Annexes Indonesia VNR 2025

Voluntary National Review

Fostering Inclusive Growth: Advancing Sustainable and Resilient Indonesia

ANNEXES Indonesia

VNR 2025 | Voluntary National Review

Fostering Inclusive Growth: Advancing Sustainable and Resilient Indonesia

ANNEXES CONTENT

GOAL 1
NO POVERTY

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.1	1.1.1*	Proportion of population living in extreme poverty	Global Indicator	BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	8.3	7.5	6.6	5.4	4.4	3.8	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.47
1.2	1.2.1*	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line. by sex and age group	Global Indicator	BPS - Statistics Indonesia. National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) - Consumption and Expenditure Module {MARCH}	Percentage	11.22	10.86	10.64	9.82	9.41	9.22	10.14	9.54	9.36	9.03
1.3	1.3.1*	Proportion of population covered by social protection programme. by sex. distinguishing children. unemployed persons. older persons. persons with disabilities. pregnant women. newborns. work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Global Indicator	Integrated Datase (BDT) in Final Evaluation of RPJMN 2015-2019. Bappenas and Social Security Administrator for Health (BPJS Health) processed	Million per population	85.92	88.03	87.96	87.17	90.02	90.11	96.8	111.04	96.8	96.8
	1.3.1.[a]	Proportion of population enrolled in health insurance through the National Social	Nat. Complement	Integrated Datase (BDT) in Final Evaluation of	Million per population	85.92	88.03	87.96	87.17	90.02	90.11	96.8	111.04	96.8	96.8

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators			Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
			Health		2019. Bappenas and Social Security Administrator for Health (BPJS Health) processed											
	1.3.1.[b]		Proportion of workers covered by the social insurance for employment programme	Nat. Complement	Social Security Administrator for Employment (BPJS Employment)	Percentage										
			Formal				50.71	53.28	57.84	62.58	56.51	63.82	53.98	57.46	60.15	63.47
			Informal				0.43	2.02	2.47	3.39	3.85	3.21	8.14	13.52	20.33	21.49
1.4	1.4.1*		Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services:	Global Indicator	Susenas. BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage										
			Access to basic drinking water services*				-	-	-	42.22	42.84	42.31	43.81	44.94	44.95	44.19
			Access to improved sanitation services				-	-	-	74.58	77.39	79.53	80.29	80.92	82.36	83.60
			Access to Basic Health-related Sanitation Facilities				-	-	-	78.87	76.07	78.30	79.59	79.33	80.15	80.85
	1.4.2*		Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land. with legally recognized documentation. and who perceive their rights to land as secure. by sex and type of tenure	Global Indicator	Susenas. BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage										

Target SDGs		SDGs Indicators	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING THEIR RESIDENCE				82.63	82.58	79.61	80.02	80.07	80.10	81.08	83.99	84.79	84.95
		PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS RENTING THEIR RESIDENCE				8.08	8.51	9.52	9.35	9.64	9.27	8.66	6.13	5.05	5.06
1.5	1.5.1*	Number of deaths. missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100.000 population	Global Indicator	National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) in BPS (2020) and BNPB 2021 (processed)	People per-100.000 population										
		Number of deaths and missing persons per 100.000 population				-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.043	0.048	0.1
		Number of people injured per 100.000 population				-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.05	0.01	2.085.406
		The number of people suffered and displaced per 100.000 population				-	-	-	-	-	-	2.830.34	11.14	2.92	5.411.943
	1.5.2*	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	Global Indicator	National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB)	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.01	0.08	
	1.5.3*	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Global Indicator	National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB)	Regulation	-	-	-	-	-	-		Regulation of the National Disaster Management Agency Number 7 of 2022 concerning the National Disaster Management Plan for 2020–2024		
	1.5.4*	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Global Indicator	National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB)	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.35	44.55	53.31	

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1.a	1.a.1*	Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	Global Indicator	Ministry of Finance	Percentage	12.69	12.54	12.92	15.94	15.37	18.07	16.84	14.93	14.9	14.9
	1.a.2*	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education. health. and social protection)	Global Indicator	Ministry of Finance											
		Proportion of total government spending on education				20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
		Proportion of total government spending on health				3.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.8	6.2	8.2	5.8	5.6
		Proportion of total government spending on social protection				12.8	11.5	10.8	13.3	13.4	19.2	16.8	14.9	14	14.9

GOAL 2
ZERO HUNGER

Target SDGs		SDGs Indicators	Type of Indicators	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
2.1	2.1.1*	Prevalence of undernourishment	Global Indicator	BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	-	-	8.23	7.92	7.63	8.34	8.49	10.21	8.53	8.27
	2.1.2*	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population. based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Global Indicator	BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	-	-	8.66	6.86	5.42	5.12	4.79	4.85	4.50	4.02
2.2	2.2.1*	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	Global Indicator	Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018 and SSGBI 2019 (Ministry of Health)	Percentage	-	-	-	30.8	27.67	-	24.4	21.6	21.50	19.8
	2.2.2*	Prevalence of wasting (weight for height) among children under 5 years of age	Global Indicator	Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018 and SSGBI 2019 (Ministry of Health)	Percentage	-	-	-	10.2	7.4	-	7.1	7.7	8.50	7.4
	2.2.2.[a]	Quality of food consumption indicated by Desirable Dietary Pattern (DDP) score	National compliment	National Food Agency. (Bapanas)	Peercantage	81.5	82.3	86.3	87.0	87.9	86.3	-	92.9	94.1	93.5
	2.2.3*	Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women aged 15 to 49 years	Global Indicator	Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018 and SKI 2023	Percentage	-	-	-	48.90	-	-	-	-	27.70	

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicators	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
				(Ministry of Health)											
2.3	2.3.1*	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry	Global Indicator	Agricultural Integrated Survey/SITASI (BPS)	USD PPP per work days	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.32* only 3 Provinces	-	8.50	
	2.3.1.[a]	Aggriculture value added divided by number of workers in aggriculture sector (rupiah per worker)	National Compliment	National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas). BPS – Statistics Indonesia	IDR per labor	41.197.190	44.253.159	49.769.966	49.722.772	56.776.482	55.341.371	60.700.128	62.755.820	66.352.037	68.489.282
	2.3.2*	Average income of small-scale food producers by subsector	Global Indicator	Agricultural Integrated Survey/SITASI (BPS)	USD PPP per small farmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.099.88 *only 3 Provinces	-	1.242.48	
2.4	2.4.1*	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Global Indicator	Agricultural Integrated Survey/SITASI (BPS)	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.46* only 3 Provinces	-	33.51	
2.5	2.5.1*	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	Global Indicator	Ministry of Agriculture		-	-	-	-	4.594	4.655	4.675	-	4.258	
	2.5.2*	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	Global Indicator	Ministry of Agriculture	Percentage	-	-	-	-	0.46	-	-	-	0	0
2.a	2.a.1*	Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures	Global Indicator	Ministry of Finance	Index	-	-	0.128	0.124	0.122	0.097	0.113	0.118	0.072	
	2.a.2*	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the	Global Indicator	Ministry of National Development	USD										

Target SDGs		SDGs Indicators	Type of Indicators	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		agriculture sector		Planning/ Bappenas											
		Bilateral Partners				-	-	-	-	-	-	121.99 2.606	14.010. 888	16.915. 456	-
		Multilateral Partners				558.21 6.227	535.41 0.000	417.19 0.001	871.96 5.000	945.4 40.26 8	969.83 9.956	4.298. 061.45 2	299.12 0.025	320.91 9.258	378.297. 143
2.c	2.c.1*	Indicator of food price anomalies	Global Indicator	BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Index	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.17	4.03	0.96

GOAL 3
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
3.1	3.1.1*	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100.000 live births)	Global Indicator	Inter-Censal Population Survey (SUPAS) 2015. SP 2020 Long Form BPS – Statistics Indonesia	per 100.000 live births	305	-	-	-	-	189	-	-	-	
	3.1.2*	Proportion of ever-married women aged 15-49 years whose last birth process was …..	Global Indicator	Susenas. BPS - Statistics Indonesia	percentage										
		(a) attended by skilled health personnel				91.51	92.60	93.25	93.63	94.71	95.16	95.93	95.79	95.69	96.81
		(b) at health facility				77.63	79.70	81.31	82.74	85.94	87.91	88.91	90.21	91.15	96.81
3.2	3.2.1*	Under-5 mortality rate per 1.000 live births (U5MR)	Global Indicator	Indonesia Demografic and Health Survey (IDHS). BPS and BKKBN	per 1.000 live births	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3.2.1*	Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Global Indicator	Indonesia Demografic and Health Survey (IDHS). BPS and BKKBN	per 1.000 live births	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3.2.2*	Neonatal mortality rate	Global Indicator	Indonesia Demografic and Health Survey (IDHS). BPS and BKKBN	per 1.000 live births	-	-	15	-	-	9.30	-	-	-	
3.3	3.3.1*	Number of new HIV infections per 1.000	Global Indicator	Ministry of Health	Infection per 1.000	-	-	-	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.10

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators			Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
			uninfected population			population										
	3.3.2*		Tuberculosis incidence per 100.000 population	Global Indicator	WHO Global TB Report	incidence per 100.000 population	325	322	319	316	312	302	342	386	387	
	3.3.3*		Malaria incidence per 1.000 population	Global Indicator	Indonesia Health Profile (Ministry of Health)	incidence per 100.000 population	0.85	0.84	0.99	0.84	0.93	0.94	1.12	1.61	1.41	1.90
	3.3.3.[a]		Number of districts that have achieved malaria elimination	National compliment	Indonesia Health Profile (Ministry of Health)	Numbers of districts	-	247	266	285	300	318	347	372	389	401
	3.3.4*		Hepatitis B incidence	Global Indicator	Ministry of Health	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	1.77	1.69	1.64	1.59	1.49
	3.3.5*		Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	Global Indicator	Ministry of Health	Percentage										
			Percentage of treatment coverage for lymphatic filariasis				76.88	80.33	80.16	78.79	78.84	78.99	71.55	59.00	49.00	37
			Percentage of leprosy cases detected and treated				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.76	99.87
	3.3.5.[a]		Number of districts that have achieved leprocy elimination	National compliment	Indonesia Health Profile (Ministry of Health)	Numbers of districts	-	375	372	382	368	415	423	403	390	396
	3.3.5.[b]		Number of filariasis endemic districts that achieved elimination target	National compliment	Indonesia Health Profile (Ministry of Health)	Numbers of districts	18	22	29	38	56	64	72	103	108	113
3.4	3.4.1.(a)		Percentage of population aged 10-18 years who are smokers	National Proxy	Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018. and National Health Indicator Survey (Sirkesnas) 2016. Ministry	Percentage	-	8.8	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	7.4	12.4

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
				of Health											
	3.4.1.(b)	Prevalence of hypertension	National Proxy	Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018. and Sirkesnas 2016 (Ministry of Health)	Percentage	-	25.80	-	34.11	-	-	-	-	30.4	30.39
	3.4.1.(c)	Prevalence of obesity among population aged 18 years and older	National Proxy	Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018 (Ministry of Health and BPS)	Percentage	-	-	-	21.8	-	-	-	-	23.40	18.5
	3.4.2*	Suicide mortality rate	Global Indicator	Ministry of Home Affairs	Percentage	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.17	0.07	0.07
3.5	3.5.1.(a)	Number of people with drug use disorders receiving medical rehabilitation services	National Proxy	Ministry of Health	Number of people	-	-	-	-	9,000	9,585	10,149	10,826	3,137	5,087
	3.5.1.(b)	Number of people accessing post-rehabilitation support services	National Proxy	Ministry of Health	Number of people						1,740	2,396	5,405	5,405	5,445
	3.5.2*	Alcohol consumption (in litres per capita) among population aged 15 years and older within the last year	Global Indicator	BPS - Statistics Indonesia. Susenas - Consumption and Expenditure Module	in litres per capita)	0.48	0.33	0.54	0.48	0.41	0.39	0.36	0.33	0.37	0.34
3.6	3.6.1*	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Global Indicator	Ministry of Home Affairs	per 100.000 population	1.20	2.08	2.52	2.99	3.26	3.17	3.97	4.38	2.44	2.46
3.7	3.7.1*	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Global Indicator	IDHS (BPS and BKKBN)	Percentage										
		A. ALL WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE				-	-	77.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Target SDGs	(2)	SDGs Indicators	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
		B. MARRIED WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE				-	-	77.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3.7.2*	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1.000 women in that age group		IDHS (BPS and BKKBN)											
		Aged 10-14 years*				-	-	0.179	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Aged 15-19 years				-	-	36	-	-	26.64	-	-	-	
	3.7.2.(a)	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)		IDHS (BPS and BKKBN)		-	-	2.4	-	-	2.18	-	-	2.14	2.11
3.8	3.8.1.(a)	Unmet need of health services	National Proxy	Susenas. BPS - Statistics Indonesia		4.66	4.33	5.26	4.91	5.18	5.44	5.03	6.09	5.22	5.18
	3.8.2*	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income		BPS - Statistics Indonesia. Susenas - Consumption and Expenditure Module											
		A. GREATER THAN 10%				-	-	-	-	2.53	2.23	1.97	1.72	1.75	1.56
		B. GREATER THAN 25%				-	-	-	-	0.53	0.43	0.35	0.31	0.34	0.26
	3.8.2.(a)	Coverage of National Health insurance (JKN)	National Compliment	Indonesia Health Profile (Ministry of Health)	Percentage	61.38	66.46	71.80	78.51	83.61	82.07	86.96	91.77	95.75	102.23
		Male				-	50.75	85.59	94.20	100.49	83.13	87.18	90.90	96.4	98.40
		Female				-	49.25	82.85	90.73	96.68	81.00	84.88	88.83	95.4	98.50
	3.a.1*	Percentage of population aged 15 years and older who are smokers	Identical to golbal indicator	Susenas. BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	30.08	28.97	29.25	32.20	29.03	28.69	28.96	28.26	28.62	28.02
3.b	3.b.1*	Proportion of the target population received national vaccination programme	Identical to golbal indicator	Riskesdas (Ministry of Health) 2021-2023 BPS:2024											
		A. Coverage of DPT-3				-	-	-	61.3	-	-	-	78.4	53.9	
		B. Coverage of Measles-2				-	-	-	77.3	-	-	-	33.1	46.8	

Target SDGs		SDGs Indicators	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
		C. Complete Basic Immunization				-	-	-	57.9	-	-	-	66.3	35.8	63.69
	3.b.2*	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Identical to golbal indicator	LDKPI Ministry of Finance	Million Rupiah (IDR)	-	-	-	-	-	8,640	15,751.1	24,171.3	179.58	
	3.b.3*	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	Identical to golbal indicator	Routine reports from Directorate General of Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices. Ministry of Health		79.38	81.57	85.99	92.83	96.34	92.12	92.33	92.22	94.33	96.10
3.c	3.c.1*	Health worker density and distribution (per 100.000 population)	Identical to golbal indicator	Human resource information from Board for Development and Empowerment Human Resources of Health (BPPSDMK). Ministry of Health	per 1.000 population										
		GENERAL PRACTITIONERS				-	-	-	-	-	0.29	0.48	0.48	0.4	0.41
		SPECIALIST DOCTOR				-	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.30	0.31	0.22	0.19
		SPECIALIST DENTIST				-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
		DENTISTS				-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.1	0.11
		NURSES				-	-	-	-	-	1.65	1.92	2.01	2.08	2.09
		MIDWIVES				-	-	-	-	-	0.94	1.09	1.19	1.21	1.22
		PHARMACISTS				-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.21
		PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL				-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.21
		ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL				-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08
		NUTRITIONISTS				-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.12
		MEDICAL LABORATORY PERSONNEL				-	-	-	-	-	0.19	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.29
3.d	3.d.1*	International health	Identical	WHO State	Score										

Target SDGs		SDGs Indicators	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
		regulations and health emergency preparedness	to golbal indicator	Party Annual Report (Ministry of Heakth)											
		Average IHR capacity score				-	-	-	63	73	69	64	72	75	80

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
4.1	4.1.1.(a)	Proportion of children and young people in: (a) grade 5. (b) grade 8. and grade 11achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in: (i) reading. (ii) mathematics	National proxy	Minimum Competency Assessment (MCA) Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia; Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) (OECD)	Percentage										
		Proportion of children and young people in grade 5 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in:													
		(i) Reading			Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.47	61.53	68.72	70.00
		(ii) Mathematics			Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.66	46.67	60.40	67.55
		Proportion of children and young people in grade 8 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in:													
		(i) Reading			Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.78	58.98	64.52	67.94
		(ii) Mathematics			Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.11	60.64	60.64	65.56
		Proportion of children and young people in grade 11 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in:													
		(i) Reading			Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.10	49.25	62.82	64.46
		(ii) Mathematics			Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.34	41.14	59.88	62.59
	4.1.2*	Completion rate for primary education. junior secondary	Global	BPS -	Percentage										

