



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

ANNEXES

INDONESIA'S

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR) 2021

Sustainable and Resilient Recovery from the COVID-19
Pandemic for the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda



1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS



ANNEXES

INDONESIA'S VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW 2021

Sustainable and Resilient Recovery from the COVID-19
Pandemic for the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda



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LIST OF POLICIES AND REGULATION TO RESPONSE THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



LIST OF POLICIES AND REGULATION TO RESPOND TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
1	Indonesian National Police	Decree of the Chief of Police Number Mak.2/III/2020 concerning Compliance with Government Policies in Handling the Spread of the Corona Virus (COVID-19)	3/19/2020	3/19/2020	Not revoked	Appeal to the public not to carry out social activities in public places, not to spread information that is not certain about the truth regarding COVID-19, to be calm, etc.
2	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1098/IV/HUK.7.1/2020 concerning Case Handling and Guidelines for Implementing Tasks During the Prevention of the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 in the Implementation of the Tasks of the Criminal Investigation Function Related to Large-Scale Social Restrictions with Understanding Restrictions on Certain Population Activities in an Suspected Area Infected with COVID-19	4/4/2020	4/4/2020	Not revoked	Guidelines for police officers in enforcing restrictions on community activities in certain areas suspected of being infected with COVID-19.
3	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter from the National Police Chief Number ST/1099/IV/HUK.7.1/2020 concerning Case Handling and Guidelines for Implementing Tasks During the Prevention of the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Implementation of Criminal Investigation Functions Related to Availability of Basic Materials and Distribution Process	4/4/2020	4/4/2020	Not revoked	Guidelines for police officers to take action against hoarding goods or violations in the distribution of basic goods during the COVID-19 pandemic.
4	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1100/IV/HUK.7.1/2020 concerning Case Handling and Guidelines for Implementing Tasks During the Prevention of the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 in the Implementation of the Tasks of the Criminal Investigations Function Related to the Development of Situations and Opinions in the Cyber Room and Cyber Crime Law Enforcement	4/4/2020	4/4/2020	Not revoked	Guidelines for police officers in cracking down on the spread of hoaxes and other cyber crimes during the COVID-19 pandemic.
5	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number STR/80/II/PAM.3/2020 Jukrah Responding to the Circulation of COVID-19	2/21/2020	2/21/2020	Not revoked	Information related to the situation of the spread of COVID-19 in Wuhan and actions that need to be taken by the authorities to anticipate if the pandemic also spreads to Indonesia.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
6	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter from the National Police Chief Number STR/121/III/PAM.3/2020 regarding the Directive for Massive Consecrated Work Activities Related to the COVID-19 Virus Outbreak	3/13/2020	3/13/2020	Not revoked	Directions for police officers to coordinate with various institutions related to community service during the COVID-19 pandemic.
7	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the Chief of Police Number ST/766/III/OPS.4.5/2020 Year 2020	3/4/2020	3/4/2020	Not revoked	An appeal to the public not to panic-buying in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic situation.
8	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/868/III/KEP/2020 Year 2020	3/13/2020	3/13/2020	Not revoked	Anticipate the spread of COVID-19 by providing a thermometer-gun, antiseptic liquid, wearing a mouth covering when coughing or sneezing, not making physical contact, carrying out contingency plans, reporting prevention activities to superiors.
9	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/872/III/KEP/2020 Year 2020	3/15/2020	3/15/2020	Not revoked	The policy of the National Police Chief in the COVID-19 pandemic situation is to instruct his subordinates to monitor the availability of basic necessities, not to issue statements that contradict the government, conduct personnel training to spray disinfectants, offer cooperation in spraying disinfectants to K/L, delay the granting of crowd permits, and all other steps. This must be done properly without causing panic.
10	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number STR/122/III/PAM.3/2020 Year 2020	3/15/2020	3/15/2020	Not revoked	Restrictions on activities involving large numbers of people
11	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/889/III/BIN.1.1/2020 Year 2020	3/16/2020	3/16/2020	Not revoked	Directions for maintaining the cleanliness of places of worship within the Indonesian National Police
12	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/884/III/KES.2/2020 Year 2020	3/16/2020	3/16/2020	Not revoked	Preventive activities of the police function in the area of irregularities and the sale of basic necessities to prevent hoarding.
13	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/895/III/KEP/2020 Year 2020	3/17/2020	3/17/2020	Not revoked	Directions to the ranks of traffic units to anticipate the spread of COVID-19.
14	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/900/III/HUM.1.1/2020 Year 2020	3/17/2020	3/17/2020	Not revoked	Preventive activities to prevent negative impacts related to the spread of the COVID-19 virus in the community.
15	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/909/III/YAN.1.2/2020 Year 2020	3/18/2020	3/18/2020	Not revoked	Anticipatory steps in the context of the spread of COVID-19 in traffic services such as making driving license and vehicle registration.

LIST OF POLICIES AND REGULATION TO RESPOND TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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16	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/940/III/BIN.1.1/2020 Year 2020	3/19/2020	3/19/2020	Not revoked	The postponement of worship in places of worship within the Indonesian National Police.
17	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/942/III/OPS.1.2/2020 Year 2020	3/20/2020	3/20/2020	Not revoked	Directions to form a COVID-19 task force team in the field of medicine and health in all regional police in Indonesia.
18	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/965/III/KEP/2020 Year 2020	3/23/2020	3/23/2020	Not revoked	Directions to postpone reception/party activities organized by members or civil servants within the Indonesian National Police.
19	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/968/III/RES.10.1. /2020 Year 2020	3/24/2020	3/24/2020	Not revoked	The postponement of the implementation of the development of the capacity of civil servant investigators in the context of anticipating the spread of COVID-19.
20	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/972/III/KEP/2020 Year 2020	3/24/2020	3/24/2020	Not revoked	Video conference of general officials in the medical and health fields of the Police and the head of the Bhayangkara Hospital in the context of empowering the Shadowkara Hospital for handling PDP and positive COVID-19 patients.
21	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/983/III/OPS.4.5/2020 Year 2020	3/24/2020	3/24/2020	Not revoked	Directions to the ranks of Binmas, Samapta, Pamobvit, and Polairud to appeal to the public in order to anticipate the impact of the spread of COVID-19.
22	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1004/III/IPP.2/2020 Year 2020	3/27/2020	3/27/2020	Not revoked	Directions to intelligence and security units to monitor the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic
23	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1007/III/HUK.5/2020 Year 2020	3/27/2020	3/27/2020	Not revoked	Instructions and directions for handling general criminal acts during the prevention of the spread of the COVID-19 virus include coordinating with the Attorney General's Office and Regional Office of Law and Human Rights, and local courts. Extension of detention can be carried out provided that investigators are willing to accept custody of prisoners and adjust the trial schedule according to the schedule of the panel of judges.
24	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1008/III/KES.7/2020 Year 2020	3/27/2020	3/27/2020	Not revoked	Directions to the ranks to carry out a massive movement of spraying disinfectant liquid at locations deemed necessary to be sprayed.
25	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1009/III/OPS.2/2020 Year 2020	3/27/2020	3/27/2020	Not revoked	The implementation of Aman Nusa's special contingency operations related to COVID-19.
26	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1001/III/KEP/2020 Year 2020	3/27/2020	3/27/2020	Not revoked	Instructions and directions from the traffic unit police to provide advice to anticipate the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
27	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1002/III/KEP/2020 Year 2020	3/27/2020	3/27/2020	Not revoked	Directions to traffic officers to implement health protocols in public service areas to prevent the spread of COVID-19.
28	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1003/III/PP/2/2020 Year 2020	3/27/2020	3/27/2020	Not revoked	Instructions and directions to the intelligence and security ranks for monitoring related to the spread of the COVID-19 virus.
29	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1031/III/OPS.4.3/2020 Year 2020	3/31/2020	3/31/2020	Not revoked	Directions to the Director of Binmas to disseminate information regarding the spread of the COVID-19 virus to the public.
30	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1041/III/KEP/2020 Year 2020	3/31/2020	3/31/2020	Not revoked	Directions to traffic police officers to carry out standard handling of traffic accident victims to anticipate the spread of COVID-19.
30	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1041/III/KEP/2020 Year 2020	3/31/2020	3/31/2020	Not revoked	Directions to traffic police officers to carry out standard handling of traffic accident victims to anticipate the spread of COVID-19.
31	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1042/III/KEP/2020 Year 2020	3/31/2020	3/31/2020	Not revoked	Build smart policing in the form of an information system that can quickly analyze the decision-making process.
32	Indonesian National Police	Letter of the National Police Chief Number B/2251/IV/KEP/2020/ PUSDOKKES Year 2020	4/1/2020	4/1/2020	Not revoked	Directions for implementing and socializing the self-isolation protocol for handling COVID-19 to the entire Polri community.
33	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number STR/159/IV/OPS.4/2020 Year 2020	4/2/2020	4/2/2020	Not revoked	In the Aman Nusa II operation, members are advised to use a two-tone Field Service Clothes (PDL) II with the sleeves not folded.
34	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1083/IV/KEP/2020 Year 2020	4/3/2020	4/3/2020	Not revoked	An appeal for members of the National Police and Police Civil Servant and their families not to travel during the COVID-19 pandemic.
35	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1097/IV/HUK.7.1/2020 Year 2020	4/4/2020	4/4/2020	Not revoked	Assistance to members of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the National Police who participate in handling COVID-19.
36	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1101/IV/HUK.7.1/2020 Year 2020	4/4/2020	4/4/2020	Not revoked	Instructions and directions for handling crime violations related to the hoarding of PPE and other medical devices during the COVID-19 pandemic.
37	Indonesian National Police	Telegram Letter of the National Police Chief Number ST/1102/IV/HUK.7.1/2020 Year 2020	4/4/2020	4/4/2020	Not revoked	Carry out supervision procedures for Indonesian workers (TKI) who come from abroad to follow health procedures and quarantine for 14 days.

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NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
38	Attorney General Office of Indonesia	Circular Letter of the Attorney General Number B-049/A/SUJJA/03/2020 Concerning Optimizing the Implementation of Duties, Functions, and Authorities Amid Efforts to Prevent the Spread of Covid-19	3/27/2020	3/27/2020	Not revoked	The Attorney General's appeal to the chief prosecutors across Indonesia covers nine points: 1. finish the trial where it is not possible to extend it 2. conduct a trial via video conference 3. implement a brief examination program for criminal acts that are vulnerable to appear during covid-19 4. postpone the trial where it is still possible for an extension to be carried out 5. Coordinate with the head of the regional office/detention center/prison and the head of the local police regarding detention 6. consider granting transfer/suspension of detention 7. understand and ensure the implementation of some of the Attorney General's policies 8. Disseminate this circular to the head of the state attorney general's office 9. report implementation
39	Attorney General Office of Indonesia	Attorney General's Instruction Number 6 of 2020 concerning Securing State Financial Policies and Financial System Stability and Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019	4/7/2020	4/7/2020	Unknown	Instructions for prosecutors to support, secure, and encourage state financial policies and financial system stability for handling COVID-19 through several points of action.
40	Attorney General Office of Indonesia	The Attorney General's instruction Number 8 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for Optimizing the Duties and Functions of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia in the Implementation of Refocusing Activities and Reallocating Budgets Sourced from the State Budget (APBN), Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), and Village Funds for COVID-19 Response	4/30/2020	4/30/2020	Unknown	The Prosecutor's Office is tasked with integrating and synergizing security and/or legal assistance in the implementation of refocusing activities and reallocating the budget as well as the procurement of goods and services sourced from the State Budget (APBN), Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), and Village Funds for the prevention of COVID-19.
41	Supreme Court of Indonesia	Supreme Court Circular No. 9 of 2020	9/7/2020	9/7/2020	Unknown	Changes from Supreme Court Circular (SEMA) No. 8 of 2020 and adding rules regarding the number of judges and court officials who carry out official duties in the Covid-19 red zone area.
42	Supreme Court of Indonesia	Supreme Court Registrar's Letter Number 126/PAN/HK.02/5/2020 Year 2020 Tahun	5/5/2020	5/5/2020	Not revoked	Submission of information that the Singapore government implements a circuit-breaker policy during April 3 -1 June 2020. Therefore, the office in Singapore is closed and the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore cannot send court documents to parties in Singapore.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
43	Supreme Court of Indonesia	Cooperation Agreement with the Supreme Court, Attorney General's Office, Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 402/DJU/HM.01.1/4/2020, KEP-17/E/EJP/04/2020, PAS-08.HH.05.05 of 2020	4/13/2020	4/13/2020	Not revoked	An agreement between the Supreme Court, the Attorney General's Office, and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to conduct a teleconference trial policy during the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim is to achieve optimization, effectiveness, efficiency, and security in carrying out the duties and functions of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General's Office, and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights related to the implementation of court activities through teleconference. The scope regulated in this regulation includes the authorities and responsibilities, work relations, and the conduct of court proceedings via teleconference.
44	Supreme Court of Indonesia	Circular of the Director General of the General Judiciary Agency Number 379/DJU/PS.00/3/2020 of 2020	3/27/2020	3/27/2020	Not revoked	An appeal to the leadership of the court during the covid-19 pandemic to conduct criminal case trials remotely and teleconference in coordination with the district attorney's office and related detention centers/prisons.
45	Constitutional Court of Indonesia	Circular of the Secretary General of the Constitutional Court Number 19 of 2020 concerning Restrictions on Traveling Outside the Region and/or Homecoming for Structural, Functional Officials, TNI/POLRI Auxiliary Personnel, PPNPN, and Mandarayas in Efforts to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19 within the Constitutional Court	4/8/2020	4/8/2020	Not revoked	Regulate the ban on going home, including disciplinary sanctions, for Judges and Court Apparatus and remind the implementation of health protocols.
46	Ministry of Law and Human Rights	Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 12 of 2020 concerning Acceleration of Harmonization of Draft Ministerial/Agency Regulations related to the Covid-19 Pandemic	4/2/2020	4/2/2020	Not revoked	The harmonization of draft ministerial/institutional regulations can be carried out simultaneously when the draft ministerial/institutional regulation is drawn up by the relevant ministries/institutions by involving the working group for drafting laws and/or other officials appointed by the Director General of Legislation. If there is conflicting material, then the letter of completion of harmonization cannot be given.
47	Ministry of Law and Human Rights	Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number MHH-19PK.01.04.04 of 2020 concerning the Release and Release of Prisoners and Children through Assimilation and Integration in the Context of Prevention and Control of the Spread of Covid-19	3/30/2020	3/30/2020	Not revoked	Efforts to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in prisons, Children's Special Guidance Institute (LPKA), and detention centers through assimilation and integration mechanisms for prisoners and children. Arrangements regarding post-release guidance and supervision by involving the fathers. Mechanism for the release of prisoners and children.

LIST OF POLICIES AND REGULATION TO RESPOND TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
48	Ministry of Law and Human Rights	Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 11 of 2020 concerning the Temporary Prohibition of Foreigners from Entering the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia	3/31/2020	4/2/2020	Already revoked	Temporary prohibition of foreigners from entering/transiting Indonesian territory during the Covid-19 pandemic. Prohibition is excluded for some conditions with certain conditions that must be met. As well as the extension of certain residence permits for foreigners in forced circumstances.
49	Ministry of Law and Human Rights	Decree of the Director General of Corrections Number PAS-25.OT.02.02 YEAR 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention and Handling of Covid-19 at the UPT Penitentiary in Adapting to New Habits	8/25/2020	8/25/2020	Unknown	Guidelines for the Prevention and Handling of COVID-19 at the Correctional Service Unit in Adapting to New Habits is the first revision of the Guidelines for the Implementation of Health Services at the Correctional UPT in the Prevention and Management of COVID-19 which is used as a reference in the implementation of COVID-19 prevention and control efforts at the Penitentiary, for officers, residents (Detainees, Convicts and Children) and guests/visitors.
50	Ministry of Law and Human Rights	Dirjenpas Circular Number PAS-KP.09.01-55 Year 2020	3/9/2020	3/9/2020		COVID-19 prevention and control
51	Ministry of Law and Human Rights	Instructions of the Director General of Corrections Number PAS-08.OT.02.02 of 2020 concerning Prevention, Handling, Control and Recovery of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) at the Correctional Technical Implementation Unit	3/17/2020	3/17/2020	Not revoked	Instructions regarding matters that need to be taken related to policies for prevention (yellow zone), handling (yellow zone), control (red zone), and recovery (red zone) of correctional technical implementing units that have the potential to have a history of COVID-19.
52	Ministry of Law and Human Rights	Letter of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number: MHK/PK.01.01-03 Regarding the Temporary Delay of Sending Detainees to Rutan/Lapas within the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as an Effort to Prevent the Spread of Covid-19	3/24/2020	3/24/2020	Not revoked	Starting from Wednesday, March 18, 2020, visiting service activities, accepting new prisoners, and trial activities have been postponed until a time limit will be determined later. In addition, the majority of detention/prison conditions are in an overcrowded condition, so the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has asked to stop sending detainees to prisons/prisons.
53	Ministry of Law and Human Rights	Circular Letter Number PAS-20.PR.01.01 of 2020 concerning Progressive Steps in Combating the Spread of the Corona Disease Virus (Covid-19) at the Correctional Technical Implementation Unit	26/04/2020	26/04/2021	Unknown	Progressive steps in overcoming the spread of the Corona Disease Virus (Covid-19) in correctional technical implementing units, such as providing sterile booths, extending the program for providing Conditional Leave (CB), Leave Before Free (CMB), and Parole (PB), optimizing agricultural land, eliminating face-to-face visits, then replacing them with online visits, take advantage of city/house detention, conduct hearings through teleconference, supervision and guidance through video calls.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
54	Ministry of Law and Human Rights	Circular of the Director General of Corrections No.: PAS-497/PK.01.04.04 Year 2020	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	Unknown	Release and Release of Convicts and Child Correctional Inmates through Assimilation and Integration in the context of Prevention and Control of the Spread of Covid-19
55	The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 13 of 2020 concerning Protection of Women and Protection of Children from Gender-Based Violence in Disasters	29/12/2020	30/12/2020	Not revoked	This regulation aims to increase stakeholder awareness that in a disaster situation, women and children are at risk of becoming victims of the KGB, so that their specific needs and needs must be met. This regulation contains basic standards, mitigation standards, operational coordination standards, monitoring and evaluation formats. The Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) is tasked with coordinating the implementation to K/L and local governments for the implementation of this effort.
56	The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 1 of 2020 concerning Provision of Houses for Protection of Women Workers in the Workplace	31/3/2020	6/4/2020	Not revoked	This regulation aims to provide a House for the Protection of Women Workers (RP3), mechanisms and procedures for providing, cooperation and coordination in handling cases of workers/labor and female employees who are victims of labor problems, discrimination, violence, and human rights violations.
57	The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number 8 of 2020 concerning Service Standards for Children Who Are Victims or Perpetrators of Pornography	27/11/2020	2/12/2020	Not revoked	This regulation contains service standards for officers of social institutions, education, religion, health services, and local governments in providing initial treatment, guidance, assistance, and recovery for children who are victims and perpetrators of pornography.
58	The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	Circular Letter of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 25 of 2020 concerning the Use of Cais for the Protection of Women and Children as a Media for Socializing the Prevention of Covid-19	1/4/2020	1/4/2020	Not revoked	This circular is intended as an appeal to all provincial and district/city offices that carry out government affairs in the field of women's empowerment and child protection and the technical service unit for the protection of women and children (UPTD PPPA) to make efforts to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 to women and children, throughout Indonesia by utilizing Molin as a medium for socializing the prevention of Covid-19.
59	The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	Circular of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 57 of 2020 concerning the Development of Family Learning Center Services in the Regions	2/11/2020	2/11/2020	Not revoked	This circular is intended to encourage provincial and district/city governments to accelerate the development of Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA) services in accordance with the guidelines set by the Ministry of PPPA as an effort to improve the quality of Indonesian families.

LIST OF POLICIES AND REGULATION TO RESPONSE THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

NUMBER	MINISTRY/INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
60	The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	Joint Decree of the Minister of PPA, Minister of Health, and Head of BNPB Number 33 of 2020 concerning Family Health Protocols During the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic	16/10/2020	16/10/2021	Not revoked	This joint decision aims to provide health protocols to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in family clusters. This was formulated in coordination with K/L and local governments to prevent and control transmission, strengthen the role of RTs, and provide KIE for family health during the pandemic.
61	The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	Joint Decree of the Minister of PPA, Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Village PDDT, Minister of Social Affairs, and Head of BKKBN Number 12 of 2020 concerning Synergy of Programs for Protection of Women and Children During the Covid-19 Pandemic	22/5/2020	22/5/2020	Not revoked	This joint decision aims to strengthen the synergy in handling Covid-19 through collaboration with regional task forces, village volunteers, Hope Family Program (PKH) program assistants, social workers, family planning extension workers, Family Planning Field Extension (PLKB), BKB Cadres, BKL Cadres, BKR Cadres, PATBM, Puspaga, Puspa, and volunteers. other. Prioritize deterrence, and handling the spread of Covid-19 by taking into account the special needs of women, children and vulnerable groups.
62	Ministry of Social Affairs	Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 10 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 4 of 2015 concerning Direct Assistance in the Form of Cash for Disaster Victims	12/9/2020	23/9/2020	Unknown	This regulation reduces some of the requirements for the provision of cash for disaster victims, so that the existing requirements are not complicated. This regulation also extends the period of giving cash that can be given since the emergency alert period (the previous regulation stated that cash was given after the emergency response transition period).
63	Ministry of Social Affairs	Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 4 of 2020 concerning Basic Social Rehabilitation for Abandoned Children	24/4/2020	29/4/2020	Unknown	This regulation provides a basis for providing rehabilitation for abandoned children with several criteria set both inside and outside the orphanage. The implementation of basic social rehabilitation for neglected children is the responsibility of the local government. This regulation also regulates the forms of services and stages of basic social rehabilitation for neglected children.
64	Ministry of Social Affairs	Circular Letter Number 430/3.3/BS.01.02/03/2020	23/3/2020	23/3/2021	Unknown	Circular of the Director General of Social Protection and Security of the Directorate of Social Protection for Natural Victims for Heads of Provincial Social Services in Indonesia regarding the handling of Covid-19: 1. Postpone the coordination activities of the National Cluster of Refugees and Protection (Klasnas PP) which involve many people; 2. Involving all sectors for the prevention of Covid-19; 3. survivors in disaster areas to get information, access clean water, carry out social distancing; 4. Humanitarian vigilance.

