



Indonesia VNR 2025

Voluntary National Review

Fostering Inclusive Growth: Advancing
Sustainable and Resilient Indonesia



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



14 LIFE BELOW
WATER



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS





Indonesia

VNR | Voluntary 2025 | National Review



Fostering Inclusive Growth: Advancing
Sustainable and Resilient Indonesia



OPENING STATEMENT

**Minister of National Development Planning/
Head of National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)
The Republic of Indonesia**



Indonesia has been actively engaged with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since its early formulation following the Rio+20 Conference. During the formulation of A/RES/66/288 - The Future We Want, Indonesia played a key role as a member of both the High Level of Eminent Persons and Open Working Group. This was a strategic opportunity, as it coincided with Indonesia's own process of formulating its medium and long-term development plans. The alignment in vision between Indonesia's development agenda and the SDGs enabled the seamless integration of all the 17 Goals into the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN), paving the way for effective implementations.

Our commitment to the SDGs has consistently yielded tangible results, as evidenced by Indonesia's three previous Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). This VNR 2025 serves as a crucial milestone—a comprehensive stock-taking of our achievements over the past decade and a clear roadmap for the next five years to complete the ambitious 2030 Agenda.

The past five years have presented unprecedented global challenges, most notably the COVID-19 pandemic. Indonesia, however, has demonstrated remarkable resilience, successfully navigating the crisis and maintaining robust GDP growth of around 5 percent. This economic stability has enabled significant progress across several key SDG areas. In health, major reforms have improved access and service quality for all citizens. Social protection programs have been significantly expanded, providing critical support for recovery and livelihood restoration. Efforts to promote gender equality have empowered women, boosting their participation and leadership in both public and private sectors. Additionally, improved access to information technology has created broader economic opportunities, enhanced the delivery of inclusive public services, and equipped youth with essential skills for a digital and AI-driven future. Our youth with the skills needed to thrive in the digital and AI-driven economy.

Beyond these sectoral advancements, Indonesia has also significantly improved the governance of SDGs implementation. We have fostered more intensive collaborations with non-state actors, recognizing their invaluable contributions in bridging financing gaps and reaching communities on the ground. These partnerships enable us to: (i) Expand outreach and improve services to people on the ground; (ii) Leverage diverse talents, expertise and knowledge, particularly from independent experts, universities and think tank; and (iii) Work with private sector to promote sustainable business and productions practices

While our achievements are significant, we acknowledge that considerable challenges remain. Public funding must be optimized and non-state funding has to be mobilized accelerate the last stride of SDGs achievement. Furthermore, during the formulation of this VNR, it became evident that current



SDG indicators do not holistically capture the evolving needs of children and youth. Similarly, with an aging population, we still face the challenge of fully harnessing the productive capacity, expertise, and economic potential of older persons. The burgeoning “gig economy,” driven by new IT and media, also presents emerging opportunities and challenges that require further exploration for the post-2030 agenda.

Despite these hurdles, Indonesia remains unwavering in its commitment. Starting in 2025 and beyond, Indonesia consistently will: (i) Maintain the achieved or on-track targets; and (ii) Work hard to achieve the rest of SDGs indicator to be on track by 2030. We have also continued to strengthen the governance of SDG implementation by engaging non-state actors to help close financing gaps and expand their contributions.

This commitment is firmly embedded within Indonesia’s next National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2025-2029), guided by President Prabowo’s new cabinet under the vision of “ASTA CITA.” This comprehensive plan outlines eight strategic missions: (i) social transformation through better health, education, and social protection; (ii) economic transformation focused on science, innovation, green economy, digitalization, and rural-urban linkages; (iii) governance reform to uphold integrity and adaptive regulations; (iv) resilience in socio-cultural and ecological aspects including justice and security; (v) strengthening law, leadership, and inclusive society; (vi) promoting regional equality; (vii) advancing quality infrastructure; and (viii) ensuring continuity and sustainability in development.

While national efforts are critical, we fully understand that achieving Agenda 2030: The Future We Want is a shared global responsibility. Gaps in financing, unequal access to technology, and institutional capacity still hinder progress—particularly in developing countries. Therefore, strengthening collective action and global cooperation through various means is paramount. Indonesia firmly stands by the principles of multilateral cooperation in completing our shared SDG objectives. We actively welcome collaborations founded on solidarity, innovation, and shared learning. We believe Indonesia possesses a wealth of diverse experiences and unique talents, some of which are showcased as “good practices” in this review, with many more awaiting explorations. Equally, we acknowledge the importance of learning from the experiences of other countries.

On behalf of the Government of Indonesia, I extend my deepest gratitude to all stakeholders, including the Audit Board and The House of Representative of The Republic of Indonesia, who have supported the implementation SDG. We are immensely proud of our collective achievements and are ready to work together to finalize the SDGs by 2030. I also wish to thank our international partners who have stood with and supported Indonesia in advancing this vital agenda. Let us continue to foster open communication and strong collaborations for the common good, working towards the realization of “The Future We Want.”

Jakarta, June 2025



Prof. Rachmat Pambudy

Minister of National Development Planning/ Head of National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) of the Republic of Indonesia as the Coordinator of SDGs Implementation in Indonesia

PREFACE

Chair of the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia



We extend our profound gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, particularly to the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, who have played an instrumental role as the National Secretariat of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), for the remarkable achievement in successfully completing the 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR).

The preparation of this VNR stands as a significant testament to the Government of Indonesia's unwavering commitment to realizing the 2030 SDGs Agenda, which is harmoniously aligned with the priorities outlined in the 2020-2024 RPJMN and the vision for sustainable development. This endeavour enhances Indonesia's standing on the global stage and fosters an inclusive, participatory, and sustainable development ecosystem.

As a form of accountability of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, we are honoured to engage in reviewing the 2025 VNR, building on our collaborative spirit from 2021. This engagement reflects a collaborative spirit and a sustained effort by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK) to enhance the quality of the VNR, serving as an exemplary model of cross-sectoral partnership in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) reporting, as well as establishing best practices in VNR reporting for the international community.

In the context of Indonesia's notable achievements in the SDGs, BPK holds a crucial role. As the Supreme Audit Institution, BPK ensures governance, transparency and accountability in the implementation of SDGs, providing crucial added value to the sustainability and effectiveness of national development efforts.

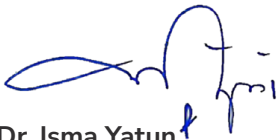
Insights drawn from the 2021 VNR review have yielded a notable impact, with BPK's recommendations serving as a crucial catalyst for enhancing SDG policies, particularly regarding data management, governance, and program evaluation. In approaching the 2025 VNR, we are confident that BPK's contributions will offer even greater value through a well-founded, evidence-based approach and strategic recommendations to guide the government and all stakeholders in making informed and focused decisions that will accelerate the attainment of the SDGs.

However, this acceleration cannot be accomplished in isolation. The 2025 VNR presents a timely opportunity to highlight the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration as we enter this critical "last push" phase, both on a national and global scale. It is essential that we foster a strong synergy between the government and all segments of society. With a spirit of partnership that is inclusive, adaptive, and attuned to the evolving challenges we face, we can optimise the utilisation of our resources and capacities.



In this collective endeavour, Indonesia can truly work towards realising “The Future We Want,” ensuring that the principle of “no one left behind” resonates deeply as we embark on our sustainable development journey.

Jakarta, June 2025



Dr. Isma Yatun

Chair of the Audit Board
of the Republic of Indonesia

PREFACE

**Chair of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation,
The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia**



Indonesia has consistently compiled a Voluntary National Review (VNR) over the past four years as part of its reporting on the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 2025 VNR marks a crucial milestone for Indonesia in its ongoing commitment to implementing sustainable development in the remaining five years leading up to 2030. Prepared by the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, the 2025 VNR is also a reflection of the Indonesian Government's commitment to transparency, openness, and accountability to the public. The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia commends the national progress on the SDGs, with 61.4 percent of the total target indicators already achieved. As the people's representative, the House holds an important responsibility to ensure the realization and oversight of sustainable development programs that are still in progress, so they can be implemented comprehensively and deliver benefits to all Indonesians.

Achieving the SDGs is not solely the responsibility of the government. Comprehensive and sustained synergy and collaboration are required from various stakeholders, including regional parliament, regional government, the private sector, civil society organizations, academia, and communities. A top-down approach must be balanced with a bottom-up perspective in implementing the SDGs, so that progress becomes not only a central government agenda but also an inclusive effort rooted in regional and community-based initiatives. National development achievements should reflect not only national aggregates but also inclusive progress for all.

As a partner to the government, the House plays a strategic role in aligning legislation, particularly those related to the mainstreaming of SDGs through relevant House Apparatus. The legislative, budgetary, and oversight functions of the House must continue to become a driving force for a responsive legislative system capable of meeting the SDGs, with only five years remaining. The House and the Government of Indonesia are working hand in hand to fulfill their promise and commitment to the Indonesian people: to deliver development that is just, sustainable, inclusive, and beneficial to both society and the environment, now and in the future.

Jakarta, June 2025

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a long, sweeping horizontal line followed by a series of loops and a final vertical stroke.

Dr. Mardani Ali Sera

Chair of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation



HIGHLIGHT

Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the Republic of Indonesia 2025

Indonesia's 2025 VNR reaffirms the country's enduring commitment to the 2030 Agenda, emphasizing inclusive and sustainable development through transformations, innovation, and collaborations. This review focuses on national progress across selected Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with an integrated perspective that highlights enabling conditions, strategic implementation mechanisms, and localized innovation.

Continue to maintain the Enabling Environment for SDGs

Indonesia's development agenda is supported by a strong institutional commitment to sustainability and inclusivity. The government has embedded SDGs into its national planning and budgeting systems, aligning with the Vision of Golden Indonesia 2045. In addition, thirty-one (31) out of 45 indicators in the 2045 Vision are aligned with the SDGs indicators. Legislative frameworks, synchronized national-subnational governance, and enhanced inter-ministerial coordination are strong foundations for SDG implementation. Multi-stakeholder platforms—including private sector actors, civil society, academia, and subnational governments—have strengthened the country's SDGs ecosystem, providing an inclusive environment for achieving the future we want.

Special attention has been given to data provision to enable evidence-based decision-making and ensure that policy reaches everyone in the community, leaving no one behind. The adoption of digital platforms and geospatial tools, combined with efforts to strengthen subnational capacities, ensures that Indonesia's policies are increasingly aligned with people's needs and delivered to the right people on the ground, especially people in remote and underserved areas.

Progress on VNR 2025: Closing the Gaps

The report highlights strategic efforts to advance selected SDGs, with a focus on Goals 3

(Health), 5 (Gender Equality), 8 (Decent Work), 14 (Life Below Water), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), while also presenting a summary of progress on 12 other SDGs, namely SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Indonesia continues to strengthen its health systems through a comprehensive transformation strategy that emphasizes equitable, life-cycle-based care. The government has prioritized promotive and preventive health services, integrated maternal and child health, expanded access to national health insurance, and enhanced digital health infrastructure. These initiatives have contributed to improved health outcomes and laid the groundwork for more resilient health systems in both urban and remote areas. A collaborative, multi-sectoral approach ensures that progress in public health is inclusive and responsive to regional diversity.



SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Gender equality remains central to Indonesia's development agenda. The country has taken deliberate steps to increase women's participation in public life, including in politics, government institutions, and private sectors. National policies have been aligned with international commitments, and gender-responsive legal frameworks continue to be strengthened. Despite persistent challenges, such as unequal representation in decision-making roles, there is growing momentum in empowering women and girls through inclusive education, widening opportunity to economic participations, and legal protections. Grassroots initiatives and civil society partnerships have played a vital role in bridging gaps, especially in isolated communities.



SDG 14 – Life Below Water

As a maritime nation, Indonesia is deeply committed to protecting and sustainably managing its marine ecosystems. National policies increasingly integrate ecosystem-based marine spatial planning for sustainable fisheries management. Efforts in conservation are expanding, supported by partnerships with local communities, academia, and regional organizations. Programs focusing on pollution reduction and habitat restoration reflect Indonesia's commitment to preserve marine biodiversity while supporting coastal livelihoods. The country's leadership in blue economy development highlights its role as a steward of the oceans, balancing ecological protection with the economic enhancement of small-scale fishers and the broader coastal livelihoods.



SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Indonesia is navigating global economic shifts with a focus on sustainable recovery and inclusive growth. Strategic investments in infrastructure, digital transformation, and support for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) are generating broader economic opportunities. The government remains attentive to labour market vulnerabilities, particularly among informal workers, women, and youth. Efforts are underway to improve job quality, strengthen social protection systems, and support emerging sectors aligned with a green and digital economy. Community-driven programs continue to demonstrate the importance of local innovation in fostering livelihoods and economic resilience.



SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Indonesia recognizes that transformative change is necessary to close the remaining gaps in achieving the SDGs. This also requires strong and inclusive partnerships at the global level. In light of the current global economic situation and administrative transition in Indonesia, the government has prioritized collaboration across sectors and with international stakeholders in implementing the SDGs by 2030. Efforts to enhance fiscal sustainability, digital infrastructure, and trade diversification are reinforced through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, as well as multilateral cooperation. All of those require an open and collaborative spirit to ensure we shape and reach the future we want.



Keep improving Means of Implementation and Financing Innovation

Indonesia recognizes that achieving the SDGs requires not only policy alignment but also robust implementation mechanisms. Several key points are:

- **Financing:** Despite fiscal constraints, Indonesia leverages public finance alongside innovative mechanisms, such as green bonds, blended finance, and sovereign bonds themed around the SDGs. A key milestone includes the issuance of SDG Bonds and Blue Bonds, aligned with sectoral priorities such as education, marine protection, and sustainable agriculture.
- **Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF):** The INFF strengthens coherence between planning and financing by aligning national development strategies with resource mobilization. Supported by regulation and a dedicated implementation unit, the INFF fosters cross-sectoral coordination and transparency in budget utilization.
- **Data and Technology:** Indonesia's commitment to data-driven policymaking is reinforced through investments in digital infrastructure, small-area data estimation techniques, and advanced monitoring systems, such as the SDGs Dashboard. These tools enhance accountability and ensure no one is left behind.
- **Institutional Capacity:** The establishment of SDGs Centers at over 63 universities across 25 provinces has catalyzed subnational innovation. These centers play a pivotal role in knowledge transfer, stakeholder engagement, and policy development, especially in support of regional SDGs action plans.
- **Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships:** Indonesia promotes a collaborative development model. Partnerships range from local initiatives with universities and civil society to global cooperation in blended finance and

sustainable investment. Through platforms like the Indonesia SDGs Knowledge Hub and voluntary local reviews (VLRs), local actors are empowered to lead change and report progress transparently.

The 2025 VNR highlights Indonesia's integrated and inclusive approach to achieve the SDGs. Progress has been made by maintaining an enabling environment for the SDGs and by continually improving Means of Implementation and Financing Innovation to narrow the gaps in achieving the SDGs. We need to work together openly to achieve a more prosperous and sustainable nation by the end of 2030.

Last, this VNR also identified emerging issues, i.e., the need to have a comprehensive approach on: children and youth, aging populations, and IT-based economy (gig economy) in the future. Indonesia will support the discussion of these emerging issues for the Post-2030 Agenda.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The **Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2025 of the Republic of Indonesia** was coordinated under the leadership of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Prof. Rachmat Pambudy, as the national coordinator for SDG implementation (based on Presidential Regulation No. 111/2022). The Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas conveys its highest appreciation to all stakeholders who have actively contributed to the preparation of Indonesia's 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR), including:

1. Vice Minister of National Development Planning/Vice Head of Bappenas and Secretary for the Ministry of National Development Planning/Chief Secretary for Bappenas;
2. Deputy for Food, Natural Resources, and Environmental Affairs as the Chair of the SDGs National Implementing Team; and Senior Advisor to the Minister on Social Affairs and Poverty Alleviation as Head of the National Secretariat of SDGs Indonesia,
3. The Deputy and Senior Advisor to the Minister under the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas: Deputy for Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation; Deputy for Community Empowerment, Population, and Employment; Deputy for Human Development and Culture; Deputy for Macro Development Planning; Deputy for Regional Development; Deputy for Political Affairs, Law, Human Rights, Defense, and Security; Deputy for Infrastructure; Deputy for Development Financing and Investment; and Deputy for Development Control, Evaluation, and Risk Management. The Senior Advisor to the Minister on Institutional Relations, the Senior Advisor to the Minister on Development Financing Innovation, and the Senior Advisor to the Minister on Regional Development Equity.
4. The directorates under the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas have served as sub-working group leads for each of the Goals, particularly for the Main Goals highlighted in the 2025 VNR: the Director of Public Health and Nutrition (SDG 3); the Director of Family, Parenting, Women, and Children Affairs (SDG 5); the Director of Employment (SDG 8); the Director of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (SDG 14); and the Director of Macroeconomic Planning and Development Modelling (SDG 17). In addition, the following directorates have led the coordination of the remaining 12 Goals: the Director of Poverty Alleviation and Social Welfare (SDG 1); the Director of Food and Agriculture (SDG 2); the Director of Primary and Secondary Education (SDG 4); the Director of Housing and Settlement Area Infrastructure (SDG 6); the Director of Energy, Mineral Resources, and Mining (SDG 7); of Tourism, Creative Economy, and Digital Affairs (SDG 9); the Director of Population and Social Security (SDG 10); the Director of Spatial Planning, Urban Development, Land Affairs, and Disaster Management (SDG 11); the Director of Environment (SDGs 12 and 13); the Director of Forestry and Water Resources Conservation (SDG 15); and the Director of Legal Development, Human Rights, Immigration, and Correctional Affairs (SDG 16).
5. Sincere appreciation is extended to BPS- Statistics Indonesia for the collaboration on the SDG indicator's data and data disaggregation, particularly: Chief Secretary of BPS-Indonesia Statistics, Deputy for Social Statistics, Deputy for Production Statistics, Deputy for Distribution and Service Statistics, Deputy for National Accounts and Statistical Analysis. As well as Head of Bureau of Planning, Director of Population and Employment Statistics, Directorate of Public Welfare Statistics, Directorate of Social Resilience Statistics, Director of Livestock, Fishery, and



Forestry Statistics, Director of Industrial Statistics, Director of Distribution Statistics, Director of Price Statistics, Director of Financial, Information Technology, and Tourism Statistics, Director of Production Accounts, Director of Expenditure Accounts, and the Director of Statistical Analysis and Development.

6. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, in particular the Director General of Multilateral Affairs, the Director of Development, Economy, and Environmental Affairs, and the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations in New York, for their strong collaboration and continued support in advancing Indonesia's engagement in the VNR 2025 process.
7. Appreciation is extended to the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK-RI) for its independent review of the VNR draft, which strengthened the report's transparency and alignment with national and global standards.
8. Recognition is also extended to the Head of Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation (BKSAP) of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, for its continued support in promoting parliamentary engagement in the SDGs process and for contributing to the inclusiveness and political ownership of the VNR 2025.
9. Indonesia's efforts toward sustainable development and VNR establishment involve a wide range of line ministries and independent agencies. These include the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), Ministry of Finance, National Food Agency (Bapanas), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, , Ministry of Transportation, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Ministry of Communication and Digital, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), Coordinating Ministry of Politics and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police, Ministry of Law, Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform, and the Ombudsman of Indonesia. National Agencies: Financial Services Authority (OJK), Bank Indonesia, National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP), Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesian National Police, Ministry of Law, Supreme Court (Mahkamah Agung), Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform, the Ombudsman of Indonesia, General Election Commission (KPU), National Civil Service Agency (BKN), Central Information Commission (KIP), National Commission on Human Rights and the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan), (the list of detailed organizations is included in annex 3)
10. Furthermore, appreciation is extended to the all representatives from civil society organizations, representatives from philanthropy and business entities, representatives from academicians and higher education institutions, representatives from labor organizations, representatives from the youth groups, representatives from people with disability (the list of detailed organizations is included in annex 3);
11. Acknowledgement is given to the United Nations System in Indonesia, particularly the UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) Indonesia, UNESCAP, UNICEF, UN Women, ILO, FAO, UNDP, and UNFPA for their valuable technical support and facilitation during the VNR process. Additional valuable insights were also provided by the WHO, UNAIDS, UNIDO, IFAD, WFP, IOM, and others.

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14. Lastly, special appreciation is extended to the National Secretariat for the SDGs Indonesia at the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, under the leadership of the Senior Advisor to the Minister for Social Affairs and Poverty Alleviation. The Secretariat team, including the Expert Coordinator, Managers, Assistant Managers, and Administrative Staff, has demonstrated tireless dedication in facilitating, coordinating, and finalizing the preparation of Indonesia's VNR 2025.

INDONESIA VNR 2025



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION





CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1. Indonesia's Commitment to the SDGs

This report marks Indonesia's fourth Voluntary National Review (VNR) and carries critical importance, as it is being prepared during a pivotal moment, the final five years before 2030, the target year for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Taking the theme of “Fostering Inclusive Growth: Advancing Sustainable and Resilient Indonesia”, this VNR embodies Indonesia's “last push”, a decisive, five-year sprint to accelerate progress, close gaps, and deliver on the SDGs, especially where targets remain off-track.

Amidst intensifying global challenges such as economic uncertainty, geopolitical tensions, and a domestic political transition, Indonesia remains resolute. Indonesia reaffirms its resilience, its commitment to multilateralism, and its unwavering dedication to advancing the 2030 Agenda.

Over the past decade of SDG implementation, Indonesia has made significant and measurable progress. According to the 2024 SDGs Annual Report, as of 2023, 61.4 per cent of the 233 assessed SDG indicators are on track, a clear testament to the country's ability to withstand the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and global socio-economic challenges through adaptive and innovative strategies.

The past three years have been defined by a comprehensive and inclusive recovery process from the COVID-19 pandemic, driven by strong collaboration among stakeholders at both national and sub-national levels. This recovery has been steady and forward-looking. Indonesia's resilience to multifaceted disruptions—from health crises and natural disasters, to socio-economic shocks—has consistently strengthened. In 2023, economic recovery gained renewed momentum, underscoring the country's determination to build back stronger.

In 2024, the transition of both executive and legislative branches at national and sub-national levels posed distinct challenges to the pace of development. Nonetheless, Indonesia ensured a smooth and stable transition. The incoming government brings fresh momentum and strategic opportunities to enhance policy synergy, accelerate program implementation, and align SDG implementation with national development priorities for the next five years.

While the SDGs have been mainstreamed into national development planning from the beginning, they continue to be pursued under the current administration's vision, *Asta Cita*. Development policies are firmly evidence-based, with strong engagement from academic and research institutions. Universities are actively encouraged to establish SDG Centers, aimed at strengthening stakeholders' capacity for scientific, data-driven, and measurable SDG implementation.

1. 2. Objectives of VNR 2025

The 2025 VNR represents a strategic opportunity for Indonesia to showcase its progress, leadership, and steadfast commitment to the SDG agenda. It highlights progress in SDG implementation from 2021 to 2024 and serves several key purposes:

First, the VNR serves as a key accountability tool for the Indonesian public, showcasing collective efforts to advance welfare through the implementation of the SDGs. It reflects the active contributions of all stakeholders, including both governmental and non-governmental entities, such as businesses, philanthropists, civil society organizations, and academic institutions. Coordinated by the government, the VNR promotes transparency by sharing concrete progress on Indonesia's inclusive and sustainable development commitments.



Figure 1. 1 Cover Pages of Indonesia's Previous VNRs (2017, 2019, and 2021)
(Source: National Secretariat of SDGs)

Second, the VNR highlights Indonesia's significant contribution to global progress on the SDGs. As the world's fourth most populous country, Indonesia's success in achieving the SDGs has significant impacts on global progress. With a population exceeding 270 million, Indonesia represents a substantial share of the world's population and is therefore central to the global push toward the 2030 Agenda.

Third, the VNR captures best practices from non-government actors, including civil society organizations, businesses, philanthropists, academics, and local communities. These experiences offer valuable lessons and insights for other countries and global development partners working to enhance the well-being of their own societies.

Fourth, the VNR outlines policy directions and improvement plans, reflecting Indonesia's strong commitment to achieving the SDGs by 2030. This roadmap serves as a strategic guide to strengthen cross-sector and multi-stakeholder collaboration, while showcasing Indonesia's preparedness to tackle emerging future challenges.

Fifth, the plans and findings outlined in this VNR unlock broader opportunities for collaboration with both domestic stakeholders and international development partners. This reflects Indonesia's commitment to openness, partnership, and collective action, the very spirit that drives SDG implementation and sustainable development.

Ultimately, the SDGs represent a shared global agenda that can only be achieved through strong, sustained international collaboration. Indonesia remains firmly committed to being an active part of this global movement, working to build a more just, inclusive, and prosperous world for all.

1.3. The SDGs and Indonesia's National Development

Since its initial commitment to the SDGs, the Government of Indonesia has consistently mainstreamed the SDGs into its five-year national development plans. This process ensures that



SDG implementation is integrated into the National Medium-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* or RPJMN), by aligning goals, targets, and indicators with national development priorities.

This integration makes SDGs implementation a concrete responsibility of relevant ministries and agencies, while also ensuring that SDG-related programs receive appropriate budget allocations. Furthermore, implementation is closely monitored and evaluated through established national development monitoring and evaluation systems.

A key strategic advantage of this mainstreaming is its ability to promote SDGs adoption at the local level, ensuring that implementation reaches the grassroots and reinforces an inclusive, participatory approach to development.

Furthermore, the mainstreaming approach provides clear direction for non-government actors—including academia, civil society organizations, businesses, and international development partners—to align and synergize their efforts in achieving the SDGs. As a result, SDGs implementation in Indonesia is collaborative, well-coordinated, and focused on tangible results.

As part of Indonesia's commitment to policy continuity, following the integration of SDGs into the 2020–2024 RPJMN, its implementation during the final five years leading up to 2030 will also be aligned with the vision and agenda of the new administration under President Prabowo. This vision is articulated in *Asta Cita* and will be further detailed in the 2025–2029 RPJMN.

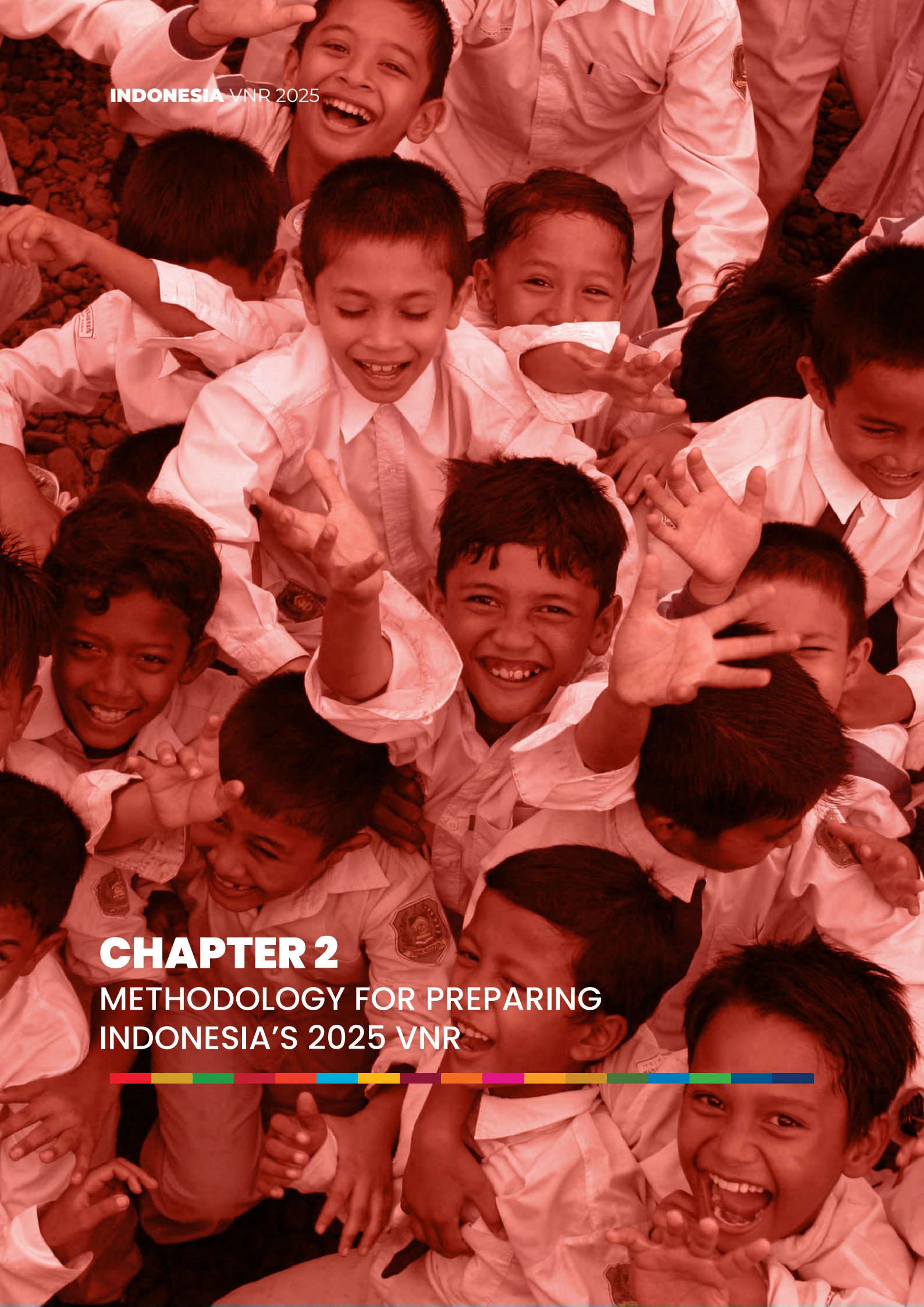
1.4. Structure of the 2025 VNR

To provide a detailed account of measures taken in SDG implementation over the past three years, this introductory Chapter I is followed by Chapter II, which outlines the methodology used in preparing the VNR, in accordance with the *Handbook for Preparation of VNRs 2025* and the *Secretary-General's Voluntary Common Reporting Guidelines* issued by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

Chapter III presents the enabling environment established by the Government of Indonesia to accelerate SDG implementation.

Chapter IV.1 elaborates in-depth analysis of progress on Goals 3, 5, 8, 14, and 17, which are the focus of the 2025 VNR. To ensure a comprehensive overview, Chapter IV.2 offers a concise summary of progress on Goals 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 16, thereby assuring that progress on all 17 Goals is fully captured.

Chapter V outlines the new measures under the Means of Implementation. Finally, Chapter VI – Conclusion and the Way Forward discusses the need to anticipate emerging issues that must be addressed to achieve the 2030 SDGs and to inform the post-SDGs agenda. This VNR also includes a comprehensive Statistical Annex of indicators SDG 1 to SDG 17 to support evidence-based analysis, a curated collection of good practices related to the main goals from diverse stakeholders—including government, civil society, the private sector, and international partners—and a detailed list of all stakeholders involved throughout the preparation process, reflecting the inclusive and collaborative nature of Indonesia's SDGs implementation.



INDONESIA VNR 2025

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY FOR PREPARING INDONESIA'S 2025 VNR



CHAPTER 2 – METHODOLOGY FOR PREPARING INDONESIA’S 2025 VNR

2.1. Methodology in Review

The preparation of Indonesia’s 2025 VNR strictly adheres to rigorous, evidence-based reporting principles, in line with the guidelines issued by the United Nations (UN), particularly the *Handbook for Preparation of VNRs 2025* and the *Secretary-General’s Voluntary Common Reporting Guidelines* issued by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). Building on Indonesia’s prior VNR submissions (2017, 2019, 2021), the 2025 methodology adopts a more comprehensive approach, focusing on five priority goals (SDG 3, 5, 8, 14, and 17). The analysis includes progress tracking, trend-based assessments, identification of challenges, interlinkages between goals, and a focused “Leave No One Behind” (LNOB) assessment. In addition to these five priority goals, the 2025 VNR also briefly reports the progress, challenges, and policy responses related to the remaining 12 SDGs (SDG 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 16), in line with the comprehensive reporting standards recommended in the 2025 VNR Handbook.

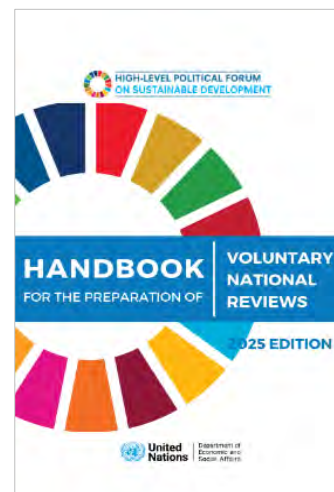


Figure 2. 1 Cover of Handbook of the 2025 VNR (source: UNECOSOC)

The analysis methodology used in the 2025 VNR is based on national SDG indicator data supported by established national metadata and sourced from official statistical agencies, primarily (BPS - Statistics Indonesia), as well as sectoral data from relevant Ministries and Government Agencies. To further strengthen the evidence base, the VNR also incorporates secondary data from academic research, research institutions, and development partners. All data used have undergone technical validation and have been disaggregated by income level, gender, age group, disability status, urban-rural classification, and geographic location, ensuring that the core principle of LNOB is meaningfully reflected throughout the report. In addition to quantitative data, the 2025 VNR features qualitative evidence through good practices contributed by stakeholders, showcasing concrete actions taken to advance SDG achievement in Indonesia. These practices were collected through stakeholder submissions and curated by a panel of experts representing a broad range of competent stakeholder groups.

The analysis also explicitly incorporates global dynamics such as climate change, geopolitical conditions, and the post-COVID-19 recovery. Each SDG indicator is examined in depth to assess its progress, challenges, and influencing factors up to 2025, along with policy responses through 2030, as outlined in national development planning documents.

2.2 Ensuring an Inclusive and Transparent VNR

Inclusion and transparency are the core principles guiding the preparation of Indonesia’s 2025 VNR. Stakeholder engagement was carried out through hybrid consultation forums, both online and offline, actively engaging:

1. National and subnational governments,
2. Parliament and Audit Board,

3. Academics and experts,
4. Business and philanthropic sectors,
5. Civil society organizations,
6. People in vulnerable situations including women, children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities,
7. International development partners and the UN system.

A series of focus group discussions (FGDs) was conducted, specifically targeting the five priority goals (SDG 3, 5, 8, 14, and 17), by inviting all relevant stakeholder groups. Following the completion of the First Draft, a public consultation process was launched with broad access through official invitations, social media, and Indonesia's official SDGs online platform. Each stage of consultation was transparently documented and became an integral part of the VNR narrative development.

To reinforce accountability, an independent review was conducted by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (*Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia* or BPK-RI), continuing the innovative practice first introduced in the 2021 VNR. Substantive consultations were also held with Parliament, the UN System in Indonesia, and other development partners.

A multi-platform communication strategy and inclusive social media outreach using plain language and other accessibility measures, including open virtual meetings for all Indonesians, demonstrate Indonesia's strong commitment to preparing a truly inclusive and transparent VNR.

2.3 VNR Formulation Stages

2.3.1. Stages in Preparing the 2025 VNR

The preparation of the 2025 VNR consists of several strategic stages:

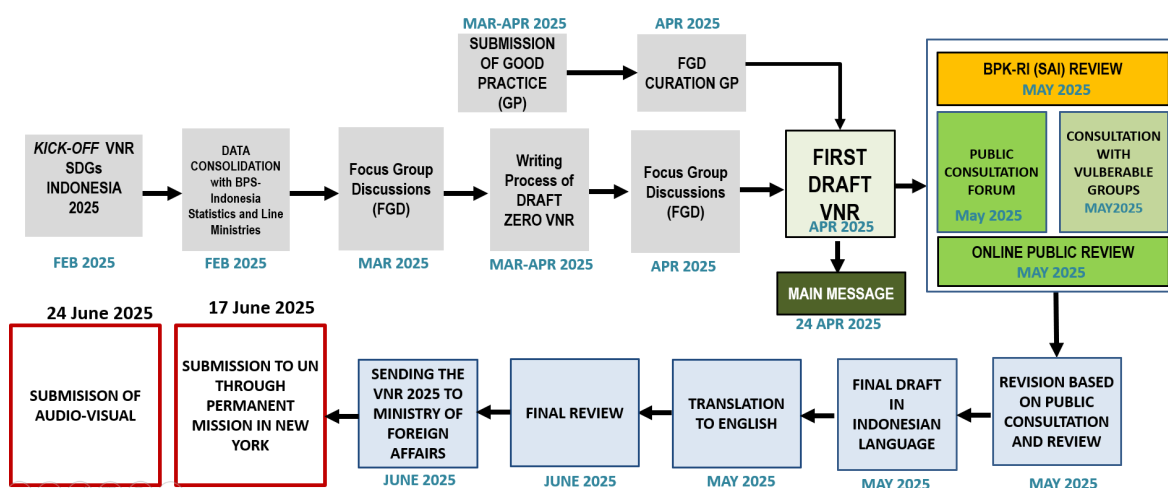


Figure 2. 2 The Preparation Process of Indonesia's 2025 VNR
(Source: National Secretariat of SDGs)

A. Initial Planning and Development of the Logical Framework and Report Structure

Following the official letter from the President of UNECOSOC confirming Indonesia's selection to present a VNR in 2025, the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Ministry of PPN/Bappenas), as the national coordinator for SDG implementation, convened a series of internal consolidation meetings to plan the development of the VNR strategically. A key element of this preparatory phase was the formulation of a Logical Framework, developed in collaboration with academic experts, alongside the design of the report structure in alignment with the UN-DESA VNR handbook.

B. Kick-off of the Indonesia'2025 VNR Preparation

In early 2025, the preparation of Indonesia's 2025 VNR was officially launched through a national coordination meeting led by the Vice Minister of PPN/Vice Head of Bappenas. This meeting established the framework and timeline, and informed all stakeholders of the initial plan for the VNR. The kick-off event was held in a hybrid format, with approximately 80 offline participants representing various stakeholders in the meeting room and around 300 online participants joining via Zoom, with a live broadcast on YouTube.



Figure 2. 3 Kick-off Meeting of Indonesia's 2025 VNR Preparation, held in hybrid format

(Source: National Secretariat of SDGs)

C. Data and Information Collection

This stage involved close coordination with the BPS-Statistics Indonesia, the Line Ministries and Agencies for sectoral data, and secondary sources including academic research, international agencies, and thematic SDG studies. All data collected were based on nationally applicable SDG metadata, ensuring consistency and reliability in the reporting process.

D. Drafting the 2025 VNR Report

Once data had been collected, the zero drafts were developed in parallel for each of the priority SDGs (SDG 3, 5, 8, 14, and 17). The drafting process was supported through FGDs involving relevant directorates and sub-working groups, in collaboration with stakeholders, to ensure a comprehensive narrative. The remaining 12 SDGs (SDG 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 16) were prepared in a concise and streamlined format, based on the 2024 SDGs Annual Evaluation Report and the latest available data facilitated by BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

E. Multi-Stakeholder Consultations

Public consultation on the First Draft of the 2025 VNR was conducted through seminars, social media, and an online submission form on the official SDGs website. The first public consultation was held in a hybrid format, with approximately 40 offline participants representing stakeholders at Bappenas' meeting room and around 250 online participants joining via Zoom. The event was also live broadcast on YouTube. A second online public consultation was held, with special dedicated discussions for individuals in vulnerable situations, including women, children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities, to ensure that the input collected was comprehensive and inclusive.



Figure 2. 4 Information Flyer of Public Consultation Forum on Indonesia's Draft VNR 2025
(Source: Social Media SDGs Indonesia)

F. Curation of Good Practices

This process curated SDG-related good practices submitted by communities, local governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and international agencies. The selection was based on criteria such as innovation, broad impact, replicability, and relevance to the 2025 VNR priority targets. The selection was conducted by an independent panel consisting of academics, practitioners, and SDG experts. This process curated SDG-related good practices submitted by communities, local governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and international agencies. During the one-month public submission period, a total of 175 good practices were collected.

G. Review and Finalization of the Report Draft

An independent external review was also conducted by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK-RI) to promote greater alignment and consistency between the 2025 VNR Report, previous VNRs, and Indonesia's National SDG Action Plan (RAN). The review aimed to ensure adherence to due process in accordance with the VNR preparation handbook, enhance the quality of information presented, and encourage the use of BPK's audit findings in the formulation of the 2025 VNR.

H. Translation and Formatting Process

The 2025 VNR draft was initially written in Indonesian to ensure broader inclusiveness and public understanding throughout its development. Once the Indonesian version was finalized, the document was translated into English and underwent a comprehensive formatting process.

Main Messages Developed in Parallel with the Drafting Process of the 2025 VNR Draft One

One of the key milestones in the VNR drafting process was the submission of Indonesia's 2025 VNR Main Messages on April 24, 2025. The development of the Main Messages was conducted in parallel with the drafting of Draft One 2025 VNR. The submission occurred approximately two months prior to the final 2025 VNR report deadline (June 17, 2025), and the document will be recognized as an official United Nations document, translated into all six UN official languages. The VNR Main Messages serve as a concise summary highlighting Indonesia's key findings, priorities, and challenges in implementing the SDGs, especially those to be elaborated in the full VNR. The Ministry of PPN/Bappenas developed the Main Messages based on the zero draft of 2025 VNR, in line with UN guidance and in close consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2.3.3. Interlinkages and Logical Framework of Indonesia's 2025 VNR

At the initial stage of drafting the 2025 VNR, a study flow was designed to support the preparation of the VNR Report. This included several stages of review and analysis aimed at building the main messages and the overarching narrative of the VNR Report (Figure 2.3). The process began with a review of Indonesia's previous VNRs, submitted in 2017, 2019, and 2021, along with a study on relevant SDGs policies and achievements in Indonesia. The results of this study formed the basis for an interlinkages analysis between goals, which then informed the development of a logical framework and the formulation of main messages in Indonesia's VNR report. This entire process served as the starting point for an inclusive VNR discussion with all stakeholders. Through this participatory process, Indonesia's SDGs VNR was developed in a comprehensive manner to be presented at the global forum.

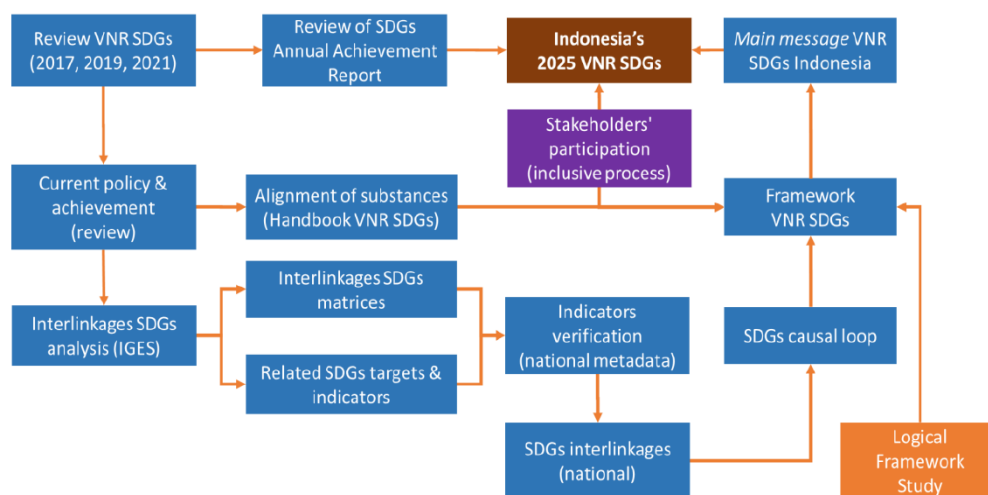


Figure 2. 5 Process Behind the Preparation of Indonesia's 2025 VNR
(Source: National Secretariat of SDGs)

The interlinkages analysis between SDG targets employed a methodology developed by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), which maps the interconnections as a network of interactions. Based on this analysis, SDG 8 emerged as the goal with the highest number of interlinkages – 363 in total, highlighting its strong dependence on the achievement of other goals. SDG 17 and SDG 5 were identified as key drivers, significantly influencing the outcomes of different goals, with 316 and 259 interlinkages, respectively.

The theme of Indonesia's 2025 VNR, "Fostering Inclusive Growth: Advancing Sustainable and Resilient Indonesia," underscores Indonesia's strong commitment to inclusive, sustainable, and resilient development. The logical framework for the VNR was constructed based on an

interlinkage analysis of key SDG indicators (SDG 3, 5, 8, 14, and 17) to ensure a targeted and evidence-based approach.

Indonesia VNR Theme:

“Fostering Inclusive Growth: Advancing Sustainable and Resilient Indonesia”

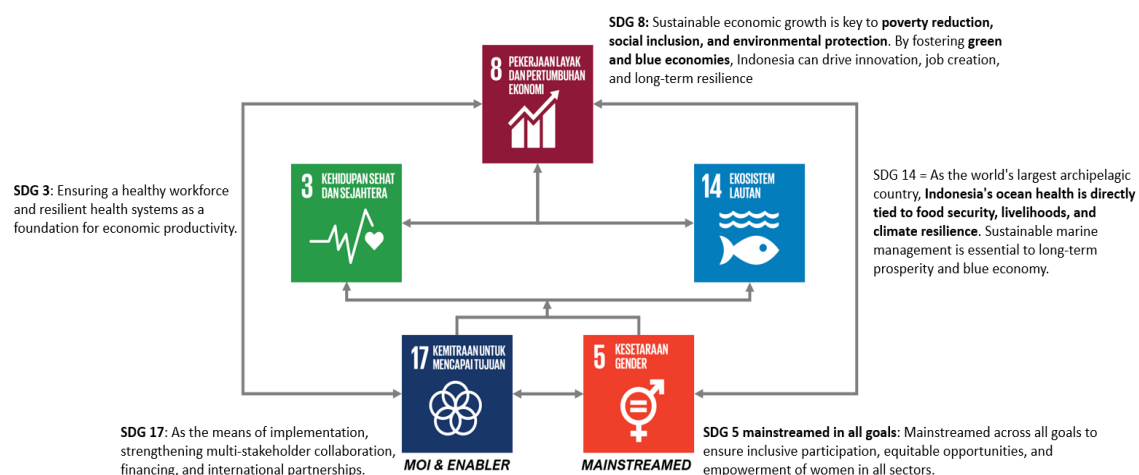


Figure 2. 6 Logical Framework of the Key SDGs in Indonesia's 2025 VNR
(Source: National Secretariat of SDGs)

The logical framework of 2025 VNR identifies SDG 17 as the foundation for implementation, emphasizing enhanced multi-stakeholder collaboration, sustainable financing, and robust international partnerships. SDG 5 is mainstreamed across all development goals to guarantee gender equality and the inclusion of women in every aspect of development. SDG 3 serves as the core pillar, ensuring a healthy population and workforce, as well as a resilient health system. SDG 14 contributes to food and climate resilience through sustainable ocean management.

All these goals converged to support the achievement of SDG 8 as the primary objectives promoting sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction, social inclusion, and environmental protection through resilient and innovative green and blue economies. This integrated methodology underscores Indonesia's unwavering commitment to inclusive, transparent, and data-driven sustainable development, serving as a testament to the country's concrete actions toward achieving the SDG by 2030.

2.3.4. Collection of Best Practices from Stakeholders

As part of the preparation of the 2025 VNR, Bappenas conducted an open call for the submission of best practices from all stakeholders, including the private sector, MSMEs, academia, civil society organizations, philanthropy, media, subnational governments, and ministries/agencies. This collection process took place from 13 March to 7 April 2025 via the official SDGs Indonesia platform and was further enriched by best practices from winners of Indonesia's SDGs Action Awards 2022–2024. A total of 175 best practice documents were collected, reflecting the diversity of initiatives across sectors and regions in Indonesia. This process aimed to document concrete contributions toward achieving the SDGs, encourage replication, and enrich the VNR narrative with innovative and evidence-based experiences.

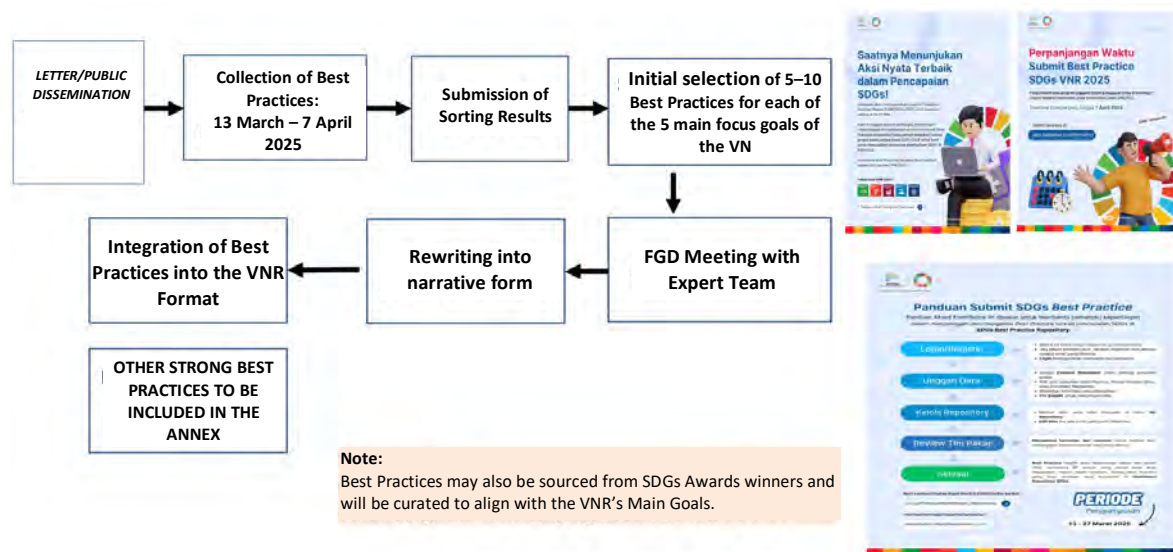


Figure 2. 7 Process for Collecting and Compiling Best Practices
(Source: National Secretariat of SDGs)

The best practices were subsequently curated through a FGD involving the SDGs Expert Team, who assessed and selected practices most relevant to the five key goals of the 2025 VNR (SDG 3, 5, 8, 14, and 17). The selection process applied strategic criteria, including thematic relevance, support for national green indicators, innovation, impact scale, and collaborative characteristics. The selected best practices were then reframed in a format suitable for inclusion in the main narrative and annexes of the 2025 VNR. Through this approach, Indonesia aims to ensure that the 2025 VNR is not merely a formal report but a genuine reflection of the collective journey toward a more inclusive and sustainable future

2.3.5. Review by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia

As part of Indonesia's commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda, the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK-RI) conducted an independent review of Indonesia's 2025 VNR on the SDGs. This review was undertaken in response to a formal request from the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), as an effort to enhance transparency, accountability, and the presentation of a data- and evidence-based report that is of high quality and sustainability-oriented.

BPK's review methodology focused on improving the overall quality of the 2025 VNR by assessing the following aspects:

- The consistency of data and analysis with previous VNRs and the National Action Plan (NAP/RAN);
- Alignment with the latest UN guidelines for VNR preparation; and
- The integration of BPK's audit findings into the reviewed VNR document.

This approach aligns with the core principles of the SDGs, which emphasize inclusive, multi-stakeholder engagement and the use of disaggregated data to ensure that no one is left behind in the pursuit of sustainable development.

The collaboration between BPK-RI and Bappenas is expected to serve as a model of good practice for other countries, while also reinforcing Indonesia's commitment to achieving the SDGs. The outcomes of the review provide the basis for recommendations aimed at enhancing the quality of future VNRs, strengthening the VNR preparation process, and advancing the role of the VNR as a tool for evaluating national development policies. Through this synergy, Indonesia aspires to actively contribute to the acceleration of inclusive and evidence-based global development goals.

2.4. Innovation and Limitations

In preparing Indonesia's 2025 VNR, several strategic innovations were introduced to enhance process quality, deepen analysis, and strengthen stakeholder engagement. Three key innovations include:

1. Digitalization of Good Practice Curation via the Dashboard Repository

As part of Indonesia's commitment to transparency, efficiency, and systematic documentation, a **SDGs Good Practice Repository Dashboard** was developed to streamline the collection and curation of good practices from stakeholders across the country. This innovation enables:

- Online submission and integration of good practices through a centralized digital platform.
- Structured and objective curation, based on clear and documented selection criteria.
- Real-time data visualization, allowing transparent tracking of contributions from ministries/agencies, sub-national governments, civil society, the private sector, and local communities.
- A digital archive for replication and knowledge sharing, enabling scalable dissemination of good practices across regions and sectors.

This innovation digitizes a previously manual practice, accelerates validation, and enhances the credibility and inclusiveness of the VNR narrative development.

2. Integration of LNOB Analysis Using the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) Framework

To ensure that the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle is thoroughly embedded in Indonesia's 2025 VNR, a robust analytical framework developed by the UNESCAP was adopted. This approach includes:

- Identifying the data of people in vulnerable situations disaggregated by age, gender, disability, geographic location, and socioeconomic background.
- Analyzing disparities in SDG indicator achievements across population groups to highlight inequalities.
- Developing targeted, evidence-based policy recommendations to close gaps and strengthen social inclusion.



Figure 2. 8 LNOB Workshop with UNESCAP and related Ministries

(Source: National Secretariat of SDGs)

Through this method, Indonesia's 2025 VNR goes beyond aggregate data; it reveals who is being left behind, why they are left behind, and what strategic actions are being taken to accelerate inclusive and equitable development for all.

3. Participation in VNR Peer Learning Groups with Other Countries

To strengthen cross-country collaboration and mutual learning, Indonesia actively participated in a **Peer Learning Group** alongside other countries preparing their 2025 VNRs, including Germany, Nigeria, Guatemala, Thailand, South Africa, and Finland. Through this mechanism:

- Countries shared experiences, challenges, and innovative approaches in their VNR process.
- In-depth exchanges were held on effective stakeholder engagement, data integration, narrative building, and communication strategies.
- Peer learning became a platform for collective reflection and voluntary accountability, enriching the quality of each VNR and reinforcing a unified global message on the 2030 Agenda.



Figure 2.9 Peer Learning Activities both online and offline

(Source: National Secretariat of SDGs)

Besides that, Indonesia has joined the UNESCAP Twinning Program for VNR with the Philippines and had a peer-learning session with Bulgaria. Indonesia's active participation in this group underscores its commitment to continuous improvement, innovation, and meaningful contribution to the global SDG movement.

LIMITATIONS IN PREPARATION OF INDONESIA'S 2025 VNR

Several limitations were encountered during the preparation of the 2025 VNR:

First, the use of indicators in the narrative for each SDG remains limited. This constraint is primarily due to the restricted page length of the main report, which prevents the inclusion of all indicators in detail. However, comprehensive national SDG indicator data for Indonesia are fully available in the accompanying Statistical Annex.

Second, data availability remains a significant challenge. Several indicators lack up-to-date data, especially those reliant on periodic surveys with extended collection cycles. As a result, some of the most recent data may not fully capture current realities during the reporting period.

Third, dynamic global external factors, such as economic volatility, geopolitical conflicts, and the escalating climate crisis, also shaped the context of SDG implementation in Indonesia. These forces must be considered to provide a comprehensive and realistic assessment of national progress.

CHAPTER 3

POLICIES AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT





CHAPTER 3 – POLICIES AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

The Government of Indonesia has mainstreamed the SDGs into its development policies through a systematic and structured approach. The goals have been integrated into both long-term and medium-term development plans. Supporting legal instruments at the level of Presidential Regulations and Ministerial Regulations have been enacted. Additionally, technical strategies have been formulated for the SDGs National Action Plan (NAP/RAN) and the SDGs Sub-national Action Plan (*Rencana Aksi Daerah* or RAD), which engage a wide range of stakeholders, including ministries and agencies, sub-national governments, the private sector, academia, and civil society. At the same time, coordination teams have been established at both national and sub-national levels to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of SDGs progress.

Despite having a clear policy and governance framework, challenges persist in Indonesia's implementation of the SDGs. One of the main constraints is the continuity of funding and the optimal allocation of resources to meet SDG targets by 2030. Moreover, stakeholder engagement at both national and sub-national levels needs to be strengthened to improve cross-sectoral coordination. The use of accurate and integrated data, supported by the National Socio-Economic Single Data (*Data Tunggal Sosial Ekonomi Nasional* or DTSEN) initiative, serves as a critical foundation for targeting interventions towards people in vulnerable situations, including women, children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Beyond technical challenges, socio-cultural factors also influence the effectiveness of SDG implementation. As such, approaches grounded in local and religious values, such as faith-based and philanthropic initiatives, have played an important role. Strengthening governance, funding, and multi-stakeholder collaboration will be critical for Indonesia to ensure the sustainability and success of its SDG achievements by 2030.

3.1 Policies for SDG Implementation in Indonesia

The Government of Indonesia has mainstreamed the SDGs into national and sub-national development policies. The visions, missions, and five-year development programs of the 2019–2024 and 2025–2029 presidential terms reflect alignment with the SDGs. These are articulated in the RPJMN, which refers to the RPJPN. For the upcoming five-year period, the President has issued Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 12 of 2025 on the 2025–2029 RPJMN. This medium-term plan refers to Law No. 59 of 2024 on the 2025–2045 RPJPN, which outlines the Vision of “Golden Indonesia 2045” as a United, Sovereign, Advanced, and Sustainable Indonesia.

The RPJMN is further elaborated through the Strategic Plans of Ministries/Agencies (*Rencana Strategis Kementerian/Lembaga* or Renstra-KL) for the same period. At the sub-national level, Sub-national Medium-Term Development Plans (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah* or RPJMD) for the same period are also prepared to reflect the vision, mission, and programs of elected regional heads, integrated into the national RPJMN and the SDGs.

Regulation	Function	Actors	Effectiveness
Presidential Vision • <i>Nawacita</i> (2019-2024) • <i>Astacita</i> (2025-2029)	Sets the direction of national development policies	National Government	Translated into planning and budgeting documents
• 2019-2024 RPJMN • 2025-2029 RPJMN	Formal guideline for national development implementation	National Government	Translated into annual planning documents for national and sub-national governments
• National Government Work Plan (<i>Rencana Kerja Pemerintah</i> or RKP)	Annual breakdown of the RPJMN	National Government	Translated into strategic plans of ministries/agencies
• Ministry/Agency Strategic Plans (Renstra KL)	Technical guide at the ministry and sectoral level	National Government	Operationalized into programs and budgets
• SDGs Roadmap • SDGs National Action Plan (NAP/RAN)	Strategic reference for SDGs programming and financing at the national level	National Government and Stakeholders	Translated into targets, indicators, programs, activities, and stakeholder roles
• Sub-National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD)	Formal guideline for sub-national development implementation	Subnational Government	Translated into annual sub-national development plans
• Sub-national Government Work Plan (RKPD)	Annual breakdown of RPJMD	Subnational Government	Translated into regional agency strategic plans
• Strategic Plans of Regional Agencies (Renstra OPD)	Technical guide at the ministry and sectoral level	Sub-national Government	Operationalized into programs and budgets
• Regional Action Plan on SDGs (RAD SDGs)	Strategic reference for SDGs programming and financing at the sub-national level	Subnational Government and Stakeholders	Translated into targets, indicators, programs, activities, and stakeholder roles

Table 3. 1 Integration of the SDGs into Indonesia's Development Plan

In this integration strategy, sectoral and regional development programs at both the national and sub-national levels are synergistically designed to support global commitments in achieving the SDGs by 2030. This effort ensures alignment between national and subnational development priorities and global targets, both in programming and resource allocation. The integration also aims to ensure continuity between medium-term development strategies and the sustainable development agenda, which extends through 2030.

The implementation of this integration was strengthened through the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2022—as an amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017—on the Implementation of the Achievement of the SDGs. This regulation enhances coordination, reporting, and the development of SDG financing innovations, and stipulates provisions on: (1) updating national SDG targets aligned with the 2020–2024 RPJMN; (2) strengthening the role of Governors as National Government Representatives (*Gubernur sebagai Wakil Pemerintah Pusat* or GWPP) in implementing SDGs at the sub-national level; (3) revising the SDG Roadmap and National Action Plan (RAN) for SDGs; and (4) developing innovative SDG financing platforms. This regulation provides a legal foundation for all ministries, agencies, and sub-national governments to integrate the SDGs into their development planning and implementation.

Furthermore, the integration is elaborated in Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas Regulation No. 1 of 2024, concerning the Procedures for Coordination, Preparation, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting on the

Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Since the issuance of this Presidential Regulation and its implementing Ministerial Regulation, sub-national governments have promptly initiated stakeholder outreach, as seen in Klungkung and Buleleng District in Bali Province, and West Lombok Regency in West Nusa Tenggara Province. This was followed by the Western Region SDG Regional Meeting in Yogyakarta, and the Central and Eastern Region SDG Regional Meetings at the end of 2024 in Malang City, East Java. These regional meetings involved nearly all provincial governments across Indonesia.

As part of efforts to strengthen the implementation of the 2020–2024 SDGs National Action Plan (RAN), the Ministry of PPN/Bappenas has developed a SDGs budget tagging feature at the Output Detail (*Rincian Output* or RO) level through the KRISNA-Renja K/L system and Bappenas' e-monitoring system. This development aims to ensure that interventions by Ministries/Agencies listed in the annex of the SDGs RAN can be monitored and evaluated in a timely and accountable manner, and are aligned with RPJMN targets. The dynamic tagging feature, introduced in 2021, enables a more flexible and controlled tagging process, in which tagging is not carried out directly by Ministries/Agencies but by Bappenas' partner directorates, based on agreed RO items that support SDG targets. The tagging data is then integrated into the planning, budgeting, and monitoring systems through KRISNA, RKA-K/L, and Bappenas' e-monitoring system, and can even be shared with Ministry of Finance systems such as SPAN and SAKTI, thereby supporting evidence-based policymaking and comprehensive, efficient SDGs progress monitoring.

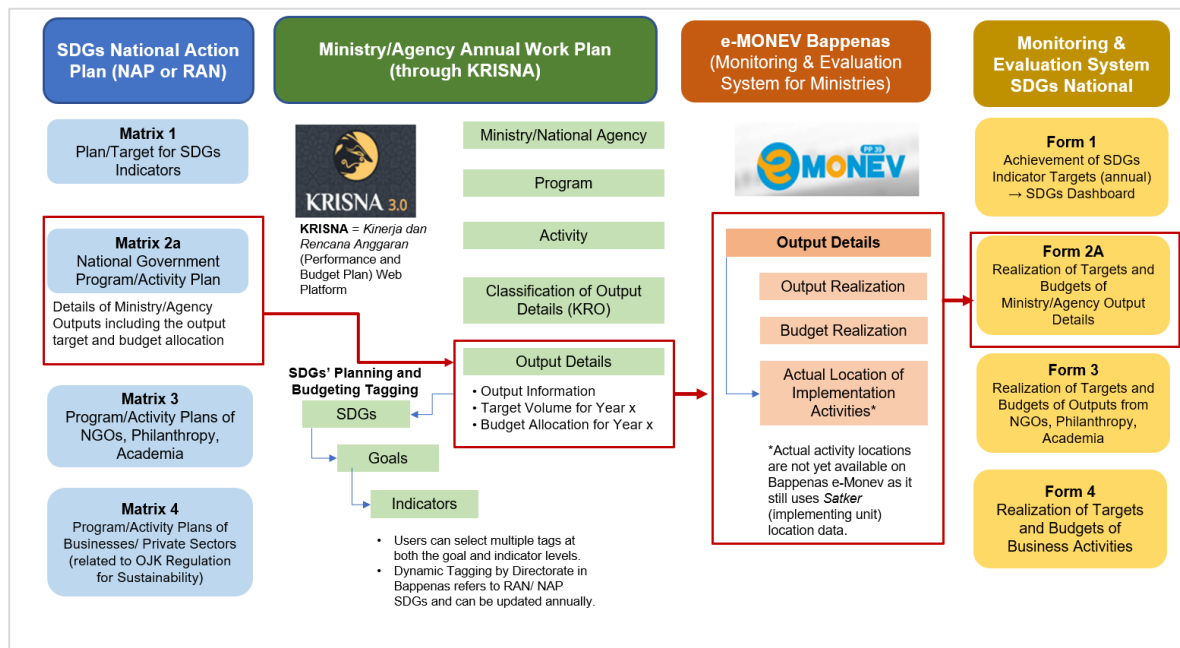


Figure 3. 1 Overview of the Planning and Evaluation Flow for SDGs' Plan and Budget at the National Level (Source: Minister of National Development Planning Decree Number 69/2024)

At the sub-national level, provincial governments also develop SubNational Action Plans (RAD) for the SDGs to ensure the inclusive and sustainable implementation of development programs. As of June 2025, 32 out of 38 provinces in Indonesia have established SDG RADs through governor regulations. Of these, 27 provinces have conducted monitoring and evaluation of their RADs.

