

The VNR in a Nutshell – National Strategies for SDGs.

INDONESIA

Presenter for VNR	Mr Bambang Permedi, Minister of National Development Planning Agency
Capital	Jakarta
Language	Bahasa Indonesia
Population	255 million
Area (in sq. km)	1,904,589
Area (in sq. mile)	741,051
Poverty rate	11.03%
Per capita income	US\$ 3,440
Human Dev Index	0.689 (2015 Human Development Report)
International	
Tourist Arrivals (2015)	10,407 million
Sources:	UNDP, World Bank, UNWTO



The recognition of the role of tourism in sustainable development and the emphasis placed in the SDGs on the development of public policies for sustainable tourism is a landmark breakthrough that provides a unique opportunity for all governments to create a sound and favourable policy foundation.

The first two years of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda have shown that countries are making headway in aligning national strategies, adapting institutional frameworks and adjusting policies to realize the SDGs.

The countries' efforts have been reported in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), presented by UN Member States during the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2016 and 2017.

Title of VNR: Voluntary National Review (VNR) 'Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a Changing World' 2017

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National Thematic Focus:

There are nine priority agendas for development (*Nawacita*), which derives from the vision and mission of the current President to actualize national sovereignty in politics, economic, and cultural contexts.

The nine priorities are:

1. Returning the state to its task of protecting all citizens
2. and providing a safe environment;
3. Developing clean, effective, trusted and
4. democratic governance;
5. Development of peripheral areas;
6. Reforming law enforcement agencies;
7. Improving quality of life;
8. Increasing productivity
9. and competitiveness;
10. Promoting economic independence by developing
11. domestic strategic sectors;
12. Overhauling the character of the nation;
13. Strengthening the spirit of "unity in diversity" and social reform

Institutional Arrangement:

The implementation of the SDGs is led by the President of Indonesia.

Lead coordination entity: The Ministry of the National Development Planning/Bappenas is the Implementation Coordinator for the SDGs, and oversees the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the 2030 Agenda in Indonesia.

The National SDGs Coordination Team is responsible for the implementation of the SDGs and facilitates horizontal and vertical coordination. It is headed by the Minister of National Development Planning/Bappenas and is comprised of a Steering Committee, an Implementing Team/Technical Committee, four Working Groups, an Experts Panel, and the SDGs Secretariat. The Steering Committee is chaired by the President and Vice President of Indonesia, and consists of seven ministers. The Implementing Team and Working Groups include representatives from government, civil society, media, philanthropy actors, the private sector, academia, and experts.

Each SDG is assigned to a relevant line ministry, particularly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the National Commission on Violence Against Women, the National Narcotics Agency, the National Population and Family Planning Board, and BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

SDG Incorporation to National Framework:

The SDGs are incorporated in all three levels of Indonesia's development planning:

- On the long-term: "Nawacita", the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025 consists of 9 development priorities. The next RPJPN 2025-2045 is currently being drafted.
- On the medium-term: The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 integrates the targets set by the 2030 Agenda and is organized in four pillars: 1) social development, 2) economic development, and 3) environmental development, supported by 4) access to justice and good governance. The SDGs will also be incorporated into the fourth phase of RPJMN 2020-2025.
- On the short-term: 1-year Government Work Plans (RKP) serve as the basis for the Annual State Budget.

Furthermore, the National Coordination Team will formulate a 15-Year SDGs Roadmap, an SDG National Action Plan, and SDG Regional Action Plans.

Tourism Ministry /NTA portfolio:

[Ministry of Tourism](#)

Tourism and SDG in Indonesia:

Opportunities

- **Poverty Eradication**
- **Health and Well being**



- As part of innovation and key efforts to reduce poverty, **national tourism areas recognised.** Innovation and Key Efforts (page 18) One of the policy instruments is through the Specific Allocation Grant (Dana Alokasi Khusus(DAK). Through the DAK, elaborate measures have been made based on regional affairs and national priorities:
 - for the basic health services, referral service, and pharmacy service; (
 - ii) affirmative DAK for the strengthening of Community Health Center (Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat/Puskesmas) with three locus criteria, namely border area, remote area, and transmigration area; and
 - (iii) assigned DAK for the strengthening of Referral Hospitals at the national, provincial, and regencies/municipalities levels; **priority tourism areas**; as well as blood transfusion unit services in several regions.

- **Marine and coastal protection**
- **Blue Economy**



- As of 2016, Indonesia has declared 165 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and targeted by 2020, total area of MPAs will expand to 20 million ha. Indonesia is also focusing to manage MPAs to provide positive benefits for communities' welfare. With MPA management, the nursery and spawning grounds are protected for the sustainable and responsible use of the community. Economic use of the marine conservation area is done through fishing activities, cultivation, marine tourism, research and education. Indonesia also intensively combats the IUU Fishing (Acceleration of infrastructure development to reduce poverty and inequality Indonesia has declared 165MPAs to provide benefits for communities' welfare)

Resources and Useful Links

[Indonesia VNR 2017](#)