Target SDGs		SDGs Indicators	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
		education. and senior secondary education	Indicator	Statistics Indonesia											
		Completion rate for primary education				91.44	93.88	95.25	94.68	95.48	96.00	97.37	97.82	97.83	97.84
		Completion rate for junior secondary education				79.05	83.76	84.74	84.96	85.23	87.89	88.88	90.13	90.44	91.15
		Completion rate for senior secondary education				52.04	57.47	57.71	61.84	58.33	63.95	65.94	66.13	66.79	67.07
	4.1.2.[a]	Out of school children of primary school age. lower secondary school age. and upper secondary school age	National compliment	BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Out of school children of primary school age				-	-	-	-	0.85	0.62	0.65	0.71	0.67	0.67
		Out of school children of lower secondary school age				-	-	-	-	6.92	7.29	6.77	6.94	6.93	6.37
		Out of school children of upper secondary school age				-	-	-	-	23.75	22.31	21.47	22.52	21.61	19.20
4.2	4.2.2*	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age).	Global Indicator	BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	95.85	94.88	94.87	95.86	96.37	92.76	92.72	95.10	95.54	95.21
4.3	4.3.1*	Participation rate of yout and adult (aged 25-64) in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months.	Global Indicator	BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage										
		(i) aged 15-24 years				-	-	-	-	-	-	47.21	51.67	50.02	52.12
		(ii) Aged 25-64 years				-	-	-	-	-	-	1.62	2.87	3.03	3.14
	4.3.1.[a]	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in tertiary education.	National Compliment	BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	25.26	27.98	29.93	30.19	30.28	30.85	31.19	31.16	31.45	32.00
4.4	4.4.1.(a)	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15-59 years) with information and communications	National proxy	BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage										

Target SDGs		SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
		technology (ICT) skills														
		(i) Aged 15-24 years					51.83	58.21	68.93	77.05	83.58	87.17	91.83	93.21	94.31	95.51
		(ii) Aged 25-64 years					27.04	31.83	40.48	49.73	58.22	64.26	70.17	75.16	79.03	82.75
4.5	4.5.1*	Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education; and ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in junior secondary education. senior secondary education. and tertiary education for (a) female/male. (b) rural/urban. (c) lowest quintile/highest quintile. (d) disabled/non-disabled		Global Indicator	BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage										
		(i.a) Ratio of NET in Primary Education Female/Male					100.33	99.70	99.69	99.57	100.02	99.98	99.98	100.01	99.96	99.95
		(i.b) Ratio of NET in Primary Education Rural/Urban					-	-	-	-	99.27	99.44	99.18	99.55	99.28	99.19
		(i.c) Ratio of NET in Primary Education Lowest Quintile/Highest Quintile					-	-	-	-	99.79	99.97	99.90	99.81	99.46	100.00
		(i.d) Ratio of NET in Primary Education Disabled/non-Disabled					-	-	-	-	90.92	91.18	86.21	92.90	89.22	84.89
		(ii) Ratio of GER Female/Male in:														
		- Junior Secondary Education					-	-	-	-	99.85	99.09	98.96	100.75	99.83	101.32
		- Senior Secondary Education					-	-	-	-	104.92	100.92	104.27	105.53	106.97	104.94
		- Tertiary Education					119.36	115.60	112.72	113.24	109.47	109.01	115.26	116.04	116.31	121.96
		(ii) Ratio of GER Rural/Urban in:														
		- Junior Secondary Education					-	-	-	-	96.37	98.98	97.26	100.15	96.46	95.11
		- Senior Secondary Education					-	-	-	-	87.44	90.63	90.80	91.58	92.74	92.17

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
		- Tertiary Education				-	-	-	-	41.61	51.24	51.12	62.09	58.88	54.83
		(ii) Ratio of GER Lowest Quintile/ highest Quintile in:													
		- Junior Secondary Education				-	-	-	-	96.90	97.87	95.00	98.12	97.98	94.99
		- Senior Secondary Education				-	-	-	-	76.95	76.75	75.67	77.98	78.01	76.47
		- Tertiary Education				-	-	-	-	18.41	28.37	28.68	37.92	33.26	33.60
		(ii) Ratio of GER Disabled/non-Disabled in:													
		- Junior Secondary Education				-	-	-	-	72.38	78.66	68.93	78.15	69.09	61.31
		- Senior Secondary Education				-	-	-	-	57.24	62.18	60.35	58.37	66.05	40.25
		- Tertiary Education				-	-	-	-	70.44	44.69	51.31	54.35	58.13	29.95
4.6	4.6.1.(a)	**Literacy rates among population aged 15 years and above**	National Proxy	BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	95.22	95.38	95.50	95.66	95.90	96.00	96.04	96.35	96.53	96.67
4.a	4.a.1*	**Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity. (b) internet for learning purposes. (c) computer for learning purposes. (d) improved drinking water. (e) basic sanitation facilities separated for males and females. (f) handwashing facilities (with water. sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH))**	Global Indicator	Core Education Data (Dapodik). Ministry of Education and Culture	Percentage										
		Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity													
		(1) Primary Education				91.57	92.51	93.28	94.17	95.56	96.42	97.42	98.02	98.51	91.57
		(2) Junior Secondary Education				93.66	93.78	95.43	96.27	97.98	98.43	98.96	98.76	99.49	93.66
		(3) Senior Secondary Education				97.22	95.73	97.17	98.48	99.38	99.56	99.71	98.69	99.77	97.22

Target SDGs		SDGs Indicators	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
		(4) Vocational Secondary Education				98.70	96.74	97.49	99.21	99.76	99.87	99.51	99.26	99.86	98.70
		(5) Special Needs Education				99.00	94.52	95.96	98.66	99.51	99.78	99.46	99.87	100.00	99.00
		Proportion of schools with access to (b) internet for learning purposes													
		(1) Primary Education				80.42	48.55	49.08	77.25	53.46	56.19	84.08	87.35	79.59	80.42
		(2) Junior Secondary Education				80.01	48.31	49.86	79.46	56.49	59.44	87.94	90.34	84.99	80.01
		(3) Senior Secondary Education				83.56	59.74	62.84	90.17	68.79	69.61	95.07	92.36	88.74	83.56
		(4) Vocational Secondary Education				88.25	60.31	63.57	93.48	70.22	71.66	96.75	96.49	91.32	88.25
		(5) Special Needs Education				93.57	56.63	59.15	92.36	61.44	66.35	65.41	97.04	100.00	93.57
		Proportion of schools with access to (c) computer for learning purposes													
		(1) Primary Education				32.90	34.28	35.71	39.24	37.09	36.86	8.48	5.31	10.85	32.90
		(2) Junior Secondary Education				41.11	43.48	45.85	54.25	51.26	50.30	46.48	27.10	34.57	41.11
		(3) Senior Secondary Education				49.75	51.62	55.93	70.24	67.85	66.38	36.49	39.38	63.49	49.75
		(4) Vocational Secondary Education				54.95	56.27	59.84	73.09	68.87	68.20	77.90	41.45	77.13	54.95
		(5) Special Needs Education				40.73	43.05	46.43	52.12	47.90	47.90	19.16	8.95	17.16	40.73
		Proportion of schools with access to (d) improved drinking water													
		(1) Primary Education				98.79	99.58	99.67	99.69	99.70	92.41	69.44	91.07	90.90	98.79
		(2) Junior Secondary Education				96.68	98.86	99.16	99.09	99.06	91.86	71.38	92.73	91.41	96.68
		(3) Senior Secondary Education				99.95	98.63	98.80	99.13	99.10	95.02	73.95	93.87	92.71	99.95
		(4) Vocational Secondary Education				99.91	98.37	98.21	98.88	98.31	93.61	74.51	95.18	95.22	99.91

Target SDGs		SDGs Indicators	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		(5) Special Needs Education				98.79	95.89	96.99	98.75	98.72	97.36	74.29	97.62	96.80	98.79
		Proportion of schools with access to (e) basic sanitation facilities separated for males and females													
		(1) Primary Education				32.86	34.73	38.38	40.52	40.96	39.91	37.51	50.87	56.10	32.86
		(2) Junior Secondary Education				45.10	45.50	48.88	51.12	52.95	52.05	46.95	52.91	58.37	45.10
		(3) Senior Secondary Education				36.02	39.46	48.43	55.46	60.69	58.03	50.48	49.59	54.60	36.02
		(4) Vocational Secondary Education				43.99	44.89	53.43	56.14	59.64	54.35	48.13	69.96	75.58	43.99
		(5) Special Needs Education				30.54	31.31	36.76	36.66	38.42	34.67	41.00	49.23	49.91	30.54
		Proportion of schools with access to (f) handwashing facilities (with water. sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH))													
		(1) Primary Education				0.03	64.86	67.22	70.58	77.26	92.53	76.85	72.25	67.23	0.03
		(2) Junior Secondary Education				0.09	59.58	62.62	65.47	74.00	91.90	78.36	73.52	71.22	0.09
		(3) Senior Secondary Education				69.63	67.79	69.70	72.18	79.25	93.98	80.85	76.00	74.68	69.63
		(4) Vocational Secondary Education				69.23	67.79	70.34	73.18	81.40	94.25	80.88	73.99	70.13	69.23
		(5) Special Needs Education				0.15	74.63	77.84	79.97	84.86	95.17	86.32	85.00	85.74	0.15
	4.a.1.[a]	**Percentage of students experiencing bullying within the last 12 months**	National Compliment	Learning Environment Survey Data Ministry of Education and Culture PISA (OECD)	Percentage										

Target SDGs		SDGs Indicators	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
		Students in grade 5				-	-	-	-	-	-	26.80	35.55	20.48	30.19
		Students in grade 8				-	-	-	-	-	-	26.32	41.34	34.07	26.35
		Students in grade 11				-	-	-	-	-	-	15.54	30.31	23.87	19.10
4.b	4.b.1*	**Volume of official development assistance of the Indonesian Government to foreign students receiving partnership scholarships of developing countries**	Global Indicator	Report of the Bureau of Planning and International Cooperation. Ministry of Education and Culture and Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Percentage	**334**	**357**	**452**	**539**	**496**	**408**	**530**	**338**	**443**	**334**
4.c	4.c.1*	**Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications according to national standard. by education type and level: (i) Percentage of teachers with minimum qualifications of university graduate (S1/D4). (ii) Percentage of certified teachers**	Global Indicator	Core Education Data (Dapodik). Ministry of Education and Culture	Percentage										
		(i) Percentage of teachers with minimum qualifications of university graduate (S1/D4).				-	-	-	-	-	-	25.76	31.67	30.66	
		(1) Kindergarten				-	-	-	-	-	-	6.33	11.81	12.60	18.10
		(2) Primary Education				45.63	46.77	46.81	46.86	46.24	39.70	36.74	34.79	33.18	39.06
		(3) Junior Secondary Education				48.14	48.20	47.97	47.79	47.87	44.34	39.74	33.75	32.07	38.61
		(4) Senior Secondary Education				46.87	48.30	48.54	48.62	49.66	46.28	39.12	34.07	33.36	40.96
		(5) Vocational Secondary				34.06	35.21	35.11	36.49	39.47	37.16	34.49	34.59	36.03	37.77

Target SDGs		SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
		Education														
		(6) Special Needs Education					44.21	43.35	42.77	41.54	40.90	37.00	34.52	33.45	35.82	39.98
		(ii) Percentage of certified teachers					-	-	-	-	-	-	**73.17**	**82.61**	**85.52**	
		(1) Kindergarten					-	-	-	-	-	-	62.28	51.14	70.55	73.83
		(2) Primary Education					80.41	84.14	86.55	88.45	85.98	86.65	94.76	88.98	89.73	93.35
		(3) Junior Secondary Education					86.87	91.83	93.25	94.31	93.96	94.01	97.37	82.57	83.32	89.33
		(4) Senior Secondary Education					95.35	96.45	97.40	97.85	97.37	97.19	98.48	81.10	82.28	87.97
		(5) Vocational Secondary Education					92.59	93.35	94.59	95.08	94.36	94.12	96.35	96.69	96.65	97.14
		(6) Special Needs Education					82.63	86.17	89.09	90.50	88.56	88.94	83.62	96.07	96.51	97.06

GOAL 5
GENDER EQUALITY

Target SDGs		INDICATORS SDGs	Type of Indicators	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
5.1	5.1.1*	The availability of legal frameworks to promote. enforce and monitor gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Global Indicator	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection	Percentage value of the availability of legal framework in each field										
		1. Overaching legal framework				-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	100.00	
		2. Violence against women				-	-	-	-	-	91.67	-	-	100.00	
		3. Employment and economic sector				-	-	-	-	-	90.00	-	-	100.00	
		4. Marriage and family				-	-	-	-	-	81.82	-	-	100.00	
5.2	5.2.1*	Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-64 years) subjected to physical. sexual or psychological violence by a current or former partner in the previous 12 months	Global Indicator	National Women's Life Experience Survey (SPHPN). BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Percentage										
		physical violance				-	1.8	-	-	-	-	1.96	-	-	1.8
		sexual violence				-	3.8	-	-	-	-	2.29	-	-	1.9
		psychological violence				-	7.5	-	-	-	-	4.70	-	-	4.1
		physical. sexual or psychological violence				-	10.4	-	-	-	-	6.55	-	-	5.7
	5.2.2*	Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-64 years) subjected to sexual violence by persons other	Global Indicator	National Women's Life Experience Survey (SPHPN). BPS – Statistics	Percentage	-	4.66	-	-	-	-	5.23	-	-	3.7

Target SDGs (1)	(2)	INDICATORS SDGs (3)	Type of Indicators (4)	Data Source (5)	Data Unit (6)	2015 (7)	2016 (8)	2017 (9)	2018 (10)	2019 (11)	2020 (12)	2021 (13)	2022 (14)	2023 (15)	2024 (16)
		than partner in the previous 12 months		Indonesia											
5.3	5.3.1*	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Global Indicator	Susenas. BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage										
		AGE OF FIRST MARRIAGE: Before age 15 years				0.60	0.54	0.48	0.56	0.57	0.50	0.58	0.46	0.50	0.45
		AGE OF FIRST MARRIAGE: Before age 18 years				12.14	11.11	11.54	11.21	10.82	10.35	9.23	8.06	6.92	5.90
	5.3.2.(a)	Proportion of girls born to women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation (FGM)	National Proxy	SPHPN	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.8	-	-	46.3
5.5	5.5.1*	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Global Indicator	General Election Commision (KPU)	Percentage										
		The House of Representatives (DPR RI)				-	-	-	-	20.52	-	-	-	-	21.90
		Regional Representative Council (DPD RI)				-	-	-	-	30.88	-	-	-	-	36.18
		Total (DPR and DPD RI)				-	-	-	-	22.50	-	-	-	-	
		Regional House of Representatives (DPRD)				-	-	-	-	17.53	-	-	-	-	17.70
	5.5.2*	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Global Indicator	Sakernas. BPS -Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	22.32	23.60	26.56	28.75	30.37	33.08	32.50	32.26	35.02	35.49
5.6	5.6.1*	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations. contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Global Indicator	IDHS (BPS and BKKBN)	Percentage										
		ALL WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE				-	-	29.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		MARRIED WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE				-	-	41.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.a	5.a.1*	Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or	Global Indicator	Integrated Agricultural	Percentage										

Target SDGs		INDICATORS SDGs	Type of Indicators	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		secure rights over agricultural land; and share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land. by type of tenure		Survey (AGRIS). BPS - Statistics Indonesia											
		(1) PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION WITH OWNERSHIP OR SECURE RIGHTS OVER AGRICULTURAL LAND													
		Male				-	-	-	-	-	-	52.09	-	-	52.92
		Female				-	-	-	-	-	-	19.65	-	-	17.06
		(2) SHARE OF WOMEN AMONG OWNERS OR RIGHT-BEARERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND				-	-	-	-	-	-	**19.65**	-	-	**23.9**
	5.a.2*	**Legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control**.	Global Indicator	KPPPA	Assessment Results	-	-	-	-	-	-	Two proxies are embedded in the legal framework	-	-	
		A: Combined land registration that is either mandatory or promoted through economic incentives				-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Exist	-	-	
		B: The requirement for joint consent of husband and wife for land transactions				-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Exist	-	-	
		C: Equal inheritance rights for women and girls				-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Exist	-	-	
		D: Budget allocation to enhance women's ownership and control over land				-	-	-	-	-	-	Exist	-	-	
		E: Legal protection that recognizes women's rights to customary land				-	-	-	-	-	-	Not Exist	-	-	
		F: Quota for women in land governance institutions				-	-	-	-	-	-	Exist	-	-	

Target SDGs		INDICATORS SDGs	Type of Indicators	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	5.b.1*	**Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone**	Global Indicator	Susenas. BPS - Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	56.92	58.30	59.59	62.41	63.53	62.84	65.87	67.88	67.29	68.65
5.c	5.c.1*	**Availability of systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment**	Global Indicator												
		Summary classification			Type of Classification	-	-	-	-	-	Case E	-	-	-	
		Criterion 1: Which of the following aspects of public expenditure are reflected in your government programs and its resource allocations? (in the last fiscal year)			Met requirement	-	-	-	-	-	YES	-	-	-	
		Criterion 2: To what extent does your Public Financial Management system promote gender-related or gender-responsive goals? (in the last fiscal year)			Met requirement	-	-	-	-	-	YES	-	-	-	
		Criterion 3: Are allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment made public? (in the last completed fiscal year)			Met requirement	-	-	-	-	-	NO	-	-	-	

GOAL 6
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
6.1	6.1.1*	Proportion of households using safely managed drinking water services	Global Indicator	Ministry of Health	Percentage	-	-	-	-	6.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	20.49	
6.2	6.2.1*	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	Global Indicator	Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	-	-	7.29	7.42	7.49	7.64	7.25	10.16	10.21	10.25
		(a) Proportion of households using a hand-washing facility with soap and water				-	-	68.16	78.87	76.07	78.3	79.59	79.33	80.15	80.85
		(b) Proportion of households using improved sanitation services				-	-	-	-	77.39	79.53	80.29	80.92	82.36	83.60
		(c) The percentage of the population practising open defecatio				-	-	-	9.36	7.60	6.19	5.69	5.86	4.20	3.20
6.3	6.3.1.(a)	Proportion of industrial wastewater flows safely treated	National Proxy	Ministry of Environment	Percentage	-	-	-		84	91	75.1	76.5	79.3	71.97
	6.3.2. (a)	Surface water quality as raw water (Water quality index)	National Proxy	Ministry of Environment	Index	53.1	50.2	53.2	51.01	52.62	53.53	52.82	53.88	54.59	54.78
6.4	6.4.2.(a)	Proportion of raw water extraction from surface water sources relative to its availability	National Proxy	Ministry of Public Works	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.286	0.287
	6.4.2.(b)	Proportion of raw water extraction from ground water sources relative to its availability	National Proxy	Ministry of Public Works	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.916	2.013