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65	Ministry of Social Affairs	Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 54/HUK/2020 concerning the Implementation of Basic Food Social Assistance and Cash Social Assistance in Handling the Impact of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid 19)	16/4/2020	16/4/2020	Has been changed	The Ministry of Social Affairs stipulates social assistance for necessities for the Greater Jakarta area and cash outside the Greater Jakarta area. Preferred recipient data comes from Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) but can be supplemented by local government proposals. The local government has a role to carry out accountability for distribution, monitoring and evaluation.
66	Ministry of Social Affairs	Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 86/HUK/2020 concerning Amendments to Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 54/HUK/2020 concerning the Implementation of Basic Food Social Assistance and Cash Social Assistance in Handling the Impact of Corona virus Disease (Covid 19)	28/4/2020	8/7/2020	Already revoked	This change is mostly about data sources for implementing the basic food assistance and cash assistance. Sources of recipient data come from Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), local government, and other data sources. Other data sources can be registered with each work unit by Echelon 1 officials to be reported to the Director General of Social Protection (for basic food assistance) and the Center for Social Welfare Data and Information to be assigned to the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS).

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67	Ministry of Social Affairs	Circular Letter Number B.101/ Kemensos/4/K.S.03/3/2020	24/3/2020	24/3/2020	Unknown	<p>Instructions Regarding Child Protection During the 2019 Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic for Social Services and orphanages/LKSA.</p> <p>Risks related to child protection:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased risk of neglect and lack of parental or substitute care; 2. Increased psychosocial pressure; 3. Increased exposure to violence; <p>Instructions for Social Service:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take an active role in assisting the efforts of the central government in preventing the spread of Covid-19, especially for Need for Social Welfare Services (PPKS); 2. Assignment of Supervisors of Social Worker Service Units and Social Worker Service Units; 3. Supervision of preventive measures at the orphanage; 4. Restriction of referral services and visits to Panti/Child Welfare Institutions (LKSA); 5. Preparation of personnel to be the focal point for monitoring and communication with LKSAs. <p>Instructions for Children's Social Rehabilitation Center, LKSA, and other children's social institutions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination with Social Services regarding SOPs, facilitation and socialization of hand washing with soap and Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (PHBS); 2. Adjustment of social-distancing in institutions (bed placement, dining room, etc.); 3. Review the visit schedule and enforce restrictions on the visit of guests other than immediate family; 4. Ensuring the cleanliness and sanitation of the facilitation of care institutions; 5. Ensure SOPs for children or caregivers who are sick and/or showing symptoms of Covid-19; 6. Night picket for adult caregivers in anticipation of sick children; 7. Learning activities/recitations/religious schools and children's psychosocial activities are still fun by paying attention to social distancing; 8. Availability of balanced nutritious food; 9. Provide child-friendly information and communication on the introduction of Covid 19; 10. Facilitate so that parents & families still have access to communication with children; 11. Accept limited referrals referring to the guidelines.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
68	Ministry of Social Affairs	Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 100/HUK/2020 concerning the Second Amendment to the Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 54/HUK/2020 concerning the Implementation of Basic Food Social Assistance and Cash Social Assistance in Handling the Impact of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid 19)	11/8/2020	11/8/2020	Already revoked	This change expands the implementation of social assistance in the form of cash, including for all regions in Indonesia, including the Jabodetabek area. The cash assistance provided can be in the amount of IDR 300,000 or IDR 500,000.
69	Ministry of Social Affairs	Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 146/HUK/2020 concerning the Second Phase of Integrated Social Welfare Data for 2020	26/10/2020	26/10/2020	Unknown	The Ministry of Social Affairs determines the second stage of Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) which includes the need for social welfare services and the potential and sources of social welfare. The need for social welfare services includes household-based DTKS, DTKS outside the household, and isolated ethnic groups-based DTKS. Meanwhile, the potential and sources of social welfare come from individual DTKS, and group based DTKS.
70	Ministry of Social Affairs	Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 161/HUK/2020 concerning the Implementation of Cash Social Assistance for Handling the Impact of the 2019 Coronas Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic in 2021	30/12/2020	30/12/2020	Not revoked	Through this regulation, the Government establishes cash assistance for 2021 in all regions of Indonesia. The amount of assistance is IDR 300,000 per month, which is adjusted to state finances. Beneficiary data comes from DTKS, local government proposals, and other data sources.
71	Ministry of Social Affairs	Circular of the Director General of Social Rehabilitation Number B.106/Kemensos/4/KS.03/3/2020 Regarding Instructions related to the Protection of Persons with Disabilities during the Corona Virus 19 (COVID-19) Pandemic	26/3/2020	26/3/2020	Unknown	The Ministry of Social Affairs appealed to rehabilitation centers or social institutions that accommodate persons with disabilities to anticipate the spread of the corona outbreak. The trick is to reduce the visit schedule and monitor the condition of people with disabilities who are in the orphanage. This instruction is similar in content to the instructions related to child protection for social services and institutions/LKSA.
72	Witness and Victim Protection Agency	Witness and Victim Protection Agency Regulation Number & Year 2020 concerning Procedures for Filing and Examination of Applications for Compensation, Medical Assistance, or Psychosocial and Psychological Rehabilitation for Victims of Past Terrorism Crimes	31/8/2020	16/9/2020	Not revoked	This regulation is a derivative regulation of PP 35/2020 as a technical regulation to provide victims of terrorism crimes with compensation, medical assistance, psychosocial-psychological rehabilitation. Applications can be made by the victim, family, heirs or proxies through direct means (coming to the LPSK office) or indirectly (by post, facsimile, e-mail, LPSK official website, and mobile phone applications). The applicant will be asked for a description of the criminal act of terrorism experienced no later than 22 June 2021.

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73	Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia	Circular of the Head of the Ombudsman Number 23 of 2020 concerning the Covid-19 Online Complaints Post for Communities Affected by the National Disaster of Covid-19 Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia	28/4/2020	28/4/2021	Not revoked	This regulation is intended as a guideline and opening of complaint posts in supervising government service policies to open online complaint rooms and report suspected maladministration. This regulation also includes the classification of government services that can be reported and complained about, procedures for submitting reports/complaints from the public, follow-up procedures, patterns of coordination of ombudsman representatives, procedures for closing reports, and procedures for compiling reports on the complaint post.
74	Indonesian Presidential Office	Perppu Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or in Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability	31/3/2020	31/3/2020	Not revoked	State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 (Covid-19) Coronavirus Disease Pandemic and/or In Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability
75	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Decree No. 52 of 2020 concerning Construction of Observation and Shelter Facilities in Combating Covid-19 on Galang Island, Batam, Riau Islands	31/3/2020	31/3/2020	Not revoked	The President assigned the PUPR Ministry to build observation and shelter facilities to deal with Covid-19 along with public facilities, infrastructure and utilities on Galang Island. The PUPR Ministry will appoint SOEs to carry out development with a mechanism for the procurement of goods and services under certain circumstances. In addition to the PUPR Ministry, relevant K/L and local governments can provide support according to their respective tasks.
76	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Regulation Number 54 of 2020 concerning Changes in Posture and Details of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for Fiscal Year 2020	4/3/2020	4/3/2020	Has been changed	The President made changes to the posture and details of the 2020 State Budget in the context of handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), pandemic and/or facing threats that endanger the national economy and/or financial system stability. The central government's spending budget is prioritized for its use in the context of handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) with a focus on spending on health, social safety nets, and economic recovery.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
77	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Instruction Number 4 of 2020 concerning Refocusing of Activities, Budget Reallocation, and Procurement of Goods and Services in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	3/20/2020	3/20/2020	Not revoked	<p>The President instructs Ministries/Agencies and Regional Governments to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prioritizing the use of the existing budget to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 2) Accelerate the refocusing of activities and budget relocation through budget revisions to the Minister of Finance 3) Accelerate the procurement of goods and services to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 4) Procurement of goods and services for medical devices and medical devices in accordance with the standards of the Ministry of Health 5) Special instructions, namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Minister of Finance to facilitate the budget revision process b. Minister of Home Affairs for the use of the APBD to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 c. Minister of Public Works and Public Housing for infrastructure development to accelerate the handling of COVID-19 d. Minister of Health for registration of medical devices and medical devices e. Head of the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency for financial supervision and assistance f. Head of the Government Goods/Services Procurement Policy Institute for assistance in the procurement of goods and services.
78	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	3/13/2020	3/13/2020	Has been changed	<p>The President established a Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) which is under and responsible to the President. This decision also stipulates a list of ministries/agencies involved as directors and implementers of the Task Force. In addition, this decision mandates the Governor and the Regent/Mayor to form a Regional COVID-19 Handling Acceleration Task Force.</p>
79	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Decree Number 9 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	3/20/2020	3/20/2020	Not revoked	<p>This decision adds K/L as the direction and implementation of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and regulates the source of funding for the implementation of the task force's activities to the APBN, APBD, and other legal and non-binding sources. In addition, the President also decided that the Head of the Task Force would grant an exemption from the import trade permit.</p>

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80	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020 concerning the Determination of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Public Health Emergency	3/31/2020	3/31/2020	Not revoked	The President stipulates: 1) Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as a type of disease that causes a public health emergency 2) COVID-19 Public Health Emergency in Indonesia
81	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Decree Number 9 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Decree Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	4/13/2020	4/13/2020	Not revoked	The President stipulates: 1) non-natural disasters caused by the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as a national disaster 2) National disaster management caused by the spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is carried out by the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) 3) The Governor and the Regent/Mayor as Chair of the Regional Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) set their respective policies by taking into account the policies of the central government.
82	Indonesian Presidential Office	Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia number 12 of 2020 concerning the determination of non-natural disasters spreading the corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) as a national disaster.	13/4/2020	13/4/2020	Not revoked	The President designated Covid-19 as a non-natural national disaster, so that the handling was delegated to the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 to take the necessary actions. Regional governments in determining the Covid-19 disaster must follow the policies of the central government.
83	Indonesian Presidential Office	Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic and/or In Facing Dangerous Threats National Economy and/or Financial System Stability Becomes Law	16/5/2020	18/5/2020	Not revoked	The scope of policies in the field of taxation and state expenditure policies with policies to implement financial policies include: - Setting a budget deficit - Adjust the amount of mandatory spending - Perform budget shifts - Carry out unplanned shopping actions - Using various budgets from various sources: More Budget Balance (SAL), endowments, and so on - Issuing government bonds - Determine sources of financing from within and outside the country - Providing loans to Deposit Insurance Agency (LPS) - Doing budget refocusing - Giving grants - Doing simplification
84	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2020 concerning the National Team for Accelerating the Development of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Vaccine	3/9/2020	3/9/2020	Not revoked	The President formed the National Team for the Acceleration of the Development of the Covid-19 Vaccine. This team consists of various related ministries/agencies, which are divided into directors, person in charge, and day-to-day implementers. Funding comes from the state budget and other sources that are not binding.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
85	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2020 concerning the Master Plan for Disaster Management (RIPB) for 2020-2024	10/9/2020	11/9/2020	Not revoked	RIPB in the national plan consists of: 1. disaster threat recognition and assessment 2. understanding of community vulnerability 3. analysis of the possibility of disaster impact 4. choice of disaster risk reduction actions 5. Determination of readiness mechanisms and mitigation of material impacts 6. allocation of tasks, authorities, and resources"
86	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2020 concerning the Government's Work Plan for 2021	8/9/2020	9/9/2020	Not revoked	The 2021 RKP discusses many things related to Covid-19, one of which is the use of village funds to respond to the Covid-19 situation, improving health services and strengthening health security, protection for workers and job seekers affected by Covid-19, social assistance with a comprehensive scheme.
87	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Regulation Number 99 of 2020 concerning Procurement of Vaccines and Implementation of Vaccinations in the Context of Combating the Covid-19 Pandemic	5/10/2020	6/10/2020	Has been changed	Vaccine procurement is carried out for 2020, 2021, and 2022. Procurement is given to BUMN (under Bio Farma), provider business entities (both domestic and abroad), as well as cooperation with international institutions/agencies (CEPI and GAVI). The government can provide fiscal facilities in the form of taxation, customs, and excise on the import of vaccines. Vaccination is carried out by the Ministry of Health by considering: criteria and priorities for vaccine recipients; priority areas; schedule and stages; and standard of vaccination service. The Ministry of Health can cooperate with K/L, local government, BUMN, BUMS, professional/community organizations as deemed necessary.
88	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Regulation Number 123 of 2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for Physical Special Allocation Funds for Fiscal Year 2021.	30/12/2020	30/12/2020	Not revoked	Physical Special Allocation Fund (DAK) Assignments aimed at supporting the achievement of major project targets and certain priorities, as well as to support the handling of COVID-19 and economic recovery. Physical DAK Assignments include: a. health and family planning, b. Street, c. Drinking water, d. sanitation, e. Housing and Settlements, f. Irrigation, g. Agriculture, h. Marine and Fisheries, i. Small and Medium Industry, j. Tourism, and k. Environment

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89	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2020 concerning the Update of the Government's Work Plan for 2021	29/12/2020	29/12/2020	Not revoked	The updating of the 2021 Government work plan (RKP) occurred in several things, such as narratives and writing systematics and priority projects. The narrative and systematics of improvement include the recovery of national development after the Covid-19 pandemic and priority/major projects. The 2021 RKP update also contains a development matrix that includes national priorities, priority programs, priority activities, and priority projects with the description of targets, indicators, targets, and the allocation of funding.
90	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Regulation Number 114 of 2020 concerning the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion	7/12/2020	7/12/2020	Not revoked	This regulation serves as a guideline for ministries/agencies that are members of the National Council for Inclusive Finance (DNKI) in formulating sectoral policies related to inclusive finance. In addition, this regulation is used as a means to synergize the RPJMN, RPJMD, RKP, RKP, and SDGs documents.
91	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Regulation Number 108 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 82 of 2020 concerning the Covid-19 Handling Committee and National Economic Recovery	10/11/2020	10/11/2020	Not revoked	This regulation changes the Committee by specifying more specific tasks. The latest regulation contains a strict division between the chairman, deputy chairman, implementing team, task force for handling Covid-19, task force for PEN, and the secretariat.
92	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Regulation Number 103 of 2020 concerning Central Government Guarantees for Development Financing in the Framework of Encouraging the National Economy and/or the National Economic Recovery Program	26/10/2020	26/10/2021	Not revoked	The government will provide guarantees to financial institutions to finance development activities and national economic recovery programs. The false guarantee is in the form of a guarantee against the risk of default and a guarantee against other financial risks.
93	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Regulation Number 82 of 2020 concerning the Covid-19 Handling Committee and National Economic Recovery Pemulihan	20/7/2020	20/7/2020	Has been changed	To deal with the Covid-19 pandemic and to restore the transformation of the national economy, the Government established the Covid-19 Handling Committee and National Economic Recovery (PEN). The Committee has several tasks including formulating strategic policy recommendations for handling Covid-19 and PEN, integrating and determining steps for implementing strategic policies, conducting money.
94	Indonesian Presidential Office	Presidential Instruction Number 6 of 2020 Regarding Discipline Improvement and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in the Prevention and Control of Covid-19	4/8/2020	4/8/2020	Not revoked	Instructions to take the necessary steps according to their respective duties, functions and authorities in ensuring legal certainty, strengthening efforts and increasing the effectiveness of the prevention and control of Covid-19 in all provinces and districts/cities in Indonesia. In addition, instructions for the obligation to comply with health protocols.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
95	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 23/PMK.03/2020 concerning Tax Incentives for Taxpayers Affected by the Corona Virus Outbreak	3/21/2020	3/21/2020	Already revoked	This regulation regulates the provision of Article 21 Income Tax incentives, Article 22 Import Income Tax incentives, Article 25 Income Tax installment incentives, and VAT incentives.
96	Ministry of Finance	Circular of the Minister of Finance Number SE-19/PI/2020 concerning Instructions for Implementing Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 23/PMK.03/2020 concerning Tax Incentives for Taxpayers Affected by the Corona Virus Outbreak	3/31/2020	3/31/2020		This letter provides technical instructions to echelon II Head Offices within the Directorate General of Taxes Head Office, Head of the Ministry of Finance Regional Office, Head of Tax Service Office, and Head of Tax Counseling and Consultation Service Office within the Directorate General of Taxes to provide Income Tax incentives Article 21, PPh incentives Article 22 Imports, Article 25 Income Tax installment incentives, and VAT incentives for taxpayers affected by the corona virus (business fields listed in the attachment to the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 23/PMK.03/2020 concerning Tax Incentives for Taxpayers Affected by the Corona Virus Outbreak)
97	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 19/PMK.07/2020 concerning Distribution and Use of Profit-Sharing Funds, General Allocation Funds, and Regional Incentive Funds for Fiscal Year 2020 in the Context of Combating Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	16/3/2020	16/3/2020	Already revoked	1) Regulations require local governments to budget for mandatory spending in the health sector for COVID-19 prevention and/or handling activities. 2) The distribution of the Natural Resources Revenue Sharing Fund for the second and third quarters and the distribution of the General Allocation Fund for May 2020-September 2020 is carried out provided that the Regional Government has submitted a Health Sector Performance Report for the prevention and/or handling of COVID-19 and a Health Sector Performance Report for prevention and/or handling of COVID-19 shows the realization of the implementation of activities. 3) Distribution of DID phase I and Phase II of FY 2020 for the Basic Public Service Category Group in the Health Sector no later than March 2020 and no later than June 2020. 4) DBH Excise on Tobacco Products can be used for prevention and/or handling of COVID-19. DBH SDA in the context of special autonomy allocated for health and nutrition improvement (Papua and West Papua) can be used for prevention and/or handling of COVID-19, and DID is prioritized for the prevention and/or handling of COVID-19.

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98	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 28/PMK.03/2020 concerning Provision of Tax Facilities for Goods and Services Necessary in the Context of Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	4/6/2020	4/6/2020	Already revoked	<p>This regulation stipulates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provision of VAT incentives for certain parties on the import or acquisition of Taxable Goods, acquisition of Taxable Services, and/or utilization of Taxable Services from outside the Customs Area within the Customs Area which is needed in the context of handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 pandemic during the April tax period 2020 until the tax period September 2020. 2) Exemption from collection of PPh Article 22 Import and/or PPh Article 22 for certain parties (Government Agencies/Agencies, Hospitals, or other parties) who import and/or purchase goods needed in the context of handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 pandemic during the period tax April 2020-September 2020 3) Exemption from the collection of Article 22 Income Tax for Third Parties who sell goods needed in the context of handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 pandemic to certain parties (Government Agencies/Agencies, Hospitals, or other parties) in the April 2020-September 2020 tax period. 4) Taxable goods needed in the context of handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 pandemic, namely medicines, vaccines, laboratory equipment, detection equipment, personal protective equipment, equipment for patient care, and/or other supporting equipment declared to be needed for handling the Corona Virus pandemic Disease 2019.
99	Ministry of Finance	Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 6/KM.7/2020 concerning Distribution of Physical Special Allocation Funds for the Health Sector and Health Operational Assistance Funds in the Context of Prevention and/or Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	3/14/2020			<p>This decree contains policies for local governments regarding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Physical DAK in the Health Sector can be used for prevention and/or handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and is carried out through revision of activity plans. If there is no menu for prevention and/or handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), an additional activity menu will be added for this activity. 2) Distribution of Phase I Health Operational Assistance Funds is carried out without submitting a report on the realization of the previous fiscal year by not taking into account the remaining funds in the Regional General Treasury account. 3) Distribution of Phase II Health Operational Assistance Funds is carried out by submitting a 2019 realization report and a report on the realization of the delivery and use of Phase I in 2020, and taking into account the remaining funds in the Regional General Treasury Account for the previous fiscal year.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
100	Ministry of Finance	Regulation of the Director General of Budget Number PER-2/AG/2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Acceleration of Completion of Budget Revision Proposals that are under the Authority of the Directorate General of Budget for Fiscal Year 2020	3/20/2020			This document contains technical proposals for revision of the budget section of the Ministry/Agency budget and the budget section of the State General Treasurer which requires review and revision of approval for substance. The revision process is carried out through the SAKTI application system, SATU Budget, DSW Application, and SPAN according to the level of the budget revision process.
101	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 29/PMK.03/2020 concerning the Implementation of Tax Administration Services in Force Majeure Due to the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic	4/7/2020	4/7/2020	Already revoked	This regulation regulates: 1) extension of the settlement due for the completion of the Tax Administration during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) force majeure. The extension is stipulated by a Decree of the Director General of Taxes. 2) the procedure for submitting the application for Tax Administration Services electronically by the Taxpayer to the Head of the DGT Regional Office, the Head of KKP where the taxpayer is registered, or the Head of KP2KP under the Tax office (KPP) Pratama where the taxpayer is registered.
102	Ministry of Finance	Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 30/PMK.04/2020 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 57/PMK.04/2017 concerning Postponement of Excise Payments for Factory Entrepreneurs or Importers of Excisable Goods Executing Payments by Attaching Excise Tape	4/8/2020	4/8/2020	Not revoked	This regulation regulates the relaxation of excise payment delays for factory entrepreneurs who make payments by attaching excise tapes to maintain productivity and cash flow of entrepreneurs of excisable goods manufacturers in the midst of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.

