

INDONESIAN POLICY ON SDGs: WHAT'S THE TOP FOCUS?

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Abstract

Introduction/Main Objectives: This paper was written to examine the primary objective of the Indonesian government in the SGD's. As of now, the government's efforts to understand SDGs are still in their early stages. It is evident that the implemented policies are not very strict and that the intermediary institutions are still not fully developed. Research Methods: We employ a Systematic Literature Review approach to curate publications from academics and the government in order to examine the government's planning direction. Subsequently, we compare these findings with the Indonesian government's five-year and ten-year Development Plans and juxtapose them with documents issued by local governments. Finding/Results: The research findings indicate that there are differences in emphasis between the central and regional areas in implementing SDGS. Conclusion: Overall, Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth remain the main priorities, followed by Health and Well-being and Quality education. While not all SDGs can be immediately realized, Indonesia is committed to incorporating SDG issues into government policies.

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in 2015, set out a global agenda for ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity for all by 2030 (Scown et al., 2023). Indonesia, as one of the world's largest democracies and economies, has shown a strong commitment to achieving these goals. The country has integrated the SDGs into its national development agenda, demonstrating a deep understanding of the importance of sustainable development for future generations. Indonesia's engagement with global development agendas predates the SDGs. Since the era of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Indonesia has been actively involved in international efforts to address poverty, health, education, and environmental sustainability.

The lessons learned from the MDGs have shaped Indonesia's approach to the SDGs, allowing for more comprehensive and inclusive strategies. Following the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, Indonesia quickly began to integrate these goals into its national development planning. The SDGs were embedded in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 and subsequent RPJMN 2020-2024. This adaptation was crucial for aligning global objectives with Indonesia's unique socio-economic and environmental contexts. To

ensure effective implementation, Indonesia established a national coordination mechanism for the SDGs, led by the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas). This mechanism involves various stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society, academia, and the private sector, fostering a collaborative approach to achieving the SDGs.

Indonesia is one of the few countries that prioritizes sustainability in its development model. (Arifin et al., 2024a). Indonesia's commitment to the SDGs is reflected in key policy documents such as the National Action Plan for the SDGs and the SDGs Roadmap 2017-2030. These documents outline the country's strategies, targets, and indicators, ensuring a clear and measurable path toward sustainable development (Afandi et al., 2021; Wicaksono, 2023). Indonesia's national development plans emphasize inclusive and sustainable economic growth as a means to achieve the SDGs. The government has implemented policies to promote micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), increase investment in infrastructure, and foster innovation and technology. Economic development is another critical pillar, with a focus on creating decent work, reducing inequalities, and promoting sustainable industrialization (Hendrayani, 2023; Nabilah et al., 2023). The government is also working to improve the business environment and attract foreign investment to drive economic growth.

National Priorities (SDGs Indicator Target)	Indicators	Progress (year)
Strengthening Economic Resilience for Quality and Fair Growth (9.2.1)	Proportion of manufacturing industrial sector to GDP added value	20,55% (2021)
Developing Regions to Reduce Gaps and Ensure Equity (10.1.1)	Percentage of poor people in underdeveloped areas	26,68% (2021)
Increasing Quality and Competitive Human Resources (2.2.1)	Prevalence of stunting (short and very short) in children under five years old/toddlers	24,4% (2021)

Developing Regions to Reduce Gaps and Ensure Equity (10.1.1)	Proportion of women aged 20 - 24 years whose first marriage or first cohabitation was before the age of 18	9,23% (2021)
Strengthening Infrastructure to Support Economic Development and Basic Services (11.1.1.a)	Percentage of households that have access to adequate and affordable housing	60,90% (2021)
Developing Regions to Reduce Gaps and Ensure Equity (13.2.2)	Percentage of potential reduction in Greenhouse Gas emissions	26,02% (2021)
Strengthening the Stability of Political, Legal and Security Affairs and Transforming Public Services (16.7.2.a)	Index of Capacity Aspects of Democratic Institutions	75,67% (2021)
(16.7.2.b)	Index of Aspects of Freedom	79,72% (2021)
(16.7.2.c)	Index of Equality Aspects	78,76% (2021)