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
6.5	6.5.1*	Degree of integrated water resources management	Global Indicator	Integrated Water Resource Management. Ministry of Environment	Index	-	-	48	-	-	66	-	-	70	
	6.5.2*	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Global Indicator	Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Public Works Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Percentage	-	-	-	-	39.37	39.37	39.37	0	0	0
6.6	6.6.1*	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time: Land Quality Index	Global Indicator	Ministry of Environment	Index	58.55	58.42	60.31	61.03	62	59.54	60.72	60.72	61.79	61.95

GOAL 7
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Target SDGs		SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
7.1	7.1.1*	Electrification ratio.		Similar to Global Indicator	Government department Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR)	percentage	88.30	91.16	95.35	98.30	98.89	99.20	99.45	99.63	99.79	99.83
	7.1.1.(a)	Per capita electricity consumption.		National Proxy	Government department Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR)	kWh per Capita	910	960	1,020	1,060	1,084	1,089	1,123	1,173	1,337	1,411
	7.1.2.(a)	Number of gas network connections for households		National Proxy	Government department Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR)	Household Connections	220,360	319,510	373,190	463,620	537,940	673,220	848,097	890,382	947,995	
	7.1.2.(b)	Household gas usage ratio.		National Proxy	National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) of the Central Statistics Agency; Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	percentage	68.78	72.38	76.15	77.83	79.90	81.98	83.36	87.12	86.91	88.59
7.2	7.2.1*	Renewable energy mix		Similar to Global Indicator	Government department Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR)	percentage	6.70	7.70	8.43	8.00	9.15	11.20	12.16	12.30	13.21	14.1
7.3	7.3.1*	Primary energy intensity *Achievement refers to GDP Constant Prices 2010		Similar to Global Indicator	Government department Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR)	Oil Barrel Equivalent (SBM) per billion rupiah	145.3	135.05	134.65	140.62	140.6	139.5	133.9	160.5	132.6	133
7.b	7.b.1*	Installed capacity of renewable energy power plants		Similar to Global Indicator	BPS and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Watt per Kapita	-	-	-	-	38.42	38.77	40.25	45.55	47.08	

GOAL 8
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Target SDGs	Indicators		Type of Indicator	Source	Data Unit	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
8.1	8.1.1*	GDP growth rate per capita	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	percentage	-	-	3.79	3.93	4.27	-3.03	2.52	4.15	3.93	3.95
	8.1.1.[a]	GDP per capita	National compliment	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Million rupiah	45,120	47,938	51,891	55,992	59,318	57,290	62,258	71,031	74,965	78,617
8.2	8.2.1*	GDP growth rate per labor/Real GDP growth rate per person employed per year.	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	percentage	4.7	1.85	2.08	2.64	3	-1.84	1.65	2.00	1.63	1.55
8.3	8.3.1*	Proportion of informal employment. by sector and gender	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	percentage	43.37	43.09	43.75	56.98	55.88	60.47	59.45	59.31	59.11	57.95
8.4	8.4.1.(a)	Plan and implementation of the Strategy for the Implementation of Sustainable Consumption and Production Pattern Targets	National Proxy	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Regulatory Documents	-	-	-	-	11	2	2	2	2	
8.5	8.5.1*	Average hourly wage of a worker	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS – Statistics Indonesia (Sakernas)	Rupiah per hour	11,434	14,068	14,731	15,275	15,823	17,696	18,089	17,542	19,027	19,009
		X/00. Other				20,967	16,236	17,578	17,260	18,340	19,028	18,826	19,613	20,049	20,307

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
	8.5.2*	Open unemployment rate by gender and age group	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS – Statistics Indonesia (Sakernas)	percentage	6.18	5.61	5.50	5.30	5.23	7.07	6.49	5.86	5.32	4.91
	8.5.2.[a]	Percentage of unemployment	National compliment	BPS – Statistics Indonesia (Sakernas)	percentage	-	-	-	6.61	6.42	10.19	8.71	6.32	6.68	7.99
8.6	8.6.1*	Percentage of young people (15-24) who are not in school. working or attending training (NEET)	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS – Statistics Indonesia (Sakernas)	percentage	-	-	-	22.15	21.77	24.28	22.4	23.22	22.25	20.31
8.7	8.7.1*	The percentage and number of children aged 5-17 in labour. differentiated by gender and age group division based on the International Conference of Labour Statisticians	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS – Statistics Indonesia (Sakernas)	percentage	-	-	-	1.59	1.43	2.15	1.74	1.6	1.53	1.93
	8.7.1.(a)	The percentage and number of children aged 10-17 years. who are working. are differentiated by gender and age group	National Proxy	BPS – Statistics Indonesia (Sakernas)	percentage	-	-	-	2.61	2.35	3.25	2.63	2.44	2.39	2.85
	8.7.1.[a]	The percentage and number of children aged 5-	National compliment	BPS – Statistics Indonesia (Sakernas)	percentage	-	-	-	1.74	1.58	2.3	1.82	1.74	1.72	

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		17 who are working. differentiated by gender and age group division based on the Labor Law													
8.8	8.8.1.(a)	**Number of companies implementing K3 norms**	National Proxy	Ministry of Manpower	Number of Companies	8,900	11,555	13,879	16,388	16,990	14,408	1,616	2,004		
8.9	8.9.1*	**Proportion of tourism's contribution to GDP**	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS – Statistics Indonesia (National Tourism Satellite Balance)	percentage	4.25	4.65	4.67	4.91	4.97	2.23	2.3	-	-	
		Growth rate of tourism contribution to GDP	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS – Statistics Indonesia (National Tourism Satellite Balance)	percentage	5.20	9.41	0.43	5.14	1.22	-56.14	13.01	-	3.72	
	8.9.1.[a]	**The Number of Foreign Tourists**	National compliment	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	person	10,230,775	11,519,275	14,039,799	15,810,305	16,106,954	4,052,923	1,557,530	5,889,031	11,677,825	13,902,420
	8.9.1.[b]	**Number of tourist visits from the archipelago**	National compliment	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	person	256,419,006	264,337,518	270,822,003	303,403,888	722,158,733	524,571,392	613,299,459	734,864,693	839,667,538	1,021,084,031
	8.9.1.[c]	**Amount of foreign exchange in the tourism sector**	National compliment		Billion rupiah	10.76	11.21	13.14	16.43	16.91	3.53	0.54	7.01	14	
8.10	8.10.1*	**Number of ATMs per 100.000 adult population**	Similar to Global Indicator	Bank Indonesia. OJK. Ministry of Home Affairs	ATM/100.000 population	53	55	56	55	54	53	50	50	-	
		Number of bank offices per 100.000 adult population	Similar to Global Indicator	Bank Indonesia. OJK. Ministry of Home Affairs	Bank Offices/100.000 inhabitants	16	16	16	16	16	18	23	15	-	

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	8.10.1.[a]	MSME credit ratio to total banking credit	National compliment	Bank Indonesia	percentage	19.32	19.42	19.71	19.27	19.55	19.67	20.02	20.8	20.32	
8.b	8.b.1*	There is a national strategy related to youth employment that has been developed and operational as a special strategy or as part of a national employment strategy.	Similar to Global Indicator	Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas	National Strategy Document	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	

GOAL 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Target SDGs		SDGs Indicators	Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
9.1	9.1.1.(a)	Stable condition of the national road	National Proxy	Ministry of Transportation	percentage	89	91	90.35	92.27	92.80	92	91.81	92.20	94.18	94.00
	9.1.1.(b)	The length of toll road construction.	National Proxy	Ministry of Transportation	Kilometer	132.35	43.69	156.50	449.95	515.89	246.12	122.84	142.11	-	275
	9.1.1.(c)	Length of railway line	National Proxy	Ministry of Transportation	Kilometer	5,285	5,380	5,569	5,940	6,164	6,325	6,466	-	-	460.53
	9.1.2*	Number of passengers by mode of transportation	Similar to Global Indicator	Ministry of Transportation	person										
		Train				-	-	-	-	426,879,221	183,130,184	149,763,271	279,973,724	428,357,621	428,357,621
		Domestic Ships Departing				-	-	-	-	22,627,308	11,615,945	14,185,681	18,635,069	21,251,733	26,213,332
		Domestic Ships Coming				-	-	-	-	223,005,590	11,670,205	14,163,408	18,459,623	21,500,379	26,419,350
		Domestic Planes Coming				-	-	-	-	80,108,804	36,164,959	33,995,847	57,030,816	67,477,098	66,713,955
		Domestic Planes Departing				-	-	-	-	76,156,367	33,513,741	30,697,923	52,783,838	62,683,931	63,692,508
		Number of passengers by mode of transportation		Ministry of Transportation	person										
		Train				-	-	-	-	-	-	53,642,640	61,908,496	67,165,357	73,496,031
		Domestic Ships Departing				-	-	-	-	-	-	399,325,458	392,927,647	358,100,371	396135,635
		Domestic Ships Coming				-	-	-	-	-	-	384,416,112	398,565,673	385,612,407	436166,846
		Domestic Planes Coming				-	-	-	-	-	-	622,202,440	577,454,166	580,939,961	684074,748
		Domestic Planes Departing				-	-	-	-	-	-	602,107,055	642,729,961	601,762,588	666305,352
	9.1.2.(a)	Number of airports	National Proxy	BPS. Ministry of Transportation. PT. Angkasa Pura	Airport	-	-	-	-	215	215	208	213	213	251
	9.1.2.(b)	Number of crossing ports	National	Ministry of	Crossing Port	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
			Proxy	Transportation											(cumulativ) through 2024
	9.1.2.(c)	Number of strategic ports	National Proxy	Ministry of Transportation	Strategic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	742 (cumulativ) in 2022 - 2024
9.2	9.2.1*	Proportion of the manufacturing industry sector to GDP	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS	percentage	21.54	21.38	21.22	21.04	20.79	20.61	20.55	20.47	20.39	18.98
		Added value of the manufacturing industry sector per capita				75.73	77.96	80.32	82.76	85.30	81.98	83.79	86.92	89.98	93.00
	9.2.1.(a)	Manufacturing industry GDP growth rate	National Proxy	BPS	percentage	4.33	4.26	4.29	4.27	3.8	-2.93	3.39	4.89	4.64	4.43
	9.2.2*	Proportion of the workforce in the manufacturing industry sector	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS	percentage	-	-	-	14.68	14.91	13.61	14.27	14.17	13.83	13.83
9.3	9.3.1*	The proportion of the added value of small industries to the total added value of the industry.	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS	percentage	10.44	8.74	8.62	6.55	6.51	7.40	6.24	-	-	
	9.3.2*	A small proportion of industries with loans or credit.	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS	percentage	10	10.68	9.51	8.43	7.17	6.73	6.69	3.55	-	
9.4	9.4.1*	The ratio of CO2 emissions/ greenhouse gas emissions to the added value of the manufacturing industry sector	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS and MoEF	CO2 emission levels (tons)	1,934,533	2,016,877	2,103,466	2,193,368	2,276,668	2,209,920	2,284,822	2,396,603	2,507,800	2,618,855
	9.4.1.(a)	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the industrial sector.	National Proxy	Bappenas (AKSARA)	percentage	4.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	10.00	11.00	6.49	-	-	
	9.4.1.(b)	Emission intensity of the industrial sector.	National Proxy	Bappenas (AKSARA)	Tons CO2/Billion Rp	25.6	24.7	25.4	24.4	23.6	25.6	24.77	-	PM	
9.5	9.5.1*	Proportion of	Similar to	Ministry of	percentage	-	-	-	-	-	0.28	-	-	0.1	

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		government research budget to GDP	Global Indicator	Education. Culture. Research. and Technology. BRIN. Ministry of Finance. BPS											
	9.5.2*	Number of human resources in the field of science and technology (researchers. engineers. and lecturers) in government agencies and universities per million population	Similar to Global Indicator	Ministry of Education. Culture. Research. and Technology. BRIN. BPPT. LIPI	Number of science and technology human resources per 1 million population	-	-	-	-	-	1,129	1,110	1,184	-	1,242
	9.5.2.(a)	Proportion of human resources in the field of science and technology with a Doctoral degree (S3)	National Proxy	Ministry of Education. Culture. Research. and Technology and BRIN	percentage	-	-			13.73	14.14	14.79	18.44	-	24.87
	9.b.1*	Proportion of exports of high-tech industrial products	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS	percentage	-	-	20.91	21.02	22.46	21.56	20.44	19.45	19.89	19.89
	9.c.1*	Proportion of the population served by mobile broadband	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS and the Ministry of Communication and Information	percentage	-	-	87.98	93.26	94.63	96.10	96.19	96.97	96.81	97.51

GOAL 10
REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
10.1	10.1.1*	Gini Ratio	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS. TNP2K. Ministry of Social Affairs	percentage	Sem 1 (March) 0.408 / Sem 2 (Sept) 0.402	Sem 1 (March) 0.397 / Sem 2 (Sept) 0.394	Sem 1 (March) 0.393 / Sem 2 (Sept) 0.391	Sem 1 (March) 0.389 / Sem 2 (Sept) 0.384	Sem 1 (March) 0.382 / Sem 2 (Sept) 0.380	Sem 1 (March) 0.381 / Sem 2 (Sept) 0.385	Sem 1 (March) 0.384 / Sem 2 (Sept) 0.381	Sem 1 (March) 0.384 / Sem 2 (Sept) 0.381	Sem 1 (March) 0.388 / Sem 2 (Sept) -	Sem 1 (March) 0.379 / Sem 2 (Sept) 0.381
	10.1.1.(a)	Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. by gender and age group	National Proxy	BPS	percentage	Sem 1 (March) 11.22 / Sem 2 (Sept) 11.13	Sem 1 (March) 10.86 / Sem 2 (Sept) 10.70	Sem 1 (March) 10.64 / Sem 2 (Sept) 10.12	Sem 1 (March) 9.82 / Sem 2 (Sept) 9.66	Sem 1 (March) 9.41 / Sem 2 (Sept) 9.22	Sem 1 (March) 9.78 / Sem 2 (Sept) 10.19	Sem 1 (March) 10.14 / Sem 2 (Sept) 9.71	Sem 1 (March) 9.54 / Sem 2 (Sept) 9.57	Sem 1 (March) 9.36 / Sem 2 (Sept) -	Sem 1 (March) 9.03 / Sem 2 (Sept) 8.57
	10.1.1.(b)	Number of villages left behind	National Proxy	BPS (Village Index)	Village	-	-	-	14,461	19,152	15,246	13,215	4,450	6,034	10,484
	10.1.1.(c)	Number of Independent Villages	National Proxy	BPS (Village Index)	Village	-	-	-	5,606	1,444	2,310	2,906	-	-	4,650
	10.1.1.(d)	Number of areas left behind	National Proxy	BPS	Regency	122	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	NA	
	10.1.1.(e)	Average economic growth in disadvantaged areas	National Proxy	BPS	Regency	6.53	5.41	5.27	5.01	4.97	0.52	2.32	-	NA	
	10.1.1.(f)	Percentage of poor people in disadvantaged areas	National Proxy	BPS	percentage	21.68	21.40	20.96	20.49	20.10	26.43	26.68	24.56	24.29	23.77

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators			Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
10.2	10.2.1*		The proportion of the population living below 50 percent of the median income. by gender and people with disabilities	Similar to Global Indicator	BPS (Susenas)	percentage	-	-	-	12.63	11.93	11.99	11.61	10.16	9.44	9.20
10.3	10.3.1(a)		Civil Liberties Index	National Proxy	BPS. Bappenas. Coordinating Ministry of Politics and Legal Affairs	Value	80.3	76.45	78.75	78.46	77.2	79.4	79.72	82.80	77.48	
	10.3.1.(b)		Number of complaints handling of human rights violations	National Proxy	Komas HAM (Complaint Service Administration Section: Complaint Data Report)	Case	8,249	7,188	5,387	6,098	2,757	2,639	-	-	2,753	
	10.3.1.(c)		The number of complaints of human rights violations by women. especially violence against women	National Proxy	Komas Anti-Violence Against Women	Case	1,248	1,353	1,301	1,234	1,419	2,389	3,838	3,442	3,303	
	10.3.1.(d)		Number of discriminatory policies in the last 12 months based on the prohibition of discrimination under international	National Proxy	Komas Anti-Violence Against Women	Policies/Documents	24	32	0	14	4	2	29	17	9	