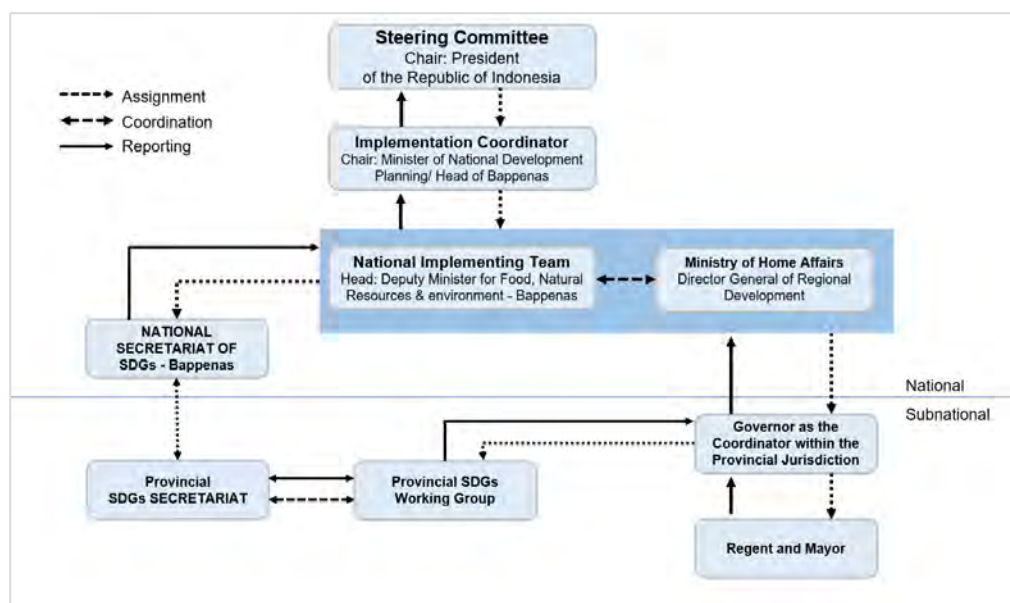


Figure 3. 2 Overview of Coordination of SDGs' Action Plans for National and Subnational
(Source: Minister of National Development Planning Decree Number 69/2024)

Prior to this, the National SDGs Secretariat had held an Integrated Workshop every year to strengthen the capacity of subnational governments in preparing SDG RADs and reporting monitoring and evaluation results. The workshop was attended by representatives from 32 provinces, as well as districts and municipalities. In addition, the SDGs Secretariat also initiated the implementation of SDGs Desks as part of the National Development Planning Consultation (*Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional* or Musrenbangnas) in April 2024. This activity aimed to raise awareness and understanding among local stakeholders of the importance of integrating SDG principles into sub-national development planning. Furthermore, during the reporting period, four New Autonomous Regions (*Daerah Otonomi Baru* or DOB) were established in Papua. These new regions require support and facilitation from the SDGs Secretariat in the preparation of the SDGs RAD, as part of efforts to integrate the sustainable development agenda into these new administrative regions.



Figure 3. 3 Map of Provinces that have been established SDGs Action Plan
(source: National Secretariat of SDGs)

For the 2025–2030 program period, as in previous periods, Bappenas is preparing the SDGs RAN with the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders, including ministries and agencies, subnational governments, academia, the private sector, and civil society organizations. Beyond ensuring the integration of SDGs in development planning, the RAN also emphasizes the principle

of LNOB and promotes accelerated progress towards the SDGs amidst challenges such as climate change, social inequality, and digital transformation. Prior to the RAN, the 2023–2030 SDG Roadmap was developed as an update to the previous roadmap, incorporating adjustments to new economic, social, and environmental conditions following the COVID-19 pandemic. This roadmap provides a strategic reference for integration into the 2025–2029 RPJMN and serves as guidance for the RAN and RAD currently under development.

3.2 Enabling Environment for SDGs Implementation

The Government of Indonesia has optimized the establishment of the National SDGs Coordination Team (*Tim Koordinasi Nasional SDGs* or TKNS), led by Bappenas, to ensure effective coordination in implementing the SDGs. The TKNS involves all ministries/agencies, subnational governments, the private sector, academia, and civil society. In 2023, TKNS successfully organized various coordination initiatives to monitor progress on the SDGs. At the subnational level, Subnational SDGs Coordination Teams (*Tim Koordinasi Daerah SDGs* or TKDS) have been established to ensure the subnational implementation of the SDGs. For example, the Government of Central Java Province has established a TKDS comprising representatives from relevant agencies, universities, and civil society organizations. However, the formation of TKDS still requires further technical and operational steps, as not all sub-national governments have developed SDGs RAD.



Figure 3. 4 Overview Strategy for Achieving SDGs Target
(source: National Secretariat of SDGs)

The principle of LNOB is at the heart of SDGs implementation in Indonesia. The government has issued various policies to ensure that People in vulnerable situations, including women, children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities, are not left behind in development. The implementation of the LNOB principle requires granular data that can precisely identify the characteristics of people in a vulnerable situation. For this purpose, DTSEN was developed as the government's initiative to consolidate various social and economic data into a single, integrated database. The DTSEN is set to be officially implemented starting in the second quarter of 2025, replacing the Integrated Database for Social Welfare (Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan

Sosial or DTKS), which has previously served as the reference for distributing social assistance and community empowerment programs. The DTSEN was developed based on Presidential Instruction (*Instruksi Presiden* or Inpres) No. 4 of 2025, which mandates that all social assistance and community empowerment programs from various agencies must refer to this single data source. With national coverage, the DTSEN is designed to improve the accuracy and effectiveness of aid distribution, ensuring that government programs are well-targeted and aligned with the socioeconomic conditions of communities across Indonesia.

The implementation of the LNOB principle is supported not only by national policies and initiatives, such as the DTSEN, but also through international collaboration and capacity-building efforts at the national level. As part of these efforts, Indonesia received support from UNESCAP through the Workshop on LNOB Analysis, held from 18 to 20 March 2025 in Jakarta. This activity involved various stakeholders, including Statistics Indonesia (BPS), relevant ministries and agencies, UN agencies, and technical directorates within Bappenas responsible for SDG-related matters in the preparation of the 2025 VNR. The workshop introduced LNOB analysis methodology, analysed available SDGs indicators using National Socio-Economic Survey (*Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional* or SUSENAS) and National Labour Force Survey (*Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional* or SAKERNAS) data, and produced LNOB analysis results using statistical coding. As a follow-up, Indonesia Statistics-BPS organized another workshop on 9–11 April 2025, focusing on the analysis of priority indicators in the 2025 VNR and developing more in-depth and structured LNOB analysis.

At the programmatic level, the Ministry of Social Affairs launched the ‘Program Keluarga Harapan’ (PKH or Family Hope Program), which provides conditional cash transfers to underprivileged and vulnerable families or individuals registered in the Integrated Database for Social Welfare (DTKS) and designated as PKH Beneficiary Families with older persons components. This program covers eight categories: pregnant women, children aged 0–6 years, primary school students, junior high school students, senior high school students, persons with severe disabilities, older persons aged 60 and above, and victims of gross human rights violations. In addition, the Social Rehabilitation Assistance Program (*Asistensi Rehabilitasi Sosial* or ATENSI) has also been developed to provide a range of social rehabilitation services to People in vulnerable situations, including women, children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Supported by 31 Social Centers across Indonesia, ATENSI services include entrepreneurial skill training, social assistance, accessibility support, and physical, psychosocial, and spiritual-mental therapy. By 2024, the program had reached two million individuals in vulnerable situations, 1,015,458 children, 535,217 persons with disabilities, and 512,261 older people. Alongside this, a program has been implemented to provide balanced, nutritious meals twice a day to 557,140 older persons and 123,721 persons with disabilities.

Initiatives Based on Local and Faith-based Values

Collective ownership in implementing the SDGs has been reinforced through various initiatives grounded in local and faith-based values. In 2022, the Ministry of PPN/Bappenas, in collaboration with the Executive Board of Nahdlatul Ulama (*Pengurus Besar Nahdlatul Ulama* or PBNU), the Center for SDGs Village Development in Indonesia (*Pusat Pengembangan Kampung SDGs Indonesia* or PPKSI), and the National SDGs Coordination Team, launched the Fiqh of Sustainable



Development Goals Book. This publication links Islamic values with the principles of sustainable development. It presents an in-depth discussion of *maqashid syari'ah* (the goals of Islamic law) based on selected SDGs indicators, which include: (1) the fiqh of SDGs related to the social, legal, and governance pillars; (2) the fiqh of SDGs in the economic pillar; and (3) the fiqh of SDGs in the environmental pillar. This book meets the community's need for Islamic perspectives on sustainable development issues. It is also expected to serve as a foundation for national development planning decisions and as a communication tool to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 SDGs targets in Indonesia.

The Catholic community has adopted *Laudato Si'*, the encyclical by Pope Francis that underscores the moral responsibility of Catholics to care for creation by protecting the environment. In Indonesia, this document has inspired numerous church and Catholic community initiatives to adopt sustainable practices, including community-based waste management, reforestation, and renewable energy programs, in Catholic schools. Through the spirit of *Laudato Si'*, Catholics in Indonesia are increasingly encouraged to engage in tangible actions to preserve nature, support ecological justice, and realize sustainable development in accordance with faith values and social teachings of the Church.

For Protestant Christians, one of the key documents is the outcome of the 17th General Assembly of the Communion of Churches in Indonesia (*Persekutuan Gereja-Gereja di Indonesia* or PGI) held in 2019 in Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), themed 'I am the Alpha and the Omega.' The document highlights the Church's role in addressing environmental issues, promoting social justice, and advocating for human rights, all of which align with the principles of the SDGs. Inspired by this message, PGI has launched various eco-theology-based programs, such as the Eco-Church Movement, which encourages member churches to adopt sustainable lifestyles, environmental conservation, and the use of renewable energy, during the 18th General Assembly of PGI in 2024, held in Toraja, South Sulawesi, the theme 'Living as the Light that Bears Goodness, Justice, and Truth; was formulated. Additionally, six significant challenges currently faced by Indonesian churches were outlined: unity, nationality, ecology, family, education, and disruption by artificial intelligence (AI).

Hindus uphold *Tri Hita Karana* as a life philosophy that emphasizes balance between humans and God (*Parahyangan*), among fellow humans (*Pawongan*), and with nature (*Palemahan*). In the context of the SDGs, *Parahyangan* reflects efforts to maintain spiritual and ethical harmony in sustainable development, encompassing character education and social life grounded in *dharma*. *Pawongan* aligns with the SDGs targets related to social welfare, reducing inequality, and promoting inclusive and equitable economic development. Meanwhile, *Palemahan* supports the SDGs targets on environmental conservation, climate change mitigation, and the wise use of natural resources to ensure ecosystem sustainability for future generations. In line with this, the *Tri Hita Karana* Forum has actively initiated various activities, including collaborations with the UID (United in Diversity) Foundation, such as the *Tri Hita Karana* Forum on Blended Finance.

Buddhist values within the SDGs framework are reflected in the principles of *Ahimsa* (non-violence), *Samma Ajiva* (right livelihood), and *Pratītyasamutpāda* (interdependence of all things), which promote peace, social justice, and environmental sustainability. In terms of environmental sustainability, Buddhism teaches that all beings are interconnected, as explained in the concept of *Paticca-samuppada* ("dependent origination"). The environment is an inseparable part of human

life, making its preservation a moral responsibility. The Noble Eightfold Path—right view (*sammaditthi*), right intention (*samma sankappa*), right speech (*samma vacca*), right action (*samma kammanta*), right livelihood (*samma ajiva*), right effort (*samma vayama*), right mindfulness (*samma sati*), and right concentration (*samma samadhi*)—also guides ethical choices regarding professions that do not harm the environment. Balance and frugality form the moral foundation for environmental stewardship in Buddhism. Through these teachings, Buddhists are encouraged to preserve ecosystems for the well-being of all living beings. These values are fully aligned with the SDGs' vision of peaceful living.

The Role of Non-State Actors (NSA)

A more systematic approach has been pursued to ensure that contributions from philanthropic organizations and companies create long-term impacts for the SDGs. In drafting the SDGs National Action Plan for 2020–2024 and the SDGs Roadmap for 2023–2030, the government involved NSAs, including the private sector, philanthropic foundations, academia, and civil society organizations. This tradition continues in the development of the 2025–2030 RAN SDGs and the current 2025 VNR. A national coordination platform has also been established to bring together philanthropy, the private sector, and civil society organizations to inventory SDGs-related activities and funding by NSAs. The government is exploring the strengthening of CSR regulations and encouraging transparency in reporting fund use and impact. Additionally, incentives for companies that integrate the SDGs into their business strategies could further motivate private sector contributions to sustainable development.

SDG Localization and Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships

Cross-sector collaboration is also being strengthened to optimize SDGs financing. Governments, the private sector, NGOs, academia, and communities must work together in planning, implementing, and monitoring SDGs programs. Multi-stakeholder partnerships provide platforms for sharing experiences, capacity building, and accelerating innovation in sustainable development financing. Such partnerships have already been formed, including Indonesia's SDGs Center Network (ISCN) based in universities, supporting earlier forums or hubs engaging with SDGs, such as the Indonesia Global Compact Network (IGCN), the Indonesian Employers' Association (*Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia* or Apindo), and Indonesian Philanthropy Association (*Perhimpunan Filantropi Indonesia* or PFI)—alongside civil society organizations like those under INFID. Private sector stakeholders, especially those in the financial sector and publicly listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), have reported their contributions through corporate sustainability reports since the issuance of the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* or OJK) Regulation No. 51/2017. Other stakeholders, such as universities, have also voluntarily published similar reports. In another format, the achievements and contributions of Indonesian universities since 2010 are documented in UI GreenMetrics (<https://greenmetric.ui.ac.id/>), alongside those of universities worldwide. With improved coordination, available initiatives and resources can be more effectively harnessed to achieve the SDGs targets.

Furthermore, since the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on October 13, 2020, the Ministry of PPN/Bappenas has established a strategic partnership with United Cities and Local Government Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC) to support capacity building at the sub-national level in accelerating SDGs implementation in Indonesia. This effort aims to narrow capacity gaps

in SDGs governance among stakeholders, including sub-national governments. One concrete example of this cooperation is the implementation of a training program on the preparation of Climate Action Plans (*Rencana Aksi Iklim* or RAI) in 2022 under the Climate Resilient and Inclusive Cities (CRIC) program, conducted in a hybrid format across ten pilot cities. This training aimed to strengthen city governments' capacity to develop RAI documents and integrate climate resilience issues into RPJMD. SDGs localization is a strategy to adopt and implement the SDGs within sub-national development policies, strategies, and programs.

Raising public awareness about the importance of the SDGs is also a key factor in addressing funding gaps. Educational campaigns involving various media and digital platforms can help improve public understanding of their role in sustainable development. The SDGs website (<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/>) continues to be developed to disseminate information on policies, achievement data, and best practices related to the SDGs. Similar efforts are also being carried out at the sub-national level, as seen in initiatives by sub-national governments. For example, on the island of Java, the Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta has launched the *Jogja Dataku* platform (<https://bapperida.jogjaprov.go.id/dataku/sdgs>). Meanwhile, outside Java, the Provincial Government of South Kalimantan introduced 'SIAP TPB' (<https://geoportal.kalselprov.go.id:90/SDGs/laman/pokja>), and the West Kalimantan Provincial Government introduced 'SiTUPEN SDGs' (<https://tpb.kalbarprov.go.id/sdgs/tentang>). North Sulawesi Province actively prepares and updates its Regional Action Plan (RAD) on the SDGs and reports progress on indicators through its annual provincial SDGs reports. These initiatives reflect awareness and political will on the part of sub-national governments to support the achievement of the SDGs in a more systematic and measurable manner. Such good practices can serve as inspiration for other regions in strengthening inclusive, adaptive, and data-based sustainable development governance at the sub-national level.

GOOD PRACTICE BOX 1

Indonesia's SDGs Action Awards (SAA): A Catalyst for Collective Action

To foster inclusive and sustainable development, Indonesia's Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) launched the Indonesia's SDGs Action Awards (SAA) in 2022. Held annually, the Awards recognize outstanding contributions from diverse stakeholders in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These include local government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector actors, micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), philanthropic foundations, and higher education institutions. In its latest edition in October 2024, the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia personally presented the awards to the winners, highlighting strong national commitment to SDGs.

The SAA serves as a national platform to promote appreciation, encouragement, and collaboration. By showcasing impactful and innovative initiatives, the Awards motivate stakeholders to continue driving meaningful change. An independent jury evaluates submissions based on criteria such as impact, innovation, and alignment with SDG targets. Finalists are honoured at the annual SDGs Conference, creating a dynamic space for cross-sector dialogue and learning.

Through the SDGs Action Awards, Bappenas has successfully galvanized momentum across Indonesia, nurturing a spirit of shared responsibility. From provincial and city governments to universities and local enterprises, the diversity of awardees reflects a growing recognition that achieving the 2030 Agenda requires collective efforts. More than a ceremonial recognition, the Awards have become a strategic tool to scale up sustainable solutions and strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships across the country. The Awards for City and District level are also supported by PT Surveyor Indonesia, APKASI, and APEKSI.



(National Secretariat of SDGs – Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas)

has yet to be fully integrated into medium- and long-term development plans. Changes of political and bureaucratic leaders at the sub-national level—due to electoral processes or administrative rotations—do not automatically ensure consistency and continuity in implementing the SDGs agenda. Leadership transitions may bring shifts in development direction and priorities. These challenges require a strong political commitment, institutional reform, and the enhancement of public participation spaces in development planning and evaluation.

3.3 The Role of the Audit Board of Indonesia (BPK-RI) in Overseeing SDGs Implementation in Indonesia

As a Supreme Audit Institution (SAI), the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK) plays a role in supporting the achievement of the SDGs. This commitment has been systematically integrated into BPK's institutional strategy since the 2020–2024 Strategic Plan and continues into the subsequent period. The integration includes the development of audit policies that support SDG achievement, the application of SDG principles in organizational governance, and the strengthening of institutional capacity to deliver cross-sectoral, impactful, and sustainable audits. Below are BPK's efforts that may serve as best practices for SAIs in other countries.

A. BPK's Efforts in Supporting SDGs Achievement Through Audits

In the early stages of SDG implementation, BPK participated as part of the team that developed the *Auditing Preparedness for Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals: Guidance for Supreme Audit Institutions*. This guidance was a collaborative effort by the INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the INTOSAI Knowledge Sharing Committee (KSC), and UNDESA. Published in 2018, the guidance has served as a reference for SAIs worldwide in auditing the readiness of SDG implementation, including by BPK.

BPK has continued to conduct SDG-related audits to support government policy programs. In line with the 2025 SDGs VNR theme covering SDGs 3, 5, 8, 14, and 17, between 2021 and 2024, BPK conducted 161 audits for SDG 3, nine audits for SDG 5, 574 audits for SDG 8, seven audits for SDG 14, and five audits for SDG 17.

BPK's ongoing commitment to SDG 3 is evident in its audits of SDG 3.d, which focuses on the resilience of national health systems in facing crises. Following this, BPK initiated an audit of the National Health Insurance Program (SDG 3.8) in 2022. BPK also conducted audits on the coverage of the National Health Insurance Program (SDG 3.8). These audits demonstrate BPK's role not only as a public financial auditor but also as a strategic partner in strengthening inclusive, evidence-based public policy that contributes meaningfully to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

Furthermore, in 2023, BPK audited the governance of SDGs implementation. This audit aligns with BPK's mandate to oversee the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia by examining their implementation, including through assessments of SDG governance.



B. BPK's Role at the International Level

BPK plays a vital role in supporting the global SDG agenda. BPK's audits on Indonesia's SDG implementation and its review of Indonesia's 2021 VNR positioned BPK as the first SAI in the world to independently review the VNR preparation process. This initiative will continue in 2025, reinforcing a best practice for transparent, evidence-based, and credible SDGs reporting.

BPK has also consistently shared its best practices in various international forums, including the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) and several side events at the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) from 2018 to 2024. At the regional level, BPK is serving as the 2024 ASEANSAI project leader for the initiative "Advancing Roles of SAIs in Reviewing VNRs," which enhances collaboration among SAIs, development planners, academics, and national institutions in ASEAN. In addition, BPK participates in global training and development programs on SDG-related audits. BPK aims to inspire more national agencies to build transparent, accountable, inclusive governance that delivers real impact for people and the environment, in alignment with the grand vision of the 2030 Agenda.

C. BPK's Role in Sustainability Reporting

BPK has implemented the SDGs within its organization and reported on this through Sustainability Reports for 2020 and 2023. These reports detail how BPK manages the impact of its institutional activities on social, economic, and environmental aspects, and how sustainability principles are integrated into its operational systems and organizational culture.

BPK's Sustainability Reports demonstrate how the implementation of SDGs can be achieved through external audit institutions (SAIs), in line with the outcomes of the Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI). The INTOSAI Congress concluded that SAIs can fulfill their mandates to audit SDG implementation by contributing to the achievement of SDG 16 – building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels and serving as role models of transparency and accountability in organizational governance. This step is also aligned with INTOSAI *Principle P-12: The Value and Benefits of Supreme Audit Institutions – making a difference to the lives of citizens*, which encourages SAIs to lead by example in transparency and accountability, and to make tangible contributions to positive societal change.

Through this reporting, BPK hopes to serve as a role model for other institutions in fulfilling its mandate by promoting transparent and sustainable organizational governance that considers economic, environmental, and social aspects.

A full-page background image with a reddish-orange tint. It shows five people walking towards the camera on a paved path. From left to right: a man in a traditional headpiece with feathers and a beaded necklace; a woman in a batik kebaya; a woman in a batik kebaya with a large gold necklace; a woman in a batik kebaya with a large gold necklace and a traditional headpiece; and a man in a dark brown jacket and batik sarong. In the background, the Borobudur temple is visible. The text 'CHAPTER 4' is in large, bold, white capital letters, and 'PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING GOALS AND TARGETS' is in smaller, white capital letters below it.

CHAPTER 4

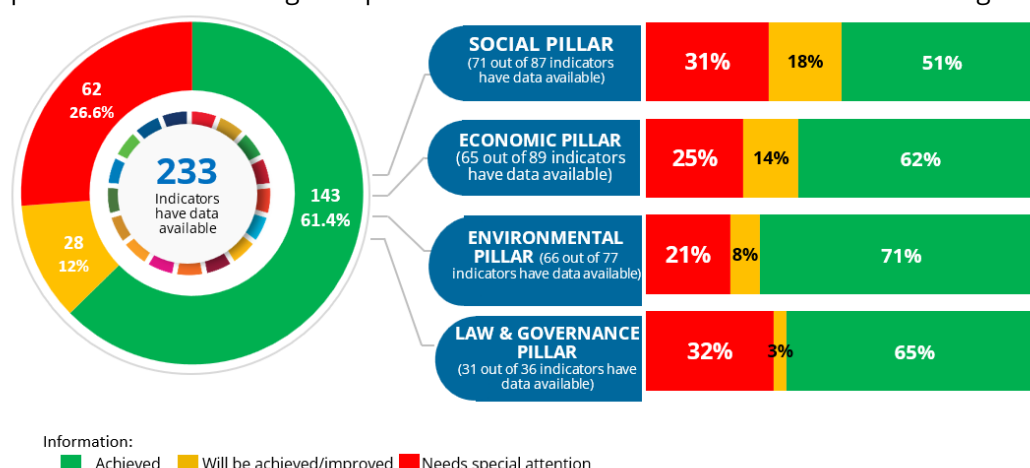
PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING GOALS AND TARGETS



CHAPTER 4 – PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING GOALS AND TARGETS

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia has entered its seventh year since the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017, which was subsequently updated by Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of SDGs Achievement. This regulation serves as the foundation for the preparation and reporting of the National Action Plan (NAP/RAN) for SDGs 2021–2024. In 2023, the achievement of various SDGs indicators continues to be affected by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which began in March 2020. The pandemic has negatively impacted several development outcomes, including progress toward the SDGs. The government has taken various strategic measures to control the pandemic and restore the economy, with the primary objective of significantly mitigating the resulting social, cultural, and economic impacts. This chapter provides an in-depth discussion on the progress of five key goals—SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Additionally, it includes a summary of achievements related to the other twelve goals as part of a comprehensive assessment of SDGs progress in Indonesia.

Based on the **analysis of 233 available SDGs indicators**, 61.4 percent or 143 indicators have achieved the targets set in the 2021–2024 NAP for 2023. When combined with the 12 percent or 28 indicators that show an improving trend or are projected to be achieved, approximately 73.4 percent of SDGs indicators are progressing toward better outcomes. However, particular attention is required for the remaining 26.6 percent or 62 indicators that are at risk of not being achieved.



* There are 4 indicators whose achievements cannot be notified (5.a.2*, 6.4.2 (a), 6.4.2.(b), 11.3.1.(a)) because the data has only been available for 1 year and the target is PM

Figure 4. 1 Achievement of SDGs indicators in 2023
 (source: SDGs Indonesia Annual Report 2024)

The status of SDGs indicator achievement in 2023, based on national evaluation, is illustrated in Figure 4.2. The figure presents the distribution of each indicator's achievement using a color-coded system: green for indicators that have been achieved, yellow for those showing improvement or expected to be achieved, red for indicators requiring special attention, and grey for indicators with data unavailable. This achievement reflects fairly positive progress but also highlights the need to intensify efforts on several lagging indicators, including improving data quality to support more effective and evidence-based decision-making.

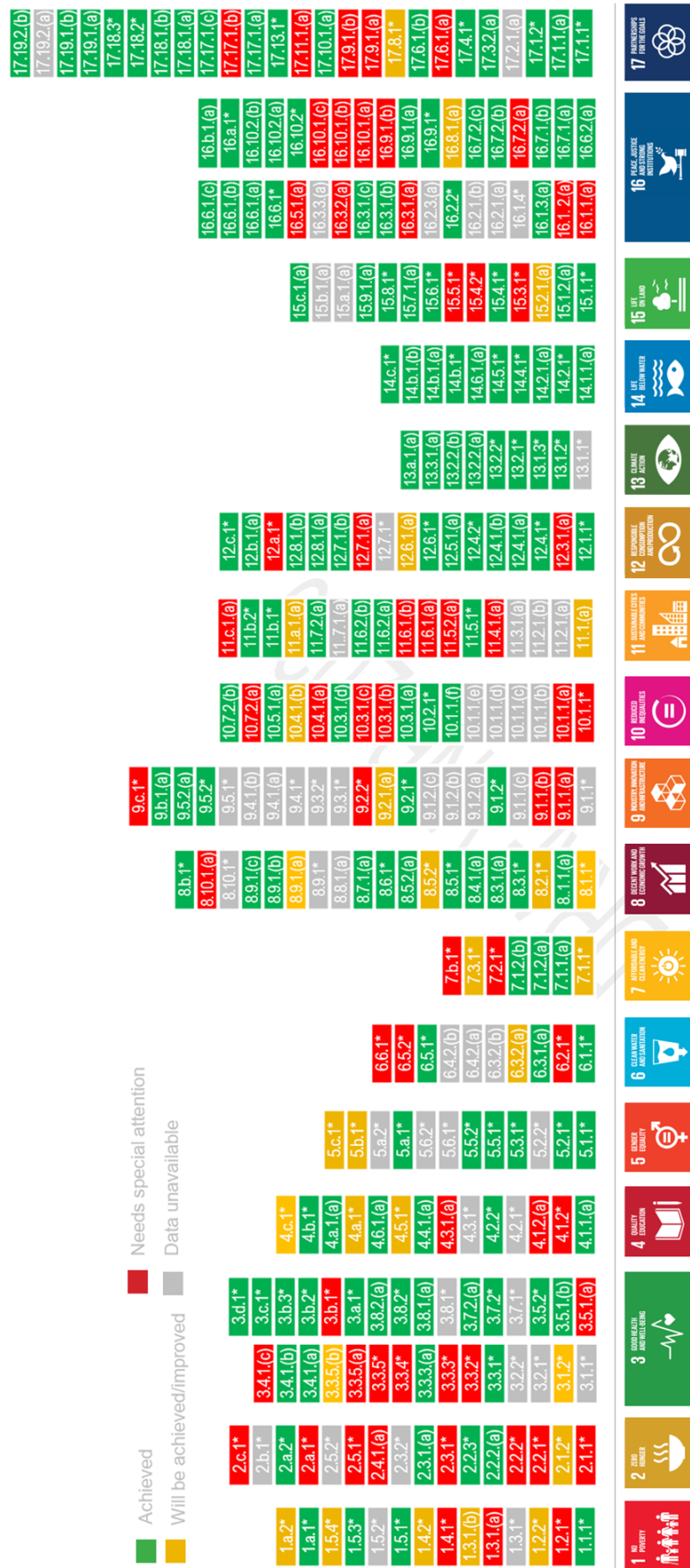


Figure 4. 2 Status of Achievement of SDGs Indicators in 2023
(source: SDGs Indonesia Annual Report 2024)

4.1. Progress of Indonesia's 2025 VNR Main Goals

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING SDG 3 – ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Indonesia has been working towards strengthening its health services with a lifecycle approach, which encompasses promotion, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and palliative efforts in line with SDG 3. This commitment is reflected in the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for the periods 2015–2019 and 2020–2024, as well as in the enactment of Health Law No. 17 of 2023. This law serves as the regulatory foundation for implementing programs and delivering health services. Several initiatives by the Government of Indonesia to achieve SDGs indicators began with strengthening primary healthcare services that prioritize promotive and preventive approaches. These include leveraging the National Health Insurance Scheme (*Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional* or JKN) to fund health care services, free health check-ups, improving health facility-based delivery, immunization, family planning, improving national funds (APBN) for procuring medical equipment at Primary Health Care (*Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat* or Puskesmas) (such as ultrasound machines, T-piece resuscitators, and TCM machines), improving laboratory facilities, improving *Plataran Sehat* as a digital learning platform for all health workers, expansion of hospital services, and the digitalization of the health information system.

As a result, Indonesia has successfully reduced the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), decreased the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), lowered the Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) for women aged 15–19, and expanded the coverage of the JKN. The achievement of SDG 3 in Indonesia is the impact of strengthening six (6) pillars of the health system: health service delivery; health workforces; health information system; access to essential medicines, commodities, and equipment; health system financing and leadership & governance, all of which have been initiated through the Health Transformation agenda. This health transformation encompasses reforms in primary health care, referral systems, health resilience systems, health financing systems, the health workforce, and health technology. It is further supported by improved collaboration between the Government of Indonesia, development partners, and an increasing role for the private sector in government programs.

4.1.1.1. Trend Analysis and Implemented Action of SDG 3 in Indonesia

A. Maternal Health and Reproductive Health

Indicator 3.1.1* Maternal mortality ratio

According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), maternal deaths decreased by 42.8 percent between 2000 and 2020. The 2020 Long Form Population Census (LF 2020)¹, reports a decline in the MMR from 305 per 100,000 live births (as recorded in SUPAS 2015) to 189 per 100,000 live births. Nonetheless, Indonesia must enhance its efforts to meet the SDG target of 70 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030.

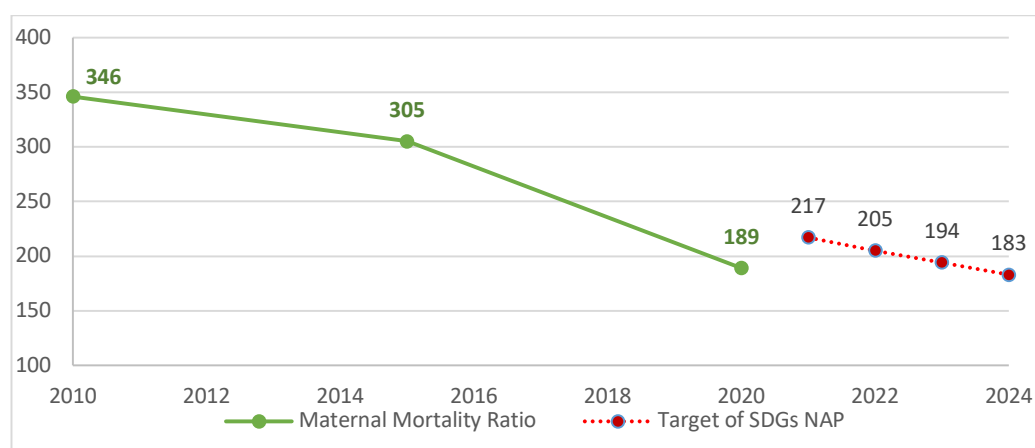


Figure 4. 3 Trend of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in Indonesia
(Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia)

Indicator 3.1.2* Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants and at health facilities

Indonesia's MMR is 189 per 100,000 live births, positioning the country in phase 3 of the mortality demographic transition, as outlined by the WHO². Phase 3 emphasizes the need to strengthen and integrate both national and subnational health systems to facilitate the prompt implementation of key intervention packages across all regions of Indonesia. These packages are aimed at addressing the direct and indirect causes of maternal mortality, including conditions such as hypertension and diabetes mellitus. The accomplishments of Phase 3 are underpinned by significant national health indicators, which include: the percentage of individuals receiving their first antenatal care visit (86.7 percent), those attending their fourth antenatal care visit (68.1 percent), deliveries by skilled birth attendants (96.81 percent), health facility-based deliveries (92.42 percent), the proportion of women receiving their first postnatal care visit (83.9percent), and access to emergency services, including caesarean sections (25.9 percent)³. Efforts to support MMR reduction include:

1. To improve antenatal care (ANC) and postnatal care in Indonesia, the recommended number of ANC visits increased from four to six, with the inclusion of two ultrasound examinations by a qualified doctor. Service tariffs for ANC have also been appropriately adjusted.
2. Ultrasound equipment is set to be procured for all Primary Health Care (Puskesmas) nationwide to support these advancements.
3. Facilitate the transformation and integration of primary care services, with a focus on enhancing health information systems for digital recording and reporting, including the systems MPDN, KOMDAT, Simatneo, and e-Kohort.
4. Increase the rate of health facility-based deliveries to improve maternal and child health outcomes.
5. Strengthen maternal, perinatal, and under-five death review and surveillance to ensure thorough oversight and targeted interventions.
6. Implement mentoring programs in hospitals that focus on quality improvement, particularly in maternal and child health quality indicators.
7. Promote evidence-based planning for maternal, child, and reproductive health programs to ensure their effectiveness and sustainability.

Good Practice Box 2

"Strengthening Maternal and Newborn Services" in Garut District, Indonesia, to reduce the national Maternal Mortality Ratio



According to global recommendations, one of the key intervention packages to reduce maternal and newborn deaths is the provision of Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC). Nine global indicators serve as parameters for a qualified EmONC. Despite Indonesia having adopted EmONC since the 1990s, Indonesia focused on the provision of EmONC facilities rather than the fulfillment of global indicators as the parameter of the quality of care of functional EmONC.

In 2023, the Ministry of Health collaborated with UNFPA and the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), conducted a rapid assessment to identify gaps in EmONC services in the Garut district. Utilizing a Geographic Information System (GIS) approach, the assessment results revealed that out of 67 public health centers, 30 offer Basic-EmONC, and only one hospital provides Comprehensive-EmONC services. Facility readiness and service quality were low, with delivery rates below standards. Remote areas faced transportation barriers and healthcare workers lacked necessary skills, such as vacuum-assisted delivery, despite low equipment availability. The assessment resulted in enhanced health worker capacity, improving EmONC facilities, cross-sector learning, and improved coordination between health centers and referral hospitals. The lesson learned in Garut indicates that a GIS-based approach can be replicated in other regions. This model strategically maps service needs, supporting the national maternal mortality reduction strategy.

(UNFPA & Ministry of Health)

Indicator 3.7.2.(a) Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

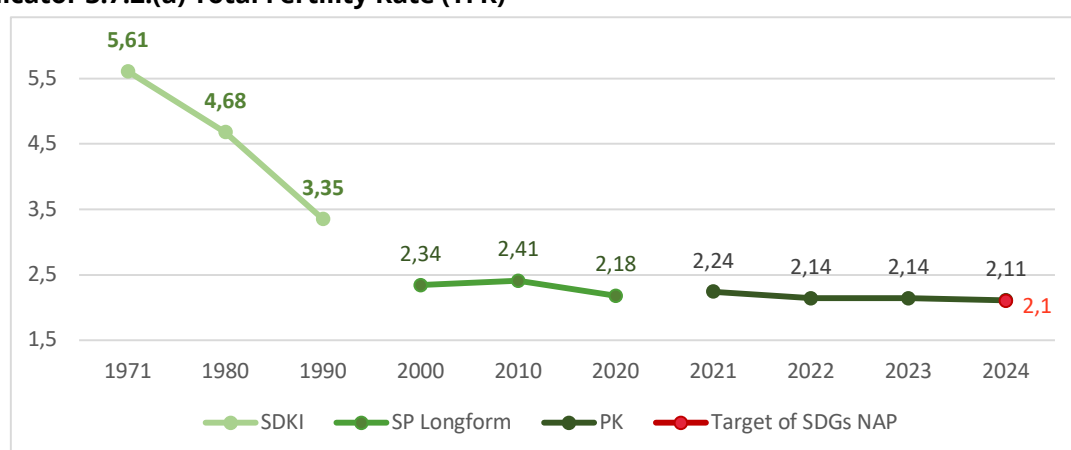


Figure 4. 4 Trend Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
(Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Ministry of Health)

According to the 2024 Family Data Collection, Indonesia's TFR has continued to decline, currently standing at 2.11. This statistic indicates that, on average, a woman has approximately two children throughout her reproductive years. It is essential to note that TFR levels exhibit

variation across different provinces, driven by disparities in socioeconomic conditions, access to resources, and levels of investment in education and healthcare. This variation suggests that a one-size-fits-all approach to population development programs may not be practical across all regions of Indonesia.¹

Indonesia requires innovative approaches to enhance the availability, accessibility, and quality of family planning services in remote regions. This effort encompasses the recruitment and distribution of trained family planning professionals, ensuring the adequate supply of contraceptives, and implementing capacity-building initiatives for healthcare workers in these areas.

Indicator 3.7.1* Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate/mCPR)

According to global recommendations, the use of appropriate and consistent contraception is associated with a 30 percent reduction in maternal mortality.⁴ In 2024, the modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR) was recorded at 61.7 percent⁵, while the unmet need for contraception stood at 11.1 percent⁵. The proportion of family planning needs being met through modern tools and methods has now reached a commendable rate of 83.9 percent. The government initiatives encompass a comprehensive approach to enhancing family planning services nationwide. This initiative includes the national procurement and distribution of contraceptive supplies to Puskesmas and private midwifery clinics. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of strengthening midwives' capacity building and enhancing the family planning information system.

Additionally, a concerted effort is underway to strengthen collaboration between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Population and Family Development, ensuring adequate data validation and capacity enhancement. Moreover, the JKN financing scheme is being intensified to improve both the coverage and quality of family planning services.

Indicator 3.7.2* Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

The Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) serves as an essential indicator of maternal and infant health risks. A higher ASFR correlates with an increased likelihood of maternal and infant mortality within the respective age group. An analysis of the ASFR across 34 provinces reveals a considerable range, with values varying from 7.4 to 47 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–19¹. Indonesia has experienced a notable decline in the Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) for the 15–19 age group. The rate has decreased from 36 per 1,000 women, as reported in the 2017 National Survey on Population and Family Planning (*Survey Demografi Kesehatan Indonesia or SDKI*), to 26.64 per 1,000 women¹. This trend indicates significant shifts in reproductive health and demographic patterns within the country. The reduction in the ASFR is influenced by multiple factors, including advancements in education, improvements in economic conditions, increased awareness of reproductive health, delayed marriage, and collaborative initiatives aimed at mitigating risky behaviors among adolescents. The Ministry of Health is strengthening its partnerships with the Ministries of Education and Religious Affairs. This collaboration will improve Health Promoting Schools (*Usaha Kesehatan Sekolah or UKS*) and Adolescent-Friendly Health Services (*Pelayanan Kesehatan Peduli Remaja or PKPR*). The initiative aims to help about 10,730,583 girls aged 15 to 19 and 35,175,600 adolescents as part of a program focused on adolescent reproductive health.

B. Infant and Child Health

Indicator 3.2.1* Under-5 mortality rate and Indicator 3.2.2* Neonatal mortality rate

Over the past thirty years, Indonesia has significantly reduced its infant mortality rate (IMR) and is on track to meet the 2030 SDG target. The 2020 LF SP data shows that the IMR is now 16.85 deaths per 1,000 live births¹. This progress can be attributed to a significant decrease in the neonatal mortality rate (NMR), which accounts for approximately 60 percent of the infant mortality rate (IMR). The National Action Plan (NAP or RAN)⁷ for Neonatal Health, implemented in Indonesia from 2015 to 2019, has been instrumental in achieving a notable reduction in infant mortality rates starting in 2015. Furthermore, the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Pneumonia and Diarrhea has also contributed significantly to these improvements. A range of initiatives has been undertaken to lower both the NMR and IMR, including:

1. The First 1,000 Days of Life Program has begun to improve nutrition for mothers and babies. This program includes iron (Fe) supplementation and supplementary food for pregnant women (*Pemberian Makanan Tambahan or PMT*) to help prevent low birth weight (LBW), stunting, and wasting.
2. Increase the quality of care during pregnancy, childbirth, and postnatal care. These enhancements are designed to increase survival rates and reduce morbidity.
3. Promote exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months and improve how we introduce solid foods. This approach will lower the risks of diarrhea and respiratory infections.
4. Implement newborn screening programs to monitor for congenital anomalies, including tests for hypothyroidism, congenital heart defects, G6PD deficiencies, and adrenal hyperplasia.
5. Conduct hospital mentorship programs to improve the quality of services provided in Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICUs).
6. Procure and distribute T-piece systems to all Primary Health Care (Puskesmas) to improve asphyxia case management.
7. Revive the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) program
8. Strengthen the immunization program.
9. The Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) program aims to eliminate open defecation.
10. Implementing the Integrated Child Health Check-up Program (IHC).
11. Performing audits of perinatal deaths at hospitals, districts, and provinces, along with audits for under-five deaths at hospitals.

This comprehensive approach reflects Indonesia's commitment to improving health outcomes for mothers and children.

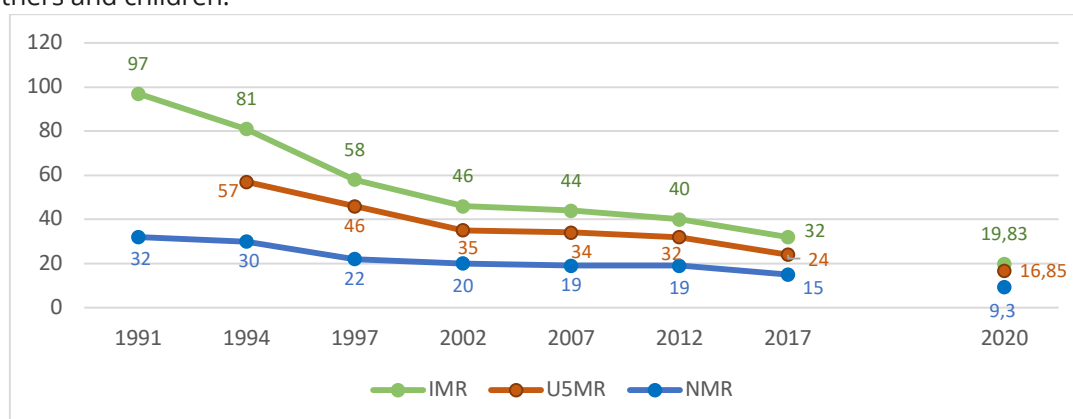


Figure 4. 5 Trends in NMR, IMR, and under-five mortality rates (U5MR) from 1990–2020
(Source: SDKI & BPS-Statistics Indonesia)

C. Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

Indicator 3.3.1* Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, and key populations

The estimated number of new HIV infections in Indonesia in 2023 is 27,573, with the majority (66 percent) concentrated among key populations. According to the 2023 Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance (IBBS, 2023),⁸ HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men (MSM) was 24.4 percent, and among transgender individuals (TG) was 28.9 percent, reflecting persistent barriers to equitable access to HIV prevention and care services. Syphilis coinfection has shown an increase, with a prevalence of 10.8 percent among MSM and 9.2 percent among TG. Pregnant women and children have also seen a rise in HIV infections. According to the Ministry of Health, 60 percent of pregnant women with HIV had received ARV treatment by 2024⁶.

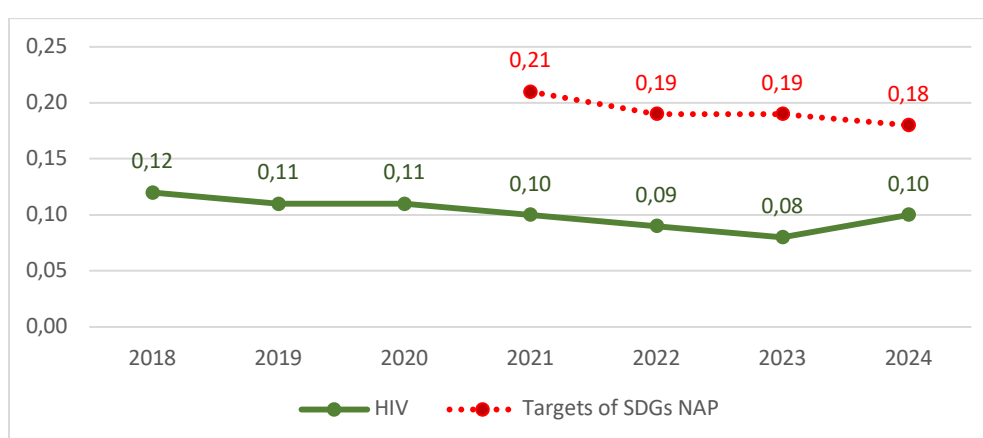


Figure 4. 6 . Trend in New HIV Cases 2018–2024
(Source: Ministry of Health, 2024)

Indonesia is estimated to have 570,000 people living with HIV (PLHIV) by 2024, and only 41 percent of them are receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART). To improve the case finding of HIV in Puskesmas, the government is providing TCM machines. The Ministry of Health has received support from a global community due to the need for a comprehensive approach in the HIV program, which includes outreach and community-led support to reduce lost follow-up. To effectively manage and eliminate mother-to-child transmission, it is essential to integrate programs targeting HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B into maternal and child health (MCH) initiatives. This integration is designed to enhance the management of co-infections, such as HIV and tuberculosis (TB), improve logistics for testing and antiretroviral (ARV) treatment at the national level, and strengthen the processes for recording and reporting HIV-related data through the SIHA system. The implementation of dual testing for HIV and syphilis represents a strategic approach to simplify the testing process and reduce the likelihood of patients experiencing disruptions in their ARV treatment. This method not only enhances access to essential healthcare services but also addresses the critical issue of patient follow-up. The Indonesian government has undertaken measures to improve efficiency and optimize the utilization of domestic resources. However, there is a pressing need for a more effective funding framework to fully mobilize the potential of available financial sources. Currently, the Indonesian government finances a substantial portion of the HIV program, allocating the majority of the funding (70 percent), while the remaining support comes from the global community.

Indicator 3.3.2* Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Indonesia is recognized as having the second-highest burden of tuberculosis (TB) globally, coupled with a troubling increase in both overall TB incidence and cases of drug-resistant tuberculosis, particularly multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB). In recognition of this critical public health concern, the Indonesian government has reaffirmed its commitment to addressing TB through Presidential Decree No. 67 of 2021. This decree outlines a strategic objective to reduce TB incidence to 65 cases per 100,000 population and lower TB-related mortality to 6 deaths per 100,000 population by 2030.

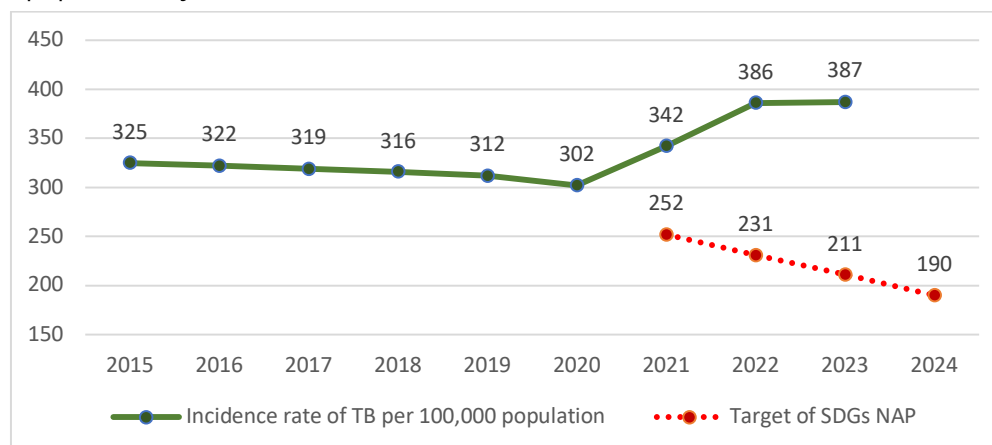


Figure 4. 7 Trend in New TB Cases 2012–2023
(Source: Ministry of Health, 2024)

The government has implemented several measures to address tuberculosis (TB) and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB). One key initiative is the expansion of treatment services that involve private healthcare facilities, as data from the Ministry of Health shows that 74.6 percent of TB patients initially seek treatment in these private settings. Other efforts aimed at reducing the incidence of TB include establishing 1,809 laboratories that provide molecular diagnostic services for TB and rifampicin-resistant TB (RR-TB), including Xpert MTB/RIF testing and sputum smear microscopy at the Primary Health Care (Puskesmas) level; expanding Active Case Finding (ACF) initiatives within communities, focusing on populations with limited access to healthcare services, such as prison inmates, children in orphanages, and students in Islamic boarding schools; integrating TB screening for high-risk patients, including those living with HIV or diabetes mellitus (DM); mobilizing civil society organizations, such as Aisyiyah, to assist in education, case finding, and patient support and developing social protection schemes for MDR-TB patients to help alleviate the financial burden of long-term treatment. These comprehensive strategies demonstrate a commitment to enhancing TB management and providing vital support to those affected within the community.

Indicator 3.3.3* Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

The number of districts and municipalities actively pursuing malaria elimination has been steadily increasing each year; however, the national malaria incidence has also experienced a concerning upward trend. This rise in new cases is attributed to significant ecosystem and land use changes, including deforestation for residential development, agricultural plantations, and mining operations, which create favorable conditions for the proliferation of malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

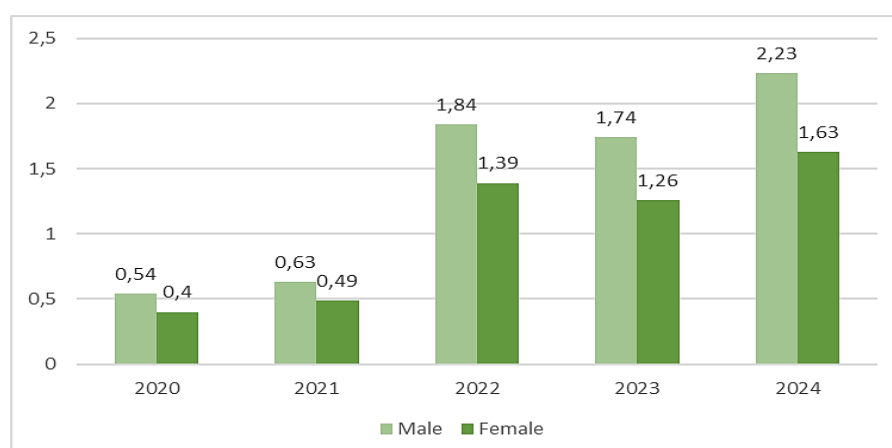


Figure 4. 8 Malaria incidence trend (disaggregated by sex)
(Source: Ministry of Health, 2024)

In response to this challenge, the government is implementing a series of strategic initiatives aimed at eradicating malaria:

- Improving the capabilities of Puskesmas to conduct reliable blood sample examinations.
- Integrating maternal and child health (MCH) programs with malaria control efforts in endemic regions, such as Papua and East Nusa Tenggara provinces, to strengthen protection for high-risk groups, including pregnant women and children.
- Distributing insecticide-treated bed nets to mitigate household transmission of malaria, particularly in areas with high endemicity.
- Ensuring the procurement of anti-malaria medications at the national level, thereby guaranteeing their availability and facilitating timely access to treatment.

These efforts reflect Indonesia's commitment to addressing the malaria challenge and protecting public health in affected communities.

Indicator 3.3.4* Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

The incidence of new Hepatitis B cases has shown a significant decline nationally. According to the 2023 SKI data, Hepatitis B cases comprise 2.4 percent of reported infections, positioning it as the fourth highest among Southeast Asian countries. The government has undertaken multiple initiatives aimed at preventing and treating Hepatitis B. This includes a comprehensive national vaccination program for newborns, supplemented by the HB1-HB3 vaccinations administered to infants between the ages of 2 and 4 months. For infants born to mothers who are Hepatitis B positive, the national program ensures that HbIg vaccination is provided to mitigate the risk of early chronic infection.

Additionally, to reduce the transmission of Hepatitis B from mother to child, integrated screenings for Hepatitis B, HIV, and syphilis have been incorporated into essential antenatal care services. According to data from the Ministry of Health, 84 percent of pregnant women underwent screening for Hepatitis B during their initial antenatal care visit, with 1.5 percent testing positive for HBsAg.⁶ Pregnant women diagnosed with Hepatitis B are eligible for national treatment using Tenofovir. In addition, the Hepatitis B data system (SIHEPI) has been enhanced to improve data management and reporting. Treatment expenses are covered under the JKN scheme, ensuring that individuals affected by the scheme have access to necessary medical care.

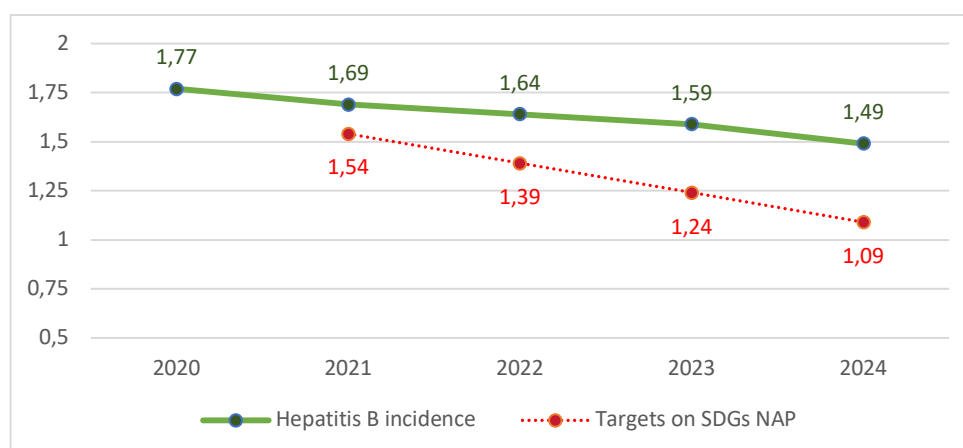


Figure 4. 9 Trend of new Hepatitis B incidence, 2020–2024
(Source: Ministry of Health, 2024)

Number of districts/municipalities requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

1. Indicator 3.3.5.(a) Number of districts/ municipalities that have achieved leprosy elimination

There has been a concerning national decline in the detection of leprosy cases, alongside a reduction in the number of districts achieving leprosy elimination status. Currently, only 396 out of 514 districts and municipalities have reached this critical milestone as of 2024.⁶ The percentage of leprosy cases that were detected and treated has reached 99.87 percent (2024).⁶ The recent intensification of the tuberculosis program has significantly contributed to the improvement of leprosy control efforts. To build upon this integrated approach, it is crucial to improve community education, promote early detection, and strengthen health services, particularly in regions with high leprosy endemicity. Furthermore, the government is committed to bolstering the capabilities of leprosy program managers at both the provincial and district/municipality levels, as well as providing training for referral doctors and laboratory analysts. Indonesia is also working to improve the domestic supply of multidrug therapy (MDT), aiming to achieve wider implementation and improve the coverage of preventive and curative leprosy treatments.

2. Indicator 3.3.5.(b) Number of filariasis endemic districts/ municipalities that have achieved elimination

The number of districts and municipalities successfully achieving filariasis elimination increased from 108 in 2023 to 113 in 2024.⁶ Nonetheless, it is essential to note that the coverage for filariasis treatment has exhibited a declining trend in recent years. In 2024, 22 out of the 236 endemic districts encountered obstacles in the execution of Mass Drug Administration (MDA).⁶ This decline can be attributed, in part, to the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, which disrupted MDA activities, as well as to public resistance to the filariasis drug regimen, known to cause side effects such as nausea and vomiting.

Indicator 3.a.1* Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

The trend of tobacco consumption among individuals aged over 15 years has experienced a significant increase over the past three years. Data from the BPS indicates that the percentage of tobacco users rose from 28.26 percent in 2022 to 28.62 percent in 2023, and further to 28.99 percent in 2024. This trend aligns with global findings from the Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS), which shows that smoking rates among students aged 13 to 17 increased from 12.5 percent in 2015 to 17.8 percent in 2023.¹⁰ The rise in smoking rates among adolescents can be linked to several factors, including easier access to tobacco products, aggressive advertising by tobacco companies, and their sponsorship of events like art performances, music concerts, and sports. Additionally, the availability of electronic cigarettes has also contributed to this increase.

The Indonesian government continues to strive to limit the increase of active smokers by restricting commercials and promotions of tobacco in school environments, increasing tobacco excise taxes, issuing local regulations on smoke-free areas, enhancing public education and awareness campaigns, improving primary health care services, strengthening data and monitoring systems, as well as overseeing illegal and electronic cigarettes.

Indicator 3.4.1(b) Prevalence of hypertension

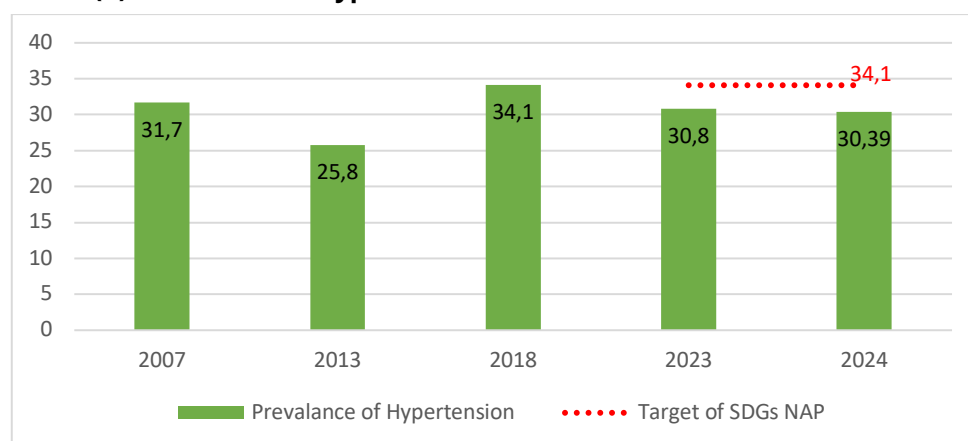


Figure 4. 10 Hypertension prevalence trend, 2005–2024
(Source: Ministry of Health, 2024)

The prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia has varied over the years but has recently shown an upward trend. This increase can be attributed to several lifestyle factors, including unhealthy diets, sedentary lifestyle, high stress levels, reduced sleep, and low public health literacy regarding the importance of routine check-ups. The rise in hypertension prevalence has coincided with an increase in obesity and premature mortality due to heart disease, stroke, and other cardiovascular conditions. In 2025, the Government of Indonesia launched the Free Health Check-up Program (*Pemeriksaan Kesehatan Gratis* or *PKG*) as a preventive initiative aimed at enhancing early detection of non-communicable diseases, which is also digitally recorded.

Indicator 3.4.1(c) Prevalence of obesity among the population aged 18 years and older

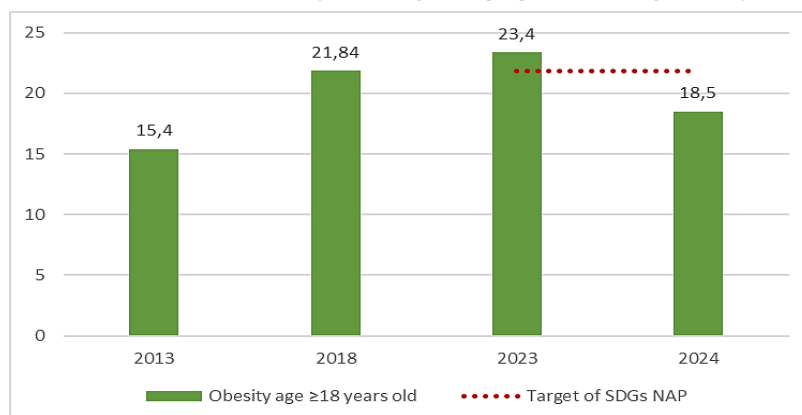


Figure 4. 11 Obesity prevalence trend in population >18 years old in Indonesia
(Source: Ministry of Health, 2024)

According to data from the Ministry of Health, the proportion of obesity among the population reached 18.5 percent in 2024. The 2023 SKI indicates that the prevalence rate among women is 31.2 percent, notably higher than that among men (15.7 percent)³. Lifestyle changes, particularly regarding dietary habits, have a significant impact on the increasing prevalence of obesity. Contributing factors include the increasing consumption of fast food, reduced physical activity levels, and limited exercise. In response to this public health concern, the government is implementing several measures aimed at curbing the growth of obesity. These initiatives encompass the promotion of balanced nutrition and healthy diet campaigns, the Healthy Living Community Movement (Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat or Germas), and the Free Health Check-up Program (CKG). Furthermore, efforts are underway to improve nutrition education and health literacy through the Health Promoting School (*Usaha Kesehatan Sekolah* or UKS) initiative, utilizing various communication channels, including social media, television, and radio.

Indicator 3.5.2.(a) Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year

Alcohol consumption among people aged >15 years declined from 0.37 liters per capita (BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2023) to 0.34 liters per capita (BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2024). This trend reflects government-intensive efforts to impose regulations on banning alcohol consumption among individuals under 21 years old, as well as local policies that prohibit alcohol distribution in certain regions.

D. Universal Health Coverage

Indicator 3.8.2.(a) Coverage of National Health Insurance (*Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional*)

Since its establishment in 2014, the JKN has made substantial contributions to enhancing access to and utilization of healthcare services. Furthermore, it has effectively mitigated public concerns regarding healthcare financing, particularly those related to out-of-pocket expenses. By the year 2024, JKN is projected to provide coverage to 98.8 percent of Indonesia's total population. To enhance the effectiveness of this initiative, the Ministry of Health has developed the National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) to establish a resilient and comprehensive national public health system.

In the realm of maternal and child health (MCH), it is notable that 35.6 percent of JKN participants are women of reproductive age (15–49 years), while children under the age of five comprise 4 percent of the participants.¹¹ Since the launch of the JKN, financial barriers to accessing maternal and child health (MCH) services have been significantly reduced. JKN promotes the use of antenatal care (ANC) and encourages pregnant women to choose health facility-based deliveries, which has positively impacted the reduction of the maternal mortality ratio. In 2024, it was reported that 2.8 million women utilized JKN to cover delivery services at Puskesmas and hospitals, reflecting the program's success in improving access to essential health care.¹¹

Indicator 3.8.2* Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income, and Indicator 3.8.1.(a) Unmet need for health services

The JKN program has positively impacted the reduction of household health expenditures, as indicated by the proportion of total spending allocated to health. In 2024, only 1.56 percent of households spent more than 10 percent of their total expenditure on health, down from 1.72 percent in 2022. Similarly, the percentage of households spending more than 25 percent of their income on health decreased to 0.26 percent, down from 0.31 percent in 2022. Overall, the Government of Indonesia reported a decrease in the unmet need for healthcare services, which declined from 6.09 percent in 2022 to 5.18 percent in 2024.

