



SDG implementation in G20 countries

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Indonesia



Indonesia – UNSDSN SDG Index Ranking

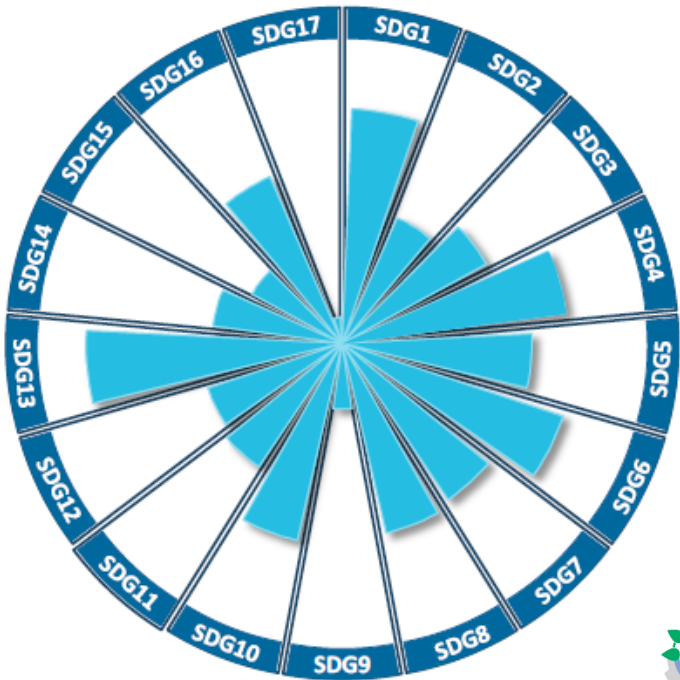
Global Rank: 98 (out of 149)

Key challenges for Indonesia:

- SDG 1 No poverty
- SDG 2 Zero hunger
- SDG 3 Good health & well-being
- SDG 5 Gender equality
- SDG 6 Clean water & sanitation
- SDG 7 Affordable & clean energy
- SDG 9 Industry, innovation & infrastructure
- SDG 11 Sustainable cities & communities
- SDG 12 Responsible consumption & production
- SDG 14 Life below water
- SDG 15 Life on land
- SDG 16 Peace & justice, strong institution
- SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals

Source: SDG Index & Dashboard Global Report, Country Profiles, July 2016
BertelsmannStiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network

Indonesia			
OVERALL SDG PERFORMANCE	Global rank	Score or value	Regional average
SDG Index	98 (of 149)	54.4 /100	54.6 /100
Comparison with other development metrics			
Human Development Index, 2014	110 (of 188)	0.68 /1	0.66 /1
Subjective Wellbeing, 2015	66 (of 149)	5.4 /10	5.1 /10
GDP per capita, PPP, 2015	85 (of 149)	US\$ 11112	US\$ 13672
Global Competitiveness Ind., 2016	37 (of 140)	4.5 /10	4.2 /10
Environmental Perf. Index, 2016	107 (of 180)	65.9 /100	61.3 /100
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG			