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		human rights law													
10.4	10.4.1.(a)	Percentage of budget plan for spending on the social protection function of the central government	National Proxy	Ministry of Finance	percentage	1.70	11.50	11.30	11.20	12.30	12.70	13.30	8.65	10.46	
	10.4.1.(b)	Proportion of Social Security Program Participants in the Employment Sector	National Proxy	BPS and BPJS Employment	percentage	Formal 50.17 Informal 0.43	Formal 53.28 Informal 2.02	Formal 57.84 Informal 2.47	Formal 62.58 Informal 3.39	Formal 56.51 Informal 3.85	Formal 63.82 Informal 3.21	Formal 53.98 Informal 8.14	Formal 57.46 Informal 13.52	Formal 60.15 Informal 20.33	Formal 63.37 Informal 21.49
10.5	10.5.1.(a)	Banking Health Indicators. (Regulatory Value Tier 1 Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets)	National Proxy	BI and OJK	percentage	18.76	22.22	22.65	21.2	21.77	22.16	22.39	22.56	27.75	
		Banking Health Indicators. (Value of Nonperforming Loans to Total Gross Loans)		BI and OJK	percentage	2.43	2.12	2.56	2.29	2.43	2.75	2.64	2.15	2.19	
		Banking Health Indicators. (Return on Assets Value)		BI and OJK	percentage	2.25	2.9	2.41	2.51	2.48	1.5	1.80	2.40	2.78	
10.7	10.7.2.(a)	The number of employment cooperation and migrant worker protection documents between the Indonesian state and the destination	National Proxy	BP2MI	Document Addition	-	-	-	1	3	2	4	4	1	5

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
		country of placement.													
	10.7.2.(b)	The number of facilitation services for the placement of TKLN is based on occupancy.	National Proxy	Ministry of Manpower	TKLN Facilitation	275,737	234,451	262,899	283,640	276,553	113,173	72,624	20,0761	1,104	5,523
		Male				108,970	89,059	78,258	84,666	85,316	22,673	8,711	78,518	-	
		Female				166,767	145,392	184,641	198,974	191,237	90,500	63,853	122,145	-	

GOAL 11
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators			Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
11.1	11.1.1.(a)		Percentage of households with access to adequate and affordable housing	National proxy	Statitistics Indonesia	Percentage	-	-	-	54.09	56.51	59.54	60.9	60.66	63.15	65.25
11.2	11.2.1.(a)		Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transportation	National proxy	Statitistics Indonesia	Percentage	-	-	54.67	-	-	56.01	-	-	-	-
	11.2.1.(b)		Proportion of population served by public transportation	National proxy	Statitistics Indonesia	Percentage	-	-	4.85	-	-	5.74	-	-	-	-
11.3	11.3.1.(a)		Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	National proxy	Geospatial Information Agency	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	1.44	-	-	-	-
11.4	11.4.1.(a)		Total per capita expenditure on the preservation. protection. and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage (non-PPP)	National proxy	Ministry of Finance	Billion Rupiah	-	-	-	-	-	-	164.63	332.11	6.66	45.46
11.5	11.5.1*		Number of deaths. missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100.000 population	Global Indicator	National Disaster Management Authority	Number per 100.000 populations										
			Number of deaths and missing persons per 100.000 population				0.12	0.25	0.15	2.6	0.22	0.15	0.30	0.32	0.11	0.33
			Number of people injured per 100.000 population				0.13	1.14	0.44	8.84	1.32	0.23	5.47	3.17	2.09	1.46
			The number of people suffered and displaced per				79.73	187.40	137.22	368.77	166.89	340.40	250.56	215.56	54.12	292.38

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		100.000 population													
	11.5.2.(a)	Proportion of Direct Economic Losses due to Disasters Relative to GDP	National proxy	National Disaster Management Authority	Percentage	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.4	0.05	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.21
11.6	11.6.1.(a)	Percentage of urban households served by waste management services	National proxy	Ministry of Environment	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.72	47.65	49.57	45.46
	11.6.1.(b)	Proportion of national solid waste generated and managed	National proxy	Ministry of Environment	Percentage	64.69	66.63	69.18	71.6	81.97	52.95	63.26	76.81	63.92	59.75
	11.6.2.(a)	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM10)	National proxy	Ministry of Environment	µg/m3	-	-	-	-	< 50	< 50	< 40	<40	<40	<40
	11.6.2.(b)	Air Quality Index	National proxy	Ministry of Environment	Index	84.96	81.78	87.03	84.74	86.56	87.21	87.36	88.06	88.67	90.13
11.7	11.7.2.(a)	Proportion of the Population Experiencing Violent Crimes in the Last 12 Months	National proxy	Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	
11.a	11.a.1.(a)	Proportion of population living in areas with spatial and development plans that are supported by Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	National proxy	National Disaster Management Authority	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	49.5	51.2	56	74.8	99.8
11.b	11.b.1*	Planning and implementation of a national disaster risk reduction strategy aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.	Global Indicator	National Disaster Management Authority	Document	-	-	-	-	-	Regulation of the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) Number 7 of 2022 on the National Disaster Management Plan 2020–2024 Disaster Management Master Plan document issued through Presidential Regulation No. 87 of 2020 concerning the Disaster Management Master Plan (2020–2044)				
	11.b.2*	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Global Indicator	National Disaster Management Authority	Percentage	12.26	12.84	15.56	23.93	30.74	33.85	37.35	44.36	53.31	62.84

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators			Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
11.c	11.c.1.(a)		**Percentage of regions with local regulations on buildings that are sustainable. resilient. and utilize local materials**	National proxy	Ministry of Home Affairs. Ministry of Public Works	Percentage	-	-	**87.42**	-	-	-	-	-	**57**	

GOAL 12
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
12.1	12.1.1*	Strategic Planning and Implementation for Achieving Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Goals	Global Indicator	Ministry of Environment	Document	-	-	-	-	10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP on SCP)		- Indonesia Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Framework Document 2020–2030 - SCP Action Menu Guidelines Document - National Circular Economy Action Plan 2025–2045. published in 2024			
12.3	12.3.1.(a)	Food loss index	National proxy	Ministry of Environment	Percentage	-	-	-	-	40.17	39.67	39.23	41.55	41.9	
12.4	12.4.1*	Active engagement in international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste. and other chemicals	Global Indicator	Ministry of Environment	Document	-	-	-	**Minamata Convention:** • Organization of the second phase of the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-4) to the Minamata Convention held on 19–25 March 2022 in Bali. • Launch of the *"Bali Declaration to Combat Illegal Trade on Mercury"* by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. **Basel. Rotterdam. and Stockholm Conventions:** • Participation in the BRS COPs meetings (15th Meeting of the Basel Convention. 10th Meeting of the Rotterdam Convention. and 10th Meeting of the Stockholm Convention) on 6–7 June 2022 in Geneva. The outcomes of the BRS meetings included the adoption of decisions regarding the strategic framework. workplans and budgets. procedures and mechanisms for compliance with the conventions. coordination and international cooperation with other organizations. synergies in preventing and combating illegal traffic and trade of hazardous chemicals and wastes from developed to developing countries. as well as matters concerning technical assistance to Parties.							

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	12.4.1.[a]	Percentage of Mercury Reduction and Removal from the Baseline of 50 Tons of Mercury Use	National Compliment	Ministry of Environment	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	36.58	31.84	20	94.96	
	12.4.1.[b]	Percentage of Reduction in Consumption Level of Ozone Depleting Substances from Baseline	National Compliment	Ministry of Environment	Percentage	PM	39.47	40.64	41.7	51.63	53.36	31.73	36.71	28.36	
	12.4.2*	Proportion of (a) hazardous waste (HW) generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated/disposed of. by type of treatment/disposal method.	Global Indicator	Ministry of Environment	Percentage	99.07	98.05	99.99	99.9	99.87	99.28	100	97.5	81.74	
		(a) Hazardous waste generated per capita				0.49	0.28	0.23	0.2	0.17	0.18	0.22	0.25	0.49	
		(b) Proportion of hazardous waste treated				99.07	98.05	99.99	99.9	99.87	99.28	100	97.5	99.07	
12.5	12.5.1.(a)	Amount of Waste Generated Recycled	National proxy	Ministry of Environment	Percentage	-	-	-	-	8.02	3.67	14.77	14.94	18.17	
12.6	12.6.1*	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	Global Indicator	Financial Services Authority (OJK)	Number of Company	-	-	-	-	100	55	154			
	12.6.1.[a]	Number of Companies Implementing SNI ISO 14001 Certification	National Compliment	Ministry of Environment	Percentage	2239	2001	2197	1944	2125	2381	2729	3328		
12.7	12.7.1*	Degree of public procurement policies and action plans	Global Indicator	National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP)	Index	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	12.7.1.(a)	Number of Environmentally Friendly Products Registered and	National proxy	Ministry of Environment	Unit	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	9	9	

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
		Included in the Procurement of Government Goods and Services													
	12.7.1.(b)	Number of Documents for Application of Environmentally Friendly Labels for Procurement of Government Goods and Services	National proxy	Ministry of Environment	Document	-	-	-	-	50	200	82	27	51	
12.8	12.8.1.[a]	Number of Formal Education Units and Institutions/Communities Categorized as having Environmentally Friendly Cultures	National Compliment	Ministry of Environment	Unit	643	706	536	396	434	PM	260	176	9481	
	12.8.1.(b)	Number of Public Facilities which are Implementing Community Service Standard and registered	National proxy	Ministry of Environment	Unit	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	14	15	
12.a	12.a.1*	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)	Global Indicator	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Watt/Kapita	-	-	-	-	38.42	38.77	40.25	45.55	47.08	
12.b	12.b.1.(a)	Number of locations implementing sustainable tourism development	National proxy	Ministry of Toursim	Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	19	
12.c	12.c.1*	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP	Global Indicator	Ministry of Finance	Percentage	0.52	0.35	0.34	0.65	0.53	0.31	0.49	0.59		

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
13.1	13.1.1*	**Number of deaths. missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100.000 population attributed to hydrometeorological disasters**	Global Indicator	National Disaster Management Agency	Number of affected persons										
		Number of deaths. missing persons per 100.000 population				276	463	373	364	520	418	571	31	1,255	
		Number of victims injured per 100.000 population				298	1,701	900	594	1,516	584	1,697	57	23	
		Number of displaced persons per 100.000 population				153,562	1,135	242,400	118,051	144,741	912,734	473,479	25,130	90,568	
	13.1.2*	**The planning and implementation of the national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**	Global Indicator	National Disaster Management Agency	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	**Indonesia's Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) Emissions Reduction Master Plan 2020–2024 (RIPB) Development of the climate vulnerability and risk assessment tool (SIDIK)**				
	13.1.3*	**Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies**	Global Indicator	National Disaster Management Agency	Percentage	12.26	12.84	15.56	23.93	30.74	33.85	37.35	44.36	53.31	62.84

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
13.2	13.2.1*	The establishment of a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory system. as well as the monitoring. reporting. and verification (MRV) of GHG emissions. as documented in the Biennial Update Report (BUR) and National Communications	Global Indicator	Ministry of Environment	Percentage	-	-	-	Second Biennial Update Report (2018)	-	-	Third Biennial Update Report (2021)		Third Biennial Update Report (2021) Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution Document (2022) Greenhouse Gas Inventory and MRV (Monitoring. Reporting. and Verification) Report (2023)	
	13.2.2*	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Global Indicator	Ministry of Environment	Percentage	2.340	1.296	1.314	1.593	1.843	1.050	1.141	1.229		
	13.2.2.[a]	Potential reduction of greenhouse gas emissions	National Compliment	Ministry of Planning and Development	Percentage	20.42	23.84	24.97	26.46	27.07	27.79	29.14	20.42	23.84	
	13.2.2.[b]	Potential reduction on the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions	National Compliment	Ministry of Planning and Development	Percentage	36.92	50.57	16.13	38.72	31.42	33.75	42.57	36.92	50.57	
13.3	13.3.1.[a]	Number of Cared and Environmental Cultured Formal Education Units and Institutions/Communities	National Compliment	Ministry of Environment	Unit	643	706	536	396	434	72	255	165	230	
13.a	13.a.1.(a)	Amount of Public Funds (Budget Tagging) for Marking Climate Change; Allocation and Realization of Low Carbon Development Budgets	National Proxy	Ministry of Planning and Development	IDR Trillion	-	-	-	132.47	97.66	77.81	104	-	66.62	
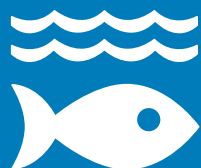
GOAL 14
LIFE BELOW WATER

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators			Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
14.1	14.1.1.(a)		Percentage of Reduction of Waste Disposed of into the Sea. 2019-2020: Amount of Waste Disposed to the Sea	National Proxy	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. Ministry of Environment. National Institute of Aeronautics and Space	Percentage	-	-	-	-	8.1	7.9	15.9	35.36* (Cumulative)	41.86	1.005.83 (Cumulative in tons)
14.2	14.2.1*		The implementation of an ecosystem-based approach in marine area management	Global Indicator	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Documents	-	-	-	-	-	Presidential Regulation No. 83 of 2020 The implementation of an ecosystem-based approach in marine area management has been achieved through the development of a regulatory framework related to the Inter-Regional Marine Spatial Planning (RZ KAW). which includes the following Presidential Regulations: • Presidential Regulation No. 30 of 2023 on RZ KAW Selat Malaka • Presidential Regulation No. 29 of 2023 on RZ KAW Selat Malaka • Presidential Regulation No. 41 of 2022 on RZ KAW Selat Malaka • Presidential Regulation No. 40 of 2022 on RZ KAW Selat Malaka • Presidential Regulation No. 6 of 2022 on RZ KAW Selat Malaka • Presidential Regulation No. 5 of 2022 on RZ KAW Selat Malaka • Presidential Regulation No. 4 of 2022 on RZ KAW Selat Malaka • Presidential Regulation No. 3 of 2022 on RZ KAW Selat				

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
											Malaka ● **Presidential Regulation No. 83 of 2020 on RZ KAW Selat Malaka** **In addition to the development of Inter-Regional Marine Spatial Plans (RZ KAW). the Government of Indonesia has also integrated terrestrial and marine spatial planning. which has been legalized through Provincial Regulations on Regional Spatial Plans (RTRWP) in 16 provinces. namely: South Sulawesi. West Papua. West Java. Banten. Bali. East Kalimantan. Jambi. Central Sulawesi. South Kalimantan. Bengkulu. Yogyakarta (DIY). Papua. Lampung. East Java. West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). and Gorontalo.**			
	14.2.1.[a]	The sustainable management of the 11 Fisheries Management Areas of the Republic of Indonesia (WPPNRI)	National Compliment	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Fisheries Management Area (FMA)	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
14.1	14.4.1*	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Global Indicator	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Percentage	-	-	52.65	53.44	52.87	51.78	53.96	61.71	58.18	72.06
14.5	14.5.1*	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Global Indicator	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Million hectares	17.3	17.98	19.15	20.87	23.14	24.11	28.41	28.91	29.2	29.9
14.6	14.6.1.(a)	Percentage of Compliance of Business Actors	National Proxy	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Percentage	-	-	93.47	96.28	93.57	94.76	95.72	95.6	97.96	81
14.b	14.b.1*	Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	Global Indicator	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Document	-	Law No. 7 of 2016				Law No. 6 of 2016				
	14.b.1.[a]	Number of provinces showing increased access to financing for small-scale fisheries and fisherfolk businesses	National Compliment	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Province	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	38

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
	14.b.1.(b)	Number of Protected Fishermen	National Proxy	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	People	-	-	500,000	138,679	150,000	40,759	0	308,858	131,285	
14.c	14.c.1*	The availability of legal. policy and institutional frameworks. ocean-related instruments that implement international law. as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	Global Indicator	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Document	-	-	-	-	-	-	Law No. 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 27 of 2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands Law No. 16 of 2023 concerning the Continental Shelf			

GOAL 15
LIFE ON LAND

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators			Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16
15.1	15.1.1*		Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Global Indicator	Ministry of Foresty	Percentage	50.78	50.45	50.18	49.8	50.1	50.9	50.8	51.16	51.20	51.08
	15.1.2.(a)		Area of High Conservation Value (HCV).	National Proxy	Ministry of Foresty	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	13.59	24.25	54.35	54.35	93.22
15.2	15.2.1.(a)		Number of Forest Management Unit (FMUs) that are included in the Sustainable Category	National Proxy	Ministry of Foresty	Unit	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	46	27	56
15.3	15.3.1*		Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Global Indicator	Ministry of Foresty	Percentage	-	-	-	7.46	-	-	-	6.67		
15.4	15.4.1*		Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Global Indicator	Ministry of Foresty	Million Hectare	8.198	8.202	8.202	8.253	8.253					12.212
	15.4.2*		Mountain Green Cover Index	Global Indicator	Geospatial Information Agency	Index	-	-	95.93	-	-	-	95.78	-	-	99.6
15.5	15.5.1*		Red-List index	Global Indicator	Ministry of Foresty	Index	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75
15.6	15.6.1*		Legislative. administrative. and policy framework to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Global Indicator	Ministry of Foresty	Document	-	-	-	-	Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. P.2/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/1/2018					
15.7	15.7.1.(a)		Number of Cases of Illegal Hunting or Trade of Wild Plants and Animals	National Proxy	Ministry of Foresty	Case	43	51	55	41	65	48	38	35	45	64
15.8	15.8.1*		A relevant and adequate national legislative framework for the prevention or control of invasive alien species (IAS)	Global Indicator	Ministry of Foresty	Document	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	8	8

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
15.9	15.9.1.(a)	Utilization plan for biodiversity in line with Aichi Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity.	National Proxy	Ministry of Foresty	Document	Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015–2020						Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2025–2045			
15.a	15.a.1.(a)	Official development assistance for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	National Proxy	Ministry of Development and Planning	Billion rupiah	94.72	130.2	180.29	266.61	335.72	288.31	263.9	305.08		
15.b	15.b.1.(a)	Official development assistance for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	National Proxy		Billion rupiah	94.72	130.2	180.29	266.61	335.72	288.31	263.9	305.08		
15.c	15.c.1(a)	Number of Cases of Illegal Hunting or Trade of Wild Plants and Animals	National Proxy	Ministry of Foresty	Case	43	51	55	41	65	48	38	35	45	64