One of Indonesia's significant achievements under the SDGs is in the area of poverty reduction. The country has made substantial progress in reducing the poverty rate, which dropped from 11.13% in 2015 to 9.22% in 2019. This progress is a result of targeted social protection programs, rural development initiatives, and inclusive economic policies. Indonesia, like many countries, faces a complex set of development challenges that require targeted and strategic interventions. Given its diverse socio-economic landscape, vast population, and unique environmental conditions, prioritizing certain Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is essential for maximizing the impact of its national development efforts (Gutiérrez-Ponce & Wibowo, 2023). Indonesia has limited resources, both financial and institutional. Prioritizing specific SDGs allows the government to focus resources where they are most needed and can generate the most significant impact. For instance, prioritizing SDG 1 (No Poverty) is crucial in a country

where poverty reduction remains a top concern. By focusing on poverty, the government can allocate more funds to social protection programs, rural development, and job creation initiatives that directly improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations (Dewananda et al., 2023; Irawan et al., 2024). Certain SDGs align closely with Indonesia's most pressing national issues. For example, SDG 13 (Climate Action) is critical due to Indonesia's vulnerability to climate change, natural disasters, and deforestation. The government has integrated climate action into its national development agenda by setting ambitious targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable land use, as seen in policies like the National Action Plan on Climate Change (RAN-PI) and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Prioritizing SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality) helps address social inequalities and promotes inclusive development. Education is a powerful tool for lifting people out of poverty and enabling them to participate fully in the economy. The government's focus on education is reflected in programs like the Smart Indonesia Program

(Program Indonesia Pintar), which provides financial assistance to underprivileged students, ensuring that they have access to quality education. Indonesia's prioritization of SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) reflects its commitment to creating jobs, fostering innovation, and building a resilient economy. By focusing on economic growth, the government can stimulate the private sector, attract foreign investment, and support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Policies such as the Omnibus Law on Job Creation demonstrate the government's efforts to streamline regulations, improve the business climate, and drive economic development (Alfarizi & Yuniarty, 2022).

SDG 15 (Life on Land) is particularly relevant to Indonesia, which is home to some of the world's most biodiverse ecosystems. Prioritizing this goal is crucial for balancing economic development with environmental conservation. The government's policies, such as the moratorium on new palm oil plantations and efforts to restore degraded peatlands, show a clear commitment to protecting natural resources while pursuing sustainable development. Indonesia's focus on specific SDGs is also aligned with its long-term vision for 2045, which aims to position the country as a high-income nation with sustainable and inclusive development. Prioritizing goals that are foundational to this vision, such as SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and

Communities), ensures that the country builds the necessary infrastructure and urban resilience to support its future growth (Arifin et al., 2024a; Evalia et al., 2024)

RESEARCH METHODS

We applied Systematic Literature Review (SLR) to answer the research question (Kyeryoung Lee et al., 2024). SLR is a structured and comprehensive method for reviewing, evaluating, and synthesizing literature that is relevant to a certain research topic. SLR is distinct from traditional literature reviews due to its use of a transparent and iterative approach in searching, selecting, and analysing relevant studies, with the aim of minimizing bias and providing a more objective summary (Melani et al., 2024). By conducting a systematic review of the existing literature, SLR assists researchers in identifying gaps in the current knowledge, which are areas that have not been well studied or understood. This gap may serve as a foundation for formulating new research problems (BJORNSON et al., 2024; Tomer et al., 2024).

It is essential to identifying a specific and clear research problem or question that will be addressed via a Systematic Literature Review (SLR). Establishing clear criteria for the inclusion or exclusion of studies in a systematic literature review (SLR), based on relevance, quality, and research objectives. In this paper, we limit publication duration to selected relevance:

	Condition	Other Item
Criteria	Must contains Indonesia and its progress through SDGs agenda	Achievement included and for selected region and or area, can be added
	Publication may publish is sinta indexing journal or international indexing in doaj	
Limitation	Only contains development of Indonesia SDGs and its region (provinces and or regents)	