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103	Ministry of Finance	Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number. 31/PMK.04/2020 concerning Additional Incentives for Companies Recipient of Bonded Zone Facilities and/ or Ease of Import for Export Destinations for Handling the Disaster Impact of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	4/13/2020	4/13/2020	Not revoked	This regulation stipulates: 1) physical inspection of the entry and/or release of goods to and from the bonded zone is carried out selectively. If the bonded storage area is located in an area determined by the PSSB, then the bonded storage area can be approved for self-service. 2) Entrepreneurs in the Bonded Zone can import goods into the Bonded Zone in the form of disinfectants, masks, personal protective equipment, body temperature measuring devices, and/or other goods for the purpose of handling the corona virus disease. Importation of certain goods originating from outside the customs area is subject to suspension of Import Duties and is not collected Tax in the Context of Imports. Importation of certain goods originating from other places in the customs area is not subject to Value Added Tax or Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods. 3) Goods originating from other places within the region Customs duties entered by the Exemption KITE Company or IKM KITE Company to be further processed or combined with the production of the Liberation KITE Company or IKM KITE Company are not subject to Value Added Tax or Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods.
104	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 34/PMK.04/2020 concerning Provision of Customs and/or Excise Facilities and Taxation on Imported Goods for the Purpose of Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic	4/16/2020	4/16/2020	Not revoked	To accelerate services in providing fiscal facilities for the import of goods needed in handling the Covid-19 pandemic, it is necessary to regulate provisions regarding customs and/or excise and taxation on imports of goods needed in handling the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as to implement the provisions of Article 9 and Article 10 Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 needs to stipulate a Regulation of the Minister of Finance regarding the Provision of Customs and/or Excise Facilities and Taxation on Imported Goods for the Purpose of Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic.
105	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 35/PMK.07/2020 concerning the Management of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2020 in the Context of Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic and/ or Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy	4/16/2020	4/16/2020	Already revoked	Based on the provisions of Article 2 paragraph (2) of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability and to implement the provisions of Article 4 of Presidential Regulation Number 54 of 2020 concerning Changes in Posture and Details of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for Fiscal Year 2020, it is necessary to stipulate a Regulation of the Minister of Finance regarding the Management of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2020 in the Context of Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic and/ or Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy.

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106	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 36/PMK.07/2020 concerning Determination of Budget Allocations for Underpayment of Revenue Sharing Funds for the 2019 Fiscal Year in the Context of Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic (Covid-19)	4/16/2020	4/16/2020	Already revoked	Provisions regarding the temporary allocation of underpayment of profit-sharing funds for the 2019 fiscal year in the context of handling the Covid-19 pandemic, which consists of underpayment of tax-sharing funds and underpayment of natural resource revenue-sharing funds.
107	Ministry of Finance	Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 38/PMK/02/2020 concerning the Implementation of State Financial Policies for Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic and/or Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability	4/18/2020	4/18/2020	Not revoked	Provisions governing the implementation of state financial policies for handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and/or facing serious threats endanger the national economy and/or financial system stability, shall be carried out: a. setting limits on budget deficits; b. adjustment of the amount of mandatory spending (mandatory spending); c. shifting of budgets between organizational units, between functions, and/or between programs; d. actions that result in expenditures at the expense of the State Budget for which the budget to finance these expenditures is not yet available or insufficient, as well as determining the process and method of procuring goods/services; e. using a budget sourced from SAL, endowment funds and the Accumulated Endowment Fund for Education, funds controlled by the state with certain criteria, funds managed by BLU, and/or funds originating from the reduction of PMN in BUMN; f. issuance of SUN and/or SBSN with a specific purpose; g. determination of sources of Budget Financing originating from within and/or abroad; h. providing loans to IDIC; i. prioritizing the use of budget allocations for certain activities (refocusing), adjustment of allocations, and/or cutting/delaying the distribution of budget transfers to the Regions and Village Funds, with certain criteria; j. granting of grants to Regional Governments; and/or k. simplification of mechanisms and simplification of documents in the field of state finance.

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108	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 39/PMK.02/2020 concerning Procedures for Revision of the Budget for Fiscal Year 2020	4/20/2020	4/20/2020	Not revoked	<p>Budget Revisions consist of Budget Revisions in the event that the Budget Ceiling changes, Budget Revisions in the event that the Budget Ceilings remain, and administrative revisions. The Budget Revision also applies in the event that there are changes to the Law concerning the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2020 and/or changes to the Government's Priority Policies That Have Been Determined in the Law concerning the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2020 and/or the Law concerning amendments to the Law concerning State Budget for Fiscal Year 2020, including cutting policies, budget savings, and/or self blocking. Budget revisions are processed by the Directorate General of Budget, Directorate General Treasury, and/or KPA.</p> <p>If there are directives from the President/Vice President, and/or priorities of Ministries/Institutions that are urgent and urgent to be implemented, causing the need for Budget Revision, the mechanism of which has not been regulated and/or has passed the deadline, the proposed Budget Revision can be processed after obtaining approval from the Minister. Finance.</p>
109	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 40/PMK.07/2020 concerning Amendments to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 205/PMK.07/2019 concerning Village Fund Management	4/20/2020	4/20/2020	Already revoked	<p>In accordance with Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic and/or in Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability, Village Funds can be used for activities handling the Covid-19 pandemic and Village Cash Direct Assistance,</p>
110	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 43/PMK.05/2020 Concerning the Mechanism of Budget Implementation on the Burden of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget in Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	4/24/2020	4/24/2020	Not revoked	<p>Activities in handling the Covid-19 pandemic are carried out based on the allocation of funds in the DIPA. In the event that there are urgent/cannot be delayed conditions in handling the Covid-19 pandemic, the Treasury Officer can take actions that result in expenditures at the expense of the APBN whose funds are not available/sufficiently available in DIPA. Urgent / non-delayed conditions are carried out only for activities to handle the Covid-19 pandemic in the form of medicines, medical devices, health infrastructure, human resources both health and non-health workers, and other activities related to handling the Covid-19 pandemic. Payments at the expense of the State Budget to providers of goods/services, officials/employees or implementing other activities at state ministries/agencies, or other payment recipients in handling the Covid-19 pandemic are carried out through the LS or UP Payment mechanism.</p>

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
111	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 44/PMK.03/2020 concerning Tax Incentives for Taxpayers Affected by the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	4/27/2020	4/27/2020	Already revoked	The Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is a national disaster that affects economic stability and community productivity, especially with the increasingly widespread impact of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic to other sectors, including small and medium businesses, it is necessary to stipulate a Regulation of the Minister of Finance concerning Tax Incentives for Taxpayers Affected by the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic.
112	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 45/PMK.04/2020 concerning Procedures of Submission of Invoice Declaration along with Complementary Document of Custom Research, Invoice Declaration for Imposing Import Duty Tariffs on Imported Goods Based on International Agreements During The COVID-19 Pandemic.	4/29/2020	4/29/2020	Not revoked	The COVID-19 pandemic caused changes on mechanism in administering and utilizing Invoice Declaration and in providing services for imported goods using Affixed Signature and Stamp (ASnS) from partner countries during the pandemic. Therefore, Minister of Finance Regulation is needed to regulate procedures of submission Invoice Declaration along with Complementary Document of Custom Research, Invoice Declaration for Imposing Import Duty Tariffs on Imported Goods Based on International Agreements During The COVID-19 Pandemic.
113	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 46/PMK.07/2020 Management of Grants from the Central Government to Regional Governments in the Context of Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic and the Impact of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic	4/30/2020	5/5/2020	Not revoked	Provisions regarding: a. Forms and Sources of Grants for Handling the COVID-19 Pandemic are in the form of money, which is sourced from domestic revenues. b. PPA BUN and KPA BUN determined by the Minister of Finance. c. Budgeting and Allocation consisting of provisions regarding the budgeting of grants for handling the Covid-19 pandemic and provisions for the allocation of grants for handling the Covid-19 pandemic and the calculation of allocations per region) d. SPPH and PHD. e. The distribution of the COVID-19 Pandemic Handling Grant is carried out through a book-entry procedure from RKUN to RKUD and carried out no later than December 23. Budgeting for the COVID-19 Pandemic Handling Grant in the APBD is carried out in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs regarding the guidelines for the preparation of the APBD. f. Monitoring and Evaluation, namely the Ministry of Finance and EA monitoring and evaluating the performance of the implementation of activities and the use of the COVID-19 Pandemic Handling Grant in order to achieve the targets and targets set out in the PHD in accordance with the authority, the implementation of which can be carried out independently or jointly.

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114	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 75/PMK.09/2020 concerning Guidelines for Supervision of the Implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program in Support of State Financial Policies for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or Stability Financial System and Saving the National Economy	6/26/2020	6/29/2020	Not revoked	This Ministerial Regulation is prepared as a guideline for APIP in supervising the implementation of the PEN Program. Supervision is carried out by the Supervisory Team in accordance with the Supervision plan. The report on the results of supervision is submitted by the APIP leadership to the minister/head of the institution/regional head concerned. The Summary of Supervision is submitted by the APIP leadership on a monthly basis to the Minister c.q. Inspector General no later than the 5th (fifth) day of the following month. In the event that the Minister requests a Supervision report on the implementation of the PEN Program incidentally, the Inspectorate General may coordinate with APIP regarding information on the development and/or results of the Supervision activities that have been carried out by the relevant APIP. All stages of supervision are carried out by optimizing the use of electronic media.
115	Ministry of Finance	Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 83/PMK.04/2020 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 34/PMK.04/2020 concerning Provision of Customs and/or Excise Facilities and Taxation on Imported Goods for the Purpose of Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (Pandemic)	7/6/2020	7/7/2020	Not revoked	To encourage national economic growth in the industrial sector hand sanitizer, products containing disinfectant, as well as masks and clothing certain types of protection, as well as providing legal certainty and acceleration services in customs and/or excise facilities as well as taxation on imports of goods for the purpose of handling the COVID-19 pandemic.
116	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 86/PMK.03/2020 concerning Tax Incentives for Taxpayers Affected by the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	7/16/2020	7/16/2020	Already revoked	Provisions regarding Article 21 Income Tax incentives, namely Income received or obtained by employees must be deducted according to the provisions of Article 21 Income Tax by the Employer, can be borne by the Government with certain criteria. Further provisions regarding Final PPh incentives based on Government Regulation Number 23 of 2018, Article 22 Import Income Tax incentives, Article 25 Income Tax installment incentives, and VAT incentives, as well as transitional provisions such as Employers or Taxpayers who have submitted notification of the use of Article PPh incentives. 21 DTP does not need to resubmit the notification and/or application based on this Ministerial Regulation.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
117	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 101/PMK.07/2020 concerning Distribution and Use of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2020 to Support the Handling of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic and National Economic Recovery	8/5/2020	8/5/2020	Already revoked	The distribution of Village Funds phase III for Fiscal Year 2020 or Phase II Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2020 for villages with the status of independent villages is carried out after the Head of KPPN receives the distribution requirements document from the regent/mayor, in the form of a regent/mayor regulation regarding procedures for distribution and determination of Village Fund details each village and regulations of the regent/mayor regarding changes to the procedures for the distribution and determination of the details of the Village Fund for each village; village regulations regarding the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget; and reports on the realization of the absorption and output of the Village Fund for the previous fiscal year. The Village Fund for Fiscal Year 2020 is used for Village BLT in the amount of IDR 300,000.00 (three hundred thousand rupiah) for the fourth month to the sixth month carried out according to the availability of the Village Fund budget per month. In the event that the Village Government does not budget and does not carry out BLT Village activities, the distribution of the Village Fund phase II for the 2021 Fiscal Year will be deducted by 50% (fifty percent).
118	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 103/PMK.05/2020 concerning Procedures for Managing Special Accounts in the Context of Financing for Handling the Impact of the Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic and National Economic Recovery	8/6/2020	8/7/2020	Not revoked	The Director General of Treasury opened 2 (two) special accounts for the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic and PEN at Bank Indonesia, consisting of a special account for the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic and PEN for public goods, to accommodate funds resulting from the issuance of SBN in order to fulfill public goods financing and a special account for handling the COVID-19 pandemic and PEN non-public goods, to accommodate the proceeds from the issuance of SBN in order to fulfill the financing of non-public goods.
119	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 107/PMK.05/2020 concerning Mechanisms for Implementation and Accountability for Government-Born Taxes in the context of Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic	8/7/2020	8/7/2020	Not revoked	The DTP Tax Subsidy Expenditure Budget in handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is sourced from the State Budget which is regulated in the Law concerning the State Budget, Revised State Budget, and/or laws and regulations regarding changes in the APBN posture. This Ministerial Regulation is used to account for DTP Tax revenues and DTP Tax Subsidy Expenditures according to the tax period based on the provisions in the Minister of Finance Regulation regarding the provision of tax facilities for goods and services needed in the context of handling the COVID-19 pandemic and the Minister of Finance Regulation regarding DTP Tax incentives for mandatory Taxes affected by the COVID-19 pandemic pandemi

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120	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 110/PMK.03/2020 concerning Amendments to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 86/PMK.03/2020 concerning Tax Incentives for Taxpayers Affected by the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	8/14/2020	8/14/2020	Already revoked	Provisions regarding general understanding (vide Article 1), additional provisions regarding final PPh incentives for construction services (vide Chapter IIIA), provisions regarding income from construction services businesses subject to final PPh and how to pay them off (vide Article 6A), provisions on reports on the realization of final PPh borne by the Government (Article 6B), provisions concerning taxpayers who are given a reduction in the amount of installments of PPh Article 25 by 50% (fifty percent) of the installments of PPh Article 25 that should be payable (vide Article 10), provisions regarding Employers or Taxpayers who have send notices and/or certificates of tax incentives (see Article 14) and provisions regarding Employers or Taxpayers who have been approved to take advantage of tax incentives (see Article 15).
121	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 134/PMK.010/2020 concerning Import Duties Borne by the Government on Produce Goods and Materials to Certain Sector Industries Affected by the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic	9/21/2020	9/22/2020	Not revoked	Provisions regarding Government Borne Import Duties (BM DTP) that can be granted on imports of goods and materials by certain industrial sector companies with KPA BM DTP and budget ceiling allocations as regulated in the attachment to this Ministerial Regulation. It also regulates state treasury and budgeting officials as the State General Treasurer KPA, procedures for submitting applications for BM DTP, customs notification, administration and recording of BM DTP, ratification of bills for subsidy spending for BM DTP, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of BM DTP grants, abuse and sanctions, and realization of import or release of Goods and Materials receiving BM DTP.
122	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 137/PMK.02/2020 Concerning Zero Rupiah Tariff for Certificate of Origin Issuance Services Applicable to the Ministry of Trade due to the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic	9/23/2020	9/25/2020	Not revoked	In an effort to reduce the negative impact of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic on export activities, the tariff for the type of Non-Tax State Revenue in the form of Certificate of Origin Issuance Services as referred to in Article 1 can be set at IDR 0.00 (zero Rupiah). Tariff for Non-Tax State Revenue in the form of Certificate of Origin Issuance Services as referred to in Article 2, may be given to all exporters who apply for a tariff of IDR.

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123	Ministry of Finance	Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 143/PMK.03/2020 concerning Provision of Tax Facilities on Goods and Services Necessary in the context of Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic and Extension of the Application of Income Tax Facilities Based on Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020 concerning Income Tax Facilities in the Context of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	10/1/2020	10/1/2020	Already revoked	VAT incentives are given to: a. Certain Parties on the import or acquisition of Taxable Goods, acquisition of Taxable Services, and/or utilization of Taxable Services from outside the Customs Area within the Customs Area; b. Pharmaceutical Industry for Vaccine and/or Drug Production upon import or acquisition of vaccine and/or drug raw materials for the handling of COVID-19; c. Taxpayers who obtain vaccines and/or drugs for handling COVID-19 from the Pharmaceutical Industry for Vaccine and/or Drug Production as referred to in letter b, which are required in the context of handling the COVID-19 pandemic since the Tax Period of April 2020 until the Tax Period of December 2020.
124	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 145/PMK.07/2020 concerning Amendments to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 35/PMK.07/2020 concerning Management of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2020 in the context of Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic and /or Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy	10/1/2020	10/1/2020	Not revoked	The distribution of the adjustment to the allocation of the Special Autonomy Fund and DTI is carried out starting from the distribution of phase I. The distribution of the Special Autonomy Fund and DTI is carried out after the Director General of Fiscal Balance receives the complete and correct distribution requirement documents. The Special Autonomy Fund and DTI which are not distributed by the end of the fiscal year cannot be used as an addition to the budget ceiling for the Special Autonomy Fund and DTI for the following fiscal year. In the event that the Special Autonomy Fund and DTI have been disbursed taking into account the remaining Special Autonomy Fund and DTI in the RKUD at the end of the previous fiscal year, the Special Autonomy Fund and DTI are redistributed in the amount of the remaining Special Autonomy Fund and DTI in the RKUD which has been taken into account in the distribution.
125	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 145/PMK.07/2020 concerning Amendments to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 35/PMK.07/2020 concerning Management of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2020 in the context of Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic and /or Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy	10/1/2020	10/1/2020	Already revoked	The distribution of the adjustment to the allocation of the Special Autonomy Fund and DTI is carried out starting from the distribution of phase I. The distribution of the Special Autonomy Fund and DTI is carried out after the Director General of Fiscal Balance receives the complete and correct distribution requirement documents. The Special Autonomy Fund and DTI which are not distributed by the end of the fiscal year cannot be used as an addition to the budget ceiling for the Special Autonomy Fund and DTI for the following fiscal year. In the event that the Special Autonomy Fund and DTI have been disbursed taking into account the remaining Special Autonomy Fund and DTI in the RKUD at the end of the previous fiscal year, the Special Autonomy Fund and DTI are redistributed in the amount of the remaining Special Autonomy Fund and DTI in the RKUD which has been taken into account in the distribution.

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126	Ministry of Finance	Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 149/PMK.04/2020 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 34/PMK.04/2020 concerning the Provision of Customs and/or Excise Facilities and Taxation on Imported Goods for the Purpose of Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19 Pandemic 19)	10/8/2020	10/8/2020	Not revoked	To encourage national economic growth as well as to provide legal certainty and accelerate services in providing customs and/or excise facilities as well as taxation on imported goods for the purpose of handling the COVID-19 pandemic. This regulation changes Attachment letter A of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia 34/PMK.04/2020.
127	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 185/PMK.02/2020 concerning Budget Management in the context of Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or National Economic Recovery Program	11/24/2020	11/24/2020	Not revoked	Budget management in the context of handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic and/or PEN Program sourced from the APBN, consists of allocations, changes and shifts, and marking and reporting. In the context of handling the COVID-19 pandemic and/or facing threats that endanger the national economy, the Government establishes policies and strategies for handling the COVID-19 pandemic and/or PEN Program which is formulated and determined in the discussion meeting. Ministries/agencies may submit proposals for the use of the remaining budget for handling the COVID-19 pandemic and/or the PEN Program to the Ministry of Finance as long as they are in the same field/sector/program.
128	Ministry of Finance	Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 187/PMK.05/2020 concerning Procedures for Issuing State Securities in the context of Handling the Impact of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic and National Economic Recovery in 2020, as well as the use of the remaining 2020 State Securities Issuance Funds in for Financing the Implementation of the Continued Implementation of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic Handling Activities and the 2021 National Economic Recovery	11/26/2020	11/26/2020	Not revoked	In the context of financing the handling of the COVID-19 pandemic and PEN Fiscal Year 2020, in Fiscal Year 2020, the Minister of Finance may issue SBN with Specific Purposes which include the issuance of SBN with Specific Purposes through a private placement to Bank Indonesia to finance activities that fall into the category of Public Goods and/or issuance of SBN. Certain Purposes through auctions, including those purchased by Bank Indonesia in the primary market to finance activities in the Non-Public Goods category.
129	Ministry of Finance	Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 188/PMK.04/2020 concerning the Provision of Customs and/or Excise and Taxation Facilities on the Import of Vaccine Procurement in the context of Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic	11/26/2020	11/26/2020	Not revoked	Provisions regarding Vaccine imports for the prevention of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic are given customs and/or excise facilities as well as taxation in the form of exemption from import duties and/or excise, no Value Added Tax or Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods are collected, and exempted from collection of imported Income Tax Article 22.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
130	Ministry of Finance	Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 200/PMK.02/2020 Concerning the Determination of Zero Rupiah Rates for Services for Requesting Changes to Matters Listed in Fiduciary Guarantee Certificates Applicable to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic	12/16/2020	12/17/2020	Not revoked	Types of Non-Tax State Revenues that apply to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights include receipts from Applications for Changes to Matters Included in Fiduciary Guarantee Certificates in Legal Services, and in an effort to reduce the negative impact of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, it can be determined of IDR 0.00 (zero Rupiah). Tariffs for Non-Tax State Revenues in the form of Requests for Changes to Matters Included in Fiduciary Guarantee Certificates are given to Fiduciary Recipients, Proxies, or their Representatives who submit applications to the Minister of Law and Human Rights through the Fiduciary Guarantee Registration System electronically, and the tariff is set at IDR 0.00 (zero Rupiah) until March 31, 2021.
131	Ministry of Finance	Minister of Finance Regulation Number 217/PMK.05/2020 concerning Budget Implementation in the context of Completion of Work during the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic that was not completed until the end of the 2020 Fiscal Year and will be continued in the 2021 Fiscal Year	12/28/2020	12/28/2020	Not revoked	The remaining work that is not completed until the end of the 2020 Fiscal Year can be continued for completion to the 2021 Fiscal Year as long as it fulfills the following conditions: based on the PPK research, the goods/services provider will be able to complete the entire work after being given the opportunity up to 90 calendar days from the end of the work implementation period and the provider, goods/services are able to complete the remaining work no later than 90 calendar days from the end of the work execution period which is stated by a statement of ability signed on paper with sufficient stamp duty.
132	Ministry of Finance	Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 219/PMK.07/2020 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 35/PMK.07/2020 concerning the Management of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds for Fiscal Year 2020 in the context of Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy	12/28/2020	12/28/2020	Already revoked	In the context of controlling the implementation of the APBN for Fiscal Year 2020, the distribution of a portion of DBH and/or DAU for Fiscal Year 2020 may be delayed and/or deducted by considering: the condition and capacity of regional finances to carry out rationalization of expenditures, an extreme decrease in Regional Original Income as a result of the decline community and economic activities, and/or the level of the COVID-19 pandemic that requires an adequate budget for handling COVID-19. The Regional Head or appointed official submits a report on the realization of the Additional BOK payment to the Ministry of Finance c.q. the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance and the Ministry of Health no later than January 15, 2021.