GOAL 16
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Target SDGs	Indicator SDGs		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
16.1	16.1.1.(a)	Number of Homicide Cases in the Previous Year	National Proxy	Operations Control Bureau. Indonesian National Police	Case	1,491	1,292	1,150	1,024	964	898	927	832	1,129	1,106
	16.1.2.(a)	Conflict-related deaths per 100.000 population	National Proxy		Persons per-100.000 population	0.00704	0.00619	0.00497	0.00568	0.00487	0.00481	0.00441	0.05911	0.02045	0.00781
	16.1.3.(a)	Proportion of population subjected to physical violence. in the previous 12 months	National Poxy	BPS – Indonesia Statistics	Percentage	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	PM
	16.1.4*	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Global Indicator	BPS – Indonesia Statistics	Percentage	-	-	53.32	-	-	62.62	-	-	-	
16.2	16.2.1.(a)	Proportion of household with children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	National Proxy	BPS – Indonesia Statistics	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	48.40	-	-	-	
		Rural				-	-	-	-	-	51.77	-	-	-	
		Urban				-	-	-	-	-	45.67	-	-	-	
	16.2.1.(b)	Proportion of children aged 13–17 years who have experienced violence in their Life	National Proxy	SNPHAR	Percentage										
		Male				-	-	-	61.70	-	-	34.00	-	-	

Target SDGs	Indicator SDGs		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		Female				-	-	-	**62.00**	-	-	**41.05**	-	-	
	16.2.3.(a)	**Proportion of Young Female and Male Ages 18-24 Years Experiencing Sexual Violence Before the Age of 18 Years**	National Proxy	SNPHAR	Percentage										
		Male living in urban areas who have experienced contact sexual violence				-	-	-	3.60	-	-	2.84	-	-	
		Male living in rural areas who have experienced contact sexual violence				-	-	-	2.80	-	-	2.08	-	-	
		Female living in urban areas who have experienced contact sexual violence				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Female living in rural areas who have experienced contact sexual violence				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16.3	**16.3.1(a)**	**Proportion of victims of violence in the last 12 months reporting to the police**	National Proxy	BPS – Indonesia Statistics	Percentage	**18.73**	**18.90**	**46.37**	**46.41**	**37.50**	**52.43**	**46.71**	**57.75**	**48.88**	
	16.3.1.(b)	**Percentage of poor people receiving litigation and non-litigation legal aid**	National Proxy	National Legal Development Agency (BPHN). Ministry of Law	Percentage										
		Litigation				-	**49**	**81**	**86**	**77**	**89**	**81**	**84.91**	**83.3**	
		Non-litigation				-	**74**	**70**	**86**	**80**	**77**	**82**	**82.18**	**86.5**	
	16.3.1.(c)	**Percentage of poor people receiving legal services in the form of legal aid posts. sessions outside the court building. and court fee waivers**	National Proxy	Supreme Court of Republic of Indonesia (Mahkamah Agung)	Percentage										
		Sessions outside the court building				**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**99.40**	-	**100**	

Target SDGs	Indicator SDGs			Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
							2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
			court fee waivers				100	100	100	100	71	73	97.19	-	89	
			Legal aid posts				10	100	100	100	100	100	93.49	-	100	
	16.3.2.(a)		Proportion of prisoners who have exceeded the period of detention to the total number of detainees	National Proxy	Directorate General of Corrections (smslap.ditjenpas.go.id)	Percentage	-	-	-	-	5.35	8.49	18.53	9.07	4.80	3.80
	16.3.3(a)		Access to Justice Index	National Proxy	Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas	Index	-	-	-	-	69.6	-	53.8	-	-	
16.5	16.5.1*		Proportion of the population who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to. or were asked for a bribe by. a public official during the previous 12 months.	Global Indicator	Anti-Corruption Behavior Survey (SPAK) - BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	16.79	17.63	15.46	16.33	17.17
	16.5.1(a)		Anti-Corruption Behaviour Index (IPAK)	National Proxy	Anti-Corruption Behavior Survey (SPAK) - BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Index	3.59	-	3.71	3.66	3.70	3.84	3.88	3.93	3.92	3.85
	16.5.2*		Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to. or were asked for a bribe by. a public official during the previous 12 months	Global Indicator	Anti-Corruption Behavior Survey (SPAK) - BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	19.97	19.62	18.32	17.40	18.82
16.6	16.6.1*		Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	Global Indicator	Directorate General of Budget. Ministry of Finance	Percentage	91.05	89.5	94.1	99.7	93.83	94.55	101.34	99.7	100.13	100.8
	16.6.1.[a]		Percentage of Government Agencies Receiving Fair Opinions	National compliment	Supreme Audit Board of the	Percentage										

Target SDGs	Indicator SDGs		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		NATIONAL (Ministries and Agencies)		Republic of Indonesia (BPK)		65	84	91	94	97	98	95	99	95	
		Provincial Government				85	91	97	94	100	97	100	94	84	
		City Government				65	77	86	90	94	95	96	91	89.6	
		District Government				54	66	72	79	88	88	91	91	96	
	16.6.1.[b]	Percentage of Government Agencies with Government Agencies Performance Accountability System Score (SAKIP) ≥ B	National compliment	Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform	Percentage										
		NATIONAL (Ministries and Agencies)				76.62	85.00	93.9	92.77	94.12	94.05	93.75	95.06	97.62	
		Provincial Government				50.00	65.00	85.29	94.12	97.06	97.06	100	100	100	
		City and District Government				2.38	14.53	35.40	46.85	57.28	62.80	66.73	72.05	75.79	
	16.6.1.[c]	Percentage of Government Agencies with Bureaucratic Reform Index (RB) ≥ B	National compliment	Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform	Percentage										
		NATIONAL (Ministries and Agencies)				77.53	91.36	95.36	93.98	95.29	96.39	95	96.43	100	
		Provincial Government				8.82	27.00	47.06	70.59	73.53	88.24	82.35	88.24	88.24	
		City and District Government				0.97	4.31	5.29	11.22	25.20	24.80	27.17	32.68	53.15	
	16.6.2.(a)	Number of government agencies with good category in public service compliance levels	National Proxy	Ombudsman Indonesia	Number of Institution	-	65 (dari 213)	41 (dari 194)	97 (dari 277)	87 (dari 264)	-	179 (dari 587)	272 (dari 587)	414 (dari 586)	
		NATIONAL (Ministries)				-	11	5	5	2	-	17	21	20	
		NATIONAL (Agencies)				-	10	2	1	0	-	12	9	9	
		Provincial Government				-	13	6	10	2	-	13	19	26	
		City Government				-	16	15	18	71	-	34	53	87	

Target SDGs	Indicator SDGs		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		District Government				-	15	13	63	12	-	103	170	272	
16.7	16.7.1.(a)	Percentage of women's representation in the Houses of Representative (DPR) and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD)	National Proxy	General Election Commissions (KPU)	Percentage										
		DPR (National)				-	-	-	-	20.52	-	-	-	-	22.24
		DPRD (Provincial)				-	-	-	-	17.53	-	-	-	-	15.43
		DPRD (District/City)				-	-	-	-	15.30	-	-	-	-	13.04
	16.7.1.(b)	Percentage of Female Representation as Decision Making in Executive Institutions	National Proxy	National Civil Service Agency (BKN)	Percentage										
		Echelon I				-	17.98	15.21	16.58	18.08	17.83	17.00	16.90	20.00	12.04
		Echelon II				-	13.41	13.06	13.09	13.49	20.44	22.00	22.40	37.20	17.94
	16.7.2.(a)	Democratic Institutions Capacity Aspect Index	National Proxy	Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI). BPS – Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and Coordinating Ministry for Political. Law. Defense and Security Affairs	Index	66.87	62.05	72.49	75.25	78.73	75.66	75.67	78.22	76.46	
	16.7.2.(b)	Freedom Aspect Index	National Proxy		Index	80.30	76.45	78.75	78.46	77.20	79.40	79.72	82.80	77.46	
	16.7.2.(c)	Equality Aspect Index	National Proxy		Index	70.63	70.11	66.63	65.79	70.71	67.85	78.76	80.28	83.74	
16.8	16.8.1.(a)	Number of Membership and Contribution in International Forums and Organizations	National Proxy												
		Number of International Institutions			Number of Institution	-	233	240	240	200	200	200	256	220	221
		Amount of Contribution (in billion rupiah)			Billion Rupiahs	-	541	548	537	780	533	882	849	641.5	891.1

Target SDGs	Indicator SDGs		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
16.9	16.9.1*	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births were registered by the civil registration office	Global Indicator	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	72.65	72.54	73.18	71.92	74.36	77.20	77.04	81.34	83.44	85.07
	16.9.1.[a]	Percentage of Birth Certificate Ownership for Population Aged 0-17 Years among 40% Lower Income	National compliment	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	71.59	74.06	76.46	77.11	80.44	83.47	84.49	86.87	88.42	89.83
	16.9.1.[b]	Percentage of children aged 0-17 years who have birth certificates	National compliment	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	79.92	81.68	83.33	83.55	86.01	88.11	88.42	90.41	91.79	92.75
16.10	16.10.1 (a)	Index of Press Freedom	National Proxy	Indonesian Press Freedom Index Survey - National Press Council	Index	-	63.44	67.92	69	73.71	75.27	76.02	77.88	71.57	69.36
	16.10.1.(b)	Number of Complaints Handling on Human Rights Violations	National Proxy	National Human Rights Commission	Number of documents/ complaints	8,249 document	7,188 document	5,387 document	6,098 document	2,757 complaint	2,639 Complaint	3,096 complaint	3,190 complaint	2,753 complaint	2,625 complaint
	16.10.1.(c)	Number of Complaints Handling on Human Rights Violations related to women especially on cases of violation against women	National Proxy	National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan)	Number of complaints	1,248	1,353	1.,01	1,234	1,419	2,389	3,838	3,442	3,303	2,336
	16.10.2*	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional. statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Global Indicator	Central Information Commission (KIP)	law	Availability of the Information Disclosure Law in Indonesia since 2008 (Law No. 14/2008 on Freedom of Information)									
	16.10.2.[a]	Number of Public Institutions with Informative Qualifications	National compliment	Central Information Commission (KIP)	Number of institutions	8	16	18	15	34	60	84	122	139	162
	16.10.2.[b]	Number of Dispute Resolution of Public Information through Mediation and / or Non-litigation Adjudication	National compliment	Central Information Commission (KIP)	Number of disputes with resolution	94	54	32	1,280	350	76	301	98	100	129
16.a	16.a.1*	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in	Global Indicator	National Human Rights	Institution	Indonesia has a National Human Rights Commission (KOMNAS HAM) Law Number 39 of 1999									

Target SDGs	Indicator SDGs		Type of Indicator	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
		compliance with the Paris Principles		Commission (Komnas HAM)											
16.b	16.b.1.(a)	Number of discriminatory policies in the past 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	National Proxy	National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan)	Number of regulation or policy	24	32	0	14	4	2	20	17	9	11

GOAL 17
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicators	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
17.1	17.1.1*	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	Global Indicator	Ministry of Finance and BPS (Statistics Indonesia)	Percentage	13.08	12.55	12.26	13.09	12.38	10.68	11.85	13.41*	13.32*	12.84**
	17.1.1.[a]	Tax Revenue Ratio to GDP	National compliment	Ministry of Finance and BPS (Statistics Indonesia)	Percentage	10.76	10.36	9.89	10.24	9.76	8.31	9.11	10.39	8.94*	8.68**
	17.1.2*	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Global Indicator	Ministry of Finance	Percentage	66.73	67.02	64.98	67.01	65.18	48.10	52.90	74.00*	75.06*	75.95**
17.3	17.3.2.(a)	Proportion of Remittance Volume from Indonesian Migrant Workers (in US Dollars) to GDP	National Proxy	Bank Indonesia	Percentage	1.13	0.94	0.87	1.07	1.00	0.84	0.87	1.03*	1.04*	1.15**
17.4	17.4.1*	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Global Indicator	Bank Indonesia	Percentage	30.57	35.35	25.54	25.11	26.9	27.72	21.59	16.57*	17.57*	18.63**
17.6	17.6.1.(a)	Percentage of Subscribers Served by Fixed Broadband Internet Access Network (Fixed Broadband) to Total Households	National Proxy	Ministry of Communication and Digital	Percentage	-	-	9.38	10.45	13.59	14.30	17.25	22.91	22.91	21.32**
	17.6.1.(b)	Percentage of Sub-districts Covered by Fiber Optic Network Infrastructure (Cumulative	National Proxy	Ministry of Communication and Digital	Percentage	-	-	-	-	35.71	57.58	60.80	61	65.22	68.48*

Target SDGs		SDGs Indicators	Type of Indicators	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
17.8	17.8.1*	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Global Indicator	Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII)	Percentage	43.10	51.30	54.80	64.80	-	73.70	-	77.02	78.19	79.5
17.9	17.9.1.(a)	Number of Markings for International Development Cooperation Activities Including SSTC (Billion Rupiah)	National Proxy	Ministry of National Development Planning/ BAPPENAS and Implementing Ministries	Billion Rupiah	110.5	74	83.3	105.6	112.8	2.23	33.41	60.80	73.40	199.58
	17.9.1.(b)	Number of South-South and Triangular Cooperation Programs/ Activities	National Proxy	Ministry of National Development Planning/ BAPPENAS and Implementing Ministries	Number of Program	45	51	59	59	80	10	29	31	46	67
17.10	17.10.1.(a)	Number of agreed PTA / FTA / CEPA	National Proxy	Ministry of Trade	Number of Agreement (cumulative)	8	8	12	14	21	23	25	34	38	41
17.11	17.11.1(a)	Non-Oil and Gas Export Growth	National Proxy	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	-9.71	0.18	15.95	6.37	-4.27	-0.61	41.58	25.80	11.91*	2.46**
17.17	17.17.1.(a)	Number of PPP Project Planned List (DRK) Documents Issued Every Year	National Proxy	Ministry of National Development Planning/ BAPPENAS	Number of Document	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17.8	17.18.1.(a)	Percentage of data users who use BPS data as the basis for national development planning. monitoring and evaluation.	National Proxy	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	92.93	92.52	97.39	97.48	98.61

Target SDGs	SDGs Indicators		Type of Indicators	Data Source	Data Unit	YEAR									
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	17.18.1.(b)	Percentage of statistical publications that apply accuracy standards as the basis for national development planning. monitoring. and evaluation	National Proxy	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	90.00	93.96	98.13	97.72	98.99
	17.18.2*	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Global Indicator	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Law	Indonesia already has a law no. 16/1997 concerning Statistics									
	17.18.3*	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation. by source of funding	Global Indicator	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Document	BPS has a Strategic Plan for 2015-2019					BPS has a Strategic Plan for 2020-2024				
17.9	17.19.1.(a)	Percentage of ministries/agencies. local governments. and institutions implementing statistical activity recommendations	National Proxy	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	27.03	27.27	35.14	54.05	59.46
	17.19.1.(b)	Percentage of ministries/agencies. local governments. and institutions that submit sectoral and specific metadata in accordance with standards	National Proxy	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	60.00	56.32	75.68	78.38	86.49
	17.19.2.(a)	Implementation of Population and Housing Census in 2020	National Proxy	BPS – Statistics Indonesia	Census	-	-	-	-	-	Sensus Penduduk 2020 telah terlaksana	-	-	-	-
	17.19.2(b)	Availability of vital statistics from civil registration systems	National Proxy	Ministry of Home Affairs	Number of Provincial/ Municipal/ District	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	10

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

A. Strengthening Reproductive Health Programme to Improve Factory Workers' Productivity through "WEALTH"
by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association (*Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia* or PKBI) DKI Jakarta, and H&M

Since 2021, UNFPA Indonesia, in collaboration with PKBI DKI Jakarta and the H&M Group, has implemented the Women's Health and Well-Being (WEALTH) programme in two factories, PT Hop Lun in Semarang and PT Doosan Jaya in Sukabumi, to increase knowledge on reproductive health, gender equality, and workplace well-being. The initiative aims to foster a safe, inclusive work environment, strengthen company policies to prevent gender-based discrimination and violence, and support the achievement of SDGs 3 and 5.

The programme uses a multi-level approach, beginning with capacity-building training for employees, including female workers and team leaders, who are then equipped to act as peer educators, enabling effective information dissemination in the workplace. Periodic health education sessions follow, covering reproductive health, bodily autonomy, gender equality, and workplace rights. Workers also receive health screening services, including cervical cancer (IVA) examinations and HIV testing, supporting early detection and prevention. The programme benefits all factory workers, particularly young women who previously had limited access to reproductive health information.

Rahmawati, Head of the Sustainability Division at PT Hop Lun, faced challenges in embedding a long-term health programme. Training sessions were often seen as disruptive to production, and issues like bullying and body shaming created an unhealthy work environment.

Nevertheless, the programme has significantly improved awareness of gender issues and reproductive health among female workers, while reducing bullying and discrimination. A Return on Investment (ROI) analysis tool developed by UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (APRO) showed reduced absenteeism and increased productivity. Health education is now integrated into factory policies, supporting the programme's long-term sustainability.

The WEALTH programme aligns with UNFPA Indonesia's efforts to support the Government of Indonesia in enhancing the health, gender equality, and well-being of workers, particularly women. By integrating reproductive health and gender equality education into corporate policies and training, the initiative offers strong potential for replication and sustainable implementation across other industrial sectors.

