluation Mechanism; preparation of Monitoring & Evaluation guideline; examination to develop e-Monev for SDGs

Next steps: further supports to promote SDGs

- **Operational support for data collection**: improvement of existing surveys; implementation of new surveys; database management
- **Development of the second Action Plans**: mainstreaming SDGs in the next RPJMN; development of the next Sub-national Action Plans
- **M&E mechanism**: refining e-Monev system for SDGs; monitoring non-state actors; budget tagging for SDGs


JICA