Indicator 3.b.3* Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

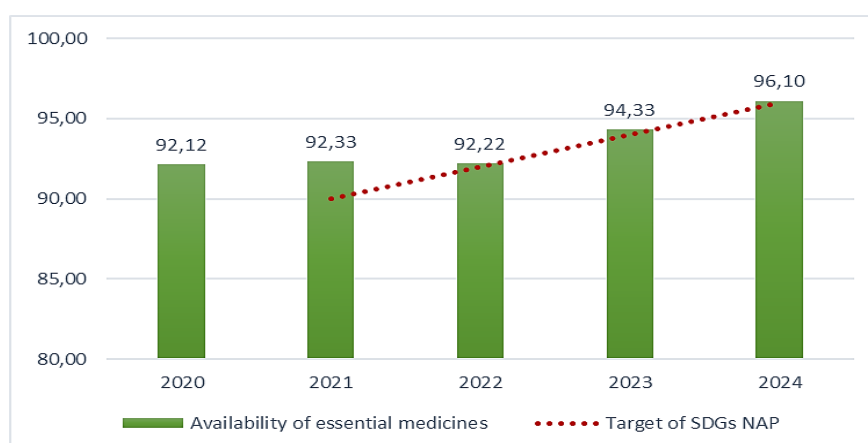


Figure 4. 12 Availability of essential medicines at healthcare facilities
(Source: Ministry of Health, 2024)

At the national level, there has been a notable increase in the availability of essential medicines within healthcare facilities. This enhancement is driven by comprehensive government policies, including the National Formulary (*Formularium Nasional*), the National List of Essential Medicines (*Daftar Obat Esensial Nasional*), and an e-catalog for procurement. Furthermore, there have been significant improvements in planning medical needs, as well as in distribution and logistics systems. The implementation of real-time information systems to monitor the availability of medicines and vaccines has played a significant role in these advancements.

Indicator 3.b.1* Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

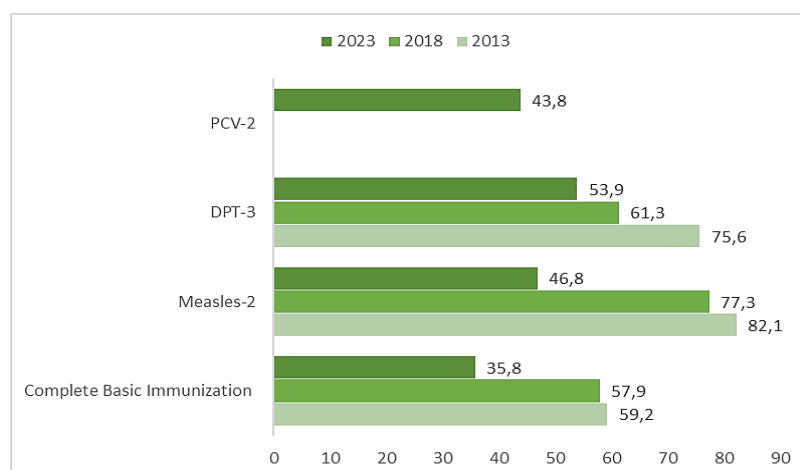


Figure 4. 13 Immunization coverage based on DPT3, MR2, and PCV2 antigens and complete basic immunization coverage
(Source: Ministry of Health, 2024)

Over the past ten years, Indonesia has faced challenges in achieving full basic immunization coverage. The decline in complete basic immunizations corresponds with a persistently high loss to follow-up for key vaccine antigens, such as DPT-3 and Measles-2. This decline has been addressed through various strategies, including post-COVID-19 catch-up vaccinations, National Immunization Week (*Pekan Imunisasi Nasional* or *PIN*), national immunization campaigns, and the tracking of unvaccinated children through defaulter tracking and rapid community assessment (RCA).

Additionally, community health workers have played a vital role in these initiatives. The government has strengthened the "cold chain" system by implementing real-time logistics-based vaccine distribution and digitizing temperature monitoring. Immunization services have been integrated with child health services, with a focus on improving community-based risk communication. Moreover, immunization program management has been improved through micro-planning and the introduction of four new vaccine antigens in 2023: PCV, Rotavirus, IPV2, and Japanese Encephalitis (JE). These measures aim to expand child immunization coverage across all regions, particularly in underserved areas.

The government has also strengthened pharmaceutical resilience by promoting the domestic production of vaccines and medicines, improving the pharmaceutical supply chain system, and reinforcing the role of the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (*Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan* or *BPOM*) in overseeing the quality of health products. These efforts are essential to ensuring sustainable access to safe, quality, and affordable immunizations and treatments.

Indicator 3.b.2* Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

To improve access to medicines, vaccines, and medical devices, Indonesia has increased its funding for medical research and the basic health sector. Recent data indicates that the total Official Development Assistance (ODA) allocated for medical research and the basic health sector has risen from USD 24,171,328,743 to USD 179,584,896,530. The utilization of ODA is structured

around four primary pillars: maternal and child health, communicable disease control, improvement of health facilities, and the provision of humanitarian assistance. These initiatives are vital in ensuring sustainable access to safe, high-quality, and affordable immunization and treatment options.

Indicator 3.c.1* Health worker density and distribution

The availability of highly qualified medical and health personnel is crucial for effective healthcare services. Currently, the density of health workers is 0.41 medical doctors, 2.90 nurses, and 1.22 midwives per 1,000 population. While the number of healthcare workers has continued to increase from 2020 to 2023, this growth has not been matched by adequate integration into public health service facilities. As a result, there has not been a significant improvement in meeting health workforce standards.

In response to this issue, the Government of Indonesia has launched the 2023–2032 Medical and Health Workforce Planning initiative. This program aims to ensure the provision and deployment of health workers according to established standards at both the Puskesmas and district/municipality hospitals (RSUD). To achieve this, several strategies will be implemented, including providing affirmative education funding, offering special assignments for medical and health personnel, and mobilizing specialist doctors.

Indicator 3.d.1* International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness

Indonesia's experiences in dealing with natural disasters, such as the 2005 tsunami and the 2009 earthquake, as well as events like the Avian Flu outbreak and the COVID-19 pandemic, have significantly strengthened the government's preparedness for health emergencies. According to data from the WHO, Indonesia has adapted global health regulations to enhance its health emergency preparedness, ensuring the availability of essential services. The country's capacity score has improved over the past five years, rising from 69 in 2020 to 80 in 2024.

At the sub-national level, districts, municipalities, and provinces have undertaken initiatives tailored to their health system capacities. These local initiatives were particularly evident during the COVID-19 response. The Government of Indonesia has also established a Public Health Emergency Operations Center (PHEOC) platform, along with emergency protocols based on data and risk indicators. These efforts bolster early detection and rapid response capabilities to health threats, including emerging infectious diseases and climate-related emergencies. Additionally, Indonesia has actively engaged in:

- The amendment process of the International Health Regulations (IHR) and negotiations related to the Pandemic Treaty at the World Health Organization (WHO) demonstrate its commitment to global health governance.
- The establishment of Minimum Service Standards (MSS) in the health sector, complemented by MSS in the social sector, ensures that all citizens, particularly those with limited access to essential services, can exercise their basic rights. There has also been a development of Health Sector Disaster Risk Contingency Plans at the national level, with integration efforts beginning at the provincial and district/municipality levels.
- Conducting simulation exercises aimed at improving stakeholders' capacity to respond to public health emergencies.
- Developing a public health laboratory network (*laboratorium kesehatan masyarakat or Labkesmas*) and strengthening community-based surveillance, as well as cross-sectoral



reporting systems within the One Health framework, which encompasses health, animal, and environmental sectors.

4.1.1.2. Challenges of SDG 3 in Indonesia

The challenges in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 in Indonesia can be outlined as follows:

1. The decentralized health system has not optimally contributed to achieving SDG 3, mainly due to uneven health system and fiscal capacities across districts, municipalities, and provinces. The percentage of districts and municipalities allocating 10 percent of their Regional Budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah or APBD*) to health has not yet reached an adequate level. Furthermore, program management capacity remains suboptimal, characterized by an uneven distribution of health programs, healthcare facilities, and health workers, particularly in remote, disadvantaged, and outermost (*daerah terpencil, tertinggal, daerah perbatasan, dan kepulauan or DTPK*).
2. Implementing a one-size-fits-all policy across all regions in Indonesia poses considerable challenges. For example, an analysis of the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) during the mortality demography transition (LF 2020), in conjunction with regional fiscal capacities and health system capabilities, reveals significant disparities that highlight the necessity for context-specific policies. In LF 2020, seven provinces were categorized in Phase II, twenty-eight in Phase III, and three in Phase IV. These provinces demonstrate varying levels of fiscal capacity. Notably, some provinces with high fiscal capacity continue to experience elevated MMR (Phase II), while others, regardless of their fiscal capacity, have successfully achieved significant reductions in MMR (Phase IV). This situation underscores that Regional Health Systems are not fully optimized and that the implementation of national health programs remains overly standardized across Indonesia.
3. A dynamic process is currently underway to implement Health Law No. 17/2023 and Government Regulation No. 28/2024. These regulations focus on Health Transformation and modify the business processes for program implementation and service delivery. Key changes in these processes include redefining roles and governance between national and sub-national governments, strengthening collaboration across programs and sectors, incorporating the roles of health professionals in achieving health development indicators, and improving evidence-based planning in line with global recommendations.
4. The advancement of health innovation has led to the introduction of over 500 applications designed to digitize reporting and recording systems at both national (including inter-ministerial coordination) and sub-national government levels. However, these applications continue to face challenges related to interoperability and data validation. Additionally, there is a need to improve data quality, as discrepancies often arise in the results of the same indicators due to differences between data sources, such as routine data versus survey data.
5. Coordination among the ministries and agencies responsible for health programs—such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Population and Family Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Religious Affairs, National Health Insurance Agency (BPJS), and Ministry of Social Affairs—needs to be strengthened, particularly regarding health issues. Additionally, coordination from the national level down to provincial and district/municipality levels has not been effective. Inter-ministerial

and inter-agency collaboration, as well as multi-level cooperation (both national and regional), including regular monitoring and supervision of programs, remain insufficient.

6. Active participation from both public and private health facilities in following regulations, standards, guidelines, and national programs is limited. This is mainly due to insufficient direct mentoring and monitoring, as well as a lack of analysis of performance indicators to guide future activities.
7. The utilization of complex medical terminology that may not be easily understood by the general public or policymakers, who often lack a background in health, can significantly influence policy commitment, budget allocation, and decision-making processes. For instance, terms such as “maternal mortality ratio” and “tuberculosis prevalence” may pose challenges for those unfamiliar with them, thereby hindering their ability to grasp the associated real-world implications.
8. Low health literacy in the population leads to delays in seeking healthcare and contributes to stigma and discrimination in health service delivery.
9. Healthcare services continue to predominantly prioritize curative measures, while promotive and preventive strategies have not been fully optimized. It is essential to improve the focus on these approaches to improve overall health outcomes.

In addition to the issues mentioned, several other challenges concerning the SDG targets can be identified.

a. Maternal and Child Health and Reproductive Health

The quality of services in managing maternal emergencies and addressing obstetric complications continues to be a significant concern. Challenges include the availability of Basic and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (BEmONC/CEmONC) facilities that fulfill necessary functions, limited access to blood transfusion units, uneven availability of Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICU) and Pediatric Intensive Care Units (PICU), an insufficient number of skilled healthcare workers, ineffective referral systems, and limited services in remote areas. Furthermore, the implementation of continuous quality improvement programs and regular audits of maternal, perinatal, and under-five mortality rates to improve accountability in maternal and child health (MCH) services remains inadequate.

Additionally, coordinating planning, budgeting, data collection, and monitoring between the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Population and Family Development, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and sub-national governments poses a challenge for maternal and child health and reproductive health programs.

b. Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

The challenge of limited health facilities capable of testing and treating HIV is compounded by insufficient availability and distribution of reagents and antiretroviral (ARV) drugs. Additionally, there are issues with poor logistics management and a lack of medical equipment, particularly for tuberculosis (TB) testing. Primary Health Care also faces limited funding for programs that support case finding and social protection for patients with multidrug-resistant (MDR) infections.

Stigma and discrimination remain significant barriers to preventing and controlling infectious diseases, as well as neglected tropical diseases. The elimination of leprosy continues to be problematic, with new cases still being detected in several endemic areas.



This situation is exacerbated by stigma, delayed diagnosis, and limited access to quality care services at the primary care level.

Furthermore, the absence of strong regulations hampers efforts to prevent non-communicable diseases. For instance, there are currently no regulations to limit sugar and salt consumption, nor is there strict enforcement of laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco and alcohol to individuals under 21 years of age.

c. Universal Health Coverage

Although JKN coverage is relatively high at 98.8 percent, a significant issue is the low rate of active membership, which stands at 80.07 percent. The utilization of JKN for maternal and child health (MCH) services is below 50 percent, leading to a high level of out-of-pocket (OOP) spending. In addition to the low rate of active membership, the sustainability of JKN poses another challenge. Following the pandemic, the claim ratio has exceeded 100 percent due to increased utilization. This situation is exacerbated by factors such as low compliance with premium payments among certain segments and contribution rates that are not aligned with actuarial calculations.

d. Access to Essential Medicines and Full Immunization Coverage

Financing for medicines and vaccines is predominantly reliant on the central government and global support. Key challenges include limited funding at the sub-national level, inefficiencies in e-procurement systems, and inadequate management capacity in storage and distribution.

Additionally, comprehensive basic immunization coverage is hindered by difficulties in reaching remote areas, parental hesitancy, varying competence among health workers in administering vaccinations, geographic barriers, and insufficient coordination with private health facilities in reporting immunization services.

e. Strengthening the Health Workforce

The health workforce is currently facing several significant challenges. One primary issue is the misalignment between the pre-service curriculum and the actual needs of health systems in practice. Moreover, there is a notable lack of access to capacity-building programs throughout the professional development continuum. Additionally, the uneven distribution of healthcare personnel has led to disparities, underscoring the suboptimal capacity of both national and sub-national health systems. Addressing these challenges is essential for ensuring a more effective and equitable health system.

4.1.1.3. Policy Response of SDG 3 in Indonesia

STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS TO STRENGTHEN SDG 3 ACHIEVEMENT

Enhancing the progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) indicators remains a paramount objective for the Government of Indonesia. To effectively accelerate the attainment of SDG 3 targets, Indonesia must undertake a comprehensive transformation in its public health program. This transformation should be characterized by adaptive, contextual, and collaborative approaches, which include the following:

1. **Strengthening the decentralized system in the implementation of health programs**

To enhance collaboration between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Home Affairs, it is essential to implement cascade monitoring and evaluation from the national to local levels. This initiative should be guided by data-driven planning and budgeting that is effectively synchronized across all governmental tiers. Such an approach aims to foster the development of context-specific and actionable policies, particularly for remote, disadvantaged, and outermost areas (DTPK). The process of strengthening decentralization should commence with the improvement of regional health systems. It is essential to implement programs tailored to the unique circumstances of each region, rather than adopting a uniform strategy. Furthermore, providing comprehensive technical assistance to program managers at the district, municipality, and provincial levels will be vital in creating evidence-based plans. These plans should leverage global intervention recommendations that are selected based on the requirements of regional health systems and their fiscal capabilities.

2. **Transforming the Health Information System**

Accelerating the digitalization of the health information system is crucial for ensuring data interoperability, protecting personal data, and maintaining data quality across ministries. Digital platforms can also facilitate effective monitoring at both tiered and high-quality levels. This transformation requires the simplification and integration of applications used at both national and sub-national levels, along with improvements in data quality through Data Quality Assurance (DQA).

3. **Developing targeted communication strategies** that address the specific needs and interests of diverse public and stakeholder segments. Effective communication strategies tailored to specific audience segments can enhance health education for the public, private sector, healthcare workers, and policymakers.

4. **Strengthening collaborations** with the private sector, development partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and religious organizations is crucial for developing inclusive and effective health policies that cater to all age groups, including pregnant women, infants, children, individuals with disabilities, and the elderly. Engaging with NGOs and religious organizations can enhance patient support and provide educational resources aimed at reducing stigma. Additionally, partnerships with the private sector can significantly improve the accessibility and quality of health services.

5. **Standardizing the Quality of Care**

Ensuring consistency in the implementation of point-of-care quality improvement initiatives, as well as conducting audits of deaths and near misses, is vital for maintaining quality control and accountability in healthcare services. It is advisable to adopt global indicators, such as the Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEmONC) and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CEmONC) signal functions, along with case fatality rates (CFR), to monitor the quality of care provided effectively. In this context, BPJS Kesehatan has made significant strides in enhancing the quality of JKN services by updating credentialing standards, integrating systems with the Ministry of Health, and revising guidelines for facility partnerships.

6. **Expanding Access to Essential Health Services**

The commitment to expanding comprehensive healthcare services across the life cycle, from primary health care to hospital settings, to address both communicable and non-communicable diseases. This initiative encompasses the enhancement of referral systems,



the optimization of logistics planning, the improvement of infrastructure, and the regular re-credentialing of health facilities. Each of these components relies on the integration of robust data. Furthermore, the implementation of targeted policies and affirmative action is essential, especially in underserved areas (DTPK areas).

7. Strengthening the Health Workforce

Improving clinical competencies through the online learning platform, *Plataran Sehat*, is of paramount importance. Additionally, the establishment and implementation of policies concerning distribution, career pathways, staff rotation, and incentives for healthcare workers are critical for effective workforce management. Ensuring alignment between the pre-service education curriculum and the in-service curriculum is essential for facilitating efficient and effective curriculum implementation within budgetary constraints.

8. Optimizing Health Financing

Sub-national governments are encouraged to prioritize health budgeting that reflects program outcomes and achievements. It is essential to adjust the claim tariff for the JKN (National Health Insurance) system to accommodate vital health interventions and to address the varied geographical and epidemiological challenges across Indonesia (Western, Central, and Eastern regions). Furthermore, regulations should facilitate increased engagement from the private sector through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, thereby supporting health programs and enhancing service delivery nationwide.

4.1.1.4. Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) Analysis of SDG 3

General Progress and the LNOB Principle

Over the past two decades, the Government of Indonesia has made substantial progress in reducing disparities in access to health services, resulting in a notable decline in both the maternal mortality rate (MMR) and the infant mortality rate (IMR). Currently, there are no significant disparities in maternal and child health services based on region, age group, economic status, or educational attainment. Approximately 97 percent of women aged 15–49 who have been married and have given birth received assistance from skilled birth attendants. Furthermore, the distribution of facility-based deliveries demonstrates equity, as indicated by a D-index value of 0.02.

Despite these advancements, the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) analysis based on *Susenas* data indicates that pregnant women residing in remote, disadvantaged, and outermost areas continue to encounter significant challenges in accessing delivery services from health professionals. This issue persists regardless of their educational level or age, highlighting the need for continued efforts to ensure equitable healthcare access for all women.

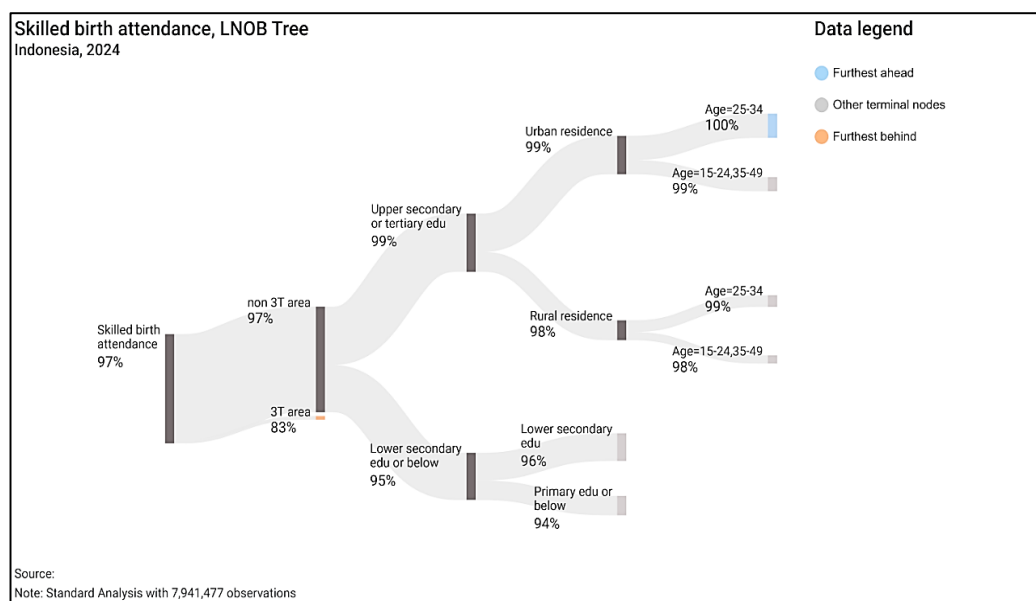


Figure 4. 14 LNOB Tree of Skilled Birth Attendance
(source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia and UNESCAP, processed)

Identifying Gaps: Unmet Need and Health Access

While significant progress has been made, it is essential to acknowledge that 5.2 percent of the population still faces unmet healthcare needs. The disparity in access to healthcare services between women and men is relatively minor, as indicated by the D index (women: 1.06; men: 1.13). The analysis conducted through the LNOB framework, utilizing data from the National Social and Economic Survey (Susenas), reveals that elderly individuals residing in rural areas face the most significant challenges in accessing healthcare services.

In response to these challenges, the government has implemented a range of context-specific strategies, including the Cluster Island service system in Maluku, maternity waiting homes, mobile clinic boats, and the Flying Doctors initiative in South Sulawesi and the Papua Highlands. Furthermore, health workers have been deployed through the Nusantara Sehat program to enhance service delivery. The use of telemedicine and geographically based logistics is also being strengthened to ensure that individuals with limited access to healthcare—particularly persons with disabilities and adolescents in remote areas—receive the care they need.

In addition to government efforts, non-governmental organizations have made significant contributions to improving health access, such as the Klinik Apung Said Tuhuleley (Floating Clinic) in the waters of Maluku and the Floating Posyandu in Katingan, Central Kalimantan. These initiatives collectively aim to enhance healthcare accessibility for all segments of the population.

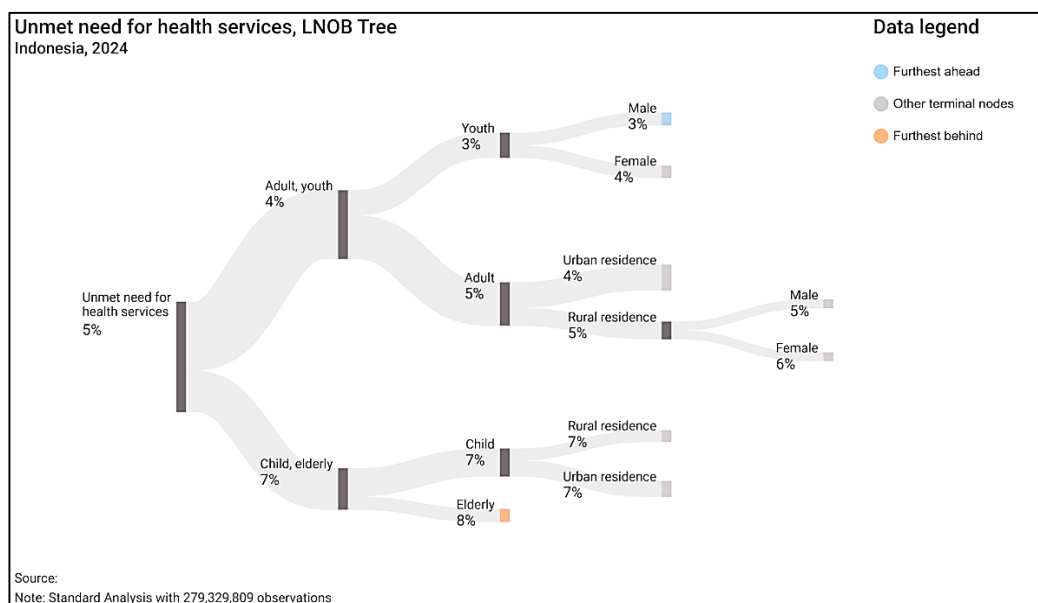


Figure 4. 15 LNOB Tree of Unmet Need for Health Services
(source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia and UNESCAP, processed)

Looking Ahead: Immunization, smoking, and health insurance financing

Children of mothers with low educational attainment and those from low-income households without maternal care represent some of the most disadvantaged groups regarding access to complete basic immunization. Therefore, it is essential to implement more intensive strategies aimed at enhancing immunization coverage, particularly among rural populations, low-income communities, and individuals with limited educational backgrounds in both urban and rural settings.

Additionally, men with low education living in rural areas exhibit the highest prevalence of smoking, which significantly increases their risk of developing non-communicable diseases and results in higher healthcare expenditures. Findings from LNOB analysis indicate that households with members who have disabilities or elderly individuals, especially in rural regions, are particularly susceptible to incurring substantial health-related costs.

The JKN program has contributed significantly to easing this financial burden by expanding coverage and improving access to essential health services for these population groups. Recent data reveals a decline in the proportion of households spending more than 10 percent of their income on health expenses, from 1.72 percent in 2022 to 1.56 percent in 2024. Furthermore, the JKN program strengthens the health system's role as an essential instrument for social and financial protection.

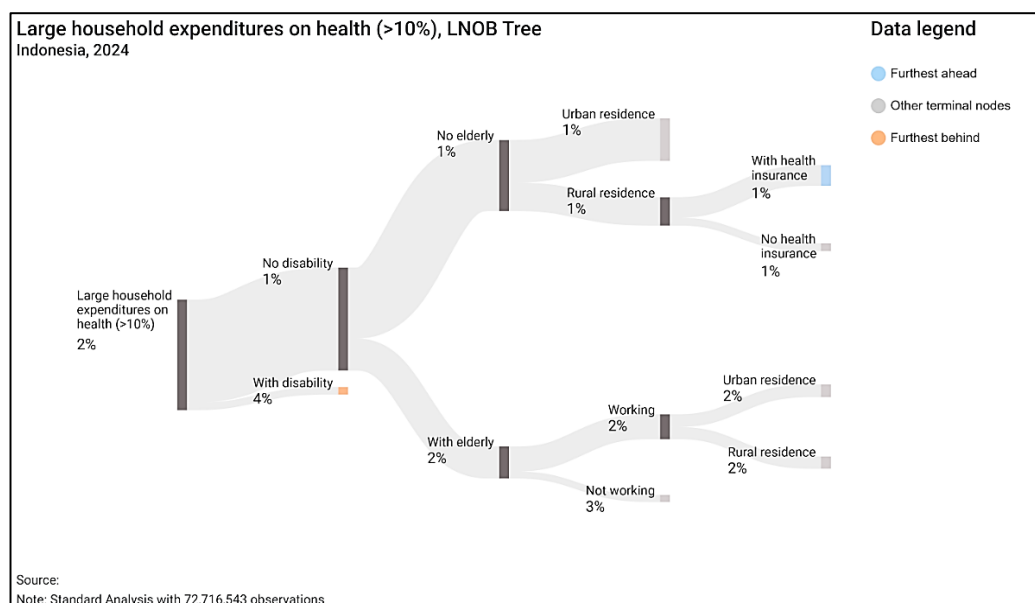


Figure 4.16 LNOB Tree of Large Household Expenditures on Health (>10 percent)
(source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia and UNESCAP, processed)

4.1.1.5. Interlinkages of SDG 3 with other SDGs Targets, and Indicators

The achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 in Indonesia underscores significant interconnections with several other development goals. Promoting good health and well-being not only enhances public health but also plays a vital role in poverty alleviation (Goal 1). This relationship is evidenced by the expansion of the JKN, which has successfully reduced the proportion of households spending more than 10 percent of their income on health care from 1.72 percent in 2022 to 1.56 percent in 2024.

Furthermore, the link to Goal 2 is evident through the notable decrease in stunting prevalence among children under five years, which has fallen from 30.8 percent in 2018 to 21.5 percent in 2024. This improvement can be attributed to the integration of maternal and child health programs along with nutrition and environmental health initiatives, including those outlined in Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). The increase in access to clean and safe drinking water, now at 91 percent in 2023, has also contributed to the reduction of diarrheal diseases.

Additionally, the connection to Goal 5 (Gender Equality) is reflected in the decline of the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), which has improved due to enhanced access to reproductive health services. Currently, 97 percent of women aged 15-49 are giving birth with the assistance of skilled birth attendants, coupled with improved access to contraceptive services, effectively lowering the risk of teenage pregnancies.

Development partners, including UNICEF, UNFPA, IPAS, and various non-governmental organizations such as PKBI DKI and H&M, have significantly contributed to raising gender awareness and improving access to reproductive health services within communities, including among female factory workers.

In addressing climate change and land degradation, on Goals 13 and 15, Indonesia has integrated health adaptation measures into the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN API). This initiative aims to mitigate the risk of communicable diseases, such as malaria and dengue fever, which extreme climatic conditions can exacerbate.

These interconnections illustrate that strengthening the health system is essential for accelerating progress across multiple sectors and ensuring that no individual is left behind.



Good Practice Box 3

"SMILE (Small Scale Integrated Farming to Support The Elderly)



The SMILE Program (Small Scale Integrated Farming to Support The Elderly) is a community-based initiative aimed at improving the well-being of rural elderly through age-friendly integrated farming. Over two years of implementation, the program has created jobs suited to the physical capacities of older adults, reduced stigma, strengthened social solidarity, and enhanced their health and productivity. SMILE supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being). The program emphasizes the principles of No One Left Behind and Don't Talk About Us Without Us, by actively involving the elderly in every phase—from planning and implementation to evaluation.

Through a participatory approach, older adults are trained as citizen scientists to observe their environment and promote sustainable farming practices. Evaluation is conducted adaptively based on input from the elderly. Successful models are replicated in other villages, with elderly individuals serving as mentors. Key challenges include raising awareness of the SDGs, adapting activities to physical abilities, and integrating cross-sectoral resources. Educational efforts use experiential and demonstration-based methods. A Penta helix collaboration (government, academia, community, business, and media) has proven effective in strengthening the program's impact and sustainability. Program outcomes include greater social appreciation of older adults, reduced social isolation, additional income, sustainable agriculture practices, and increased participation of the elderly in decision-making processes. The model has high replication potential, supported by village policies, elderly cooperatives, CSR funding, and partnerships with universities and the private sector.

SMILE demonstrates that older adults can remain productive, dignified, and integral to inclusive and sustainable village development.

(Rumah Senja)



PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING SDG 5 – GENDER EQUALITY IN INDONESIA

The Government of Indonesia has long been committed to gender equality to ensure the fulfillment of human rights for both women and men. This commitment seeks to guarantee that every individual has equal opportunities to contribute to development, both in the domestic and public spheres, as well as across various development sectors. Efforts that have been undertaken and continue to be pursued include integrating gender mainstreaming into the National Development Plan to ensure that every development sector offers equal access and opportunities for men and women. This approach is crucial, given that the cultural diversity across Indonesia's regions shapes social norms and defines gender roles for both women and men. After twenty-four years of promoting gender mainstreaming strategies to balance the roles of men and women in development, various significant achievements have been made. Nevertheless, amid ongoing changes and dynamics, several persistent challenges persist that must be addressed collectively and continuously.

4.1.2.1 Trend Analysis and Implemented Action of SDG 5 in Indonesia

With the long history of women's empowerment efforts to achieve gender equality, significant progress has been made in the role of women in Indonesia. This is evident in the growing participation of women in parliament, the bureaucracy, and the private sector.

A. Women's Participation in Parliament and Bureaucracy

1. Indicator 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) central parliament and (b) local government.

Women's representation in the national parliament increased from 20.87 percent in 2019 to 22.24 percent in 2024. This increase in women's participation is the result of the affirmative policy in Law Number 2 of 2011 concerning Political Parties, which requires a 30 percent quota for women as founders and administrators of political parties. This affirmative policy is reinforced by Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections which stipulates a minimum of 30 percent quota for women for the list of prospective legislative candidates and the zipper system provisions which stipulate that every 3 (three) prospective candidates must have at least 1 (one) woman, encouragement from civil society organizations, and increasing awareness of the importance of women's representation in politics.

With the development of women's participation in parliament, the gap between male and female representation has narrowed significantly, from 88.24 percent in 1955 to 55.52 percent in 2024. However, this level of representation has not yet met the 30 percent quota requirement, indicating that women's participation in politics is not yet optimal, as it has not reached a critical threshold necessary to drive more gender-responsive and inclusive policy changes. Furthermore, very few female legislators hold strategic positions. Improvement efforts that need to be pursued include revising the zipper system rules from 3:1 to 2:1 to

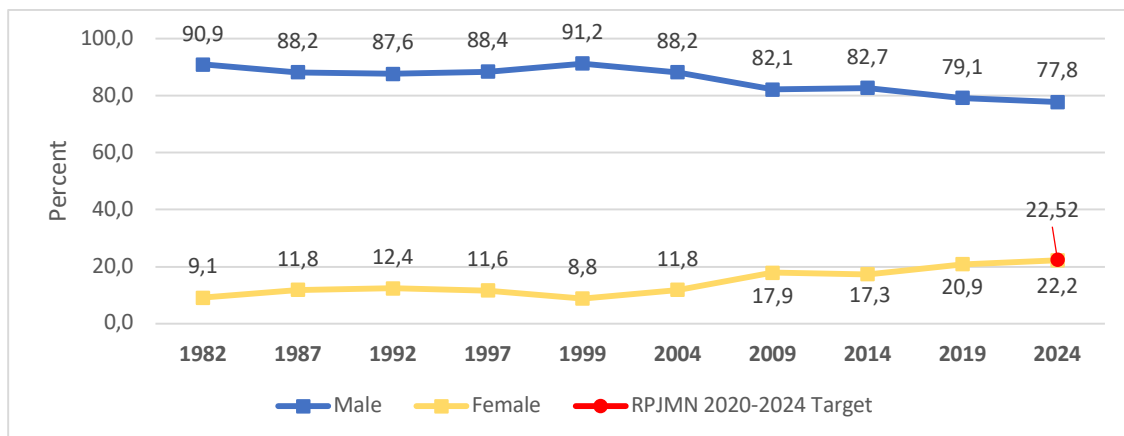


Figure 4. 17 Proportion of Men and Women in Parliament (percent)
(Source: KPU, 2024)

Women's representation in regional parliaments also shows an upward trend, although the rate of growth has declined. The average representation of women in regional parliaments was 15.69 percent in 2014, 17.54 percent in 2019, and rose to 18.87 percent in 2024. Several provinces experienced significant increases, such as North Sulawesi, from 28.89 percent in 2019 to 45.24 percent in 2024; the Bangka Belitung Islands, from 4.44 percent in 2019 to 22.22 percent in 2024; and West Sumatra, from 4.62 percent in 2019 to 15.38 percent in 2024. The most notable declines in women's representation occurred in Gorontalo Province, from 26.67 percent in 2019 to 10 percent in 2024, and in Central Kalimantan, from 35.56 percent in 2019 to 20 percent in 2024. At the grassroots level, efforts to enhance women's leadership capacity are undertaken by civil society organizations, such as KAPAL Perempuan, which initiated the Women's School and organized the Women's Musrenbang in stages, progressing from the village level to the national level. Aisyiyah Banggai also plays a key role as a driver of change in improving the quality of life for children and women of the Loinang Tribe in Banggai Regency, Central Sulawesi.

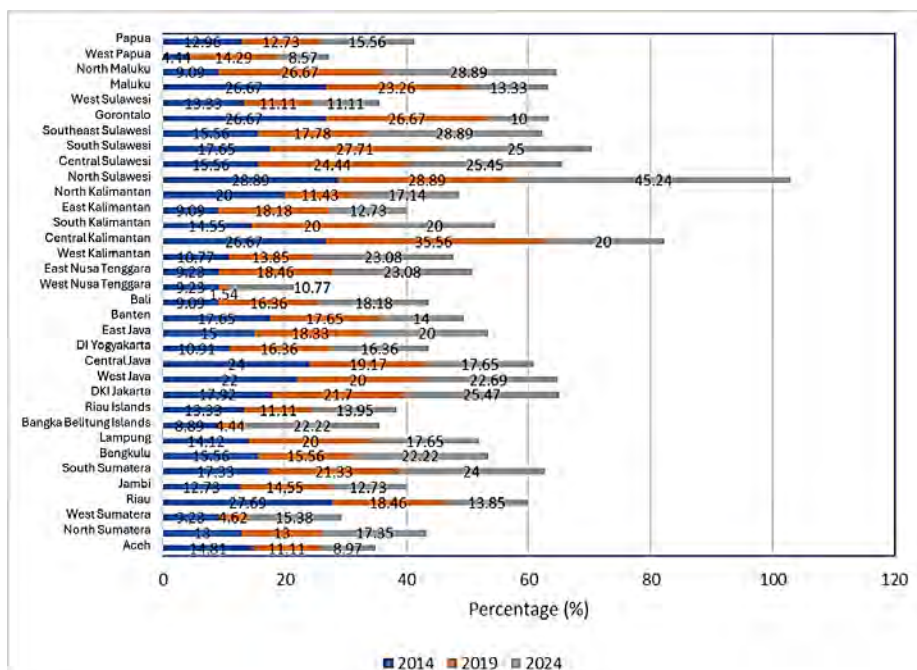


Figure 4. 18 Proportion of Women's Representation in Regional Parliaments
(Source: KPU, 2024)

GOOD PRACTICE BOX 4

Education and Economic Empowerment in the Remote Community of the Loinang Tribe in the Tombiobing Interior

The Loinang Tribe lives below the poverty line, with most of the population relying on collecting forest products for their livelihood. They lack knowledge of plant cultivation, leading to a food crisis in which 96 percent of children experience stunting. Most children do not attend school, there are no educational facilities, and the community has a habit of avoiding health services, even refusing medical assistance during childbirth. There is no access to electricity or telecommunications networks, and road and bridge infrastructure is minimal.

'Aisiyiah Banggai has implemented an empowerment intervention for the Loinang Tribe, a remote indigenous community of 33 families (159 people) in Banggai Regency, Central Sulawesi, from 2018 to 2025. This empowerment effort by 'Aisiyiah aligns with the SDGs Goals, including no poverty, zero hunger, quality education, good health, clean water, clean energy, improved productivity, and multi-stakeholder collaboration.

The intervention began with Social Mapping, then multi-party collaboration (LAZISMU, BAZNAS, Rumah Zakat, JOB Pertamina Medco E&P Tomori Sulawesi, Muhammadiyah Banggai, Muhammadiyah University of Luwuk and Government of Banggai Regency). The intervention was carried out with a cultural and spiritual approach in the education sector that include establishing early childhood education centre, elementary schools, non-formal educational institutions (Majelis Taklim and Al Qur'an Education Centre), providing volunteer teachers as well as scholarship for teachers. Interventions in the economic sector include building sharia cooperatives, agricultural processing training, knowledge sharing on agriculture, freshwater fisheries and livestock topic, providing production facilities for agricultural, livestock and fisheries, building piped clean water facilities with innovations in elevators and micro hydro power plants. Interventions in the health sector include providing ambulances as mobile clinics.

The achievements of change from the social aspect include a rise in school participation rates at the Kindergarten PAUD and Elementary School levels from 3 percent in 2018 to 90 percent in 2024, improved Indonesian language proficiency, a decline in illiteracy rates among school-age children, the development of awareness regarding clean and healthy lifestyles, access to clean water, a reduction in stunting rates from 97 percent to 50 percent, increased awareness and use of health facilities at Community Health Centers and Regional Public Hospitals, growing openness to newcomers, enhanced community spirituality in both knowledge and religious practice, and strengthened social relations with people outside the community.

The achievements of change from the economic aspect include food availability, increased income from farming and employment in clean water and micro-hydro power plant projects, job creation during the construction of the two projects from 2021 to 2022, improved skills in farming, livestock, and freshwater fisheries cultivation, and the establishment of cooperatives.

The achievements of change from the environmental aspect include improved water utilization, increased agricultural land productivity, and a reduction in forest encroachment activities.

The challenges faced in the empowerment process of the Loinang Tribe include students frequently leaving school to accompany their parents in collecting forest products for several days, teachers working as volunteers with minimal salaries paid by Aisiyiah Banggai due to unsustainable donor support, and poor road and bridge infrastructure that hampers accessibility, especially during the rainy season. Additionally, cultural traditions of preferring to enter the forest and a generally low work ethic hinder the development of agricultural, fishery, and livestock cultivation. There is also a lack of financial support from the government, the tradition of child marriage resulting in very few continuing their education to junior high and high school, and the micro-hydro power plant (PLTMH) has not functioned optimally due to fluctuating water discharge.

Educational and economic empowerment efforts by Aisiyiah in the Loinang Remote Community have been replicated in Maleo Jaya Village, the parent village, and further extended to the Sang Surya Bersinar Special School in Tikupon Village. The strategy to ensure the sustainability of these best practices includes advocating for the allocation of Operational Education Costs (BOP) to finance school operations, establishing institutions to manage clean water and electricity, forming women's farmer groups, livestock groups, religious study groups, and Al-Quran Education Centre, as well as creating Loinang Friends, a group composed of young people from both Loinang and non-Loinang tribes in the same village. The strategy also involves equipping volunteers and promoting multi-party cooperation.

(Aisiyiah - Banggai District)

2. Indicator 5.5.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions

Furthermore, the role of women in the bureaucracy has shown notable progress, with the proportion of women in managerial positions increasing from 32.50 percent in 2021 to 35.49 percent in 2024. This growth is supported by the rise in the number of women district and city heads, from 9.16 percent in 2020 to 9.50 percent in 2024, and an increase in women holding echelon II positions in central agencies, from 22.44 percent in 2020 to 23.10 percent in 2024, as illustrated in Chart 4.1.3 below.

This positive development has been strongly influenced by inclusive policies covering recruitment to leadership selection, implemented through the merit system as outlined in Law No. 5 of 2014 concerning the State Civil Apparatus and its subsequent revisions. Additionally, this achievement is supported by improved women's participation in education and a growing awareness of the importance of diversity in management. In line with this, there has also been an increase in women's access to leadership education and training conducted by training bodies under ministries, institutions, local governments, and the State Administration Agency (*Lembaga Administrasi Negara* or LAN).

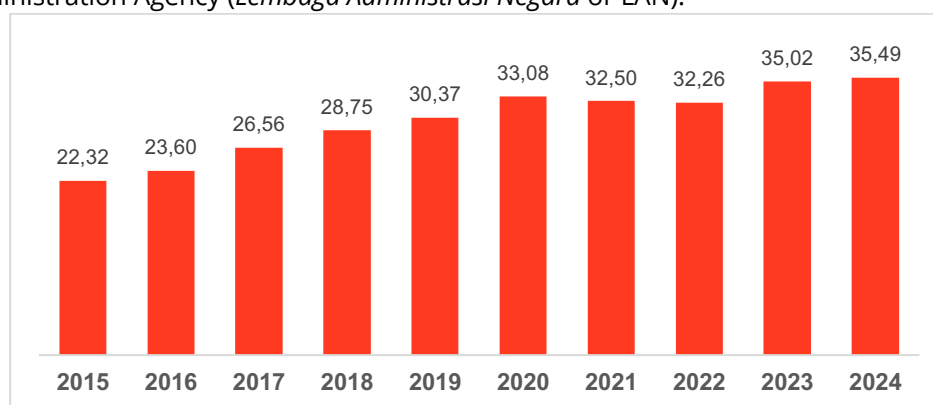


Figure 4. 19 Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions (percent)
(Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2025)

However, challenges persist in the career development of female bureaucrats, resulting in a glass ceiling phenomenon that begins at Echelon¹ IV and III, where women's careers tend to stagnate, leading to low representation at Echelon I. Addressing this glass ceiling must be prioritized to ensure the productivity of female civil servants, especially as the proportion of female civil servants has risen from 52 percent in 2020 to 54 percent in 2024.

The advancement of gender equality is also reflected in the achievement of other SDG goals. Overall, education levels have improved, as evidenced by the increasing equality of education participation at each level, aligning with the LNOB principle in SDG implementation. According to (BPS - Statistics Indonesia) data for 2023, the completion rates for female education are 98.19 percent at the elementary level, 92.10 percent at junior high, and 66.79 percent at high school. In comparison, male completion rates stand at 97.47 percent for elementary, 88.86 percent for junior high, and 64.14 percent for high school. This accomplishment shows that women have surpassed men in completing primary and secondary education in Indonesia, underscoring the potential of the female talent pool as equal to that of men and opening opportunities to increase women's representation in managerial positions.

This progress is strongly supported by government efforts to advance more gender-responsive regulations, broaden women's access to the economic sector, and enhance

¹ Echelon is the career level in the government structure both in ministries/agencies as well as sub-national governments



women's quality of life through initiatives that increase women's agency, reduce violence against women in households, workplaces, and public spaces, prevent child marriage, and improve women's reproductive health services. All these efforts are vital to ensuring the fulfillment of women's basic rights, enabling them to make conscious and independent decisions about their bodies and lives, and expanding opportunities for full and equal participation in social, economic, and political development, in accordance with a life cycle-based development approach and balanced population growth policies.

B. Gender Responsive Legal Framework

Indicator 5.1.1 Availability of a legal framework that promotes, establishes, and monitors gender equality and the elimination of discrimination based on sex.

Indonesia continues to improve the legal framework that supports gender equality. Based on data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in 2023, various basic regulations have been completed, including Law Number 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes. This law is an essential milestone in efforts to protect women from injustice and violence that have often not been handled adequately. This law creates a formal mechanism for women to be heard, trusted, and protected. The form of protection in the field of women's health is also supported by the completion of Law Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Welfare of Mothers and Children in the First Thousand Days of Life. This law regulates the rights of women (mothers) to feel safe and comfortable and protection from all forms of violence, discrimination, neglect, exploitation, treatment that degrades human dignity and status, human rights violations, and other unlawful treatment, as well as the right to access affordable child care in terms of distance and cost.

To support women's access to employment, Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 21 of 2023 concerning Working Days and Working Hours of Government Agencies and Civil Servants has been drafted, particularly Article 8, which allows for flexible working arrangement (FWA), including both location and time flexibility. To guide the implementation of gender responsive legal drafting for ministries, agencies, and regional governments, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection has issued Regulation Number 6 of 2023 concerning Parameters of Gender Equality in Legislation and Other Legal Instruments.

C. Gender Responsive Budget Allocation

Indicator 5.c.1 Availability of systems to track and make general allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

In line with improvements to the legal framework, the Government is also working to ensure that the development budget is gender responsive. To support this, a monitoring and tracking system for gender-responsive budget (GRB) allocation has been developed. Assessments of the monitoring, tracking, and reporting system for GRB allocation in Indonesia in 2020 and 2024 show that Indonesia's gender-responsive budget performance falls under the "approach requirements" category (Case E). The criteria met include program and budget allocations aimed at reducing gender gaps (criterion 1) and a budget system that encourages the achievement of gender equality (criterion 2). However, the aspect of public transparency (criterion 3) has not been fulfilled due to the absence of a mechanism for reporting ARG to the public.

The gender-responsive budget tagging system for ministries and agencies has been in place since 2009 and has evolved alongside the development of planning and budgeting systems. Currently, the GRB tagging system for ministries and agencies is implemented

through the Collaborative Planning and Budget Performance Information System (KRISNA) and the Agency-Level Financial Application System (SAKTI). Meanwhile, the GRB tagging system for regional governments has been developed since 2023 within the Regional Development Information System (SIPD) application managed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and through the Regional Financial Information System (SIKD) managed by the Ministry of Finance.

In response to the development of planning and budgeting policies following the issuance of Government Regulation Number 17 of 2017 concerning Synchronization of the National Development Planning and Budgeting Process, and to follow up on the evaluation of Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting implementation, Bappenas initiated the drafting of a Presidential Regulation on the National Strategy for Strengthening Gender Mainstreaming Implementation and reinforced the legal basis for gender mainstreaming through Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2025 concerning the National Medium Term Development Plan RPJMN 2025-2029. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) has also initiated the revitalization of gender mainstreaming since 2022, culminating in the issuance of the Circular Letter of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Acceleration of the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in Development.

The commitment of ministries and agencies to prepare the GRB is fairly strong. GRB has been implemented by 23 to 34 ministries and agencies across all sectors, resulting in increased GRB allocations from 2018 to 2023. The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing have consistently carried out GRB tagging. However, in 2024 and 2025, GRB allocations are projected to decline due to weak leadership commitment within ministries/agencies or the impact of budget reductions in Detailed Output (RO) tagged by GRB. Moving forward, it is necessary to adjust the RO selection strategy tagged by GRB in the Ministry/Agency Work Plan (Renja K/L) as well as enhance technical assistance strategies for ministries and agencies to ensure GRB allocation increases again.

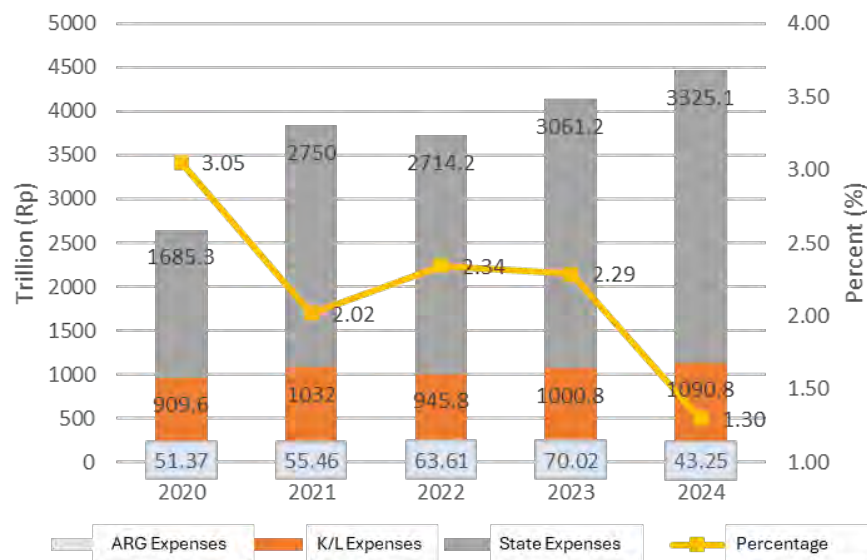


Figure 4.20 Trend of Gender Responsive Budget (ARG) from 2018 to 2023
(Source: KRISNA, Bappenas)

D. Violence Against Women and Child Marriage and Reproductive Health

1. Indicator 5.2.1* Proportion of adult women and girls (aged 15-64 years) experiencing violence (physical, sexual or emotional) by a partner or former partner in the last 12 months, and Indicator 5.2.2* Proportion of adult women and girls (aged 15-64 years) experiencing sexual violence by someone other than a partner in the last 12 months.

Indonesia continues to strengthen efforts to reduce the prevalence of violence against women, child marriage, and improve reproductive health. According to the National Women's Life Experience Survey (SPHPN) conducted in 2016, 2021, and 2024, the prevalence of physical, sexual, and/or emotional violence against women by partners in the past year has decreased from 10.4 percent (2016) to 6.6 percent (2021), and further to 5.7 percent in 2024. The survey indicates that physical and/or sexual violence is more commonly experienced by women living in urban areas, although the trend shows a decline. Meanwhile, the prevalence of sexual violence against women and girls (aged 15-64 years) by someone other than a partner in the past 12 months has decreased from 4.7 percent (2016) to 5.2 percent (2021), and then to 3.7 percent (2024).

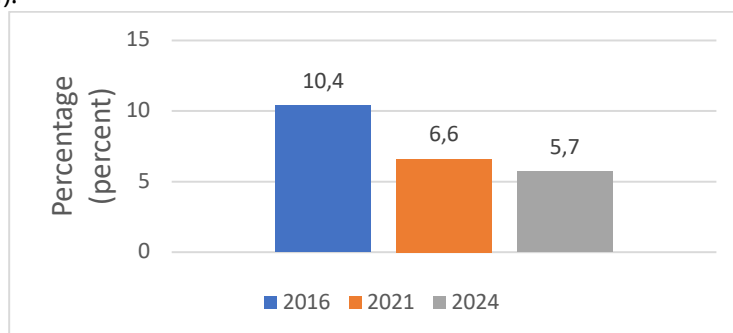


Figure 4. 21 Prevalence of Physical, Sexual, and/or Emotional Violence Against Women by Partners in the Last Year
(Source: SPHPN, 2024)

Various collaborative efforts between the government, NGOs, and the private sector have been undertaken to reduce the prevalence of violence, including the issuance of derivative regulations of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes. These include Presidential Regulation Number 9 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Education and Training for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence Crimes and Presidential Regulation Number 55 of 2024 concerning Regional Technical Implementation Units for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA), which are mandated to carry out integrated functions of handling, protecting, and recovering victims. The UPTD-PPA also serves as a technical unit for responding to gender-based violence (GBV) cases during humanitarian situations, by MOWECP Regulation No. 8 of 2024 on the Protection of Women and Children from Gender-Based Violence in Disaster Management. Currently, 34 UPTD PPA have been established at the provincial level and 348 at the district/city level. To enhance access to services for victims of violence, since 2021 the Ministry of PPPA, in collaboration with PT Telkom Indonesia, has launched the SAPA 129 service connected to UPTD PPPA throughout Indonesia, offering six services: public complaints, victim outreach, case management, temporary shelter, mediation, and victim assistance. SAPA 129 services can be accessed via telephone, chat, WhatsApp, email, social media, and mobile applications. Additionally, the Ministry of PPPA is developing SIMFONI PPA (*Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak*), an online information system for recording and reporting violence cases.



The Indonesian National Police has contributed by establishing a special directorate for the protection of women and children, as mandated by Presidential Regulation Number 54 of 2022 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Indonesian National Police, to ensure specialized handling of these cases. The Ministry of Health supports the provision of health services for victims of violence through Minister of Health Regulation Number 38 of 2022 concerning Medical Services for the Public Interest, which mandates that health service providers assist all victims of violence, regardless of age.

The Ministry of Education and Culture has contributed by issuing Permendikbudristek Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education, and Permendikbudristek Number 46 of 2023 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Violence in Schools and Educational Units. Currently, the Task Force for Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (Satgas PPKS) has been established in 125 state universities and 207 private universities. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Religious Affairs issued Regulation of the Minister of Religious Affairs Number 73 of 2022 concerning the prevention and handling of sexual violence in religious-based educational units, with 56 religious universities having formed PPKS by 2024.

The Ministry of Communication and Information contributes through Government Regulation Number 17 of 2025 concerning Governance of Electronic System Implementation in Child Protection, which regulates the implementation, supervision, administrative sanctions, and the roles of ministries, agencies, and communities regarding electronic systems in child protection. The ministry also develops digital literacy programs aimed at educating the public to recognize and respond to violence occurring through technology. The Ministry of Manpower issued Decree Number 88 of 2023 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace and has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the private sector—including Coca-Cola Euro-Pacific Partners—to promote equal employment opportunities and protection from sexual harassment and discrimination.

Religious and traditional leaders actively promote anti-violence and gender equality messages within communities. Community outreach programs and support groups have been established to encourage victims to speak up and access available services, including mentoring and promoting men's involvement in protecting women and girls from violence.

2. Indicator 5.3.1* Proportion of women aged 20 - 24 years whose age at first marriage or first cohabitation was (a) before age 15 years and (b) before age 18 years

The marriage age of children in Indonesia continues to decrease. Between 2015-2023, child marriage before the age of 18 decreased from 12.14 percent (2015) to 5.9 percent (2024). This achievement has exceeded the RPJMN target, which targets child marriage of 8.74 percent in 2024.

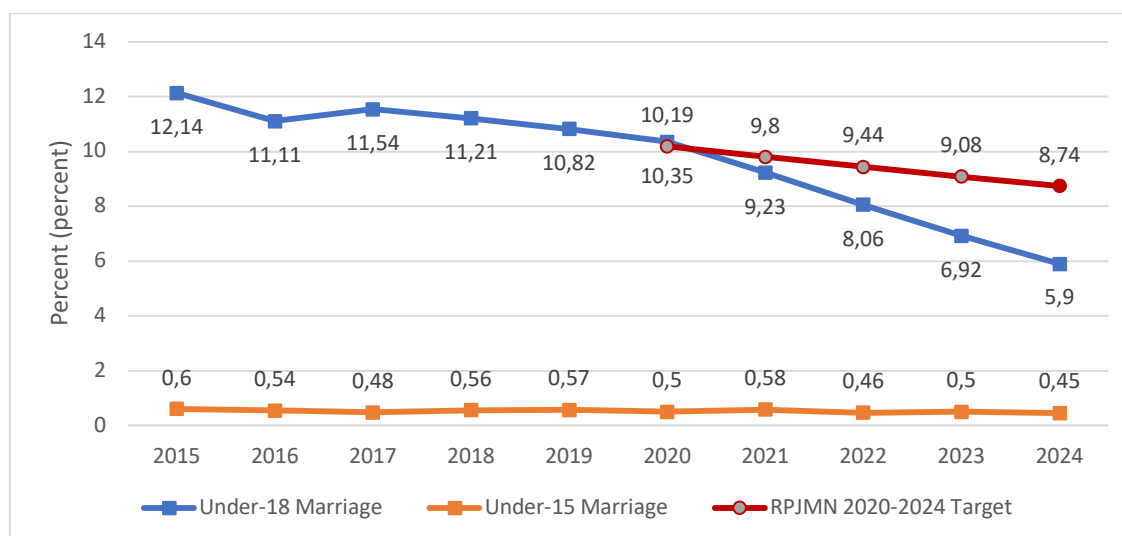


Figure 4. 22 Percentage of Child Marriage Before Age 15 and 18
(Source: BPS, 2024)

The government has undertaken various efforts that have contributed to reducing child marriage. These include amending Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, which raised the minimum marriage age for women from 16 to 19 years old, and issuing the National Strategy for Preventing Child Marriage as a reference for cross-sectoral policies. To strengthen the commitment of local governments with high child marriage rates, the Ministry of PPPA signed the MoUs with nine provinces (Banten, Maluku, South Papua, North Maluku, South Sulawesi, Bengkulu, South Kalimantan, and Gorontalo). This was followed by the issuance of a Governor's Regulation on Preventing Child Marriage in South Sulawesi Province and a Regent's Regulation on Preventing Child Marriage in Bone Regency. The Supreme Court also contributed by issuing Supreme Court Regulation Number 5 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for Adjudicating Applications for Marriage Dispensation, which serves as a reference for judges deciding on marriage dispensation requests for those under the legal age of 19. Civil Society Organizations play an active role in reducing child marriage, with one best practice being the GEMA CITA program implemented by Plan Indonesia.

Although the number of child marriages nationally continues to decline, there are two important points to note: many child marriages go unrecorded, and four provinces—Central Sulawesi, Jambi, South Sulawesi, and Riau—have experienced an increase in child marriage rates.



GOOD PRACTICE BOX 5

GEMA CITA: Golden Generation Free from Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy

GEMA CITA is a program implemented by Plan Indonesia from 2021-2024 in the provinces of NTB, NTT and West Java to respond to the high rate of child marriage, targeting adolescents aged 13-24 years (60percent female) in schools and villages in West Lombok, Sukabumi, and Nagekeo, and reaching out to local government officials, community leaders, and other community members. GEMA CITA is in line with SDG 5 (gender equality), supports SDG 3 (reproductive health), SDG 4 (inclusive education), and SDG 16 (strong governance) with the aim of reducing child marriage and teenage pregnancy, increasing access to information, and strengthening regional policies.

GEMA CITA's strategy integrates peer education, policy advocacy, and multi-sector partnerships. A total of 376 adolescents were trained as peer educators in 13 schools, holding group discussions on Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) and the risks of child marriage. The Community-Based Integrated Child and Child Protection Forum (PATBM) was facilitated, establishing a case reporting mechanism at the village and school levels. The program also succeeded in giving birth to the "Sahabat Pengadilan" innovation in West Lombok—a partnership with the Giri Menang Religious Court—to provide education to prospective marriage dispensation applicants, and to increase the capacity of religious court judges to have a perspective and apply the principle of 'the best interests of the child' in marriage dispensation decisions.

The gap between regulation and implementation, as well as the implementation of marriage dispensation that is not fully in favor of children, are challenges faced in implementing GEMA CITA. Social norms and the role of religious and traditional leaders also sometimes strengthen the practice of child marriage, making it more difficult to address. GEMA CITA's learning shows that a combination of education, advocacy, and strengthening regulations is important. The involvement of traditional and religious figures through dialogue and campaigns in the community has proven effective in overhauling old norms. Meanwhile, strengthening the Child Marriage Prevention Task Force through strengthening budget support and joint leadership with the government, educational institutions, and NGOs is a strong learning experience related to cross-sector partnerships.

GEMA CITA has successfully reached 5,418 teenagers and has proven to be successful in bringing about changes in teenagers and their enabling environment: right decisions by teenagers on reproductive health, courage by teenagers to challenge negative attitudes, community support, PATBM, SRA (Child-Friendly Schools), and Children's Forums on teenagers' rights. During the program period, the prevalence of child marriage decreased in NTB (from 17.32 percent to 14.96 percent), West Java (from 6.79 percent to 5.78 percent), and NTT (from 4.97 percent to 4.70 percent). Submissions for marriage dispensation in PA Giri Menang (covering West Lombok and North Lombok) dropped drastically from 245 cases (2020) to 43 cases (2024) and in Sukabumi, marriage dispensation decisions in PA Cibadak and PA Sukabumi dropped from 323 (2020) to 110 (2022).

In terms of governance, the three districts included child marriage prevention in the Regional Action Plan and the establishment of a Child Marriage Prevention Task Force, and several regions also allocated a budget to support the child marriage prevention program of IDR 200 million from the West Lombok Regency Government and IDR 12 million from the North Kuripan Village Government in West Lombok Regency. Meanwhile, the Sahabat Pengadilan initiative together with PA Giri Menang ensures that the child-friendly approach can be implemented properly. With the recognition and support of the Supreme Court and the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, this model has the potential to be replicated in other courts.

(Yayasan Plan International Indonesia)

3. Indicator 5.6.1* Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who make decisions independently regarding sexual relations, contraception use, and reproductive health services, as well as Indicator 5.6.2 on regulations guaranteeing equal access for women and men to services, information, and education related to sexual and reproductive health.

Based on data from the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI), the proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who independently make decisions related to sexual relations, contraception use, and reproductive health services has steadily increased from 2012 to 2017. For women of childbearing age (WUS), this proportion rose from 28.3 percent in 2012 to 29.5 percent in 2017. Meanwhile, for married women of childbearing age (PUS), the figure was higher, increasing from 38.6 percent in 2012 to 41.0 percent in 2017. Women who make their own decisions regarding these matters are predominantly in the adult age group (20 years and above), have higher education levels, and are generally not part of the middle to upper expenditure quintiles. Inter-provincial disparities persist; in 2017, the highest proportion of decision-making for WUS and PUS was in Central Kalimantan (42.6 percent and 55.1 percent, respectively), while the lowest was in Aceh Province (15.1 percent and 23.1 percent, respectively).

In terms of regulations guaranteeing equal access for women and men to services, information, and education related to sexual and reproductive health (indicator 5.6.2), achievement improved to 82.66 percent in 2024. Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health includes provisions that regulate the government's responsibility to provide information, education, and reproductive health services to adolescents (Articles 136 and 137). The government has also issued Articles 96 to 130 of Government Regulation Number 28 of 2024 concerning the Implementing Regulation of Law Number 17 of 2023 on Health, and Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 2 of 2025 concerning the Implementation of Reproductive Health Efforts. Furthermore, to enhance reproductive health education among adolescents, the Ministry of Education and Culture, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, has issued guidelines for junior high and high school students. However, reproductive health services for victims of sexual violence still face challenges because safe abortion is viewed as a legal remedy rather than a medical service that protects and fulfills women's reproductive health rights.

4. Indicator 5.3.2.(a) Proportion of daughters of women aged 15-49 years who live with and practice female circumcision

The practice of female circumcision or Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) has decreased, both for female FGM practices with WHO criteria and symbolic FGM. The practice of FGM with WHO criteria decreased from 21.30 percent to 19.20 percent. Meanwhile, the practice of symbolic FGM decreased from 33.70 percent to 27.10 percent.