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133	Ministry of Finance	Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 239/PMK.03/2020 concerning Provision of Tax Facilities on Goods and Services Necessary in the context of Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic and Extension of the Application of Income Tax Facilities Based on Government Regulation Number 29 of 2020 concerning Income Tax Facilities in the context of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	12/30/2020	12/30/2020	Not revoked	VAT incentives are given to: a. Certain Parties on the import or acquisition of Taxable Goods, acquisition of Taxable Services, and/or utilization of Taxable Services from outside the Customs Area within the Customs Area; b. Pharmaceutical Industry for Vaccine and/or Drug Production for the acquisition of raw materials for vaccines and/or drugs for handling COVID-19; and c. Taxpayers who obtain vaccines and/or drugs for handling COVID-19 from the Pharmaceutical Industry for Vaccine and/or Drug Production, which are needed in the context of handling the COVID-19 pandemic.
134	Ministry of Education and Culture	Circular Letter Number 2729/C/PPD.2020 Concerning Preparedness in Efforts to Prevent the Spread of Pneumonia which is One of the Symptoms of the Corona Virus or COVID-19 in the School Environment	2/21/2020	2/21/2020	Unknown	Preparedness in Efforts to Prevent the Spread of Pneumonia in the School Environment: 1. Schools and Health Centers coordinate to prevent the transmission of Pneumonia. 2. Informing the prevention of Pneumonia transmission through washing hands with soap and coughing or sneezing etiquette by optimizing the role of Youth Health Cadres/Little Doctors in each school. 3. Inviting school residents to increase vigilance, remain calm, and not overreact, and participate in efforts to prevent the spread of Covid-19. 4. Cultivate PHBS to all school members. 5. Immediately report suspected cases of severe pneumonia who have a history of travel from infected countries to the Directorate General of P2P.
135	Ministry of Education and Culture	Circular Letter Number 2 of 2020 concerning Prevention and Handling of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) at the Ministry of Education and Culture	3/9/2020	3/9/2020	Not revoked	Prevention and Handling of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) at the Ministry of Education and Culture: 1. Ensure facilities for washing hands with soap (CTPS) and cleaning tools, or hand sanitizers in the work unit environment. 2. Ensure employees use CTPS facilities and have PHBS. 3. Ensure that the work unit cleans the room and environment regularly, especially facilities that are often held hands. 4. Limiting official travel abroad. 5. Check the body temperature of all employees and visitors. 6. Avoid direct physical contact. 7. Provide a bulletin board containing information regarding the prevention of Covid-19. 8. Calling on all employees and visitors who are coughing/cold to use masks. 9. Clarification of all information related to Covid-19 received and not spreading hoaxes.

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136	Ministry of Education and Culture	Surat Edaran Nomor 3 Tahun 2020 Pencegahan Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) pada Satuan Pendidikan	3/9/2020	3/9/2020	Not revoked	Prevention of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Education Units. Its contents are similar to SE 2729 and SE No. 2 of 2020. Plus, several provisions regarding leniency regarding the absence of education unit residents; meals served at the education unit, avoiding physical contact, postponing activities that gather a large number of people, restricting guests, and education unit residents and families traveling to affected countries are asked not to be in the education unit area for 14 days after returning to their homeland.
137	Ministry of Education and Culture	Surat Edaran Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 1 Tahun 2020	3/16/2020	3/16/2020	Unknown	Prevention of the spread of Covid-19 in Universities, Ministry of Education and Culture: 1. Leaders of PTN and LL Dikti convey the academic community to become ambassadors for PHBS education, social distancing, and carry out the Ministry of Health guidelines. 2. Delivering Covid-19 precautionary protocols to lecturers, students, and education staff.
138	Ministry of Education and Culture	Surat Edaran Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Nomor 36962/MPK.A/HK/2020 Tentang Pembelajaran secara Daring dan Bekerja dari Rumah untuk Mencegah Penyebaran Covid-19	3/17/2020	3/17/2020	Unknown	Advise to postpone events that invite many participants or replace with online communication. Especially for areas that have been affected by Covid-19, learning is carried out online from home for students and students. The head of the work unit makes guidelines for the implementation of Work from Home (BDR) and online learning, as needed. The Minister of Education and Culture has also attached several free online learning facilities that have collaborated with the Ministry of Education and Culture (House of Learning, Google G Suites for Education, Smart Class, Microsoft Office 365, Quipper School, Teacher Room Online School, Your School, Zenius).
139	Ministry of Education and Culture	Circular of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Educational Policies in the Emergency Period for the Spread of Covid-19	3/24/2020	3/24/2020	Unknown	Implementation of Education Policies in the Emergency Period for the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19): 1. Cancellation of the National Examination and National Examination as a condition for graduation or selection to enter a higher education level. 2. Learning from Home Process. 3. Provisions for carrying out the School Examination. 4. Provisions for Class Promotion. 5. Provisions for Admission of New Students. 6. BOS/BOP funds can be used for the prevention of the Covid-19 pandemic (providing cleaning equipment and financing online/distance learning).

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140	Ministry of Education and Culture	Circular of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Education and Culture Number 9 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of the Policy for the Equalization Process for Graduates of Package A, Package B, and Package C Programs for the 2019/2020 Academic Year	3/30/2020	3/30/2020	Unknown	This letter is the implementation of the policy for the process of equalizing graduates of the Package A, B, and C programs as a follow-up to the implementation of education policies during the COVID-19 emergency and the cancellation of the 2020 National Examination. The Equality Education Examination in the form of a test that collects students is not allowed. The Equality Education Examination can be conducted in the form of a distance assessment.
141	Ministry of Education and Culture	Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 19 of 2020 Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 8 of 2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for Regular School Operational Assistance	4/9/2020	4/13/2020	Not revoked	Amendments to Permendikbud No. 8 of 2020 concerning the Technical Guidelines for Regular School Operational Assistance with the addition of one article (9A): 1. During the Covid-19 Public Health Emergency determined by the central government, schools can use Regular BOS funds to finance learning from home (pulse, data packages, paid online education) for educators and students, purchase of cleaning support equipment; 2. The terms of payment of honorarium of at most 50% do not apply during Covid-19; 3. Payment of honorarium is given to non-ASN teachers who meet the requirements; 4. The provisions on the use of regular BOS funds in paragraphs 2 & 3 apply from April 2020 until the Covid-19 emergency status is revoked.
142	Ministry of Education and Culture	Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 20 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 13 of 2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for Non-Physical Special Allocation Funds for Operational Assistance in the Implementation of Early Childhood Education and Equality Education for Fiscal Year 2020	4/9/2020	4/13/2020	Not revoked	Amendments to Permendikbud No. 13 of 2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for Non-physical Special Allocation Funds for Operational Assistance for the Implementation of PAUD and Equality Education with the addition of one article (9A): 1. During the Covid-19 Public Health Emergency determined by the central government, the Non-Physical DAK BOP PAUD can be used by education units for the implementation of learning from home (pulse, data packages, paid online education), financing for educator fees, purchasing cleaning support equipment; 2. Non-physical DAK BOP Equivalence can be used by Education Units for the implementation of learning from home (pulse, data packages, paid online education), financing for educators' fees, purchasing cleaning support equipment; 3. The use of Non-Physical DAK BOP PAUD and BOP Equivalence as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) does not use the provisions on the percentage amount as stated in the Attachment to Ministerial Regulation Number 13 of 2020; 4. Provisions for the use of BOP PAUD and BOP Equivalence funds in paragraphs 1 & 2 apply from April 2020 until the Covid-19 emergency status is revoked.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
143	Ministry of Education and Culture	Circular of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Education and Culture Number 15 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Organizing Learning from Home in an Emergency Period for the Spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19)	5/18/2020	5/18/2020	Not revoked	<p>Guidelines for organizing learning from home (BDR):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BDR method: inside and outside network (online & offline). Online & offline distance learning media and resources (TV, radio, self-study modules, printed teaching materials, teaching aids, etc.). 2. Guidelines for the implementation of BDR by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education officer: establish education posts; coordination with the Ministry of Education and Culture; data collection; formulating and establishing education policies during the COVID-19 emergency; facilitate learning; IEC prevention of COVID-19; monitoring & evaluation of BDR; report the progress of the implementation of BDR to the Ministry of Education and Culture and inform the public on a regular basis. - Head of Education Unit: stipulates the model for managing the education unit during BDR; ensure affordable learning systems; create a learning continuity plan; teacher coaching and monitoring; ensure the availability of teacher infrastructure; create a parenting program to support parents/guardians in assisting learning; establish an emergency preparedness team for handling COVID-19; periodic reports to the education office/education post. - Teachers: prepare distance learning implementation plans; facilitation of online distance learning; facilitation of offline distance learning; - Learners: online learning; offline learning. - Parents/guardians: online & offline learning assistance. 3. Guidance on learning activities when the education unit resumes operations.
144	Ministry of Education and Culture	Circular of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Education and Culture Number 17 of 2020 concerning Technical Assistance Services for Admission of New Students in the Network in the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Emergency Period	5/20/2020	5/20/2020	Not revoked	<p>Online technical assistance services for new student admissions during the COVID-19 emergency. The letter is addressed to the Governor, Regent/Mayor, and Head of Education Quality Assurance Institutions throughout Indonesia. Assistance services are provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture's Pusdatin for local governments.</p>

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NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
145	Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Religion, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Home Affairs.	Joint Decree: Minister of Education and Culture (No. 01/KB/2020); Minister of Religion (No 516 of 2020); Minister of Health (No. HK.03.01/ Menkes/363/2020); and Minister of Home Affairs (No. 440-882 of 2020)	6/15/2020	6/15/2020	Not revoked	<p>Guidelines for organizing learning in the academic year & academic year 2020/2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>The 2020/2021 academic & academic year starts in July 2020. Face-to-face learning decision making:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District/city in the green zone. 2. The local government or the regional office/office of the Ministry of Religion grants the permit. 3. Education units fulfill all face-to-face learning checklists & slips. 4. Parents agree to face-to-face learning. <p>Tier for the first entry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transition period, month 1 (July 2020 at the earliest): High school and junior high school or equivalent - New custom period, month 3 (if the zone remains green, September 2020 at the earliest): SD and equivalent - Month 5 (if the zone remains green): PAUD <p>Boarding schools and madrasas in the green zone are prohibited from opening dormitories and conducting face-to-face learning during the transition period. The opening is done gradually during the new habit.</p> <p>Restrictions on the transition period (first 2 months) and new habits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary and secondary education: 50% class capacity, maximum 18 students per class) with a distance of 1.5 m. - PAUD: keep a distance of 3 m, maximum 5 students per class. Number of days and hours of study with a shift system. - Implementation of health protocols (wearing masks, washing hands, and keeping a distance) - There are no activities other than teaching and learning that gather students (in canteens, sports, extracurriculars, etc.). <p>The academic year will continue to start in August 2020 and religious higher education in September 2020. Learning in all zones will remain online, except for activities related to graduation and difficult to do online (eg research in the lab or practicum).</p>
146	Ministry of Education and Culture	Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture No 581/P/2020 concerning Special Regions with Emergency Conditions Impact of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Outbreak	6/19/2020	6/19/2020	Not revoked	<p>Determination of special areas with emergency conditions due to the impact of COVID-19.</p>

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
147	Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration	Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 14 of 2020 concerning the Third Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages for Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priorities for Use of Village Funds in 2020	9/28/2020	9/30/2020	Not revoked	This regulation changes the priority of using village funds that are adjusted to include non-natural disasters, such as Covid-19. The use of village funds in tackling Covid-19 can be used to form village volunteers against Covid-19, direct cash assistance from village funds, emergency response activities, and so on.
148	Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration	Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priorities for Use of Village Funds in 2021	9/14/2020	9/15/2020	Not revoked	Priority for the use of village funds is directed to program activities to accelerate the achievement of village SDGs through national economic recovery according to village authority, village priority programs according to village authority, and adaptation of new habits. In addition to setting the priority of use, this regulation also regulates general guidelines for the implementation of the use of village funds.
149	Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration	Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages for Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priorities for Use of Village Funds in 2020	6/16/2020	6/16/2020	Not revoked	This regulation adds one article to regulate further non-natural disasters such as Covid-19. For handling Covid-19, village funds can be used to channel BLT village funds to poor families. BLT village funds can be used for poor families who are not recorded in DTKS.
150	Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration	Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 6 of 2020 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priorities for Use of Village Funds in 2020	4/13/2020	4/14/2020	Has been changed	This regulation adds a focus on using village funds for public health and food security. This regulation also lists non-natural disasters, such as the Covid pandemic, bird flu, cholera, and other infectious diseases that were not regulated in the previous regulation.
151	Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration	Decree of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 63 of 2020 concerning the Village New Normal Protocol	7/2/2020	7/2/2020	Not revoked	This Ministerial Decree regulates the village's new normal protocol for daily life. Must be socialized by the village head. In addition, the government is obliged to provide guidance, supervision, and coordination to the Task Force.

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NUMBER	MINISTRY/INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
152	Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration	Instruction of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 2 of 2020 concerning Acceleration of the Distribution of Phase One Direct Cash Assistance of Village Funds Holding Special Village Deliberations	5/17/2020	5/17/2020	Not revoked	This ministerial instruction calls on village heads to distribute BLT-DD to beneficiary families as stipulated in village meetings. Then submit the approval of the BLT-DD KPM to the regent/mayor along with the distribution of the first stage of BLT-DD. The results of the regent/mayor approval will be used for the next stage of distribution.
153	Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration	Circular Letter Number 8 of 2020 concerning Villages Responding to Covid-19 and Affirmation of Village Cash Intensive Work	3/24/2020	3/4/2020	Has been changed	This regulation regulates the implementation of Covid-19 response villages and the implementation of village cash labor intensive (PKTD) with village funds. This regulation details the duties of village volunteers against Covid-19 and changes to the APBDes.
154	Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration	Circular Letter Number 11 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Circular Letter of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 8 of 2020 concerning Villages Responding to Covid-19 and Affirmation of Village Cash Intensive Work	3/30/2020	3/30/2020	Not revoked	This regulation changes several special directors that need attention, such as registering people who are vulnerable to illness, such as the elderly, toddlers, and people with chronic diseases, permanent illnesses, and other chronic diseases, as well as registering families who are entitled to benefit from various policies related to social safety nets and social security nets. central and local governments, both those who have and have not received.
155	Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration	Circular Letter Number 15 of 2020 concerning Village Cash Intensive Work and Economic Empowerment Through Village-Owned Enterprises	7/27/2020	7/27/2020	Not revoked	This circular is intended as a guideline for village governments in using village funds that are still available for activities that generate productive economies in rural areas through the Karta-intensive program and strengthening the bumdes.
156	Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration	Circular Letter of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 4 of 2020 concerning Development and Control of 2020 Budget Village Funds	3/17/2020	3/17/2020	Unknown	This circular urges villages to use village funds for activities with the Village Cash Intensive Work (PKTD) pattern by prioritizing poor, unemployed and underemployed family members, as well as other marginalized community members. In the COVID-19 situation, PKTD is carried out by maintaining physical distance and using masks.
157	Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration	Circular Letter of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 9/PRI.00/IV/2020 Regarding Technical Guidelines for Data Collection of Prospective Family Recipients of Village Fund BLT	4/16/2020	4/16/2020	Unknown	The Minister regulates the technical data collection of prospective families who receive BLT-Village Funds by establishing data collectors (village volunteers with a minimum number of 3 people), prospective recipients (poor families recorded in DTKS, non PKH, non BPNIT, and have a NIK. If not included in DTKS then added for updating DTKS), as well as procedures for data collection and reporting.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
158	Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration	Letter of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 1261/PRI.00/2020 regarding Notifications	4/14/2020	4/14/2020	Unknown	The Minister informed that the Village Fund could be used for direct cash assistance to poor families in the village. Poor families are non-PKH/non-BPNT poor families who have lost their livelihoods, have not been registered, and have family members who are prone to chronic/chronic illness. The amount of BLT is IDR 600,000 per family with a distribution period of 3 months.
159	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 Number 7 of 2020 concerning Criteria and Requirements for People's Travel in the Adaptation Period of New Habits Towards a Productive and Safe Society Corona Virus Disease 2019	6/6/2020	6/6/2020	Has been changed	A travel guide for the community during the adaptation period to the new habits of the Covid-19 pandemic.
160	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 Number 4 of 2020 concerning Criteria for Restricting People's Travel in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019	5/6/2020	5/6/2020	Already revoked	Restrictions on the travel of people to/out of the country's borders and/or administrative boundaries by private vehicles or public transportation facilities throughout Indonesia.
161	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 Number 9 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Circular Letter Number 9 of 2020	6/26/2020	6/26/2020	Not revoked	Regulate changes to the conditions for people who will travel within the country and people who come from abroad.
162	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 Number 6 of 2020 concerning Status of Non-Natural Disasters for Corona Virus Disease 2019 as a National Disaster	5/27/2020	5/27/2020	Not revoked	Notification that the status of non-natural disasters COVID-19 will end when there has been a presidential decree regarding the determination of the end of non-natural disasters COVID-19.
163	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Decree of the Head of the Task Force for Handling COVID-19 Number 9 of 2021 concerning Quarantine Places, Isolation and RT-PCR Obligations for Indonesian Citizens Who Do International Travel	2/9/2021	2/9/2021	Not revoked	Establishing an isolation/quarantine area for Indonesian citizens traveling internationally (with certain criteria) at Wisma Pademangan or 2- and 3-star hotels if the guesthouse is full. Isolation/quarantine financing comes from the BNPB Ready-to-Use Fund.

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NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
164	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 for the City of Bekasi Number 566/1294.SET.COVID-19 of 2020 concerning the Amendment to the Circular of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 for the City of Bekasi Number 556/1211-SET.COVID-19	9/29/2020	9/29/2020	Not revoked	Changes in regulations related to health and security protocols in order to control the spread of COVID-19, including in tourism areas.
165	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular Letter of the Head of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force Number 1 of 2021 concerning Provisions for Travel of Domestic People during the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	1/9/2021	1/9/2021	Not revoked	Regulate health protocols for people traveling within the country.
166	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular of the Head of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force Number 6 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols during the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	01/26/2021	01/26/2021	Not revoked	Regulate health protocols for Indonesian citizens and foreigners who enter Indonesia.
167	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular of Tasks for Handling Covid-19 Number 4 of 2020 concerning Travel Health Protocols for People during the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	12/28/2020	12/28/2020	Not revoked	Regulate the implementation of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 health protocol which is accompanied by monitoring, control, and evaluation in order to prevent an increase in COVID-19 transmission, including new variants that have mutated.
168	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular of the Task Force for Handling COVID-19 Number 8 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols During the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	02/09/2021	02/09/2021	Not revoked	Extend the validity period of the application of health protocols for international travellers.
169	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular of the Head of the Covid-19 Handling Task Force Number 2 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols during the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	01/14/2021	01/14/2021	Not revoked	Extend the validity period of the implementation of health protocols for international travelers by adding several new provisions related to monitoring, control, and evaluation in order to prevent an increase in COVID-19 cases.
170	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular of the Head of the Task Force for Handling COVID-19 Number 2 of 2021 concerning International Travel Health Protocols during the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	01/15/2021	01/15/2021	Not revoked	Extending the implementation of health protocols for international travellers by adding new provisions related to monitoring, controlling, and evaluating in order to prevent an increase in COVID-19 cases including the new variant of S-CoV-2 variant B117.
171	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular of the Head of the Task Force for Handling COVID-19 Number 5 of 2021	01/26/2021	01/26/2021	Not revoked	Extend the implementation of health protocols for domestic travelers.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
172	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular of the Task Force for handling COVID-19 concerning Provisions for the Establishment of Command Posts for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 in the Context of Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities at the Village/Kelurahan Level	02/12/2021	02/12/2021	Not revoked	Regulate the formation of Command Posts and the implementation of restrictions on community activities to the micro level, namely the Village/Kelurahan.
173	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular Letter of the Head of the Task Force for Handling COVID-19 Number 3 of 2020 concerning Health Protocols for Traveling People During the Christmas Holiday and Welcoming the 2021 New Year During the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	12/19/2020	12/19/2020	Not revoked	Improve COVID-19 health protocols during the 2021 Christmas and New Year holidays accompanied by monitoring, control, and evaluation.
174	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Circular of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 Number 8 of 2020 concerning Regulation of Working Hours During the Adaptation of New Habits Towards a Productive and Safe Society Corona Virus Disease 2019 in the Greater Jakarta Area	06/14/2020	06/14/2020	Not revoked	This circular was prepared as a guide for government agencies, BUMN, BUMD, and the private sector in determining and implementing technical arrangements for employee working hours during the adaptation period for new habits.
175	Indonesia COVID-19 Task Force	Decree of the Chairperson of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling COVID-19 Number 16 of 2020 concerning Job Descriptions, Organizational Structure, Secretariat, and Work Procedures for the Implementation of Tasks for Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019	3/18/2020	3/18/2020	Not revoked	Establish job descriptions, organizational structure, secretariat, and work procedures for implementing the task force for the acceleration of handling COVID-19.
176	Ministry of Home Affairs	Joint Circular Letter of the Minister of Home Affairs and the Head of the Government Goods/Services Procurement Policy Institute Number 119/3039/SJ Number 11 of 2020 concerning Follow-Ups on Goods/Services Procurement Contracts Against Adjustment of the 2020 Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget as the Impact of Public Health Emergencies as a COVID-19 National Disaster	04/20/2020	04/20/2020	Unknown	Instructions for local governments to determine regional budgets and adjust regional budget allocations to deal with the crisis due to COVID-19.

