



MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY

Speech

**Deputy Minister for Human and Society Development,
and Cultural Affairs**

**At The 10th Global RCE Conference
“Engaging with Local Communities
for the Sustainable Development Goals”**

Yogyakarta, 22 November 2016

Excellency Rector of Gajah Mada University,

Distinguished panelists and guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Very Good Morning,

Assalamualaikum Wr Wb

First of all, let us **Thank God Almighty, that by His Grace** we can all gather here today. It is an honor for me to be here with you this morning at the occasion of the Global RCE Conference. My congratulation goes to the organizing committee and the host, Gadjah Mada University for organizing such a great and important event. I understand that this is the 10th conference after nine other similar conferences that were held in different countries worldwide. This time is Indonesia's privilege to be a host of such an important event gathering experts from different countries.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. Allow me to share with you all of this session on the issue of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and begin with elaborating the development achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Indonesia. As we all know, the MDGs was formally declared in 2000 by 189 member countries of the United Nations as a commitment of all the countries to improve the welfare of people. The Declaration committed nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty, and sets out a series of eight time-bound goals - with a deadline of 2015.

2. Indonesia has successfully achieved 49 out of the 67 indicators of the MDGs by the end of 2015. As the biggest archipelagic and the 4th most populous country in the world with vast diversity in culture and geography, Indonesia has successfully achieved most of the MDGs indicators as compared to other Asia Pacific countries. (slide 3)
3. However, there are some targets that are still considered as *unachieved* (Slide 4), that include:
 - **Poverty reduction with national standards (US \$ 1.25 per capita per day).** We still have to improve poverty reduction program, especially in the implementation of social assistance and protection programs based on household/ family/individuals (slide 5)
 - **Reduction of maternal mortality rates.** We need to ensure a consistence continuum quality care and decrease high level of total fertility rate. (slide 6)
 - **Decreasing HIV and AIDS prevalence.** Various programs to prevent and curb this disease must continue to be addressed, such as the low public awareness of knowing as one's HIV status, and strong stigma and discrimination suffered by people with AIDS in society. (slide 7)
 - **Decreasing the prevalence of children under the age of five with malnutrition.** Efforts to improve adequate access to various kinds of food to increase food availability and accessibility focus on food insecurity and poor families, as well as adequate awareness of the community on clean and healthy lifestyle, needs to be continued (slide 8)
 - **Increasing the proportion of households with sustainable access to water and basic sanitation in rural areas.** We need to ensure sufficient capabilities in providing services of prime quality, ability to create demand especially for sanitation, increase community awareness about sanitation problems, and involvement of private sector to provide water supply and sanitation (slide 9 and 10)
4. The non-accomplishment of some of the MDGs targets in Indonesia is an unfinished agenda of the implementation of future development for Indonesia. The next main challenge becomes the national development agenda, by emphasizing on the achievement gap among provinces and districts / municipalities as well as among social economic status. Another quite important challenge that can be mentioned is limited resources, not only from Non-State actors, but also the non-inclusion of resource mobilization from businesses and communities. Also, it is necessary to

further improve the database of the MDGs indicators at the district and city levels. All this time it is felt as if the implementation of the MDGs is more top-down from the government. Therefore, in the future adequate communication strategy and advocacy to different stakeholders at national and sub-national level is required. (slide 11)

5. The implementation of MDGs in all of the world's countries, more or less face the same problems of achieving the set targets. Therefore, the meeting of the U. N. member countries agreed on the need for change, that represented an improvement and expansion of development targets which further ensured the meaning of development quality (Slide 12). Furthermore, the transition from MDGs to SDGs is driven more since almost all of the countries need a development model with **universal development principles**. (slide 13). The improvement of the development model as agreed in the SDGs is implemented not only by developing countries but also by the developed ones. SDGs is a global action toward the achievement of sustainable development. Other than that, the principle of development should have the quality of **Integration**, where it is shown that SDGs are implemented in an integrated and interrelated manner in all of the social, economic and environmental dimensions. Implementation of the SDGs should provide benefit to all people, especially the vulnerable, and its execution should involve all stakeholders, which is famous with the theme of "**No One Left Behind**". (slide 13)

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

6. I need to emphasize in this forum that Indonesia is a big country with 250 million people distributed across 34 provinces and more than 500 districts and municipalities, some of them are landlocked, some are remote and live in small islands, and some are in mega Cities like Jakarta and Surabaya. Therefore, this is the first and our biggest challenge to ensure that the principle of 'no one left behind' is met. I realize that it is no easy task to engage all the parties to take part in developing Indonesia, but I have strong conviction that this can be achieved by building trust among all the parties involved.
7. The Indonesian government is committed to be the forefront pioneer and a role model to achieve SDGs, which was declared in September 2015. As we all know, unlike the previous MDGs implementation that more implemented the social dimension, SDGs also cover economic and environment dimensions. Implementation of SDGs is more

comprehensive than MDGs, because It involves more countries with universal goals, for both developed and developing countries. SDGs also expand sources of financing: support is provided not only from the developed countries but also from the private sector.

