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THE MULTI-LEVEL ARRANGEMENT OF INDONESIA'S SDGs AGENDA

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Presented on Localizing SDG Week
Series of Roundtables on Localizing SDGs in Asia and the Pacific
19 April 2021







































SDGs IMPLEMENTATIONS: WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?



SDGs is an ambitious agenda and can only be achieved through systematic approach and collaboration among stakeholders

- SDGs Implementation →as a Movement at any level
- Commitment for all **Stakeholders** (Government and Non-state actors)



STRONG LEGAL BASIS

- Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 as basis for SDGs Implementation: **SDGs National Action Plan,** Regional Action Plan, and Road Map
- Mainstreaming SDGs in planning documents (RPJMN/RPJMD) → Basis to determine priorities and **budget allocation**

- Participative process during the preparation, implementation, and money
- Clear and measurable goals and indicators → data resources and accuracy
- Blended source of funding > Government and private sectors, Domestic and international Funds
- Implementation responsibilities → Sector Ministries in charge related sectors
- Monitoring and Evaluation > transparent and accountable
- **Communication strategy** → right and effective

POLITICAL WILL



GOOD STRATEGY







































ENSURING POLICIES COHERENCE



MAINSTREAMING SDGs INTO 7 PRIORITIES OF DEVELOPMENT AGENDA



3. Economic Resilience for **Qualified Growth**



2. Nation's Character











1. Qualified and **Competitive Human** Resources





4. Regional Development for Equality

DEVELOPM

ENT

AGENDA

2020-2024







5. Infrastructure, Economic Development and Basic Services



6. Politic, law, Defense, Security Stability and Public Services Transformation











7. Environment and Disaster Resilience

























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THE MAINSTREAMING BEING OPERATIONALIZED INTO **SDGs ACTION PLANS**



SDGs ACTION PLANS GUIDEBOOK - 2nd **EDITION**



TECHNICAL GUIDEBOOKS FOR **SDGs MONITORING AND EVALUATION – 2nd EDITION**

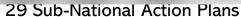


- RENCANA AKSI TUJUAN PEMBANG KEMENTERIAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANG NASIONAL/BAPPENAS
- National Action Plan 2017-2019 and the 2020-2024 is being processed currently

- SDGs Action Plan is a 5 (five) year work plan document consist of action plans from government and non-government (philanthropy and business actors, CSOs and media, academia) that directly or indirectly support the achievement of national and sub-national development targets.
 - Level of SDGs Action Plans as mandated by Presidential Regulation 59/2017:
 - 1. SDGs Action Plans at National Level. The Central Government has issued National **Action Plan Document**
 - 2. SDGs Action Plans at Sub-National Level. Sub-National Action Plan document is issued by the Provincial Government that includes provincial and district/municipal action plans.











OTORITAS JASA KEUANGAN

IMPLEMENTASI POJK NOMOR 51/POJK.03/2

AGLLEMBAGA IASA KEUANGAN (LIK) EMITEN

Financial Services Authority Regulation for Sustainability

































PARTNERSHIP PRINCIPLES IN SDGs



4 PARTICIPATION PLATFORM OF SDGs IN INDONESIA

1. Government & **Parliament**



- Set up the indicator. target & objectives
- Regulation & Policy Formulation
- Data & Information
- Dissemination & Advocacy
- Money & reporting
- Funding

2. Philantropi and Business



- Advocacy to businesses
- Facilitation and funding support
- Capacity Building

3. Academia and Experts



- Data innovation
- Monitoring & evaluation
- Policy Research
- SDGs Center

4. CSO & Media



- Dissemination and advocacy
- Facilitation & field activities
- Public awareness
- Monitoring

PARTNERSHIP PRINCIPLES



MUTUAL TRUST



MUTUAL RESPECT



ACTIVE PARTICIPATION



ACCOUNTABLE



MUTUAL BENEFIT



































SUSTAINABLE FINANCING



Private Sector is "the missing piece of the SDGs Puzzle"

Financing & Funding Spectrum

Traditional Investment Responsible Investment

Sustainable Investment

Impact Investment (Return First)

Impact Investment (Impact First)

Venture Philanthropy

Philanthropic **Donations**





Organisation Spectrum

Pure commercial enterprise

Business giving a portion of profits to charity

Socially responsible business

Social purpose business

Co-operative

Enterprising non-profit

On-mission enterprising arm of a charity

Operational charity

































GOOD EXAMPLE OF MULTISTAKEHOLDER COOPERATION FOR SUMBA ICONIC ISLAND





Cooperation between the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Provincial Government of NTT and the Regional Government of Sumba, PLN, NGOs Sumba, Hivos and international donors (ADB and the Norwegian Embassy)



4 158 households with electricity access



units of solar power plants tenaga



units of wind power tena plants



biogas installed in tangg households



units of micro hydro power plants



131 M IDR total of renewable energy investments



16 trainings and 27 R&D for renewable energy







































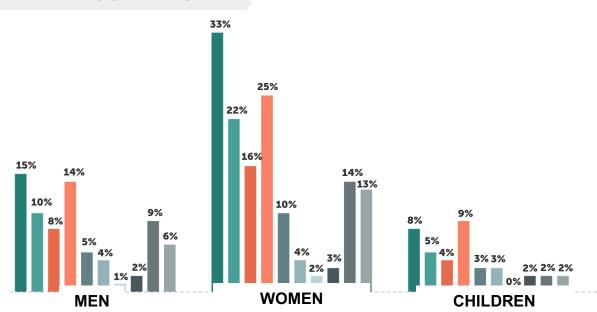


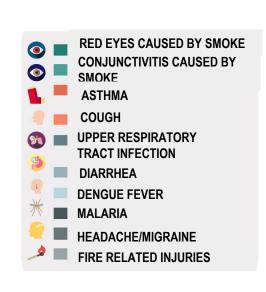
SOME IMPACTS ON HEALTH, WELFARE, AND ENVIRONMENT



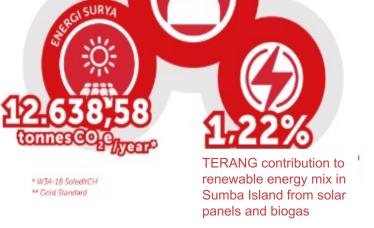
ESTIMATED REDUCED

HEALTH CONDITION





CO2 EMISSION OGAS 9.222.4 tonnes © .e.



PENINGKATAN PENDAPATAN RUMAH TANGGA







Rp. 300.000 -Rp. 400.000

opening kiosk until 10 PM (previously 6 PM) so income increases from Rp. 100.000 – 200.000/day to Rp. 300.000 – 400.000/day







Rp. 750.000

Using lightbulbs at night to weave. On average weaving production increased from 2 sheets/months to 4 sheets/month, priced at Rp. 750.000/sheet

SAVING TIME



*(N=75 pengguna PV Agroprocessing di NTT)