B. Floating Integrated Health Posts (*Posyandu Terapung*) – Breaking Barriers, Reaching Hope in the Katingan Mentaya Peat Swamp Forest
by PT. Rimba Makmur Utama – *Katingan Mentaya Project*

In the expansive peatland forest between the Katingan and Mentaya Rivers in Central Kalimantan, eight villages supported by the Katingan Mentaya Project (PT RMU) face severe accessibility challenges. Land routes are often impassable during the rainy season, and boats are the only viable mode of transport, though costly and time-consuming, making access to health services extremely difficult.

Medical facilities in these villages are limited. Medicines are often unavailable, equipment is minimal, and health workers visit irregularly. As a result, villagers must choose between enduring illness or traveling long

distances, turning health into a matter of survival.

To address this, since 2020, the RMU–Katingan Mentaya Project has partnered with local health centers (UPTD Puskesmas) and village governments to launch the Floating Integrated Health Post (Posyandu Terapung), a mobile boat-based service

reaching approximately 1,000 people in eight villages. This service delivers basic health checkups, nutrition monitoring, disease screening, and family education on clean and healthy living (Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat or PHBS) and environmental health.

Since 2019, Ms. Suniarni, a nurse at Baun Bango Health Center, has witnessed the tangible impacts of the initiative. She notes that Posyandu Terapung integrates services for older persons and disease screening into single visits. Community health cadres have become more independent, participation has increased, and sanitation education, such as guidance on building healthy latrines, has been reinforced.

The Posyandu Terapung is more than a mobile clinic. It functions as a traveling platform for health, education, and equality, responding to the most basic needs of underserved communities. It contributes directly to the achievement of SDGs 3, 4, and 5 in the heart of Indonesia's peat swamp forest.

C. Floating Nutrition Gardens (*Kebun Gizi Apung*): A New Hope for the Children of Asmat
by Wahana Visi Indonesia

Amid the tidal swamps of Asmat in South Papua, where frequent flooding regularly submerges the land, a simple innovation has brought new hope. With support from 3M Indonesia, Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI) launched the Floating Nutrition Garden (Kebun Gizi Apung) programme from October 2022 to April 2023 to address the challenges of malnutrition and food insecurity. Initially, gardens were planted on soil beds near houses. However, these were frequently damaged by floods. In response, WVI worked with local communities to develop floating gardens, which are wooden structures that remain buoyant on water and protect crops from inundation. WVI also provided food assistance, training, seeds, and ongoing support to sustain the initiative. The programme benefited 84 children and 225 adults from 236 households in two regencies and four villages.

Perhaps the most profound impact has been a shift in community mindset. While previous harvests were often sold, parents are now encouraged to prioritise their children's nutrition, especially for toddlers. Planting and harvesting have become a daily habit.

The Kebun Gizi Apung programme also received support in the form of vegetable seeds from the Regency Agriculture Office. WVI continues to strengthen collaboration with local governments and encourages communities to access resources from relevant offices. The programme is not only about farming. It is about resilience, local knowledge, and building a healthier future for the children of Asmat.

D. Muhammadiyah Enhancing the Health and Well-being for Communities in Need
E. Locally and Globally
by PP Muhammadiyah

Inequitable access to healthcare among low-income and underserved populations has been the driving force behind Muhammadiyah's health service movement since 1923. Inspired by the theology of al-Ma'un in the Qur'an, which emphasizes the protection individuals experiencing socio-economic hardship and exclusion, Muhammadiyah has worked for over a century to expand access to quality and affordable healthcare. The organisation focuses particularly on underprivileged groups, underserved and remote communities (3T), women, orphans, older persons, persons with disabilities, and individuals with mental health conditions. These efforts contribute to Muhammadiyah's social service trilogy of "Schooling, Feeding, Healing" and support SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 16, and 17.

Muhammadiyah's strategic approach has produced some great practices such as strengthening the capacity and professionalism of community health cadres through the promotion of altruistic values, improving hospital and clinic management, developing an integrated health information system through the SehatMu application, and establishing new healthcare facilities. It has also procured medical equipment through innovative partnerships and in-house research, while offering school and community-based primary care and health promotion services. At present, Muhammadiyah operates 125 hospitals and 231 clinics across Indonesia.

Persistent challenges include disparities in infrastructure and human resources across regions, high service quality expectations, issues with National Health Insurance (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional or JKN) financing, and underdeveloped digital integration. Addressing these will require continued collaboration with government and other partners.

Muhammadiyah currently serves an average of 12.5 million patients per year, with satisfaction rates ranging from 79 to 85 percent. Participation from community health cadres has increased by 125 percent, in line with the establishment of 12 new hospitals and five new clinics in the past year. The organisation has also introduced innovative service models, such as Floating Clinics (Klinik Apung), Islamic Boarding School Health Posts (Poskestren), and Emergency Medical Teams that have provided support during international emergencies, including the Myanmar earthquake and the humanitarian crisis in Palestine.

The replication and expansion of Muhammadiyah's health programmes are made possible by its commitment to pro-social values and modern management systems, ensuring long-term sustainability at local, national, and global levels.

F. *Tentang Anak* App: A Comprehensive, Expert-Based Solution for Optimal Child Development
By: PT Tentang Anak Bahagia

Since 2021, more than 1.5 million parents in Indonesia have used *Tentang Anak*, a multidisciplinary, science-based application designed to support the developmental needs of Indonesian families. Available free of charge and accessible at any time, the app promotes optimal early childhood development.

Given that 90 percent of brain development occurs within the first five years of life, ensuring proper nutrition, stimulation, and growth during this period is critical. These aspects can all be monitored and enhanced through *Tentang Anak*.

The application provides integrated, personalised, and science-backed support through several key features:
- Multidisciplinary educational content based on scientific evidence, including webinars with experts
- Tools to monitor growth and conduct early self-screening, including developmental and autism screenings
- Age-appropriate stimulation ideas and nutritious recipes
- Free consultations and directories of paediatricians in major cities

To date, *Tentang Anak* has supported more than 700,000 children, with key outcomes including:
- Eighty-six percent of children successfully maintaining or improving their nutritional status
- Screenings that revealed one in two children may be at risk for autism, and one in four has not yet achieved age-appropriate developmental milestones, prompting early intervention recommendations
- More than 160,000 parental questions answered directly by multidisciplinary experts
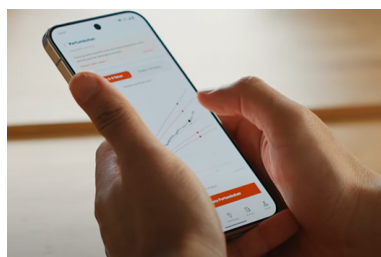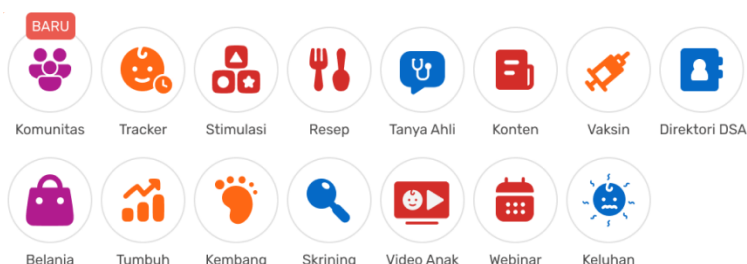
Looking ahead, expanding the impact of the app will require attention to population diversity and geographic disparities. To increase effectiveness, scientific content must be presented in a simple, practical, and relatable manner. Improving access to technology, particularly in underserved and remote areas, is also essential. To broaden its reach across Indonesia and beyond, Tentang Anak aims to scale up its digital platform and build strategic partnerships with government institutions and health service providers. These efforts will help accelerate the creation of a healthy and thriving future generation.

G. YOUNG HEALTH PROGRAMME: Empowering Youth to Prevent Non-Communicable Diseases in Jakarta

By: Plan Indonesia

The Young Health Programme (YHP) is a global initiative by AstraZeneca and Plan International that aims to prevent non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among adolescents and youth aged 10 to 24. In Jakarta, the programme has been implemented from 2021 to 2025 by Plan Indonesia in collaboration with Yayasan Lentera Anak, responding to Indonesia's high mortality rate due to NCDs. YHP targets adolescents, including those with disabilities, as well as healthcare workers, teachers, parents, and caregivers. Its goals include increasing health literacy, strengthening youth-friendly services, and promoting public policies that prioritise young people. The program supports SDGs 3, 4, 5, and 17.

YHP adopts a holistic, youth-led approach, beginning with peer educator training. More than one thousand youth, of whom 67 percent are female, have been trained using modules on NCD risk factors, reproductive and mental health, gender equality, and facilitation skills. These peer educators have facilitated interactive education sessions that have reached 82,000 adolescents across 40 secondary schools and 20 health facilities in West, South, East, and North Jakarta. Sessions used games, quizzes, and discussions to enhance engagement. Teachers and school staff were trained to integrate health messages into the Pancasila Student Profile Reinforcement Project (Proyek Penguatan Profil Pelajar Pancasila or P5), while health workers were supported to provide youth-friendly services at community health centres (Puskesmas) and adolescent health posts (Posyandu Remaja). The programme's advocacy component focuses on improving school health units (UKS), adolescent health services, and formal recognition of peer educators.

Challanges during implementation included limited support from parents, teachers, and community leaders, which often hindered the progress of peer-led campaigns. The need for peer educator regeneration as students graduate, and the lack of intergenerational inclusivity, also limited the programme's reach beyond school environments. Lessons learned emphasise the importance of collaboration among youth forums, adolescent health posts, and community health centres to ensure continuity. Integration of YHP modules into school curricula and extracurricular activities has also proven vital.

A program impact survey conducted in February 2025 revealed significant behavioral changes among A programme impact survey conducted in February 2025 showed meaningful behavioural shifts. Among respondents, 90 percent avoided smoking, 86 percent understood the dangers of alcohol, and 88 percent recognised the risks of air pollution. In terms of action, 72 percent engaged in at least one hour of physical activity per day, 60 percent consumed fruits and vegetables, 57 percent received reproductive health check-ups at Puskesmas, and over 73 percent rated Puskesmas services as more youth-friendly. The economic impact is reflected in greater youth participation in productive activities, while improved governance is demonstrated through successful policy advocacy that led to the inclusion of adolescent health components in local regulations.

YHP holds strong potential for replication. Future efforts include integrating modules into the national curriculum, ongoing training for peer educators and health workers, partnerships with the DKI Jakarta Education and Health Offices, and the formation of alumni forums to drive community-level change.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

G. STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMIC RESILIENCE OF WOMEN SURVIVORS AND AT-RISK COMMUNITIES ECONOMIC MENTORING

By: PT Kreasi Teknologi (Krealogi)

Krealogi by Du Anyam, in collaboration with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak or KemenPPPA), has implemented a women's empowerment programme through Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) entrepreneurship mentoring. This initiative addresses persistent gender inequality in Indonesia, particularly in terms of access, participation, and equitable development benefits. Through the Krealogi digital platform, women entrepreneurs receive structured training and mentoring to enhance their business capacities. To date, the programme has facilitated over 1,500 mentoring sessions across more than 500 regencies and cities, contributing to a more inclusive and sustainable business ecosystem.

The implementation begins with mapping participants' potential and challenges. This is followed by a series of training sessions on soft and hard skills, product innovation mentoring, and support to access markets through pitching to prospective buyers.

Challenges include limited internet connectivity, lack of business capital, and restricted market access. These are addressed through partnerships with local facilitators, strategic buyer connections, and the establishment of MSME communities as platforms for ongoing mentoring.

The programme has exceeded expectations, improving participants' business management capacity by 75 percent, surpassing the original target of 45 percent. A total of 15 new products were developed, and 635 products were sold, generating a total revenue of IDR 13,468,000. Additionally, approximately 7.6 percent of participants experienced increased income. The programme has been replicated in four regencies in East Nusa Tenggara, involving 500 participants. It continues to grow through the Krealogi MSME community as a post-programme sustainability strategy.

H. Sisternet: Supporting Women's Economic Independence and Participation

By: PT XL AXIATA Tbk

Sisternet is a digital women's empowerment initiative launched by XL Axiata in 2015. As of 15 April 2025, it operates under the name XLSMART. The programme aims to improve digital literacy, entrepreneurial skills, and mental health among women, including MSME entrepreneurs and young women leaders. Through continuous training across various regions, including women's correctional facilities, Sisternet works to reduce the digital divide between women and men in Indonesia. This initiative supports SDGs 5, 8, and 10.

The Sisternet app has reached over The Sisternet application has reached more than 1.2 million women in Indonesia and supported 4,000 women-led MSMEs. Outcomes include up to a 13 percent increase in business revenue, a 75 percent improvement in digital marketing, and a 30 percent expansion in product offerings. These achievements have earned Sisternet recognition as a good practice at the G20 forum,

particularly within the EMPOWER group and W20 Indonesia

Sisternet offers programmes such as Business Incubation, the Smart Capital Competition, SheInspire for incarcerated women, and Female Future Leader for aspiring young women. The application also features FinansisTer (a financial inclusion service), educational articles, e-learning videos, and Toko Sister, a free marketing tool for women-led MSMEs. All features are designed to promote women's empowerment and economic independence through digital innovation.

Challenges in implementation include gaps in digital literacy and limited long-term engagement from participants. Experience shows that localised approaches, adaptive content, and strategic collaboration are essential to success. Following the success of Sisternet's business incubation and empowerment programmes, similar initiatives have emerged, contributing positively to the growth of women-led MSMEs in Indonesia.

I.   Campus Caring for SDGs: Economic Empowerment for Persons with Disabilities

By: Center for Gender Studies Unesa and Disability Innovation Center UNESA

The State University of Surabaya (Universitas Negeri Surabaya or Unesa) contributes to SDG 5 through the best practice initiative "Campus Caring for SDGs: Economic Independence for Persons with Disabilities." Since its launch in 2022, this programme has also contributed to SDGs 3, 8, 14, and 17. It focuses on empowering in challenging socio-economic conditions and persons with physical disabilities, who often face barriers in accessing skills training and employment and continue to experience persistent social stigma.

The Center for Gender Studies at Unesa empowers rural women through skills training, the creation of community credit institutions, and economic mentoring. These efforts have enabled women to develop businesses based on local resources, increase household income, and strengthen their role in economic decision-making. The programme has faced challenges such as limited access to technology and restricted market opportunities. However, collaboration with MSMEs and local leaders has helped expand economic access for women.

The Disability Innovation Center at Unesa has developed batik training programmes to promote economic inclusion and decent employment for persons with disabilities. Participants gain skills in batik production and are supported in starting their own businesses or entering the labour market. This has helped shift societal perceptions and promote greater independence. Challenges remain, including inadequate accessibility in training facilities, which requires adjustments to teaching methods and equipment.

These programmes have demonstrated strong potential for replication in other regions. Sustainability depends on multisectoral policy support and collaboration among government, communities, and the private sector.

J.   PITA MOLIN: Services, Information, and Consultation through the Protection Van

By: Technical Implementation Unit for Women's and Child Protection (UPTD PPA) at the Office for Community Empowerment, Women and Child Protection (DPPA) of Jambi City

In response to the high number of cases of violence against women and children that go unreported to the UPTD PPA, the Services, Information, and Consultation through the Protection Van initiative, known as PITA MOLIN (Pelayanan, Informasi dan Konsultasi melalui Mobil Perlindungan), was launched. This mobile service visits schools to provide education about violence and how to respond to it. Students are invited to consult and access services directly in the van, supported by experienced clinical psychologists, lawyers, and mediators. All services are offered free of charge and with full confidentiality.

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Challenges include a shortage of psychologists, limited time and human resources that hinder outreach to all schools, and reluctance among some schools to allow reporting due to reputational concerns. Despite these obstacles, the PITA MOLIN initiative has increased student awareness and willingness to report violence. Many previously hidden cases of child abuse have been uncovered and addressed thanks to the programme's outreach and support systems.

To ensure sustainability, institutional strategies such as the establishment of the PITA MOLIN Innovation Team have been adopted. Social strategies include ongoing collaboration with relevant stakeholders to strengthen services and expand reach.

K. Green Skills Programme: Young Women Farmer Entrepreneurship as a Solution to the Water Crisis in East Nusa Tenggara
By: Yayasan Plan Internasional

Since 2016, Plan Indonesia has implemented the Green Skills programme, an initiative designed to empower young farmers aged 18 to 29, with a focus on young women. This programme responds to the climate crisis that threatens agriculture in East Nusa Tenggara, where prolonged droughts, with more than 61 consecutive days without rainfall, have severely reduced agricultural productivity and increased vulnerability among local farmers, according to Indonesia's Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG).

In a context where men dominate access to agricultural resources, technology, and information, young women are often relegated to unskilled roles. Climate change has further compounded this inequality. The Green Skills programme was introduced in 84 villages in South Central Timor Regency, a region selected for its high vulnerability to water scarcity. It aims to address three key challenges: identifying appropriate farming systems for dryland areas, converting idle land into productive land, and empowering young women to assume leadership roles in agriculture.

The programme contributes directly to SDG 2 through climate-resilient agriculture, SDG 6 through improved water conservation for irrigation, SDG 13 through community adaptation, and SDG 5 by ensuring equal access for women to agricultural resources and knowledge.

A vulnerability analysis informed the development of context-specific training modules, created by Plan International using gender-transformative principles to challenge restrictive norms and support young women's leadership.

The formation of Green Skills Committees, comprising both men and local leaders, provided ongoing support. Through these committees, women received guidance to establish and lead youth farmer groups. Climate-friendly infrastructure was also introduced, including drip irrigation systems that use up to four times less water, drought-resistant seeds, and solar-powered dew-capturing water generators.

