



**MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/
HEAD OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY**

Keynote Speech

**Minister of National Development Planning/
Head of National Development Planning Agency**

On

**THE WORKSHOP OF
STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF
PARLIAMENTARIANS IN ENSURING THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF DEVELOPMENT
RESOURCES IN SUPPORT OF THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS**

at

**THE SESSION OF “THE NATIONAL
INFRASTRUCTURE FOR IMPLEMENTING AND
MONITORING THE NEW SDGS”**

Jakarta, August 30, 2016

***Excellencies,
Distinguished speakers and guest,
ladies and gentlemen.
Good Morning.***

First of all, let us **Thank God Almighty, that by His Grace** we are able to gather here today. It is an honour for me to share with all of you at this session of “The National Infrastructure for Implementing and Monitoring the New SDGs” as well as the Role of the Parliamentarians so that SDGs can be implemented successfully in Indonesia.

Distinguished Ladies and gentlemen,

1. Allow me to convey the issue of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and begin with elaborating the development achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Indonesia. Generally we know that the MDGs was formally declared in 2000 by 189 member countries

of the United Nations as a commitment of all members to improve the welfare of people. The Declaration rendered nations to commit to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty, and set out a series of eight time-bound targets - with a deadline of 2015.

2. Indonesia has successfully achieved 49 out of the 67 indicators of the MDGs by the end of 2015. Indonesia, as the biggest archipelagic and 4th most populous country in the world with vast diversity in culture and geography, has successfully achieved most of the MDG indicators as compared to other Asia Pacific countries. (slide 3)
3. However, there are some targets that are still considered as *unachieved*, which include:
 - a. **Poverty reduction with national standards (US \$ 1.25 per capita per day)**. Even though we have tried to synergize all poverty reduction programmes, improvement is still

needed, especially in the implementation of social assistance and protection programmes based on household/ family/individuals. (slide 4)

b. Reduction of maternal mortality rates.

We have been able to increase access on antenatal care and birth attendance by health personnel, however, this improve coverage has yet to succeed in reducing the maternal mortality ratio. The problems lie in how to ensure a consistence continuum quality care, decrease high level of total fertility rate that has not declined in the past ten years, decrease disparities in provision of reproductive health care and family planning services that persist among provinces, increase mixed-method of contraception and decrease short-term method of

contraception that are in much greater used than long-term method.

- c. In addition, limited availability and access to information, diverse commitment of each regional governments in recruiting and distributing health personnel, procurement, and distribution, contribute to high rate of adolescence child bearer..

(slide 5)

- d. **Decreasing HIV and AIDS prevalence.**

HIV/AIDS is a global problem that continues to threaten the world's population, including Indonesia. Various programmes undertaken to prevent and cure this disease still has gap which must continue to be addressed, such as low public awareness of knowing one's HIV status and strong stigma as well as discrimination incriminate against people with AIDS in society and even from health official

make this disease more difficult to bring under control. (slide 6)

e. **Decreasing the prevalence of children under the age of five with malnutrition.**

Effort to reduce malnutrition of toddler and infant under age 5-year old is quite high due to poverty and ineffective health services for women prior to pregnancy, pregnant women, and children under the age of 2-year old. Furthermore, the problem also include inadequate access to various kind of food, insufficient food availability and accessibility, and inadequate awareness of the community on clean and healthy lifestyle. (slide 7)

f. **Increasing the proportion of households with sustainable access to water and basic sanitation in rural areas.**

Water and sanitation sector faces real challenges in the era of decentralization in which both are in scope of direct responsibilities of local

governments. Those challenges, among others, are insufficient capabilities in providing services of prime quality, dependency of the provincial drinking water companies in managing their business, inability to create demand especially for sanitation, low community awareness about sanitation problems, and unsuccessful involvement of private sector to provide water supply and sanitation. (slide 8 and 9)

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 / cities as well as among social economic status. Another quite important challenge that can be included is

limited resources, not only from State-actors, but also from 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 10)

5. The implementation of MDGs in all countries, more or less, face the same problems in achieving the set targets. Therefore, the meeting of the U. N. member countries agreed on the need to change, which represented an improvement and expansion of development targets which further ensured the meaning of development quality. Furthermore, the

transition from MDGs to SDGs is driven further since almost all of the members need development model with universal development principles. (slide 11). The improvement of the development model as agreed in the SDGs is implemented not only by developing countries but also by developed countries. SDGs is a global action toward the achievement of sustainable development. Besides, the principle of development should have the quality of **Integration**, where it should be 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 12)

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. 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 focus on 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, 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 target is to

accomplish the setting of all indicators to zero. SDGs does not only cover those goals but also the means of implementation to ensure and enable the achievement of all the Goals. (slide 13)

9. To manage the implementation as well as to monitor SDGs, Indonesia has clustered the 17 goals, 169 targets and 240 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 development, economic development and environmental development, plus one pillar that covers Goal 16 and 17 on inclusive development and Means of Implementation (MoI), with specific reasoning to enhance the peace, justice and strong

institutions as well as partnerships for all goals in Indonesia. (slide 14)

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 15)

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, perform capacity building, and funding support. The fourth main non-state actors that also play an important role is Civil Society Organizations (CSO) 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.

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 been drafted, that by now has reached the final stage for enactment. (slide 16)

13. I myself, as Minister of National Development Planning, have been assigned as the Coordinator of the National SDGs implementation, which consists of a Steering

Committee, Implementation Team, the Technical Working Group and Expert Panel. The Team will be supported by the National SDGs Secretariat. My office will coordinate 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 17 and 18)

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 because Indonesia is considered quite advanced in this

matter, as compared to other countries. Indonesia will elaborate its experience in implementing the MDGs and readiness to carry out SDGs on 21 September 2016 in New York on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly meeting.

15. Currently Indonesia is capable of implementing nearly 100 out of the 169 global targets contained in the 17 goals of the SDGs. Indonesia is considered to have succeeded in 'mainstreaming' SDGs in national development planning. Indonesia's readiness has also received appreciation for matters such as the establishment of the SDG Secretariat that coordinates SDG implementation, as well as the forthcoming issuance of the presidential decree that serves as legal basis to the implementation of SDGs. (slide 19)

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen

16. One of the difficult challenges felt that lies ahead, is how to build a comprehensive database. Database development is our other challenge 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, 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 that are not currently available in our Data System. (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 become involved. No one left behind. Involving all parties in a process means establishing trust between all the 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, likewise as the confidence of the people's representatives from various countries whom I respect, that are present here.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

18. Finally, I would like to express appreciation to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia for taking stewardship on the SDGs, and to provide constant support to the government to ensure the achievement of SDG targets. I also would like to express appreciation to the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC) for taking the initiative for developing the Handbook for Parliamentarians.

Thank you.

Jakarta, August 30, 2016

Minister of National Development Planning/
Head of National Development Planning Agency

Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro