Keynote Speech

THE NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR IMPLEMENTING AND MONITORING THE NEW SDGS

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Outline

1. MDGs Achievements;
2. Unfinished Agenda of MDGs for Future Development in Indonesia;
3. From MDGs to SDGs and SDGs Principles;
4. SDGs Goals, Targets and Indicators;
5. SDGs Platforms;
6. Preparation for Implementing SDGs;
7. Major Challenge of Implementing SDGs in Indonesia;
8. Implementation of ‘No One Left Behind Principle.'
1. MDGs Achievements

Achievement in 2015:

Out of 8 Goals, 18 targets and 67 indicators of MDGs:

a. 49 Achieved
b. 18 Unfinished

UNFINISHED AGENDA of MDGS (among others):

1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger
   - Poor People
   - Nutrition & Calorie intake

5. Improve Maternal Health
   - Maternal Mortality Rate

6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases
   - Forest Cover
   - HIV and AIDS Prevalence
   - Carbon dioxide Emission
   - Rural Drinking water
   - Affordable Sanitation
   - Urban Slum Area

7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability
   - Internet Accessibility

8. A Global Partnership for Development
   - Ratio of Export & Import to GDP
Poverty in Indonesia

Percentage of people living below the National Poverty Line, 2000-2015
## Maternal Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989-1994</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-1997</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>307</td>
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<td>2004-2007</td>
<td>228</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008-2012</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDGs Target 2015</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Note:** IDHS = Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey

Indonesia’s Maternal Mortality Trend, 1989-2012
HIV and AIDS Prevalence

Cumulative HIV and AIDS cases, 2005-2015
Malnutrition of Under Five

Trend of Malnutrition of Under Five in Indonesia, 1989-2013
Drinking Water Resources

Access to Drinking Water Resources, 2000-2015 (%)

Basic Sanitation

Access to Basic Sanitation, 2000-2015 (%)

Access to Basic Sanitation, 2000-2015
2. Unfinished Agenda of MDGs for Future Development in Indonesia

1. Achievement gap among provinces and districts/cities as well as among social economic status

2. Limited resources, not only from Non-State actors, but also the non-inclusion of resource mobilization from businesses and communities

3. Further improve the database of the MDG indicators at the district and city levels

4. more top-down from the government

5. Adequate communication strategy and advocacy to different stakeholders at national and sub-national level
3. From MDGs to SDGs
SDGs Principles

- **Universality**: SDGs implemented by both developed countries and developing countries

- **Integrated**: SDGs integrates social, economic and environment dimension

- **No-one Left behind**: SDGs benefits to all, especially vulnerable ones and involves all stakeholders
SDGs to Improve MDGs

1. **More comprehensive** by involving more countries with universal goals, both developed and developing countries

2. **Expanding source of financing**, not only support from developed countries but also private sector

3. **Emphasizing of human rights** to ensure no discrimination to poverty alleviation in all of its dimensions

4. **Inclusive**, specifically focussing to difable and vulnerable

5. **Involving all stakeholders**: government, civil society, philanthropy and business, and academia

6. MDGs target only “halving”, SDGs target to accomplish all indicators ➔”Zero Goals”

7. Not only **Goals** but also **Means of Implementation**
4. SDGs Goals, Targets, and Indicators

SDGs
17 Goals, 169 Targets, 240 Indicators

SOCIAL PILLAR
6 Goals, 55 Targets, 88 Indicators

Goal 1: No Poverty;
Goal 2: Zero Hunger;
Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being;
Goal 4: Quality Education;
Goal 5: Gender Equality;
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation;

ECONOMIC PILLAR
5 Goals, 45 Targets, 61 Indicators

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy;
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth;
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure;
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities;
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

ENVIRONMENT PILLAR
4 Goals, 38 Targets, 43 Indicators

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production;
Goal 13: Climate Action;
Goal 14: Life Below Water;
Goal 15: Life on Land;

INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND MOI PILLAR
2 Goals, 31 Targets, 48 Indicators

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions,
Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
5. SDGs Platforms

SDGs IN INDONESIA

GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT

EXPERTS AND ACADEMIA

PHILANTROPHY AND BUSINESS

CIVIL SOCIETY AND MEDIA
6. Preparation for Implementing SDGs

1. Mainstreaming SDGs into National Development Plan

2. Issuance of the SDGs Presidential Decree

3. Developing SDGs Roadmap, National and Sub-National Action Plan

4. Establishment of the National SDGs Secretariat
National SDGs Coordination Team
SDGs Key Documents

- **Planning document of strategic steps to achieve SDGs 2016-2030**

- **National Action Plan**
  - 5 years planning document to implement activities directly and indirectly to achieve SDGs

- **Sub-National Action Plan**
  - 5 years planning document to implement activities directly and indirectly to achieve SDGs for Sub-national Level
Preparation for Implementing SDGs

1. Mainstreaming SDGs into National Development Plan
2. Issuance of the SDGs Presidential Decree
3. Developing SDGs Roadmap, National and Sub-National Action Plan
4. Establishment of the National SDGs Secretariat
Developing of Database to set up more than 240 SDGs indicators. Each indicator has to be disaggregated, such as by gender, age group, geographic location, income level, disability, and migration status.
1. To guard the work process to achieve the target we want, together;

2. To involve all parties in a process to establish trust between all the parties → democratic process as a development foundation that ensures success
THANK YOU