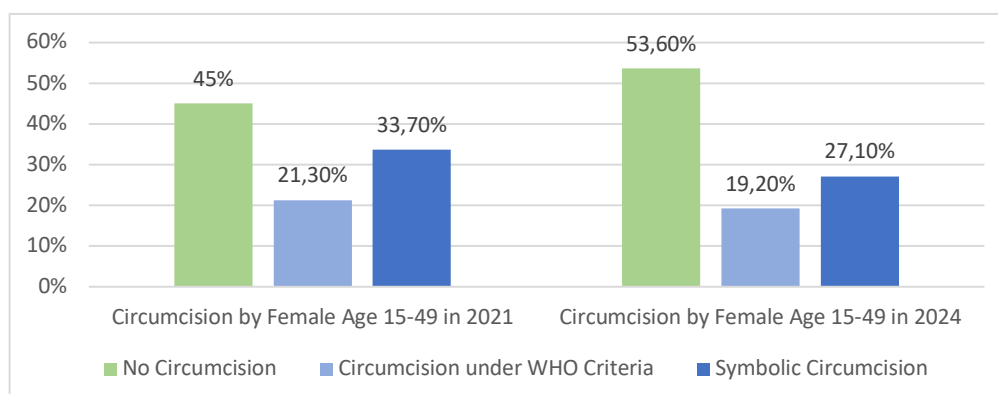


Figure 4. 23 Circumcision by Female Age 15 – 49 in 2021 and 2024
(Source: SPHPN 2021 and 2024)

A Roadmap for the Prevention of Female Genitalia Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) has been prepared to systematically and comprehensively eliminate the practice by 2030. This roadmap includes four strategies: public education, data provision, policy advocacy, and an integrated organizational system. Relevant regulations include the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 6 of 2014, which revoked the earlier Regulation Number 1636/menkes/per/xii/2010, establishing that FGM/C has no medical benefits and poses serious health risks. This regulation prohibits FGM/C by both health and non-health workers and provides a strong legal basis for sanctions against violators, such as written warnings, revocation of practice permits, or criminal penalties. The latest regulations are Government Regulation Number 28 of 2024, which addresses the elimination of female circumcision, and Minister of Health Regulation Number 2 of 2025 on the Implementation of Reproductive Health Efforts, where Article 6 mandates the elimination of female circumcision as part of promoting reproductive system health for infants, toddlers, and preschool children. The Indonesian Midwives Association (IBI) supports this through Circular Letter Number 0319/PP/IBI/II/2024, which prohibits midwives from performing FGM/C. Additionally, village governments are involved, such as Tanjung Village in North Lombok Regency, which enacted a Village Regulation on the Prevention of FGM/C.

E. Women's Access to Economic Resources

1. Indicator 5.a.1 (1) Proportion of agricultural population who have rights to agricultural land; (2) Proportion of female agricultural population as owners or who have rights to agricultural land, by type of ownership) and Access to Technology.

Women's access to assets needs continuous support to enhance their participation in economic activities. According to the Integrated Agricultural Pilot Survey (SITASI) by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the proportion of women owning agricultural land increased from 19.65 percent in 2021 to 23.9 percent in 2023. Comparing women and men, the proportion of female agricultural residents with land rights rose significantly by 3.45 percent, from 13.61 percent in 2021 to 17.06 percent in 2023, whereas the proportion of male agricultural residents with land rights increased by only 0.83 percent, from 52.09 percent in 2021 to 52.92 percent in 2023.

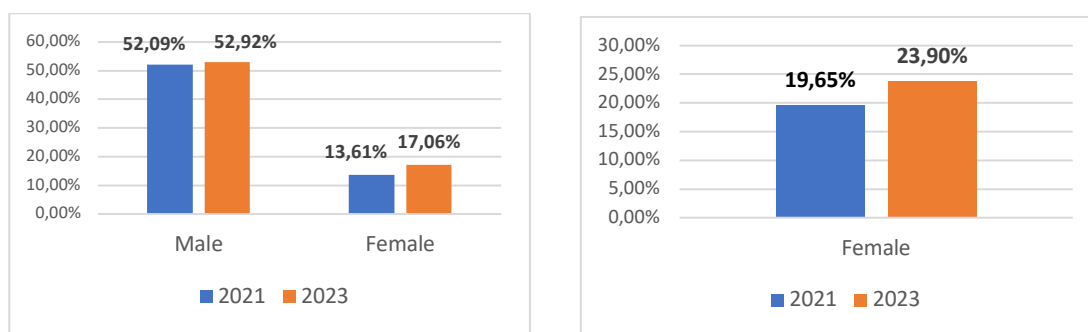


Figure 4. 24 Proportion of Population Having Land Rights (SDGs 5.a.1*)
(Source: BPS Integrated Agricultural Survey (SITASI))

At the regional level, in 2023, West Sumatra is the highest province with the proportion of female agricultural population who have land rights of 53.85 percent. At the same time, the proportion of women's rights to agricultural land is the lowest in Bali Province, at 8.91 percent. This inequality of ownership cannot be separated from local cultural factors, where Bali adheres to a patriarchal system and West Sumatra with a matrilineal system based on maternal lineage.

2. Indicator 5.b.1* proportion of individuals who own/control a mobile phone

Women's access to technology is reflected, among other things, in their ownership of mobile phones. Data shows that mobile phone ownership has increased from 50.38 percent (2015) to 62.62 percent (2023). Although the number of women's mobile phone ownership is still behind that of men, the gap between the two has decreased from 13.03 percent (2015) to 9.32 percent (2023). Women's access to mobile phones is very important to increase women's opportunities to increase their knowledge and opportunities to participate in the economy, especially the digital economy. Ownership and mastery of digital technology also help women to develop their businesses from home and earn income, as well as increasing women's opportunities to balance productive and reproductive roles, to develop resilient and adaptive women.

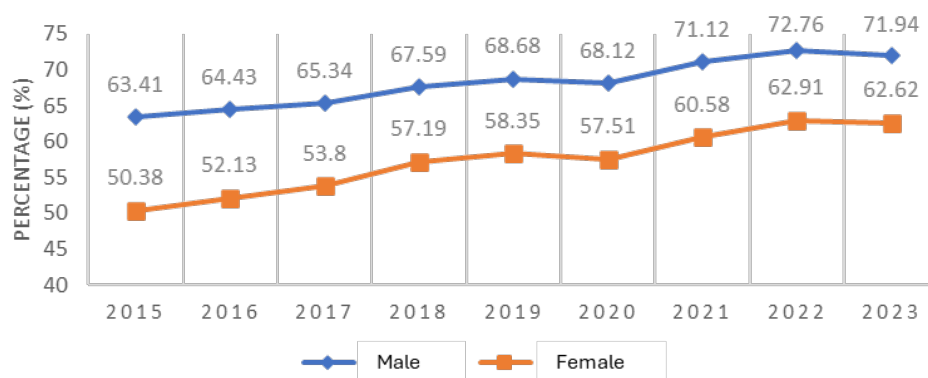


Figure 4. 25 Proportion of Mobile Phone Ownership (SDGs 5.b.1*)
(Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2024)



4.1.2.2 Challenges of SDG 5 in Indonesia

Efforts to achieve gender equality require complex interventions and time, as they depend on shifts in socio-cultural norms. Gender mainstreaming is widely recognized as the most practical approach to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment. The government plays a crucial role by integrating gender perspectives into all policies, programs, budgets, functions, and institutional structures at both central and regional levels. However, society and the business sector are equally vital in driving changes in social and cultural norms to create more space and equal opportunities for women to develop and fully realize their potential.

Challenges in promoting gender equality arise from three main areas: women themselves, their partners or families, and the broader community. Socio-cultural norms that confine women's roles largely to the household lead some women to lose interest in participating in politics and the economy. Those women who engage in politics or work face insufficient support from their partners, families, and communities, as evidenced by the persistent double burden: working women are still expected to handle the majority of household work. Data from Sakernas, August 2023 (processed by Prospera), shows that 62.3 percent of working women are primarily responsible for housework, compared to 37.7 percent of working men.

Another major challenge is societal resistance to gender equality efforts, often perceived as threats to the family institution. For example, some believe economic empowerment of women leads to rising divorce rates or diminished child care due to mothers' work commitments. These social norms manifest in the unequal allocation of time, with women dedicating more hours to caregiving and unpaid domestic tasks. The 2022 time use survey trial, conducted by Prospera, Investing in Women, the ILO, and UN Women, revealed that women with children under six spend an average of eight hours daily on unpaid care activities, plus four hours on unpaid housework—almost four times the amount of time men spend on similar tasks.

This situation contributes to the high number of women leaving the workforce after marriage due to “circumstances” such as the lack of a support system—whether it is no one to assist with domestic tasks like washing, cooking, and cleaning; insufficient support from partners or husbands in childcare responsibilities; or rigid employer policies, including full-time office requirements, limited part-time work options in the formal sector, and the absence of policies to support women re-entering the workforce after leaving to focus on caring for toddlers. These factors together have led to stagnation in the Female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) over the past twenty years, remaining at 55–56 percent.

Meanwhile, the limited involvement of men (fathers/husbands) in child-rearing negatively impacts children's emotional, social, and cognitive development. Children lacking care and warmth from a father figure may experience anxiety, poor social skills, and low self-esteem. Therefore, an equal sharing of parenting roles between men (fathers) and women (mothers) is essential for children's optimal growth and to alleviate the double burden on women. Additionally, entrenched socio-cultural norms hinder family-level democratic decision-making by positioning men (husbands) as the primary decision-makers. This dynamic contributes to the low proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who independently make decisions regarding sexual relations, contraception use, and reproductive health services.

At the global level, recognition of unpaid care and domestic work is reflected in Target 5.4, which emphasizes valuing unpaid care through public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies, as well as promoting shared household responsibilities. However, Indonesia has not yet adopted this target nationally. It lacks a database for indicator 5.4.1, which measures the proportion of time allocated to unpaid domestic and care work by age, sex, and location. This gap presents a significant challenge to the implementation of Goal 5.

The low representation of women in legislative institutions faces multiple challenges, including regulatory, electoral, structural, and cultural obstacles. Regulatory challenges stem from the vague wording of “paying attention to women’s representation” in the Political Party Law and the Election Law, as well as weak enforcement of affirmative policies by electoral actors. Electoral challenges involve the high cost of politics and women’s limited access to the necessary political, economic, and social resources to compete effectively. Female candidates lacking strong financial and social capital are often overshadowed by those with greater resources. Structural challenges arise from the insufficient commitment of political parties, which are crucial agencies in promoting women’s participation, representation, and leadership in politics.

At the level of central and local governments, challenges persist due to the continued influence of outdated socio-cultural norms among decision-makers, resulting in policies, programs, and services that are gender-neutral rather than gender-responsive. Additional issues include suboptimal governance of gender mainstreaming, which often fails to cover an entire development cycle, focusing mainly on planning and budgeting while lacking effective monitoring and evaluation. The commitment of ministries, agencies, and local governments remains inadequate, and there is a continuing need for disaggregated data across all sectors to better focus and monitor efforts aimed at achieving gender equality. Addressing these challenges in both societal and governmental spheres requires simultaneous and coordinated action.

4.1.2.3 Policy Response of SDG 5 in Indonesia

To accelerate the achievement of Goal 5, strategic efforts must focus on fostering a new perspective on gender roles that promotes equality between women and men in both domestic and public spheres, allowing each to fully optimize their potential. This perspective emphasizes shared responsibilities between spouses in household chores and caregiving, more democratic decision-making within families, and the importance of both women and men having independent incomes to reduce individual and family vulnerabilities during unforeseen events such as layoffs or work accidents. Additionally, an adequate support system is essential to help women balance their roles in public and household domains. This support system should be developed collaboratively by communities, governments, and the private sector to offer diverse options tailored to individual and family needs.

This new perspective is reflected in the policy direction of the 2025-2045 RPJPN under IE 14 Quality Families, Gender Equality, and Inclusive Society. It aims to enhance the resilience of individuals, families, and communities to ensure the development of quality human resources as the backbone of national development. Two key indicators will guide this effort: the Gender Inequality Index and the Family Quality Index, which together promote gender equality and family quality as harmonious and mutually reinforcing. Implementation focuses on fulfilling the distinct needs of women and men throughout their life cycle as part of human development. Starting from early childhood, anti-violence character education is instilled, ensuring that every child, both girls and boys, can pursue their dreams and access early childhood education (PAUD) services. During adolescence, the completion of 12 years of education (up to high school) and comprehensive reproductive health education by parents, schools, and communities are prioritized, with attention to the differing needs of girls and boys at puberty and the creation of child-friendly, bullying-free schools. In adulthood, there is a focus on access to higher education, preparation for the transition from education to the workforce, and more extensive pre-marital counselling and education to support healthy family formation.

In addition, counselling services need to be improved to monitor and maintain family quality as an effort to reduce the divorce rate. The roles of caregiving and household chores should be shared by husband and wife according to agreements and conditions within each family. In old

age, access to health, economic, and social services must be fulfilled to ensure that the elderly remain healthy and happy. This new perspective requires implementation through an integrative, holistic approach that avoids sectoral egos, particularly involving several key ministries such as the Ministry of PPPA, the Ministry of Elementary and Secondary Education, the Ministry of Religion, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Population and Family Development, the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Furthermore, this new perspective is outlined in five priority activities in the 2025-2029 RPJMN, namely: (1) increasing access to education and health services; (2) strengthening capacity and independence, as well as enhancing women's leadership in decision-making; (3) increasing women's active participation in the economy and employment; (4) fulfilling and protecting women's rights to be free from violence; and (5) strengthening governance and gender mainstreaming institutions in the development process.

4.1.2.4 LNOB Analysis on SDG 5

The Indonesian government continues to strive to reduce the practice of child marriage as part of its commitment to achieving gender equality and the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle. Analysis of indicator 5.3.1 shows that women's education levels have a significant effect on the risk of marriage before the age of 15. Women who have completed at least high school or college have a very low prevalence, around 0.22 percent, compared to those who only graduated from elementary school or did not finish school.



Figure 4. 26 LNOB Tree of Under-15 Marriage
(source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia and UNESCAP, processed)

The risk increases if the mother's educational background is also low. Women from families with low-educated mothers have a prevalence of marriage before the age of 15, reaching 3.3 percent, almost 10 times higher than the group with higher education. Similar findings occur for child marriage before the age of 18, where women who have completed at least high school or college education have a very low prevalence of around 1.2 percent, compared to those who only graduated from elementary school or did not finish school. In addition, geographical factors, especially living in rural areas, also increase vulnerability.

The INFID study (2024) in Central Lampung Regency found that 52 percent of parents of child marriage participants graduated from elementary school, and 24 percent had junior high school education, with the majority of fathers working as farmers and mothers as housewives. The study also revealed a close relationship between poverty, access to education, and child marriage, where marrying off children is seen as a solution to reduce the family's economic burden, with the hope that daughters will gain financial support from their husbands.

This finding confirms that while child marriage rates have declined at the national level, young women from low-education households and underdeveloped regions remain at risk. Early marriage often disrupts their educational pathways and limits future opportunities for improved well-being. Targeted, data-driven interventions are therefore essential to ensure that all women—regardless of background—have equal access to education and the opportunity to build a better future.

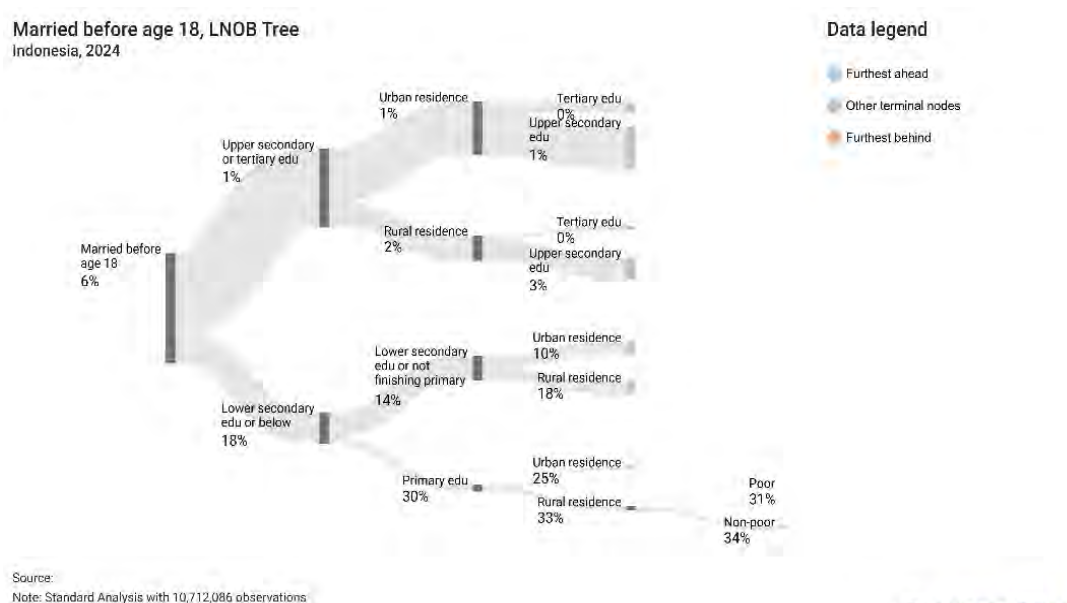


Figure 4. 27 LNOB Tree for Under-18 Marriage
(source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia and UNESCAP, processed)

4.1.2.4 Interlinkages of SDG 5 with other SDGs Targets, and Indicators

An intervention that needs to be developed is an integrative, holistic affirmative program aimed at reducing child marriage, enforcing 13 years of compulsory education, and alleviating poverty in areas with high rates of child marriage.

High and equitable economic growth requires the full utilization of women's potential. Women's contributions not only support the achievement of gender equality (Goal 5) but also accelerate poverty reduction (Goal 1), inclusive economic growth (Goal 8), and social resilience (Goal 16). The Prospera study (2024) found that if the female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) reaches 70 percent by 2045, Indonesia's GDP per capita is expected to increase by USD 1,159 compared to the baseline scenario, where the female LFPR only reaches 60 percent in the same year. This estimate assumes that all additional women entering the workforce work full time. If they work part-time, the increase in per capita income remains significant, reaching USD 580. This finding emphasizes the importance of formulating appropriate interventions to accelerate the achievement of Goals 5 and 8, which will, in turn, impact the acceleration of Goals 1 and 16.

However, the national female labour force participation rate in August 2024 was still far behind at 56.4 percent compared to men at 84.7 percent. This inequality occurs not only between



sexes but also between regions. Provinces with the highest female labour force participation rates are actually located in eastern Indonesia, where the informal sector is predominant. Conversely, developed regions such as DKI Jakarta, Banten, and West Java recorded low female participation due to structural and cultural barriers. Additionally, in areas with high female participation, many women work as unpaid family workers.

If explored further, the quality of women's participation in the workforce still needs improvement to encourage more women to enter. Based on the 2023 Sakernas (processed by Prospera), out of 105.6 million working-age women in Indonesia, 57.6 million are in the workforce—54.6 million are employed and 3 million are unemployed. Among those employed, 76 percent are paid workers and 24 percent are unpaid. Meanwhile, 48 million women are not in the workforce, comprising 8 million students, 36.7 million who manage household duties, and 3.1 million others. Women's working conditions are still primarily dominated by the informal sector, with 64.3 percent of paid female workers employed there in 2023. Additionally, BPS 2024 data shows the gender wage gap remains high, especially at the Diploma level, where women earn an average of IDR 1.44 million less than men.

The increasing trend in the number of female heads of households with large dependents, rising from 16.65 percent (2021) to 23.05 percent (2024), reflects significant economic pressure. Based on estimates from the 2022 Micro and Small Industry Survey data, around 81.9 percent of businesses owned by women fall into the survivalist category, defined as businesses generating profits equivalent to the household poverty line (Prospera, 2023). The lack of support for female entrepreneurs contributes to economic stagnation among poor families and perpetuates long-term structural inequality (Goal 1). The high NEET rate among women aged 20–24 years (34.06 percent) indicates a loss of productive opportunities and the potential for poverty in the new generation. This condition confirms that access to higher education does not necessarily translate into economic opportunities, especially without systemic support.

Efforts to increase female labour force participation (TPAK) must focus on creating a safe, flexible, and family-friendly work environment. Simultaneously, empowering women entrepreneurs, especially those with growth potential, is crucial to job creation and reducing economic vulnerability among poor households. Various policies support these goals: the Maternal and Child Welfare Law guarantees paternity leave and access to daycare; the TPKS Law and Minister of Manpower Decree 88/2023 address sexual harassment in the workplace; and the Ministry of PPPA has established RP3. The private sector is encouraged through a memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Manpower and multinational companies, as well as the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) initiative, which 193 companies have now adopted. Strengthening partnerships (Goal 17) is also evident in the implementation of the Women's Empowerment Finance Code, which motivates financial institutions to support women's MSMEs. By the end of 2024, seven financial institutions and four fintech associations have signed the commitment. Additionally, the Care Economy Roadmap and the National Strategy for Women's Inclusive Finance serve as important frameworks to strengthen cross-sector collaborations among government, business, and civil society.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



ACHIEVING SDG 8 – DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN INDONESIA

Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG 8) aims to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth while ensuring decent and productive work for all. By 2030, SDG 8 targets the creation of decent work, strengthened productivity, and economic growth in line with the principles of social justice and environmental sustainability.

Indonesia's progress in achieving SDG 8 up to 2024 is positive. With steady 5 percent annual growth, along with the recovery of GDP per capita and stable labour productivity, the trend reflects the resilience of the national economy in facing global pressures after the COVID-19 pandemic. Increased domestic consumption, investment recovery, and the revitalization of the productive sector are key factors in strengthening the foundation of this growth.

Regarding employment, job creation continues to show improvement, supported by the strengthening of strategic sectors such as tourism and the growth of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The government's efforts to accelerate infrastructure development and renewable digital transformation have also positively contributed to opening up wider economic opportunities. However, a number of challenges still need to be overcome to ensure truly inclusive and sustainable growth. High levels of informal employment, spatial inequality, and gender and education-based gaps indicate the need to strengthen job quality, expand social protection, and improve workforce skills.

In addition, the emergence of new phenomena such as the digital platform-based economy, technological disruption, and green economic growth opens up space and demands policy adjustments to be more adaptive and visionary. The Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle is an important reminder that achieving SDG 8 must ensure that every group, especially the people in vulnerable situation have access to decent and sustainable employment opportunities.

As part of the sustainable development ecosystem, achieving SDG 8 also directly contributes to other goals, including poverty eradication, improving education, reducing inequality, strengthening industrialization, and addressing climate change. This section will briefly discuss the dynamics of achievements, key challenges, policy responses, and the linkages of SDG 8 to national and global development agendas.

4.1.3.1. Trend Analysis and Implemented Action of SDG 8

GDP growth per capita and per worker

Indonesia's economic growth between 2017 and 2024 shows a positive and resilient trend. This dynamic reflects the ability of the national economy to respond to global pressures, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as confirms the effectiveness of various recovery policies and structural reforms that have been implemented. In 2020, national GDP per capita contracted by -3.03 percent. However, in the following three years, the recovery took place gradually and steadily, with growth of 2.52 percent in 2021, increasing to 4.15 percent in 2022, and remaining stable in the range of 3.93 percent in 2023 and 3.95 percent in 2024.

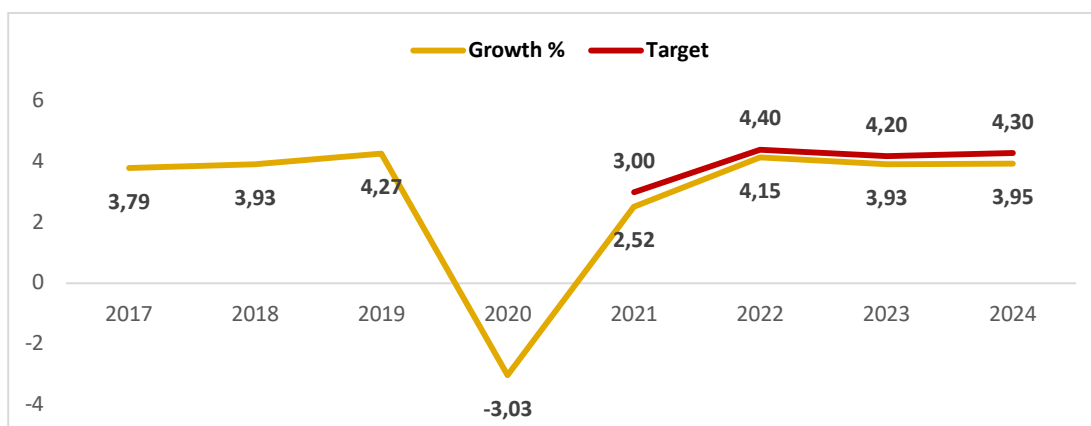


Figure 4. 28 (Indicator 8.1.1*) Percentage of National GDP per Capita Growth Rate, 2017–2024
(Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2025, processed)

This achievement shows that Indonesia's economic foundation remains solid in the face of major shocks. Indonesia is also recorded as one of the countries with the highest economic growth among G20 members, reflecting the resilience of the national economy and the success of various recovery and reform measures that have been implemented. The improved performance of GDP per capita does not stand alone, but is also supported by strengthening household consumption, increasing investment, and the recovery of productive sector activities in various regions.

In terms of productivity, indicator 8.2.1—reflecting GDP growth per worker—showed a more volatile pattern than per capita growth. After contracting by –1.84 percent in 2020, the indicator recorded growth of 1.65 percent in 2021, rising to 2.00 percent in 2022, slightly weakening to 1.63 percent in 2023, and weakened further to 1.55 percent in 2024.

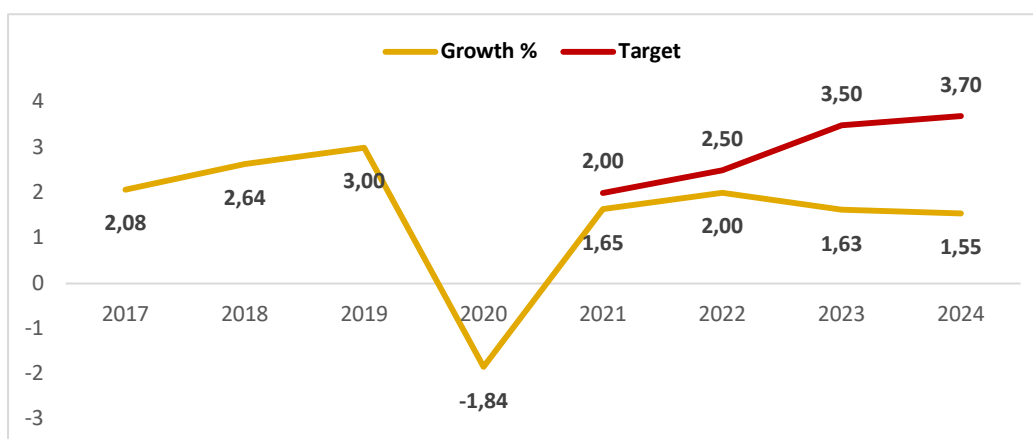


Figure 4. 29 (Indicator 8.2.1*) Percentage of GDP Growth per Worker
(Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2025, processed)

The trend over the past three years shows that worker productivity rebounded after the COVID-19 pandemic, but the pace of growth has gradually slowed and remains below national targets. However, the trend that has formed opens up ample room for further improvement through investment in human resource skills, strengthening strategic sectors, and reforming the labour market system

Overall, GDP growth per capita shows a constructive recovery path, while productivity per worker has experienced fluctuations and remains below pre-pandemic trends. Indonesia has gone

through a challenging period, yet has managed to maintain macroeconomic stability and gradually restore national production capacity. Although recovery is still uneven, the progress achieved up to 2024 provides a foundation for more inclusive and sustainable growth going forward.

Job Structure and Quality: Informality, Wages, and Vulnerability

As with other developing countries, Indonesia's employment structure is still dominated by informal employment. By 2024, 57.95 percent of the working population is informally employed, including self-employed workers, casual labourers, and family workers. The highest concentrations are still in the agriculture, trade, and services sectors, especially in rural areas and low-educated groups. However, the informality trend has shown a small, gradual decline since 2021, indicating a shift towards a more protected and sustainable work structure (Figure 4.30).

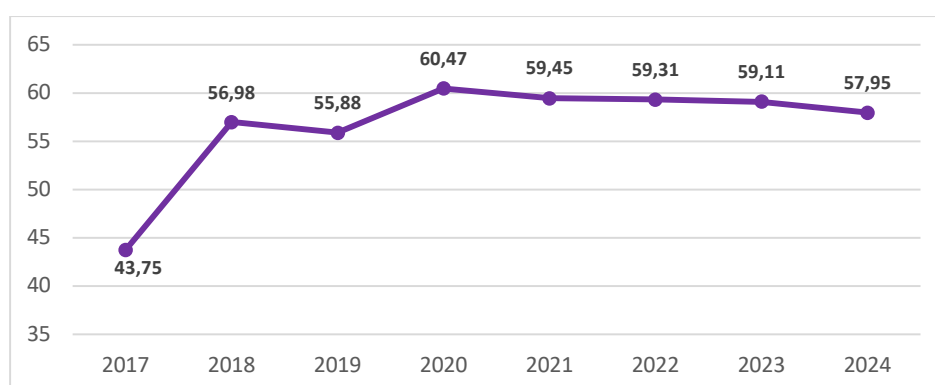


Figure 4. 30 (Indicator 8.3.1*) Proportion of Informal Employment (percent)
(Source: BPS, 2025, processed)

The majority of them work in the informal sector, especially in agriculture and family businesses. This condition reflects the limited access of families to decent work and adequate social protection, which ultimately encourages children to engage in economic activities at an age when they should be focused on education and development.

Employment status, education level, and family socioeconomic conditions remain closely related to determining access to decent work. Families with limited economic backgrounds tend to be pushed into the informal sector, which generally has the risk of low income and minimal job protection. This situation contributes to limited opportunities for inter-generational social mobility.

However, several indicators show promising positive trends. The gradual decline in informality levels, increased access to financing for MSMEs, and relatively stable wage growth are positive signals that structural transformation efforts are starting to show results. The challenges ahead are not only about the quantity of jobs, but also how to ensure that the available jobs are decent, inclusive, and able to maintain a dignified life in a sustainable manner.

In conclusion, it can be said that the quality of available jobs has also begun to show positive movement, although challenges remain. Hourly wages nationwide have increased gradually over the past three years, marking a post-pandemic recovery. However, disparities are still visible, especially among women, informally employed workers, and those with low levels of education. In this context, what is encouraging is that several non-governmental organizations have taken the initiative to provide assistance to farmers, especially those who are economically disadvantaged, to create job opportunities and enhance their welfare. One of these institutions is Baitul Maal BMT Beringharjo in the context of faith-based financing in distributing Zakat, Infaq, and Alms funds productively

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In conclusion, it can be said that the quality of available jobs has also begun to show positive movement, although challenges remain. Hourly wages nationally have gradually increased in the past three years, marking a post-pandemic recovery. However, disparities are still visible, especially among women, informally employed workers, and those with low levels of education. Job protection and social security are also not evenly distributed, especially for informal workers who have not been reached by formal employment programs. In this context, what is encouraging is that several non-governmental organizations have taken the initiative to provide assistance to farmers, especially those who are economically disadvantaged, to create job opportunities and enhance their welfare. One of these institutions is Baitul Maal BMT Beringharjo in the context of faith-based financing in distributing Zakat, Infaq, and Alms funds productively (see Box 6).



Figure 4. 31 (Indicator 8.5.2*) Unemployment rate (percent)
(Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2025, processed)

GOOD PRACTICE BOX 6

SUSTAINABLE LIVING ECOSYSTEM

Sustainable Living Ecosystem (SLE) is a program that creates a supply chain between small-scale business actors. The program was initiated by Baitul Maal (BMT) Beringharjo which distributes Zakat, Infaq, and Alms funds productively so that they can be used productively. For this reason, BMT carries out a mentoring program for interrelated business actors consisting of Angkringan, Jogjinawi, Lumbung, Depo, and Cattle Breeders. Because the funds used come from Zakat, Infaq, and Alms funds productively, the target beneficiaries are specific, namely those who are economically powerless with the aim of providing job opportunities to improve their welfare. This Sustainable Living Ecosystem is unique in that each program created is a solution to the problems faced by the previous program.

The SLE cycle began in 2010 with the Angkringan Simbah Harjo program. Angkringan as a pioneer of the program faced obstacles in the quality of rice, and this was answered with Jogjinawi, a mentoring program for rice-producing farmers. It turns out that this program also encountered obstacles, the limitation of subsidized fertilizers. The high disparity in the price of non-subsidized fertilizers forced farmers to look for alternatives until Jogjinawi Pupuk was formed by utilizing cow dung waste where the results could also be enjoyed by other groups. The production of this organic fertilizer also faces the problem of the availability of animal waste as its raw material. In addition to buying from other villages, BMT Beringharjo finally formed a cattle breeder group as a solution.

Despite the challenges, each program has produced positive results, namely:

- Angkringan: standardized rice in terms of quality and price, 50 members were declared *Mentas Unggul*.
- Jogjinawi Padi: starting from 17 farmers, it has grown to 97 farmers who work on 25 hectares of rice fields and produce 10 tons of dry milled rice per hectare.
- Jogjinawi Pupuk: produces 6 tons of fertilizer per month for the Jogjinawi Farmers Group and sells it to other groups. The use of this fertilizer has been proven to significantly increase crop yields and improve soil quality.
- Cattle Breeders: newly formed in 2025, followed by 20 breeders with 20 cows.

In creating a program, in addition to thinking about its sustainability, BMT Beringharjo also considers the possibility of implementing it in many places, so that more people can feel the benefits of the program. Angkringan Simbah Harjo, which was originally only in Yogyakarta, is now spread across 300 locations throughout Java. Likewise, the Jogjinawi Program, which was originally only in Seyegan District, has expanded to Godean District. In order to be able to spread these benefits, BMT Beringharjo has strengthened the SOP for implementing the program so that as long as the provisions are the same, it can be implemented anywhere. Specifically, for Jogjinawi Fertilizer and Cattle Farming Groups, currently there is only 1 location because it is still focused on increasing production results.

Although the funds managed are social in nature, for BMT Beringharjo these funds are not free and must still be accounted for. The assistance provided by BMT Beringharjo to oversee the distribution of funds so that they are right on target and used productively is:

- Conduct a feasibility and commitment survey of Prospective Beneficiaries (PM).
- Change the mindset that funds that are distributed must be returned.
- Implement rewards and punishments. For PMs who meet the criteria, the funds that have been deposited will be returned, while for PMs who do not participate in mentoring will be given a warning.
- Present competent speakers in their fields during mentoring.
- Place PMs as program owners, not just participants.

(KSPPS BMT Beringharjo)

The chart indicates that the unemployment rate has been experiencing a steady decline. However, the increase in underemployment indicates that pressures in the labour market remain. This trend is accompanied by deflation (quarter-to-quarter), which indicates economic challenges.

The underemployed group includes workers who: (a) Have been laid off and are now working part-time (a few hours per week), (b) are actively looking for additional or better work, (c) are financially vulnerable because they do not qualify for government assistance, are still subject to indirect taxes, and have difficulty finding permanent employment. The ongoing wave of layoffs has exacerbated the financial stress of this group.

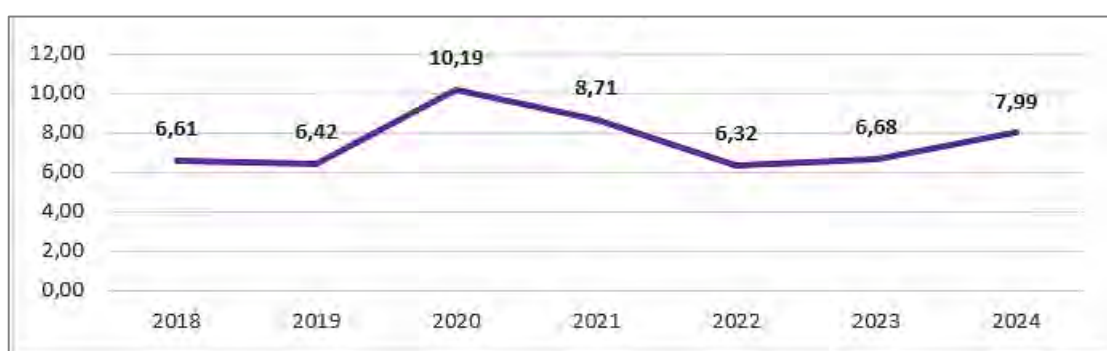


Figure 4. 32 Indicator 8.5.2.[a] Percentage of underemployment, 2018–2024
(source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia)

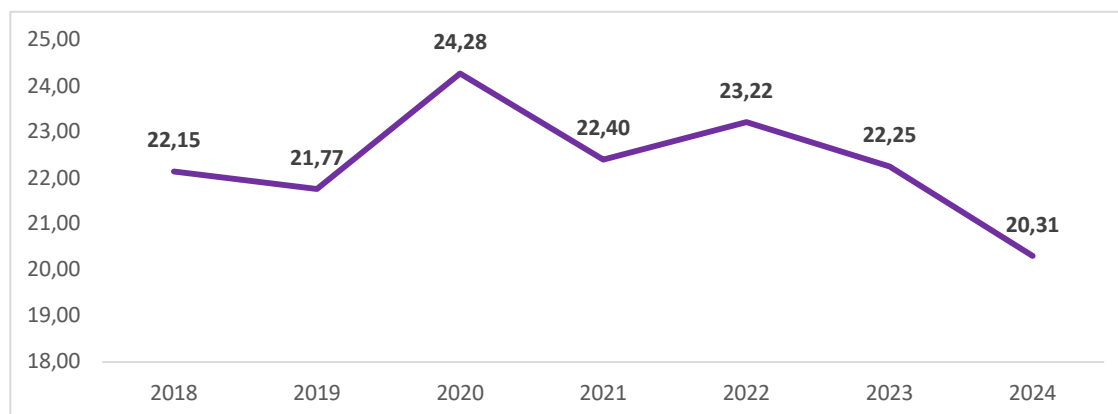


Figure 4. 33 (Indicator 8.6.1*) Percentage of young people (15-24) who are currently not in education, employment or training (NEET)
(source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia)

The figure illustrates the trend in the percentage of youth aged 15–24 in Indonesia who are not in education, employment, or training (NEET) from 2018 to 2024. The NEET rate peaked in 2020 during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic and has gradually declined in subsequent years, reaching its lowest point in the observed period—below pre-pandemic levels.

Nevertheless, youth continue to face significant challenges, with the NEET rate still relatively high at 19.5 percent in 2024—indicating considerable untapped productive potential. The open unemployment rate, which had surged during the pandemic, has declined to 4.91 percent. However, concerns remain around underemployment, particularly among those engaged

in part-time or casual work. In 2024, the underemployment rate is projected to stay at 7.9 percent, suggesting that a substantial portion of the workforce remains underutilized.

Figure 4. 34 shows the percentage of children aged 10–17 who are working, disaggregated by age group and gender, between 2018 and 2024. The data indicate a peak in 2020 during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by a decline in the subsequent years. However, in 2024, the proportions increased again in most categories.

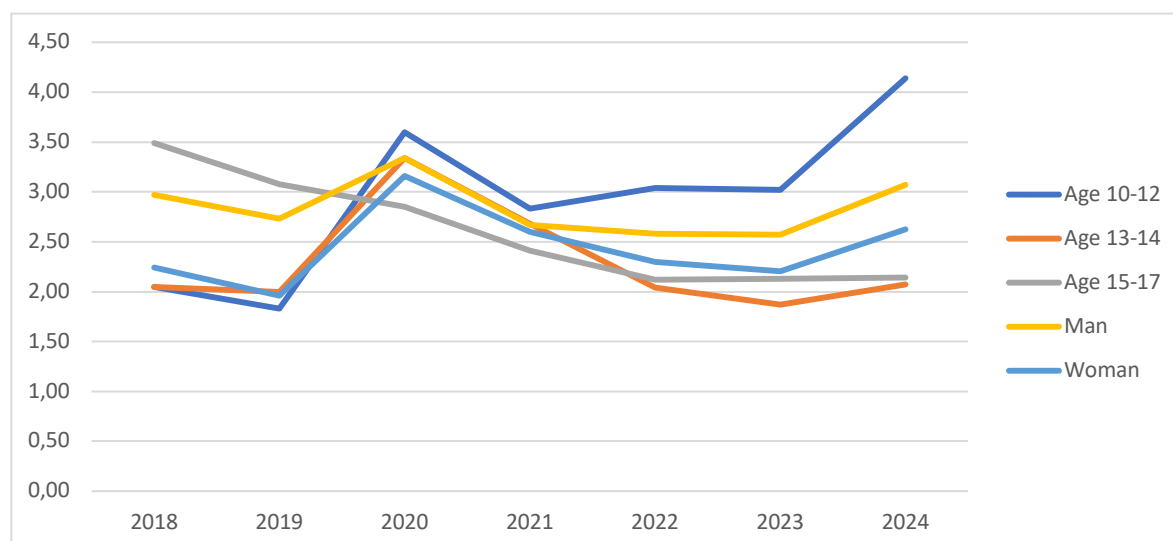


Figure 4. 34 (Indicator 8.7.1.(a)) Percentage of Children Aged 10–17 Working by Gender and Age Group (source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2025, processed)

Tourism as a Lever for Inclusive and Sustainable Employment

While employment challenges—such as high NEET rates and the number of children aged 10–17 who are working—continue to affect the optimization of human resource potential, the tourism sector offers opportunities for engagement. With its inclusive and flexible nature, tourism can accommodate young people who are out of school or at risk of becoming NEET, and can create space for local economic activities, including culture-based enterprises.



Figure 4. 35 (Indicator 8.9.1.[a]) Number of foreign tourists (million people) (Source: BPS, 2025, processed)

GOOD PRACTICE BOX 7

End-to-End Ecosystem Development Program for Independent Farmers (SEED)

Independent farmers in Indonesia still face various fundamental challenges: low productivity, increasingly degraded soil, dependence on excessive use of chemicals, high maintenance costs, and limited access to knowledge and markets. In response to these conditions, Pandawa Agri Indonesia (PAI) presents the SEED (Smallholder End-to-End Ecosystem Development) Program or Ecosystem Development Program from upstream to downstream as a comprehensive effort to transform the independent farmer's agricultural system.

SEED integrates the use of environmentally friendly agricultural inputs, technology to reduce dependence on the use of pesticides (pesticide reductants) and excessive chemical fertilizers (Balance Solution), training and technical assistance, and direct access to markets. This program has been implemented with farmers in Nagekeo (East Nusa Tenggara), Pagar Alam (South Sumatra), and Banyuwangi (East Java) which has reached more than 770 independent farmers with an intervention area of more than 400 hectares.

Through an ecosystem approach, SEED strengthens farmers with tailored technical assistance, integration of environmentally friendly technologies, and strategic partnerships. Technology that reduces synthetic chemical inputs enables up to 50 percent efficiency, improving soil health and crop resilience. Needs-based agronomic advice and direct access to markets drive productivity and fairer prices. SEED also provides farmers with training in responsible agriculture, regenerative practices, and financial literacy. Collaboration with agribusinesses, financial institutions, and sustainability partners strengthens access to resources and financing, while ensuring the long-term sustainability of the agricultural ecosystem.

Digital governance is being implemented, agricultural insurance now reaches over 200 farmers, and public-private collaboration continues to strengthen SEED's role in building a more resilient food system. The program's long-term impact depends on strong partnerships—among farmer groups, local governments, and private actors—to replicate and adapt SEED's success across regions. With the right support, SEED can be tailored to local contexts and help grow ecosystems of self-reliant farmers.

Still, SEED has faced challenges. Many farmers were initially reluctant to adopt new practices due to limited knowledge and fear of change. Poor access to finance, markets, and infrastructure also slowed progress. Field experience showed that practical training, peer learning, and simple financial tools helped accelerate adoption. Collaboration with government and agribusiness strengthened impact, while digital tools boosted efficiency and transparency. Sustaining these gains will require ongoing multi-sector collaboration to build a resilient and adaptive farming ecosystem. In this effort, Bappenas plays a key role in scaling and integrating such initiatives into national policy.

Moving forward, SEED's success hinges on consistent support, wider adoption of green technologies, and equal access to training and fair markets. These are essential for the program's effectiveness—especially as it expands to new areas with capable partners. With continued support, SEED can become a national model for transforming agriculture and advancing a more inclusive, equitable, and resilient food



(Pandawa Agri Indonesia)



Figure 4. 36 (Indicator 8.9.1.[b]) Number of domestic tourist visits
(Source: BPS, 2025, processed)

During the pandemic, the sector experienced a sharp contraction, resulting in the loss of millions of jobs, both directly and indirectly. However, since 2022, a recovery trend has begun to emerge. Increased mobility, the opening of national priority destinations, and the shift towards domestic and nature-based tourism have created new opportunities for more inclusive job growth.

The great potential of this sector lies not only in the volume of tourists but also in the transformation of business models and their supporting ecosystems. Tourism villages, ecotourism, and community-based tourism are the meeting point between job creation, cultural preservation, and environmental protection. In many areas, this sector serves as the entry point for young workers and women into the formal and semi-formal job market, particularly through training in hospitality skills, local cuisine, handicrafts, and digital-based services.

The involvement of MSMEs in the tourism value chain also strengthens its impact on employment absorption. Homestays, local transportation services, food, and souvenir providers are examples of micro-business ecosystems that grow along with the tourism boom. As this sector expands, the multiplier effect on the local economy becomes substantial. However, infrastructure disparities, destination management capacity, and labour protection standards in the informal tourism sector still require strengthening. Additionally, the protection of seasonal and informal workers, who are in large numbers in this sector, needs to be considered in the design of future interventions.

4.1.3.2 Challenges and Emerging Issues of SDG 8

A. Structural Challenges in Achieving SDG 8

Despite positive economic and employment recovery trends, Indonesia still faces structural and spatial challenges that hamper the achievement of SDG 8, particularly in creating decent work that is equitable in terms of access and quality.

1. Uneven Economic Growth and Productivity.

National economic growth has not been entirely driven by increased productivity or sustainable added value. Dependence on low-productivity sectors, minimal innovation, and slow adoption of technology hampers competitiveness and the creation of quality jobs. Regional disparities are also critical: Jakarta's per capita GRDP (IDR 344 million) is 19 times higher than that of Papua Mountains (IDR 18 million) in 2024, reflecting deep structural disparities.



2. High Informality of the Workforce

The majority of workers remain informally employed, lacking guaranteed job protection, stable contracts, and access to social security. This shows that economic growth has not contributed to the expansion of secure formal employment.

3. Spatial Inequality in Access to Employment.

Rural and disadvantaged areas face limited access to training, businesses, and supporting infrastructure. Economic pressures on poor households also drive children's participation in work at an early age.

4. Gender Disparities and Education.

Women and low-educated workers tend to be trapped in informal employment with unstable incomes, weakening social mobility, and prolonging the cycle of poverty.

5. Fragility of Labour-Intensive Sectors (Example: Tourism).

While the tourism sector is showing signs of recovery, the resilience of its workforce is fragile due to the seasonal nature of work and lack of job protections, especially in new tourist destinations.

6. Inequality

Indonesia's Gini ratio has stagnated at 0.39 since 2018. Income distribution is unequal: the richest 20 percent control 44 percent of national income, while the bottom 40 percent receive only 16 percent.

B. Emerging Issues in Employment Policy in an Era of Change

Technological developments, demographic changes, and global economic transformation have given rise to new challenges that require more dynamic and visionary employment policy responses.

1. Gig Economy and Digital Platform Work

While platform-based work offers flexibility, it also creates new uncertainties. The majority of gig workers are not covered by traditional employment protection schemes, with no guarantee of a minimum wage, fixed working hours, or access to social security.

2. Technological Disruption and Skills Shift

Automation and artificial intelligence (AI) are structurally changing labour demand. Two main problems arise: (a) The national training system is not yet fully capable of meeting the needs of reskilling & upskilling, and (b) Many jobs are at high risk of being replaced by machines/algorithms, especially in routine and repetitive sectors.

3. Care Economy

The need for care services (for children, older persons, and persons with disability) is increasing as the population ages. However, most of the work in this sector: (a) Is performed by women informally (even unpaid), and (b) Deepens gender inequalities and the invisibility of their economic contributions.

These challenges call for policy approaches that are: (a) Adaptive: Respond to real-time changes in the labour market, (b) Cross-Sectoral: Integrate education, social protection, and technology, and (c) Future-Oriented: Prepare for the transition to a more flexible, digital, and socially just labour market.

4.1.3.3. Policy Response for SDG 8 in Indonesia

The 2025–2029 RPJMN maps and addresses challenges in achieving SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) with a transformative approach that not only focuses on quantitative job creation, but also ensures quality, sustainability, and fairness in the national employment system.

Emphasis is directed at structural reform of the labour market, integration of social protection, and readiness to face new dynamics that arise due to changes in technology, demographics, and the structure of the global economy.

Structural Challenge Response

1. Challenges of Economic Growth and Labour Productivity

Sustainable economic transformation can only be achieved if supported by increased labour productivity. Dependence on low-productivity sectors, limited innovation, and slow adoption of technology are major obstacles. Therefore, human resource development is directed at strengthening the vocational training system that is responsive to the needs of leading sectors, increasing the linkage between education and the world of work, and accelerating innovation and adoption of technology in value-added sectors.

2. High Level of Labour Informality

The high proportion of informal workers who are not well protected is an indicator that economic growth is not fully inclusive. Efforts to reduce informality are carried out by strengthening the work protection system, improving employment regulations, and expanding access to social security for all workers, including those in the informal sector. An inclusive and data-driven approach is used to ensure a safe and stable transition to formal employment.

3. Quality of Work is Still Low

Job creation has not always been in line with improvements in quality. Many new jobs are still precarious, low-paid, or have minimal prospects for skill improvement. To address this challenge, the focus is on providing relevant job training, expanding competency certification schemes, and strengthening sustainable *upskilling* and *reskilling approaches*. This policy is aimed at strengthening individual competitiveness in the job market while improving social mobility and a dignified life.

4. Spatial Inequality in the Distribution of Employment Opportunities

Access to decent work is not evenly distributed across regions. Rural and underdeveloped areas tend to lag behind in access to job training, business opportunities, and labour market infrastructure. To bridge this gap, a regional and local potential-based development approach, strengthening the village economy and small business actors, and integrating regional development with more equitable physical and digital connectivity has been developed.

5. Gender and Education Gaps in the Labour Market

Women and workers with low education tend to be trapped in the informal sector with the risk of low income and vulnerable working conditions. To narrow this gap, various policies are directed at mainstreaming gender throughout the employment system, providing inclusive community-based job training, and implementing affirmative action schemes for People in vulnerable situations including women, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities to obtain opportunities for skill enhancement and equal work participation.

6. Vulnerabilities in Labour-Intensive Sectors such as Tourism

The recovery of labour-intensive sectors, especially tourism, opens up huge economic opportunities, but job stability in this sector is still fragile. Many jobs are seasonal, informal, and unprotected. To that end, increasing the capacity of the tourism sector workforce, strengthening the integration of local MSMEs in the value chain, and providing job training



according to destination needs is carried out to ensure the sustainability and quality of jobs in this sector.

Response to Emerging Issues

1. The Growth of the Gig Economy and Digital Platform-Based Jobs

The growth of digital platform-based work presents opportunities for flexibility, but also risks of uncertainty. Gig workers often fall outside conventional employment protection schemes. To address this, the employment approach needs to be updated to be more adaptive to changing forms of work, including the development of social protection systems that reach non-traditional workers and the adjustment of new work norms that still guarantee fundamental rights.

2. Technology Disruption, Automation, and Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Technological changes are driving a shift in the structure of labour needs, with the emergence of demand for new skills and the loss of certain types of jobs. The national training system is designed to address this challenge by aligning the training curriculum with future industry needs, integrating digital technology into job training, and providing equitable, timely, and high-quality access to training.

3. Challenges in the Green Economy: Green Skills and Green Jobs

The transition to a green economy requires the workforce to be prepared for new sustainable fields. The need for green skills is becoming increasingly relevant, both in the renewable energy sector, environmentally friendly agriculture, waste management, and climate-resilient development. To support this, the strategy aims to integrate green skills into the education and job training system, as well as establish a green employment ecosystem that promotes innovation and environmental protection as an integral part of economic development.

4. The Growth of the Care Economy

In the context of aging population and the increasing need for care services, a care economy sector has emerged that has been largely invisible in formal employment statistics. Much care work is done by women in unpaid and informal conditions. To this end, recognition and strategies for strengthening social protection for work in this sector are needed, including increasing the value of care work in a more holistic human resource development policy scheme.

The future policy approach is no longer limited to increasing the number of jobs, but also ensuring that the jobs created are decent, inclusive, and adaptive to structural transformation. Work is not only a source of livelihood, but also a bridge to a more dignified, sustainable, and equal life for all citizens.

4.1.3.4 Leave No One Behind (LNOB) Analysis of SDG 8

LNOB principle emphasizes the commitment to ensure that no group is left behind in achieving the SDGs, including in the creation of decent work and inclusive economic growth. In Indonesia, the groups most at risk of being left behind include: (a) Low-educated women, (b) Youth in rural areas, and (c) Informal workers in areas with limited economic capacity**. Based on the **UNESCAP** methodology, 2024 data reveals two main factors that determine vulnerability to informal employment:

- 1) Education Level: (a) Individuals with higher education (high school and above) are less likely to work in the informal sector, only 16 percent, regardless of gender; (b) Those with lower education (up to primary school) are disproportionately affected, especially women,

with 79 percent engaged in informal employment; (c) This group often faces limited access to formal job opportunities and employment protections.

- 2) Spatial and Age Disparities: (a) Rural youth (15 – 24 years) face higher open unemployment rates than adult age groups; and (b) A gap remains in linking education, training, and labour market needs.

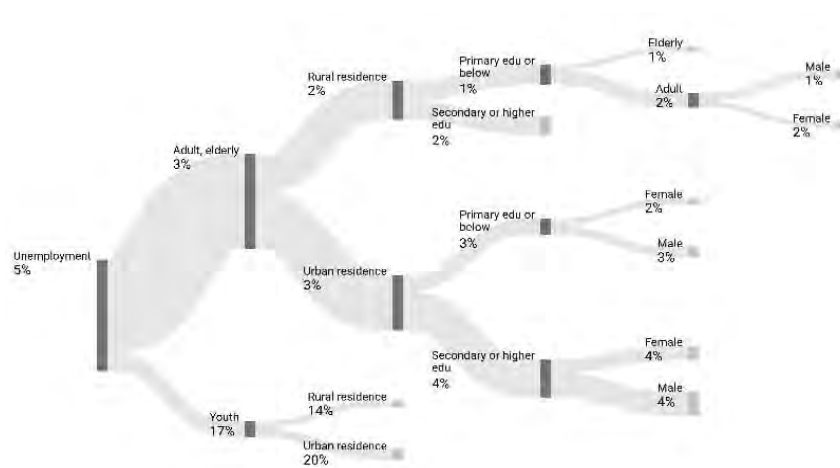


Figure 4.37 LNOB Tree for Unemployment
(source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia and UNESCAP, processed)

Regional disparities that deepen inequality. The data show different patterns of employment inequality between regions: (a) High informality in provinces such as West Sulawesi, NTT, Lampung, and Bengkulu recorded informality levels >65 percent, and (b) highly-concerning open unemployment rate in West Java, Banten, Papua and the Riau Islands that has exceeded the national risk threshold for open unemployment.

These findings reveal that employment exclusion is structural-spatial in nature and requires: (a) Interventions based on regional characteristics, and (b) Policies that take local capacities into account.

Regarding NEET, LNOB analysis identified high-risk groups: (a) Rural Young Women bear the highest burden of NEET (29 percent), (b) Provinces with Extreme NEET (>25 percent) include: Central Papua, Maluku, Aceh, North Sulawesi, North Maluku, and Southwest Papua

To ensure wider access to decent jobs, it is necessary to: (a) Inclusive Social Protection: expansion of guarantees for informal workers, (b) Locally Based Training: Vocational programs that are tailored to specific regional needs, and (c) Access to formal employment: Special schemes for people in vulnerable situation.

Finally, as a reminder for all, aggregate development without true inclusion will only deepen existing inequalities. The LNOB principle demands real bias towards the people in a vulnerable situation.



4.1.3.5 Interlinkages of SDG 8 with Other SDGs

SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth serves as a catalyst and lever for achieving other sustainable development goals. This multidimensional interconnectedness underscores the need for an integrated approach.

First, SDG 8 has a direct link to SDG 1 (No Poverty). The availability of decent work, sufficient income, and social protection is a key instrument in sustainable poverty reduction. When the labour market is able to absorb labour from the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including women, children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities, access to stable livelihoods and social mobility will increase significantly.

Second, the link with SDG 4 (Quality Education) is seen in the importance of aligning the education system with the needs of the labour market. The mismatch between graduate skills and the needs of the business world is the cause of high youth unemployment. Therefore, the integration of vocational education policies, job training, and strengthening the internship system are key elements to bridge the skills gap.

Third, SDG 8 is also linked to SDG 5 (Gender Equality), especially in the context of women's participation in the labour market, wage gaps, and the division of productive and reproductive roles. Improving women's access to formal employment, employment protection, and support services such as childcare and maternity benefits is essential to creating equal and inclusive employment.

Fourth, the linkage with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) is important in the framework of long-term economic transformation. Increasing labour productivity is highly dependent on the availability of supporting infrastructure, industrial innovation, and technological development. SDG 8 and SDG 9 together encourage increased national economic competitiveness through the creation of quality jobs in strategic sectors.

Fifth, the relationship with SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality) is reflected in the role of decent work in reducing income disparities and strengthening economic mobility across social groups. Minimum wage policies, social security, and employment inclusion for people in vulnerable situations contribute to reducing inequality in various dimensions.

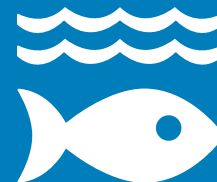
Sixth, SDG 8 is closely linked to SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production). The application of circular economy principles encourages changes in production and consumption models, which in turn create new jobs in recycling, waste management, material innovation, and sustainable product design. The integration of the circular economy concept expands job opportunities in new, more environmentally sustainable sectors, while strengthening the transition to low-carbon economic development.



Seventh, SDG 8 contributes to SDG 13 (Addressing Climate Change) through the creation of green jobs, especially in the renewable energy, waste management, and sustainable agriculture sectors. Increasing investment in the green economy not only supports climate change mitigation efforts but also opens up new job opportunities based on green skills.

Overall, SDG 8 is not only a development goal in itself, but also serves as an enabler *for* achieving other SDGs. Therefore, the integration of employment policies with the agenda of education, gender equality, sustainable industrialization, and social protection must continue to be strengthened within the framework of inclusive and sustainable national development.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING SDG 14 - CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

As the largest archipelagic country in the world, Indonesia possesses vast potential in marine resources that can be utilized sustainably for the welfare of its people. Ocean health plays a vital role in supporting development, particularly in achieving economic growth, empowering communities living around coastal and marine areas, especially small-scale fishers, and fostering the growth of the marine industry. These efforts are part of Indonesia's commitment to developing the blue economy as a source of new economic growth. In this context, the spatial planning management of marine areas and the regulation of their use are essential to maintaining a balanced approach between utilization and conservation. Moreover, the connectivity of Indonesia's marine waters with global seas and oceans requires alignment with international governance frameworks. Indonesia has implemented various policies and strategic actions to achieve the SDGs, particularly SDG 14 on Life Below Water, by 2030.

4.1.4.1. TREND ANALYSIS AND ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

Indicator 14.2.1* Ecosystem-based Approaches to Managing Marine Areas

Indonesia continues to improve the management of marine areas based on ecosystems that emphasize ecological integration, biodiversity, and the overall health of marine ecosystems through marine spatial planning and the Republic of Indonesia Fisheries Management Area (WPP-NRI), in order to support the sustainable use of marine and fisheries resources while maintaining their sustainability.

- **Ecosystem-Based Marine Spatial Planning.** Indonesia's marine spatial planning is carried out through an ecosystem-based approach. In this regard, during the 2020–2024 period, 114 documents related to marine spatial planning have been prepared, including: (i) Marine Spatial Planning Plan (*Rencana Tata Ruang Laut/ RTRL*), (ii) Coastal Area and Small Islands Zoning Plan (*Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil/ RZWP3K*), (iii) National Strategic Area Zoning Plan (*Rencana Zonasi Kawasan Strategis Nasional/RZ KSN*), (iv) Certain National Strategic Area Zoning Plan (*Rencana Zonasi Kawasan Strategis Nasional Tertentu/RZ KSNT*) in the form of Outermost Small Islands (*Pulau-Pulau Kecil Terluar/PPKT*), and (v) Inter-Regional Area Zoning Plan (*Rencana Zonasi Kawasan Antar Wilayah/RZ KAW*) (Figure 4.38). The dynamic trend in the determination of marine spatial planning documents is heavily influenced by the process of regulation formulation and enactment, especially at the regional level. Some challenges in the preparation of spatial planning documents include disharmony and overlapping in space use allocations, changes in spatial patterns during drafting, and political dynamics, particularly concerning stakeholder agreements.

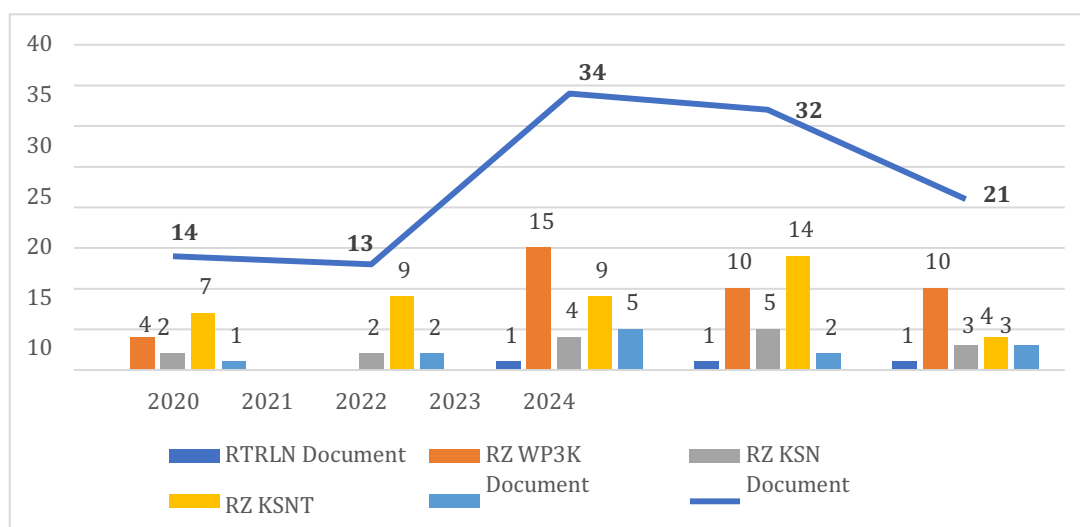


Figure 4.38 Completion of marine spatial planning 2020 – 2024
(Source: KKP, 2025)

The determination of spatial planning and zoning for the sea, coast, and small islands is intended to provide direction for the use of marine and fisheries resources, supported by the establishment of spatial structure patterns and the identification of permitted utilization activities in each area. This aims to prevent conflicts in resource use, degradation of environmental quality, uncertainty in investment locations, and disputes among stakeholders over the utilization of coastal and marine areas. It also supports the sustainable management of coastal areas, small islands, national strategic areas, and inter-regional areas. At present, this effort has also contributed to the development of Geopark areas that possess geological, biological, and cultural diversity, with benefits in the fields of education, conservation, and socio-economic development.

- Sustainable Utilization of the Republic of Indonesia State Fisheries Management Area (*Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia/ WPPNRI*).** Indonesia has 11 WPPNRI, which cover fishing and fish farming areas, including Indonesian waters, Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, swamps, and other bodies of water that have aquaculture potential. WPPNRI is designated as the spatial basis for sustainable fisheries development in support of ecosystem-based fisheries management (Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management/EAFM). This also supports the control of marine space and small island use, including the alignment of RZWP3K (Coastal and Small Islands Zoning Plan) with the RTRW (Spatial Plan).

In the period up to 2024, various efforts have been made to improve the sustainability of fisheries management in WPPNRI, including through: preparation of fisheries management plans (RPP) in each WPPNRI; control of the exploitation of fisheries resources; supervision of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing; development of marine conservation areas; increasing the capacity of fishers and fish farmers; and monitoring compliance with sustainable fisheries management policies.

The latest effort in the management of WPPNRI to ensure the utilization of fish resources by considering their carrying capacity and sustainability is through the stipulation of Government Regulation Number 11 of 2023 concerning Measured Fishing (Penangkapan Ikan Terukur/PIT). This is intended to ensure the sustainability of fish resources and can provide welfare to fishers, provide expansion and employment opportunities, increase added value and competitiveness of fishery products, business certainty, contribute to the business world, as well as to the country. This regulation regulates zones and quotas for



Figure 4. 39 Map of Measured Fishing Zone (PIT) in WPPNRI
(Source: PP No. 11 of 2023 Article 2)

fishing activities, including those for industry, local fishers, and non-commercial activities, proportionally based on the potential of fish resources and the amount of catch allowed. This policy also favors small fishers who are still allowed to utilize Limited Fishing Areas.

Based on this regulation, the WPP marine waters zone is designated as a Fishing Area and Limited Fishing Area. Zones 1,2, 3, and 4 are fishing zones for industry (domestic and foreign investors) with industrial quota. Zones 5 and 6 are zones for fishing quotas for local fishers (preferably those who are members of cooperatives) and domestic investors. In addition, WPP 714 is also designated as a limited fishing zone and spawning/nursery ground (Figure 4.39). Meanwhile, the open sea zone is designated as a fishing area in accordance with the provisions stipulated in each Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs).

Indicator 14.4.1* Proportion of Fish Stocks Within Biologically Sustainable Levels

Based on the management of ecosystem-based marine areas through spatial planning, as well as the determination of WPPNRI and PIT, sustainable utilization and conservation of marine resources can be carried out better. Sustainable utilization of fishery resources must comply with rules for catching fish species that are within safe biological limits. This is an integrated effort, including the process of collecting information, analysis, planning, consultation, decision-making, allocation of fish resources, implementation, and law enforcement. This step is important to ensure the sustainability of marine resource productivity and maintain the potential diversity of all available fish species. Thus, data collection for each region can be carried out continuously and consistently so that decision-making in management can be carried out according to the characteristics of WPPNRI and based on data (science-based).

Several efforts have been made to keep the catch below the target safe limit through the ecosystem approach, implementation of data-based and scientific management policies, including monitoring fishing log books (*log book penangkapan ikan/LBPI*), utilization of fishing vessel observers, as well as evaluation of fishing business quotas.

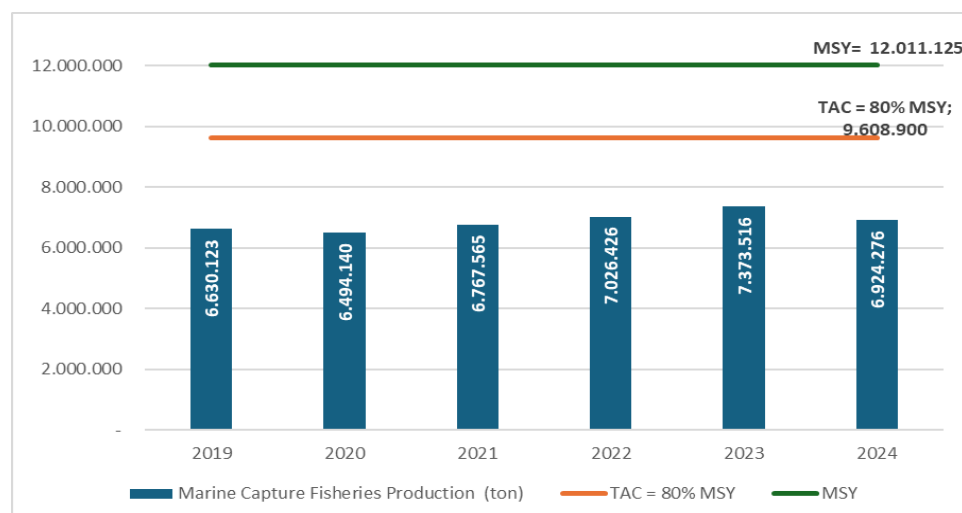


Figure 4. 40 Marine Capture Fisheries Production within Biological Sustainable Limits (tons)
(Source: KKP, 2025)

Information of the Figure 4.3:

MSY = maximum sustainable yield

TAC = total allowable catch = 80percent of MSY (based on Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, FAO, 1995)

Between 2019 and 2024, marine capture fisheries production showed a generally increasing trend but remained within safe biological limits, staying below 80 percent of the maximum sustainable yield (MSY). This aligns with the guidelines set forth in the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

Indicator 14.5.1* Coverage of Protected Areas in Relation to Marine Areas

Ecosystem-based marine area management is also integrated with efforts to increase marine protected areas (MPAs). Between 2017 and 2024, the area of marine protected areas increased from 19.1 million hectares to 29.9 million hectares, representing 9.2 percent of Indonesian waters. This achievement is projected to align with the 2030 target of 32.5 million hectares, supporting the international commitment to protect 10 percent of marine areas. The expansion of conservation areas must be accompanied by effective management to maximize benefits for stakeholders, especially local communities, and to preserve biodiversity resources. Effective conservation areas are expected to support blue economy development, prioritizing poverty reduction, social inclusiveness, and resource sustainability.

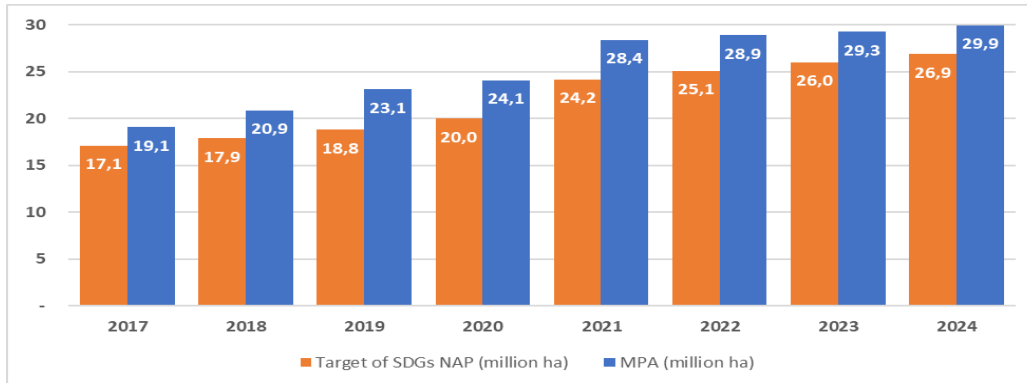


Figure 4. 41 Coverage of Marine Protected Areas 2017-2024 (million ha)
(Source: KKP, 2023 & 2025)

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of conservation area management, an evaluation measurement tool has been established in the Decree of the Director General of Marine Spatial Management Number 28/KEP-DJPRL/2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Conservation Area Management (EVIKA). The results of the 2024 EVIKA assessment of 117 conservation areas (covering 17.8 million ha) from 567 conservation areas (covering 29.9 million ha) showed an average increase in management effectiveness of 6.08 percent. This indicates an improvement in the input, process, output, and outcome aspects in the effectiveness of marine conservation area management.

In addition, Indonesia also contributes to regional cooperation in terms of marine conservation area management, including through the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) and ASEAN Marine Protected Area (MPA) Network. CTI is a collaboration between Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor Leste to protect and preserve marine biodiversity in the Coral Triangle region. Meanwhile, the ASEAN MPA Network aims to improve coordination and cooperation between ASEAN countries in the management and protection of marine conservation areas.

Indicator 14.1.1.(a) Reduction of Marine Pollution

Conservation of marine resources must also address pollution, including efforts to prevent and reduce marine waste. Reducing marine waste serves as a proxy indicator in meeting global targets to decrease the density of plastic waste, whether stranded on beaches, floating in the water, suspended in the water column, settled on the seabed, or ingested by marine organisms. Indonesia is committed to tackling marine plastic waste pollution, aiming to reduce marine plastic waste by 70 percent by 2025, as stipulated in Presidential Regulation No. 83 of 2018 concerning Marine Waste Management. Based on the report of the National Coordination Team for Handling Marine Debris (*Tim Koordinasi Nasional Penanganan Sampah Laut/TKNPSL*), the amount of plastic waste caused by waste leakage from land (land-base) and from marine activities (sea-base) continues to decline from 615,647 tons in 2018 to 359,061 tons in 2023. This increases the percentage of waste reduction dumped into the sea (2018 baseline) to 41.68 percent in 2023 from the target of 70 percent in 2025 (Figure 4.42).

GOOD PRACTICE BOX 8

Bajo, Climate Village

The construction of the Kendari-Toronipa Road in Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, funded by PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (PT SMI), has impacted the coastal environment and the lives of the Bajo people. To mitigate these effects, PT SMI, in collaboration with the Bina Swadaya Foundation, implemented the **Desa Bakti untuk Negeri III** program titled **Bajo, the Climate Village**, which ran from October 2021 to August 2023. The program primarily targeted the Bajo community in three villages—Mekar, Leppe, and Bajo Indah—with a total population of 2,210 people. Its goals included mitigating environmental impacts, strengthening socio-economic resilience, preserving coastal ecosystems, providing access to clean water, and enhancing the capacity of local communities and institutions. These activities support the achievement of SDG 14: Marine Ecosystems.

The program began with an assessment by the Bina Swadaya team alongside coral reef and mangrove experts from Halu Oleo University to ensure the initiatives aligned with field conditions and needs. This was followed by socialization efforts involving local government, the Bajo community, and community leaders. Key initiatives included oceanographic mapping of coral reef and mangrove areas, training on mangrove nurseries and planting, and training on coral reef conservation and transplantation in the waters of Tapulaga and Leppe Villages. Coral reef transplantation was necessary due to sedimentation caused by residents' low awareness of marine ecosystem protection and harmful fishing practices. Additionally, the program worked to increase access to clean water by constructing water catchment tanks and drilled wells with house connections, alongside forming management groups in Mekar, Leppe, and Bajo Indah Villages.

To support economic sustainability, the 'Leppe Pesisir Mandiri' Cooperative was revitalized as a forum for community business development, accompanied by training and mentoring for women's business groups. The program approach is based on strengthening local institutions so that resource management takes place sustainably. Halu Oleo University also contributed through the Thematic KKN program to support women's business marketing.

The implementation of the program faced a number of technical and social challenges including unequal water distribution, village head elections that influenced social relations in the community, and community awareness in water use. Mangrove rehabilitation was disrupted by the large amount of waste in the sea which had an impact on the planted mangrove seedlings. In the economic sector, the cooperative revitalization process was hampered by conflicts of interest and low trust in the new system. Mentoring women's groups also faced obstacles such as time constraints, low financial literacy, and minimal access to technology. From this experience, important lessons were learned about the need for a participatory approach, ongoing education, and cross-sector collaboration to raise community awareness, strengthen institutions, and ensure program sustainability.

This program provides real benefits to the Bajo community. Access to clean water has increased, household expenditure has decreased, and water management has been supported by village institutional structures and regulations. Conservation of coastal ecosystems is reflected in community training and the planting of 3,600 mangrove seedlings on 0.75 hectares of land. The results of the transplantation of 9,000 coral reef seedlings have attracted fish in the surrounding area. Village cooperatives have become active again, especially in providing for community needs, marketing marine products, and establishing business partnerships. Seven women's groups have been empowered through technical production training, financial recording, and provision of production tool stimulants. This program fosters a spirit of mutual cooperation, environmental awareness, and community economic independence in managing resources sustainably. Through an SDG-based approach, Desa Bakti untuk Negeri III: Bajo Kampung Iklim is expected to become a replicable solution model that integrates environmental conservation, financing innovation, and social and economic empowerment in a harmonious manner.

(Yayasan Bina Swadaya – Konawe)

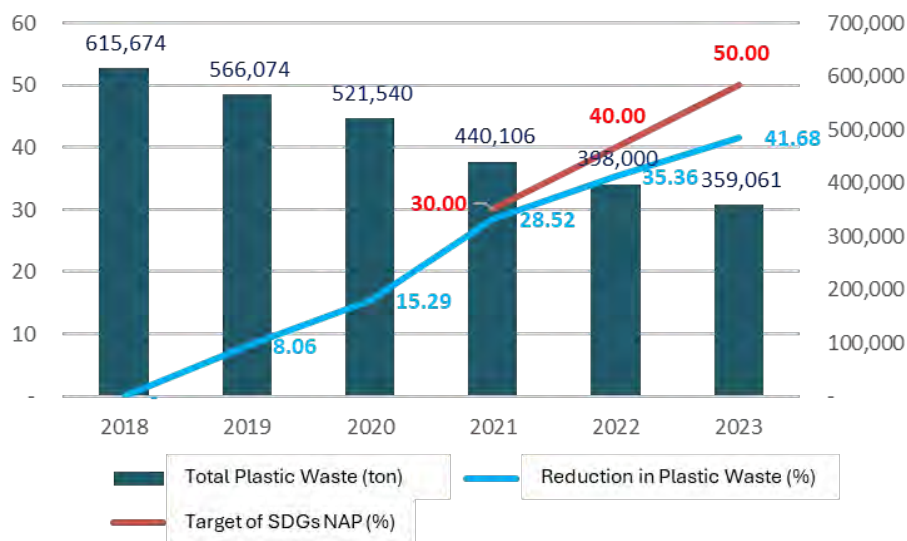


Figure 4.42 Percentage reduction of waste dumped into the sea.
(Source: KKP, 2025, processed)

In 2020, efforts to monitor waste dumped into the sea increased, focusing especially on beach marine waste, including macro (>2.5 cm) and meso (0.5–2.5 cm) sized litter. Monitoring was conducted in 17 regencies/cities across 16 provinces in Indonesia. This coverage expanded to 24 regencies/cities in 23 provinces in 2021 and 2022. Since 2023, monitoring has shifted focus toward the abundance of microplastics in the sea. In 2024, monitoring efforts extended to 25 regencies/cities in 25 provinces. Additionally, in 13 provinces with National Priority River Basins (*Daerah Aliran Sungai/DAS*), monitoring began at the estuaries of these priority rivers. Results showed that the most common microplastics were fibers, fragments, and films, with abundances on the water surface ranging from 0.122 to 4.880 particles/m³. For coastal sediment samples, microplastic abundance ranged from 16.667 to 700 particles/kg.

The reduction in the amount of plastic waste dumped into the sea is the result of various efforts by the government and non-governmental organizations, through both policies and regulations, as well as practical actions in the field. These efforts include strengthening regulations on marine waste management, establishing Recycling Centers (*Pusat Daur Ulang/PDU*) on coasts and small islands, developing waste management facilities and infrastructure, conducting public education campaigns, and reducing single-use plastics by banning plastic bags in several areas. Other initiatives include the Clean Coastal Village Program, the Clean Beach and Sea Movement, the National Love the Sea Month Movement, and multi-party collaborations for marine waste cleanup. In parallel, efforts must continue to raise stakeholder awareness, develop funding mechanisms, strengthen institutional supervision and law enforcement, enhance databases, and promote research and development.

Indicator 14.6.1.(a) Increasing Business Actor Compliance

Various efforts to organize and manage marine resources and sustainable fisheries provide a supportive environment for all fisheries business actors. In line with this, monitoring of business actor compliance, coaching, and protection of small fishers are carried out. Monitoring of marine business actors targets parties holding business activity permits in the marine space management sub-sector, including: (1) actors catching, taking, or breeding protected fish species and/or species listed in the CITES appendix; (2) salt extraction actors; (3) sea water users other than for energy (*air laut selain energi*/ALSE); and (4) other water tourism business actors. Meanwhile, monitoring of fisheries business actors includes: (1) fishing vessels; (2) fish processing; (3) distribution of fishery products; and (4) fish farming.

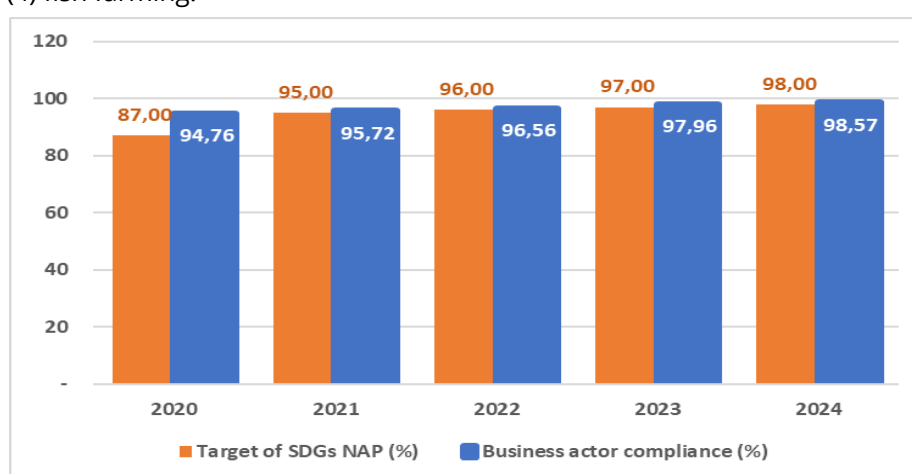


Figure 4. 43 Business actor compliance (percent)
(Source: KKP, 2025)

In 2024, the compliance rate of marine and fisheries business actors reached 98.57 percent, an increase of 0.61 percent compared to 2023. This achievement aligns with the consistent rise in compliance rates since 2020 (Figure 4.43). The percentage was derived from 1,581 compliant business actors out of 1,604 examined. This performance is supported by factors such as consistent supervision of marine and fisheries resources and the enforcement of administrative sanctions on business actors who violate laws and regulations.

The achievement of these results is closely linked to the comprehensive training provided to all levels involved, including Fisheries Supervisors, Special Police for Coastal Areas and Small Islands, Fisheries PPNS, and Marine and Fisheries Surveillance Ship Crews in the field. The training primarily focuses on the implementation of technical supervision guidelines in accordance with the latest regulations, as well as efforts to strengthen institutional collaboration with Regional Governments and other law enforcement agencies.

Indicator 14.b.1* Protection of Small-Scale Fisheries Enterprises

- Implementation of Legal and Policy Framework.** The government facilitates and supports small-scale fisheries by establishing a legal and policy framework to protect the access rights of small fishers. This began with the enactment of Law Number 7 of

2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishers, Fish Farmers, and Salt Farmers. Various implementations of these regulations continue, including in 2024 through policies that provide access to fishery resources by establishing capture fisheries zones specifically for small and traditional fishers, allowing them to operate without competition from large-scale vessels. Other measures include simplifying licensing for small fishers via online-based systems, which facilitate access to financing and fisheries insurance, including capital assistance programs and soft credit schemes. The government also provides support in the form of fisheries facilities and infrastructure, such as vessels, environmentally friendly fishing gear, and catch storage facilities. In line with this, efforts to strengthen fishers' institutions are carried out, including the formation of fishers' cooperatives and joint business groups to enhance competitiveness and economic independence.

- **Protection of Small Fishers.** Protection is aimed at fishers during fishing activities against business risks and occupational safety hazards. This is realized, among other ways, through the provision of logistics for supplies at sea, facilitation of independent fishers' insurance, sea work agreements, and employment social security. One key measure is the obligation for fishing vessel owners or operators to enroll their crews as social security participants. The required coverage at a minimum includes work accident insurance, death insurance, and old-age security. Facilitation is also provided through independent fishers' insurance, which is expected to increase fishers' awareness and encourage them to insure themselves independently, considering the high risk of accidents at sea.

Meanwhile, the provision of logistics for sea supplies is given to fishers with the aim of increasing the efficiency and sustainability of fishing efforts. This assistance covers various operational needs, such as fishing gear and other supplies needed while at sea. In addition, a Sea Work Agreement (Perjanjian Kerja Laut/PKL) is also implemented, which is ratified by the Harbor Master in order to provide protection from work risks for fishing vessel crews and business risks for fishing vessel owners or operators.

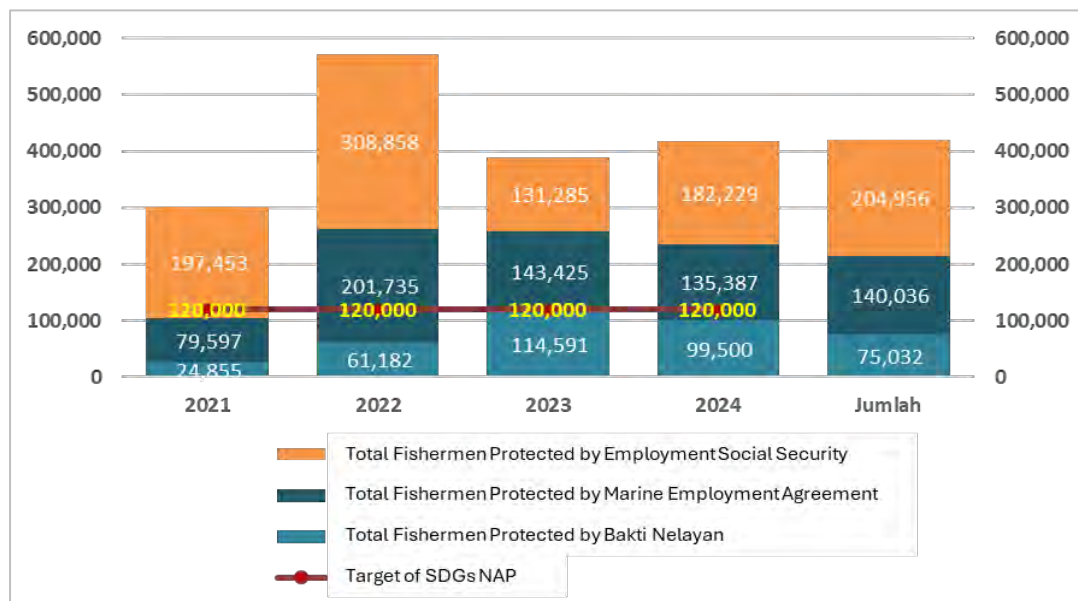


Figure 4. 44 Number of Fishers Protected
(Source: KKP, 2025)

GOOD PRACTICE BOX 9**Making Small-Scale Fishers Part of the Supply Chain and Running a Sustainable Fishery**

Indonesia has a large maritime economic potential that can support the economy in coastal areas, but 90 percent of Indonesian fishers are small-scale fishers with a capacity ranging from 3-5 Gross Tons only. They carry out their fishing practices for most of them only 1 day (one-day fishing), so most of them live in poverty and depend on collectors/middlemen. In general, these small fishers do not have well-managed transaction records, minimal quality standards in the upstream, and a very long supply chain, which causes prices to tend to be low upstream (at the small fishers level) and in fact prices downstream are quite high. Seeing the phenomena that occur in the field, Aruna was born with the idea of improving the welfare of fishers by providing a consistent market with fair and transparent prices and transactions to create a more inclusive economy for fishers.

The purpose of implementing an inclusive economy for fishers and coastal communities is to encourage productive activities, job creation, entrepreneurship, and encourage the formation and growth of micro, small and medium enterprises by increasing the productivity of small-scale fishers, so that they become part of the fisheries supply chain. In practice, Aruna introduced the Aruna digital platform to support fishers to get fairer prices according to their catch. As a result, Aruna can maintain constant production and export growth.

The target of this activity is fishers, coastal women who are mostly fisher's wives who are empowered in the Aruna supply chain in production, sorting, and weighing activities, and also youth. The role of youth (Aruna uses fisher's children) is very important, to help small fishers become part of the Aruna digital platform.

In addition to "modernizing" the fishing process, Aruna also consistently educates fishers and coastal communities about sustainable fisheries, climate change, environmental, economic, social and disaster crises. Aruna's existence supports increasing the productivity of fishers and coastal women with an increase in income of 3-12 times for each household. With improved fishing practices, Aruna also facilitates fishers by providing initial BPJS membership in the first 3 months for more than 8,000 fishers. Other activities in the social aspect are through the socialization of the code of ethics related to human rights and discrimination and also providing a complaint mechanism channel. In terms of governance, Aruna accompanies fishers to manage the legality of going to sea. Through all these activities, there are more than 300 fishers who have met the MSC standard. Inclusive economy and sustainable fisheries are implemented in the Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) program which is aligned with global certification standards, namely the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC).

Currently, Aruna has more than 100 locations in Indonesia, but the implementation of FIP is focused in East Kalimantan which targets crab fishers and FIP in Eastern Indonesia which targets tuna and skipjack fishers under the membership of the Indonesian Pole and Line and Handline Fisheries Association (AP2HI). FIP in East Kalimantan is an activity initiated directly by Aruna together with the East Kalimantan Provincial Fisheries Service and its staff. This activity is also accompanied by the WWF Indonesia Foundation and BRIN as research partners in the field of biodiversity through studies of crab stocks, accompanied by bycatch, bait, protected biota, and environmentally friendly fishing gear management. Thus, the practices carried out by Aruna also contribute to Goals 1, 2, 3, and 8.

The challenge in implementing this program is that regular education and assistance are needed for fishers and coastal communities. In addition, in terms of the specified standardization, there are many points that cannot yet be applied to small-scale fishers. There are many standards that apply in industrial fisheries. However, in the field we try to adjust to the conditions in coastal villages. The lesson we learned during this program is that fishers and coastal communities understand the basic concept of sustainable fisheries, but need to be continuously assisted in their implementation. In addition, the transition to sustainable fisheries standardization requires incentive schemes and collaboration and commitment from various stakeholders. Despite the challenges, Aruna is committed to disseminating the principles of FIP activities to other areas, especially in Java, and especially in East Java, considering that the bond between Aruna and fishers in East Java has also been quite well established.

(PT Aruna Jaya Nuswantara)

Between 2021-2024, efforts to protect fishers and workers tend to increase due to an increase in the number of fishers receiving benefits and the scope of distribution areas (**Figure 7**). In 2022, there was a fairly high spike due to the Indonesian government's greater efforts in post-Covid-19 pandemic recovery. With the provision of logistics for sea supplies through Bakti Nelayan, Social Security for Employment for fishers and Fishing Vessel Crews, and Sea Work Agreements, it is hoped that the capture fisheries sector will be more stable, efficient, and sustainable so that it will contribute to community welfare and national food security.

- **Fishers' Funding Access.** The government also facilitates access to funding for fishers' businesses to make it easier for them to obtain capital, reduce dependence on middlemen, and increase access to formal financial services. This program began in 2021 in 9 provinces and has expanded to 34 out of 38 provinces in Indonesia by 2024 (**Figure 8**). Activities under this program include technical meetings on fisher's funding facilities, fishers' funding expos and outlets, and assistance in accessing capital. The role of assistants is crucial as mediators between fishers and banking or non-banking financial institutions. Therefore, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries involves Bank Partner Financial Consultants (KKMB) and establishes Fishers' Funding Corner, coordinating officers at fishing ports.

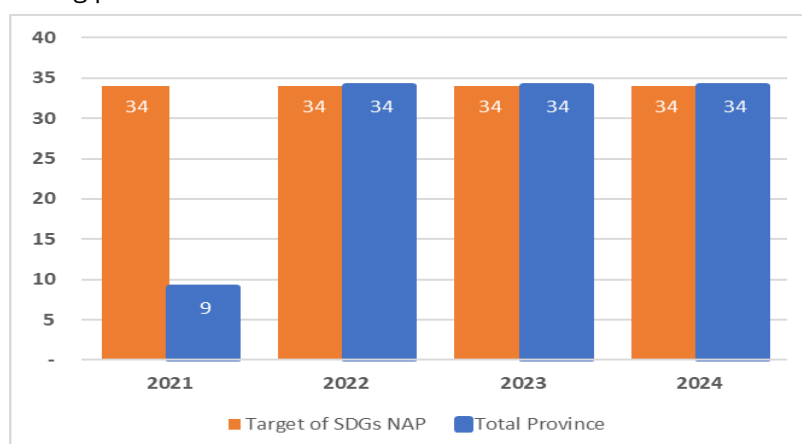


Figure 4. 45 Number of Provinces with Increased Access to Funding for Fishers' Businesses
(Source: KKP, 2025)

Indicator 14.7.1* Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the fisheries sub-sector is an important indicator that reflects the contribution of the fisheries sub-sector to the national economy. Fisheries GDP includes economic activities from two main sub-sectors, namely capture fisheries and aquaculture. In the national statistics system, fisheries GDP data is collected and compiled using a production approach, namely adding up the gross added value of each fisheries business unit. This data is usually presented in the form of current prices (nominal) and constant prices (real) to show actual growth without being affected by inflation. The GDP of the fisheries sub-sector is part of the GDP of the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector, and is an important indicator in evaluating the economic contribution of this sector to national development, policy planning, and strategic decision-making in the marine and fisheries sector.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) value of the fisheries sub-sector based on current prices (ADHB) showed a significant increase between 2011-2024. In 2011, the value of fisheries GDP (ADHB) reached IDR163,484 trillion and continued to increase to IDR 554,680 trillion in 2024 (Figure 4.46). In general, the growth trend of fisheries GDP shows positive consistency, reflecting the economic expansion of this sector and its important role in the structure of the national economy.

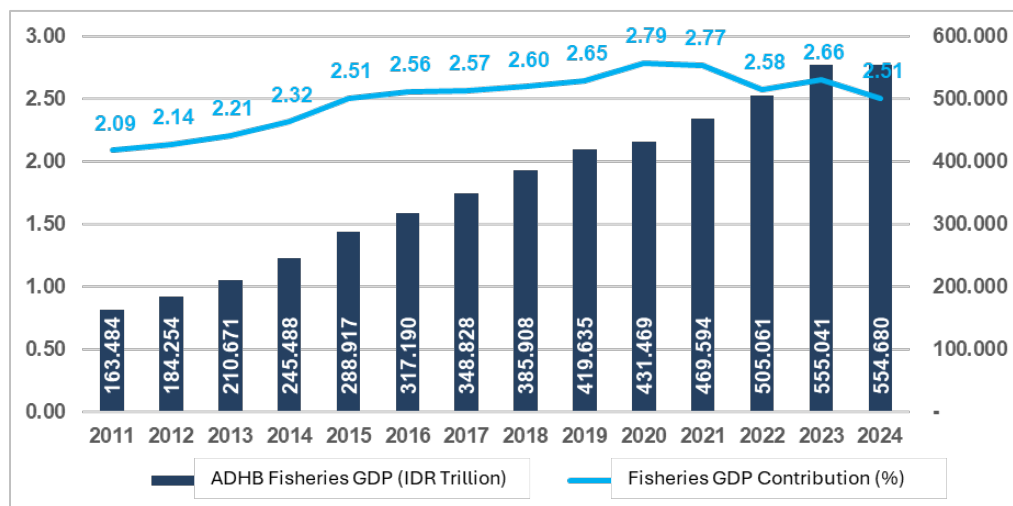


Figure 4. 46 Development of Fisheries GDP Value (ADHB; IDR trillion) and Fisheries GDP Contribution to National GDP (percent) 2011-2024

(Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia, 2025).

However, when viewed from its contribution to the national GDP, the trend actually shows stagnation over the past ten years, despite a tendency to increase in earlier periods. In 2011, the fisheries sub-sector contributed 2.09 percent, rising to its highest point of 2.79 percent in 2020. During 2020–2021, the initial period of the COVID-19 pandemic, the fisheries sector proved to be one of the driving forces of the national economy, while other sectors experienced weakened activity due to social distancing restrictions. However, following the COVID-19 recovery, the fisheries sector's contribution gradually declined to 2.51 percent in 2024.

This indicates that, although the fisheries sector is growing in absolute terms, its growth rate has not been able to exceed or keep pace with that of other economic sectors nationally. Therefore, an integrative strategy is needed to increase the added value and competitiveness of the fisheries sector so that its contribution to national GDP becomes more significant. The implementation of strategic activities focused on sustainability and inclusiveness is expected to provide a foundation for more stable and resilient GDP growth in the fisheries sector in the future.

Indicator 14.c.1* Implementation of UNCLOS (the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)

As part of the international community and given its strategic maritime territorial position, Indonesia has ratified and implemented UNCLOS. This implementation includes the UNCLOS Part XI Agreement and agreements related to the conservation and management of straddling and migratory fish stocks (United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement, UNFSA). UNCLOS ratification was enacted through Law No. 17 of 1985. Furthermore, various legal frameworks have been developed through the establishment of regulations on ecosystem-based marine



spatial planning and the strengthening of WPP institutions. These serve as guidelines for sustainable use zones and have supported the expansion of marine conservation areas to 29.9 million hectares by 2024 to promote the development of the blue economy.

Indonesia is also actively involved in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) supported by UNFSA, including the implementation of RFMO provisions in the Measured Fishing (PIT) regulations within the WPP. Additionally, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries periodically determines the potential of fish resources and the total allowable catch (CAT) in the WPP. This aims to support the economic utilization of fish resources within safe biological limits to ensure their sustainability is maintained.

4.1.4.3. CHALLENGE OF SDG 13 IN INDONESIA

Various efforts to implement SDG 14 Marine Ecosystems in Indonesia have yielded significant achievements toward the set targets. However, challenges remain in achieving each target and its indicators. The preparation of marine spatial planning still requires considerable time to reach agreements at the central level, including adjustments to align with frequently changing policies. Similarly, at the regional level, physical dynamics of coastal conditions and political dynamics affect the duration needed to advance spatial planning integration. Regarding physical coastal dynamics, issues persist, such as disharmony in space use at the land-sea boundary (coastline), overlapping space allocation, and changes in spatial patterns during document preparation. Politically, the executive and legislative branches often face difficulties reaching consensus on draft regional regulations or technical materials related to coastal waters. These challenges also impact the implementation of WPPNRI management, which requires policy alignment and coordinated roles among the central government, regional governments, and fisheries communities.

Another challenge is overfishing, which continues to threaten the destruction of marine ecosystems and the availability of food sources. This highlights the need to increase awareness and compliance among capture fisheries business actors. Consistent and accurate reporting of fishing logbooks by vessels is an indicator of such compliance. Although the number of vessels submitting logbooks has increased annually, further efforts are needed to ensure all vessels adhere to the regulations.

Meanwhile, in conservation efforts, it is still necessary to improve the effectiveness of management systems evenly across all MPAs. This involves addressing the limited capacity of MPA management institutions in terms of personnel numbers and competencies, budget support, data and information systems, documentation, and community involvement.

In efforts to reduce waste dumped into the sea, it remains necessary to increase public awareness, particularly regarding consumer behavior and the use of single-use plastics. Currently, improvements in waste management infrastructure are still needed, supported by adequate funding and resources. Another challenge lies in the technical limitations of collecting and processing marine waste.

Challenges also arise in protecting small-scale fishers, particularly regarding the implementation of regulations and the coordination of efforts between central and regional governments. Issues of fairness persist, as small fishers in some areas face difficulties accessing fishery resources due to competition with industrial vessels. Additionally, limited support for processing technologies and cold chain systems reduces the market value of their catch. These problems are further compounded by high-cost economic practices, such as rent-seeking and intermediary fees, within the catch distribution chain. Moreover, small fishers often have limited

awareness and capacity to access financing schemes and insurance for protection, especially those living in coastal and remote areas with limited access to financial institutions.

Another challenge that influences all of the above issues is the dynamic geopolitical landscape and the impacts of climate change on coastal and marine ecosystems. The Indo-Pacific region, spanning the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, is projected to become a new center of global economic growth, which may intensify geopolitical competition among countries both within and outside the region. This competition could extend to the utilization of marine and fisheries resources, creating tensions and challenges for sustainable management. Meanwhile, the adverse effects of climate change threaten marine ecosystems by reducing the potential of marine resources, endangering the livelihoods of coastal communities, and causing extreme weather events that disrupt fishing activities, especially for small-scale fishers. These challenges are further compounded by the risk of increased marine pollution, notably the rise in waste dumped into the sea, which threatens the health and sustainability of marine environments.

4.1.4.4. POLICY RESPONSE SDG 14 IN INDONESIA

Various policy anticipations in supporting the achievement of various SDG 14 targets have been implemented and continue to be developed for better achievements in the future. The main policy is to mainstream various SDG 14 targets and indicators into national and regional development plans. This is to ensure the implementation of the achievement of SDG 14 targets in the next five-year development, supported by the availability of budget and implementing institutions. This effort has been made by integrating these targets into the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2025-2029, especially in National Priority (PN) 2, strengthening the state defense and security system and encouraging national independence through self-sufficiency in food, energy, water, sharia economy, digital economy, green economy, and blue economy. **(Figure below).**

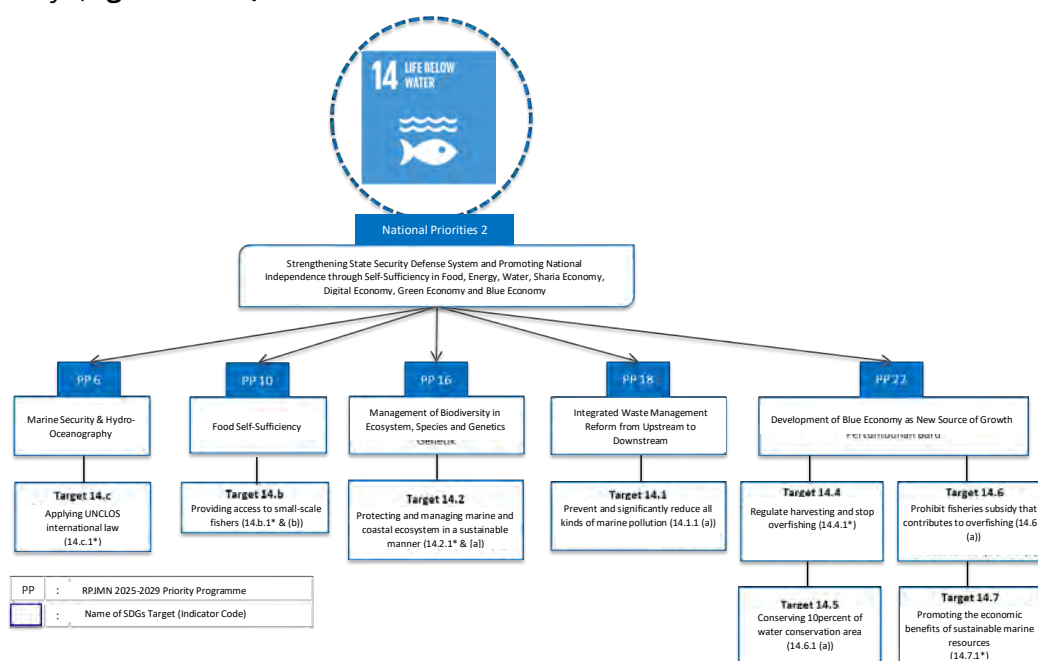


Figure 4. 47 Integration of SDG 14 targets in National Development Priorities

(Source: National SDGs Secretariat, 2025)



Implementation of National Priorities 2 is carried out through the Priority Program (PP) to strengthen maritime security and hydro-oceanography in order to enhance surveillance and law enforcement at sea, as well as to provide updated survey data for shipping safety. In addition, efforts include strengthening maritime diplomacy strategies and enhancing the capabilities of maritime security agencies. Other initiatives involve the PP on food self-sufficiency by increasing the availability of food ingredients sourced from fisheries, improving the welfare of fishers and fish farmers, promoting sustainable fisheries development through nature-based solutions, and developing aquatic food (blue food).

In addition, future development will encourage the growth of the blue economy as a new source of growth, aimed at increasing the strategic role of maritime and marine clusters in sustainable economic transformation. Various efforts to develop the blue economy will focus on increasing productivity and added value in the capture fisheries and aquaculture sectors, managing fishing ports in an environmentally friendly manner (eco fishing ports), developing superior aquaculture commodity clusters, strengthening manufacturing industries based on marine and aquatic resources, and bolstering the maritime transportation and logistics industry—particularly shipping, ports, and related services. Sustainable marine tourism development will also be prioritized, alongside the promotion of new sectors such as innovation in renewable marine energy, biotechnology, bioprospecting, and the marine bio-economy, as well as conservation management and ecosystem services. In line with this, the potential of marine conservation areas is encouraged to be utilized by applying sustainable principles through the development of bio-economy and bioprospecting, including the sustainable utilization of marine and coastal ecosystem services.

In line with this, various existing policies will continue to be developed to support the achievement of SDG 14 targets. The establishment of ecosystem-based spatial planning regulations will be further advanced, particularly to strengthen the regulatory framework for integrated management of marine and land spaces, and to ensure policy alignment between central and regional governments. This progress has led to the enactment of 22 Regional Regulations that incorporate the Marine Spatial Planning (RZWP3K) into the Provincial Spatial Plans (RTRW) during the 2022–2024 period. These efforts aim to simplify policies, encourage active provincial roles, and provide legal certainty over provincial marine management areas, thereby fostering a more favorable investment climate. Concurrently, the regulation of the Measured Fishing Zone (PIT) within the WPPNRI represents the latest approach to optimizing fish resource utilization while respecting ecological carrying capacities for sustainability. Moreover, this approach aligns with the implementation of UNCLOS by integrating provisions from Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) concerning high seas zones. These initiatives are complemented by periodic assessments of potential fish resources and the setting of allowable catch limits.

Ecosystem-based marine spatial planning and stakeholder collaboration are expected to continue driving the expansion of marine conservation areas to reach 32.5 million hectares, or 10 percent of Indonesia's waters, by 2030. Alongside this, periodic assessments of management effectiveness will be conducted to enable timely corrective actions aimed at improving the management and protection of these marine conservation areas.

Another policy that continues to be implemented to reduce marine pollution is the Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 130 of 2023 concerning the Action Plan for Plastic Waste Management in the Marine and Fisheries Sector. This aims to prevent marine environmental pollution and protect marine health, as well as maintain aquatic ecosystems. Some actions that will continue to be encouraged are cleaning up marine waste

through the Clean Beach and Sea Movement and the National Love the Sea Month Movement in order to realize a healthy sea.

Meanwhile, further efforts to protect small-scale fishers are being made by facilitating their access to financial institutions and providing capital assistance through consultants. The government also involves fishers in expos and funding outlets to help them understand market and consumer needs, thereby encouraging improvements in the quality of their businesses.

4.1.4.5. INTERLINKAGES OF SDG 14 WITH OTHER SDGs TARGETS, AND INDICATORS

The various targets in Goal 14 are linked to targets in Goals 3, 5, 8, and 17, which are the main goals reported in this VNR on the SDGs. An interlinkages analysis, based on methods and tools developed by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) Japan (Zhou and Moinuddin, 2017), shows that 49 national targets from these five main goals influence each other's achievement. This analysis also reveals that target 14.2, related to the implementation of ecosystem-based marine area management, is the target that most influences and is influenced by the achievements of other goals (Kurniawan, 2025). This highlights that ecosystem-based marine area management has the most dominant relationship with aspects of health, gender equality, economic growth, and multi-stakeholder cooperation.

Based on a broader analysis, the interlinkages between the achievement of Goal 14 targets and the achievement of all 17 SDGs are as follows:

- Target 14.1 (reducing waste dumped into the sea) notably impacts targets within Goal 6 (sanitation, water quality, and liquid waste management), Goal 11 (adequate housing and disaster resilience), Goal 12 (food waste reduction, hazardous waste management, and overall waste generation), as well as other targets in Goal 14 related to ecosystem health, fisheries production, and marine conservation areas.
- Target 14.2 (ecosystem-based marine area management) strongly influences achievements in Goal 1 (poverty reduction, access to basic services, and disaster risk reduction), Goal 2 (food consumption adequacy, agricultural production, and genetic resource conservation), Goal 8 (responsible consumption, production, and employment growth), Goal 11 (funding for conservation, disaster resilience, and waste management), Goal 13 (climate change adaptation, mitigation, and disaster response), and other Goal 14 targets (waste reduction, fisheries production, and marine conservation).
- Target 14.4 (proportion of fish catch within safe biological limits) affects targets in Goal 1 (poverty and basic services access), Goal 2 (food consumption, production volume, and genetic resources), Goal 8 (GDP growth, sustainable consumption and production, and employment), Goal 13 (climate change adaptation and disaster management), and other Goal 14 targets (waste reduction, business compliance, and fisheries GDP).
- Target 14.5 (marine conservation area management) influences achievements in Goal 1 (poverty alleviation and basic services), Goal 2 (adequate consumption and production, genetic resources), Goal 8 (GDP, employment, and responsible consumption), Goal 11 (conservation financing, disaster resilience, and waste management), Goal 13 (climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster management), and other Goal 14 targets (waste reduction, ecosystem health, fisheries



production).

- Target 14.6 (level of compliance of fisheries business actors) mainly impacts Goal 1 (poverty and service access), Goal 2 (production volume and genetic resource management), Goal 8 (responsible consumption and production), Goal 17 (exports and international trade), and other Goal 14 targets (marine ecosystems, fisheries production, fisheries GDP).
- Target 14.b (protection of fishers) is linked to progress in Goal 1 (poverty and access to services), Goal 2 (adequate consumption, production, and genetic resources), Goal 10 (reducing inequality and employment), and other Goal 14 targets (fisheries GDP growth).
- Target 14.c (implementation of UNCLOS and related instruments) predominantly influences other Goal 14 targets (marine ecosystems, conservation areas, fisheries production and GDP, waste reduction, and fishers' protection) and Goal 17 (global cooperation, multilateral trade, and macroeconomic stability). Meanwhile, Target 14.6 (compliance level) is primarily influenced by Goal 16 (access to justice, government accountability, financial support, and bureaucratic reform) and Goal 17 (availability of reliable statistical and sectoral data).

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING SDG 17 – PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

In facilitating post-pandemic recovery, the upcoming transition to a new administration, and first phase launch of the Transformation Strengthening agenda toward Golden Indonesia 2045, SDG 17 “Partnership for the Goals” holds a strategic position in Indonesia’s 2025 VNR of the SDGs. This goal emphasizes collaboration among stakeholders—public and private, across countries and regions—to advance sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based development solutions.

This section analyzes the progress of various SDG indicators under SDG 17. The discussion focuses on five key topics, which are also outlined in Asta Cita—the national development policy guide RPJMN 2025–2029. These five topics include: (1) optimizing State Revenue through tax and non-tax revenue, (2) strengthening the non-oil and gas manufacturing sector to enhance export competitiveness, (3) providing quality education facilities and infrastructure including internet access, (4) expanding and deepening international cooperation to open markets and strengthen trade, and (5) providing accurate data and information along with strengthening its governance.

The discussion on SDG 17 is divided into several sections. The first part reviews the development and progress of SDG 17, as well as a specific analysis of several development indicators. The second part specifically examines the challenges faced in achieving several indicators under SDG 17. The third part dissects the government’s efforts to accelerate the achievement of targets under SDG 17. The fourth part presents an LNOB analysis to identify population groups that may be at risk of being left behind in the achievement of SDG 17. The final section examines the interlinkages between SDG 17 and other goals, as well as how progress in Goal 17 indicators can contribute to the achievement of other goals.

4.1.5.1 Trend Analysis and Implemented Action of SDG 17 in Indonesia

A. State Revenue

Indonesia’s tax revenue continues to show positive growth amid moderating commodity prices and global economic turmoil. Nevertheless, its realization has yet to meet the 2024 State Budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Negara* or APBN) target, partly due to the decline in Corporate Income Tax (CIT) performance resulting from lower corporate profitability and the impact of commodity price moderation (Bappenas, 2025). In terms of the government revenue-to-GDP ratio, a declining trend is observed from 15.53 percent in 2012 down to 12.50 percent in 2024. This figure is slightly lower than the projected revenue target of 12.9–14.6 percent in 2024 (Bappenas, 2020). The lowest ratio was recorded in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, at 10.68 percent.

The development of the government revenue ratio positively correlates with the tax revenue-to-GDP ratio. Structurally, Indonesia’s tax revenue ratio has remained stagnant at around 10–12 percent over the past two decades. In 2012, the tax-to-GDP ratio reached 11.38 percent, which slightly declined to 10.02 percent in 2024. The preliminary realization for 2024 stands at 10 percent of the total GDP, relatively lower than comparator countries such as Thailand and the Philippines (World Bank, 2024). This tax ratio achievement is also slightly below the target set in the 2020–2024 RPJMN, which expected a tax-to-GDP ratio of 10.7–12.3 percent in 2024 (Bappenas, 2020).

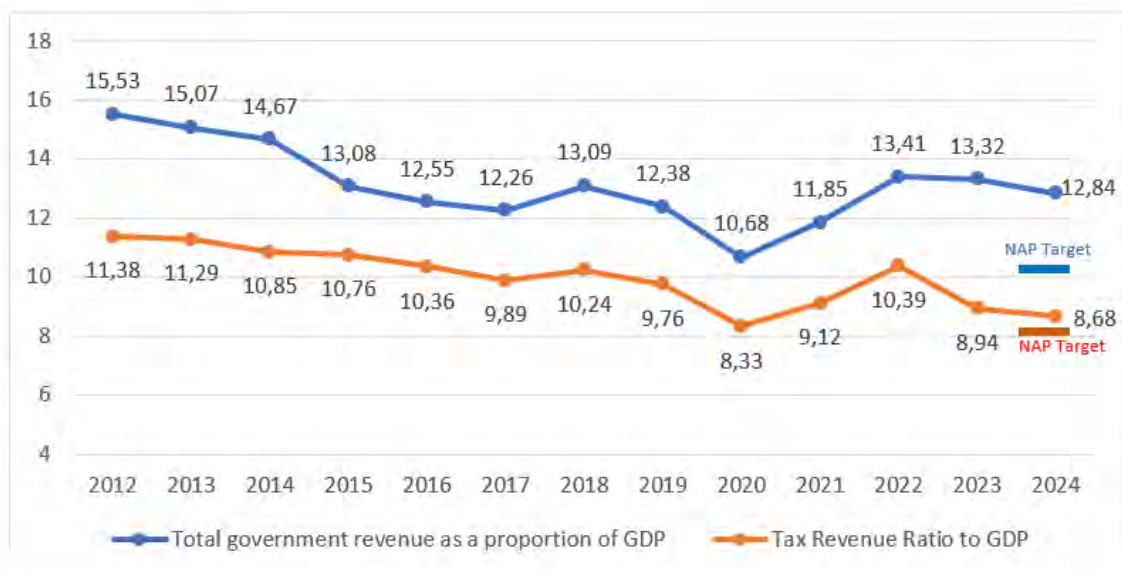


Figure 4. 48 Government Revenue and Tax Revenue Ratios (percent)
(Indicator 17.1.1* and 17.1.1.[a])

(Source: Ministry of Finance and BPS - Statistics Indonesia)

On the expenditure side, government spending continues to increase year by year, despite the post-COVID-19 pandemic recovery phase. This rise reflects the urgency of greater expenditure to address development gaps, including infrastructure and social service needs. In terms of revenue, while tax revenue rebounded after the 2020 downturn and surpassed IDR 2,000 trillion in 2022, the tax-to-GDP ratio for the 2022–2024 period remains lower than the 2015 level. In fact, in 2011, the ratio had reached above 11 percent.

The weakness in domestic revenue support through taxation is also reflected in the proportion of the domestic budget funded by taxes. Although it rebounded to around 67 percent in 2023, similar to pre-pandemic levels, projections for 2024 show a decline to around 63 percent. During the economic recovery phase of the COVID-19 era, the proportion of government spending financed by domestic taxes only reached around 40–50 percent, mainly due to the economic slowdown that occurred during that period. A study by Ridhwan et al. (2024) shows that the public tended to reduce consumption during the pandemic, thereby reducing revenue from consumption-related activities.

Item	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Proportion of Domestic Budget Funded by Domestic Taxes (percent)	65.18	48.1	52.9	74	75.06	75.95
Government Expenditure	2309.3	2595.5	2786.4	3096.3	3121.2	3412.2
+ National Government	1496.3	1833.0	2000.7	2280.0	2239.8	2558.2
+ Transfer to Sub-national Government	813.0	762.5	785.7	816.2	881.4	854.0
Domestic Revenue	1955.1	1628.9	2006.3	2630.2	2766.7	2767.5
+ Tax	1546.1	1285.1	1547.8	2034.6	2154.2	2218.4
+ Non-Tax	409.0	343.8	458.5	595.6	612.5	549.1

Table 4. 1 Government Expenditure and Domestic Revenue (Indicator 17.1.2*)

(Source: Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs; *2025 APBN Outlook)

From the revenue type perspective, tax trends indicate certain economic development patterns that impact fiscal capacity. Non-oil and gas income tax continues to recover and is projected to reach around IDR 1,000 trillion in 2024, a significant increase from IDR 713 trillion in 2019. However, among oil and gas revenue components, there is a tendency toward stagnation or decline closely related to global commodity price moderation, for example, decreasing from IDR 77 trillion in 2022 to IDR 62 trillion in 2024.

On the other hand, several other types of taxes surged in 2022 and tended to either rise or remain stable through 2024, though a notable exception is Export Duty, which dropped sharply from nearly IDR 40 trillion to around IDR 15 trillion in 2024. This decline indicates weakening exports in line with falling international commodity prices and global demand (LPEM, 2025).

in Trillion IDR

Source of Tax Revenue	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Tax Revenue	1546.2	1285.1	1547.8	2034.6	2154.2	2218.4
a. Domestic Tax	1505.1	1248.4	1474.1	1943.7	2089.7	2152.4
a.1. Income Tax (PPh)	772.3	578.9	679.8	986.8	1052.0	1062.3
a.1.a. Income Tax: Oil & Gas	59.2	33.0	52.8	77.8	68.8	61.9
a.1.b. Income Tax: Non-Oil & Gas	713.1	545.9	626.9	909.0	983.3	1000.4
a.2. Value added tax of goods (PPN) and services and sales of luxury goods (PPnBM)	531.6	448.4	542.1	683.2	761.5	819.2
a.3. Land and Building Tax (PBB)	21.1	21.0	18.9	23.3	33.3	33.2
a.4. Excise tax	172.4	176.3	195.5	226.9	221.9	230.5
a.5. Other Taxes	7.7	5.6	7.8	7.2	6.9	7.2
b. International Trade Taxes	41.1	36.7	73.7	90.9	64.5	66.0
b.1. Import duty	37.5	32.4	39.1	51.1	50.9	50.3
b.2. Export tax	3.6	4.3	34.6	39.8	13.6	15.6

Tabel 4. 2 Sources of Tax Revenue by Type

(Source: Ministry of Finance and Statistics Indonesia; 2024*: 2025 APBN Outlook)

B. Non-Oil and Gas Exports

Indonesia's non-oil and gas exports have shown varied performance in recent years. While the total export value rose from approximately USD 168 billion in 2019 to USD 264 billion in 2024, the structure of national exports remains heavily dependent on primary commodities—particularly minerals and agricultural products—which have relatively low added value. Meanwhile, countries in the region such as Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam have successfully diversified by developing high value-added manufacturing sectors, including electronics, machinery, and services.

Year	Export	Value (Million USD)	Share (percent)
2019	Oil & Gas	11,789.30	7.03
	Non-Oil & Gas	155,893.70	92.97
	Total	167,683.00	100.00
2020	Oil & Gas	8,251.10	5.06
	Non-Oil & Gas	154,940.70	94.94
	Total	163,191.80	100.00
2021	Oil & Gas	12,247.40	5.29

Year	Export	Value (Million USD)	Share (percent)
2021	Non-Oil & Gas	219,362.10	94.71
	Total	231,609.50	100.00
	Oil & Gas	15,998.20	5.48
	Non-Oil & Gas	275,906.10	94.52
	Total	291,904.30	100.00
2022	Oil & Gas	15,921.80	6.15
	Non-Oil & Gas	242,852.50	93.85
	Total	258,774.30	100.00
2023	Oil & Gas	15,876.80	6.00
	Non-Oil & Gas	248,826.60	94.00
	Total	264,703.40	100.00

Tabel 4. 3 Export Value and Share by Type
(Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia)

In the past two years, commodity price volatility and geopolitical fragmentation have also affected export performance. In 2022, exports peaked at USD 291 billion. However, the growth of non-oil and gas exports, which had previously reached 41.5 percent in 2022, sharply corrected to -11.97 percent in 2023, marking the lowest growth rate since 2011. At the same time, oil and gas exports experienced a milder contraction of -0.48 percent. As of 2024, non-oil and gas export growth is projected to remain sluggish, reaching only 2.46 percent.

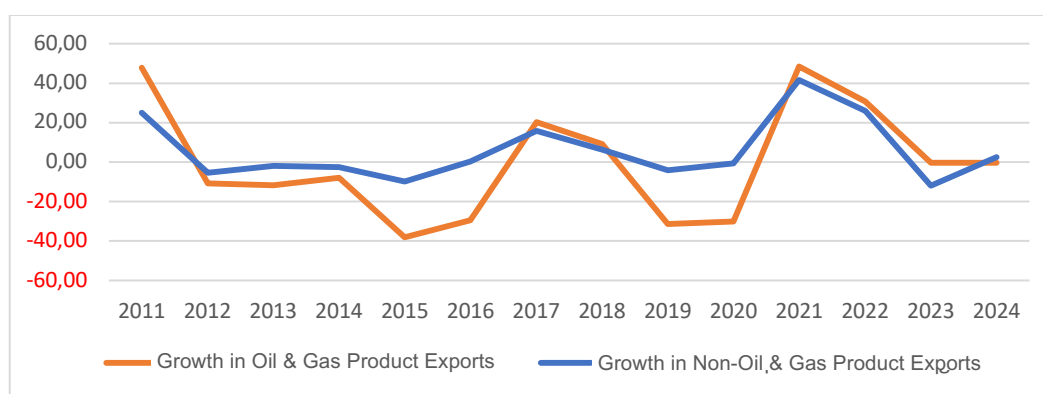


Figure 4. 49 Export Growth by Type (percent)
(Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia)

According to the Economic Complexity analysis (Growth Lab, 2022), Indonesia still holds a primary position as an exporter of low value-added primary commodities. This contrasts with Malaysia, Singapore, and Vietnam, which have leveraged highly competitive manufacturing industries. Dependence on commodities makes Indonesia's exports more vulnerable to international demand fluctuations and global commodity price changes.

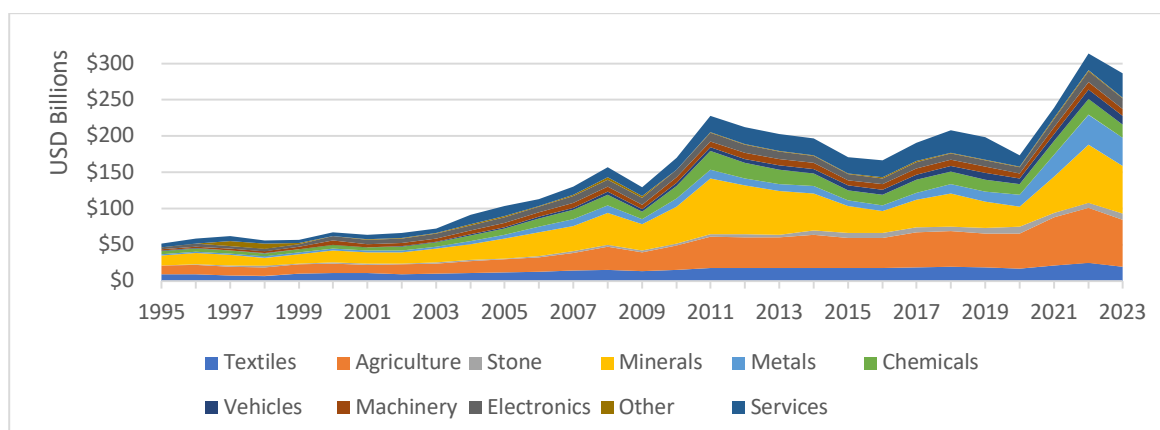


Figure 4. 50 Export Value by HS-Code 1-Digit Type
(Source: Atlas of Economic Complexity, Harvard (2024))

On the other hand, the proportion of debt and interest payments to exports is on a declining trend. In 2024, this ratio stood at around 18.63 percent, lower than the pre-2016 period, which once exceeded 20 percent, even reaching 35 percent in 2016 (indicator 17.4.1*). This indicates an improvement in the capacity of exports to bear the debt burden, although the export structure still requires strengthening through sector and product diversification.

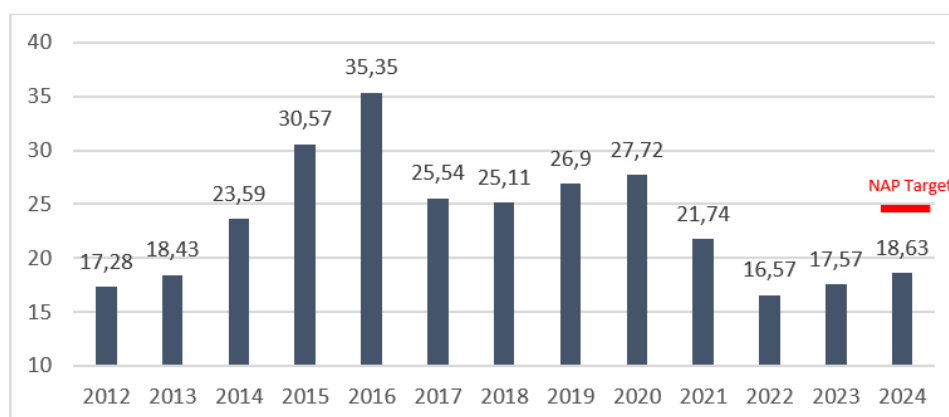


Figure 4. 51 Proportion of Debt and Interest Payments to Goods and Services Exports (percent)
(source: Bank Indonesia - Balance of Payments Report)

C. Internet Access Equity

Internet users in Indonesia (Indicator 17.8.1*) continue to show an upward trend at the national level. In the 1990s, internet users comprised only a small portion of the population; current conditions are vastly different. Based on a survey by the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (*Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet Indonesia* or APJII), the proportion of internet users significantly increased from 43.1 percent of the population in 2015 to 79.5 percent in 2024. However, it is worth noting that the rate of internet penetration growth has tended to stagnate after the pandemic; it rose from 73.7 percent in 2020 to 77.02 percent in 2021, then moved slightly within the 78–79 percent range over the past two years.

This development can be viewed from both demand and supply sides. On the demand side, improved public welfare has contributed to increased internet use. Households with access to fixed broadband rose (indicator 17.6.1.(a)) from 7.84 percent of total households in 2016 to 14.3 percent in 2020. This trend continued through 2022, reaching 22.91 percent, but declined to 21.32

percent in 2024. This decline may relate to a shift in usage from fixed broadband to mobile services in line with technological advancement, or a weakening of nationwide telecommunications expansion efforts.

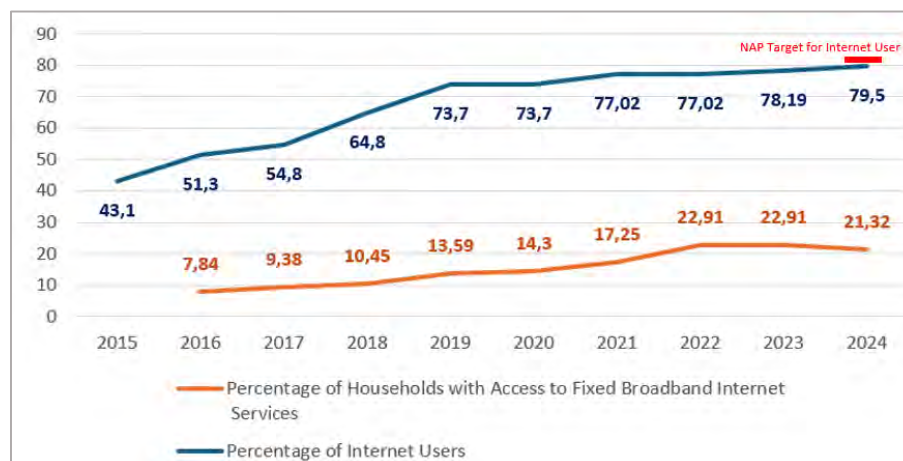


Figure 4. 52 Internet Users and Household with Fixed Broadband Internet in Indonesia

(Source: Ministry of Communication and Digital; Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII))

On the supply side, improvements in supporting internet access infrastructure are also evident. In 2019, (indicator 17.6.1.(b)) fiber optic networks covered only 35.71 percent of sub-districts (*kecamatan*), while by 2024 they had reached 68.48 percent. Nevertheless, growth has been relatively slow in recent years, as indicated by the limited increase (60.8 percent in 2021, 61 percent in 2022).

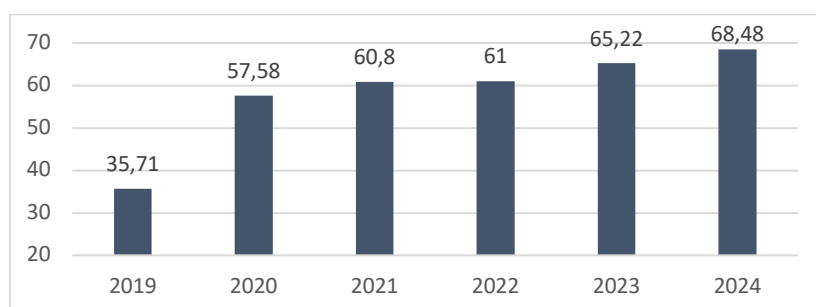


Figure 4. 53 Sub-Districts Covered by Fiber Optic Network Infrastructure (cumulative percentage)

(Source: Ministry of Communication and Information)

APJII data also highlights the demographic aspects of internet users. Gender disparity is relatively minor, with the number of male and female users being nearly balanced. However, the main issue lies in geographic inequality. As of 2024, more than half of Indonesia's internet users remain concentrated on the island of Java, at 58.76 percent, with no significant reduction in total proportion. Apart from Sumatra, eastern Indonesia still lacks adequate internet access.

