



**BAPPENAS**

Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/  
Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional

**e-klipping**

*Kumpulan Berita Harian Media Online*

SUBJEK

SARANA DAN PRASARANA

Kamis, 12 Oktober 2023

**BIRO HUMAS, KEARSIPAN DAN TATA USAHA PIMPINAN**  
**Perpustakaan**  
**2023**

## **Daftar Isi**

1. WHERE WE ARE WITH SDGs: BETWEEN DATA AND TARGET – *Media Online The Jakarta Post*

## Where we are with SDGs: Between data and target

By Dorita Setiawan



Jakarta

*An assistant to the special presidential envoy for poverty alleviation and food security cooperation. The views expressed are personal.*

United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres stated at the second Sustainable Development (SDGs) Summit in New York last month that only 15 percent of the SDGs had been achieved globally. A global rescue plan of US\$500 billion annually is needed to carry out effective debt relief.

Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau emphasized in a closing statement that heads of state and world leaders should no longer be in "denial" regarding the still poor performance in achieving the SDGs. In fact, many countries still had difficulty achieving the 17 SDGs.

Meanwhile, National Development Planning Minister Soeharso Monoarfa said in an article titled "Indonesian Sustainable Development Report Card", published on Oct. 2 in the *Kompas* daily, that Indonesia currently ranked 75<sup>th</sup> out of 166 countries in terms of SDG progress, up 27 places from 2019.

According to data from the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Indonesia has achieved an average 63 percent of the 216 indicators for its 2021-2024 SDGs program action plan.

However, regional performance in achieving the SDGs was still lower because the development gap remains quite high, especially in the social pillar.

The social pillar of the SDGs covers: (1) no poverty, (2) no hunger, (3) healthy and prosperous life, (4) quality education and (5) gender equality. In essence, it aims to achieve quality fulfillment of basic human rights fairly and equally to improve welfare for the entire community.

In general, the 17 SDGs are divided into four pillars, namely the social pillar, the economic development pillar, the environmental development pillar and the legal and governance pillar.

The highest SDG achievement was in the environment pillar at 81 percent, followed by the economy pillar at 65 percent, the legal and governance pillar at 57 percent and finally, the social pillar at 52 percent.

In a related development, Statistics Indonesia (BPS) reported that the poverty rate declined between 2015 and 2019 from 11.22 percent to 9.40 percent, but after 2019, the poverty rate increased due to extensive economic damages from the COVID-19 pandemic. The poverty

rate then resumed a downward trend from March to September this year.

According to BPS, several important findings underline the poverty rate distribution across the country's 34 provinces. The percentage of poor people nationwide presently stands at 9.36 percent, but at least 16 provinces have a poverty rate that is higher than the national average.

They are Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, Aceh, South Sumatra, Bengkulu and Lampung, with the remaining nine provinces in eastern Indonesia.

Presidential Decree No. 111/2022, which covers the achievement of Indonesia's SDGs, cites several indicators showing that the current progress is not in line with the targets that have been set, for example in relation to social security membership coverage, as the employment sector is still dominated by the informal sector.

The latest data shows that only 3.21 percent of workers in the informal sector participate in social security, compared to 64 percent of the workers in the formal sector. This imbalance shows the wide discrepancy between these two groups of workers.

Given the low level of SDG achievements in the social pillar, a special focus is needed to reduce poverty. In this regard, President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo has appointed a special presidential envoy for cooperation on poverty alleviation and food security.

There are several obstacles to achieving the SDGs in Indonesia, one of which is how big data cannot be the only reference for achieving our SDGs at the national level, and especially for the local and regional levels.

This is not to mention the fact that the data silos in various ministries and institutions are still an obstacle to having official data that is valid and accountable.

Therefore, coordination, synchronization and consolidation need to be carried out not only at the policy level but also with well-integrated data, which can later be used as a reference for the government's steps to build a better Indonesia, in accordance with the jointly determined SDGs that the United Nations calls "a world development agenda for peace and prosperity for humans and planet earth now and in the future".

*Only 3.21 percent of workers in the informal sector participate in social security, compared to 64 percent of the workers in the formal sector.*