8. Besides that, SDGs emphasizes human rights to ensure no discrimination to poverty alleviation in all of its dimensions and applies the **inclusive principle** in the midst of the government, civil society, philanthropy, business, and academia, and specifically focuses on the disabled and the vulnerable. One very ambitious target is where the MDGs target only "halving", while SDGs targets are to accomplish the setting of all indicators to zero. SDGs not only cover those goals but also the means of implementation to ensure and enable the achievement of all the Goals. (slide 14)
9. To manage the implementation as well as to monitor SDGs, Indonesia has clustered the 17 goals, 169 targets and 241 indicators of SDGs into four (4) pillars. Implementation and grouping of the 17 goals is referred to as **localizing SDGs in Indonesia**. The four pillars refer to the three dimensions of Sustainable Development which are social, economic and environmental development, plus one pillar that covers Goal 16 and 17 on Law and Governance, while the Means of Implementation for SDGs is spread across four pillars. (slide 15)
10. Four platforms of SDGs are established in Indonesia to adopt the SDGs' inclusive principle. These platforms consist of Government and Parliament, Academia and Expert, Philanthropy and Business, and Civil Society Organizations and the Media. Each platform has specific but interconnected roles. The Government, both at national and sub-national levels have roles on developing Policy and Regulation, formulating Planning and Allocating the Budget, execute implementation as well as Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting. While the functions of the House of Representatives are to oversee the SDGs' budget, conduct implementation and monitoring. (slide 16)
11. The other important stakeholders are Academia and Experts. Their contribution for implementation of SDGs in Indonesia are based on their main function in educational areas, namely to integrate SDGs into the teaching and learning process, conduct research and implement SDGs as part of community service programmes. The third stakeholder is Philanthropy and Business, to advocate SDGs within business sectors, facilitate and implement the program, as well as capacity building, and funding support.

The fourth main non-state actors that also play an important role is Civil Society Organizations and the Media. CSOs and the media will disseminate and advocate SDGs, build community awareness, promote program facilitation and implementation, perform capacity building, as well as conduct monitoring and evaluation (Slide 16).

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen,

12. Indonesia has prepared some important steps for implementing SDGs. Our commitment in implementing SDGs begins with the "mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda" in the National Medium Term Development Plan for 2015-2019. The next big task is to perform the alignment of SDG targets that will be adopted in the Indonesian development plan in a measurable manner and can be monitored. As a reflection of the highest commitment and leadership of the President of the Republic of Indonesia to implement SDGs, a Presidential Decree has reached the final stage for enactment. (slide 17)
13. The Minister of National Development Planning, has been assigned as the Coordinator of the National SDGs implementation, which consists of a Steering Committee, Implementation Team, the Technical Working Groups and Expert Panel. The Ministry of National Development Planning coordinates the formulation of SDGs Roadmap as a planning document of strategic steps to achieve SDGs 2016-2030; the National Action Plan as a five-year planning document to implement activities directly and indirectly to achieve SDGs and facilitate the formulation of Sub-National Action Plans as a five-year planning document. (Slide 18 and 19)
14. The readiness of Indonesia in implementing SDGs as a transition from the MDGs has currently attracted world attention. I am proud to convey in this forum that Indonesia was asked to share its experience in implementing MDGs that leads up to SDGs in UNGA Side Event Meeting in September 2016, because Indonesia is considered quite advanced in this matter.
15. Indonesia's commitment to SDGs is apparent through the appointment of the Ministry of National Development Planning as the National Coordinator of SDGs Implementation. Through the coordination from the Ministry of National Development Planning, Indonesia is capable to mainstream nearly 100 out of the 169 global targets of the SDGs in the national development planning. The SDGs targets that are already in line with Indonesia's national

priorities, among others, are poverty reduction, enhanced food security, education, good health, energy security, acceleration of manufacturing industry, improved labor competitiveness, water security, climate change adaptation and mitigation, enhanced law enforcement and foster transparent and accountable government. (slide 19)

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen

16. One of the difficult challenges felt that lies ahead, is how to build a comprehensive database to ensure that no one is left behind. We have to set up more than 240 SDGs indicators that is fourfold bigger than the MDGs. Besides that, each indicator has to be disaggregated, such as by gender, age group, geographic location, income level, disability, and migration status that may require data innovation which are not available in our Data System currently. (slide 20)
17. Before I conclude my remarks, on this occasion I would like to express a very important matter, why Indonesia has given such great attention to the implementation of the SDGs. We should not just wait for a target that is expected to occur. If we expect on just the outcome of what we are doing, then any development model will not meet with much success or be less successful. However, what's more important is that we have to guard the work process to achieve the target we want, together. In the implementation of SDGs, this "process" becomes very important because the process here requires all of us to be involved. **No one left behind.** Involving all parties in a process means establishing trust between all parties. With the formation of mutual trust then a democratic process has proceeded to become a development foundation that ensures success. I highly believe that the democratic process and accomplishment of sustainable development are two inseparable things, like two sides of a coin. (Slide 21)

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

18. Finally, I would like to express appreciation to the speakers and panelists, as well as participants of this forum to share experiences and visions to better implement SDGs. I wish we could bring valuable knowledge and insights from this forum to continue our good work and partnerships to ensure the achievement of SDGs. Indonesia is open for other countries to learn from our experiences, as we are also open received insights and lessons learned from other countries. We are also open to develop and expand

our international cooperation in a bilateral, multilateral or through international agencies as a platform to ensure the achievement of SDGs.

Once again, I congratulate the organizer and I wish all participants an enjoyable and fruitful discussion. **Thank you. Wassalamualaikum Wr Wb.**

Jogyakarta, November 22nd, 2016

Deputy Minister for Human and Society Development, and Cultural Affairs

Subandi Sardjoko