Internet Users	2019/2020	2022	2023	2024
National	73.7	77.02	78.19	79.5
Gender				
Male	51	-	51.19	50.89
Female	49	-	48.81	49.11
Island				
Java	56.4	-	58.51	58.76
Bali-Nusa	5.2	-	5.3	5.06

Internet Users	2019/2020	2022	2023	2024
Sumatera	22.1	-	20.36	21.17
Kalimantan	6.3	-	6.2	6.05
Sulawesi	7	-	6.92	6.32
Maluku-Papua	3	-	2.72	2.77

Figure 4. 54 Internet Penetration and Composition by Category

(Source: Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII))

D. International Cooperation

Indonesia continues to strengthen regional cooperation, as reflected in the growing number of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) programs and activities in the post-pandemic period. In 2024, (indicator 17.9.1.(b)) there were 67 SSTC programs, up from only 29 in 2021, although this figure has not yet surpassed the peak of 80 programs in 2019. Meanwhile, the number of Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs), Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), and Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPAs) reached 41 in 2024 (indicator 17.10.1.(a)), showing significant growth compared to the 2014–2016 period, which had only 7–8 agreements. One of the key drivers of this increase was Indonesia's role as host of the G20 and ASEAN, which expanded its diplomatic exposure to various countries.

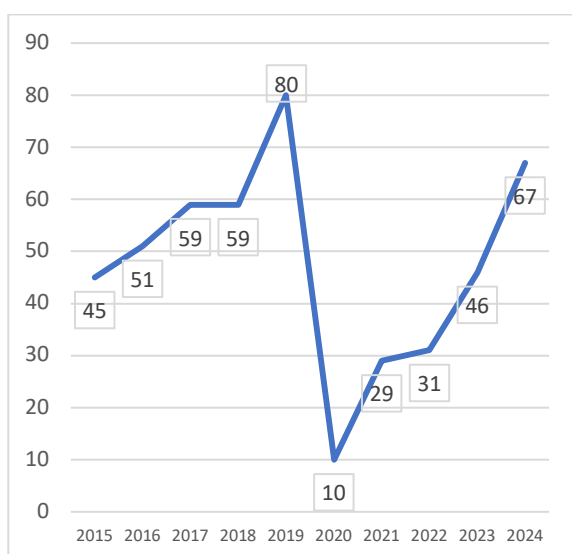


Figure 4. 55 Number of SSTC Programs/Activities

(Source: BAPPENAS / Executing Ministries for SSTC; Ministry of Trade)

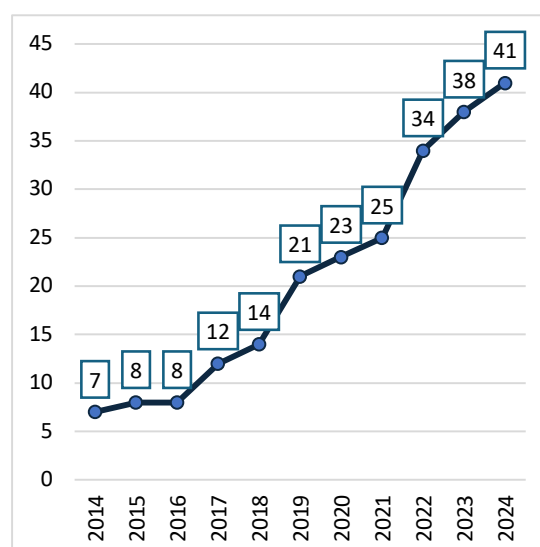


Figure 4. 56 Number of PTAs/FTAs/CEPAs Agreed

Economic diplomacy also requires a commitment to funding international development cooperation activities to maintain strong relationships with potential partners. After plummeting due to the pandemic, from IDR 112 billion to IDR 2.23 billion, the funding level rose to IDR 199.58 billion in 2024.

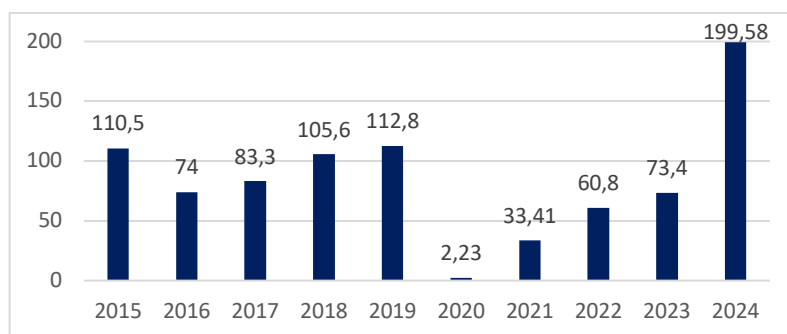


Figure 4. 57 Funding for International Development Cooperation Activities, Including SSTC (in IDR Billion)
(Source: BAPPENAS / Executing Ministries for SSTC)

Some of the PTAs, FTAs, and CEPAs that Indonesia has signed include the ASEAN-China FTA (ACFTA), ASEAN-Korea FTA (AKFTA), ASEAN-India FTA (AIFTA), ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA (AANZFTA), ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP), ASEAN-Hong Kong FTA (AHKFTA), Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (IJEPA), Indonesia-Pakistan Preferential Trade Agreement (IPPTA), Indonesia-Chile Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (ICCEPA), Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), Indonesia-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership (IKCEPA), and Indonesia-United Arab Emirates Comprehensive Economic Partnership (IUAECEPA).

Some of these cooperation agreements have had a significant impact on Indonesia's economy. For example, a study by Ibrahim et al. (2010) found that the ASEAN-China FTA (ACFTA) increased Indonesia's trade activity by 2 percent and boosted total exports by 1.8 percentage points. Another study by Damuri and Friawan (2023) indicated that RCEP helps the Government of Indonesia accelerate domestic economic reforms. RCEP has also been instrumental in supporting economic recovery, especially during the COVID-19 crisis. A study by Thangavelu et al. (2022) found that RCEP enabled many vulnerable countries to recover more quickly due to cooperation among countries within the RCEP framework.

These studies indicate that bilateral and multilateral policies are crucial for enhancing a country's economic activity, including for Indonesia, especially amid global uncertainty. However, the real challenge lies in how Indonesia can effectively benefit from the growing number of international cooperation agreements. This remains a major task that must be addressed more effectively.

E. Provision of Statistical Data

The provision of statistical data is closely related to efforts to promote the use of data and evidence-based policymaking. One key factor is the consistency and expansion of data use opportunities, including through the standardization of metadata. Based on available data, public sector Ministries/Agencies/Sub-national Governments/Institutions (K/L/D/I) have made progress in this area, with 86.49 percent of sectoral and special metadata submissions meeting standards in 2024, an increase from 60 percent in 2020 (indicator 17.19.2.(a)).

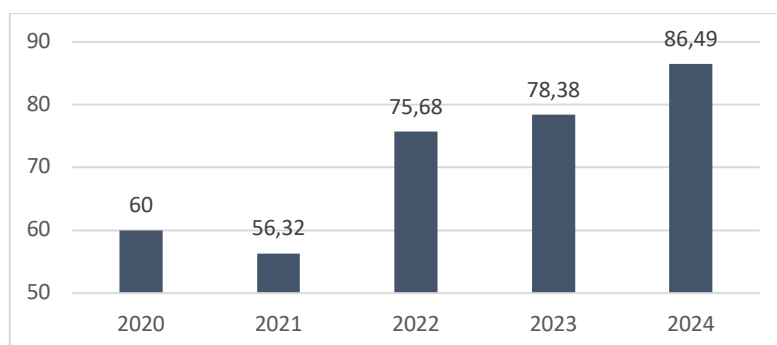


Figure 4. 58 Submitting Sectoral and Special Metadata in Accordance with Standards (percent)
(Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia)

The use of data from BPS-Statistics Indonesia is also increasingly widespread as the basis for national development planning, monitoring, and evaluation. This helps minimize the risk of decision-making without sufficient data and ensures consistent analysis. Furthermore, the quality of statistical publications distributed to the public continues to improve through the application of more accurate standards. Figure 4.5.11 shows that the percentage of data users utilizing BPS data for planning increased from 92.93 percent in 2021 to 98,61 percent in 2024 (indicator 17.18.1.(a)). Additionally, the percentage of statistical publications that applied accuracy standards for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of national development reached 98.99 percent in 2024, an increase from 90 percent in 2021 (indicator 17.18.1.(b)).

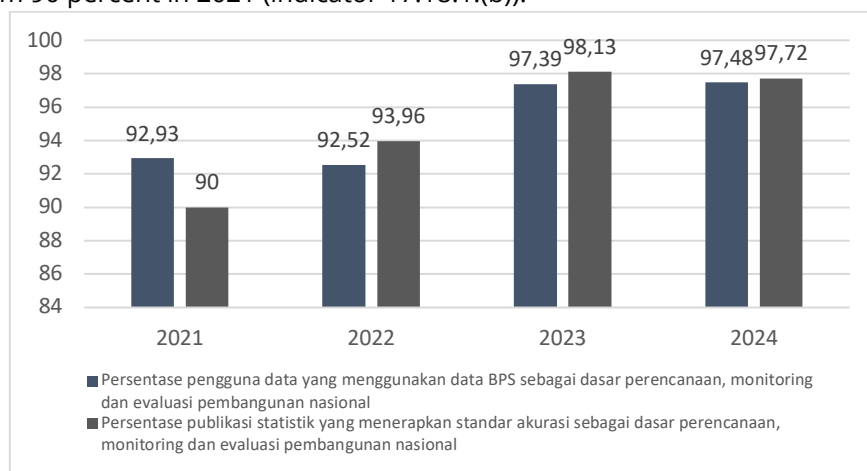


Figure 4. 59 The use of BPS Data as the Basis Reference and Publication of Statistics Adhering to Accuracy Standards

(Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia)

4.1.5.2 Key Challenges of SDG 17 in Indonesia

There are several key challenges to achieving the targets under Goal 17. This section outlines the major issues requiring special attention to successfully meet these targets.

1. Low Tax Revenue Collection

Indonesia's low tax-to-GDP ratio, which hovers around 10 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and is trending downward, remains a significant challenge. One of the main contributors is the moderation of global commodity prices, as Indonesia's tax revenue structure is pro-cyclical and heavily dependent on windfalls during commodity price booms. This



highlights the need for policies that reduce reliance on commodity-based revenues and instead optimize the tax base through revenue diversification and strengthened tax administration. Several factors contribute to the low tax ratio. First, tax administration remains suboptimal. A reliable administrative system is essential to identify tax potential, including updating business processes to capture evolving economic activities better. Second, the economy remains highly dependent on commodities. When commodity prices rise, tax revenues increase; conversely, when prices fall, revenues contract significantly. Corporate Income Tax (CIT) dominates tax revenue, while Personal Income Tax (PIT), which is relatively stable across economic cycles, has yet to make a significant contribution.

The integrated tax system also requires further strengthening. The government has developed a digital tax system through the Core Tax Administration System (coretax) or the Tax Administration Core System Reform (*Pembaruan Sistem Inti Administrasi Perpajakan* or PSIAP). This system aims to integrate all administrative services managed by the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT), including registration, management of tax notification letter (*Surat Pemberitahuan* or SPT), payment, taxpayer account management (TAM), and taxpayer services. The Coretax system is intended to improve voluntary compliance and ultimately boost revenue. However, full implementation is still facing technical challenges and requires better data interoperability to maximize tax potential. The initial launch of Coretax took place on January 1, 2025, and it is currently in the refinement stage. The government has postponed full implementation to ensure tax revenue stability and avoid technical disruptions that could affect short-term performance.

From another taxation dimension, the tax base remains underutilized. The large informal sector, low tax compliance, and weak enforcement remain significant challenges. Institutional and regulatory frameworks also need reform, notably to uphold the rule of law and reduce potential revenue leakage, such as from illegal mining or similar activities.

A 2024 analysis by Prospera emphasizes that government revenues remain highly dependent on volatile commodities. Growth is further constrained by declining local tax revenues, a low tax ratio, and an underdeveloped tax base. These fiscal limitations are pushing the government to increasingly rely on below-the-line financing, underscoring the urgency of comprehensive tax reform to secure sustainable development funding.

2. Non-Oil and Gas Exports Remain Commodity-Based

Indonesia's non-oil and gas exports remain dominated by primary commodities, particularly unprocessed minerals. This reliance on primary commodities historically stems from a comparative advantage in natural resources, but it is also influenced by trade policies that lack coherence, both on the export and import sides.

An export structure based on commodities makes export performance vulnerable to global price fluctuations (Juvenal and Petrella, 2024). Other countries in the region, such as Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam, have succeeded in driving export growth through diversification into high-value-added manufacturing sectors, including electronics, services, and machinery. This approach helps reduce uncertainty from commodity price shifts and enhances international competitiveness.

To reduce the vulnerability of exports to commodity price volatility, Indonesia needs a strategy focused on increasing value-added, including downstream processing of mineral and agricultural commodities, improving the industrial manufacturing ecosystem, and developing research and innovation capacity. These efforts are expected to not only stabilize export performance but also drive sustainable economic growth.

3. Gap in Internet Access and Quality

Gap in internet access and quality remains a key challenge in accelerating digitalization in Indonesia. In general, digital backbone connectivity is still low, as reflected in the length of the fiber optic network, which currently only reaches around 360 thousand kilometers far below China, which has built 59 million kilometers. This condition directly affects service quality, both for mobile internet and broadband, as fiber optics are the key infrastructure for ensuring data transmission speed. The low level of connectivity also impacts Indonesia's global standing, where Indonesia ranks 118th out of 155 countries in broadband speed and is the third lowest among ASEAN countries (Ookla, 2025). One of the fundamental constraints is the lack of integration of digital infrastructure development strategies at the sub-national level, which slows the implementation of fiber optic network development.

On the other hand, mobile internet coverage has reached 97.42 percent of the national settlement area. However, eastern regions—particularly Papua—show the lowest coverage, at around 60.49 percent. This disparity hinders the provision of digital services, including public services and technology-based economic activities in affected areas. In addition, the uneven distribution and quality of mobile internet services can exacerbate the digital literacy gap across regions, requiring efforts to equalize infrastructure and build community capacity to utilize technological advancements effectively.

4. International Cooperation Still Has Room to Grow

International cooperation, particularly through Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs), and Comprehensive Economic Partnerships (CEPAs), plays a strategic role in strengthening Indonesia's external sector. However, the impact on shifting export destinations remains limited, while imports from partner countries, especially China and South Korea, continue to increase (CSIS, 2023). The trade balance with FTA partners tends to decline after agreement implementation, while the surplus with non-partner countries, such as the United States and the European Union, remains intact. On the other hand, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from FTA partners has increased, especially in the manufacturing and services sectors, although it has also put pressure on the trade surplus with non-partner countries.

Challenges in economic diplomacy include rising trade barriers due to protectionism, slowing global demand, and the suboptimal investment ecosystem, particularly in the services sector (Narjoko et al., 2020). Inter-agency coordination is still not well-integrated, while trade negotiation strategies face constraints in terms of approaches and the political dynamics of partner countries. Moreover, the emergence of new issues in negotiations, such as sustainable development standards, consumer protection, and e-commerce, further increases the complexity of trade policy.

Human resource and funding constraints also hinder the effectiveness of economic diplomacy. The limited number of trade representatives (*Perwadag*) affects the lack of export promotion and market intelligence, while the minimal support for MSMEs in participating in international trade fairs reduces the competitiveness of Indonesian products. Lessons from other countries, such as China, Australia, and Japan, show that development assistance can be used as an instrument of economic diplomacy to strengthen trade and investment. Optimizing this strategy is necessary to improve Indonesia's competitiveness in the global market.

Another issue besides the quantity of international cooperation is the inequality in international trade negotiations. Indonesia and other developing countries often enter negotiations from a weaker position. Moerland's (2017) study shows that developing



countries frequently face difficulties in bilateral and regional negotiations, particularly with developed countries like the United States and the European Union, due to imbalances in the negotiation process. This inequality remains a significant challenge in international negotiations and makes it difficult for many countries to fully benefit from established partnerships.

5. Statistical Data Provision Can Be Further Optimized

The provision of accurate and credible statistical data remains a major challenge in supporting national development planning. The development of new data ecosystems, such as Big Data, blockchain, and Artificial Intelligence (AI), requires clear regulations so they can be used as part of official statistics. In addition, low statistical literacy among the public and stakeholders affects their understanding and trust in data. Issues surrounding data validity, such as inflation figures, rice production, and GDP, are increasingly prominent, making it necessary to strengthen public communication and methodological transparency in data presentation, especially for sensitive data.

Other challenges include the diversity of development data sources originating from various institutions, both domestic and international. Meeting the data needs to support the Golden Indonesia Vision 2045 and the 45 key development indicators of the 2025–2045 RPJPN must ensure continuity and harmonization of data across agencies. On the other hand, the quality of human resources in statistics also requires attention, not only in Statistics Indonesia (BPS), but also within ministries, agencies, and sub-national agencies involved in data provision. BPS, as the official statistics provider, continues to face challenges in strengthening its bargaining power, particularly in collecting data from companies, which affects the quality, coverage, and timeliness of the data.

Additionally, the lack of synchronization of sectoral statistics across ministries/agencies/sub-national governments/institutions (K/L/D/I) remains a recurring issue, including overlapping data, differing concepts and definitions, and data gaps in certain sectors. Each ministry/agency currently has its own data system, which risks creating redundancy and inconsistencies in concepts, definitions, and data codification. Data sharing barriers between agencies also remain a major challenge. In accordance with Article 31 of Law No. 25 of 2004 on the National Development Planning System, development planning must be based on accurate and accountable data, requiring concrete steps to ensure national data system integration and interoperability.

6. Challenges in Building Equitable and Inclusive Partnerships

In general, Goal 17 promotes building partnerships that are equitable and inclusive of all parties. However, in reality, there are several fundamental aspects to achieving this goal. Political factors, asymmetric capacity, and mechanisms for transparency and accountability remain major challenges that need to be addressed.

From a political standpoint, efforts to foster international collaboration face differing targets, political interests, and objectives among countries. Beinsheim et al. (2025) emphasize that political commitment among countries is a key factor in achieving the SDGs. Domestically, a strong commitment is also needed to realize each goal. Although the government has made efforts in some areas, several obstacles remain.

Beyond political commitment, varying capacities among different parties in forming equitable and inclusive partnerships also deserve special attention. This relates to financial capacity and the ability to implement planned targets. Lastly, ensuring that partnership processes uphold transparency and accountability in program implementation remains a

major challenge. Nevertheless, according to Wagner et al. (2023), accountability in program implementation is a fundamental prerequisite for achieving SDG partnership targets. Indonesia may need to develop all these aspects, as there are still several domestic barriers to achieving them.

7. Institutional Capabilities and Sub-national Capacity

Sub-national governments, particularly their ability to mobilize funding, whether through national-sub-national cooperation, public-private partnerships, or collaboration with academia and CSOs, still face substantial challenges. This is very common due to disparities in government capacity, especially at the sub-national level. Based on fiscal capacity, the regions with the largest regional budgets (APBD) in 2024 are still dominated by several provinces in Java, such as Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, and East Kalimantan. Other regions with smaller fiscal capacities face constraints in mobilizing funding.

Beyond budgetary issues, differences in local state capacity also result in some regions progressing more rapidly than others, while others face difficulties to even progress. These issues are key challenges in achieving Goal 17.

GOOD PRACTICE BOX 10

Strengthening Sustainable Finance Capacity



To advance Indonesia's commitment to the SDGs, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) issued a regulation on sustainable finance in 2017 (POJK No. 51/2017), requiring financial institutions to integrate sustainability into their practices. In response, the Indonesian Banking Development Institute (LPPI) established the **Center for Sustainable Finance Knowledge (CSFK)** in 2019 to promote sustainable finance capacity and support SDG mainstreaming in the financial sector.

Between 2024 and February 2025, CSFK collaborated with 15 strategic partners from both banking and non-bank financial institutions, delivering **23 tailored training programs** attended by approximately **600 participants** across various organizational levels—from executives to operational staff. Programs typically span 2–4 days and cover key themes such as:

- Sustainable Finance Action Plan Development
- Green Financing and Renewable Energy
- ESG Module Development
- Climate Risk Management
- Awareness-building for Sustainable Finance

Sustainability modules are also embedded in LPPI's broader leadership training such as the Officer Development Program and SESPIBANK®. The training focuses on comprehension (Bloom's C2 level), using lectures, discussions, and case studies, with effectiveness measured by pre/post-tests. Notably, all participants during this period passed the post-training assessment.

Despite progress, CSFK still faces challenges. Sustainable finance is often viewed as an administrative burden rather than a business strategy. Training content tends to be theoretical, lacks local context, and is perceived as less urgent than credit or risk training. Participant diversity (from risk, CSR, compliance, etc.) can hinder effective knowledge absorption. Moreover, top management buy-in is crucial, as the long-term impact of SDG training may not be immediately visible.

LPPI remains committed to promoting sustainable finance as a pillar of inclusive and environmentally friendly economic growth. Going forward, CSFK aims to scale its impact through broader partnerships, tailored training modules, and closer alignment with Indonesia's national SDG agenda.

[Lembaga Pengembangan Perbankan Indonesia (LPPI)]



4.1.5.3 Policy Response and Action to Overcome of SDG 17

In terms of taxation, increasing tax revenue has become a priority agenda that requires a comprehensive and sustainable strategy. Experiences from various countries show that tax digitalization can serve as a key instrument for enhancing administrative efficiency and expanding taxpayer compliance. The Government of Indonesia needs to accelerate the full implementation of the Core Tax Administration System as part of the national tax system transformation. This digitalization not only simplifies tax business processes but also enables cross-sector integration, including population, financial, industrial, trade (exports-imports), and immigration data, to enhance transparency and accuracy in tax collection.

In addition to strengthening administrative systems, the tax reform strategy must encompass both intensification and extensification approaches (Bappenas, 2025). Intensification is aimed at improving compliance through more effective enforcement, simplifying administrative processes, and utilizing technology to support compliance monitoring. Meanwhile, extensification includes expanding the tax base by identifying economic sectors not yet covered by the tax system, including the informal and digital economies. Policy reform should also encompass the diversification of revenue sources through the implementation of a carbon tax, the expansion of excise coverage, and the harmonization of national and sub-national taxes to improve revenue effectiveness (Prospera, 2024).

Furthermore, strengthening international cooperation is needed to adopt best practices in tax digitalization, such as e-fiscal devices, VAT cashback systems, and optimizing tax collection from digital economy transactions. The government can deepen collaboration with countries that have successfully implemented digital-based tax reforms, such as Singapore, India, Australia, and the United States (DDTC, 2024). These reforms should be grounded in the principles of fairness, effectiveness, and administrative simplicity to ensure a more inclusive and competitive tax system. Strong policy support, inter-agency synergy, and investment in quality human resources will be key success factors in sustainable tax reform.

The Government of Indonesia has also issued Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 136 of 2024 concerning the imposition of a global minimum tax, which will take effect in the 2025 fiscal year. This tax implementation is part of the Pillar Two agreement initiated by the G20 and coordinated by the OECD. The global minimum tax aims to minimize unhealthy tax rate competition by ensuring that multinational enterprises with a global consolidated revenue of at least 750 million euros pay a minimum tax of 15percent in the country where the company operates. This policy reflects the government's commitment to fostering a healthier and more competitive investment climate.

The policy to increase non-oil and gas exports has become one of the focus areas of the Government of Indonesia. This policy is not standalone and requires coordination between industrial and trade policies. To improve ease of doing business, the government launched a reform policy package through Job Creation Law, which is expected to enhance domestic economic activity and investment. Specifically, this law is expected to increase industrial competitiveness, accelerate the licensing process, and attract new investors.

In addition, the government has implemented the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) policy, which serves as a strategic effort to develop economic growth centers, drive industrialization, and enhance Indonesia's export market.

Trade policies initiated in the form of Free Trade Agreements (FTA) have also benefited Indonesia's exports. A study by Tsutsumi et al. (2019) shows that Indonesia's FTA policy, particularly in the textile sector, has contributed to increasing exports. Moreover, deregulation policies and

improvements in trade policy are positively correlated with key economic indicators such as income and productivity.

Regarding Data, increasing cross-institutional data integration is a strategic step to ensure coherence in policy-making based on accurate and accountable data. This requires a comprehensive integration system by strengthening data governance and secure information transfer between data sources from Ministries/Agencies/Sub-national Governments (K/L/D) and the private sector. Strengthening policy and legislative frameworks is crucial to clarify mandates in statistical implementation and solidify the National Statistical System. These efforts will enhance data interoperability to support policy formulation, monitoring, and evaluation of development programs.

The implementation of sectoral statistics by various government agencies necessitates strict verification and validation mechanisms to ensure data accuracy and consistency. In this regard, the role of Statistics Indonesia (BPS) as the coordinator of sectoral statistics becomes increasingly important. Through Presidential Instruction (*Instruksi Presiden* or Inpres) No. 4 of 2025, the National Socio-Economic Single Data (DTSEN) has been designated as the sole reference for designing social assistance distribution, subsidies, and community empowerment programs by Ministries/Agencies and Sub-national Governments.

DTSEN is the result of the integration and updating of the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), the Social and Economic Registration (*Registrasi Sosial Ekonomi* or Regsosek), and the Targeting of the Acceleration of the Elimination of Extreme Poverty (*Pensasaran Percepatan Penghapusan Kemiskinan Ekstrem* or P3KE). It is aligned with population administration data from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (*Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil* or Dukcapil) and various other data sources. With this more comprehensive and up-to-date unified data system, DTSEN serves as the main instrument for ensuring evidence-based policies, increasing the effectiveness of government interventions, and reducing overlaps in programs across sectors.

4.1.5.4 LNOB Analysis of SDG 17

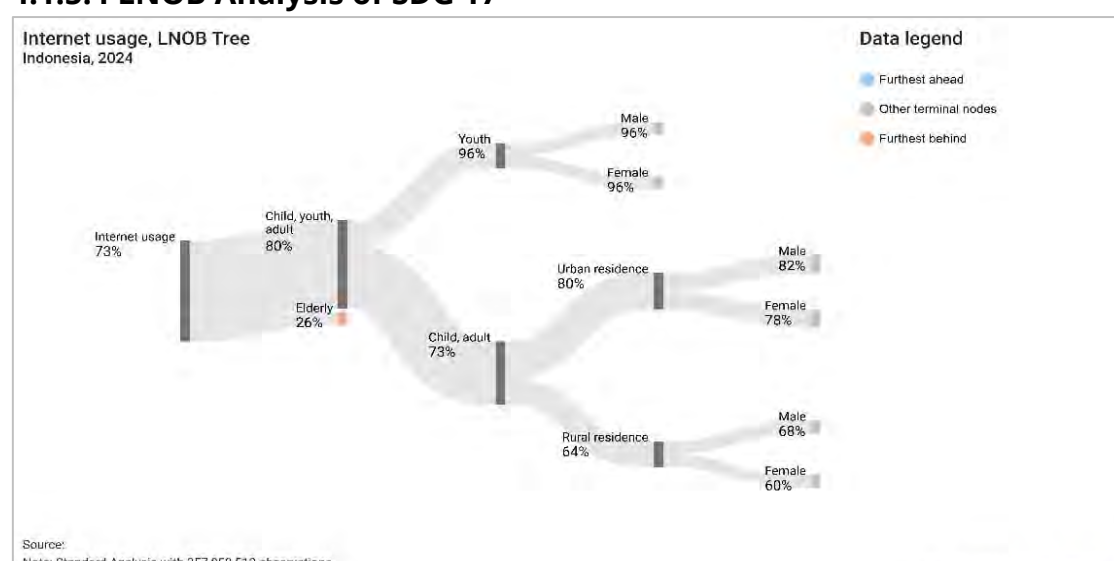


Figure 4. 60 LNOB Tree of Internet Users

(Source: Susenas BPS-Statistics Indonesia and UNESCAP, processed)



For the LNOB analysis, Goal 17 can only be assessed based on the percentage of internet users. In detail, the analysis can look at the percentage of the population aged 5 and over who have used the internet (including Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp) in the last three months. To examine this more granularly, the analysis can be disaggregated by sex, age group, area of residence (urban vs. rural), and disadvantaged regions (3T areas: underdeveloped, frontier, and outermost).

From the figure above, several key findings can be drawn. First, about 73 percent of Indonesia's population aged 5 and over has access to the internet. However, the group still furthest left behind is the elderly aged 60 and above, only about 26 percent of them have internet access. In contrast, youth aged 16–30 make up the group with the highest access, with 96 percent having used the internet in the past three months. Overall, the level of inequality for indicator 17.8.1 is considered very low, with a D-index score of 0.11, close to 0.

Although there is no significant inequality in internet access, the large number of elderly people aged 60 and above with limited internet access need special treatment from the government to ensure that this group is not left far behind compared to other population groups.

4.1.5.5 Interlinkages of SDG 17 with other SDGs Targets and Indicators

SDG 17 highlights the important role of partnerships in achieving sustainable development. Collaborative efforts are essential to drive innovation, ensure efficient resource allocation, and achieve shared goals. Partnerships play a critical role in facilitating resource mobilization, knowledge sharing, and capacity building, all of which are crucial to advancing the targets of SDG 17 and its supporting goals.

The following analysis illustrates the interlinkages between several targets under Goal 17 and other SDGs:

- 1) **Targets 17.1–17.5** are linked to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) through domestic resource mobilization and development assistance. As governments are increasingly able to mobilize funds, it is expected that issues related to poverty and inequality can be addressed more effectively.

Targets 17.1–17.5 also have strong interlinkages to SDG 8 (Decent Work & Economic Growth) in encouraging investment in developing countries. As government funding and revenue grow, economic activities are expected to expand, thereby generating and fostering decent employment opportunities. For example, as the Government of Indonesia's revenue grows, the country's per capita GDP growth rate is also likely to increase.

Finally, indicators under Targets 17.1–17.5 play a crucial role in advancing SDG 13 (Climate Action) through commitments to the climate fund. Increasing climate-related funding mobilization will help Indonesia accelerate progress toward numerous climate action targets, such as reducing the number of fatalities, missing persons, and people affected by disasters, as well as minimizing the potential GDP losses in sectors vulnerable to climate hazards.

- 2) **Targets 17.6–17.8** are particularly linked to SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure) through support for technology transfer and digitalization. In particular, Target 9.c.1*, which measures the proportion of the population covered by mobile broadband networks, is closely tied to the progress of several technology-related indicators under targets 17.6–17.8. These targets also play a significant role in the health sector, contributing substantially to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) through technological solutions in

healthcare. The Government of Indonesia continues to pursue technological development and utilization to meet public health needs in Indonesia.

This goal also contributes to SDG 4 (Quality Education) by improving access to knowledge through information and communication technologies (ICT). As access to technology becomes easier, the quality of education is expected to improve.

- 3) **Target 17.9**, which focuses on established international cooperation, supports the achievement of SDG 5 (Gender Equality) by enhancing the capacity of institutions to address gender inequality. Indonesia has implemented numerous gender equality programs that have been significantly influenced by international cooperation with countries that had adopted such initiatives earlier.

Beyond gender equality, the expansion of international cooperation is strongly tied to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions) by strengthening national institutions. One of the goals of international cooperation is to enhance domestic institutional quality. These initiatives also allow Indonesia to learn from good practices abroad and adapt them to its national context.

- 4) **Targets 17.10–17.11**, which address the number of PTAs/FTAs/CEPAs signed and the contribution and value of Indonesia's service exports, are highly relevant to two goals. First, to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) through trade in agricultural products and access to global markets, which makes it easier for Indonesia to procure food supplies. Second, these targets are closely related to SDG 8 (Decent Work & Economic Growth) through fair trade policies and economic diversification. As international cooperation increases and Indonesian exports grow, this will stimulate greater economic activity, which is closely connected to various indicators under Goal 8.
- 5) **Lastly, Targets 17.13–17.19** relate to three major issues. First, multi-stakeholder partnerships are inherently linked to all SDGs, but are particularly relevant to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). Second, policy and institutional coherence support SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and

GOOD PRACTICE BOX 11

Partnership for IELOEN Bottled Water Distribution with Village-Owned Enterprises in North Aceh



Access to safe drinking water is essential for health, economic welfare, and environmental sustainability. In North Aceh, PERUMDA Tirta Pase—a regional water utility—is expanding its services by distributing affordable, high-quality bottled drinking water (AMDK) to areas not yet reached by piped water, especially five subdistricts with over 99,000 residents and high rates of stunting and low-income households. To accelerate clean water access, PERUMDA has introduced 19-liter bottled water products and partnered with over 400 Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) across the regency. These BUMDes will act as distribution partners, especially in underserved and remote villages, helping expand coverage beyond the current 25% population reach. This partnership not only improves health outcomes but also boosts local economies by creating business opportunities and raising awareness about safe water consumption.

As part of its sustainable strategy, PERUMDA sets a flat sale price of IDR 10,000 per gallon—significantly below market rates of IDR 17,000–26,000—allowing BUMDes to retain 50% of the margin to cover distribution costs. This initiative promotes equitable water access, supports rural livelihoods, and encourages environmentally responsible distribution practices aligned with circular economy principles.

[PERUMDA Tirta Pase Aceh Utara]



Production) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water) through improved regulatory frameworks. Third, issues related to data use, monitoring, and accountability are linked to many other goals but are especially relevant to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions) through transparent governance and SDG 3 (Good Health & Well-being) in tracking public health progress.

4.2. Progress of The Other 12 Goals

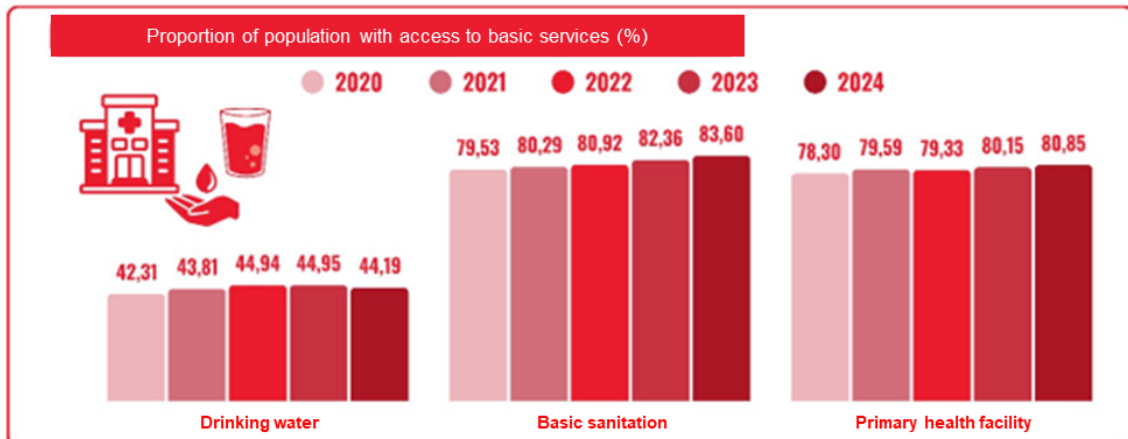
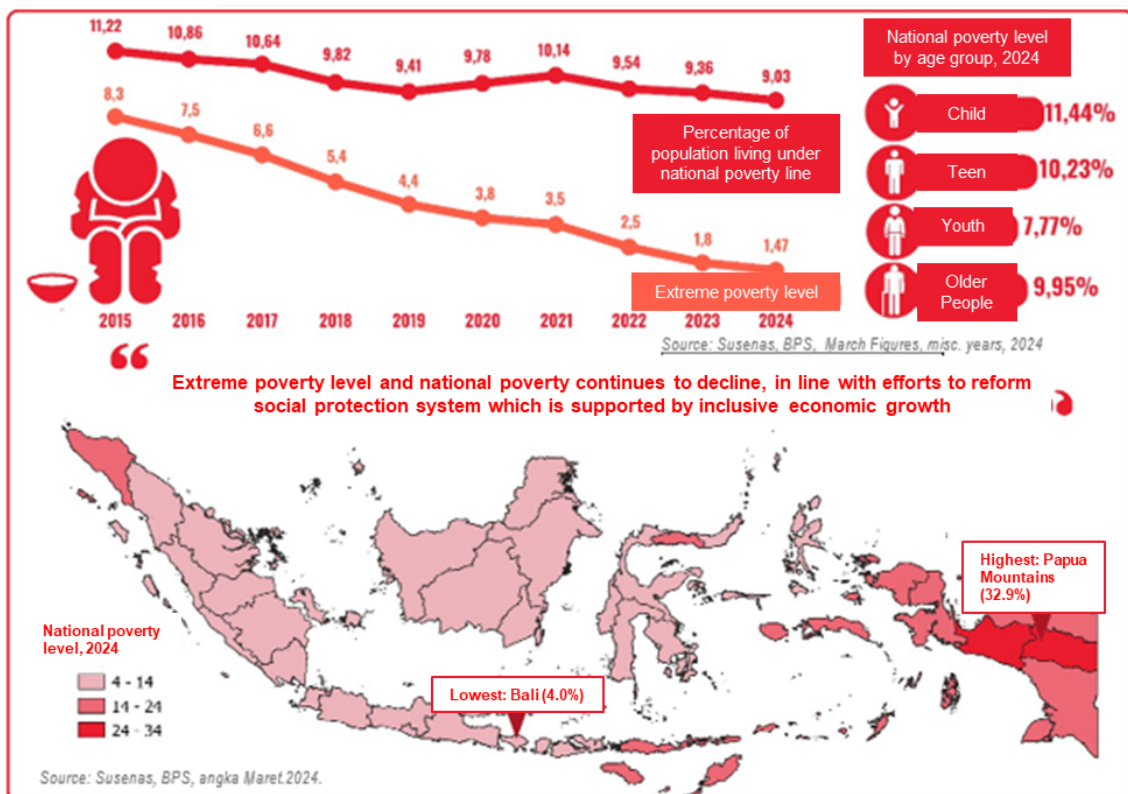
While Indonesia's 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR) highlights five priority SDGs in depth, this sub-chapter provides a comprehensive summary of the progress made on the remaining 12 Goals: SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). These Goals are critical pillars supporting Indonesia's broader development objectives, and progress across them reflects efforts to ensure inclusive, sustainable, and resilient growth nationwide. The review includes infographics and trend analyses that illustrate improvements in key indicators such as access to education, electrification rates, food and water security, and social protection coverage.

Several encouraging trends have emerged over the past few years. The extreme poverty rate has dropped to 1.4 percent, the electrification ratio has surpassed 99.8 percent, and educational participation rates have improved across age groups. Health-related indicators such as stunting, wasting, and anemia have shown consistent declines, while industrial value-added and infrastructure development continue to grow, albeit unevenly. Climate action and biodiversity conservation efforts are progressing, with improved forest governance, emission reductions, and increased disaster risk management at the local level. In parallel, legal identity ownership for children and anti-corruption efforts have advanced, and access to public services is becoming more equitable across regions. These achievements are supported by integrated policy responses, including strengthened social safety nets, education reforms, clean energy policies, urban development strategies, and institutional improvements in governance and law enforcement.

Nevertheless, substantial challenges remain. Regional and socio-economic disparities persist in access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and higher education. Populations in remote and hard-to-reach areas continue to face limitations in infrastructure and access to essential services. Waste management systems and the promotion of sustainable consumption practices remain under development, while Indonesia's capacity for climate adaptation requires further strengthening in response to rising emissions and increasing climate-related risks. In response, the government continues to refine its strategies, focusing on integrated and inclusive policies, multi-stakeholder collaboration, digital innovation, and alignment with long-term national development goals. This section serves as a vital complement to the core SDGs focus areas, offering a holistic view of Indonesia's ongoing journey toward the 2030 Agenda.

GOAL 1 - No Poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere





A. Trend Analysis

- Indonesia's extreme poverty rate (USD PPP 2.15 per capita/day) shows optimistic achievements, where in the last ten years it has been reduced from 8.3 percent (2015) to 1.47 percent (2024).
- Despite an increase during the COVID-19 pandemic, the percentage of people living below the national poverty line has continued to decline over the past four years, from 10.14 percent in 2021 to 9.03 percent in 2024. The highest poverty rates are found among children aged 0–17 years (11.44 percent in 2024) and in rural areas (11.79 percent in 2024).
- The proportion of the population covered by the National Social Security System (SJSN) in the health sector continues to increase, reaching 95.75 percent in 2023, meaning all targeted poor and people in vulnerable situations have health insurance.
- Population access to basic services (drinking water, basic sanitation, and basic health facilities) has generally improved over the past five years, but there are still gaps between regions and between population groups.

B. Challenges

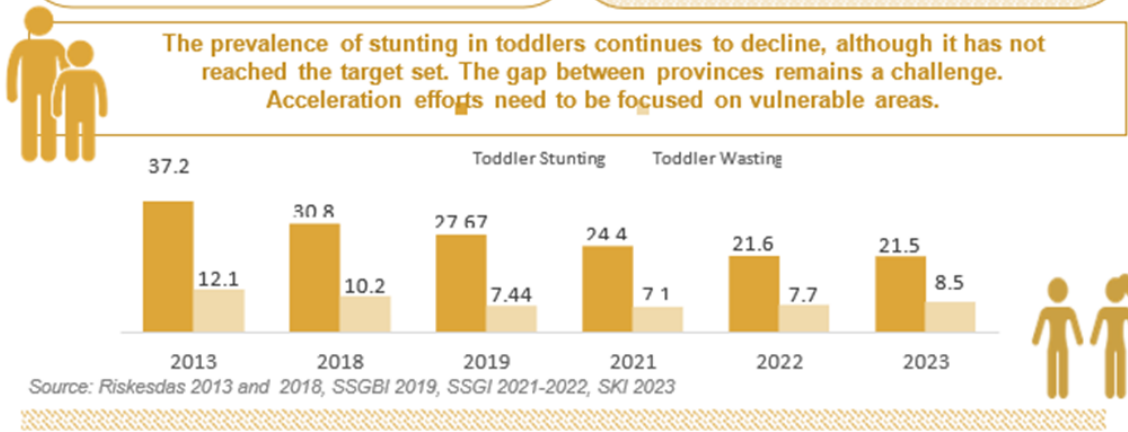
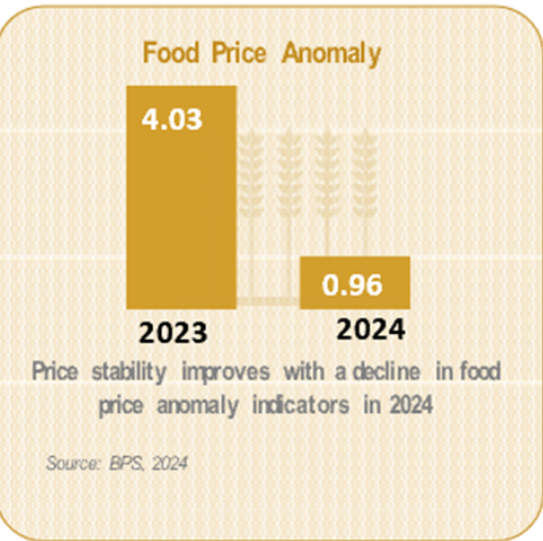
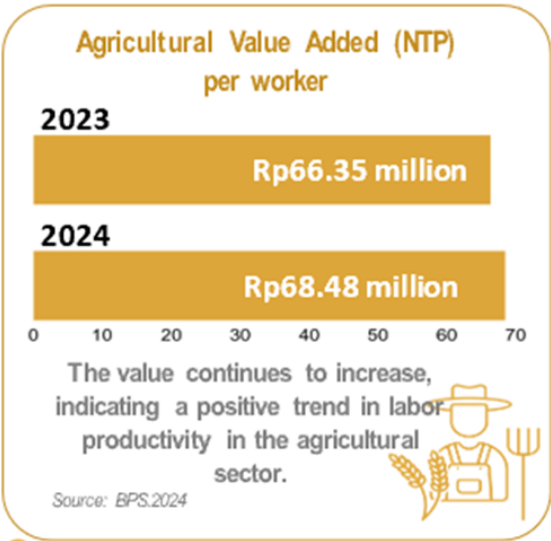
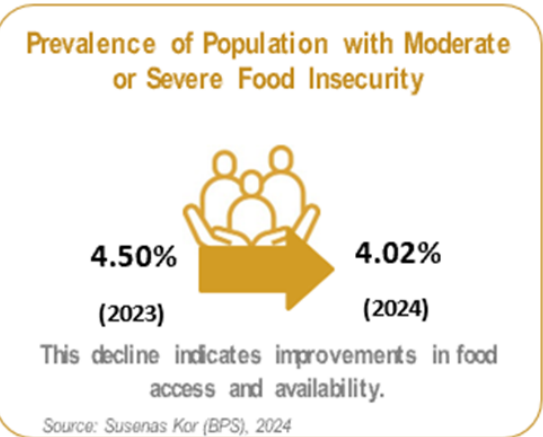
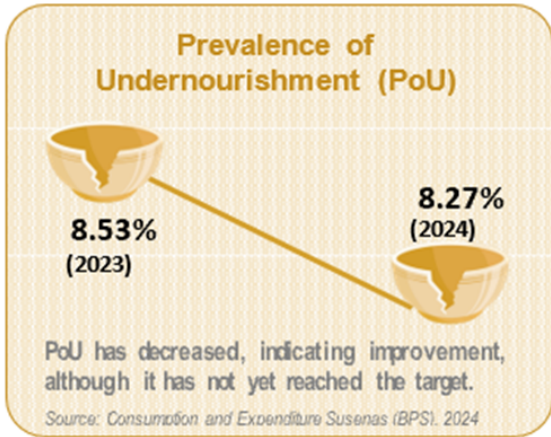
The main challenges in achieving Goal 1 include limited access to basic services for poor and vulnerable communities, empowerment programs that remain unintegrated, and disparities in infrastructure and services between urban and rural areas. Although all poor and vulnerable individuals are covered by the SJSN in the health sector, the Indonesian government continues to face challenges in achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC). These challenges are primarily related to low participation and compliance in health insurance contribution payments, which affect the sustainability of the health insurance system, as well as limited access to health facilities in certain regions. In addition, birth certificate ownership for children aged 0–17 has not yet reached 100 percent. The availability of birth data for this age group is essential, as it forms the basis for policy interventions related to child welfare.

C. Policy Response

To address the various challenges in poverty alleviation, the government has developed a strategic policy response that targets the root causes in a comprehensive manner. One of the key steps is improving data integration and ensuring more accurate targeting of beneficiaries for social protection and community empowerment programs. In addition, social protection programs are being designed to be more inclusive and adaptive to various emergency situations, including natural, non-natural, and social disasters. In terms of community empowerment, the Affirmative Action Card has been introduced to promote self-reliance and improve the competitiveness of communities facing socio-economic challenges. The government is also advancing the development of a care economy to expand support services for groups requiring specialized assistance, including persons with disabilities, older persons, and children. In the health sector, the government is strengthening the protection system through optimization of the National Health Insurance (JKN) program. This includes efforts to increase participant engagement, raise awareness of benefits, and improve compliance in premium payments to ensure the sustainability of an inclusive national health financing system. Regarding child welfare, the government is striving to increase the percentage of children aged 0–17 who possess a birth certificate to reach 100 percent.

GOAL 2 - Zero Hunger

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





A. Trend Analysis

- The prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) is showing improvement, as indicated by a decrease from 8.53 percent in 2023 to 8.27 percent in 2024 (BPS).
- The prevalence of the population with moderate or severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), is also improving, with the prevalence declining from 4.50 percent in 2023 to 4.02 percent in 2024 (BPS).
- The added value per worker in the agriculture, fisheries, and forestry sectors continues to increase, reaching 68.5 million IDR per worker in 2024 (BPS).
- The prevalence of wasting in toddlers in 2024 successfully decreased to 7.4 percent, reversing the increasing trend of the past two years (from 7.1 percent in 2021 to 7.7 percent in 2022, and peaking at 8.5 percent in 2023).
- Meanwhile, the prevalence of stunting in toddlers in 2024 has continued its decline since 2013, reaching 19.8 percent (SSGI 2021, SSGI 2022, SKI 2023, SSGI 2024).
- The prevalence of anemia in pregnant women aged 15–49 years has significantly decreased from 48.9 percent in 2018 to 27.8 percent in 2023 (SKI 2023).
- Food prices remain relatively stable, as indicated by a decrease in the food price anomaly index, from 4.03 in 2023 to 0.96 in 2024 (BPS).

B. Challenges

The fulfillment of community food sufficiency in general has improved, as indicated by the decreasing PoU and FIES figures improving from year to year. However, the decrease in prevalence rates has not yet reached the planned target, and there has been a correction during COVID-19. The decrease in people's purchasing power, both influenced by decreasing income and increasing food prices, has a real impact on the ability of households to meet their food energy needs.

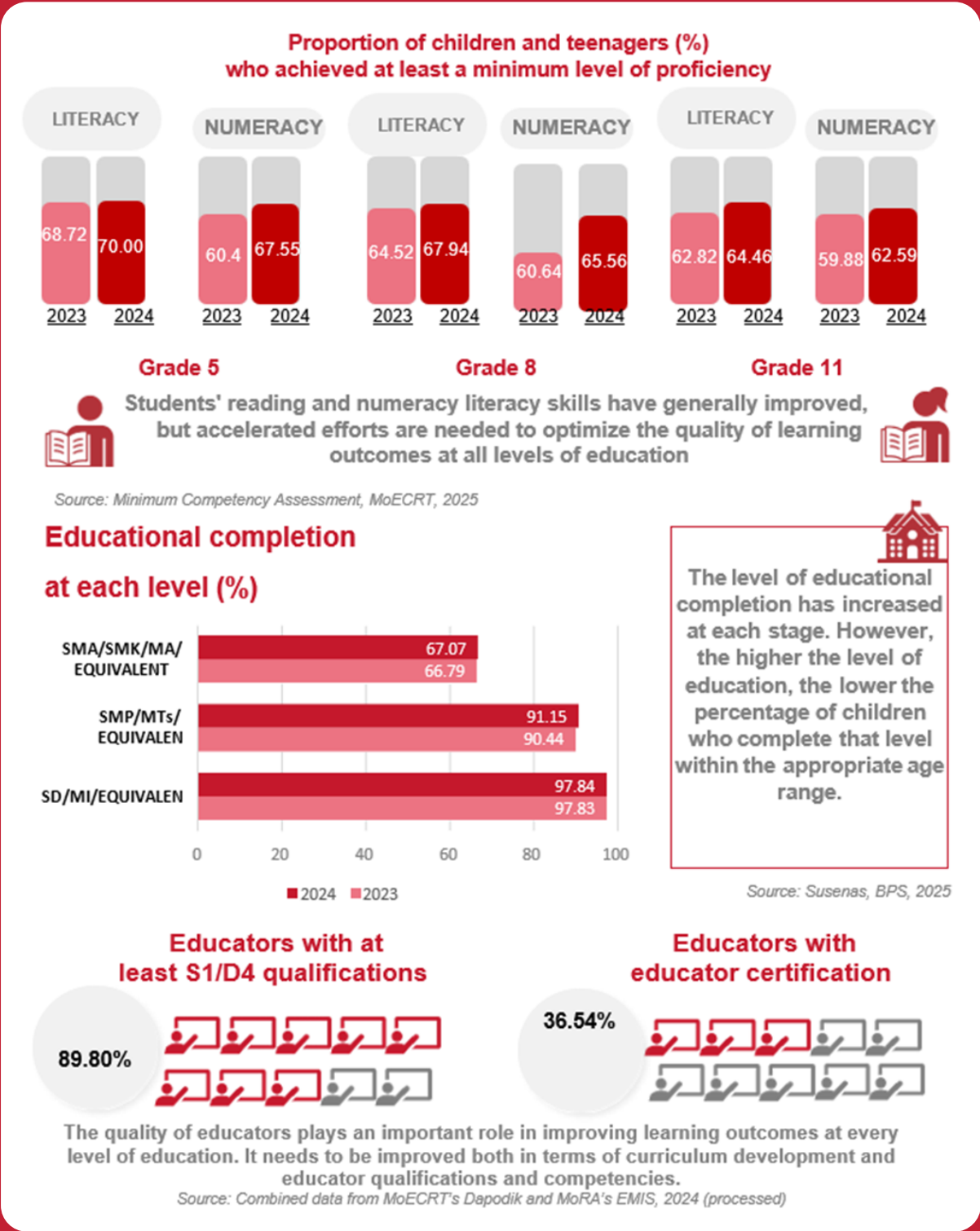
In line with the achievement of PoU, the prevalence of wasting has decreased and stunting remains a challenge, especially in preventing new cases. This is because cross-sector and actor convergence is still needed to ensure that all target groups receive a complete intervention package according to their needs, starting from early detection of nutritional problems, fulfilling balanced nutritional eating behavior according to needs, management when having nutritional problems, drinking water and sanitation, to food security.

C. Policy Response

Indonesia continues to be committed to implementing and achieving the SDGs targets, especially in Goal 2. This commitment is stated and realized in the prioritization of development policies, including efforts to achieve food and nutrition security through cross-sectoral strategies. As stated in Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2025 concerning the 2025–2029 RPJMN, the direction of food self-sufficiency policy includes: 1) increasing sustainable food availability through the development of food production centers/food barns, development of aquatic food, development of animal food, and development of local and plant foods; 2) increasing the quality of food consumption and security, as well as addressing food insecurity; and 3) increasing added value, productivity, and governance of the food system. Meanwhile, the policy direction for preventing and reducing stunting and wasting includes: 1) increasing coverage and quality; and 2) integration of key interventions that focus on strengthening determinant factors in each target group. In addition, the Free Nutritious Meal Program is one of the government's efforts to improve community food and nutrition security. This policy is strengthened by the government's funding commitment to priority programs.

GOAL 4 - Quality Education

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





A. Trend Analysis

- The percentage of children not attending school (Out-of-School Children, OSC) improved, with a very low OSC rate of 0.67 percent in 2024 for the 7–12 age group. The OSC rate also decreased for the 13–15 age group from 6.93 percent in 2023 to 6.37 percent in 2024, and for the 16–18 age group from 21.61 percent in 2023 to 19.20 percent in 2024.
- The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for higher education increased from 31.45 percent in 2023 to 32.00 percent in 2024.
- The GER ratio for higher education between the lowest and highest income quintiles rose from 33.26 percent in 2023 to 33.60 percent in 2024. Similarly, the GER ratio between females and males increased from 116.31 percent in 2023 to 121.96 percent in 2024. In contrast, the GER ratio between rural and urban areas declined from 58.88 percent in 2023 to 54.83 percent in 2024.
- Access to school facilities that support teaching and learning is nearly evenly distributed. In 2023, over 98 percent of schools at all educational levels had electricity, over 82 percent had internet access, over 91 percent had access to clean drinking water, and more than 70 percent had handwashing facilities (WASH). The only exception was at the elementary school/Islamic elementary school level, with 67.23 percent having access to WASH facilities.
- The 2023 Learning Environment Survey revealed a decrease in the proportion of students experiencing bullying across grade 5 of elementary/Islamic elementary school, grade 8 of junior high/Islamic junior high school, and grade 11 of senior/vocational high school. The decline was especially significant at grade 5, where the percentage of students experiencing bullying dropped by 15.07 percentage points, from 35.55 percent in 2022 to 20.48 percent in 2023.

B. Challenges

The main challenges in achieving Goal 4 are: (a) strengthening students' abilities to reach a minimum proficiency level at each education stage; (b) increasing the completion rates of education, particularly at higher levels; (c) reducing the participation gap in higher education between rural and urban areas; (d) expanding access to higher education for students from underprivileged families; (e) optimizing education service models for children with special needs; (f) improving access to computers for learning and enhancing basic sanitation facilities and infrastructure in educational institutions; and (g) increasing the number of educators with professional teaching certifications.

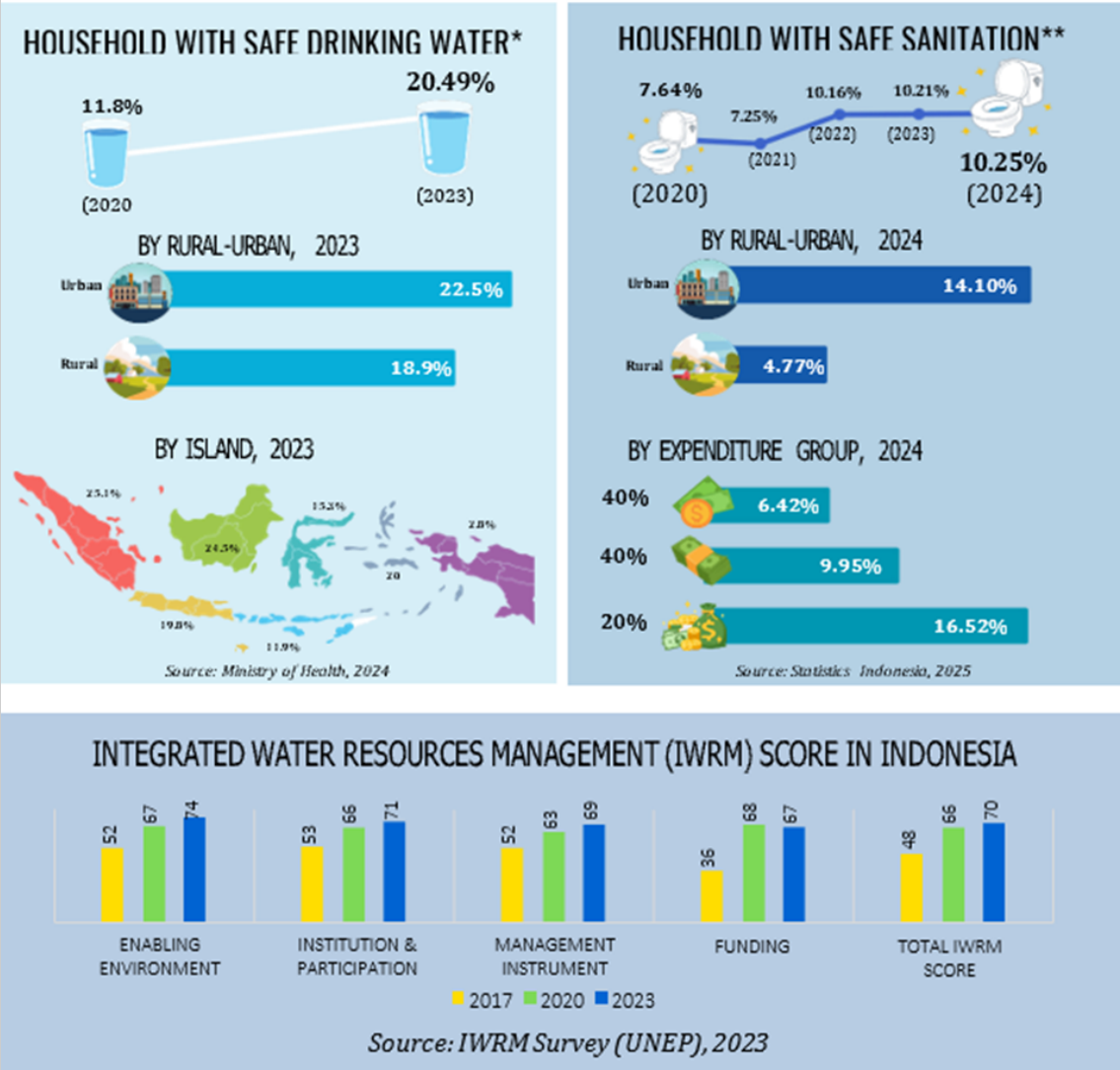
C. Policy Response

To achieve Goal 4, policy directions focus on: (a) ensuring equal access and accelerating 13 years of compulsory education (1 year preschool and 12 years of basic education); (b) improving the quality of teaching and learning; (c) managing qualified educators; (d) enhancing vocational education and training; and (e) strengthening education governance. Special attention is given to people in vulnerable situations, including women, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, those from low-income families, remote and border areas, and disaster-affected regions. Support is also extended to high-achieving students from disadvantaged backgrounds to access higher education.

Improving teaching quality emphasizes student-centered learning and the development of higher-order thinking skills, while fostering a positive learning environment. Efforts to strengthen educator management focus on equitable distribution and professional development across all regions. Vocational training is being revitalized through stronger links between education providers and the world of work (DUDIKA). Governance reforms aim to improve education delivery through transparency, accountability, and inclusive stakeholder participation.

GOAL 6 - Clean Water And Sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all





A. *Trend Analysis*

- The percentage of households with access to safe drinking water increased from 2020 to 2023. In 2023, urban households had a higher percentage of access to safe drinking water compared to rural households. Among the islands, Sumatra and Kalimantan recorded the highest percentages of households with access to safe drinking water.
- The percentage of households with access to safe sanitation also rose between 2020 and 2024. In 2024, urban households again had higher access to safe sanitation than rural households. This progress was supported by the development of several downstream sanitation infrastructures in urban areas. Additionally, access to safe sanitation was higher among households with greater levels of expenditure.
- From 2017 to 2023, Indonesia's achievement in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) improved steadily, rising from 48 percent (categorized as medium-low) to 70 percent (medium-high). Progress was observed across all four IWRM dimensions, with the most notable improvement in the funding dimension.

B. *Challenges*

In achieving Goal 6, several interconnected challenges must be addressed. To meet the target of providing safe drinking water, integrated planning is required from upstream to downstream. Upstream, it is essential to ensure the availability of raw water in terms of quantity, quality, and consistency. Effective management is needed to control domestic and industrial pollution that affects both water quantity and quality. Addressing upstream challenges is critical because they directly impact the supply and provision of water downstream. Downstream, various issues affect public drinking water and sanitation services, including institutional governance and financing, which remain suboptimal and require improvement. Key challenges include a shortage of domestic wastewater operators, uneven distribution and underutilization of sanitation infrastructure, the absence of service regulations in many districts and cities, low per capita investment in sanitation at both central and regional levels, and sectoral planning that lacks alignment with national policies and frameworks. Furthermore, successful integrated water resource management depends on strengthening institutions, enhancing information systems, and increasing human resource capacity and funding to ensure sustainable water management.

C. *Policy Response*

Strategic policies to achieve Goal 6 have been implemented to ensure access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and integrated water resources management. The primary policy for safe drinking water provision emphasizes a fully integrated approach from upstream to downstream, covering both planning and financing. Additionally, public education on the importance of safe drinking water is crucial to raise awareness that access to safe water is both a right and a basic necessity. To ensure access to safe sanitation, the focus is on providing a safe, sustainable, and climate-resilient sanitation service chain based on the Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) principle. This is implemented through the Settlement Sanitation Development Acceleration Program (PPSP), which serves as the national sanitation umbrella program. PPSP prioritizes enhancing institutional capacity, securing regional leadership commitment, developing infrastructure tailored to local needs, promoting behavioral change, and strengthening collaboration and financing. Water resource management policies are centered on accelerating the provision of raw water from protected sources, strengthening governance and policy frameworks, and utilizing technology through the Water Resources Information System (SISDA)

GOAL 7 - Affordable And Clean Energy

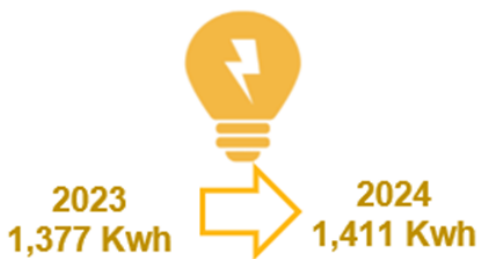
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Policies to Support Clean and Affordable Energy

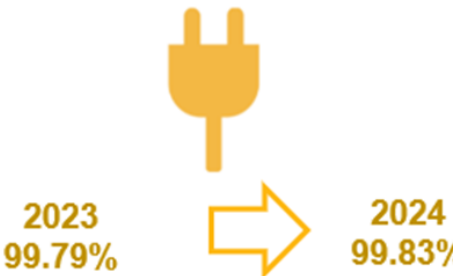
- Presidential Regulation No. 11 of 2023 concerning Additional Concurrent Government Affairs in the ESDM Sector
- Government Regulation No. 33 of 2023 concerning Energy Conservation
- Strengthening the National Energy Policy (KEN) and Implementation of the National Energy General Plan (RUEN)

Per Capital Electricity Consumption



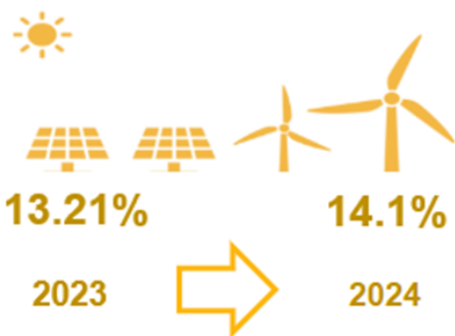
Source:Ministry of EMR, BPS, 2025

Electrification Ratio



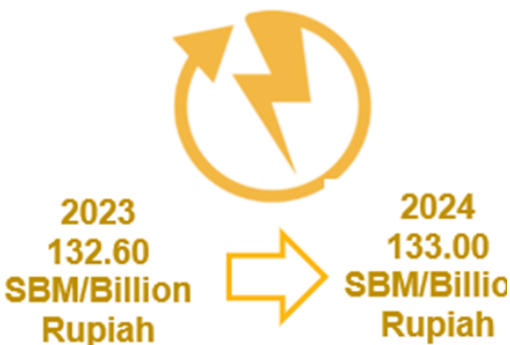
Source:Ministry of EMR, BPS, 2025

Renewable Energy Mix



Source:Ministry of EMR, 2025

Primary Energy Intensity



Source:Ministry of EMR, BPS, 2025



A. Trend Analysis

- The national electrification ratio in 2024 increased to 99.83 percent, an improvement over the 99.79 percent achieved in 2023, indicating expanded electricity access. Detailed provincial data for 2024 is not yet publicly available. As a reference, the average electrification ratio per province in 2023 exceeded 99 percent, although disparities remain, particularly in the eastern regions and the “3T” areas (underdeveloped, remote, and border regions).
- Electricity consumption per capita also rose to 1,411 kWh in 2024, up from 1,337 kWh per capita in 2023.
- The share of new and renewable energy (NRE) in the national energy mix is projected to reach 14.1 percent in 2024, up from 13.21 percent in 2023. Challenges such as fossil fuel dependence and licensing issues in the development of gas networks (*Jargas*) still require systematic solutions. More adaptive regulatory frameworks and increased involvement of local stakeholders will accelerate the development of clean energy that is both socially and economically viable.
- Indonesia’s primary energy intensity in 2024 is projected at 133.0 BOE per billion rupiah, slightly higher than the 132.6 BOE per billion rupiah recorded in 2023. Despite this increase, the figure remains within the 2024 target of 133.8 BOE per billion rupiah.