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NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
177	Ministry of Home Affairs	Circular Letter Number 910/6650/SJ concerning Support for Budget Allocation for the Implementation of COVID-19 Immunization	12/08/2020	12/08/2020	Unknown	The government is accelerating the procurement of COVID-19 vaccines through: a. vaccine procurement, b. vaccination checks, c. funding for vaccine procurement and vaccine implementation, d. support and facilities of ministries, institutions, and local governments.
178	Ministry of Home Affairs	Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 4 of 2021 concerning Extension of the Implementation of Micro-Based Community Activity Restrictions and Optimizing the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Handling Posts at the Village and Sub-District Levels to Control the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Spread	2/19/2021	2/23/2021	Unknown	Regulate restrictions on micro community activities by taking into account the zoning criteria for regional control.
179	Ministry of Home Affairs	Circular of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 440/2622/SJ of 2020 concerning the Establishment of a Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling the 2019 Regional Corona Virus Disease	3/29/2020	3/29/2020	Not revoked	Assign governors and regents/mayors to be the Chairpersons of the regional COVID-19 Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling and order that regional task forces take steps to deal with COVID-19, compile a COVID-19 task force organization, and impose task force funding on the APBD.
180	Ministry of Home Affairs	Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Activity Restrictions to Control the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019	1/6/2021	1/6/2021	Not revoked	Arrange for regional heads to impose restrictions on work activities, study, restaurants, shopping centers, places of worship, etc.
181	Ministry of Home Affairs	Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2021 concerning Extension of the Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities to Control the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019	1/22/2021	1/26/2021	Not revoked	Arrange for regional heads listed in this document to extend restrictions on community activities.
182	Ministry of Home Affairs	Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 6 of 2020 concerning Enforcement of Health Protocols for Controlling the Spread of COVID 2019	11/18/2020	11/18/2020	Has been changed	Directions for Governors and Regents/Mayors to enforce COVID-19 health protocols.
183	Ministry of Home Affairs	Circular of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 440/5876/SJ of 2020 concerning Anticipation of the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 on Public Holidays and Leaves in 2019	10/21/2020	10/21/2020	Not revoked	Directions for Governors and Regents/Mayors to enforce COVID-19 health protocols during public holidays and leave, especially on the commemoration of the Birthday of the Prophet Muhammad SAW.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
184	Ministry of Home Affairs	Letter of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 440/2703/SJ of 2020 concerning Mitigation of the Impact of COVID-19 in Villages	4/2/2020	4/2/2020	Not revoked	Establish a Village COVID-19 Handling Acceleration Task Force and facilitate village governments in socializing and funding to tackle COVID-19.
185	Ministry of Home Affairs	Letter of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 440/2627/SJ of 2020 concerning Data Requests for Handling COVID-19 Needs	3/30/2020	3/30/2020	Not revoked	Instructions for the central and regional governments to record the need for medical equipment and food handling within the scope of the regional government for the needs of handling COVID-19.
186	Ministry of Home Affairs	Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2020 concerning Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 in Local Governments	3/16/2020	3/16/2020	Not revoked	Instructions for local governments to prioritize the use of APBD to anticipate and handle the impact of COVID-19 transmission.
187	Ministry of Health	Circular Letter of the Minister of Health Number HK.02.01/MENKES/332/2020 of 2020 concerning Health Protocols for Handling Return of Indonesian Citizens and Arrivals of Foreigners from Abroad at State Entrances and in Territories in Situations of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Framework of Preventing the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019	5/20/2020	5/20/2020	Not revoked	Guidelines related to the implementation of health protocols for handling Indonesian citizens and foreigners who come from abroad.
188	Ministry of Health	Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 10 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Combating the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	2/25/2021	2/25/2021	Not revoked	This regulation is a reference for the central and regional governments as well as the community in implementing the COVID-19 vaccination.
189	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/446/2021 of 2021 concerning the Use of Antigen Rapid Diagnostic Tests in COVID-19 Examination	2/8/2021	2/8/2021	Not revoked	Establishing Antigen Rapid Diagnostic Test as one of the methods in COVID-19 examination for contact tracing, diagnosis, and screening of COVID-19 under certain conditions.
190	Ministry of Health	Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 84 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Combating Corona Virus Disease 2019	12/18/2020	12/18/2020	Not revoked	A reference for the Central, Provincial, Regency/ City Governments, health workers, stakeholders, and the community in the implementation of COVID-19 vaccination.
191	Ministry of Health	Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 28 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Vaccine Procurement in the Context of Combating the COVID-19 Pandemic	10/22/2020	10/22/2020	Not revoked	Regulating the procurement of COVID-19 vaccines, including the type and quantity of vaccines, procedures for procuring vaccines, payment procedures, guidance and supervision.

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192	Ministry of Health	Circular Letter Number HK.02.02/I/3167/2020 concerning Submission of Claims for Reimbursement of Services for Certain Emerging Infectious Disease Patients for Hospitals Providing Corona Virus Disease 2019 Services	8/5/2020	8/5/2020	Not revoked	Arrange for the provincial and district/city health offices to disseminate technical instructions for claiming reimbursement for services for patients with certain emerging infectious diseases.
193	Ministry of Health	Circular Letter Number HK.02.02/I/4611/2020 concerning the Highest Tariff Limit for Antigen-Swab Rapid Test Examination	12/18/2020	12/18/2020	Not revoked	The highest tariff limit for rapid antigen-swab examination is IDR 250,000 for Java Island and IDR 275,000 for outside Java Island. This rate does not apply to health facilities that receive grants/assistance from the government.
194	Ministry of Health	Circular Letter of the Minister of Health Number HK.02.01/MENKES/455/2020 concerning Licensing and Accreditation of Health Service Facilities, and Designation of Teaching Hospitals During the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	7/29/2020	7/29/2020	Not revoked	Permits to operate hospitals, health centers, clinics, health laboratories, and blood transfusion units whose validity period has expired but are constrained by COVID-19, the permit is still valid for one year from the time the national disaster status is declared revoked by the government.
195	Ministry of Health	Circular Letter of the Ministry of Health Number HK.02.02/I/2875/2020 concerning the Highest Rate Limit for Antibody Rapid Test Examination	7/6/2020	7/6/2020	Not revoked	Instructions for health facilities to follow the maximum tariff limit for antibody rapid tests of IDR 150,000.
196	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/405/2020 concerning the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Examination Laboratory Network	7/1/2020	7/1/2020	Not revoked	Regulate the criteria and duties of the national referral laboratory for COVID-19 examination and the COVID-19 examination laboratory.
197	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/391/2020 concerning Dispute Claims Settlement Teams at Hospitals Conducting COVID-19 Services	6/30/2020	6/30/2020	Not revoked	Regulate the formation of Dispute Claims Settlement Teams at Hospitals Providing COVID-19 Services. This team is tasked with confirming, clarifying, verifying, and resolving disputes regarding the implementation of COVID-19 services and recommending the results of dispute settlement claims for payment.
198	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK.01.07/MENKES/392/2020 concerning Provision of Incentives and Death Compensation for Health Workers Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019	6/30/2020	6/30/2020	Not revoked	Regulate the provision of incentives and death benefits for health workers who handle COVID-19 starting from March-May 2020 and can be extended through laws and regulations.
199	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/382/2020 concerning Protocols for Public Health in Public Places and Facilities in the Context of Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019	6/19/2020	6/19/2020	Not revoked	Reference to health protocols for the public in public places and the government's obligation to supervise activities in public places and facilities.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
200	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/346/2020 concerning the Clinical Trial Research Team for the Provision of Convalescent Plasma as Supplementary Therapy for COVID-19	6/4/2020	6/4/2020	Not revoked	The Clinical Trial Research Team for Convalescent Plasma Administration is tasked with coordinating the preparation of research to reporting, both from a technical and scientific perspective, as well as coordinating with relevant stakeholders in clinical trial research on convalescent plasma administration as an additional therapy for COVID-19.
201	Ministry of Health	Circular Letter of the Minister of Health Number HK.02.01/MENKES/303/2020 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Health Services through the Utilization of Information and Communication Technology in the Context of Preventing the Spread of COVID-19	4/29/2020	4/29/2020	Not revoked	Doctors who include doctors, dentists, specialist doctors, specialist dentists, and sub-specialist doctors can take advantage of information and communication technology in the form of telemedicine in the provision of health services.
202	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/247/2020 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019	4/9/2020	4/9/2020	Not revoked	These guidelines for prevention and handling of COVID-19 are intended for Central and Regional Governments, health facilities, and health workers in the efforts of surveillance and response to outbreaks/outbreaks, clinical management, specimen management and laboratory confirmation, infection prevention and control, as well as risk communication and community empowerment.
203	Ministry of Health	Letter of the Minister of Health Number UM.01.05/MENKES/241/2020 of 2020 concerning Support in Maintaining the Availability of Drugs, Drug Ingredients, Traditional Medicines, Health Supplements, Medical Devices, and PKRT During PSBB Status Determination	4/9/2020	4/9/2020	Not revoked	Instructions for Governors and Regents/Mayors to support the implementation of supply chain activities for drugs, medicinal ingredients, traditional medicines, health supplements, medical devices and PKRT, starting from the importation of production, distribution, pharmaceutical services and sales by business actors who already have the appropriate permits, provisions of laws and regulations.
204	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/275/2020 concerning the Designation of Referral Hospitals for the Management of Certain Emerging Infectious Diseases	4/23/2020	4/23/2020	Not revoked	Establish a referral hospital for handling certain emerging infectious diseases and its duties include managing suspected cases that have the potential for extraordinary events/outbreaks of certain emerging infectious diseases including COVID-19 as well as providing patient referral health services and specimen referrals.
205	Ministry of Health	Circular Letter Number HK.02.01/MENKES/295/2020 concerning Claims for Reimbursement for Treatment of Certain Emerging Infectious Disease Patients for Hospitals Providing 2019 COVID Services	4/24/2020	4/24/2020	Not revoked	This circular stipulates that reimbursement of costs for COVID-19 services can be submitted by referral hospitals for PIE prevention and other hospitals that provide COVID-19 services to the Director General of Health Services cq. Director of Referral Health Services.

LIST OF POLICIES AND REGULATION TO RESPOND TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

NUMBER	MINISTRY/INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
206	Ministry of Health	Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 9 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019	4/3/2020	4/3/2020	Not revoked	Regulations related to the requirements of a province/district/city area in order to apply Large-Scale Social Restrictions.
207	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/218/2020 concerning Medical Devices, In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices, and Exempted Household Health Supplies and Import Trading Administration Permits in the Context of Coping with COVID-19	3/30/2020	3/30/2020	Not revoked	Regulate the exemption of import trade licensing for the importation of medical devices, in vitro diagnostic medical devices, and household health supplies in the context of dealing with COVID-19.
208	Ministry of Health	Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 7 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 51 of 2014 concerning Importation of Medical Devices through the Special Route Mechanism	3/27/2020	3/27/2020	Not revoked	Changed the pre-existing conditions by adding: - Medical devices imported through SAS for the purpose of handling Outbreaks and/or Public Health Emergencies may be circulated without having a permit. - The importation of medical devices as referred to in the previous paragraph is granted an exception to the import trade system. - Medical devices as referred to in the previous paragraph shall be determined by the Minister. An appeal for the heads of ministries/agencies, governors, and regents/mayors to instruct all levels of units/organizations in the sector of their respective Regional Apparatus Organizations to implement protocols to prevent transmission of COVID-19.
209	Ministry of Health	Circular Letter of the Minister of Health Number HK.02.01/MENKES/216/2020 of 2020 concerning Protocols for Prevention of Corona Virus Disease Transmission in the Workplace	3/27/2020	3/27/2020	Not revoked	An appeal for the heads of ministries/agencies, governors, and regents/mayors to instruct all levels of units/organizations in the sector of their respective Regional Apparatus Organizations to implement protocols to prevent transmission of COVID-19.
210	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/216/2020 concerning the Establishment of a COVID-19 Examining Laboratory	3/26/2020	3/26/2020	Not revoked	Established laboratories at Sebelas Maret Surakarta University Hospital, Mataram University Hospital, Institute for Tropical Diseases, Airlangga University, and Clinical Microbiology Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine UI as a COVID-19 examination laboratory
211	Ministry of Health	Circular Letter of the Minister of Health Number HK.02.01/MENKES/335/2020 of 2020 concerning Protocols for Prevention of Corona Virus Disease Transmission in the Services and Trade Sector in Supporting Business Continuity	5/20/2020	5/20/2020	Unknown	Arrange for the Head of the Ministry of Business Empowerment, Regional Heads, and Workplace Management or Managers to instruct their respective units/organizations to implement health protocols for workplace managers, business actors/consumers and workers in the service and trade sectors during the PSBB period.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
212	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/328/2020 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of COVID 2019 in the Office and Industrial Workplace in Supporting Business Continuity in a Pandemic Situation	5/20/2020	5/20/2020	Not revoked	Guidelines for preventing and controlling COVID-19 in office and industrial workplaces during a pandemic situation for workplace managers/managers in government agencies, private companies, BUMN, Provincial and Regency/City Health Offices.
213	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/327/2020 concerning the Determination of COVID 19 Due to Work as a Specific Occupational Disease in Certain Occupations	5/19/2020	5/19/2020	Not revoked	Establishing COVID-19 as an occupational disease in the profession of health workers and non-health workers who handle COVID-19.
214	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/215/2020 of 2020 concerning the Utilization of the Special Allocation Fund for Health for the Prevention of COVID-19 Handling for Fiscal Year 2020	3/20/2020	3/20/2020	Not revoked	To determine the DAK for the health sector for the 2020 fiscal year so that it can be used for the prevention and/or handling of COVID-19.
215	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/214/2020 of 2020 concerning the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Examination Laboratory Network	3/19/2020	3/19/2020	Not revoked	Establish a national reference laboratory for COVID-19 examinations and a COVID-19 examination laboratory as a network of COVID-19 examination laboratories. The laboratory must meet the Bio Safety Level 2 standard.
216	Ministry of Health	Circular Letter of the Minister of Health Number HK.02.01/MENKES/202/2020 of 2020 concerning Protocols for Self-Isolation in Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019	3/16/2020	3/16/2020	Not revoked	An appeal for all Heads of Ministries/Institutions and Regional Governments to instruct all levels of units/organizations in their respective sectors and Regional Apparatus Organizations to apply self-isolation if they are in the handling of COVID-19.
217	Ministry of Health	Circular Letter of the Minister of Health Number GJ.02.01/MENKES/199/2020 of 2020 concerning Communication for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019	3/12/2020	3/12/2020	Not revoked	This circular is intended to increase support and cooperation between sectors and the government in the implementation of communication to the community in dealing with the threat of COVID 19 so that the public is calm and gains an understanding of the things that must be done.
218	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/169/2020 of 2020 concerning the Designation of Referral Hospitals for the Management of Certain Emerging Infectious Diseases	3/10/2020	3/10/2020	Not revoked	Establish hospitals that can be used as a reference for handling certain emerging infectious diseases and the duties of the hospital.
219	Ministry of Health	Decree of the Minister of Health Number HK.01.07/MENKES/104/2020 of 2020 concerning Determination of Novel Corona Virus Infections as Diseases Causing Outbreaks and Efforts to Overcome them	2/4/2020	2/4/2020	Not revoked	Establishing Novel Coronavirus infection as a disease that can cause outbreaks and ordering the central and regional governments to take countermeasures.

LIST OF POLICIES AND REGULATION TO RESPONSE THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

NUMBER	MINISTRY/INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
220	Government regulations	Government Regulation Number 23 of 2020 concerning implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program in Order to Support State Financial Policies for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic and/or Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability and Rescue the National Economy	5/11/2020	5/11/2020	Unknown	Implementing regulations of Law no. 1 of 2020 which essentially regulates the implementation of the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) by the government through appointed SOEs.
221	Government regulations	Government Regulation Number 1 of 2020 concerning State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic and/or in Facing Threats That Endanger the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability.	3/31/2020	3/31/2020	Unknown	Instructions for the implementation of the State Budget and the determination of state financial policies (covering policies in the fields of taxation, state spending, regional finance, and financing policies) and policies on financial system stability in the context of handling the COVID-19 virus pandemic.
222	Government regulations	Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of COVID-19	3/31/2020	3/31/2020	Not revoked	Regulate the requirements for determining PSBB for an area.
223	Government regulations	Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors to Become Laws	5/4/2020	5/4/2020	Not revoked	Amend some provisions related to elections, such as holding a follow-up election/advanced simultaneous election if the election or simultaneous election cannot be held due to a disaster or pandemic.
224	Government regulations	Government Regulation Number 30 of 2020 concerning Reduction of Income Tax Rates for Domestic Corporate Taxpayers in the Form of a Public Company	6/18/2020	6/18/2020	Not revoked	Adjusting the reduction in income tax rates for Domestic Corporate Taxpayers in the form of a Public Company in the context of dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic that endangers the national economy.
225	Ministry of Religion	Circular Letter of the Ministry of Religion Number SE.18 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Eid al-Adha Prayers and the Slaughtering of Sacrificial Animals in 1441 H/2020 M Towards a Productive and Safe Society COVID-19	6/30/2020	6/30/2020	Not revoked	Instructions for the application of health protocols in the implementation of Eid al-Adha prayers and the slaughtering of sacrificial animals.
226	Ministry of Religion	Circular Letter of the Minister of Religion Number SE.6 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Worship of Ramadan Eid Al-Fitr 1 Shawwal 1441 H in the midst of the COVID-19 Outbreak Pandemic	4/6/2020	4/6/2020	Not revoked	Technical regulations regarding the implementation of fasting in the month of Ramadan during the COVID-19 pandemic.

NUMBER	MINISTRY/ INSTITUTION	POLICY/REGULATION TITLE	VALIDATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	CURRENT STATUS	CORE SUMMARY
227	Ministry of Religion	Guidelines for Organizing Umrah Travel During the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Pandemic	10/27/2020	10/27/2020	Not revoked	Guidelines for organizing Umrah pilgrimages during the COVID-19 pandemic
228	Ministry of Religion	Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 494 of 2020 concerning Cancellation of Departure of Hajj Pilgrims in the Organization of the Hajj Service of 1441H/2020 AD	6/2/2020	6/2/2020	Not revoked	To stipulate the cancellation of the departure of Hajj pilgrims during the Hajj pilgrimage in 1441 H/2020 AD for all Indonesian citizens and regulate the consequences of the cancellation.
229	Ministry of Religion	Circular Letter of the Minister of Religion Number SE.15 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Religious Activities in Houses of Worship in Realizing a Productive and Safe Society for COVID in a Pandemic Period	5/29/2020	5/29/2020	Not revoked	Allowing religious activities in places of worship based on certain requirements during the COVID-19 pandemic.
230	Ministry of Religion	Circular of the Minister of Religion Number SE.1 of 2020 concerning Implementation of the COVID-19 Handling Protocol in Houses of Worship	3/13/2020	3/13/2020	Not revoked	Orders for all levels of agencies under the Ministry of Religion to carry out socialization and synergies with stakeholders in their respective areas to clean houses of worship and implement health protocols in places of worship.

Note:

There are 28 Ministries, Institutions and Task Forces that issue Policies and Regulations related to COVID-19 handling in Indonesia



2

STATISTICAL ANNEX





GOAL 1

NO POVERTY

Indicator 1.1.1* Proportion of population living in extreme poverty 2015 -2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
						MARCH	SEPT
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Indonesia	7.2	6.5	5.7	4.6	3.7	3.8	4.2

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

For 2020, it is calculated based on conversion value 1 US\$ PPP = IDR 6,058.9

Indicator 1.2.1* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age group, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR											
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
PROVINCE												
Aceh	17.08	17.11	16.73	16.43	16.89	15.92	15.97	15.68	15.32	15.01	14.99	15.43
North Sumatera	10.53	10.79	10.35	10.27	10.22	9.28	9.22	8.94	8.83	8.63	8.75	9.14
West Sumatera	7.31	6.71	7.09	7.14	6.87	6.75	6.65	6.55	6.42	6.29	6.28	6.56
Riau	8.42	8.82	7.98	7.67	7.78	7.41	7.39	7.21	7.08	6.90	6.82	7.04
Jambi	8.86	9.12	8.41	8.37	8.19	7.90	7.92	7.85	7.60	7.51	7.58	7.97
South Sumatera	14.25	13.77	13.54	13.39	13.19	13.10	12.80	12.82	12.71	12.56	12.66	12.98
Bengkulu	17.88	17.16	17.32	17.03	16.45	15.59	15.43	15.41	15.23	14.91	15.03	15.30
Lampung	14.35	13.53	14.29	13.86	13.69	13.04	13.14	13.01	12.62	12.30	12.34	12.76
Bangka Belitung Islands	5.40	4.83	5.22	5.04	5.20	5.30	5.25	4.77	4.62	4.50	4.53	4.89
Riau Islands	6.24	5.78	5.98	5.84	6.06	6.13	6.20	5.83	5.90	5.80	5.92	6.13
DKI Jakarta	3.93	3.61	3.75	3.75	3.77	3.78	3.57	3.55	3.47	3.42	4.53	4.69
West Java	9.53	9.57	8.95	8.77	8.71	7.83	7.45	7.25	6.91	6.82	7.88	8.43
Central Java	13.58	13.32	13.27	13.19	13.01	12.23	11.32	11.19	10.80	10.58	11.41	11.84
DI Yogyakarta	14.91	13.16	13.34	13.10	13.02	12.36	12.13	11.81	11.70	11.44	12.28	12.80
East Java	12.34	12.28	12.05	11.85	11.77	11.20	10.98	10.85	10.37	10.20	11.09	11.46
Banten	5.90	5.75	5.42	5.36	5.45	5.59	5.24	5.25	5.09	4.94	5.92	6.63
Bali	4.74	5.25	4.25	4.15	4.25	4.14	4.01	3.91	3.79	3.61	3.78	4.45
West Nusa Tenggara	17.10	16.54	16.48	16.02	16.07	15.05	14.75	14.63	14.56	13.88	13.97	14.23