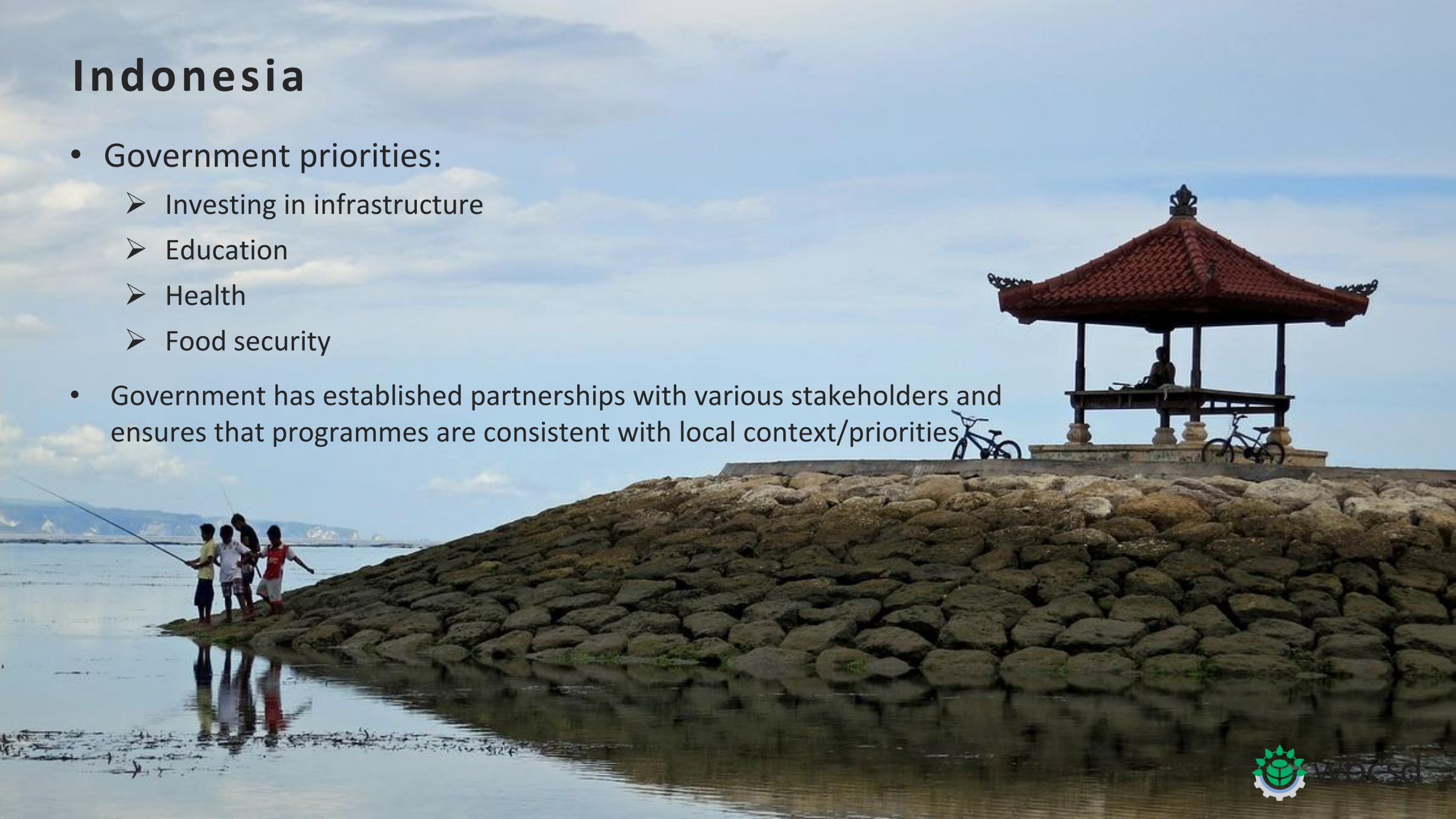


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- Indonesia's National Medium Term Development Plan (Nawacita) 2015-2019 is the vehicle for localizing & implementing SDGs in Indonesia.
- Its implementation is coordinated through the Ministry of National Development Planning supported by a National SDGs Secretariat.
- 4 platforms have been established for implementation & are working collaboratively:
 - Government & parliament
 - Academia & experts
 - Philanthropy & business
 - Civil society & media

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- Government priorities:
 - Investing in infrastructure
 - Education
 - Health
 - Food security
- Government has established partnerships with various stakeholders and ensures that programmes are consistent with local context/priorities



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- Role of Government in SDG implementation:
 - Developing policy & regulation
 - Planning & budget allocation
 - Implementation & monitoring
 - Evaluation & reporting
- Role of Parliament:
 - Oversight SDGs budget & implementation
 - Monitoring & gathering
 - Follow-up on constituents' & citizens' aspirations
- Role of private sector & civil society:
 - Allocation of resources to support the SDGs
 - Accountability

Indonesia

- Defines key success factors as:
 - Mainstreaming of the SDGs in the national development plan
 - Enduring commitment by development actors including business
 - Strong legal framework to guide SDG implementation
 - Robust mechanism of accountability for both state/non-state actors
 - Cross-sector partnerships between government & non-government stakeholders
 - National SDG roadmaps developed by all development actors
- Next steps: Formulation of an SDGs Roadmap outlining strategic steps

Indonesia – Examples of what business can do

- In Indonesia, there are continuing challenges associated with high youth unemployment & skills shortages. Businesses can support efforts to reverse these trends by **developing skills for the future, enhancing employment opportunities & promoting good working conditions** throughout their supply chains. **Measuring, valuing & improving business impacts on human capital** is an essential first step.
- **Disclose ESG** (Environmental Social & Governance) **performance & engage investors** on it to drive **innovative financing** for sustainable development.



- Invest in **sustainable infrastructure**, develop & deploy **innovative technologies** to reduce negative environmental impacts to help build **resilience of the poor & marginalized communities**.
- Contribute to enhancing **food security** by using **new technologies & comprehensive approaches** to **soil & water management** to increase productivity while protecting ecosystems & fostering rural development.