Excluding irrelevant news
article from unreliable
sources

Publication date must not
exceed more than 5 years

As mentioned above, we evaluate literature to evaluate the quality of study methods used in SLR to ensure that only studies with high validity are used. Collecting crucial information from selected studies and synthesizing the data to draw relevant conclusions is conducted after we firm all publication selected passes our criteria. SLR enables researchers to see how the topic being studied has already been discussed in previous literature, which helps to ensure that the research questions are still relevant and

unexplored. By systematically demonstrating that the problem at hand has not received enough attention in the literature, researchers may strengthen the argument for the importance of their research. From these points of view, SLR enables researchers to comprehend the context in which a certain topic has been studied, allowing them to identify unnecessary research duplicates and concentrate more on areas that really need longer research

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Indonesia's approach to sustainable development objectives is characterized by a comprehensive strategy that incorporates environmental, social, and economic factors (Arifin et al., 2024b). The government emphasizes the promotion of renewable energy sources, sustainable urban development, education and awareness campaigns, and equity in social welfare (Atapattu et al., 2024; Pratama, 2023; "Spatial Planning in the Perspective of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Case Study on Ternate, North

Maluku, Indonesia," 2023). However, there are challenges in the implementation of sustainable practices, with a lack of structured policies at higher education institutions (HEIs) and gaps in realizing sustainable development goals in government policies, particularly regarding environmental issues (Hapsari & Putri, 2024; Karjoko et al., 2022). Indonesia has identified several key focus areas for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030:

SDGs	Point of Goals	References
Ending Poverty and Inequality	Reducing poverty in the poorest regions like Papua which has a 25.4% poverty rate	UN Sustainable developments report on Indonesia (2021) UN Sustainable developments report on Indonesia (2021) The Sustainable Development Goals Report (<i>The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2023</i> , n.d.)
Ensuring macroeconomic		

	stability (growth, inflation, food prices) and enhancing social protection programs	
	Providing decent jobs to sustainably lift people out of poverty, not just relying on social safety nets	<i>(Snapshot of Sustainable Development Goals at the Subnational Government Level in Indonesia, 2023)</i>
Improving Education and Innovation	Ensuring quality universal education up to senior high school level	
	Acquiring research and development skills and capacity to innovate	
	Increasing investment in R&D by government and private sector	
Ensuring Universal Health Coverage	Providing a universal continuum of quality health services	

In contrast to Indonesia's comprehensive focus on the economic sector, certain regions and cities in Indonesia provide a specific scope to emphasize the aims of SDGs. The context is

returned to the uniqueness and specificity of each region. Indonesia's focus is shown in detail in the table below.

Government Focus	Rules and Regulation
The explicitly integrates SDGs into its strategic objectives, with a focus on poverty reduction, economic growth, education, health, and environmental sustainability. These priorities guide the allocation of resources and the implementation of development programs across the country.	Undang-Undang Nomor 25 Tahun 2004 tentang Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (SPPN) Peraturan Presiden Nomor 18 Tahun 2020 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) 2020-2024 RPJMN 2020-2024
The RAN-SDGs provides a detailed roadmap for achieving the prioritized SDGs, with specific targets, indicators, and timelines. It serves as a reference for all levels of government and stakeholders in implementing SDG-related activities.	Rencana Aksi Nasional – SDGs
The government's emphasis on education and health is reflected in the budget allocation for these sectors, as well as in programs like the School Operational	Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional (Sisdiknas) Undang-Undang Nomor 40 Tahun 2004

Assistance (Bantuan Operasional Sekolah) and the National Health Insurance (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional) scheme, which aim to improve access to quality education and healthcare for all Indonesians.	tentang Sistem Jaminan Sosial Nasional (SJSN) Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2011 tentang Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial (BPJS) Peraturan Presiden Nomor 82 Tahun 2018 tentang Jaminan Kesehatan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 48 Tahun 2008 tentang Pendanaan Pendidikan Permendikbud Nomor 8 Tahun 2020
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Indonesia's commitment to SDG 13 (Climate Action) is evident in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which outline the country's strategies for reducing emissions and adapting to climate change. Additionally, policies like the moratorium on forest clearing and the Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG) reflect a strong focus on environmental sustainability. Indonesia's commitment to SDG 13 (Climate Action) is evident in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which outline the country's strategies for reducing emissions and adapting to climate change. Additionally, policies like the moratorium on forest clearing and the Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG) reflect a strong focus on

environmental sustainability. Initiatives like the Family Hope Program (Program Keluarga Harapan) and the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (Bantuan Pangan Non-Tunai) are designed to reduce poverty and inequality, directly contributing to the achievement of SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality). Although Indonesia's focus is mostly at the district/city level, some cities are instead prioritizing other areas based on their unique regional characteristics to be included in the SDGs achievement focus. The table below illustrates the comparison of many regions and city districts that include their regional uniqueness as the foundation for SDGs development.