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR											
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
East Nusa Tenggara	22.61	22.58	22.19	22.01	21.85	21.38	21.35	21.03	21.09	20.62	20.90	21.21
West Kalimantan	8.03	8.44	7.87	8.00	7.88	7.86	7.77	7.37	7.49	7.28	7.17	7.24
Central Kalimantan	5.94	5.91	5.66	5.36	5.37	5.26	5.17	5.10	4.98	4.81	4.82	5.26
South Kalimantan	4.99	4.72	4.85	4.52	4.73	4.70	4.54	4.65	4.55	4.47	4.38	4.83
East Kalimantan	6.23	6.10	6.11	6.00	6.19	6.08	6.03	6.06	5.94	5.91	6.10	6.64
North Kalimantan	6.24	6.32	6.23	6.99	7.22	6.96	7.09	6.86	6.63	6.49	6.80	7.41
North Sulawesi	8.65	8.98	8.34	8.20	8.10	7.90	7.80	7.59	7.66	7.51	7.62	7.78
Central Sulawesi	14.66	14.07	14.45	14.09	14.14	14.22	14.01	13.69	13.48	13.18	12.92	13.06
South Sulawesi	9.39	10.12	9.40	9.24	9.38	9.48	9.06	8.87	8.69	8.56	8.72	8.99
Southeast Sulawesi	12.90	13.74	12.88	12.77	12.81	11.97	11.63	11.32	11.24	11.04	11.00	11.69
Gorontalo	18.32	18.16	17.72	17.63	17.65	17.14	16.81	15.83	15.52	15.31	15.22	15.59
West Sulawesi	12.40	11.90	11.74	11.19	11.30	11.18	11.25	11.22	11.02	10.95	10.87	11.50
Maluku	19.51	19.36	19.18	19.26	18.45	18.29	18.12	17.85	17.69	17.65	17.44	17.99
North Maluku	6.84	6.22	6.33	6.41	6.35	6.44	6.64	6.62	6.77	6.91	6.78	6.97
West Papua	25.82	25.73	25.43	24.88	25.10	23.12	23.01	22.66	22.17	21.51	21.37	21.70
Papua	28.17	28.40	28.54	28.40	27.62	27.76	27.74	27.43	27.53	26.55	26.64	26.80
Indonesia	11.22	11.13	10.86	10.70	10.64	10.12	9.82	9.66	9.41	9.22	9.78	10.19

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) - Consumption and Expenditure Module

Indicator 1.2.1* Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age group, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR											
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
AREA OF RESIDENCE												
Urban	8.29	8.22	7.79	7.73	7.72	7.26	7.02	6.89	6.69	6.56	7.38	7.88
Rural	14.21	14.09	14.11	13.96	13.93	13.47	13.20	13.10	12.85	12.60	12.82	13.20
SEX												
Male	10.91	10.84	10.59	10.47	10.39	9.75	9.59	9.44	9.18	8.97	9.59	NA
Female	11.54	11.42	11.14	10.93	10.89	10.50	10.06	9.89	9.63	9.47	9.96	NA
SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
Male	9.34	9.02	9.03	8.70	8.67	8.16	7.98	7.62	7.46	7.34	7.79	NA
Female	11.13	9.73	9.82	9.23	9.32	8.64	8.52	8.43	7.88	8.09	7.82	NA
AGE GROUP												
< 18 years	13.67	13.50	13.31	13.02	13.19	12.33	12.05	11.92	11.76	11.63	12.23	NA
≥ 18 years	10.01	9.97	9.66	9.58	9.41	9.07	8.77	8.61	8.32	8.11	8.65	NA
AGE GROUP												
0-17 (children)	13.67	13.50	13.31	13.02	13.19	12.33	12.05	11.92	11.76	11.63	12.23	NA
10-19 (adolescent)	12.83	12.55	12.16	12.14	11.80	11.31	10.79	10.95	10.32	10.41	10.79	NA
16-30 (youth)	9.48	9.75	9.35	9.60	9.01	8.88	8.51	8.50	8.08	8.00	8.43	NA
60+ (elderly)	14.08	13.40	13.05	12.40	12.82	12.00	12.29	11.35	11.12	10.46	11.24	NA

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR											
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
DISABILITY STATUS												
Age 2-17 years												
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.83	11.71	11.60	NA	12.09	NA
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.38	12.29	12.15	NA	12.04	NA
Age ≥ 18 years												
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.38	8.15	7.90	NA	8.30	NA
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.90	11.82	11.08	NA	11.32	NA
Total (All ages)												
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.66	9.45	9.22	NA	9.63	NA
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.04	11.85	11.15	NA	11.36	NA
Indonesia	11.22	11.13	10.86	10.70	10.64	10.12	9.82	9.66	9.41	9.22	9.78	10.19

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, Susenas - Consumption and Expenditure Module

Note:

- Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018
- Microdata for Susenas in September 2020 has not available yet
- NA = Not Available

Indicator 1.3.1* Proportion of population covered by social protection programme, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Indonesia	85.92	88.03	87.96	87.17	90.02	90.11

Source: Integrated Database (BDT) in Final Evaluation of RPJMN 2015-2019, Bappenas and Social Security Administrator for Health (BPJS Health) processed.

Note:

* Premium Assistance Beneficiaries (Penerima Bantuan Iuran/PBI) of the National Health Insurance (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/JKN) in 2019 reached 96.5 million people from the target of 107.2 million.

** PBI JKN in 2020 reached 96.6 million people from the target of 107.2 million.

Indicator 1.3.1.(a) Proportion of population enrolled in health insurance through the National Social Security System (SJSN) for Health, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Indonesia	85.92	88.03	87.96	87.17	90.02	90.11

Source: Integrated Database (BDT) in Final Evaluation of RPJMN 2015-2019, Bappenas and Social Security Administrator for Health (BPJS Health) processed

Note:

* Premium Assistance Beneficiaries (Penerima Bantuan Iuran/PBI) of the National Health Insurance (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/JKN) in 2019 reached 96.5 million people from the target of 107.2 million.

** PBI JKN in 2020 reached 96.6 million people from the target of 107.2 million.

Indicator 1.3.1.(b) Proportion of workers covered by the social insurance for employment programme, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
Formal	56.51	63.82
Informal	3.85	3.21

Source: Social Security Administrator for Employment (BPJS Employment)

Indicator 1.4.1* Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	ACCESS TO BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES*			ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION SERVICES					
	2018	2019	2020	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
PROVINCE									
Aceh	21.71	33.77	36.96	54.16	61.02	62.92	67.09	73.16	77.06
North Sumatera	28.05	40.20	41.32	67.18	72.43	72.56	74.60	79.59	81.08
West Sumatera	29.66	35.94	38.47	44.53	52.93	52.56	56.85	63.98	68.11
Riau	32.08	35.66	32.99	50.77	70.67	69.84	71.48	80.04	83.99
Jambi	38.32	46.26	45.49	57.81	65.11	64.20	63.99	75.60	77.82
South Sumatera	37.44	47.13	49.57	61.03	64.51	66.10	68.60	74.67	76.94
Bengkulu	30.98	35.88	37.36	38.96	49.45	42.54	44.31	75.91	78.10
Lampung	31.81	44.18	47.51	44.53	58.29	52.78	52.48	79.22	78.81
Bangka Belitung Islands	15.36	21.06	19.21	80.13	82.49	83.56	85.64	90.32	92.58
Riau Islands	16.50	16.46	13.02	71.38	78.71	85.55	85.07	89.13	89.19
DKI Jakarta	20.08	27.48	24.94	88.39	90.42	90.37	90.73	92.89	93.04
West Java	24.06	39.30	38.54	58.86	63.12	64.02	64.73	69.64	71.40
Central Java	44.41	56.98	55.00	66.68	70.19	71.56	74.04	80.29	83.24
DI Yogyakarta	49.46	58.91	61.92	86.03	85.60	89.14	88.92	94.67	96.96
East Java	37.53	52.38	52.41	62.90	67.47	68.60	68.84	78.78	80.98
Banten	20.86	34.42	33.75	66.24	72.92	71.12	70.65	81.01	82.00
Bali	36.92	43.49	40.22	84.99	88.74	90.07	91.14	94.59	95.01
West Nusa Tenggara	33.78	49.12	46.98	63.46	69.76	69.08	73.70	80.02	82.89
East Nusa Tenggara	25.19	28.96	26.91	23.37	38.74	43.77	50.72	64.55	69.70
West Kalimantan	49.33	50.62	48.68	39.48	51.46	49.33	53.97	72.08	75.81
Central Kalimantan	21.49	26.64	26.76	35.38	50.30	45.15	52.55	69.23	72.31
South Kalimantan	32.88	37.21	36.90	59.66	60.71	58.09	62.76	76.56	81.17
East Kalimantan	19.40	17.66	15.28	68.17	75.60	72.36	79.19	89.27	89.17
North Kalimantan	22.21	20.16	24.68	48.09	64.26	66.06	71.75	77.20	82.09
North Sulawesi	24.88	34.45	34.20	64.62	74.75	71.14	75.23	82.36	85.49
Central Sulawesi	30.18	35.48	34.02	54.89	59.76	61.03	64.15	71.95	74.61
South Sulawesi	33.17	44.25	44.39	71.82	76.05	76.52	79.61	87.80	88.96
Southeast Sulawesi	42.08	41.45	42.07	63.29	67.44	69.22	69.90	79.75	82.38
Gorontalo	23.58	34.87	32.04	54.47	59.38	58.62	64.30	74.57	75.68
West Sulawesi	25.84	32.80	30.49	50.97	59.35	59.48	63.21	73.39	77.07
Maluku	20.31	29.38	29.63	59.14	66.31	63.02	69.05	70.00	75.06
North Maluku	30.98	39.60	43.31	58.99	64.13	66.14	66.96	72.52	75.99
West Papua	24.68	32.06	25.21	61.63	63.69	64.91	73.95	76.39	78.71
Papua	26.01	24.64	25.37	27.10	30.97	32.56	33.75	38.27	40.31
Indonesia	31.75	42.84	42.31	61.57	67.20	67.54	69.27	77.39	79.53

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

*Access to basic drinking water services is measured as the use of drinking water from improved water sources, located on premises, available when needed (no shortage within 24 hours), and meet the quality requirement of free of physical contamination (not cloudy, colored, or foamy). Therefore, it can be categorized as access to safely managed drinking water services from a physical aspect. Data are available from Susenas since 2018.

Indicator 1.4.1* Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	ACCESS TO BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES*			ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION SERVICES					
	2018	2019	2020	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
AREA OF RESIDENCE									
Urban	30.26	40.26	38.89	75.67	80.16	80.27	80.48	82.27	83.66
Rural	33.55	46.12	46.66	47.38	53.57	53.15	55.74	71.17	74.27
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE									
Quintile 1	31.88	47.00	48.12	41.76	46.51	48.61	50.72	62.77	66.15
Quintile 2	33.03	46.82	47.43	51.30	57.95	58.12	59.92	70.08	73.61
Quintile 3	33.00	45.36	44.39	58.69	64.89	65.30	68.14	76.65	78.93
Quintile 4	32.48	43.22	42.31	68.47	74.35	73.32	74.28	82.45	83.90
Quintile 5	29.02	34.62	32.82	81.14	85.57	85.09	86.20	89.22	89.85
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE									
40% lowest	32.47	46.90	47.76	46.63	52.39	53.51	55.47	66.57	70.03
40% medium	32.73	44.25	43.31	63.71	69.77	69.46	71.34	79.67	81.52
20% highest	29.02	34.62	32.82	81.14	85.57	85.09	86.20	89.22	89.85
Indonesia	31.75	42.84	42.31	61.57	67.20	67.54	69.27	77.39	79.53

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

*Access to basic drinking water services is measured as the use of drinking water from improved water sources, located on premises, available when needed (no shortage within 24 hours), and meet the quality requirement of free of physical contamination (not cloudy, colored, or foamy). Therefore, it can be categorized as access to safely managed drinking water services from a physical aspect. Data are available from Susenas since 2018.

Indicator 1.4.1* Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	ACCESS TO BASIC HYGIENE FACILITIES*			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PROVINCE				
Aceh	62.13	70.87	64.00	67.98
North Sumatera	63.59	71.94	71.43	67.30
West Sumatera	67.36	77.49	78.80	82.69
Riau	61.54	71.26	72.11	73.05
Jambi	59.49	67.79	71.47	73.12
South Sumatera	65.82	82.58	73.84	75.04
Bengkulu	69.25	79.22	77.81	79.12
Lampung	62.81	78.51	74.73	78.06
Bangka Belitung Islands	79.01	90.78	85.35	86.67
Riau Islands	67.13	78.45	74.49	80.35
DKI Jakarta	68.96	73.45	73.18	76.83
West Java	64.43	75.34	76.82	79.10
Central Java	73.64	83.09	81.22	84.42
DI Yogyakarta	82.11	88.48	80.89	84.64
East Java	70.21	83.36	77.08	79.36
Banten	71.17	77.61	74.19	78.36
Bali	82.49	92.78	88.33	89.68
West Nusa Tenggara	61.13	83.92	71.47	74.26
East Nusa Tenggara	43.15	63.90	51.92	54.43
West Kalimantan	63.67	77.55	71.31	72.90
Central Kalimantan	67.77	78.88	77.16	77.82
South Kalimantan	73.68	80.64	85.39	86.70
East Kalimantan	69.02	79.38	75.84	76.83
North Kalimantan	87.81	86.18	83.40	87.02
North Sulawesi	80.02	85.73	83.12	83.71
Central Sulawesi	79.69	83.19	81.38	81.93
South Sulawesi	79.28	88.02	85.34	88.71
Southeast Sulawesi	80.89	89.42	82.97	85.97
Gorontalo	65.56	74.61	79.71	85.40
West Sulawesi	72.25	82.89	80.77	79.52
Maluku	77.70	91.26	75.60	79.13
North Maluku	73.68	83.02	72.81	80.52
West Papua	63.05	85.26	69.47	73.53
Papua	32.85	37.63	35.55	36.44
Indonesia	68.16	78.87	76.07	78.30

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note: *Access to basic hygiene facilities refers to the availability of hand washing facilities with soap and water.

Indicator 1.4.1* Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	ACCESS TO BASIC HYGIENE FACILITIES*			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	72.86	83.32	79.42	82.09
Rural	62.84	73.49	71.81	73.47
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE				
Quintile 1	57.41	70.95	67.12	70.70
Quintile 2	63.48	74.51	72.74	74.95
Quintile 3	66.94	78.83	75.36	77.85
Quintile 4	71.67	80.70	78.57	80.26
Quintile 5	77.38	86.28	83.19	84.68
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE				
40% lowest	60.54	72.79	70.04	72.91
40% medium	69.39	79.80	77.03	79.10
20% highest	77.38	86.28	83.19	84.68
Indonesia	68.16	78.87	76.07	78.30

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

*Access to basic hygiene facilities refers to the availability of hand washing facilities with soap and water.

Indicator 1.4.2* Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation, and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING THEIR RESIDENCE					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	82.36	81.66	80.42	81.21	80.32	80.96
North Sumatera	71.09	69.95	67.53	68.32	68.35	69.16
West Sumatera	74.13	72.89	70.58	71.21	70.75	71.24
Riau	71.56	71.53	68.15	69.90	70.55	69.78
Jambi	83.94	84.13	81.39	83.64	82.26	84.32
South Sumatera	83.02	83.09	80.60	80.65	81.52	81.76
Bengkulu	85.52	84.27	80.83	83.39	82.72	83.56
Lampung	90.35	90.71	86.36	87.89	88.60	88.39
Bangka Belitung Islands	87.85	87.59	83.75	85.91	85.51	85.33
Riau Islands	67.67	68.99	65.70	69.44	66.62	66.37
DKI Jakarta	51.09	50.16	48.33	47.85	47.12	45.04
West Java	80.63	81.58	76.83	77.71	77.89	77.60
Central Java	90.93	90.77	88.01	88.17	89.04	89.20
DI Yogyakarta	76.99	77.40	75.26	76.54	73.29	74.55
East Java	90.46	90.76	87.55	87.46	87.58	87.12
Banten	80.94	81.52	81.38	81.33	80.36	82.26
Bali	77.31	74.05	70.54	71.75	72.88	71.17
West Nusa Tenggara	87.85	88.30	85.66	85.48	87.15	87.43
East Nusa Tenggara	88.52	88.53	86.50	85.91	86.88	87.39
West Kalimantan	90.07	89.06	87.99	88.84	88.52	88.83
Central Kalimantan	77.99	75.74	76.80	75.24	75.58	78.35
South Kalimantan	79.22	79.84	77.30	76.77	76.33	77.58
East Kalimantan	72.69	71.12	68.87	70.31	69.13	68.83
North Kalimantan	74.77	70.02	69.72	67.23	72.06	73.77
North Sulawesi	80.44	79.77	76.79	77.65	77.27	78.67
Central Sulawesi	87.14	85.37	83.70	84.32	84.31	84.32
South Sulawesi	86.85	85.72	82.75	83.61	83.69	83.40
Southeast Sulawesi	86.47	86.37	84.78	84.43	85.28	86.14
Gorontalo	81.66	82.93	80.45	79.48	80.64	80.18
West Sulawesi	91.47	90.99	88.98	86.85	86.80	87.56
Maluku	81.51	80.48	80.15	80.09	79.48	79.00
North Maluku	87.84	87.65	86.83	83.87	82.73	83.65
West Papua	74.57	72.50	72.06	69.19	71.27	72.09
Papua	81.69	85.16	81.00	81.36	82.12	83.05
Indonesia	82.63	82.58	79.61	80.02	80.07	80.10

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 1.4.2* Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation, and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING THEIR RESIDENCE					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	73.87	73.96	70.92	71.96	71.85	72.04
Rural	91.44	91.64	89.44	89.76	90.53	90.35
SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Male	82.32	82.26	79.35	79.74	79.83	79.71
Female	84.40	84.40	81.06	81.60	81.38	82.14
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	88.81	88.88	85.48	85.69	87.35	86.92
Quintile 2	86.25	85.63	83.24	83.18	83.62	83.41
Quintile 3	83.59	83.97	80.81	80.18	80.56	80.43
Quintile 4	80.71	81.20	79.44	79.81	79.67	79.62
Quintile 5	75.92	75.52	71.79	73.62	72.29	73.06
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	87.50	87.21	84.33	84.39	85.41	85.10
40% medium	82.11	82.54	80.09	79.99	80.10	80.01
20% highest	75.92	75.52	71.79	73.62	72.29	73.06
Indonesia	82.63	82.58	79.61	80.02	80.07	80.10

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 1.4.2* Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation, and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS RENTING THEIR RESIDENCE					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	5.52	6.26	6.61	7.31	6.69	6.98
North Sumatera	11.76	12.75	13.99	12.87	14.02	12.54
West Sumatera	9.58	10.55	11.31	12.51	11.93	11.44
Riau	14.37	15.39	16.04	16.00	15.40	13.61
Jambi	5.91	6.29	7.11	7.06	6.53	5.83
South Sumatera	6.36	6.18	6.93	6.25	6.09	5.13
Bengkulu	5.48	6.86	9.30	7.59	7.74	7.49
Lampung	2.87	3.21	4.60	3.96	4.20	4.16
Bangka Belitung Islands	4.75	5.47	6.75	5.25	5.92	5.76
Riau Islands	25.89	24.44	27.36	23.48	24.03	26.29
DKI Jakarta	34.13	36.76	36.27	35.63	36.36	37.71
West Java	8.54	8.71	11.06	10.50	11.11	10.68
Central Java	2.29	2.36	2.88	2.85	2.91	2.56
DI Yogyakarta	13.58	14.07	13.57	13.71	17.53	15.01
East Java	4.55	4.32	5.81	5.97	6.02	5.65
Banten	13.17	13.13	11.23	12.48	12.35	11.62
Bali	17.10	19.69	21.39	19.99	21.03	22.03
West Nusa Tenggara	2.90	2.78	2.52	3.47	3.10	3.38
East Nusa Tenggara	4.04	4.81	5.17	6.17	6.00	5.93
West Kalimantan	2.55	3.84	3.60	3.39	3.19	2.86
Central Kalimantan	7.67	7.69	8.58	7.99	8.47	7.57
South Kalimantan	9.77	9.85	9.50	10.66	10.98	9.91
East Kalimantan	15.32	17.86	18.45	17.90	16.97	17.44
North Kalimantan	13.02	18.88	16.81	17.69	15.94	14.09
North Sulawesi	4.78	4.85	7.02	6.66	6.43	5.64
Central Sulawesi	4.52	5.22	5.98	5.99	6.25	5.61
South Sulawesi	4.68	5.55	6.43	5.36	5.20	5.31
Southeast Sulawesi	6.00	6.09	6.22	5.80	5.95	5.30
Gorontalo	2.56	2.79	3.48	2.92	4.65	2.46
West Sulawesi	1.77	2.36	2.69	2.49	2.16	2.15
Maluku	5.65	6.93	6.53	6.57	6.50	7.29
North Maluku	4.86	5.59	5.47	7.32	7.36	6.63
West Papua	12.39	13.28	13.10	14.42	14.50	13.35
Papua	7.79	6.96	9.02	9.18	8.85	8.47
Indonesia	8.08	8.51	9.52	9.35	9.64	9.27

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 1.4.2* Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation, and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS RENTING THEIR RESIDENCE					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	14.99	15.38	16.51	15.76	15.95	15.34
Rural	1.14	1.30	1.60	1.61	1.61	1.54
SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Male	8.09	8.53	9.48	9.34	9.58	9.28
Female	8.02	8.41	9.75	9.44	9.96	9.19
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	2.62	2.65	3.48	3.10	3.09	3.17
Quintile 2	4.50	5.31	5.49	5.85	5.79	5.42
Quintile 3	6.55	6.81	8.17	8.79	8.72	8.22
Quintile 4	9.41	9.62	9.93	9.85	10.10	9.83
Quintile 5	15.22	15.87	17.66	16.52	17.42	16.67
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	3.58	4.02	4.51	4.53	4.49	4.34
40% medium	8.02	8.26	9.09	9.34	9.44	9.06
20% highest	15.22	15.87	17.66	16.52	17.42	16.67
Indonesia	8.08	8.51	9.52	9.35	9.64	9.27

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 1.5.1* Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of deaths and missing persons per 100,000 population	0.17	0.29	0.17	1.98	0.18	0.15 (without COVID-19) 8.34 (with COVID-19)
Number of people injured per 100,000 population	0.18	1.09	0.42	8.01	1.25	0.20
The number of people suffered and displaced per 100,000 population	480.67	1,222.43	1,403.02	3,930.78	1,935.31	2,387.62

Source: National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) in BPS (2020) and BNPB 2021 (processed)

Note:

*Data until October 2019

Indicator 1.a.2* Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health, and social protection), 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Proportion of total government spending on education	20.6	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Proportion of total government spending on health	3.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.20
Proportion of total government spending on social protection	13.7	14.0	13.7	16.0	16.4	18.1