The programme provided training in business planning, financial management, and market integration. Partnerships strengthened implementation. Village governments provided inputs and idle land. The South Central Timor government signed a memorandum of understanding. The local church allocated 50 hectares of land. Universities participated through the Thematic Entrepreneurship Student Service Programme. The private sector, including The Body Shop and Citibank Indonesia through Citi Peka, also offered support.

To date, the Green Skills programme has supported 1,337 young farmers, 64 percent of whom are women, across 84 villages. Sixty youth farmer groups remain active. Monthly incomes range from IDR 900,000 to IDR 6,000,000 per person. A total of 90 hectares of idle land have been cultivated. Innovations such as drip irrigation and solar panels have saved up to IDR 26 million in electricity costs over ten years.

Challenges include limited transport in remote areas, cultural barriers that restrict women's access to land and decision-making roles, and limited access to technical services for maintaining equipment. These gaps highlight the need for community engagement and capacity development.

Lessons from Green Skills suggest strong potential for replication in other climate-affected regions. Adapting the programme to local agroclimatic conditions and social norms, while integrating it into vocational school curricula and aligning partner support from the planning stage, could foster a generation of resilient and innovative women agricultural leaders and strengthen food security in Indonesia.

L.   Data-Driven Advocacy Movement to Support SDGs Achievement, Advancing SDG Goal 5
By: Institut Kapal Perempuan

Since 2017, Institut KAPAL Perempuan, in collaboration with Equal Measures 2030 (EM2030), has led the "Data-Driven Advocacy Movement to Support SDG Achievement." The initiative aims to generate and promote the use of gender-based and inclusive data to influence government and multi-stakeholder actors in policy-making, programming, and budgeting. It also seeks to strengthen awareness among women's groups, encouraging them to participate as both data producers and decision-makers in the push for gender justice.

A key strategy of the movement involves capacity building through advocacy training. These sessions are designed to improve understanding of how to use gender-responsive data for effective multi-stakeholder advocacy focused on achieving SDG 5 on gender equality. To date, 175 alumni from 16 regencies and cities across 11 provinces have completed the training. Participants include representatives from NGOs, grassroots women's groups, local governments, journalists, academics, and activists. The movement has strengthened cross-sectoral capacities for policy advocacy and data literacy. The programme promotes the use of tools such as the SDG Gender Index and legal literacy to address issues including child marriage. It has supported the drafting of governor circulars, regent regulations, and village-level policies for the prevention of child marriage. Data collection efforts have used Participatory Rural Appraisal to document trends in child marriage and the feminisation of poverty. In addition, the Eastern Indonesia SDG Collective Action Network was formed to advocate for inclusive data use and SDG achievement in the eastern region by 2024.

One persistent challenge is the lack of synergy among stakeholders at the sub-national level regarding the use of gender-based and inclusive data for advocacy. Despite this, the movement has made significant progress in raising awareness, strengthening capacity, and fostering multi-stakeholder collaboration to address the rights and needs of women and communities that have historically faced limited access to opportunities. It also serves as a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of existing policies. The movement has now been established in 11 provinces, where it continues to build momentum in support of inclusive and evidence-based development.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

By: Yayasan Kita Bisa

Teach4Hope is a program initiated by Yayasan Kitabisa in 2023 to address the structural challenges of youth unemployment and support communities facing socio-economic barriers, including persons with disabilities. According to Indonesian Bureau of Statistics (Badan Pusat Statistik or BPS) (February 2024), more than 7.2 million individuals remain unemployed, with vocational high school (Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan or SMK) graduates recording the highest unemployment rate (8.62%). At the same time, the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector requires entry-level workers who can be trained. Teach4Hope was created to bridge the skills gap by providing vocational training aligned with market needs and demands. This program has made a tangible impact on households led by women, persons with disabilities, Indigenous communities, and young people affected by layoffs.

The programme is structured in three phases. It begins with one month of intensive training, followed by a two-month internship, and continues with six to nine months of job placement assistance. Funding is sourced from zakat, corporate social responsibility contributions, public donations, and outsourcing fees. Teach4Hope reflects a pentahelix collaboration model involving more than 60 recruitment partners, sub-national governments, academic institutions, communities, and media.

Challenges include limited access to digital tools and the need for sustainable funding. These have been addressed through community-based networks and innovative financing approaches.

By the end of 2023, the programme had reached 923 participants in 18 provinces. Approximately 47 percent of graduates secured employment in fields such as digital administration, customer service, and green jobs, earning between IDR 3 million and IDR 7 million per month. The programme has made a tangible impact on households led by women, persons with disabilities, Indigenous communities, and young people affected by layoffs. The Social Return on Investment (SROI) was calculated at 1 to 3.57 US dollars.

Teach4Hope has now evolved into a full academy and is preparing to expand to 30 provinces. The goal is to train 3,000 job seekers by 2025 in support of SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth.

N. BUMMas Rumah Bambu Weragati
By: Rumah Zakat

Weragati Village holds significant potential in natural resources, particularly due to its proximity to villages rich in bamboo. This presents an opportunity to develop valuable handcrafted bamboo products. Recognising this, Rumah Zakat launched the Rumah Bambu Weragati Community-Owned Enterprise (Badan Usaha Milik Masyarakat or BUMMas) in 2020 as an economic empowerment initiative. The programme supports collective and professional management of bamboo resources to create sustainable jobs and foster self-reliance.

The initiative began with group formation and education about the programme. A legally recognised producers' cooperative was then established to manage business operations, ensure production sustainability, and expand marketing for bamboo crafts. Various technologies are used in production, including saw machines, bamboo splitters, drilling equipment, compressors, and computers for product design.

Challenges included securing sufficient capital to scale up production and marketing bamboo products, which must

compete with more popular materials such as plastic, wood, and acrylic. Despite these barriers, the programme has yielded strong economic, social, and environmental outcomes. About 50 percent of group members have risen above the poverty line and reported increased income. The programme has created jobs for ten individuals, empowered bamboo farmers, improved the village's reputation, and encouraged bamboo conservation through sustainable practices.

This initiative has strong replication potential in other bamboo-rich areas. By applying a community empowerment model that leverages local materials, it promotes inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

O. All-Learn (Inclusive Learning for All) Supporting Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
By: Telkom University
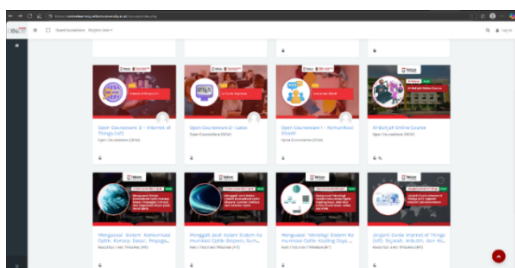
All-Learn is an inclusive learning platform developed by Telkom University since 2020 to support the digital transformation of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia's Super Priority Tourism Destinations. The programme aims to enhance the quality of education through digital technology and targets academics, MSMEs, persons with disabilities, and the general public. It aligns with the 2024 to 2028 Strategic Plan and supports SDGs 4, 8, and 10.

All-Learn uses a blended learning approach that integrates digital platforms, online training, and inclusive innovation to serve persons with disabilities. Topics include digital literacy, marketing, finance, and digital business. The platform is supported by free internet access and augmented and virtual reality-based training, ensuring accessibility and adaptability for diverse users. Beneficiaries include MSMEs, students, disability communities, and the wider public.

Despite its reach, the programme faces challenges such as low digital literacy and limited infrastructure in remote areas. These challenges highlight the importance of strengthening inclusive, technology-based learning approaches and roviding continuous mentorship.

The programme has reached 38 villages and served a total of 67,838 participants. Impacts include increased competitiveness for MSMEs, improved access to inclusive education for persons with disabilities and communities in underdeveloped regions, enhanced digital literacy, reduced social disparities, and stronger economic independence among MSMEs.

The initiative has strong potential for replication through Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) platforms. It can be further scaled through pentahelix collaboration and academic and industry-based funding support.

P. CULINARY CAMP : BUILDING THE FUTURE OF INDONESIA'S MSMES
By: PT Sasa Inti

To help food and beverage MSMEs survive the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, PT Sasa Inti launched the Culinary Camp programme in 2021. This eight-week initiative equips participants with practical knowledge in digital marketing, financial management, packaging strategy, and food safety. The programme is continuously updated through coaching and monitoring sessions to ensure relevance and effectiveness. The goal is to help MSMEs produce food products that are not only delicious and safe but also long-lasting and compliant with health regulations.

The programme uses a collaborative and step-by-step approach. It begins with training in digital marketing and financial management, supported by AIESEC. Food processing innovation is developed in collaboration with the Southeast Asian Food and Agricultural Science and Technology (Seafast) Center at IPB University. The Sterile Food Risk Management Programme is implemented with IPB's Food Technology Department and the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan or BPOM). Two MSMEs, Oma Keenan and MT Farm, received intensive support to prepare Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) documentation and to conduct sterilisation testing. The programme, ongoing since 2021, continues to this day.

Key barriers to participation include the high cost and administrative complexity of the Risk Management Programme. Overcoming these challenges requires sustainable collaboration among academics, regulators, and practitioners

To date, the Culinary Camp has positively impacted more than 2,500 MSME entrepreneurs through online and offline training. It has led to increased product diversification, improved business skills, and higher sales. Two MSMEs have received PMR certification from BPOM, reflecting a positive shift toward safer food production. This programme has strong potential for replication in other food sectors. Its sustainability can be supported through cross-sector partnerships and regional expansion.

Q. Labour-Intensive Programme of Surabaya City
By: Surabaya City Development Planning Agency (Bappeda)

To address slowing economic growth, rising unemployment, declining MSME income, and widespread business closures, the Surabaya City Government launched the Labour-Intensive Programme (Program Padat Karya) in 2022. This initiative utilises city-owned assets to create job opportunities for underprivileged communities, helping to restore household incomes and revitalise community-level economic and social activities.

The programme is implemented through collaboration among various stakeholders. To support financing, the city government partnered with Rural Credit Banks (Bank Perkreditan Rakyat or BPR) and other financial institutions to provide low-interest capital. Business equipment was procured through corporate social responsibility initiatives. For marketing, Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were established with hotels, apartments, and government agencies to utilise and promote products created through the programme. This multi-stakeholder synergy strengthens sustainability and amplifies economic and social impacts for low-income communities.

A major challenge has been the inconsistency of worker motivation and work ethic, which can undermine programme continuity. To address this, the government incorporated an initial selection process to assess participants' interests, previous experience, and commitment.

Prior to the programme's launch, Surabaya's poverty rate in 2022 stood at 4.73 percent, and the open unemployment rate was 7.62 percent. By 2024, those figures had dropped to 3.96 percent and 4.91 percent, respectively. The Human Development Index rose from 82.74 in 2022 to 84.69 in 2024. Economic growth also improved, from 5.18 percent to 5.76 percent. The programme has now been expanded throughout Surabaya and has been replicated by local governments in Sidoarjo, Magetan, and Banyuwangi Regencies.

R. Processing Suckermouth Catfish in Lake Tempe
By: Hasanuddin University

This community empowerment programme focuses on utilising the growing population of suckermouth catfish (Hypostomus plecostomus) in Lake Tempe, which has become a dominant predator and disrupted local ecosystems. Local fishers in Limpomajang, Soppeng, have expressed concern as this invasive species threatens native fish stocks and is often considered to have no economic value. In response, Hasanuddin University launched a programme to empower local communities by processing the fish into marketable products, including fishmeal, pellet feed, and shredded fish.

The initiative began with focus group discussions involving coastal communities to assess ecological impacts and economic opportunities. This was followed by training on fish processing techniques, waste management, business operations, and digital marketing to support sales. A platform for fish collection and new business groups was also established to ensure a steady supply of raw materials.

The programme has produced positive economic, social, and environmental results. Products such as shredded suckermouth catfish and catfish pellets were successfully developed with strong market appeal and high nutritional content. Community knowledge of processing, packaging, and marketing has improved. Environmentally, the initiative has helped reduce pollution caused by fish carcasses and contributed to ecosystem restoration in Lake Tempe.

Challenges included low initial awareness, limited equipment and technology, unstable raw material supply due to weather, and low participation caused by scepticism over the fish's value. Key lessons include the importance of community education, technological innovation, and inclusive approaches.

This programme has strong potential for replication. With technological improvements, follow-up training, and support from government and private sector partners, communities in other regions can also turn environmental problems into sustainable economic opportunities. Institutional strengthening through cooperatives, digital marketing platforms, and exhibitions can further enhance impact.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

S. Desa Lestari
By: Rumah Zakat

The Desa Lestari (Sustainable Village) programme, initiated by Rumah Zakat in 2020, is implemented in Kembang Village, Pacitan Regency. It was developed in response to environmental and disaster risks, particularly floods and tsunamis linked to the village's coastal location and its position at the downstream end of the Grindulu River. This sustained intervention seeks to create a balanced relationship between social welfare, economic growth, and environmental conservation, while enhancing the resilience of the local community.

The programme began with the formation of community groups that actively manage natural resources through participatory approaches. Key activities include the development of Mangrove Forest Edu-tourism, which integrates conservation with local economic development, shrimp pond cultivation to boost community income, mangrove seedling nurseries to support coastal rehabilitation, and a public campaign titled "Mangrove Tree Donation" (Sedekah Pohon Mangrove) that encourages reforestation and environmental education.

Challenges during implementation included shifting public mindsets, environmentally harmful economic practices, and natural factors such as coastal abrasion, climate change, and poor water quality. Despite these obstacles, the programme has had significant social, economic, and environmental impacts. It has raised public awareness and engagement, created new job opportunities, increased incomes, and reduced coastal land erosion by up to 200 metres. It has also contributed to biodiversity preservation.

The Desa Lestari model shows strong potential for replication in other coastal areas facing similar environmental and socioeconomic challenges. To ensure sustainability, the programme emphasises a community-driven approach..

T. Planting Hope on the Coast with KONSURV
By: IPB University

MSince 2011, the Department of Marine Science and Technology at IPB University has implemented the Marine Conservation and Field Survey initiative, known as KONSURV. Conducted along the West Java coast, KONSURV aims to preserve marine ecosystems through an inclusive and science-based approach. More than a mangrove planting campaign, the initiative combines environmental surveys, education, and community outreach to foster collective awareness of coastal conservation.

KONSURV adopts a four-stage strategy. It begins with the creation of a mangrove biodiversity data bank, followed by awareness campaigns, workshops, and hands-on activities such as mangrove planting and beach cleanups. The programme engages the general public, students, and community groups, and is implemented in close collaboration with local governments, schools, and partners. It directly contributes to the achievement of Goal 14 by promoting the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems.

To date, KONSURV has planted more than 16,000 mangrove seedlings and restored 36 hectares of land across four regions. The restored areas now sequester up to 150 tons of carbon per hectare per year. The initiative has also involved over 1,000 local residents and generated a 30 percent increase in local economic activity. It has helped develop educational ecotourism and established a scientific data bank to support evidence-based environmental governance.

Challenges include limited public awareness of waste management, insufficient ecotourism infrastructure, and high seedling mortality caused by natural factors. Key lessons learned highlight the importance of continuous monitoring, community engagement, and strong cross-sector partnerships. With its proven impact and adaptable model, KONSURV holds strong potential for replication in other coastal areas. Its blend of education, data, and public participation offers a sustainable model for universities, government agencies, and environmental organisations committed to safeguarding marine ecosystems.

U. Sustainable Undersea Cable Operation and Carbon Offsetting Initiatives
By: PT Telkom Indonesia

Since 2022, PT Telkom Indonesia has implemented the Sustainable Undersea Cable Operation initiative to minimise the ecological impact of its 250,000 kilometre undersea cable network, 60 percent of which lies within Indonesian waters. The initiative promotes marine ecosystem conservation, strengthens climate resilience in coastal areas, and supports local economic development through nature-based solutions. It contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 14 and 8 by integrating conservation, low-carbon technology, and inclusive community engagement into telecommunications infrastructure management.

Telkom Indonesia employs innovative approaches such as using cement bag technology to create coral growth substrates, constructing fish houses to mark cable routes, and introducing artificial marine habitats made from shell waste. The company also provides training for coastal communities on marine conservation and the sustainable use of marine resources.

To date, the initiative has involved 680 community groups as partners and direct beneficiaries. Collaboration with the SDGs Centre at Diponegoro University and Telkom University supports the monitoring and evaluation of carbon offsetting outcomes. Results include the rehabilitation of 46 hectares of mangrove forest, construction of 871 coral reef structures, and the sequestration of more than 61,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent annually.

The initiative has enhanced public awareness, improved community well-being, and supported the development of inclusive and sustainable governance for undersea cable operations. With strong cross-sectoral collaboration and measurable ecological and social benefits, the programme has significant potential for national replication. Integration into marine spatial planning and expansion through multisectoral partnerships can ensure long-term impact and resilience.

V. Greening Indonesia Together
By: Lindungi Bumi Nusantara

Since 2016, LindungiHutan has led a collaborative tree-planting movement to restore coastal and inland areas affected by erosion, flooding, and deforestation. The initiative unites individuals, communities, organisations, and private sector partners through a digital platform, advancing climate action and ecosystem rehabilitation in line with Sustainable Development Goal 13.

The programme relies on community empowerment and digital innovation. Village farmers are trained as reforestation agents, while online campaigns involving consumer brands mobilise public participation. The lindungihutan.com platform enables users to track tree growth, ensuring transparency and accountability.

To date, more than one million trees have been planted, protecting 75 hectares of coastline and increasing the income of 576 partner farmers by 23 percent through incentives tied to planting activities. These results demonstrate both ecological and economic benefits.