Region	Law	Poin explanation
Kabupaten Gunungkidul, DI Yogyakarta:	Perda Kabupaten Gunungkidul Nomor 13 Tahun 2019 tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) 2021-2026	This initiative integrates the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into regional development planning, particularly focusing on environmental aspects and community well-being.
Kota Semarang, Jawa Tengah	Perda Kota Semarang Nomor 2 Tahun 2021 tentang RPJMD Kota Semarang 2021-2026	Guidelines for achieving inclusive and sustainable development in Semarang.
Kabupaten Sleman, DI Yogyakarta:	Perda Kabupaten Sleman Nomor 5 Tahun 2021 tentang RPJMD Kabupaten Sleman 2021-2026	This initiative adopts the principles of SDGs in economic, social, and environmental development.

Kabupaten Sidoarjo, Jawa Timur:	Perda Kabupaten Sidoarjo Nomor 1 Tahun 2021 tentang RPJMD Kabupaten Sidoarjo 2021-2026.	This initiative prioritizes the achievement of SDGs in various development programs, particularly those related to health and education.
Kabupaten Lombok Barat, Nusa Tenggara Barat	Perda Kabupaten Lombok Barat Nomor 4 Tahun 2020 tentang RPJMD Kabupaten Lombok Barat 2021-2026.	This initiative emphasizes the achievement of SDGs in efforts to alleviate poverty and protect the environment.
Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan	Perda Kota Makassar Nomor 3 Tahun 2021	About the RPJMD (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan) of Makassar City for the period of 2021-2026. This initiative integrates the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with sustainable and environmentally friendly urban development.
Kabupaten Kulon Progo, DI Yogyakarta:	Perda Kabupaten Kulon Progo Nomor 6 Tahun 2020 tentang RPJMD Kabupaten Kulon Progo 2021-2026	This initiative prioritizes the achievement of SDGs in the management of natural resources and social development.
Kabupaten Badung, Bali:	Perda Kabupaten Badung Nomor 10 Tahun 2021	About the RPJMD (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan) of Badung Regency for the period of 2021-2026. This initiative prioritizes SDGs in its efforts to preserve local culture and maintain environmental balance.
Kota Surabaya, Jawa Timur:	Perda Kota Surabaya Nomor 5 Tahun 2021 tentang RPJMD Kota Surabaya 2021-2026.	This commitment encompasses the goal of achieving SDGs in inclusive and competitive urban development.
Kabupaten Banyuwangi,	Perda Kabupaten	This report focuses on the

Jawa Timur	Banyuwangi Nomor 8 Tahun 2020 tentang RPJMD Kabupaten Banyuwangi 2021-2026.	achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the sustainable tourism and the development of the creative economy.
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Each of these regional regulations reflects local governments' efforts to align their programs and policies with the SDGs, ensuring that development is carried out in a sustainable and

inclusive manner in line with the global agenda (Fitri & Putri Rima Jauhari, 2021; Humaida et al., 2020; Randa et al., 2024).

CONCLUSION

Prioritizing specific SDGs allows Indonesia to address its most critical development challenges effectively, allocate resources strategically, and ensure that its national development agenda is aligned with both current needs and future aspirations. This targeted approach not only enhances the country's ability to achieve the SDGs but also contributes to long-term national stability, prosperity, and sustainability. Indonesia endeavors to achieve the SDGs, while its progress has not been fully optimized. However, overall, Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth remain the main priorities, followed by Health and Well-being and Quality education. While not all SDGs can be immediately realized, Indonesia is committed to incorporating SDG issues into government policies.

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