B. Challenges

The main challenges in achieving Goal 7 include: (a) continuously improving the quality of energy planning, expanding access to energy in remote areas, and enhancing the stability and security of energy infrastructure across regions; (b) Accelerating the development of gas networks (*Jargas*) by simplifying the licensing process and speeding up construction, while expanding the commercial customer base to ensure investment sustainability and feasibility; (c) Fast-tracking the transition to clean energy to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, particularly in power generation and transportation, through innovation and supportive policies for new and renewable energy (NRE) development. (d) Overall, Indonesia’s energy sector is progressing positively, guided by the National Energy Policy (KEN), the National Energy General Plan (RUEN), and other strategic frameworks. National energy management aims to achieve a balanced energy mix among oil, natural gas, coal, and NRE, while strengthening energy’s role in supporting sustainable, long-term development goals.

C. Policy Response

The government has implemented strategic policies to support SDG Goal 7, including: (i) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy, with a key focus on expanding electrification in the 3T (underdeveloped, remote, and border) regions; (ii) Developing new and renewable energy (NRE) to meet the energy mix target of 23 percent by 2025, alongside accelerating policies for national energy transformation. While the government has prioritized the energy transition, further strengthening is needed through fiscal incentives and innovative financing schemes. A cross-sectoral, energy ecosystem-based approach will accelerate comprehensive energy transformation.

Policies for achieving Goal 7 of Clean and Affordable Energy include: (i) Promoting utilization achievements guided by the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle; (ii) Strengthening breakthroughs to overcome structural challenges, including improving quality infrastructure and connectivity; (iii) Accelerating national energy transformation policies; (iv) Reinforcing energy linkages aligned with the long-term development vision.

Clean energy plays a strategic role in supporting the Golden Indonesia 2045 vision through green economic development and improving the quality of life. Therefore, energy must be recognized as a fundamental right and a catalyst for inclusive and sustainable social transformation. Reducing dependence on fossil fuels—especially in transportation—requires immediate action through more ambitious and targeted transition policies aligned with transportation electrification efforts.

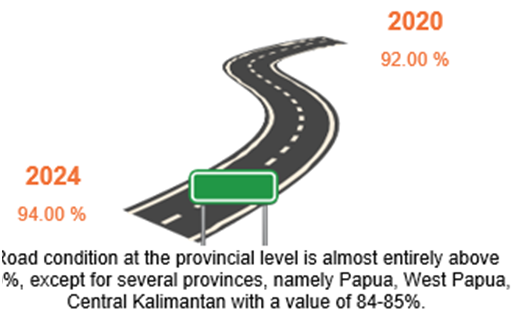
GOAL 9 - Industry, Innovation And Infrastructure

Built resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive

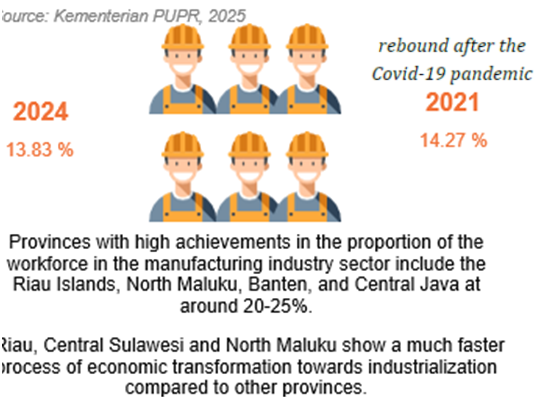


- Equalizing connectivity to support economic development
- Increasing productive, high value-added, and competitive processing industries to drive economic transformation
- Creating a conducive investment climate to support the high-tech industrial sector

NATIONAL ROAD CONDITION STRATEGY

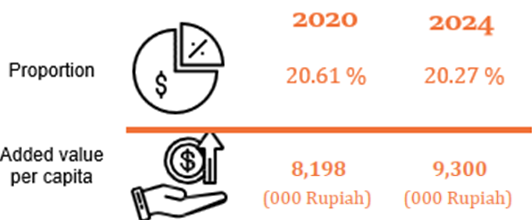


PROPORTION OF MANUFACTURING SECTOR WORKFORCE



Source: Statistics Indonesia: National Workforce Survey, 2025

PROPORTION AND ADDED VALUE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY



Source: Statistics Indonesia, 2025

CONTRIBUTION TO EXPORTS OF HIGH- TECH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS



Source: Statistics Indonesia, 2025



A. Trend Analysis

- Over the past four years, the condition of national roads classified as stable has improved from 92.00 percent in 2020 to 94.00 percent in 2024. This trend aligns with increased passenger and freight volumes across rail, ship, and air transportation modes, with airplanes carrying the most passengers and ships dominating goods transport.
- The manufacturing sector's value added per capita steadily rose from IDR 8.2 million in 2020 to IDR 9.3 million in 2024, reflecting consistent post-pandemic recovery despite a decline in its share of GDP and employment.
- Although the manufacturing industry's GDP growth rate declined from 4.89 percent in 2022 to 4.43 percent in 2024, the sector continues to make a positive and sustainable contribution to the national economy.
- The share of value added and access to financing for micro and small industries has decreased. Their contribution to the total industrial sector's value added fell from 7.40 percent in 2020 to 6.24 percent in 2021, and the proportion of micro and small enterprises receiving loans dropped from 10.68 percent in 2016 to 3.55 percent in 2022. This situation highlights opportunities to strengthen empowerment and financing policies to enhance the strategic role of micro and small industries going forward.
- Export performance is projected to grow, driven by increased shipments of medium and high-tech industrial products, labour-intensive industrial goods, agricultural products, fisheries, and natural resource-based industries. The export share of high-tech industrial products has trended upward over the last three years, reaching 20.50 percent in 2024. Regions such as the Riau Islands and West Java have recorded contributions exceeding 50 percent, indicating strong potential for developing export-oriented and high-tech industries at the regional level.

B. Challenges

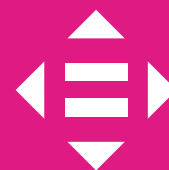
The main challenges in accelerating progress toward Goal 9, with opportunities for continuous improvement, include: a) increasing the proportion of stable provincial roads to exceed 90 percent; b) strengthening the industrial sector to drive a sustainable increase in manufacturing value added; c) promoting greater investment to boost employment of highly skilled workers; d) encouraging the export of higher-value-added products; and e) enhancing mentoring and empowerment programs for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), especially those outside Java, to improve their market access.

C. Policy Response

Following the achievements and challenges of Goal 9, policy priorities that have been implemented and require ongoing improvement include, ensuring the equitable distribution of basic and economic infrastructure development, including transportation networks (land, sea, and air), to strengthen connectivity between regions and enhancing the added value, productivity, and competitiveness of the manufacturing sector through; (a) developing downstream industries based on superior natural resources, labour-intensive skilled industries, technology-driven innovative industries, and export-oriented sectors; (b) promoting industrial agglomeration in priority industrial areas and special economic zones to serve as new growth centers.

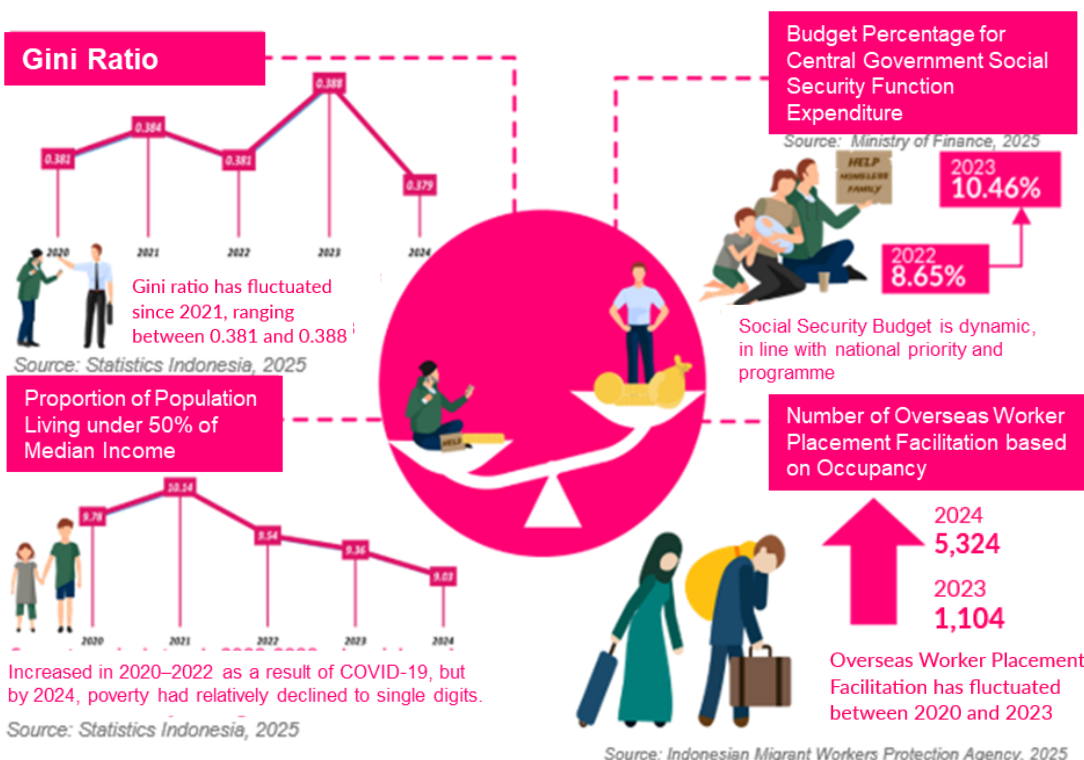
GOAL 10 - Reduced Inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries



Policies to reduce inequality within and among countries

- Development of zone to support accelerating social and economic transformation
- Development of least developed areas and strengthening enabling environment (social security protection, institution, and law enforcement)
- Increasing the quality and competitiveness of human resources to reduce poverty



In Indonesia, the trend in achieving SDGs Goal 10 shows significant progress in several aspects, although challenges remain. In recent years, Indonesia has made efforts to reduce economic and social inequality through various programs and policies. However, income inequality and access to basic services remain issues that require further attention.



A. Trend Analysis

- Inequality shows a downward trend, as reflected by a decrease in the national Gini ratio from 0.421 in 2015 to 0.379 in 2024, indicating improved equality. However, 9 out of 34 provinces have not experienced a decline in inequality. The provinces with the highest Gini ratios are DKI Jakarta (0.431), DI Yogyakarta (0.428), West Java (0.428), South Papua (0.424), and Gorontalo (0.413).
- The decline in income inequality is also evident in the proportion of the population earning below 50 percent of the median income. Although this figure rose in 2020, it has steadily decreased from 12.63 percent in 2018 to 9.20 percent in 2024, albeit with a slower rate of decline in 2024 compared to the previous year.
- Fiscal policy and social protection systems support equality, with the budget allocation for social protection increasing from 8.66 percent in 2022 to 10.46 percent in 2023.
- Overseas workers (TKLN) require guaranteed equal rights through supportive policies for their placement and protection. The facilitation of TKLN placements increased significantly from 1,104 in 2023 to 5,324 in 2024.
- From 2015 to 2024, the national poverty rate declined from 11.22 percent to 9.03 percent. However, two provinces—DKI Jakarta and Bangka Belitung Islands—have not shown a downward trend in poverty rates.
- Village development has improved since 2019, with 45.3 percent of villages moving out of underdeveloped status. The number of Independent Villages has also sharply increased to 4,650 in 2024, triple the number recorded in 2019.

B. Challenges

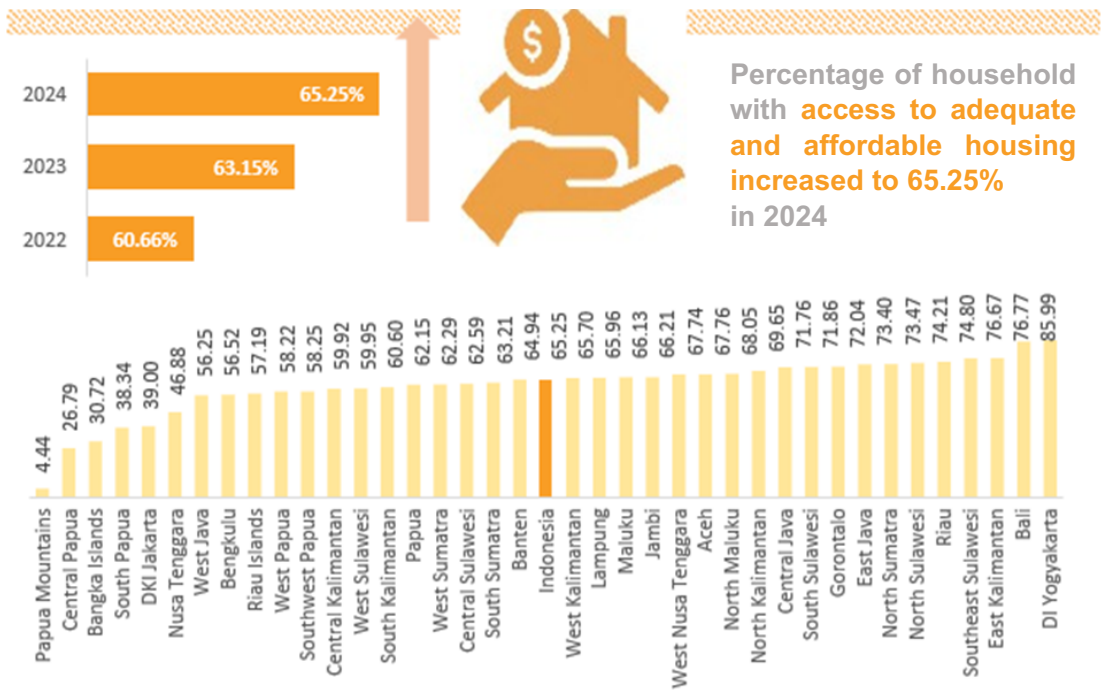
The main challenges in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 10 include (a) reducing inequality by focusing on regional development to support social and economic transformation and strengthen the enabling environment; (b) addressing inadequate access to education, health, and other basic services in some communities, especially in remote areas, which exacerbates social inequality; (c) optimizing the implementation of fiscal policies, wage regulations, and social protection systems that prioritize equal rights for all, as difficulties in these areas hinder economic equality; (d) expanding coverage and awareness of social security programs among informal sector workers and self-employed individuals (PBPU); (e) combating discrimination, ensuring the fulfillment of basic needs, and addressing human rights violations by eliminating discriminatory policies and strengthening inclusive protection systems to leave no one behind; (f) enhancing the quality of human capital as a strategic effort to achieve sustained poverty reduction and promote inclusive development.

C. Policy Response

The Indonesian government has implemented various strategic measures to reduce disparities and promote equality through sustainable and inclusive regional development, aiming to boost economic growth and improve basic service delivery. These measures include (a) continuing and expanding social welfare card and business card programs to eliminate absolute poverty (RKP 2025–2045, p. 42); (b) prioritizing village development funding as a key driver of sustainable economic growth (RKP 2025–2045, p. 293) (c) promoting regional equality through affirmative development in underdeveloped areas, border regions, outer islands, transmigration zones, and accelerating integrated village development (RPJMN 2020–2024) (d) enhancing governance quality of basic services, regional competitiveness, and autonomy by developing competitive advantages in regional growth centers (RPJMN 2020–2024) (e) implementing health transformation by organizing comprehensive, high-quality primary healthcare services and strengthening community empowerment across the entire Indonesian population (Ministry of Health Action Plan 2022–2024).

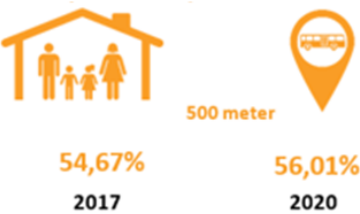
GOAL 11 - Sustainable Cities And Communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



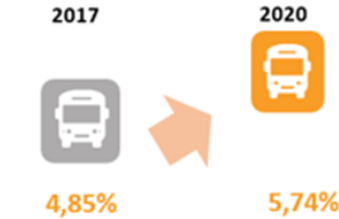
Source: Statistics Indonesia, 2025

Population with Convenient Access to Public Transportation



Source: Statistics Indonesia, 2025

Percentage of Population Served by Public Transportation



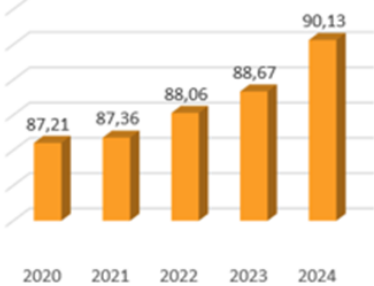
Source: Statistics Indonesia, 2025

Percentage of National Waste Managed Properly



Source: Ministry of Environment, 2025

Air Quality Index



Source: Ministry of Environment, 2025



A. Trend Analysis

- The percentage of households with access to adequate and affordable housing increased from 60.66 percent in 2022 to 65.25 percent in 2024.
- The proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transportation rose from 54.67 percent in 2017 to 56.01 percent in 2020.
- Nationally, the proportion of the population served by public transportation increased from 4.85 percent in 2017 to 5.74 percent in 2020.
- The percentage of waste being managed decreased from 66.92 percent in 2023 to 59.75 percent in 2024. However, in terms of volume, managed waste rose significantly from 12,099,672 tons in 2023 to 20,064,912 tons in 2024.
- Indonesia's Air Quality Index has shown significant improvement over the past five years, reaching 90.13 percent in 2024 compared to 80.17 percent in 2020.

B. Challenges

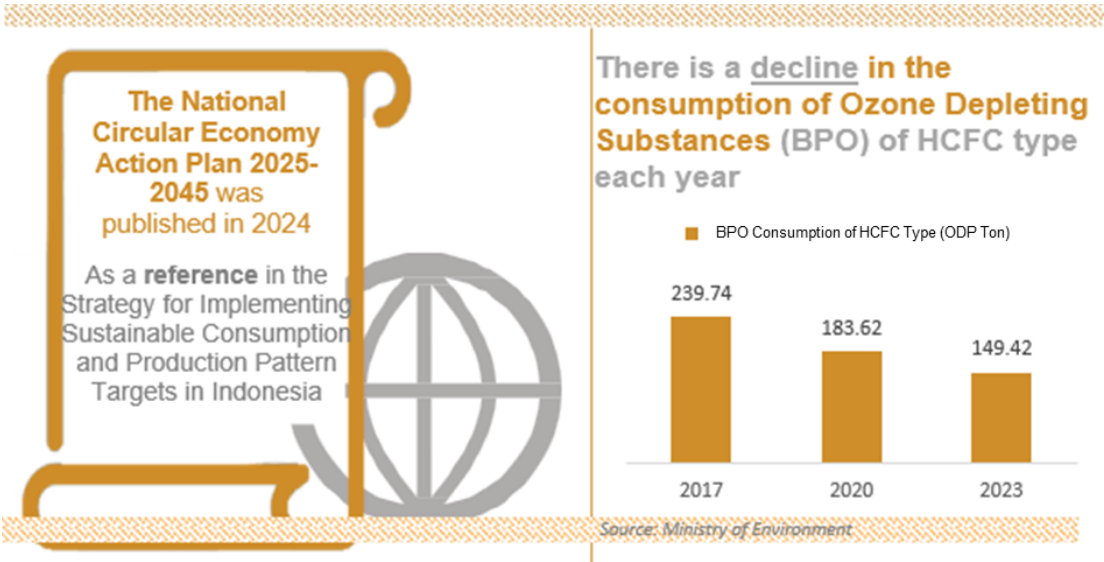
- Housing: Rising house prices are not matched by improvements in people's financial capacity. Local governments have limited authority in providing housing for low-income communities. Housing finance facilities also remain limited for people with irregular incomes;
- Transportation access: the absence of cross-regional transportation management institutions. There is no integrated mobility planning approach, and no financing schemes have been established to ensure sustainable development, management, and operation of mass public transportation by local governments.
- Waste management: Waste management systems remain suboptimal and unintegrated. Air quality: limited adoption of clean technology by companies, suboptimal integration of regulations and law enforcement, and insufficient environmentally friendly transportation infrastructure and waste processing facilities.

C. Policy Response

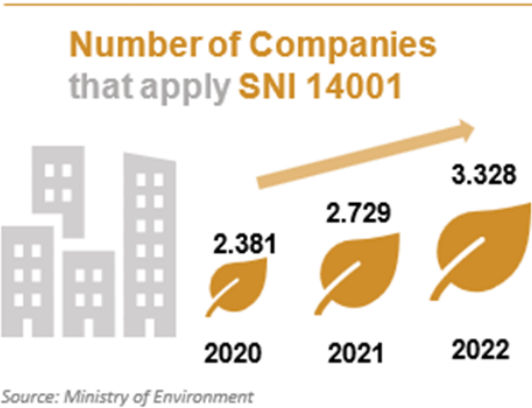
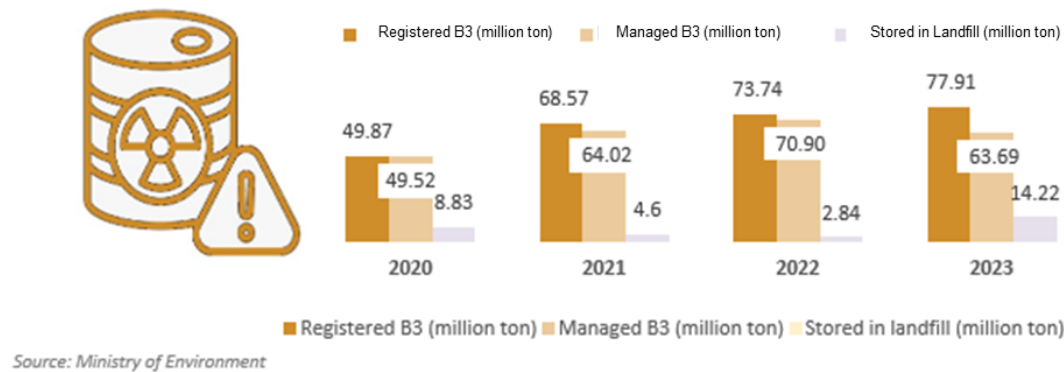
- Access to adequate housing: provision of new housing and upgrading of existing units integrated with basic infrastructure, including land and vertical housing connected to settlement infrastructure, upgrading urban slum settlements, facilitating independent construction in rural areas, and creating an enabling environment through spatial planning enforcement, land tenure security, and building reliability;
- Access to convenient transportation: Expanding infrastructure and mass public transportation services, strengthening connectivity across roads, railways, and urban transportation networks, and improving human resources capacity in the transportation sector;
- Waste management: Managing household and similar waste from upstream to downstream, addressing marine waste in coastal areas and small islands, increasing waste treatment through integrated facilities, final disposal site conservation, and landfills mining;
- Air quality: involving the industrial sector through the Company Performance Rating Assessment Program in Environmental Management (PROPER) and engaging local governments.

GOAL 12 - Responsible Consumption And Production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Number of Managed B3 Waste
Increased from 2020





A. Trend Analysis

- In 2024, the Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan 2025-2045 was launched as a reference for implementing Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in Indonesia.
- The consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) shows a downward trend, decreasing from 239.74 ODP tons in 2017 to 149.42 ODP tons in 2023.
- The amount of B3 waste processed in 2023 increased to 63,688,537 tons, up from 49,529,695 tons in 2020. Additionally, the amount of B3 waste stored in Temporary Shelters (TPS) rose by 14.22 million tons in 2023.
- The number of Indonesian companies implementing SNI ISO 14001 increased from 2,381 in 2020 to 3,328 in 2022.
- The percentage of waste recycled increased from 7.08percent in 2020 to 11.61percent in 2023.

B. Challenges

The main challenges in achieving Goal 12, Responsible Consumption and Production, include: (1) low public awareness of the importance of SCP, especially among consumers; (2) limited adoption of environmentally friendly technology and infrastructure supporting SCP in several regions; (3) insufficient funding support and incentives for industries; (4) poor implementation of Good Handling Practices (GHP) and inadequate information and education for food workers and consumers regarding food loss and waste; (5) limited resources and knowledge among business actors, along with regulatory and infrastructure constraints in implementing ISO standards; (6) inefficient consumer behavior that still prioritizes economic value over environmental impact.

C. Policy Response

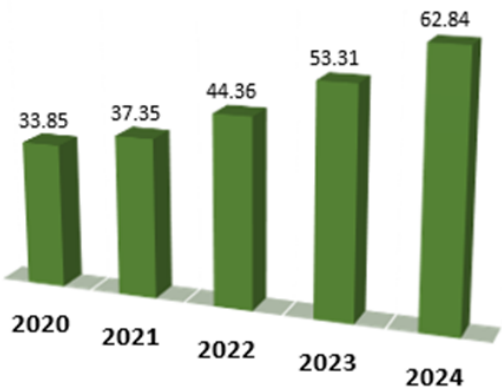
The government has formulated policy directions implemented through various strategies, including: (1) implementing a circular economy to support Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in Indonesia, (2) executing the National HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (HPMP), (3) expanding services for licensed hazardous and toxic (B3) waste management and enforcing standards in accordance with regulations; (4) developing integrated facilities for the processing of B3 medical waste and other B3 waste, (5) providing government incentives and support through programs such as PROPER, Green Industry Certification (SIH), Ecolabel, fiscal incentives, and green financing, (6) advancing digitalization and environmental monitoring through systems like the Continuous Industrial Emission Monitoring Information System, and (7) enhancing support for food systems and preventing food loss and waste, including through the development of farmer corporations to improve efficiency in food production processes

GOAL 13 - Climate Action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

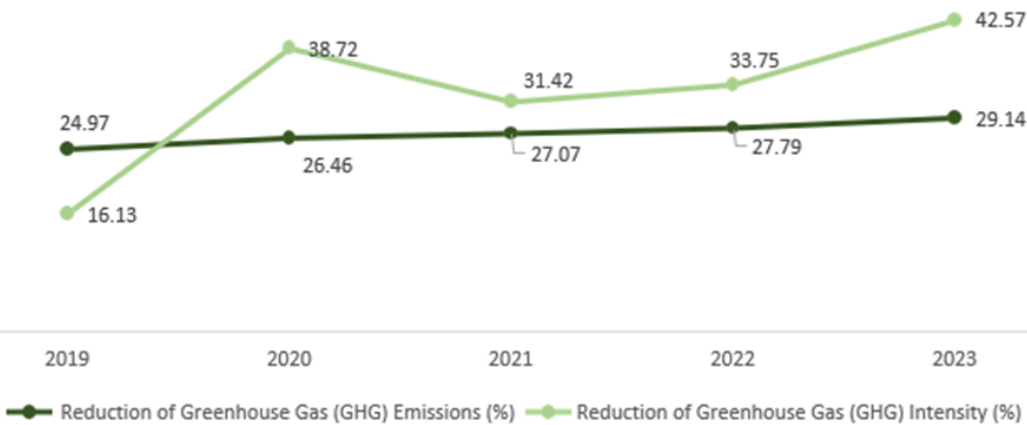


Percentage (%) of local government adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies continues to increase



Source: National Board for Disaster Management, 2024

Trends in the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions and Intensity in Indonesia



Source: National Development Planning Agency (Directorate for Environment)



Percentage (%) decrease in potential GDP loss in sectors affected by climate hazards continues to increase annually

Source: National Development Planning Agency (Directorate of Environment)



A. Trend Analysis

- The 2025–2045 Long-Term National Development Plan (RPJPN) includes disaster management indicators within the socio-cultural and ecological resilience mission and is aligned with the 2020–2044 National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy Direction (RIPB), established through Presidential Regulation No. 87/2020. This alignment reflects global frameworks such as the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement, and the SDGs. In addition, the National Disaster Management Plan (Renas PB) 2025–2029 has been prepared as a medium-term reference for disaster management.
- The existence of a national framework encourages local governments to adopt disaster risk reduction strategies aligned with the national strategy. The percentage of local governments implementing this strategy has steadily increased: 37.35 percent (2021), 44.36 percent (2022), 53.31 percent (2023), and 62.84 percent (2024), reflecting stronger local commitment to disaster resilience.
- To address the impacts of climate change, the government has implemented Climate Resilient Development (PBI) in the marine, water, agriculture, and health sectors in high-risk areas. The percentage of potential GDP loss reduction due to climate hazards has shown an upward trend: 0.430 percent (2020), 0.592 percent (2021), 0.759 percent (2022), and 0.933 percent (2023). The 2024 figure is currently under calculation. Adaptation and mitigation efforts have been reported to the UNFCCC through National Communication documents (1999, 2011, 2018), Biennial Update Reports (2016, 2018, 2021), and the Biennial Transparency Report (2024).
- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories are conducted annually in five main sectors: energy, forestry and other land use (FoLU), waste, agriculture, and industrial processes and product use (IPPU). In 2023, total GHG emissions from these sectors reached 1,360.35 million tons of CO₂e, marking an increase of 130.33 million tons from 1,229.91 million tons in 2022.
- Mitigation is pursued through low-carbon development policies, using indicators for reductions in emissions intensity and total GHG emissions. In 2023, Indonesia achieved a 42.57 percent reduction in emissions intensity and a 29.14 percent reduction in cumulative emissions compared to the baseline.

B. Challenges

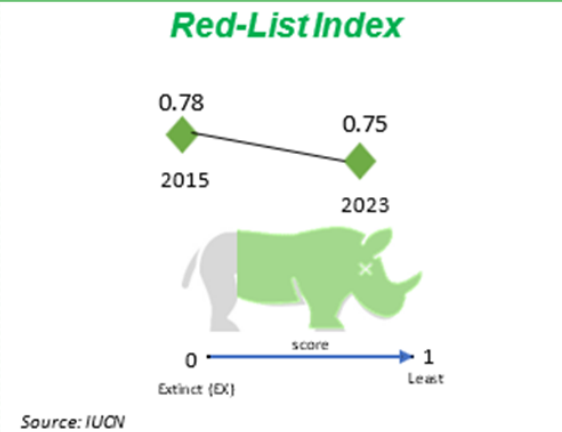
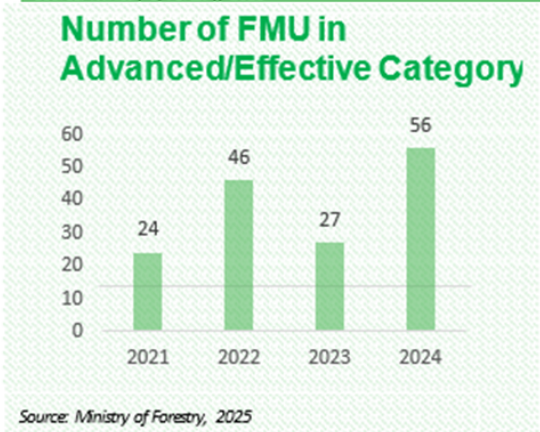
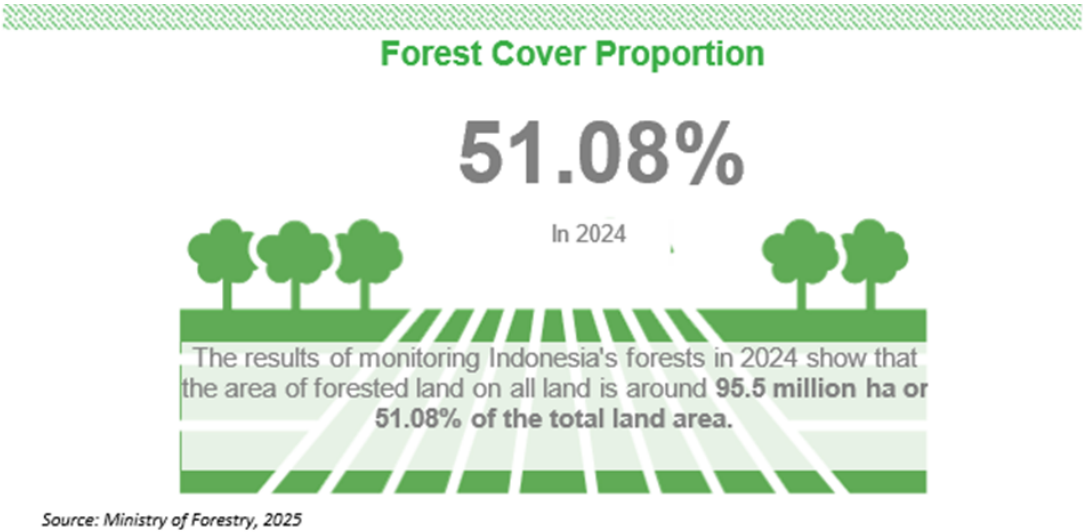
- As a country highly vulnerable to disasters, Indonesia continues to face significant challenges, including insufficient investment in disaster risk reduction, the increasing frequency and intensity of disaster events, suboptimal disaster risk management, low public awareness, and inadequate infrastructure and coordination among stakeholders.
- Climate change management also presents ongoing challenges. These include rising greenhouse gas emissions from various sectors, high levels of regional vulnerability to climate-related disasters, and limited adaptation capacity at both national and provincial levels. Furthermore, institutional synergy, data availability, and technology utilization still need to be strengthened to enhance the effectiveness of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.

C. Policy Response

- Disaster management policies and strategies focus on increasing investment in disaster risk reduction, mainstreaming risk reduction into development planning, enhancing community capacity and disaster awareness through educational curricula, and strengthening early warning systems. These efforts are supported by improved risk management and more synergized cross-agency coordination.
- The government also prioritizes greater involvement of all stakeholders, particularly the private sector and local communities, in implementing climate change response policies. This includes scaling up green and innovative financing and investment, strengthening technological capacity, and advancing research and human resource development.

GOAL 15 - Life On Land

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss





A. Trend Analysis

- The proportion of forest cover slightly decreased from 51.2 percent in 2023 to 51.08 percent in 2024.
- The area of High Conservation Value (HCV) regions increased from 24.25 million hectares in 2021 to 54.34 million hectares in 2023.
- The number of Forest Management Units (FMU) in the advanced category rose from 23 in 2021 to 56 in 2024.
- In 2024, the Indonesian Government launched the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) 2025–2045, a policy document containing strategies and measurable action plans to realize the vision of sustainable biodiversity management.
- Law enforcement efforts against illegal hunting and trade of wild plants and animals, as indicated by criminal cases filed in court, increased from 45 cases in 2023 to 64 cases in 2024.
- The government successfully maintained the biodiversity loss or Red List Index at 0.75 in 2023, indicating a relatively low risk of species extinction.

B. Challenges

The main challenges to achieving Goal 15 on Terrestrial Ecosystems include: (1) forest degradation and biodiversity loss within and outside forest areas caused by illegal logging, forest fires, wildlife poaching, and conversion of forest land to agriculture and plantations, (2) environmental pollution that negatively affects ecosystem health and biodiversity, (3) the spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS), which threatens native species and disrupts ecological balance, (4) conflicts of interest over forest and land use, which hinder sustainable forest management and conservation efforts, and (5) suboptimal enforcement of forestry laws, resulting in continued violations and limited deterrent effects.

C. Policy Response

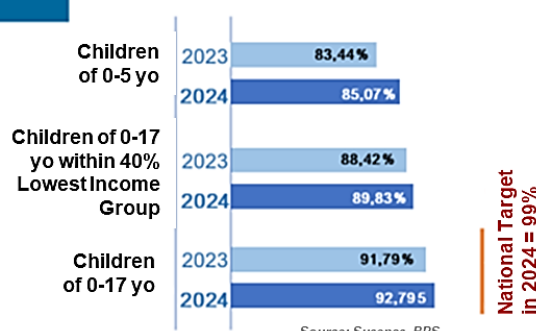
The government has formulated policy directions that are implemented through various strategies, including (1) forest and land rehabilitation, (2) forest and land fire control, (3) primary forest and peat moratorium policies; (4) providing assets and access to forest areas to communities, (5) protection and management of ecosystems and areas with high biodiversity value, (6) reducing the threat status of plant, animal and aquatic biota species, (7) strengthening biodiversity governance, (8) sustainable use of biological resources and ecosystem services to support the bioeconomy, and (9) increasing bioprospecting, biotechnology, biosecurity, and access and sharing of benefits from genetic resources.

GOAL 16 - Peace, Justice And Strong Institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



OWNERSHIP OF BIRTH CERTIFICATE AMONG INDONESIAN CHILDREN CONTINUES TO INCREASE DESPITE NOT REACHING THE TARGET YET



- Many children of 0-5 years old are still without birth certificate
- Birth certificate is one of the key requirements to access public service



ANTICORRUPT BEHAVIOUR INDEX (IPAK) IS SLIGHTLY CORRECTED FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR DUE TO INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE PAYING MORE THAN THEY ARE REQUIRED IN ACCESSING SERVICES

IPAK SCORE IN 2024 **3,85** ▼ Down 0.07 points from 2023

In 2024, 17.17 percent of the population paid more than required when accessing services, whether accessing in person or through intermediaries. This figure represents a slight increase of 0.84% compared to 2023.

In 2024, 18.81 percent of business owners paid more than required when accessing services, whether accessing in person or through intermediaries. This figure represents an increase of 1.41% compared to 2023.

Source: SPAK, BPS



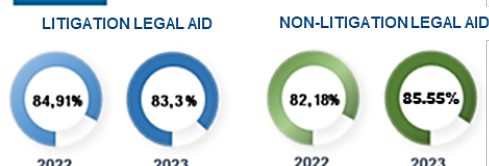
PRESS FREEDOM INDEX IN INDONESIA IS CATEGORIZED AS "SUFFICIENTLY FREE" DESPITE A DECLINE IN THE OVERALL INDEX SCORE



Data and figure source: Press Council (Executive Summary of the 2024 Press Freedom Index)



MORE AND MORE POOR PEOPLE CAN ACCESS NON-LITIGATION LEGAL AID

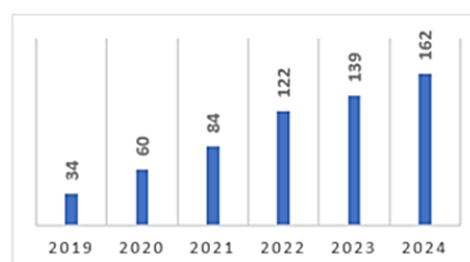


Percentage of poor people who receive assistance in 2023 is 83.3% for litigation and 86.54% for non-litigation (out of the total number of poor people who request for assistance)

Source: Ministry of Law



NUMBER OF PUBLIC AGENCY WITH INFORMATIVE QUALIFICATION CONTINUES TO INCREASE EACH YEAR



Source: Central Information Commission



A. Trend Analysis

- The number of human trafficking victims per 100,000 population among children (female and male) decreased from 213 (2020) to 206 (2023), while in the adult female group, it increased from 196 (2020) to 235 (2023).
- Ownership of birth certificates for children (0-17 years) reached more than 90 percent in 2024, reflecting significant progress in protecting children's civil rights. However, for children under 5 years old whose births are recorded by the civil registration agency, the rate remains below 90 percent.
- The Anti-Corruption Behavior Index reached 3.85 on a scale of 5 in 2024. However, the percentage of people who paid or were asked for bribes by public officials increased from 16.79 percent in 2020 to 17.17 percent in 2024. Although this increase is relatively small, it still indicates that bribery in public services remains a significant problem that warrants attention.
- Meanwhile, the practice of bribery by business actors who paid bribes to public officials or were asked for bribes by public officials in the past year decreased from 19.97 percent (2020) to 18.81 percent (2024), indicating a declining tolerance toward corruption among business actors.
- Access for poor people receiving litigation legal aid decreased from 89 percent (2020) to 83.33 percent (2023), while non-litigation access increased from 77 percent (2020) to 86.54 percent (2023). This means that more low-income individuals are gaining access to legal protection.
- The Indonesian Democracy Index for 2020–2023 increased from 73.66 (2020) to 79.51 (2023). One significant achievement is the increased public access to information through various media platforms, including print, electronic, and digital. However, the Indonesian Press Freedom Index fell from 74.81 (2020) to 71.57 (2023).

B. Challenges

Indonesia has made progress in strengthening governance, particularly through bureaucratic reform, increased transparency, and the digitization of public services. Additionally, improvements have been seen in the monitoring of SPBE (electronic-based government systems) and the strengthening of the Ombudsman and other supervisory institutions. Nevertheless, challenges persist in ensuring equitable access to justice, addressing disinformation, enhancing law enforcement consistency, and fostering public trust in institutions. Further efforts are needed to embed accountability, integrity, and inclusivity across all levels of governance.

C. Policy Response

Indonesia strengthens its commitment to good governance and human rights-based development to address local and global challenges. This policy is integrated into the 2025–2029 RPJMN, which emphasizes justice, inclusiveness, and transparency, in line with SDG 16: (1) reforming the legal and judicial system to ensure fair and equal legal certainty, (2) mainstreaming, promoting, and enforcing human rights, strengthening democratic institutions, civil liberties, and openness to public information, (3) increasing the effectiveness of preventing and eradicating corruption, (4) bureaucratic reform and strengthening data and information technology to support evidence-based policymaking, and (5) strengthening regional and national institutions to support public participation and social inclusion in the justice system. In efforts to improve child welfare, the government will sharpen its focus on priority issues for children, particularly improving birth registration coverage for children under 5 years old in addition to those aged 0–17 years, ensuring that children—especially those living in poor families—have access to public services from an early age.

CHAPTER 5

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION





CHAPTER 5 – MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The Means of Implementation outlines the various strategic aspects needed to support the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia. Financing is the primary focus, given the enormous requirements through 2030, while the government's fiscal capacity remains limited. In addition, the importance of data and technology is recognized as tools to provide accurate information and support evidence-based policy. Institutional capacity and governance strengthening are also emphasized to improve implementation effectiveness. Partnerships among various stakeholders, including international cooperation, are expected to create the necessary collaboration to accelerate SDGs achievement. Through an integrated and innovative approach, Indonesia is expected to overcome financing challenges and achieve the SDGs inclusively.

5.1 Financing the SDGs in Indonesia

Implementing the SDGs at the global level requires substantial financing. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, global annual funding needs were estimated at US\$2.5 trillion. However, the global health crisis has widened the financing gap, significantly increasing the estimate to USD \$4.2 trillion per year. This sharp increase reflects the growing complexity of development challenges, which demand not only larger financial allocations but also innovative approaches and cross-sector collaboration. In this context, mobilizing funds and synergizing the use of resources—from public, private, philanthropic, and international sectors—is crucial to bridging the widening financing gap.

5.1.1. The SDGs Financing Gap in Indonesia

At the national level, Indonesia faces similar challenges. Before the pandemic, Indonesia's SDG financing needs for the 2020–2030 period were estimated at IDR 67,000 trillion (approximately US\$ 4.7 trillion), with a financing gap of IDR 14,000 trillion (approximately US\$1 trillion). Post-pandemic, these needs increased significantly to IDR 122,000 trillion (approximately US\$8.7 trillion), while the financing gap widened to IDR 24,000 trillion (approximately US\$1.7 trillion). This increase reflects the ambitious scope of the 17 SDG goals, broken down into 289 national indicators, covering a wide range of strategic issues, from poverty alleviation, education, and equality to climate change. Specific to climate change, Indonesia is projected to require up to IDR 4,000 trillion to achieve its 34 percent - 41 percent greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target by 2045 under the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) framework. Clearly, the main challenge lies in mobilizing adequate and coordinated financial resources to achieve the SDGs targets on time.

However, Indonesia's fiscal capacity remains limited to cover the SDGs financing needs. Total national expenditures, as outlined in the 2022–2024 State Budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara* or APBN), ranged between IDR 3,100–3,400 trillion (US\$180–200 billion), while state revenues hovered around IDR 2,600–2,800 trillion (US\$160–170 billion). While the APBN has allocated funds for SDGs-related programs, these allocations remain far from sufficient. The government's fiscal priorities must also accommodate other needs, such as routine spending and various national priorities, some of which are already aligned with the SDGs agenda. The exact value of the APBN allocation toward achieving all 17 SDG goals is not easily calculable. However, several illustrations reflect the APBN's limitations. The combined programs for Disaster Resilience and Climate Change, Environmental Quality, and Sustainable Forest Management under the Ministry of Environment increased only slightly, from IDR 3,176 billion (US\$187 million; 2022) to

IDR 3,889 billion (US\$229 million; 2024). Similarly, the Early Childhood Education and 12-Year Compulsory Education programs under the Ministry of Education saw a modest rise from IDR 11,642 billion (US\$685 million) to IDR 13,990 billion (US\$823 million) during the same period. Even more, the Social Protection Program under the Ministry of Social Affairs declined from IDR 95,488 billion (US\$5.6 billion; 2022) to IDR 78,065 billion (US\$5.6 billion; 2024).

Traditional sources of funding, such as foreign loans and official development assistance (ODA), are not sufficient solutions. Although Indonesia has received assistance from international institutions such as the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and various bilateral partners, the total funding remains inadequate to close the SDGs financing gap. Moreover, dependence on foreign loans may increase national debt burdens, potentially creating fiscal risks in the future, especially if global economic volatility persists.

At the subnational level, subnational governments also face fiscal capacity limitations in supporting the financing of the SDGs. Most provinces and districts/cities still have low Local Own-Source Revenue (*Pendapatan Asli Daerah* or PAD) and heavily rely on transfers from the national government, such as the General Allocation Fund (*Dana Alokasi Umum* or DAU) and the Special Allocation Fund (*Dana Alokasi Khusus* or DAK). In the past four years, transfers to regions have accounted for roughly one-third of the total APBN. Strengthening local taxing power still faces various structural and regulatory challenges. One key obstacle is the limited authority of sub-national governments to determine the types and rates of taxes flexibly, thus reducing the potential for PAD optimization. Furthermore, local taxpayer compliance remains low due to inefficient tax administration systems and a lack of incentives for the public to pay local taxes. Coordination between national and sub-national governments in harmonizing tax policies also needs improvement to avoid overlapping regulations that hinder effective local tax collection.

Many regions still face challenges in managing budgets effectively and efficiently, both in planning and execution. This does not include the development financing planning in disadvantaged regions, which continues to struggle to establish and expand PAD sources. Under such conditions, dependence on the national government transfers narrows local fiscal space, making SDGs financing capacity at the sub-national level increasingly constrained. Concurrently, although SDGs interlinkage analysis has been conducted to identify relationships and synergies among targets, translating this analysis into development planning and budgeting still requires serious efforts, including strengthening the capacity of planners, improving planning information systems, and systematically integrating analysis results into budget document preparation at various levels of government. This is essential to ensure that resource allocation truly reflects evidence-based priorities and supports more effective and measurable SDGs achievement.

Furthermore, fiscal equity is a crucial factor in supporting SDGs achievement, considering that Indonesia's fiscal decentralization grants sub-national governments a strategic role in managing development programs. In practice, however, there is still a significant disparity in fiscal capacity among regions, leading to gaps in SDGs implementation. In 2024, for example, the fiscal capacity index of Aceh Province was 0.849, while that of East Kalimantan was 3.497. Although the national government has distributed Special Allocation Funds (DAK) and Regional Incentive Funds (*Dana Insentif Daerah* or DID) to promote equity, the distribution mechanisms still require improvement to reflect substantive fiscal equity principles. These disparities underscore the need for reforms in the fiscal transfer system to be more responsive to regional disparities and to support more inclusive and equitable achievement of the SDGs.

5.1.2. Innovative Financing Initiatives and Multi-Stakeholder Financing Collaboration for SDGs in Indonesia

In addition to the limited government budget, funding from non-governmental sources remains insufficient compared to existing needs. The private sector, philanthropic institutions, and social investments have yet to contribute optimally in supporting the SDGs agenda. The main constraints include a lack of fiscal incentives and regulatory frameworks to encourage private sector participation in sustainable investment. Moreover, innovative financing mechanisms such as green bonds and performance-based financing are still not widely developed. Civil society engagement in achieving the SDGs also faces significant challenges, especially in terms of funding. Available domestic funding sources have not fully supported the initiatives and programs carried out by civil society organizations. The lack of access to stable funding has hindered the implementation of many social and environmental programs. Although several corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives have been implemented, their execution remains sporadic and needs to be more systematic in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Private sector financing remains predominantly reliant on traditional financial instruments, including commercial loans and conventional banking. Sustainable financing instruments, such as blended finance, impact investing, and green financial instruments, are still relatively new and have not yet been widely adopted. Awareness and interest in sustainable investment are still limited among domestic financial market actors. Many investors continue to prefer conventional instruments, which are perceived as more profitable and less risky. Furthermore, policy support and incentives for green investors need to be strengthened to make the market more attractive.



Figure 5. 1 Overview SDGs Financing in Indonesia

Nonetheless, several initiatives are being developed by the private sector. For example, Bank BCA—categorized as a Category IV Bank Based on Core Capital (*Kategori Bank berdasarkan Modal Inti* or KBMI) by the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* or OJK)—has

reported a steadily increasing sustainable finance portfolio from 2022 to 2024. In 2022, its Sustainable Business Activity Category (*Kategori Kegiatan Usaha Berkelanjutan* or KKUB) financing portfolio reached IDR 183.971 trillion. This figure rose to IDR 203.086 trillion in 2023 and IDR 228.566 trillion in 2024. Meanwhile, the non-MSME KKUB financing portfolio reached IDR 81.655 trillion, IDR 87.048 trillion, and IDR 98.765 trillion for the same respective years. In another sector, PT Industri Jamu dan Farmasi Sido Muncul Tbk—a major producer of herbal and modern medicines in Indonesia—has also invested in environmentally conscious projects totaling IDR 118 billion (2022), IDR 47 billion (2023), and IDR 46 billion (2024). These investments span various activities, including business development, supporting materials, efficiency improvements, maintenance, and increased production capacity.

There is also a policy gap in SDGs financing in terms of both regulation and enabling ecosystems. Although there have been initiatives to strengthen sustainable finance policies, such as the issuance of the Indonesia Green Taxonomy and sustainable finance regulations by the OJK, there are still gaps in implementation at the operational level. Cross-sector coordination between government, private sector, and financial institutions is not yet optimal, resulting in discontinuities in the use of resources to support sustainable investment.

Despite the aforementioned challenges, the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia also presents opportunities in financing. This funding gap opens the door for various innovative financing sources, including private investment that can be directed toward sectors supporting sustainable growth. Financial instruments designed to support long-term development have great potential to boost fund flows for SDGs-related projects. Sustainable finance instruments provide a framework for managing investment risks while systematically considering environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts. International collaboration, in turn, holds potential for expanding cross-border resource allocation through official development assistance (ODA) and performance-based financing schemes that are increasingly aligned with global SDGs targets. With the right strategies, Indonesia can harness these opportunities to build an inclusive and sustainable financing ecosystem.

One of the main opportunities lies in the development of sustainable financial instruments through the issuance of government securities (*Surat Berharga Negara* or SBN). Today, government securities not only function as fiscal instruments but also carry a thematic mission to strengthen the Government of Indonesia's commitment to managing environmental and social issues. This commitment is embodied in the Republic of Indonesia Green Bond and Green Sukuk Framework, which serves as the basis for issuing sustainable financial instruments. Under this framework, the government has successfully issued three series of Global Green Sukuk and two series of Retail Green Sukuk, which have received international recognition through various awards in sustainable finance, ESG, and Socially Responsible Investing (SRI).

As part of continuous efforts to support sustainable development, in August 2021, the government issued its first SDGs-oriented sovereign bond (*Surat Utang Negara* or SUN) denominated in Euro. This transaction marked one of the first conventional SDG Bond issuances in Asia, reflecting Indonesia's leadership in sustainable finance and its significant contribution to SDGs achievement. For this issuance, the government developed the SDGs Government Securities Framework (SDGs Framework) as an expansion of the 2018 Green Bond and Green Sukuk Framework. All funds raised from the SDG Bond issuance were allocated to finance projects that meet the criteria of Eligible SDGs Expenditures in accordance with the SDGs Framework. The framework also allows the government to issue other thematic bonds and sukuk, including those with social and environmental themes. Green bonds and green sukuk are integrated into the SDGs Government Securities Framework, which incorporates additional SDGs aspects, not only

targeting climate mitigation and adaptation (green focus), but also promoting blue economy development (blue focus) and positive social outcomes (social focus).

In 2023, the government issued two types of thematic bonds: Sustainable Development Goals-themed bond (SDG Bonds) and Blue Bonds. Funds from SDG Bonds were allocated to projects in three sectors: education (Goal 4), industry (Goal 8), and agriculture (Goal 2). Meanwhile, Blue Bonds were channeled to projects in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (Goal 11), Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Protection and Restoration (Goal 14), and Waste Management (Goals 12 and 14).

To create a sustainable development ecosystem, the government has also implemented Value-Added Tax (VAT) exemptions for environmentally friendly products such as electric vehicles. This is regulated under Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 13/PMK.010/2023 concerning Luxury Goods Sales Tax (PPnBM) for Battery-Based Electric Motor Vehicles. Furthermore, although its implementation still needs improvement, the government has enacted a green tax as stipulated in Law No. 7 of 2021 on the Harmonization of Tax Regulations (UU HPP), which includes the imposition of a carbon tax on high-emission activities. This law is reinforced by Presidential Regulation No. 98 of 2021 on Carbon Economic Value, which provides guidelines for reducing carbon emissions through carbon trading mechanisms and tax incentives.

In March 2022, the Government of Indonesia launched the *Indonesia SDG Investor Map*. This strategic tool is designed to help the private sector explore investment opportunities in six key sectors: education, health, agriculture, renewable energy, finance, and infrastructure. Developed by UNDP Indonesia and the SDG Impact Standards with support from the the Ministry of Investment/BKPM, and Temasek Trust, Indonesia became the first ASEAN country to adopt such a map. As part of the Build Forward Better strategy in the post-COVID-19 recovery, this map supports the government's efforts to close the SDGs financing gap by attracting private sector and non-government actors to invest in sustainable development.

Good Practice Box 12

Strategic Collaboration: TRANSFORM BESTARI and PALOMA CIRCLE



As an effort to accelerate sustainable development through multisector collaboration, the SDGs Financing Hub, in partnership with the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), Unilever Indonesia, and Ernst & Young (EY), launched the TRANSFORM BESTARI Challenge Indonesia. This program focused on three main themes: clean water resource protection and regeneration, sanitation and hygiene, and digital healthcare services. With a grant of £300,000 (approximately IDR 6.6 billion), the program also offers various forms of strategic support, ranging from FMCG supply chain development, behavior change, consumer-centric design, marketing, to collaboration with technology, industry, government, and civil society partners. Additionally, participants benefit from professional mentoring provided by EY to strengthen their business capabilities and financial planning.

Complementing this initiative, the Paloma Circle program was launched, an effort jointly initiated by the Paloma Sjahrir Foundation, P4G, SDGs Financing Hub, and Ecoxyztem. The program is designed as a matchmaking platform connecting startups with proven business models to key stakeholders from both the public and private sectors. The objective is to strengthen financing and market ecosystems while

[SDGs Financing Hub Indonesia]

Since 2022, under the leadership of the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, Indonesia has made significant progress in strengthening the integration of planning and financing strategies for the SDGs through the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF). Various components of the INFF architecture have begun to be operationalised, including financing strategies to support the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and the SDGs roadmap, as well as a monitoring framework to track progress toward national sustainable development. This has been reinforced by the issuance of the Minister of National Development Planning/ Head of Bappenas Regulation No. 6 of 2024 on Innovative Financing for the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, which refers to Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2022 on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. This ministerial regulation outlines ng resources to close the SDGs financing gap. It also emphasises cross-based on the principles of transparency, sustainability, and impact pported by an implementation unit responsible for coordinating and of innovative financing.

[illegible]

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sustainable development financing, while also designing innovative financing schemes to attract private sector investment.



Figure 5. 4 Project Catalogue from the Curation and Pipeline Development of the SDG Financing Hub

Nevertheless, significant challenges remain for the INFF. Many institutions continue to work in silos, resulting in overlapping financing or even funding gaps in sectors that are actually prioritized in the SDGs agenda. The private sector's engagement in SDGs financing remains incidental and is not yet integrated into the national strategy, while the fiscal incentives provided have yet to be sufficiently attractive to encourage impactful investment. In terms of data and transparency, information on the sources and use of development funds remains limited and scattered across various platforms, making evidence-based planning and comprehensive evaluation of SDGs financing effectiveness difficult.

5.1.4 SDGs Blended Finance Schemes and International Collaboration in SDGs Financing

Blended finance schemes, which combine concessional and commercial funding, also offer substantial opportunities to reduce the SDGs financing gap. In May 2024, Indonesia took the initiative and hosted the launch of the Global Blended Finance Alliance (GBFA)—an international organization supporting accelerated investment in climate action and the SDGs, with its secretariat based in Sanur, Bali. Comprising 17 developing countries, the GBFA aims to mobilize blended financing as a strategic tool to bridge the financing gap for climate and SDGs objectives by effectively developing and replicating blended finance projects, fostering strong multi-stakeholder collaboration through a South-South Cooperation approach. Blended finance projects are implemented through special mission vehicles by both government and private investors. The blended finance scheme is being expanded to attract more investors to strategic SDGs sectors through performance-based financing instruments, such as results-based financing and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). Since 2022, the Ministry of Finance has been developing policies for PPPs through a series of Minister of Finance Regulations No. 139, 148, 170, and 220 PMK.08/2022, 7/2023, 135/2023, and 68/2024, covering facilities, implementation, and support for PPPs.

To further encourage private sector and philanthropic involvement in financing sustainable development projects, the government has also issued Minister of National Development Planning Regulation No. 6 of 2024 on Innovative Financing for the Achievement of the SDGs. Innovative financing is designed to accelerate resource mobilization to close the SDGs financing gap, mainstream SDGs into the national framework, and enhance collaboration with non-governmental actors to develop sustainable solutions. The instruments under this regulation include impact grants, impact investments, impact loans, thematic bonds, Thematic Sukuk, results-based financing, and insurance.

In parallel, since August 2024, the government has introduced a new innovation in the development of thematic government securities (SBN) through the issuance of socially based sukuk: the Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS). The retail CWLS is managed according to Islamic principles, free of *riba* (usury), *gharar* (ambiguity), and *maysir* (gambling), and has been granted a Sharia compliance statement by the National Sharia Council – Indonesian Ulema Council (*Majelis Ulama Indonesia*) (No. B-0246/DSN-MUI/IV/2024 dated April 18, 2024). Through CWLS, the

government facilitates waqf donors—whether temporary or permanent—in placing their waqf funds into safe and productive sukuk instruments. This development further strengthens the role of productive waqf in supporting sustainable and inclusive investment in Indonesia.

The use of financial technology (fintech) and digital finance has also opened new opportunities in SDGs financing. Under the supervision of the Financial Services Authority (OJK), digital crowdfunding platforms have been used to raise funds for social and environmental projects through donations, zakat, and other forms of innovative fundraising. In addition, fintech peer-to-peer lending has enabled micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to access financing, in alignment with SDG 8 targets. Digitalization also enhances transparency and accountability in fund management, thus attracting investors and donors.

International collaboration also presents key opportunities in SDGs financing in Indonesia. International financial institutions such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the United Nations have provided both financial and technical support for SDGs-related projects in Indonesia. One example of collaborative spirit is the UN Joint Programme titled “Accelerating SDGs Investment in Indonesia” (ASSIST), launched in 2021, which has consistently promoted the use of innovative financing instruments, including the development of thematic bonds at both national and subnational levels. In 2022, the program continued to support the public and private sectors in scaling up SDGs financing. Led by the UN Resident Coordinator, Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs) have integrated technical assistance and capacity-building programs to achieve concrete outcomes.

Nonetheless, challenges persist in channelling green finance to micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia, with multidimensional issues, including access, literacy, capacity, and market incentives. Green financing facilities or ESG-based financing still largely target large corporations or medium to large-scale enterprises. MSMEs, which are often located in the informal sector and lack well-documented bookkeeping systems, frequently fail to meet the administrative criteria, environmental impact reporting requirements, or project feasibility prerequisites that are prerequisites for green finance schemes. Moreover, many MSME actors lack a substantial understanding of 'green' or sustainability concepts, which further limits their access to such financing. On the other hand, financial institutions also face challenges in assessing the feasibility of small-scale green projects due to high transaction costs and the lack of appropriate environmental risk assessment methodologies for MSMEs.

The Financial Services Authority (OJK) has also issued the 2021–2025 Sustainable Finance Roadmap, which encourages the financial industry to adopt sustainable practices and develop green financial products and services. This has been supported by the issuance of the Indonesian Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance (*Taksonomi untuk Keuangan Berkelanjutan Indonesia* or TKBI) in February 2024, which is a transformation of the Indonesian Green Taxonomy Edition 1.0. The TKBI is designed as a guide for the financial services sector to identify and classify economic activities that support sustainability agendas, including the achievement of the SDGs.

By leveraging innovative financing opportunities, international collaboration, and enabling regulations, Indonesia has significant potential to meet its SDGs targets by 2030. Collaboration between the government, private sector, and civil society will be key to creating an inclusive and sustainable financing ecosystem. These strategic steps will not only support the achievement of the SDGs but also strengthen the foundations of a just and sustainable development path for future generations.



5.2 Data Provision and Technology for SDGs Monitoring and Evaluation

5.2.1. The Strategic Role of BPS-Statistics Indonesia as the National Statistics Office (NSO) in SDGs Data Provision and Indonesia's Efforts to Strengthen the SDGs Data System

BPS-Statistics Indonesia serves as the main authority for national statistical data. In this capacity, BPS-Statistics Indonesia is responsible for setting statistical data standards, developing statistical metadata, providing statistical recommendations, and conducting reviews and evaluations of sectoral statistical activities. Collaboration between ministries/agencies and BPS-Statistics Indonesia is key to ensuring the sustainability of relevant data collection and processing for the SDGs. The Government of Indonesia has also issued regulations to support a more integrated data management system through Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on One Data Indonesia. This regulation strengthens inter-agency coordination in the provision of SDGs data, thereby significantly improving data quality and accessibility.

Achieving the SDGs requires the availability of accurate, disaggregated, and high-quality data. This includes strengthening the foundational statistical system, utilizing the latest technologies, and promoting inter-agency collaboration to ensure that the data produced can support sustainable development planning and evaluation in Indonesia. Disaggregated data allows for a deeper analysis of different population groups, enabling more targeted policymaking. For example, by adding questions and conducting explorations in existing surveys such as the National Socioeconomic Survey (*Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional* or Susenas), key indicators like the prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) and food insecurity can be measured more accurately. This effort supports the measurement of Indicator 2.1.1, the prevalence of undernourishment (PoU). Additionally, eight supplemental questions on food insecurity experiences were added to Susenas Core to obtain Indicator 2.1.2, which measures the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).