A key challenge is maintaining long-term public engagement. Promoting tree planting as a lifestyle requires continuous communication, creative outreach, and intergenerational collaboration. These lessons inform ongoing efforts to sustain awareness and participation.

With its technology-driven model and focus on community inclusion, the programme is ready for replication across Indonesia. By mapping climate-sensitive regions, building new partnerships, and expanding digital engagement, this initiative supports a greener and more climate-resilient future for the country.

W. Fish Bank Indonesia: A Community-Based Solution to Coral Reef Degradation in Banyuwangi
By: Yayasan Semai Sinergi Umat

In the coastal communities of Bomo and Badean Beach in Banyuwangi, East Java, coral reef degradation caused by unsustainable fishing practices has led to habitat loss and declining fish stocks, directly affecting the livelihoods of local fishers. To address this, Yayasan Semai Sinergi Umat launched the Fish Bank Indonesia programme to restore marine ecosystems while strengthening fisher organisations and economic resilience.

At the heart of the programme is an innovative fish bank bamboo module. Constructed using locally sourced materials such as coconut husks, bamboo, and coconut fibre rope, the modules serve as artificial reefs that support coral regeneration and provide shelter for marine life. As coral habitats recover, fish populations rebound, improving the incomes of local fishers.

Beyond environmental restoration, the programme supports organisational development for fisher groups, introducing governance structures, microbusiness development, and marine ecotourism. Initiatives such as Cahaya Sedekah Nelayan provide social safety nets, while new tourism activities offer alternative sources of income and reduce dependency on fishing.

Challenges include sustaining fisher commitment to conservation and developing tourism infrastructure and services. Addressing these requires creative approaches and targeted support.

Fish Bank Indonesia demonstrates how ecological restoration, economic improvement, and community empowerment can be integrated. With proper adaptation to local conditions and continued guidance, the model can be replicated in other coastal areas to promote sustainable fisheries and resilient coastal communities.

X. COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT TRAINING BY BANTEN MARITIME POLYTECHNIC
By: Banten Maritime Polytechnic

Since 2016, the SDGs Centre at Banten Maritime Polytechnic has implemented community empowerment programmes aimed at improving the livelihoods of coastal residents in Tangerang Regency, Banten Province. Focused on enhancing educational quality and vocational skills, the initiative supports Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 8 by promoting inclusive education and decent work opportunities

The programme offers free, certified competency-based training for coastal communities, most of whom work as fishers. Training courses include Basic Safety Training, Advanced Fire Fighting, Medical First Aid, and Safety Awareness Training, all essential for maritime professions. These certifications enhance safety standards and improve employment prospects, especially for individuals in underserved areas.

Challenges remain, including a shortage of qualified instructors, limited access to safety equipment, and low public awareness about the value of education. These issues underscore the need for ongoing community engagement and investment in training infrastructure.

To date, more than 2,000 people have benefited from Banten Maritime Polytechnic's efforts to deliver quality education and expand employment opportunities for underprivileged coastal communities in the Banten Province. The programme reflects a strong commitment to advancing SDG 4 on quality education and SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth.

Y. MECOK Ecopark Mangrove Ecotourism – Diponegoro University's Mini SDGs Park in Teluk Awur, Jepara: KeSEMaT'S Synergy in Mangrove Ecosystem Management
By: KeSEMaT

In response to the severe degradation of Jepara's mangrove ecosystems, where 90 percent had been damaged by 2001, the Mangrove Ecosystem Study Group of Teluk Awur, known as KeSEMaT, was established with support from Diponegoro University. What began as a local conservation initiative has grown into MECOK Ecopark, a nationally recognised centre for mangrove education and rehabilitation.

KeSEMaT uses an inclusive educational approach that fosters community participation and builds partnerships with government agencies, universities, and civil society. Since its founding, the group has planted more than 1.2 million mangrove seedlings from 34 species, rehabilitated over 3 hectares of critical land, and constructed a 300 metre mangrove trekking path. This path is part of the Mini SDGs Park, which provides an interactive space for environmental learning and public engagement.

The programme has faced challenges, including land-use change, coastal pollution, and pressure from development. Nevertheless, KeSEMaT continues to lead conservation efforts through public campaigns, training programmes, and policy advocacy. In recognition of its impact, the initiative was nominated for the prestigious Kalpataru Award in 2019.

MECOK Ecopark currently sequesters up to 2,500 megagrams of carbon per 5 hectares, has increased mangrove cover by 90 percent, and has contributed to a 70 percent rise in ecotourism visits. The initiative has improved local incomes, enhanced coastal protection, and built community awareness of environmental conservation.

With the involvement of more than 300 partners and 1,000 volunteers, KeSEMaT's participatory model offers strong potential for replication in other regions. It stands as a powerful example of how academic institutions can support sustainable ecosystem management and empower coastal communities.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

A. Multisectoral Approach to Inland Fisheries Management in Sukabumi Regency
   ### By: FAO Indonesia

Sukabumi Regency, with its network of rivers that flow into the Indian Ocean, is home to diverse inland fishery resources, including a significant eel population. However, limited coordination among agencies, weak community participation, and the absence of reliable data have hindered sustainable fisheries management. To address these challenges, FAO Indonesia supported the establishment of a cross-sector forum from January 2022 to September 2024 to strengthen inland water governance through collaborative action.

The process began with a series of facilitated meetings between regency and provincial governments, which led to the formation of a Technical Working Group. This forum brings together government institutions, communities, the private sector, and civil society organisations to share data, discuss issues, and develop locally appropriate policies.

Training was provided to fishers and local communities on catch data collection, fish species identification, and basic conservation practices. The data collected is used to inform discussions within the Technical Working Group and guide the development of responsive and inclusive policy recommendations.

The initiative also included workshops on designing pollution reporting mechanisms, addressing harmful fishing practices, and advocating for the installation of fishways in irrigation infrastructure. These efforts resulted in the enactment of Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2023 on Inland Fisheries Management, along with three Regent Regulations and two supporting decrees. Additional support came from corporate social responsibility programmes and community-based monitoring systems

This approach demonstrates the importance of inclusive coordination platforms, community capacity building, and integrated policy development. With political commitment and sustained local funding, the model can be replicated in other regions with similar inland fishery challenges.

B. Indika Foundation Impact Grant
   ### By: Indika Untuk Indonesia

The Indika Foundation Impact Grant is a collaborative programme that brings together 50 organisations across Indonesia over a nine-month period to promote positive peace at the local level. The initiative aims to strengthen organisational capacity, support locally led actions and encourage mutual cooperation in line with Sustainable Development Goal 17 on partnerships for the goals.

The programme uses a participatory and community-based approach that allows partner organisations to independently design and implement peacebuilding initiatives based on local needs, wisdom, and context. Activities involve diverse local stakeholders, promoting

inclusive dialogue and collective problem solving.

Digital tools are used throughout the programme for documentation, reporting, and local media outreach. To date, the initiative has reached more than 10,000 individuals, including youth, teachers, parents, and community members in 16 provinces. It has enhanced critical thinking, socio-emotional skills, and community engagement on key social justice issues.

Organisations participating in the programme have improved their capacity through project management training, network expansion, and access to broader support. However, challenges remain, such as aligning diverse issue areas, managing digital collaboration, bridging capacity gaps, and ensuring effective knowledge sharing.

To sustain impact, the Indika Foundation has built a collaborative ecosystem that supports 416 organisations in 31 provinces. The foundation continues to promote broader cooperation through engagement with stakeholders from government, civil society, academia, the private sector, and the media.

C. EDUTABMU: Working Together to Deliver Quality Education
By: Lazismu

Edutabmu is an innovative education initiative developed by Lazismu to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 4 on quality education. Recognising that no single institution can address educational inequality alone, the programme emphasises strategic collaboration to deliver technology-based learning solutions that reach underserved communities.

The initiative is built on a partnership between Lazismu, the Elementary and Secondary Education Council of Muhammadiyah Central Leadership, Enuma Inc., and The HEAD Foundation. Lazismu provides funding and grassroots-level organisation. The Education Council contributes a nationwide school network and insight into local needs. Enuma Inc., a technology company based in the United States, supplies interactive, offline-accessible digital content. The HEAD Foundation offers expertise and additional funding support.

Edutabmu distributes educational tablets loaded with interactive learning materials in literacy, numeracy, and language. Implementation includes school needs assessments, device distribution in ten provinces, and teacher training, all tailored to local contexts. The programme runs over a three-year period from 2021 to 2024.

Each partner contributes a distinct role, creating a model of complementary collaboration. This structure has enhanced learning access for children in remote areas and strengthened teaching capacity. Evaluation using the Social Return on Investment method showed that all participating schools generated positive social impact.

Edutabmu offers a replicable example of value-driven, technology-based education that delivers measurable outcomes. It shows how well-designed partnerships can create inclusive, scalable, and sustainable solutions in education.

ANNEX III

LIST OF PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OF VNR INDONESIA 2025

(1) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on the Substantive Discussion for the Preparation of the 2025 VNR and Initial Coordination for Indonesia's Participation in the 2025 APFSD

Date: 16 January 2025

Led by: Senior Adviser to the Minister of National Development Planning on Social Affairs and Poverty Reduction as Head of the SDGs National Secretariat

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Ministry of Marine and Fisheries
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations in New York (PTRI New York)
- GIZ Indonesia
- UN Agencies

- Statistics Indonesia
- National SDGs Secretariat

(2) *Kick-Off for the Preparation of the 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR)*

Date: 5 February 2025

Led by: Vice Minister of PPN/Vice Head of Bappenas

Attended by:

- SDGs Center: University of North Sumatra (USU), University of Kaltara, Artha Wacana Christian University, Andalas University, Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology (ITS), Brawijaya University, Tanjungpura University, Manado State University, Telkom University, Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University (Untirta), Banten, Sustainability Center, Pertamina University, Borneo Tarakan University, Gorontalo University, Mulawarman University, Muhammadiyah University of East Kalimantan, Djuanda University, Widya Kartika University, Surabaya, International Institute of Tourism and Business, Bali, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University (UIN), Jakarta, Jember State Polytechnic, IDS Digital College, Statistics Polytechnic

- Kampung Lali Gadget
- APPERTANI
- PEKKA
- Jaringan Pemantau Pendidikan Indonesia (JPPI)
- INFID
- LAZISNU PBNU
- Lajnah Kajian dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia (Lakpesdam) PBNU
- Yayasan KitaBisa
- Yayasan Dompet Dhuafa Republika
- Yayasan Penabulu

- The SMERU Research Institute
- UN Association Indonesia and YUSEA
- Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia
- Statistics Indonesia
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
- Ministry of Manpower
- Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration

STIS, Faculty of Economics and Business, Atma Jaya University (FEB UAJ), The SMERU Research Institute, Center for Indigenous Peoples, Climate Change, and SDGs Studies, Keling Kumang Institute of Technology, Sekadau, SDGs Center, UKAW (Artha Wacana Christian University)

- Children and Youth Major Group to UN Environmental Programme

- Indonesia National Youth Coalition for Climate Action

- Yayasan Adaro Bangun Negeri

- Yayasan Semai Sinergi Umat

- Institut KAPAL Perempuan

- Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia

- Forum Filantropi Bisnis untuk SDGs

- Save the Children

- Komnas Perempuan

- Yayasan Kegizian untuk Pengembangan Fortifikasi Pangan Indonesia (KFI)

- Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs

- Coordinating Ministry for Infrastructure and Regional Development

National Population and Family Planning Board

- Regional Development Planning Agency Province of: West Sumatra, Riau, Central Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, West Java, South Sulawesi

- Ministry of National Development Planning

- 2030 Youth Force Indonesia

- Bina Swadaya

- National SDGs Secretariat

(3) Meeting for the Preparation of VNR 2025 Goal 5

Date: 5 March 2025

Led by: Director of Family, Parenting, Women, and Children, Ministry of Planning and Development (Bappenas)
Attended by:

- Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

- KAPAL Perempuan

- Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises

- Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia

- Migrant CARE

- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

- Directorate General of Labor Inspection and Occupational Safety and Health, Ministry of Manpower

- Sumatra Women's Consortium (PERMAMPU)

- Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection

- Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)

- BAKTI Foundation

- Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs

- Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

- YAKKUM Rehabilitation Center

- National SDGs Secretariat

(4) Meeting for the Preparation of VNR 2025 Goal 3

Date: 6 March 2025

Led by: Director of Community Health and Nutrition, Ministry of Planning and Development (Bappenas)
Attended by:

- Ministry of Health

- Ministry of Home Affairs

- World Health Organization (WHO)

- Ministry of Development Planning/Bappenas
- National SDGs Secretariat

(5) Focus Group Discussion on the Curation of Best Practices for the 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR)

Date: 23 April 2025

Led by: Senior Adviser to the Minister of National Development Planning on Social Affairs and Poverty Reduction as Head of the SDGs National Secretariat

Attended by:
- UNICEF
- Civil Society Organization
- Ministry of Development Planning/Bappenas
- National SDGs Secretariat

(6) Public Consultation I VNR 2025

Date: 2 May 2025

Led by: Senior Adviser to the Minister of National Development Planning on Social Affairs and Poverty Reduction as Head of the SDGs National Secretariat

Attended by:
- SDGs Center: IPB University, Tadulako University, University of Lampung, Padjadjaran University, Gadjah Mada University (UGM), Semarang State University, Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University, Brawijaya University, Yarsi University, Muhammadiyah University of Malang, Muhammadiyah University of Pontianak, Mulawarman University, Surabaya State University (Unesa), Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia, Sam Ratulangi University (Unsrat), Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), Surakarta ATMI Polytechnic, Banten Maritime Polytechnic, Muhammadiyah University of East Kalimantan (UMKT).
- PT Bambu Nusa Verde
- PT Sasa Inti
- PT Pantai Indah Kapuk Dua, Tbk
- PT Marga Mandalasakti
- PT Pandawa Agri Indonesia

- Tanoto Foundation
- Regional Autonomy Implementation Monitoring Committee (KPPOD)
- United Nations Children's Fund – Social Policy Cluster (UNICEF)
- Kitabisa
- YouthID Foundation
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- Statistics Indonesia (BPS)
- Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda)
- Philanthropic Institution – LAZISMU
- Indonesian Employers Association (APINDO)
- Center for Regional Information and Studies Foundation (PATTIRO)
- Let's Play Indonesia

- Indonesian Islamic Union Party (PSII)
- Ecological Observation and Wetlands Conservation (Ecoton)
- Indonesia Global Compact Network (IGCN)
- Life Cycle Indonesia / Life Cycle Assessment Professional Association (LCA Association)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK)
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- Secretariat Team of the Regional Cooperation Agency (BKPP)
- Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK)
- One Data Indonesia
- National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN)
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Religious Affairs

- CV Bina Usaha Mandiri

- Indonesia National Youth Coalition for Climate Action

- For Friends Indonesia Foundation (Yayasan Untuk Teman Indonesia)

- Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association (PKBI)

- National Commission on Disabilities (Komisi Nasional Disabilitas)

- Central Leadership Council of LDII (DPP LDII)

- National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan)

- Confederation of All Indonesian Trade Unions (KSBSI)

- United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UN RCO)

- Indonesian Philanthropy Association (Perhimpunan Filantropi Indonesia)

- Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs

- Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kemendesa PDT)

- Ministry of National Development Planning

- National SDGs Secretariat

(7) Public Consultation II VNR 2025

Date: 16 May 2025

Led by: Senior Adviser to the Minister of National Development Planning on Social Affairs and Poverty Reduction as Head of the SDGs National Secretariat

Attended by:

- Ministry of Home Affairs

- Youth and Sports Office, Kotawaringin Barat District

- Office of Public Works and Spatial Planning, Bengkulu Province

- Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), Gunungkidul

- National Commission on Disabilities

- Indonesian Women's Coalition, East Nusa Tenggara Chapter

- Indonesian Youth Action

- JARAK Network, Central Sulawesi

- Jambi People's Alliance

- Pelita Inklusi Nusantara

- National Paralympic Committee

- SIGAB-Inclusive

- Link Productive SDGs Center, Cilegon City, Banten

- Child Protection Agency, East Java

- Cirebon Disabled People's Communication Forum

- Difabel Siawi Mandiri (DSM)

- Center for Women with Disabilities Empowerment, Solo

- Foundation for Persons with Severe Disabilities

- Center for the Study and Advocacy for People with Disabilities Indonesia

- Indonesian Women's Coalition

- Indonesian National Youth Committee, Gunungkidul

- Association of Persons with Disabilities Indonesia

- Indonesia Geopark Youth Forum

- Srikandi Islamic Boarding School Foundation

- WEUS Youth Community

- Gunungkidul Inspires

- Indonesian Youth Footprints

- Pattiro Institute, Gresik

- GERKATIN (Movement for the Welfare of the Deaf Indonesia)

- Z+

- Women's Coalition for Leadership

- Indonesian National Literacy Activists

- Bicara Foundation

- Pajokka Balocci Tourism Activist Association

- Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta

- Gadjah Mada University

- Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health, Semarang

- Vocational High School 1, Lhokseumawe – Aceh

- University of Indonesia

- Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, Surabaya

- YAKKUM Emergency Unit

- Gresik Women's School

- Youth Pioneers, Yogyakarta

- Sorakita Youth

- 2030 Youth Force Indonesia

- Mental Health Association, Blitar/East Java

- BERAKSI Disabilities

- Indonesian Women with Disabilities Association, South Kalimantan

- Center for Marginalized Rights, North Sumatra PKBI

- Youth Ranger Indonesia

- Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)

- Lingkar Sosial Indonesia

- Jana Abyakta Wikara Foundation (JAWI)

- National SDGs Secretariat

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