Source: Ministry of Finance



GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER

Indicator 2.1.1* Prevalence of undernourishment, 2017-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PROVINCE				
Aceh	8.40	8.68	9.41	8.58
North Sumatera	7.39	5.75	4.84	6.73
West Sumatera	5.53	5.45	4.90	5.86
Riau	8.61	9.66	8.32	9.16
Jambi	10.94	10.05	8.95	9.12
South Sumatera	7.47	10.84	9.04	9.77
Bengkulu	12.51	8.71	7.66	7.72
Lampung	9.20	12.11	10.51	12.19
Bangka Belitung Islands	9.61	10.07	7.85	9.35
Riau Islands	4.09	4.38	4.08	6.07
DKI Jakarta	1.80	1.46	1.43	1.94
West Java	3.60	3.82	3.70	3.90
Central Java	13.82	11.22	11.61	11.80
DI Yogyakarta	8.84	8.70	7.35	9.90
East Java	8.51	7.40	7.47	8.58
Banten	2.64	2.95	2.13	2.11
Bali	4.69	2.73	2.91	4.01
West Nusa Tenggara	8.71	5.97	2.77	2.97
East Nusa Tenggara	11.26	13.46	14.11	13.12
West Kalimantan	18.90	18.68	19.11	19.92
Central Kalimantan	9.03	8.71	9.38	10.10
South Kalimantan	2.29	2.67	2.51	2.72
East Kalimantan	11.61	10.18	6.97	8.24
North Kalimantan	14.35	11.05	10.12	12.11
North Sulawesi	3.10	3.12	3.96	4.49
Central Sulawesi	4.60	6.95	8.44	8.85
South Sulawesi	5.43	6.22	7.65	10.14
Southeast Sulawesi	7.55	7.12	8.79	10.06
Gorontalo	9.27	11.55	7.78	10.33
West Sulawesi	10.59	10.23	6.79	9.16
Maluku	26.57	34.17	34.12	35.55
North Maluku	34.05	30.75	35.81	35.48
West Papua	27.22	21.18	19.22	23.09
Papua	34.27	38.35	38.21	31.49
Indonesia	8.23	7.92	7.63	8.34

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, Susenas - Consumption and Expenditure Module

Indicator 2.1.1* Prevalence of undernourishment, 2017-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	6.44	6.17	5.64	6.56
Rural	10.14	10.00	10.11	10.47
SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
Male	7.92	7.64	7.41	8.09
Female	10.53	10.03	9.20	10.01
AGE GROUP				
0-17 years (children)	1.09	0.96	0.88	1.00
10-19 years (adolescent)	7.76	7.49	7.18	7.79
16-30 years (youth)	14.82	14.60	14.13	15.27
60+ years (elderly)	7.60	7.10	6.55	7.05
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE				
Quintile 1	15.56	15.13	13.98	14.72
Quintile 2	9.38	8.99	8.60	9.54
Quintile 3	6.41	6.09	5.95	6.72
Quintile 4	3.85	3.89	3.74	4.42
Quintile 5	1.85	1.86	1.95	2.27
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE				
40% lowest	12.60	12.18	11.42	12.26
40% medium	5.18	5.05	4.90	5.63
20% highest	1.85	1.86	1.95	2.27
DISABILITY STATUS				
Non-disabled	NA	7.80	7.52	8.24
Disabled	NA	11.72	11.47	12.17
Indonesia	8.23	7.92	7.63	8.34

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, Susenas - Consumption and Expenditure Module

Note:

Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

Indicator 2.1.2* Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), 2017-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PROVINCE				
Aceh	11.35	7.35	6.41	4.88
North Sumatera	9.94	8.73	6.60	6.41
West Sumatera	11.18	7.24	6.34	5.91
Riau	8.99	7.45	8.00	4.91
Jambi	7.07	5.87	5.57	4.70
South Sumatera	8.82	8.54	6.19	6.87
Bengkulu	9.20	8.16	6.26	4.87
Lampung	9.01	7.12	7.60	7.51
Bangka Belitung Islands	3.97	3.55	2.96	3.10
Riau Islands	8.65	6.63	6.39	4.77
DKI Jakarta	5.20	4.96	2.68	3.13
West Java	9.52	7.16	6.02	5.79
Central Java	5.43	4.26	3.61	2.84
DI Yogyakarta	4.58	3.14	2.91	2.00
East Java	5.58	4.28	3.49	3.24
Banten	8.54	7.97	6.16	6.31
Bali	7.29	4.41	4.09	1.84
West Nusa Tenggara	15.13	13.39	9.93	10.85
East Nusa Tenggara	27.54	21.32	10.59	15.46
West Kalimantan	8.29	7.26	6.76	7.08
Central Kalimantan	7.98	5.81	5.08	4.31
South Kalimantan	5.96	4.68	3.27	3.70
East Kalimantan	5.71	5.38	4.61	4.84
North Kalimantan	9.86	8.71	3.45	3.37
North Sulawesi	11.94	10.08	8.48	6.29
Central Sulawesi	14.37	13.57	12.58	9.61
South Sulawesi	7.63	6.78	4.83	4.33
Southeast Sulawesi	11.85	8.28	7.55	5.58
Gorontalo	19.36	10.81	8.79	5.67
West Sulawesi	11.69	8.84	8.63	8.25
Maluku	13.98	13.84	12.03	10.95
North Maluku	13.96	14.74	14.99	12.55
West Papua	11.18	11.89	10.14	8.56
Papua	9.85	15.12	10.98	8.68
Indonesia	8.66	6.86	5.42	5.12

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

**Indicator 2.1.2* Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population,
based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), 2017-2020**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	7.57	5.98	4.77	4.51
Rural	9.60	7.91	6.57	5.72
SEX				
Male	8.12	6.52	5.06	4.77
Female	11.47	9.12	7.35	6.78
AGE GROUP				
0-17 years (children)	9.93	8.26	6.29	5.86
10-19 years (adolescent)	10.22	8.24	6.50	6.12
16-30 years (youth)	8.70	7.07	5.39	5.16
60+ years (elderly)	8.39	6.91	5.52	5.05
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE				
Quintile 1	17.23	14.38	10.90	10.64
Quintile 2	11.21	9.46	7.21	6.75
Quintile 3	7.73	6.45	5.01	4.82
Quintile 4	5.16	4.18	3.12	3.03
Quintile 5	2.48	1.71	1.62	1.32
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE				
40% lowest	14.04	11.79	9.04	8.52
40% medium	6.57	5.36	4.04	3.88
20% highest	2.48	1.71	1.62	1.32
DISABILITY STATUS				
Non-disabled	NA	6.81	5.46	5.09
Disabled	NA	12.21	10.85	10.03
Indonesia	8.66	6.86	5.42	5.12

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

Indicator 2.2.1* Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age, 2013 and 2018-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR		
	2013	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PROVINCE			
Aceh	41.5	37.1	34.18
North Sumatera	42.5	32.4	30.11
West Sumatera	39.2	29.9	27.47
Riau	36.8	27.4	23.95
Jambi	37.9	30.2	21.03
South Sumatera	36.7	31.6	28.98
Bengkulu	39.7	28.0	26.86
Lampung	42.6	27.3	26.26
Bangka Belitung Islands	28.7	23.4	19.93
Riau Islands	26.3	23.6	16.82
DKI Jakarta	27.5	17.6	19.96
West Java	35.3	31.1	26.21
Central Java	36.7	31.3	27.68
DI Yogyakarta	27.3	21.4	21.04
East Java	35.8	32.8	26.86
Banten	33.0	26.6	24.11
Bali	32.6	21.9	14.42
West Nusa Tenggara	45.2	33.5	37.85
East Nusa Tenggara	51.7	42.7	43.82
West Kalimantan	38.6	33.3	31.46
Central Kalimantan	41.3	34.0	32.30
South Kalimantan	44.2	33.1	31.75
East Kalimantan	27.6	29.2	28.09
North Kalimantan	NA	26.9	26.25
North Sulawesi	34.8	25.5	21.18
Central Sulawesi	41.0	32.3	31.26
South Sulawesi	40.9	35.7	30.59
Southeast Sulawesi	42.6	28.7	31.44
Gorontalo	38.9	32.5	34.89
West Sulawesi	48.0	41.6	40.38
Maluku	40.6	34.0	30.38
North Maluku	41.1	31.4	29.07
West Papua	44.7	27.8	24.58
Papua	40.1	33.1	29.36
Indonesia	37.2	30.8	27.67

Source: Basic Health Research (Riskesdas), Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018 and Indonesian Under-five Nutrition Status Survey (SSGBI) 2019 (Ministry of Health)

2.2.1* Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age, 2013 and 2018-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2013	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)
AREA OF RESIDENCE		
Urban	32.5	27.3
Rural	42.1	34.9
SEX		
Male	38.1	31.7
Female	36.2	29.7
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION LEVEL		
No education	41.3	35.7
Pre-primary education	41.2	35.1
Primary education	42.1	35.7
Junior secondary education	38.0	32.3
Senior secondary education	32.3	25.9
Tertiary education	27.3	22.4
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE		
Quintile 1	48.4	NA
Quintile 2	42.4	NA
Quintile 3	38.5	NA
Quintile 4	32.3	NA
Quintile 5	29.0	NA
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Not working	34.2	27.6
Attending school	NA	30.1
Civil servants/Military personnel/National police/ state-owned and region-owned enterprise employees	29.6	23.4
Private sector employee		24.5
Entrepreneur	35.5	29.2
Farmer		36.2
Fisherman	42.3	37.5
Worker/driver/domestic worker		33.0
Others	37.1	28.7
Indonesia	37.2	30.8

Source: Riskesdas 2013 and Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018 (Ministry of Health)

Indicator 2.2.2* Prevalence of wasting (weight for height) among children under 5 years of age, 2013 and 2018-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR		
	2013	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PROVINCE			
Aceh	15.7	11.9	9.2
North Sumatera	14.9	12.1	10.6
West Sumatera	12.6	11.3	6.2
Riau	15.6	12.3	9.1
Jambi	13.5	12.0	8.0
South Sumatera	12.3	11.5	9.1
Bengkulu	14.8	8.2	6.4
Lampung	11.8	10.6	6.8
Bangka Belitung Islands	10.2	9.9	6.2
Riau Islands	12.3	11.2	6.0
DKI Jakarta	10.2	10.1	5.4
West Java	10.9	8.4	6.6
Central Java	11.1	8.5	6.6
DI Yogyakarta	9.4	8.4	6.1
East Java	11.4	9.1	6.6
Banten	13.8	10.5	6.9
Bali	8.8	6.3	3.3
West Nusa Tenggara	11.9	14.4	6.5
East Nusa Tenggara	15.5	12.8	9.9
West Kalimantan	18.7	14.3	8.8
Central Kalimantan	12.4	13.9	7.9
South Kalimantan	12.8	13.2	9.1
East Kalimantan	11.6	7.6	7.3
North Kalimantan	NA	4.6	5.5
North Sulawesi	9.9	9.5	5.5
Central Sulawesi	9.4	12.8	8.5
South Sulawesi	11.0	10.1	6.8
Southeast Sulawesi	11.4	11.9	8.6
Gorontalo	11.7	14.4	7.8
West Sulawesi	10.8	10.5	6.6
Maluku	16.2	13.2	15.8
North Maluku	12.2	11.9	8.8
West Papua	15.4	12.2	13.1
Papua	14.8	10.3	9.4
Indonesia	12.1	10.2	7.4

Source: Riskesdas 2013 and Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018 and SSGBI 2019 (Ministry of Health)

Indicator 2.2.2* Prevalence of wasting (weight for height) among children under 5 years of age, 2013 and 2018-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2013	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)
AREA OF RESIDENCE		
Urban	11.4	9.8
Rural	12.8	10.7
SEX		
Male	12.8	11.1
Female	11.5	9.2
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION LEVEL		
No education	13.3	12.2
Pre-primary education	12.4	11.2
Primary education	12.6	10.5
Junior secondary education	13.0	9.9
Senior secondary education	11.3	9.8
Tertiary education	10.3	9.4
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE		
Quintile 1	14.0	NA
Quintile 2	13.0	NA
Quintile 3	11.7	NA
Quintile 4	11.9	NA
Quintile 5	10.6	NA
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Not working	12.6	10.9
Attending school	NA	11.7
Civil servants/Military personnel/National police/ state-owned and region-owned enterprise employees	10.9	7.8
Private sector employee		8.8
Entrepreneur	12.0	9.7
Farmer		11.0
Fisherman	12.9	13.0
Worker/driver/domestik worker		10.1
Others	11.1	12.2
Indonesia	12.1	10.2

Source: Riskesdas 2013 and Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018 (Ministry of Health)

Indicator 2.2.2.(a) Quality of food consumption indicated by Desirable Dietary Pattern (DDP) score, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	89.4	89.8	90.6	92.3	91.0	89.6
Rural	79.9	79.7	87.5	86.4	86.4	85.4

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PROVINCE					
Aceh	70.9	72.7	76.2	74.8	74.5
North Sumatera	80.2	81.6	85.9	86.8	87.6
West Sumatera	83.8	84.5	86.3	83.7	83.9
Riau	83.4	82.5	84.9	85.0	85.5
Jambi	87.2	84.1	90.9	88.0	87.0
South Sumatera	87.0	82.0	93.1	89.7	87.1
Bengkulu	80.6	80.5	82.6	85.6	82.6
Lampung	79.3	78.0	90.6	88.4	89.7
Bangka Belitung Islands	81.5	79.1	83.0	82.9	85.3
Riau Islands	85.9	87.6	87.1	84.8	86.1
DKI Jakarta	83.6	83.7	83.8	90.8	89.9
West Java	81.0	84.3	85.2	89.0	87.8
Central Java	83.3	82.1	86.2	92.1	91.4
DI Yogyakarta	86.3	88.5	89.0	95.6	94.8
East Java	82.6	84.8	89.7	92.5	91.3
Banten	88.3	88.9	89.1	88.8	87.9
Bali	96.5	95.5	95.9	92.2	90.9
West Nusa Tenggara	75.7	77.0	82.1	89.9	94.8
East Nusa Tenggara	71.1	71.9	81.2	71.2	71.4
West Kalimantan	77.8	79.2	83.5	77.0	78.6
Central Kalimantan	89.3	90.2	92.3	84.7	85.1
South Kalimantan	88.6	86.2	86.5	84.7	86.3
East Kalimantan	82.6	83.1	84.6	84.7	87.3
North Kalimantan	71.6	77.0	82.8	81.2	82.5
North Sulawesi	86.7	87.3	94.9	86.9	88.1
Central Sulawesi	89.5	85.9	91.4	82.5	84.5
South Sulawesi	81.2	80.5	92.6	86.8	87.8
Southeast Sulawesi	88.2	86.9	93.3	84.2	86.2
Gorontalo	82.8	79.4	92.8	78.9	83.0
West Sulawesi	73.2	73.3	76.8	73.0	81.4
Maluku	78.3	80.4	80.6	70.6	70.4
North Maluku	73.2	74.2	79.2	75.5	76.5
West Papua	93.8	91.9	94.1	80.5	80.7
Papua	85.2	82.7	87.6	70.6	72.3
Indonesia	85.2	86.0	90.4	91.3	90.8

Source: Food Security Agency (BKP), Ministry of Agriculture

**Indicator 2.2.3* Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women aged
15 to 49 years, 2013 and 2018**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2013	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)
AREA OF RESIDENCE		
Urban	36.4	48.3
Rural	37.8	49.5
AGE GROUP		
15-24 years	NA	84.6
25-34 years	NA	33.7
35-44 years	NA	33.6
45-54 years	NA	24.0
EDUCATION LEVEL		
No education	NA	41.5
Pre-primary education	NA	42.9
Primary education	NA	50.8
Junior secondary education	NA	51.5
Senior secondary education	NA	50.6
Tertiary education	NA	31.0
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Not working	NA	53.0
Attending school	NA	54.4
Civil servants/Military personnel/ National police/ state-owned and region-owned enterprise employees	NA	27.0
Private sector employee	NA	38.5
Entrepreneur	NA	29.8
Farmer	NA	43.0
Fisherman	NA	NA
Worker/driver/domestik worker	NA	55.5
Others	NA	39.0
Indonesia	37.1	48.9

Source: Riskesdas 2013 and Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018 (Ministry of Health)

Indicator 2.3.1* Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry in 3 provinces in Indonesia, 2020

USD PPP per working day

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR
	2020
(1)	(2)
PROVINCE	
West Java	43.58
East Java	28.52
West Nusa Tenggara	20.15
Average value of 3 provinces	36.30

Source: Agricultural Integrated Survey/SITASI (BPS)

Indicator 2.3.1.(a) Agriculture value added divided by number of workers in agriculture sector (rupiah per worker), 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2015 (2)	2016 (3)	2017 (4)	2018 (5)	2019 (6)	2020 (7)	
PROVINCE							
Aceh	51,098,095	48,388,843	50,084,142	57,250,212	59,904,972	58,690,003	
North Sumatera	47,068,955	56,473,626	61,221,844	65,310,979	69,138,829	71,402,715	
West Sumatera	51,923,659	57,203,732	60,403,961	63,307,996	64,734,428	57,956,243	
Riau	124,492,105	140,456,267	145,498,342	149,541,382	156,282,522	165,191,544	
Jambi	54,692,095	63,896,279	69,106,275	75,191,618	78,006,702	79,015,243	
South Sumatera	29,349,592	31,065,338	32,808,983	34,096,042	35,959,867	37,027,262	
Bengkulu	37,754,455	36,052,887	37,349,512	44,305,315	47,276,232	42,987,646	
Lampung	42,534,940	49,568,863	54,137,567	60,612,097	63,238,034	55,346,023	
Bangka Belitung Islands	54,654,715	59,894,430	60,476,245	63,201,971	65,319,587	67,966,031	
Riau Islands	68,853,637	98,106,166	109,922,192	112,616,920	114,321,347	88,571,947	
DKI Jakarta	34,746,300	120,232,474	130,123,081	93,703,148	96,613,458	85,412,596	
West Java	42,002,733	47,613,208	53,298,284	58,644,423	64,258,519	52,418,673	
Central Java	31,008,568	38,046,315	40,151,523	43,558,768	44,998,199	41,857,202	
DI Yogyakarta	22,707,670	25,352,929	27,619,041	31,311,675	32,659,447	32,859,327	
East Java	33,107,268	37,154,897	38,903,037	40,419,810	41,701,072	39,536,566	
Banten	39,825,753	46,149,543	47,249,015	64,305,741	66,923,234	56,685,817	
Bali	51,049,776	60,355,088	59,417,239	70,263,726	74,547,914	62,012,771	
West Nusa Tenggara	24,410,637	29,726,254	37,687,011	39,959,418	41,749,323	50,108,355	
East Nusa Tenggara	18,740,425	19,117,853	19,812,513	24,101,871	25,663,275	23,664,784	
West Kalimantan	27,076,215	27,367,983	30,134,374	33,986,428	37,073,115	21,289,901	

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2015 (2)	2016 (3)	2017 (4)	2018 (5)	2019 (6)	2020 (7)	
Central Kalimantan	50,934,665	49,993,479	52,839,200	54,743,303	59,635,309	105,947,468	
South Kalimantan	29,020,592	32,405,026	33,915,646	40,011,969	42,436,888	23,859,347	
East Kalimantan	112,811,919	127,408,296	135,705,272	157,265,984	161,981,962	82,071,825	
North Kalimantan	123,346,018	138,693,395	147,289,097	135,364,238	151,817,513	415,618,861	
North Sulawesi	49,681,714	82,469,709	87,863,675	77,633,467	84,042,233	324,311,982	
Central Sulawesi	50,217,998	58,379,028	60,753,682	70,143,912	72,560,641	48,065,207	
South Sulawesi	53,635,084	63,482,699	67,374,646	75,472,191	77,987,060	10,158,597	
Southeast Sulawesi	44,406,145	54,795,444	60,489,783	66,597,934	72,197,781	41,291,792	
Gorontalo	62,963,958	67,849,729	78,538,010	84,553,260	92,890,314	169,804,281	
West Sulawesi	44,593,616	49,700,457	50,730,017	61,617,670	64,496,277	89,912,658	
Maluku	30,621,418	36,727,304	36,841,676	40,699,488	43,831,465	42,135,729	
North Maluku	32,193,874	36,557,854	32,773,537	37,434,296	39,508,683	37,776,123	
West Papua	45,970,362	51,385,571	56,320,178	62,503,283	66,750,715	60,688,864	
Papua	18,257,339	18,316,416	18,499,048	19,730,773	20,124,224	21,614,132	
Indonesia	41,197,190	44,253,159	49,769,966	49,722,772	56,776,482	55,333,444	

Source: National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas), BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 2.3.2* Average income of small-scale food producers by subsector in 3 provinces in Indonesia, 2020

USD PPP

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR
	2020
(1)	(2)
PROVINCE	
West Java	683.37
East Java	573.83
West Nusa Tenggara	466.73
Average value of 3 provinces	641.97

Source: SITASI (BPS)

Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture in 3 provinces in Indonesia, 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR
	2020
(1)	(2)
PROVINCE	
West Java	13.52
East Java	8.33
West Nusa Tenggara	1.57
Average value of 3 provinces	10.28

Source: SITASI (BPS)

**Indicator 2.c.1* Indicator of food price anomalies,
2019-2020**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
PROVINCE		
Aceh	0.08	0.96
North Sumatera	-0.57	0.09
West Sumatera	0.89	-0.18
Riau	0.05	-0.22
Jambi	-1.66	0.24
South Sumatera	-1.01	-0.24
Bengkulu	-0.51	-0.10
Lampung	-0.65	0.19
Bangka Belitung Islands	-0.02	-0.22
Riau Islands	-0.06	-0.07
DKI Jakarta	-0.23	-0.26
West Java	-0.83	-1.02
Central Java	-0.85	0.04
DI Yogyakarta	-0.21	0.59
East Java	-0.66	0.09
Banten	-1.57	-0.35
Bali	-0.83	0.86
West Nusa Tenggara	-0.19	0.10
East Nusa Tenggara	-1.11	0.96
West Kalimantan	-0.21	0.07
Central Kalimantan	1.09	0.92
South Kalimantan	0.25	1.35
East Kalimantan	-0.51	0.09
North Kalimantan	NA	NA
North Sulawesi	-0.60	0.50
Central Sulawesi	-0.45	0.20
South Sulawesi	-0.07	0.20
Southeast Sulawesi	-0.15	0.38
Gorontalo	-0.25	0.19
West Sulawesi	-0.35	-0.18
Maluku	-0.67	1.14
North Maluku	-0.37	-0.30
West Papua	0.03	-0.03
Papua	-1.43	0.02
Indonesia	0.21	0.43

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia



GOAL 3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Indicator 3.1.1* Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births), 2010 and 2015

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2010	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)
Indonesia	346	305

Source: Population Census (SP) 2010 and Inter-Censal Population Survey (SUPAS) 2015, BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Note:

The latest data on maternal mortality will be obtained based on the second data collection of the 2020 Population Census (Census sample, using the long form questionnaire), that will be conducted in September 2021.