Furthermore, the development of new surveys and the addition of modules to existing surveys have been strategic steps to enrich SDGs data. For instance, in the environmental sector, the water quality survey conducted in 2020 across all provinces in Indonesia was used to measure Indicator 6.6.1, which aims to monitor changes in water-related ecosystems over time. In the agriculture sector, the Integrated Agricultural Survey (*Survei Pertanian Terintegrasi* or SITASI) was developed to generate various indicators, including increased productivity and income of farmers (Indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2), as well as sustainable food production systems (Indicator 2.4.1).

Innovations in providing new indicators have also been implemented through the enhancement of basic statistics, such as the development of the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). This indicator measures the development of children aged 24–59 months in the areas of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, aligning with SDG Indicator 4.2.1. This enables more comprehensive monitoring of child development, particularly in the context of gender equality and social welfare. In addition, to support social aspects, the development of a Social Resilience Module within Susenas was carried out to generate Indicator 16.1.4, which measures the

proportion of the population that feels safe walking alone in their neighborhood. Efforts to improve indicators such as the prevalence of undernutrition among children under five (Indicator 2.1.1.a) and the prevalence of stunting among children under five (Indicator 2.2.1) are also ongoing.

Innovation in SDGs data provision has also been pursued through the utilization of digital technology-based data, such as mobile phone data. This data has been used to generate tourism statistics indicators, such as the number of international and domestic tourists (Indicators 8.9.1.a and 8.9.1.b). In parallel, indicators related to information and communication technology, such as the proportion of the population covered by mobile broadband (Indicator 9.c.1) and the percentage of internet users (Indicator 17.8.1), are also derived through these innovative approaches.

5.2.2. Innovations in Small Area Estimation (SAE) and Technology-Based Geospatial Data for SDGs Data Provision

The study on the use of Small Area Estimation (SAE) is one of the innovations applied to address data availability issues at the district/city level. To overcome various limitations of censuses and surveys, SDG indicators need to be produced down to smaller administrative areas through other scientific approaches. As recommended by the UN, one approach that can be used for generating indicators at smaller administrative levels is Small Area Estimation (SAE). However, the use of SAE for producing official statistics still faces several challenges, including the lack of a framework that outlines the business processes and principles of SAE implementation. This limitation has resulted in SAE outputs that do not meet the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics as outlined by the UN. This has prompted Statistics Indonesia (BPS) to develop an implementation framework for SAE to produce official statistics.

GOOD PRACTICE BOX 12

Initiative to Provide SDGs Indicators in Small Areas through SAE to Support SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being

Achieving the 2030 SDG targets requires granular data for policy planning and evaluation to uphold the principle of Leave No One Behind (LNOB). To address the limitations of censuses and surveys, the United Nations recommends Small Area Estimation (SAE) as a method for generating indicators at smaller administrative levels. However, the use of SAE still faces constraints due to the absence of a framework that outlines its business processes and implementation principles, resulting in outputs that fall short of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. In response, BPS-Statistics Indonesia developed an SAE implementation framework, supported by UNFPA and other members of the UN Joint Programme, including UNICEF, WFP, and UNRCO.

This framework development took place from October 2024 to June 2025, with three objectives: (1) to establish a cross-institutional SAE framework, (2) to pilot its implementation with five demographic indicators under SDG 3 (NMR, MMR, CPR, Unmet Need, and ASFR for ages 10–14), and (3) to promote the adoption of these outputs as official statistics through the SDGs Dashboard of the Bappenas. The technical implementation was carried out by a cross-deputy team within BPS-Statistics Indonesia in collaboration with various ministries. However, the process faced challenges such as the lack of regulatory support, limited auxiliary data, and low levels of understanding at both national and subnational levels. Despite these obstacles, the SAE framework is expected to provide a solution to the limitations of census and survey data in generating granular indicators and to enhance the quality of SDGs indicators to accelerate the achievement of 2030 targets at all regional levels.

[UN Joint Programme and BPS-Statistics Indonesia]

The use of geospatial technology is also being increasingly developed, such as the application of the Night Light Inequality Index (NLII) to measure inequality in access to the economy and development. Additionally, indicators related to women's well-being—such as the proportion of women aged 15–49 attended by skilled health personnel during childbirth (Indicator 3.1.2.a) and the percentage of deliveries conducted in health facilities (Indicator 3.1.2.b)—remain a priority in data collection strategies.

To improve the accuracy and relevance of education data, efforts continue to refine indicators such as the completion rate of primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education (Indicator 4.1.2), and the participation rate in organised learning one year before the official primary school entry age (Indicator 4.2.2). These indicators are being developed in line with government priorities across national development programs aligned with the SDGs.

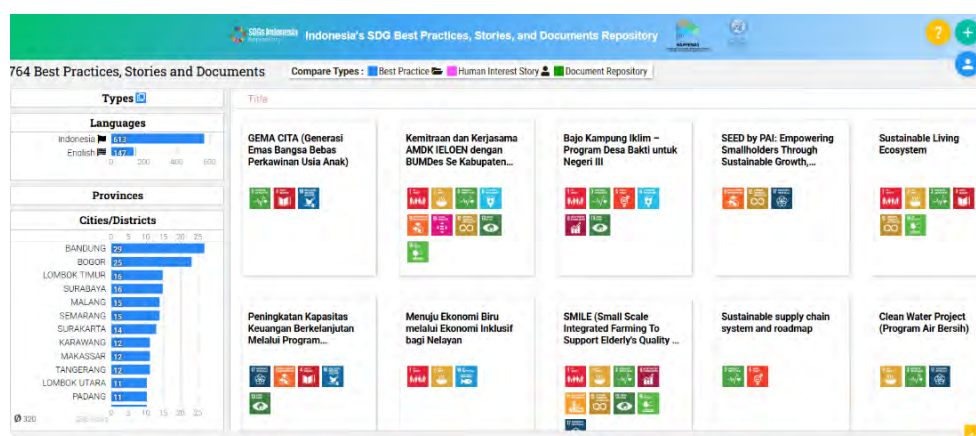
In the sanitation and clean water sector, the use of the Automatic Identification System (AIS) and satellite imagery has become a key instrument in producing more accurate SDGs indicators. This innovation enables more efficient and real-time monitoring of water and sanitation resources. It aligns with the SDG goal of ensuring universal access to clean water and adequate sanitation for all.

5.2.3. Utilization of the SDGs Dashboard as a Public Data Communication Tool

Indonesia has developed an SDGs Dashboard (<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/dashboard/>) which serves as an essential tool to visualize, monitor, and measure progress towards achieving the SDGs in Indonesia, including sub-national progress (at the provincial and district/city levels). In addition, Indonesia has also established a Dashboard Repository (<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/repository/>) as a key platform to visualize and showcase various good practices—success stories in the implementation of the SDGs carried out by the government, business actors, civil society organizations, philanthropic institutions, and universities across Indonesia. The visualizations of the SDGs Dashboard and Repository Dashboard are shown in Figure below:



Figure 5. 5 Indonesia's SDGs Dashboard for Quantitative Data



With these innovations in SDGs data provision, it is expected that government policies will be more evidence-based and responsive to public needs. The use of modern technology, inter-agency integration, and improved data quality are key factors in supporting the achievement of sustainable development goals. Therefore, a strong commitment to continuously developing a transparent and accurate data system must be maintained to realize the vision of inclusive and sustainable development.

5.3 Strengthening SDGs Capacity and Institutions

Higher education institutions play a strategic role in supporting the achievement of the SDGs by integrating SDGs principles into the implementation of the *Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi* (The Three Pillars of Higher Education), consisting of education, research, and community service. The presence of universities in each region serves not only as centers of excellence but also as strategic partners for governments, particularly at the sub-national level, in designing, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on SDGs Regional Action Plans (RAD SDGs).

The role of universities as centers of excellence has been materialized through the establishment of SDGs Centers at various higher education institutions. These centers serve as critical hubs for local capacity building, knowledge transfer, evidence-based policy innovation, and multi-stakeholder synergy in accelerating SDGs achievements at the subnational level. In 2023, Bappenas, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Culture, launched a network of SDGs study centers at 15 leading universities in Indonesia. This network aims to foster research and policy development in support of the SDGs and provide a platform for students and academics to collaborate on relevant projects. Until June 2025, 63 SDGs Centers have been established from Sabang to Merauke. All of them are now part of the Indonesia SDGs Center Network (ISCN), formed in May 2024 as part of the 2024 SDGs Center Conference. The conference brought together representatives from the SDGs Center at various universities across Indonesia. The SDGs Center Network serves as a platform for academics throughout Indonesia to build networks and collaborate on the implementation of the SDGs in a comprehensive, coordinated, and efficient manner, while ensuring the exchange of knowledge and experience. However, a key challenge remains in ensuring an equitable distribution of SDGs Centers across all regions of Indonesia. In response, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas issued a Reference Book for the Development of SDGs Centers in 2024. This guide provides institutional capacity-building strategies and direction for establishing new SDGs Centers.

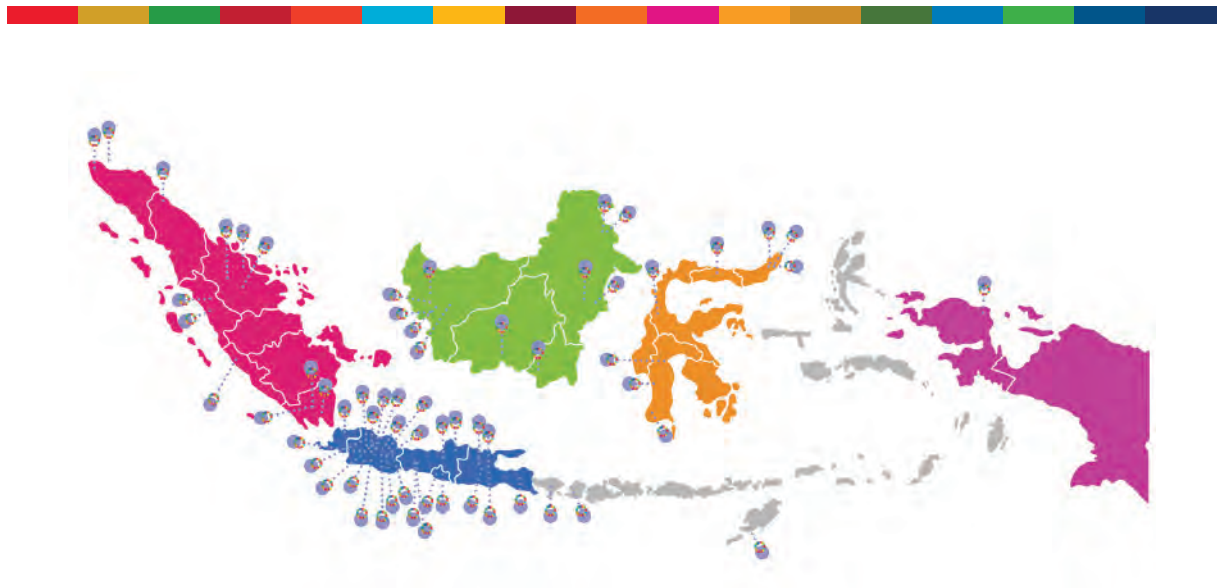


Figure 5. 7 Map of the Distribution of 63 SDGs Centers Across Indonesia
(source: National Secretariat of SDGs)



Figure 5. 8 Series of Events for SDGs Center Meeting in Preparation for the Establishment of the Indonesia SDGs Center Network (ISCN) 2024
(Source: National Secretariat of SDGs)

Good Practice Box 12

SDGs Center University Networks Supporting the Achievement of the SDGs

Indonesia is committed to implementing the SDGs inclusively by engaging all stakeholders, including government and non-government actors such as businesses and philanthropists, civil society organizations and the media, as well as academics and experts. The role of academics and experts, most of whom are based in higher education institutions, is pivotal in accelerating SDG achievement at both national and sub-national levels. Universities are expected to become centers of excellence that lead by example in implementing the SDGs within their institutions. This can be done by mainstreaming SDGs into the *Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi*. Additionally, universities are expected to act as facilitators and accelerators for other stakeholders, both governmental and non-governmental actors, in implementing the SDGs at national and sub-national levels.

Therefore, since the beginning of SDG implementation, the Ministry of PPN/Bappenas, as the coordinating body, has encouraged the establishment of SDGs Centers as centers of excellence in universities across Indonesia. The formation and development of these centers, in addition to partnerships with sub-national governments and non-government actors, have also been supported by development partners such as GIZ and JICA. By mid-2024, more than 50 universities had established SDGs Centers and convened a

communication forum in Jakarta. In June 2024, the first SDGs Center Conference (SCC) was held at the Bappenas office in Jakarta. This conference aimed to strengthen the role of universities in accelerating the achievement of the 2030 SDG targets and to foster synergy among the SDGs Centers in Indonesia. In addition to scientific seminars on the vital role of SDGs Centers, the inaugural SCC also saw the launch of the Indonesia SDGs Center Network (ISCN) by the Minister of National Development Planning /Head of Bappenas.

The establishment of ISCN is intended to serve as a network for the exchange of knowledge, experiences, and resources among SDGs Centers. It is also designed to strengthen coordination and collaboration with stakeholders to realize SDG localization across Indonesia. To enhance coordination across regions, ISCN has established regional coordinators for Sumatra, Java I, Java II, Kalimantan, Bali and Nusa Tenggara, and Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua. In addition to organizing activities at regional and national levels, ISCN has also established partnerships with universities in Korea and Taiwan in support of SDG achievement.

As of May 2025, there are 63 SDGs Centers that are part of the ISCN, spread across 25 provinces in Indonesia. Most of the SDGs Centers are located in public universities (64 percent), while the rest are in private universities (34 percent). Some also come from religious or government-affiliated higher education institutions. Each SDGs Center plays a role in accelerating SDG achievement both nationally and locally through collaboration with other stakeholders. For example, the SDGs Center at Universitas Padjadjaran (Unpad) has conducted various academic studies supporting SDGs implementation, including the development of the 2023–2030 SDGs Roadmap and a study on the SDGs Center business model in Indonesia. The Unpad SDGs Center also prepared the SDGs Voluntary Local Review (VLR) for the new capital city (IKN) with support from UN ESCAP. Meanwhile, other SDGs Centers contribute to the development of Regional Action Plans (RAD SDGs) in their respective areas, covering implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting processes.

[Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas and ISCN]

One of the key elements of SDGs localization is encouraging sub-national governments and other stakeholders to actively report their Voluntary Local Review (VLR) to the regional and global levels. The first regions to report their VLRs in 2021 were Surabaya City and DKI Jakarta Province. In 2023 and 2024, other regions followed, including: the Capital City of Nusantara (*Ibu Kota Nusantara* or IKN), West Java Province, DKI Jakarta Province, North Kalimantan Province, Jambi City, Samarinda City, Kutai Kartanegara District, Kendal District, and South Central Timor District. The VLR reporting process is expected to enhance transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in SDGs achievement at the sub-national level. Some VLRs were developed in collaboration with universities and supported by development partners such as the Tanoto Foundation, GIZ, the UN system and UCLG ASPAC.

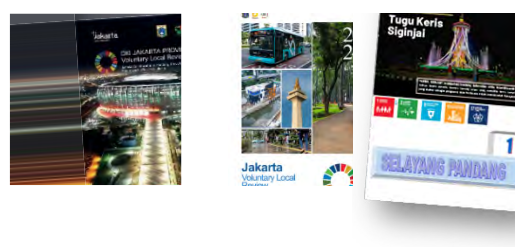


Figure 5. 9 Examples of cover page of VLR from several municipalities

To support information dissemination, advocacy, and increased public participation in the sustainable development agenda, Bappenas has initiated the establishment of the Indonesia SDGs Knowledge Hub. This platform is intended to serve as the national reference center for providing information, promoting good practices, and facilitating cross-sector collaboration in SDGs



implementation. The Knowledge Hub framework consists of four core components: (1) literacy, focused on increasing public understanding of SDGs principles and indicators; (2) networking, aimed at strengthening collaboration among stakeholders; (3) capacity Building, to promote institutional and human resource development; and (4) information dissemination, as a means to share sustainable development data and outcomes inclusively.

Beyond serving as an information hub, the Indonesia SDGs Knowledge Hub also functions as a platform for sharing knowledge and data on SDGs at global, national, and sub-national levels. It is equipped with an SDGs Repository that collects over 700 examples of good practices from a variety of stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, development partners, and grassroots communities. The Indonesia SDGs Knowledge Hub can be accessed publicly at: <https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id>, and it is expected to act as a catalyst for enhancing public knowledge and improving the quality of collaboration for sustainable development in Indonesia.

5.4. Partnership for Sustainable Development

Partnerships serve as a strategic foundation for promoting inclusive and integrated achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia. The complexity of development challenges requires cross-sector collaboration involving the government, private sector, academia, civil society, and international development partners. Through a multi-stakeholder approach, diverse resources, knowledge, and innovations can be mobilized to strengthen national and sub-national capacities to ensure equitable, inclusive, and sustainable development.

5.4.1 Partnerships with Stakeholders in Indonesia

A tangible step was realized in June 2024 with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas and PT Pertamina (Persero), focused on collaboration in planning and implementing development policies to support the transformation towards the Golden Indonesia 2045. The scope of cooperation encompasses joint studies and the development of an energy policy roadmap that addresses energy security, oil and gas down streaming, and the utilization of transitional energy sources. This partnership also promotes Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG)-based activities, policy dissemination, and information exchange in the energy sector. Additionally, a Cooperation Agreement was signed to mainstream sustainable development into Pertamina's sustainability programs, along with a separate agreement with Pertamina University to support education, research, and community service activities aligned with the SDGs.

Furthermore, national development planning synergy was reinforced through the initiation of a strategic partnership between Bappenas and the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions. A planned MoU between the two ministries signifies a commitment to accelerating village and disadvantaged region development by integrating cross-sector planning, optimizing the use of data such as the Village Development Index (*Indeks Desa Membangun* or IDM), and developing innovative financing schemes.

Another strategic partnership was established with the University of Sydney through an MoU signed during the same forum. This partnership focuses on evidence-based policymaking in various sectors including health, food systems, urban development, and climate change. This step not only expands international networks but also strengthens the knowledge base for national development policymaking.

In the health sector, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas formed a partnership with BPJS Kesehatan through an MoU signed in November 2024. This cooperation focuses on data sharing, human resource capacity building, and monitoring and evaluating policies related to the National Health Insurance (JKN) and SDGs achievements. The Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas, Mr. Rachmat Pambudy, emphasized that public health is a crucial foundation in realizing the vision of the Golden Indonesia 2045. In this context, achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC), which now reaches more than 98 percent of the population, is a key strength in building a healthy and productive society.

Partnerships with the philanthropic sector are also being strengthened. Since early 2024, the Ministry of PPN/Bappenas has collaborated with the Bakrie Center Foundation (BCF), particularly in populating the E-Monev system and conducting social institution assessments. To reinforce this collaboration, Bappenas is finalizing an MoU covering the advancement of SDGs in health, education, and environmental clusters, mainstreaming SDGs into business processes, and joint monitoring and evaluation efforts.

5.4.2 Global Partnerships through SSTC

Between 2021 and 2024, Indonesia made significant progress in strengthening the institutional framework and programmatic implementation of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC). This framework reaffirms Indonesia's role as a rising development partner with a strong commitment to global solidarity and achieving the SDGs, particularly Goal 17 on global partnerships. One of the key institutional achievements during this period was the initiation of the national SSTC framework, which has been integrated into the drafting of the 2025–2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). This framework outlines Indonesia's strategic direction for SSTC implementation, including plans for developing a Grand Design and Blueprint as future guides for implementation.

Institutionally, the Government of Indonesia, through the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, has strengthened the function of the National Coordination Team on SSTC and enhanced collaboration among implementing ministries and agencies. Simultaneously, the operationalization of the Indonesia Development Cooperation Fund (Indonesian AID) has enabled more consistent funding for technical assistance abroad and humanitarian responses. From 2021 to 2024, Indonesia significantly expanded its programs by deploying Indonesian professionals to countries such as Kenya, Gambia, Madagascar, and Timor-Leste, and conducting more than 50 training programs for participants from over 30 developing countries. These included virtual and hybrid formats adapted to post-pandemic challenges.

In parallel, the government enhanced data collection, monitoring, and strategic reporting for SSTC activities. A nascent monitoring system has been introduced to capture program outcomes and financial flows, thereby supporting greater transparency and accountability. By utilizing SSTC indicators embedded in the national SDGs framework, Indonesia is also strengthening the alignment between SSTC reporting and the national SDGs monitoring mechanism, including more structured documentation of technical cooperation initiatives in the 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR). These institutional and programmatic achievements underscore Indonesia's commitment to delivering impactful SSTC, fostering mutual learning, and building stronger partnerships for a more inclusive and sustainable global future.

Good Practices Box 13

SSTC CASE STUDY 1: IMPROVING MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH GLOBALLY

Since 1993, Indonesia, in collaboration with Japan through JICA, has developed and adapted the Maternal and Child Health Handbook (MCH Handbook) as a strategic tool to improve the quality of maternal and child health services in Indonesia. Through policy strengthening, technical assistance, and community engagement, the use of the MCH Handbook has proven effective in increasing maternal knowledge, expanding access to health services, and improving the rate of births attended by professional medical personnel, reaching 95 percent in 2022. The MCH Handbook is now a key instrument in the national health system and represents Indonesia's contribution to developing international standards, including support for WHO guidelines on home-based records.

Building on this success, Indonesia has played an active role as a knowledge provider in South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), especially through the MCH Handbook knowledge-sharing program facilitated by JICA. Through this program, Indonesia not only transfers technical expertise and best practices in the development and implementation of the MCH Handbook but also helps build the capacity of institutions and health workers in partner countries. The program has reached 20 countries across Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the Pacific, employing a training model that combines theory, case studies, field visits, and the development of practical action plans. Indonesia's role as an SSTC provider on maternal and child health reinforces its development diplomacy and showcases the country's capacity as a contributor to achieving SDG 3 and SDG 17 globally. One concrete achievement is the adoption of the MCH Handbook model by the Government of Cambodia, which has demonstrably increased maternal knowledge and healthy behaviors within communities.

SSTC Case Study 2: Leather Industry TVET between Indonesia–Germany–Tanzania

Since 1995, Indonesia has consistently strengthened collaboration in the field of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) with the Government of Germany, through GIZ as a strategic partner. This partnership has evolved from the International German Institute (IGI) Program since 2002, continued through the Sustainable Economic Development through TVET (SED TVET) project (2010–2017), and the TVET System Reform (TSR) project (2017–2024), progressively supporting reform in Indonesia's vocational education system. One of the strategic outcomes of this cooperation is the development of the teaching factory concept, a production-based learning approach adapted from Germany's dual system and tailored to the needs of Indonesia's vocational education and industry sectors. This approach not only strengthens the relevance of vocational education to labour market needs but also lays a solid foundation for Indonesia to share best practices in industrial skills-based human resource development.

Responding to a request from Tanzania, Indonesia leveraged its TVET expertise through SSTC to engage in knowledge exchange in leather tanning and production. Since 2021, Indonesia has launched a series of technical exchanges in both online and offline formats in Yogyakarta and in 2024 deployed experts to the Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology in Mwanza, Tanzania. Experts from the ATK Polytechnic Yogyakarta trained 25 Tanzanian participants through an intensive teaching factory-based curriculum covering design thinking, digital and manual pattern making, and prototyping, empowering participants with industrially competitive skills in the leather sector. This initiative not only solidifies Indonesia's transformation from an aid recipient to an emerging donor but also contributes to SDG 8, particularly in promoting decent work (8.5), increasing productivity (8.2), enhancing youth participation in the labour force (8.6), and fostering entrepreneurship (8.3). Furthermore, the success of this SSTC initiative has deepened bilateral ties, empowered Tanzanian stakeholders, and strengthened Indonesia's position in the global development cooperation architecture built on solidarity and sustainable economic growth.

International cooperation has also been expanded through the signing of an MoU with GIZ on 17 September 2024 under the project “Strengthening Capacities for Policy Planning for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Indonesia and in the Global South (SDGs SSTC) Phase II.” The project focuses on the facilitation of multi-stakeholder partnership with GEDSI approach and

strengthening the capacity of state and non-state actors in six provinces and eight districts/cities in Indonesia and Southern countries as part of the SSTC framework.

5.5 Policy Follow-up

The achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia requires a comprehensive approach through Means of Implementation (MoI) anchored in four main pillars: innovative financing, data and technology provision, capacity building, and multi-stakeholder partnerships. Various breakthroughs have been made in this regard, ranging from the issuance of sustainable financial instruments to the strengthening of data systems. However, these efforts need to be reinforced through closer collaboration between the government, private sector, and civil society to address regional capacity disparities and reduce reliance on external funding. Looking ahead, strategic actions must focus on expanding innovative financing through the issuance of thematic bonds and fiscal incentives, as well as increasing sub-national fiscal capacity through local tax reform and technical assistance.

At the same time, the Government will continue to strengthen collaboration with international institutions and the private sector to mobilize greater resources, while enhancing transparency and accountability in fund management. In addition, enhancing the capacity of sub-national governments in budget management and tax collection should also be a priority, to enable regions to become more self-reliant in supporting SDGs financing. These measures are expected to create an inclusive and sustainable financing ecosystem and foster active participation from all stakeholders. In the long term, financing accountability must be strengthened through transparent mapping of fund allocations and impact measurement of each initiative.

Implications for future SDG Reports and long-term strategies include the need to develop a more robust monitoring and evaluation system, with a focus on collecting accurate and disaggregated data. The use of technology and innovation in data collection must continue to be enhanced to support evidence-based policymaking. To strengthen future SDGs reporting, a more holistic and inclusive approach is required by integrating both technical and participatory aspects. SDGs reports should also dynamically combine quantitative and qualitative data, utilizing technologies such as real-time dashboards and AI-based early warning systems to more responsively track progress towards targets. Moreover, broader stakeholder engagement—from local communities and population groups that are often overlooked, to the private sector—through participatory monitoring mechanisms and crowdsourcing platforms will help ensure the accountability and relevance of the reports. Emerging issues such as energy transition, digital resilience, and global health must also be mainstreamed by developing new indicators that are sensitive to climate change and technological gaps.

At the institutional level, strengthening the reporting system requires innovation in data presentation and reform of governance. Interactive visualizations through geospatial mapping and data storytelling can make reports more accessible and understandable for diverse stakeholders. Meanwhile, the institutional framework needs to be reinforced by introducing SDGs audits by the BPK, specific regulations on sustainable reporting, and enhancing the capacity of local officials through data literacy training. An adaptive reporting model, such as periodic mid-term reviews and open data platforms, will enable more agile policy evaluation and adjustment. By adopting best practices from other countries, Indonesia can develop SDG reports that not only meet global standards but also serve as strategic tools to accelerate the achievement of SDGs by 2030 and beyond.

INDONESIA VNR 2025

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION & WAY FORWARD



CHAPTER 6 – CONCLUSION & WAY FORWARD

SDGs Commitments and Achievements

Indonesia remains fully committed to achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. As a demonstration of this commitment, Indonesia has strategically integrated the principles and indicators of the SDGs into national development planning from the outset. All stakeholders—including the government, private sector, academic institutions, experts, and civil society organizations—have actively participated in the implementation of these goals through systematic coordination by the National Coordination Team for the Sustainable Development Goals, led directly by the President of the Republic of Indonesia and coordinated by the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency.

Referring to the 2024 Indonesia SDGs annual evaluation report, Indonesia has made significant progress toward achieving the SDGs, with several indicators showing encouraging results. However, challenges remain, as some indicators still require more focused attention and effort. An in-depth analysis of each goal has been conducted, detailing the achievements and strategic policies that have been implemented. Furthermore, the existing challenges have been clearly identified to ensure that appropriate measures can be taken to achieve the SDG targets by 2030.

Challenges and Efforts to Strengthen SDGs Implementation

Indonesia continues to demonstrate a strong commitment to achieving the SDGs, while navigating a range of persistent challenges. One of the key issues lies in ensuring the availability of reliable and timely data, as well as achieving coherence between national development indicators and the global standards set under the SDGs framework. While significant strides have been made, full alignment remains a work in progress. To address this, Indonesia has developed a combination of aligned, proxy, and nationally tailored indicators that reflect both global priorities and domestic development realities.

A further challenge concerns the consistency of data collection across various indicators. There are still areas where data is not routinely available, limiting the comprehensiveness of progress assessments. In response, the government is undertaking a series of institutional and technical efforts aimed at strengthening national data systems. These include enhancing coordination among key stakeholders, improving statistical methodologies, and investing in capacity-building to ensure that data can inform policy and planning more effectively.

Beyond quantitative measurement, Indonesia also prioritizes the documentation and integration of qualitative insights. Good practices from across sectors—especially from civil society, local communities, academia, and the private sector—are actively identified and incorporated into national reporting. This inclusive and participatory approach reflects Indonesia's recognition of the essential role that diverse stakeholders play in advancing sustainable development. By reinforcing collaboration with non-state actors, Indonesia aims to ensure that the implementation of the SDGs is not only technically sound but also socially responsive and grounded in the lived realities of its people.



In the implementation of the SDGs, particularly concerning the primary goals highlighted in Indonesia's VNR for 2025—SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 14, and SDG 17—a number of critical challenges still need to be addressed in a structured and effective manner.

In the implementation of SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), the achievement of the Maternal Mortality Rate (3.1.1), although showing a downward trend, remains suboptimal. This is attributed to the underperformance of the Maternal Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) Audit system, limited human resources, and inadequate health services in border, underdeveloped, and island areas (DPTK or 3T). Efforts to reduce the Neonatal Mortality Rate and the Infant and Toddler Mortality Rate face similar challenges, particularly in optimizing perinatal audits and addressing gaps in human resource capacity and health service infrastructure in DPTK areas. Additionally, Indonesia continues to bear a high burden of Tuberculosis incidence, which is compounded by limited health service facilities, insufficient case finding, inadequate social protection financing schemes for multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB patients, and the persistence of stigma and discrimination that hinder control efforts. The prevalence of high blood pressure also remains a challenge due to low public awareness, weak regulatory frameworks, and suboptimal implementation of non-communicable disease prevention programs. Indonesia's National Health Insurance (JKN) has achieved broad population coverage, marking significant progress toward universal health care. However, ensuring active participation remains a challenge. Increased service utilization following the pandemic has also placed fiscal pressure on the system, underscoring the need for strengthened engagement strategies and financial sustainability measures.

In achieving SDG 5 (Gender Equality), although there has been progress in reducing the proportion of women aged 20–24 who marry at a young age, the number of women who begin cohabiting before the age of 15 and before the age of 18 remains stagnant. Contributing factors include unregistered marriages and high rates of marriage dispensations. The proportion of adult women and girls (aged 15–64) who experience physical, sexual, or emotional violence by a partner (5.2.1) shows a declining trend. Yet, challenges persist due to low reporting rates and limited coverage of protection services. Additionally, efforts to strengthen women's access to land and technology rights remain slow, hindered by cultural disparities across regions and limited access to information. Women's ownership of mobile phones also remains lower than that of men, restricting their opportunities to access information and develop economic enterprises.

In the implementation of SDG 8 (Economic Growth and Decent Work), although the employment rate has returned to pre-pandemic levels, the growth is primarily dominated by the informal sector. This is associated with low average workforce productivity and poses increasing challenges for future social protection. Income growth from the tourism sector remains concentrated in well-established areas. In contrast, disparities in infrastructure, low-quality tourist destinations across regions, and limited local tourism management capacity hinder the equitable distribution of benefits. Given that similar trends are occurring in many other countries, Indonesia must pursue structural transformation toward more productive, high-value-added, and innovation-based sectors to optimally leverage the demographic bonus.

For SDG 14 (Life Below Water), Indonesia holds significant potential in developing a blue economy, given that 70 percent of its territory consists of oceans. Efforts to improve marine conservation areas are ongoing, but the effectiveness of management remains uneven. Additional challenges include the limited number and capacity of institutions managing marine protected

areas (MPAs), inadequate data and information systems, weak documentation, and low levels of community participation. Reducing marine pollution continues to face obstacles related to the sustainability of waste management, both on land and at sea. Public awareness regarding consumer behavior and the use of single-use plastics has not progressed as expected. Compliance among fisheries business actors in reporting fishing logbooks remains low, impeding efforts to achieve sustainable fisheries. Protecting small-scale fishermen is crucial to ensuring an inclusive blue economy; however, this is hindered by inconsistent implementation of regulations, a lack of coordination between central and regional governments, and limited access for small-scale fishermen to fisheries resources. Furthermore, limited support for processing and cooling technology reduces the market value of the catch, while high-cost economic practices in fish distribution restrict fishermen's access to financing schemes and protection insurance.

In achieving SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), the significant funding needed to achieve the SDGs still faces structural obstacles. High dependence on primary commodity exports, complex tax administration, narrow tax base, and low tax compliance rates hinder the optimization of SDGs funding. The primary commodity-based export structure also makes Indonesia vulnerable to fluctuations in the global market prices. Therefore, export diversification and strengthening economic diplomacy coordination are crucial. Export promotion and support for MSMEs, including access to trade fairs and market intelligence, are still limited. The complexity of negotiating trade agreements is influenced by new issues such as e-commerce, sustainability, and the political dynamics of partner countries, which also pose challenges. In addition, the gap in digital infrastructure means that marketing community products through online platforms cannot be accessed evenly, especially in the 3T region, where internet penetration rates are still low outside Java.

Strengthening the Enabling Environment and Means of Implementation

On the policy front, Indonesia has established a supportive environment for implementing the SDGs. The SDGs have been integrated into the 2025–2029 RPJMN and aligned with the 2025–2045 RPJPN. Presidential Regulation No. 111/2022, along with related ministerial regulations, provides a solid legal foundation for integrating the SDGs across all levels of government. The preparation of the 2023–2030 SDGs Roadmap and the 2025–2030 SDGs National Action Plan ensures strategic alignment with national priorities.

In terms of financing, Indonesia has made progress, although gaps remain. The Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) has been operationalized, linking planning with financing strategy. The development of innovative financing instruments such as SDGs Bonds, Green Sukuk, Blue Bonds, and blended finance continues to be strengthened. The issuance of SDG-themed bonds, the creation of the Indonesian SDG Investor Map, and participation in the Global Blended Finance Alliance demonstrate Indonesia's leadership in sustainable financing. Fiscal innovations such as green taxes and carbon taxes have also begun to be implemented.

In terms of data, strengthening the SDGs data ecosystem is being carried out through BPS as the national statistical authority. The implementation of the One Data Indonesia policy, the development of spatial data, Small Area Estimation (SAE), and the use of digital platforms (SDGs Dashboard and Repository) support evidence-based planning and transparent monitoring. The National Socio-Economic Single Data (DTSEN) initiative also enhances the accuracy of interventions for people in vulnerable situations, including women, children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities, in line with the Leave No One Behind principle.



Strengthening institutional capacity is also a key focus. Universities, through the SDGs Center, actively support the implementation of the SDGs at the sub-national level. The Indonesia SDGs Center Network (ISCN) serves as a forum for collaboration and knowledge exchange. The involvement of non-state actors, including philanthropy and the private sector, continues to be reinforced through multi-party partnership platforms.

To address these challenges, it is crucial to strengthen governance, transparency, and effective oversight, ensuring that SDG implementation in Indonesia is both accountable and sustainable. In this context, the role of the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK) is highly strategic. Through independent and evidence-based audits, the Audit Board of Indonesia (BPK) contributes to enhancing the transparency, accountability, and effectiveness of SDG implementation in Indonesia, while also strengthening good practices in VNR reviews at both the national and global levels.

Future Strategic Direction

Based on the achievements and challenges in implementing the SDGs up to 2030, Indonesia recognizes the need for targeted strategic actions to ensure sustainable and inclusive progress. The next five years, a critical "last push" period toward 2030, require efforts to: (i) sustain the progress made in Goals that have advanced to prevent any regression; and (ii) accelerate progress in Goals that remain off-track through the development of more innovative and effective programs and policies.

The strategic steps to be pursued in the next five years include:

1. **Improving Coordination of SDGs Implementation**

Improving coordination mechanisms, especially by strengthening implementation at the regional level, and increasing the participation of non-state actors—including the private sector, academia, and civil society—in the implementation of the SDGs.

2. **Strengthening Data Systems and Planning**

Strengthening the development of the SDGs data system to enhance the quality of evidence-based planning and policymaking. This includes completing SDGs data and indicators, as well as utilizing data to ensure that the principle of "no one left behind" is fully realized in the formulation and implementation of development programs.

3. **Deepening Transformation on Priority Goals**

- **SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being):** strengthening the decentralization of health programs, transforming health information systems, segmenting communication strategies, standardizing service quality, expanding access to essential services, reinforcing health human resources, and optimizing health financing.
- **SDG 5 (Gender Equality):** preparation of the National Action Plan for Gender Equality 2025–2029, implementation of the 3R approach for unpaid care work, strengthening protection and prevention of violence against women, increasing community participation, and accelerating the reduction of child marriage through a cross-sectoral approach.
- **SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth):** labour market reform, transition to formal employment, improving job quality, developing local economies, adapting to digital disruption, and developing green jobs.

- **SDG 14 (Life Below Water):** development of the blue economy as a new source of growth, increasing productivity and added value of the fisheries and maritime industry sectors, and reducing marine pollution through the implementation of national action plans.
- **SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals):** strengthening "means of implementation," including improving domestic funding sources through tax digitalization and revenue diversification, strengthening international cooperation, increasing export competitiveness, and equalizing digital access. In this context, Indonesia is also developing various sustainable financing innovations, including blended finance, SDG bonds, green sukuk, and Islamic financing, with a focus on encouraging investment in the development of the blue economy and green economy. This approach is expected to narrow the financing gap and promote the adoption of cleaner and more sustainable economic practices.

4. Anticipation of Emerging Issues and Future Challenges

Indonesia acknowledges that the implementation of the SDGs in the future needs to consider various emerging issues, including:

- **Technological advancement (IT and AI):** development of human resource capacity to take advantage of new technology-based economic opportunities, adaptation to changes in job structure due to the gig economy and AI, and utilization of local culture and natural resources in a technology-based economic model.
- **Child and youth welfare:** strengthening a holistic approach to the development of children and youth as the next generation.
- **Aging population:** developing strategies to improve the well-being of older people, support their productivity (silver workforce), and utilize economic opportunities in services for older people.

These strategic steps align with the Asta Cita Agenda, the national development vision under President Prabowo's leadership. A detailed and actionable description of this strategy will be outlined in the National Action Plan (NAP/RAN) SDGs 2025–2030, which will be integrated with the policy direction of the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2025–2029 and support the vision of the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025–2045 toward Golden Indonesia 2045.

In implementing this strategy, Indonesia will continue to strengthen global partnerships and uphold the principles of inclusive and collaborative multilateralism. With these efforts, it is hoped that SDG implementation will be more impactful, responsive to community needs, and accelerate the realization of the vision "Fostering Inclusive Growth: Advancing a Sustainable and Resilient Indonesia," reflecting Indonesia's contribution to achieving "The Future We Want" as envisioned in the 2015 SDG Declaration.

INDONESIA VNR 2025



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

3T	: <i>Terdepan, Terpencil, dan Tertinggal</i> (Frontier, Remote, and Disadvantaged Areas)
ACF	: <i>Penemuan Kasus Aktif</i> (Active Case Finding)
ADB	: Asian Development Bank
ADHB	: <i>Produk Domestik Bruto Atas Dasar Harga</i> (Current Price GDP)
AIDS	: <i>Sindrom Kekurangan Imunitas</i> (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)
AKB	: <i>Angka Kematian Bayi</i> (Infant Mortality Rate)
AKI	: <i>Angka Kematian Ibu</i> (Maternal Mortality Rate)
AKN	: <i>Angka Kematian Neonatal</i> (Neonatal Mortality Rate)
ALSE	: <i>Air Laut Selain Energi</i> (Sea Water User Other Than for Energy)
ANC	: <i>Pelayanan Antenatal / Pelayanan Kehamilan</i> (Antenatal Care)
AP2HI	: <i>Asosiasi Perikanan Pole and Line dan Handline Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Pole and Line and Handline Fisheries Association)
APBN	: <i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara</i> (State Budget)
Apindo	: <i>Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Employers Association)
APIJ	: <i>Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association)
APK	: <i>Angka Partisipasi Kasar</i> (Gross Enrollment Ratio)
ARG	: <i>Anggaran Responsif Gender</i> (Gender Responsive Budgeting)
ARV	: <i>Obat Antiretroviral</i> (Antiretroviral)
ASEAN	: <i>Perhimpunan Bangsa-Bangsa Asia Tenggara</i> (Association of South Asian Nations)
ASFR	: <i>Angka Kelahiran Spesifik Umur</i> (Age-Specific Fertility Rate)
ASI	: <i>Air Susu Ibu</i> (Breast Milk)
ASN	: <i>Aparatur Sipil Negara</i> (Civil Servant/State Civil Apparatus)
ATENSI	: <i>Asistensi Rehabilitasi Sosial</i> (Social Rehabilitation Assistance)
ATS	: <i>Anak Tidak Sekolah</i> (Out-of-School Youth)
B3	: <i>Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun</i> (Hazardous and Toxic Materials)
BANKUM LITIGASI	: <i>Bantuan Hukum Litigasi</i> (Litigation Legal Aid)
BANKUM NON-LITIGASI	: <i>Bantuan Hukum Non-Litigasi</i> (Non-Litigation Legal Aid)
Bappenas	: <i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (National Development Planning Agency)
BAZNAS	: <i>Badan Amil Zakat Nasional</i> (National Board of Zakat)
BBLR	: <i>Bayi Berat Lahir Rendah</i> (Low Birth Weight Baby)
BK	: <i>Bea Keluar</i> (Export Duty)
BKKBN	: <i>Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional</i> (National Population and Family Planning Agency)
BKPM	: <i>Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal</i> (Investment Coordinating Board)
BM	: <i>Bea Masuk</i> (Import Duty)
BMT	: <i>Baitul Maal wat Tamwil</i> (Islamic Microfinance Institution)
BOP	: <i>Bantuan Operasional Pendidikan</i> (Education Operational Expenses)
BPJS	: <i>Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial</i> (Social Security Administering Body)
BPK RI	: <i>Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia</i> (The Audit Board of Indonesia)
BPLH	: <i>Badan Pengendalian Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Environmental Control Agency)
BPO	: <i>Bahan Perusak Ozon</i> (Ozone Depleting Substances)
BPR	: <i>Bantuan Pembangunan Resmi</i> (Official Development Assistance)
BPS	: <i>Badan Pusat Statistik</i> (Statistics Indonesia)
BRIN	: <i>Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional</i> (National Research and Innovation Agency)
CEPA	: <i>Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement</i>
CITES	: <i>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species</i> (<i>Konvensi Perdagangan Internasional Spesies Terancam Punah</i>)

COVID-19	: Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPR	: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRIC	: Climate Resilient and Inclusive Cities
CSR	: Corporate Social Responsibility
CTI	: Coral Triangle Initiative
CWLS	: Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk
DAK	: <i>Dana Alokasi Khusus</i> (Specific Allocation Fund)
Dapodik	: <i>Data Pokok Pendidikan</i> (Basic Education Data)
DAS	: <i>Daerah Aliran Sungai</i> (Watershed Area)
DAU	: <i>Dana Alokasi Umum</i> (General Allocation Fund)
DJSN	: <i>Dewan Jaminan Sosial Nasional</i> (National Social Security Council)
DOB	: <i>Daerah Otonomi Baru</i> (New Autonomous Region)
DPT-3	: <i>Dosis Ketiga Vaksin Difteri, Pertusis, Tetanus</i> (Third Dose of Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus Vaccine)
DPTK	: <i>Daerah Prioritas Tertinggal dan Kepulauan</i> (Priority Areas for Underdeveloped and Island Regions)
DTKS	: <i>Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial</i> (Integrated Social Welfare Data)
DTPK	: <i>Daerah Tertinggal, Terdepan, dan Perbatasan</i> (Remote, Frontier and Border Areas)
DTSEN	: <i>Data Tunggal Sosial Ekonomi Nasional</i> (National Single Social and Economic Data)
DUDIKA	: <i>Dunia Usaha, Dunia Industri, dan Dunia Kerja</i> (Business, Industry, and Labor Environment)
E&P	: <i>Eksplorasi dan Produksi</i> (Exploration and Production)
EAFM	: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
EBP	: <i>Kebijakan Berbasis Bukti</i> (Evidence-Based Policy)
EBT	: <i>Energi Baru dan Terbarukan</i> (New and Renewable Energy)
ECOSOC	: Economic and Social Council of UN
e-Kohort	: <i>Elektronik Kohort Ibu dan Anak</i> (Electronic Mother and Child Cohort)
EMIS	: <i>Sistem Informasi Manajemen Pendidikan</i> (Education Management Information System)
ESCAP	: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific of UN
ESDM	: <i>Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral</i> (Energy and Mineral Resources)
ESG	: <i>Environmental, Social, and Governance</i>
EVIKA	: <i>Evaluasi Efektivitas Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi</i> (Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Conservation Area Management)
EY	: Ernst & Young
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization
FCDO	: Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
FIES	: Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FIP	: Fisheries Improvement Council
FMCG	: Fast-Moving Consumer Goods
FoLU	: Forestry and Other Land Use
FTA	: Free Trade Agreement
FWA	: Flexible Working Arrangement
G20	: Group of Twenty (<i>Kelompok Dua Puluh Negara Ekonomi Besar Dunia</i>)
G3PD	: Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency
GBPL	: <i>Gerakan Bersih Pantai dan Laut</i> (Clean Beach and Sea Movement)
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GEMA CITA	: <i>Generasi Maju Cinta Tanah Air</i> (Advanced Generation Loving the Homeland)
GERMAS	: <i>Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat</i> (Healthy Living Community Movement)
GHP	: Good Handling Practice
Gini	: <i>Koefisien Gini (Ukuran ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan)</i>
GRK	: <i>Gas Rumah Kaca</i> (Greenhouse Gas)
GSHS	: Global School-based Student Health Survey

GWPP	: Gubernur sebagai Wakil Pemerintah Pusat (Governor as Representative of the Central Government)
HAM	: Hak Asasi Manusia (Human Rights)
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIV-TB	: Koinfeksi HIV dan Tuberkulosis (HIV and Tuberculosis Co-infection)
HKSR	: Hak Kesehatan Seksual dan Reproduksi (Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights)
HPMP	: HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan
IBI	: Ikatan Bidan Indonesia (Indonesian Midwives Association)
IBSAP	: Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
IDM	: Indeks Desa Membangun (Village Development Index)
IDX	: Indonesia Stock Exchange
IGCN	: Indonesia Global Compact Network
IGES	: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
IHR	: International Health Regulations
INFF	: Integrated National Financing Framework
INFID	: International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development
Inpres	: Instruksi Presiden (Presidential Instruction)
IPPU	: Industrial Processes and Product Use
IPV2	: Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine 2 nd Dose
ISCN	: Indonesia SDGs Center Network
ISO	: International Organization for Standardization
IUCN	: International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU	: Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (Fishing)
IWRM	: Integrated Water Resources Management
JE	: Japanese Encephalitis
JKN	: Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (National Health Insurance)
JOB	: Joint Operating Body
JTB	: Jumlah Tangkapan yang Diperbolehkan (Total Allowable Catch)
K/L	: Kementerian/Lembaga (Ministries/Agencies)
KB	: Keluarga Berencana (Family Planning)
KEN	: Kebijakan Energi Nasional (National Energy Policy)
KEPMEN KP	: Keputusan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan (Ministerial Decree of Marine Affairs and Fisheries)
KF1	: Kunjungan Nifas ke-1 (First Postnatal Visit)
KH	: Kelahiran Hidup (Live Birth)
KK	: Kepala Keluarga (Head of Household)
KKMB	: Konsultan Keuangan Mitra Bank (Bank Partner Financial Consultants)
KKN	: Kuliah Kerja Nyata (Community Service Program)
KKP	: Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries)
KOMDAT	: Komunikasi Data (Data Communication)
KPH	: Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan (Forest Management Unit)
KRISNA	: Sistem Informasi Kolaborasi Perencanaan dan Informasi Kinerja Anggaran (Collaborative Planning and Budget Performance Information System)
KSST	: Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan dan Triangular (interchangeably with SSTC)
KUA	: Kartu Usaha Afirmatif (Affirmative Business Card)
Kusta	: Penyakit Hansen (Hansen's Disease)
LAN	: Lembaga Aparatur Negara (National Institute of Public Administration)
LAZISMU	: Lembaga Amil Zakat, Infaq dan Sadaqah Muhammadiyah (Muhammadiyah Amil Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah Institution)
LBPI	: Log Book Penangkapan Ikan (Fishing Logbook)
LF SP2020	: Long Form Sensus Penduduk 2020
LNOB	: Leave No One Behind

LSL	:	<i>Laki-laki Seks dengan Laki-laki</i> (Men Who Have Sex with Men)
LSM	:	<i>Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat</i> (Non-Governmental Organization)
MA	:	<i>Mahkamah Agung</i> (Supreme Court)
mCPR	:	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
MDR	:	Multi Drug Resistant
MDT	:	Multi Drug Therapy
MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
MP ASI	:	<i>Makanan Pendamping Air Susu Ibu</i> (Complementary Feeding)
MPA	:	Marine Protected Area
MPDN	:	<i>Monitoring Pendataan Nasional</i>
MPDSR	:	Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response
MSC	:	Marine Stewardship Council
MSY	:	Maximum Sustainable Yield
MTBM	:	<i>Manajemen Terpadu Balita Muda</i> (Integrated Management of Young Toddlers)
MTBM/MTBS	:	<i>Manajemen Terpadu Bayi dan Balita Sakit</i>
MTBS	:	<i>Manajemen Terpadu Balita Sakit</i> (Integrated Management of Childhood Illness)
Musrenbangnas	:	<i>Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i>
NAP	:	National Action Plan (interchangeably with <i>Rencana Aksi Nasional</i> -RAN)
NASAs	:	National AIDS Spending Assessment
NEET	:	Not in Education, Employment, or Training
NICU	:	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
NKB	:	<i>Nota Kesepahaman Bersama</i> (Memorandum of Understanding)
NLII	:	Night Light Inequality Index
NMR	:	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NSA	:	Non-State Actors
NTB	:	<i>Nusa Tenggara Barat</i> (West Nusa Tenggara)
NTP	:	Nilai Tambah Pertanian (Added Value of Agriculture)
NTT	:	<i>Nusa Tenggara Timur</i> (East Nusa Tenggara)
ODA	:	<i>Official Development Assistance</i>
ODHIV	:	<i>Orang dengan HIV</i> (Person with HIV)
ODP	:	Ozone Depleting Potential
OECD	:	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OJK	:	<i>Otoritas Jasa Keuangan</i> (Financial Services Authority)
OPD	:	<i>Organisasi Perangkat Daerah</i> (Regional Government Apparatus Organization)
P2GP	:	<i>Pelukaan/Pemotongan Genitalia Perempuan</i> (Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting)
P3KE	:	<i>Penataan dan Percepatan Penghapusan Kemiskinan Ekstrem</i> (Structuring and Accelerating the Elimination of Extreme Poverty)
PA	:	<i>Pengadilan Agama</i> (Religious Court)
PAD	:	<i>Pendapatan Asli Daerah</i> (Local Own-Source Revenue)
PATBM	:	<i>Perlindungan Anak Terpadu Berbasis Masyarakat</i> (Community-Based Integrated Child Protection)
PAUD	:	<i>Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini</i> (Early Childhood Education)
PBB	:	<i>Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa</i> (United Nations)
PBI	:	<i>Pembangunan Berketahanan Iklim</i> (Climate-Resilient Development)
PBNU	:	<i>Pengurus Besar Nahdlatul Ulama</i> (Executive Board of Nahdlatul Ulama)
PCV	:	<i>Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine</i>
PDB	:	<i>Produk Domestik Bruto</i> (Gross Domestic Product)
PDRB	:	<i>Produk Domestik Regional Bruto</i> (Gross Regional Domestic Product)
PDU	:	<i>Pusat Daur Ulang</i> (Recycling Center)
PERDA	:	<i>Peraturan Daerah</i> (Regional Regulation)
Permen	:	<i>Peraturan Menteri</i> (Ministerial Regulation)

PERMEN PPPA	<i>Peraturan Menteri Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak</i> (Ministerial Regulation on Women Empowerment and Child Protection)
Permendikbud Ristek Teknologi	<i>Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi</i> (Ministerial Regulation on Education, Culture, Research, and Technology)
Permenkes	<i>Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan</i> (Ministerial Regulation of Health)
Perpres	<i>Peraturan Presiden</i> (Presidential Regulation)
PFI	<i>Perhimpunan Filantropi Indonesia</i> (Indonesia Philanthropy Association)
PGI	<i>Persekutuan Gereja-Gereja di Indonesia</i> (Communion of Churches in Indonesia)
PHEOC	Public Health Emergency Operations Center
PICU	Pediatric Intensive Care Unit
PIN	<i>Pekan Imunisasi Nasional</i> (National Immunization Week)
PIT	<i>Penangkapan Ikan Terukur</i> (Measured Fishing)
PKAT	<i>Pemeriksaan Kesehatan Anak Terintegrasi</i> (Integrated Child Health Check-up)
PKG	<i>Pemeliharaan Kesehatan Gigi</i> (Dental Health Maintenance)
PKH	<i>Program Keluarga Harapan</i> (Conditional Cash Transfer Program)
PKL	<i>Perjanjian Kerja Laut</i> (Sea Work Agreement)
PKPR	<i>Pelayanan Kesehatan Peduli Remaja</i> (Adolescent Friendly Health Services)
PLTMH	<i>Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Mikrohidro</i> (Micro-Hydro Power Plant)
PM	<i>Penerima Manfaat</i> (Beneficiary)
PMK	<i>Peraturan Menteri Keuangan</i> (Ministerial Regulation of Finance)
PMT	<i>Pemberian Makanan Tambahan</i> (Supplementary Feeding)
PN	<i>Prioritas Nasional</i> (National Priority)
PNBP	<i>Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak</i> (Non-Tax State Revenue)
PoU	Prevalence of Undernourishment
PP	<i>Peraturan Pemerintah</i> (Government Regulation)
PPH	<i>Pajak Penghasilan</i> (Income Tax)
PPKS	<i>Pencegahan dan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual</i> (Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence)
PPKSI	<i>Pusat Pengembangan Kampung SDGs Indonesia</i> (Center for Indonesian SDGs Village Development)
PPKT	<i>Pulau-Pulau Kecil Terluar</i> (Outermost Small Islands)
PPn	<i>Pajak Pertambahan Nilai</i> (Value Added Tax)
PPN	<i>Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (context: Ministry of National Development Planning)
PPnBM	<i>Pajak Penjualan atas Barang Mewah</i> (Luxury Goods Sales Tax)
PPNS	<i>Penyidik Pegawai Negeri Sipil</i> (Civil Servant Investigator)
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPPA	<i>Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak</i> (Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection)
PROPER	<i>Program Penilaian Peringkat Kinerja Perusahaan</i> (Corporate Performance Rating Program)
PTA	Prefential Trade Agreement
PUG	<i>Pengarusutamaan Gender</i> (Gender Mainstreaming)
PUNOs	Participating United Nations Organizations
PUS	<i>Pasangan Usia Subur</i> (Couple of childbearing age)
PUSKESMAS	<i>Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat</i> (Community Health Center)
RAD	<i>Rencana Aksi Daerah</i> (Regional/Subnational Action Plan)
RAI	<i>Rencana Aksi Iklim</i> (Climate Action Plan)
RAN	<i>Rencana Aksi Nasional</i> (National Action Plan or interchangeably with NAP)
RCA	<i>Analisis Akar Masalah</i> (Root Cause Analysis)
Regsosek	<i>Registrasi Sosial Ekonomi</i> (Social and Economic Registration)
Renas PB	<i>Rencana Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana</i> (National Disaster Management Plan)
Renstra-KL	<i>Rencana Strategis Kementerian/Lembaga</i> (Strategic Plan of Ministries/Agencies)
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
RIPB	<i>Rencana Induk Penanggulangan Bencana</i> (Disaster Management Master Plan)

Riskesdas	:	<i>Riset Kesehatan Dasar</i> (Basic Health Research)
RKP	:	<i>Rencana Kerja Pemerintah</i> (Government Work Plan)
RO	:	<i>Rincian Output</i> (Rincian Output)
RPJMD	:	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah</i> (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan)
RPJMN	:	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional</i> (National Medium-Term Development Plan)
RPJPN	:	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional</i> (National Long-Term Development Plan)
RPP	:	<i>Rencana Pengelolaan Perikanan</i> (Fisheries Management Plan)
RR-TB	:	Rifampicin-Resistant Tuberculosis
RSUD	:	<i>Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah</i> (Regional Public Hospital)
RTRL	:	<i>Rencana Tata Ruang Laut</i> (Marine Spatial Planning Plan)
RTRW	:	<i>Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah</i> (Spatial Plan)
RUEN	:	<i>Rencana Umum Energi Nasional</i> (National Energy General Plan)
RZ KAW	:	<i>Rencana Zonasi Kawasan Antar Wilayah</i> (Inter-Regional Area Zoning Plan)
RZ KSN	:	<i>Rencana Zonasi Kawasan Strategis Nasional</i> (National Strategic Area Zoning Plan)
RZ KSNT	:	<i>Rencana Zonasi Kawasan Strategis Nasional Tertentu</i> (Certain National Strategic Area Zoning Plan)
RZWP3K	:	<i>Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil</i> (Coastal Area and Small Islands Zoning Plan)
SAE	:	Small Area Estimation
SAKERNAS	:	<i>Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional</i> (National Labor Force Survey)
SAKTI	:	<i>Sistem Aplikasi Keuangan Tingkat Instansi</i> (Institutional-Level Financial Application System)
SAPA	:	<i>Sahabat Perempuan dan Anak</i> (Friends of Women and Children)
SAPA 129 dan Anak	:	<i>Sistem Layanan Pengaduan Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan dan Anak</i> (Complaint Service System for Violence Against Women and Children)
SBM	:	<i>Setara Barel Minyak</i> (Barrel of Oil Equivalent)
SBN	:	<i>Surat Berharga Negara</i> (Government Securities)
SCP	:	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDGs	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SDKI	:	<i>Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia</i> (Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey)
SDM	:	<i>Sumber Daya Manusia</i> (Human Resources)
SDMK	:	<i>Sumber Daya Manusia Kesehatan</i> (Human Resources for Health Sector)
SEED	:	Sustainable End-to-End Development
Seknas TPB	:	<i>Sekretariat Nasional Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan</i> (National Secretariat for Sustainable Development Goals)
SIH	:	<i>Sertifikasi Industri Hijau</i> (Green Industry Certification)
SIHA	:	<i>Sistem Informasi HIV dan AIDS</i> (HIV and AIDS Information System)
SIHEPI	:	<i>Sistem Informasi Hepatitis</i> (Hepatitis Information System)
SIKD	:	<i>Sistem Informasi Keuangan Daerah</i> (Regional Financial Information System)
Simatneo	:	<i>Sistem Informasi Maternal dan Neonatal</i> (Maternal and Neonatal Information System)
SIMFONI PPA	:	<i>Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak</i> (Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children)
SIPD	:	<i>Sistem Informasi Pembangunan Daerah</i> (Regional Development Information System)
SITASI	:	<i>Survei Pilot Pertanian Terpadu</i> (Integrated Agricultural Survey)
SJSN	:	<i>Sistem Jaminan Sosial Nasional</i> (National Social Security System)
SKI	:	<i>Survei Kesehatan Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Health Survey)
SLE	:	<i>Sustainable Living Ecosystem</i>
SNI	:	<i>Standar Nasional Indonesia</i> (Indonesian National Standard)
SPBE	:	<i>Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik</i> (Electronic-Based Government System)
SPEB	:	<i>Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik</i> (Electronic-Based Government System)
SPHPN	:	<i>Survei Pengalaman Hidup Perempuan Nasional</i> (National Women's Life Experience Survey)
SPHPN	:	<i>Survei Pengalaman Hidup Perempuan Nasional</i> (National Women's Life Experience Survey)
SRA	:	<i>Sekolah Ramah Anak</i> (Child-Friendly School)
SSGI	:	<i>Survei Status Gizi Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey)

SSTC	: South-South and Triangular Cooperation
STBM	: <i>Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat</i> (Community-Based Total Sanitation)
STBP	: <i>Surveilans Terpadu Biologi dan Perilaku</i> (Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance)
Stranas	: <i>Strategi Nasional</i> (National Strategy)
SUN	: <i>Surat Utang Negara</i> (Government Bonds)
SUPAS	: <i>Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus</i> (Intercensal Population Survey)
SUSENAS	: <i>Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional</i> (National Socio-Economic Survey)
TAC	: <i>Jumlah Tangkapan yang Diizinkan</i> (Total Allowable Catch)
TB	: Tubercle Bacillus
TBC	: <i>Tuberkulosis</i> (Tuberculosis)
TCM	: <i>Test Cepat Molekuler</i> (Molecular Rapid Test)
TCM Machine	: Transcutaneous Monitor
tCO2e	: Ton Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
TFR	: Total Fertility Rate
TK	: <i>Taman Kanak-kanak</i> (Kindergarten)
TKBI	: <i>Taksonomi Keuangan Berkelanjutan Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Sustainable Finance Taxonomy)
TKDS	: <i>Tim Koordinasi Daerah SDGs</i> (Regional Coordination Team for SDGs) <i>Tim Koordinasi Nasional Penanganan Sampah Laut</i> (National Coordination Team for Handling Marine Debris)
TKNPSL	: <i>Tim Koordinasi Nasional SDGs</i> (National Coordination Team for SDGs)
TKNS	: <i>Tim Koordinasi Nasional SDGs</i> (National Coordination Team for SDGs)
TPAK	: <i>Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja</i> (Labor Force Participation Rate)
TPB	: <i>Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan</i> (Sustainable Development Goals)
TPQ	: <i>Taman Pendidikan Al-Qur'an</i> (Qur'anic Learning Center)
TSL	: <i>Tumbuhan dan Satwa Liar</i> (Wild Flora and Fauna)
UCLG ASPAC	: United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific
UHC	: Universal Health Coverage
UID	: United in Diversity
UKM	: <i>Usaha Kecil dan Menengah</i> (Small and Medium Enterprises)
UKS	: <i>Usaha Kesehatan Sekolah</i> (School Health Unit)
UMKM	: <i>Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah</i> (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises)
UN	: United Nations (Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa)
UN ECOSOC	: United Nations Economic and Social Council
UNCLOS	: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDESA	: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFCCC	: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	: United Nations Population Fund
UNFSA	: United Nations Fisheries Stocks Agreement
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund
UNRCO	: UN Resident Coordinator Office
UPTD PPA	: <i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak</i> (Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children)
UPTD PPA Anak	: <i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak</i>
USD PPP	: United States Dollar at Purchasing Power Parity
USG	: <i>Ultrasonografi</i> (Ultrasonography)
UTD	: <i>Status Imunisasi Lengkap</i> (Up To Date Immunization Status)
UU	: <i>Undang-undang</i> (Law)
UU HPP	: <i>Undang-undang Harmonisasi Peraturan Perpajakan</i> (Law on Harmonization of Tax Regulations)
VLR	: Voluntary Local Review
VNR	: Voluntary National Review



WASH	:	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WB	:	World Bank
WE Finance Code	:	Women Entrepreneurs Finance Code
WEPS	:	Women's Empowerment Principles
WFP	:	World Food Programme
WHO	:	<i>Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia</i> (World Health Organization)
WPPNRI	:	<i>Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia</i> (Republic of Indonesia Fisheries Management Area)
WUS	:	<i>Wanita Usia Subur</i> (Women of childbearing age)
WWF	:	<i>Yayasan Dunia untuk Alam</i> (World Wide Fund for Nature)
ZIS	:	<i>Zakat, infaq, dan Sedekah</i> (Zakat, Infaq, and Alms)

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LIST OF ANNEXES

1. STATISTICAL ANNEX - SDG 1 UNTIL SDG 17
2. GOOD PRACTICES ON MAIN GOALS FROM ALL STAKEHOLDERS
3. LIST OF INVOLVED STAKEHOLDERS

Indonesia

VNR | Voluntary
2025 | National Review

Fostering Inclusive Growth: Advancing
Sustainable and Resilient Indonesia