Indicator 3.1.1* Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) by Island, 2015

DISAGGREGATION	2015
(1)	(2)
ISLAND	
Sumatera	344
Java - Bali	247
Kalimantan	466
Sulawesi	282
Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua	489
Indonesia	305

Source: SUPAS 2015 (BPS)

Indicator 3.1.2* Proportion of ever-married women aged 15-49 years whose last birth process was (a) attended by skilled health personnel, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	95.40	96.28	97.32	97.57	98.29	98.23
North Sumatera	94.08	95.75	95.27	94.51	96.40	96.30
West Sumatera	96.34	95.85	97.43	96.82	97.66	97.29
Riau	88.96	92.29	93.99	93.41	94.51	95.82
Jambi	88.30	90.42	90.29	88.44	90.32	93.37
South Sumatera	92.03	93.77	93.62	92.66	92.93	95.30
Bengkulu	94.91	95.17	93.40	95.80	96.52	97.78
Lampung	91.45	92.37	95.07	94.04	95.59	97.32
Bangka Belitung Islands	97.56	98.09	98.76	97.06	98.08	99.67
Riau Islands	97.64	99.16	99.30	97.90	97.92	99.46
DKI Jakarta	100.00	98.82	99.59	99.72	99.86	99.43
West Java	89.18	89.02	90.68	93.10	92.76	93.00
Central Java	98.93	98.87	98.97	99.48	99.64	99.74
DI Yogyakarta	99.49	98.43	99.90	100.00	100.00	100.00
East Java	96.27	97.04	97.30	96.82	98.17	98.06
Banten	85.95	88.64	87.66	90.16	91.70	91.79
Bali	99.81	99.40	99.65	99.87	99.84	99.68
West Nusa Tenggara	95.85	94.44	95.68	94.77	96.99	97.36
East Nusa Tenggara	73.92	77.88	80.59	82.08	83.19	84.88
West Kalimantan	81.63	83.23	83.86	84.59	86.93	87.99
Central Kalimantan	81.44	84.49	84.44	85.97	90.42	88.53
South Kalimantan	92.68	94.28	94.43	95.96	97.16	97.39
East Kalimantan	94.83	95.57	96.44	96.34	96.39	97.46
North Kalimantan	95.39	92.63	95.11	95.98	97.48	95.92
North Sulawesi	90.03	92.92	93.50	91.77	93.92	95.88
Central Sulawesi	80.99	81.39	87.96	87.64	92.38	93.75
South Sulawesi	91.14	93.53	95.31	95.81	97.21	97.65
Southeast Sulawesi	78.50	86.50	88.41	86.39	91.55	92.93
Gorontalo	87.65	89.87	95.72	94.99	97.68	98.22
West Sulawesi	73.97	80.17	83.27	89.18	91.81	91.30
Maluku	60.52	65.62	66.50	63.66	68.34	72.81
North Maluku	65.96	72.79	71.38	75.94	81.34	80.98
West Papua	77.31	84.65	76.78	82.63	82.50	85.56
Papua	61.38	63.92	68.29	61.55	69.41	68.49
Indonesia	91.51	92.60	93.25	93.63	94.71	95.16

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 3.1.2* Proportion of ever-married women aged 15-49 years whose last birth process was (a) attended by skilled health personnel, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	96.78	96.68	96.74	97.41	97.65	97.70
Rural	86.24	88.27	89.33	89.24	91.04	92.05
AGE GROUP						
15-19 years	88.00	89.63	87.52	88.29	92.17	92.33
20-24 years	91.01	91.70	92.44	93.49	93.80	94.77
25-29 years	92.14	93.78	93.94	94.40	95.86	96.07
30-34 years	92.80	93.66	94.16	94.21	95.39	95.65
35-39 years	91.13	92.80	94.07	93.68	94.55	94.99
40-44 years	89.36	89.51	91.35	92.67	92.59	93.23
45-49 years	86.99	83.03	91.12	84.58	88.40	85.43
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	84.48	85.90	87.86	88.38	89.90	90.69
Quintile 2	88.80	91.42	91.97	92.30	93.84	94.70
Quintile 3	92.64	94.08	94.49	94.63	96.01	96.22
Quintile 4	96.08	96.32	96.72	96.97	97.27	97.30
Quintile 5	98.98	98.74	98.39	98.82	99.00	99.21
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	86.55	88.46	89.75	90.21	91.74	92.56
40% medium	94.29	95.14	95.56	95.72	96.62	96.74
20% highest	98.98	98.74	98.39	98.82	99.00	99.21
MOTHER'S EDUCATION LEVEL						
No/Pre-primary education	71.27	72.89	84.19	79.43	82.45	81.59
Primary education	84.68	87.43	87.30	87.55	89.29	89.93
Junior secondary education	93.66	94.34	94.12	94.95	94.86	95.32
Senior secondary education	97.24	97.36	96.82	97.49	97.74	97.72
Tertiary education	99.38	99.26	99.07	99.31	99.27	99.34
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	93.65	94.74	95.17
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	89.12	90.64	92.82
Indonesia	91.51	92.6	93.25	93.63	94.71	95.16

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

Indicator 3.1.2* Proportion of births among ever married women aged 15-49 years whose last birth process was (b) at health facility, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	69.11	80.15	81.57	86.12	88.80	89.97
North Sumatera	58.33	65.53	70.11	72.90	78.44	83.54
West Sumatera	85.73	88.79	89.73	91.76	92.60	94.80
Riau	62.71	64.23	71.15	71.25	74.38	78.68
Jambi	51.29	52.31	57.16	60.11	65.59	70.80
South Sumatera	68.91	72.47	68.98	73.43	78.95	83.05
Bengkulu	52.89	56.24	62.50	63.81	72.35	80.47
Lampung	78.98	75.99	81.79	85.00	86.85	89.12
Bangka Belitung Islands	81.86	84.65	90.26	88.04	91.00	95.66
Riau Islands	90.57	94.27	91.38	92.37	92.41	94.30
DKI Jakarta	99.71	98.46	97.86	97.19	98.81	99.15
West Java	79.57	78.10	80.74	82.22	85.41	86.88
Central Java	94.48	95.16	95.57	96.77	98.08	98.09
DI Yogyakarta	99.49	98.16	99.40	99.05	99.79	99.76
East Java	92.28	93.57	93.83	93.69	95.11	96.09
Banten	71.45	75.18	75.46	79.40	83.36	86.69
Bali	99.60	98.93	99.30	99.87	99.84	98.33
West Nusa Tenggara	88.05	88.67	90.42	89.63	93.16	93.90
East Nusa Tenggara	65.35	69.18	73.05	76.42	79.06	80.65
West Kalimantan	53.51	61.06	62.12	64.93	71.91	72.73
Central Kalimantan	43.62	47.63	46.80	47.68	56.82	57.89
South Kalimantan	59.08	68.02	72.71	77.27	77.60	80.45
East Kalimantan	81.29	87.64	87.37	87.34	89.31	90.48
North Kalimantan	74.76	72.39	81.76	84.29	90.25	90.03
North Sulawesi	74.43	79.41	82.16	83.90	89.13	91.38
Central Sulawesi	53.86	54.16	67.47	70.50	78.10	77.26
South Sulawesi	74.56	77.98	82.24	83.50	87.99	92.72
Southeast Sulawesi	40.99	46.30	43.78	47.74	54.92	56.64
Gorontalo	74.45	79.97	89.86	86.63	88.65	88.78
West Sulawesi	52.84	60.76	66.39	69.87	78.60	81.59
Maluku	27.06	32.71	30.21	33.91	39.74	43.35
North Maluku	40.70	42.03	40.96	41.12	57.60	62.23
West Papua	55.27	65.79	55.96	59.46	69.13	73.96
Papua	48.38	51.05	57.25	53.11	61.00	62.46
Indonesia	77.63	79.70	81.31	82.74	85.94	87.91

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 3.1.2* Proportion of births among ever married women aged 15-49 years whose last birth process was (b) at health facility, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	90.80	90.94	91.10	91.86	92.66	94.03
Rural	64.45	67.77	70.33	72.15	77.56	80.39
AGE GROUP						
15-19 years	70.52	75.89	73.05	74.93	81.93	82.14
20-24 years	76.93	77.78	79.58	81.27	84.76	86.71
25-29 years	78.24	81.14	82.38	84.33	87.52	89.15
30-34 years	79.47	81.45	83.01	83.86	86.63	89.14
35-39 years	78.40	80.41	82.06	83.30	85.66	87.95
40-44 years	74.03	76.14	79.47	80.56	83.17	85.46
45-49 years	72.98	66.78	80.19	73.36	82.46	76.00
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	68.26	70.55	73.31	74.84	78.45	80.74
Quintile 2	72.42	75.94	76.74	79.07	83.97	86.15
Quintile 3	76.72	78.50	82.42	82.60	86.91	88.82
Quintile 4	84.04	86.35	86.70	87.93	89.79	91.99
Quintile 5	92.42	93.35	93.46	94.75	94.94	96.09
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	70.25	73.05	74.89	76.82	81.02	83.26
40% medium	80.23	82.20	84.47	85.10	88.30	90.33
20% highest	92.42	93.35	93.46	94.75	94.94	96.09
MOTHER'S EDUCATION LEVEL						
No/Pre-primary education	52.81	53.68	70.29	66.48	69.24	70.01
Primary education	66.19	69.74	71.44	70.99	76.73	78.57
Junior secondary education	79.28	81.15	81.27	83.21	85.33	87.47
Senior secondary education	86.26	87.58	86.66	89.20	90.68	91.98
Tertiary education	91.75	93.00	93.03	93.59	94.55	95.65
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	82.79	85.99	87.93
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	73.87	77.10	83.77
Indonesia	77.63	79.70	81.31	82.74	85.94	87.91

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

**Indicator 3.2.1* (a) Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 live births (U5MR);
(b) Infant mortality rate (IMR) per 1,000 live births, 2012 and 2017**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	U5MR		IMR	
	2012	2017	2012	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ISLAND				
Sumatera	51	36	40	29
Java – Bali	36	32	29	26
Kalimantan	49	34	40	23
Sulawesi	54	50	40	42
Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua	87	57	58	42
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	34	31	26	24
Rural	52	33	40	23
SEX				
Male	48	37	39	28
Female	37	31	28	25
MOTHER'S AGE AT BIRTH				
< 20 years	61	40	50	34
20-29 years	39	31	31	24
30-39 years	42	35	31	27
40-49 years	70	58	58	44
MOTHER'S EDUCATION LEVEL				
No education	96	82	66	49
Pre-primary education	76	58	60	46
Primary education	52	36	43	27
Junior secondary education	32	31	24	26
Senior secondary education	32	28	27	22
Tertiary education	18	27	15	23
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE				
Quintile 1	70	52	52	40
Quintile 2	43	33	34	26
Quintile 3	39	29	33	23
Quintile 4	34	31	28	24
Quintile 5	23	24	17	20
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE				
40% lowest	67	49	51	39
40% medium	36	30	29	25
20% highest	23	24	17	20
Indonesia	40	32	32	24

Source: Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), BPS and BKKBN

**Indicator 3.2.2* Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births,
2012 and 2017**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2012	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)
ISLAND		
Sumatera	25	19
Java – Bali	16	18
Kalimantan	23	18
Sulawesi	20	27
Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, Papua	35	20
AREA OF RESIDENCE		
Urban	15	16
Rural	24	15
SEX		
Male	24	19
Female	15	15
MOTHER'S AGE AT BIRTH		
< 20 years	34	24
20-29 years	18	16
30-39 years	17	17
40-49 years	33	33
MOTHER'S EDUCATION LEVEL		
No education	31	24
Pre-primary education	37	26
Primary education	24	17
Junior secondary education	15	18
Senior secondary education	16	15
Tertiary education	10	14
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE		
Quintile 1	29	23
Quintile 2	21	19
Quintile 3	23	15
Quintile 4	15	18
Quintile 5	10	13
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE		
40% lowest	28	23
40% medium	18	18
20% highest	10	13
Indonesia	19	15

Source: IDHS (BPS and BKKBN)

Indicator 3.3.2* Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population, 2012-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Indonesia	335	332	329	325	322	319	316	312

Source: WHO Global TB Report

Indicator 3.3.3* Malaria incidence per 1,000 population, 2013-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Indonesia	1.38	0.99	0.85	0.84	0.99	0.84	0.93	0.87

Source: Indonesia Health Profile (Ministry of Health)

Indicator 3.3.3* Malaria incidence per 1,000 population, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PROVINCE					
Aceh	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.02
North Sumatera	0.49	0.27	0.17	0.09	0.07
West Sumatera	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.06
Riau	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
Jambi	0.47	0.14	0.05	0.05	0.02
South Sumatera	0.31	0.28	0.11	0.08	0.07
Bengkulu	2.03	1.45	0.53	0.16	0.04
Lampung	0.49	0.40	0.52	0.38	0.18
Bangka Belitung Islands	1.08	0.11	0.07	0.16	0.09
Riau Islands	0.35	0.36	0.17	0.11	0.06
DKI Jakarta	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
West Java	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Central Java	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01
DI Yogyakarta	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
East Java	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Banten	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bali	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01
West Nusa Tenggara	0.42	0.24	0.15	0.34	0.19
East Nusa Tenggara	7.04	5.41	5.76	3.42	2.37
West Kalimantan	0.13	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.00
Central Kalimantan	0.42	0.19	0.29	0.25	0.07
South Kalimantan	0.68	0.52	0.28	0.20	0.20
East Kalimantan	0.46	0.35	0.44	0.63	0.55
North Kalimantan	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.08
North Sulawesi	0.88	0.72	0.37	0.25	0.20
Central Sulawesi	0.68	0.50	0.18	0.06	0.06
South Sulawesi	0.10	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.10
Southeast Sulawesi	0.41	0.44	0.21	0.31	0.30
Gorontalo	0.57	0.15	0.04	0.05	0.03
West Sulawesi	0.17	0.09	0.11	0.19	0.14
Maluku	5.81	3.95	2.30	1.16	0.72
North Maluku	2.77	2.44	0.79	0.39	0.46
West Papua	31.29	6.79	14.97	8.49	7.38
Papua	31.93	45.85	59.00	52.99	64.03
Indonesia	0.85	0.84	0.99	0.84	0.93

Source: Indonesia Health Profile (Ministry of Health)

Indicator 3.3.3.(a) Number of districts that have achieved malaria elimination, 2016-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PROVINCE					
Aceh	18	19	19	21	21
North Sumatera	18	21	21	21	21
West Sumatera	16	16	16	17	17
Riau	7	7	10	10	10
Jambi	3	3	5	7	7
South Sumatera	7	8	8	8	9
Bengkulu	3	3	3	3	4
Lampung	5	7	10	11	11
Bangka Belitung Islands	5	5	5	6	6
Riau Islands	3	3	3	3	3
DKI Jakarta	6	6	6	6	6
West Java	23	23	23	23	25
Central Java	28	29	30	33	33
DI Yogyakarta	4	4	3	4	4
East Java	37	38	38	38	38
Banten	6	6	6	6	6
Bali	9	9	9	9	9
West Nusa Tenggara	3	3	3	3	3
East Nusa Tenggara	0	0	0	0	3
West Kalimantan	2	2	3	3	4
Central Kalimantan	5	6	9	10	11
South Kalimantan	4	5	7	7	7
East Kalimantan	3	3	3	3	3
North Kalimantan	1	1	1	1	3
North Sulawesi	3	5	6	6	8
Central Sulawesi	3	3	4	5	6
South Sulawesi	14	18	19	20	21
Southeast Sulawesi	8	8	9	9	11
Gorontalo	2	2	2	2	2
West Sulawesi	1	3	3	5	5
Maluku	0	0	0	0	0
North Maluku	0	0	0	0	1
West Papua	0	0	0	0	0
Papua	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	247	266	285	300	318

Source: Indonesia Health Profile (Ministry of Health)

Indicator 3.3.5.(a) Number of districts that have achieved leprocy elimination, 2016-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Indonesia	375	372	382	368	401

Source: Indonesia Health Profile (Ministry of Health)

**Indicator
3.3.5.(b) Number
of filariasis
endemic districts
that achieved
elimination target,
2015-2020**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	0	0	0	0	2	2
North Sumatera	0	1	1	3	5	5
West Sumatera	1	1	2	4	6	7
Riau	1	2	2	3	5	6
Jambi	0	0	1	1	1	1
South Sumatera	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bengkulu	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lampung	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangka Belitung Islands	2	2	2	2	4	5
Riau Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
DKI Jakarta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Java	2	3	3	4	6	6
Central Java	0	0	0	0	0	0
DI Yogyakarta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Java	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Banten	0	0	2	3	5	5
Bali	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Nusa Tenggara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Nusa Tenggara	2	2	2	2	2	2
West Kalimantan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Kalimantan	1	1	1	1	3	3
South Kalimantan	1	1	1	2	2	1
East Kalimantan	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Kalimantan	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Sulawesi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Sulawesi	1	1	1	1	3	3
South Sulawesi	0	0	1	1	1	2
Southeast Sulawesi	2	2	2	3	3	3
Gorontalo	4	4	4	4	4	4
West Sulawesi	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maluku	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Maluku	0	0	0	1	1	1
West Papua	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua	0	1	2	2	2	4
Indonesia	18	22	28	38	56	64

Source: Indonesia Health Profile (Ministry of Health)

Note: No filariasis endemic districts/cities in DKI Jakarta, DI Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, and North Sulawesi provinces.

Indicator 3.4.1.(a) Percentage of population aged 10-18 years who are smokers, 2013, 2016, and 2018

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR		
	2013	2016	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Indonesia	7.2	8.8	9.1

Source: Riskesdas 2013, Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018, and National Health Indicator Survey (Sirkesnas) 2016, Ministry of Health

**Indicator 3.4.1.(b)
Prevalence of
hypertension,
2013, 2016, and
2018**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR		
	2013	2016	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PROVINCE			
Aceh	30.20	21.50	26.45
North Sumatera	26.30	24.70	29.19
West Sumatera	31.20	22.60	25.16
Riau	34.00	20.90	29.14
Jambi	29.90	24.60	28.99
South Sumatera	31.50	26.10	30.44
Bengkulu	25.10	21.60	28.14
Lampung	24.10	24.70	29.94
Bangka Belitung Islands	37.20	30.90	29.90
Riau Islands	30.30	22.40	25.84
DKI Jakarta	28.80	20.00	33.43
West Java	29.40	29.40	39.60
Central Java	37.00	26.40	37.57
DI Yogyakarta	35.80	25.70	32.86
East Java	37.40	26.20	36.32
Banten	27.60	23.00	29.47
Bali	29.10	19.90	29.97
West Nusa Tenggara	32.40	24.30	27.80
East Nusa Tenggara	28.10	23.30	27.72
West Kalimantan	29.80	28.30	36.99
Central Kalimantan	33.60	26.70	34.47
South Kalimantan	39.60	30.80	44.13
East Kalimantan	31.30	29.60	39.30
North Kalimantan	NA	NA	33.02
North Sulawesi	31.20	27.10	33.12
Central Sulawesi	36.60	28.70	29.75
South Sulawesi	29.00	28.10	31.68
Southeast Sulawesi	31.60	22.50	29.75
Gorontalo	31.50	29.00	29.64
West Sulawesi	33.90	22.50	34.77
Maluku	29.30	24.10	28.96
North Maluku	28.40	21.20	24.65
West Papua	20.10	20.50	25.90
Papua	22.00	16.80	22.22
Indonesia	31.70	25.80	34.11

Source: Riskesdas 2013, Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018, and Sirkesnas 2016 (Ministry of Health)

Indicator 3.4.1.(b) Prevalence of hypertension, 2013, 2016, and 2018

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR		
	2013	2016	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
AREA OF RESIDENCE			
Urban	26.10	31.70	34.43
Rural	25.50	30.20	33.72
SEX			
Male	22.80	28.70	31.34
Female	28.80	32.90	36.85
Indonesia	25.80	32.40	34.11

Source: Riskesdas 2013, Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018, and Sirkesnas 2016 (Ministry of Health)

Indicator 3.4.1.(c) Prevalence of obesity among population aged 18 years and older, 2013 and 2018

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2013	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)
PROVINCE		
Aceh	16.3	24.4
North Sumatera	18.1	25.8
West Sumatera	13.5	20.4
Riau	13.7	24.1
Jambi	12.3	17.6
South Sumatera	10.9	17.4
Bengkulu	12.9	19.9
Lampung	8.7	17.3
Bangka Belitung Islands	18.0	23.7
Riau Islands	18.2	26.2
DKI Jakarta	20.8	29.8
West Java	15.2	23.0
Central Java	12.8	20.4
DI Yogyakarta	15.8	21.4
East Java	16.4	22.4
Banten	13.6	22.1
Bali	15.5	23.3
West Nusa Tenggara	10.2	14.9
East Nusa Tenggara	6.2	10.3
West Kalimantan	10.4	17.0
Central Kalimantan	12.2	18.7
South Kalimantan	14.0	19.5
East Kalimantan	20.6	28.7
North Kalimantan	NA	26.1
North Sulawesi	24.1	30.2
Central Sulawesi	16.4	20.7
South Sulawesi	13.6	19.1
Southeast Sulawesi	12.4	19.3
Gorontalo	21.0	24.4
West Sulawesi	10.2	18.7
Maluku	14.1	19.9
North Maluku	18.3	24.6
West Papua	18.0	26.4
Papua	15.9	20.2
Indonesia	15.4	21.8

Source: Riskesdas 2013 and Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018 (Ministry of Health) and BPS

Indicator 3.4.1.(c) Prevalence of obesity among population aged 18 years and older, 2013 and 2018

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2013	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)
AREA OF RESIDENCE		
Urban	17.9	25.1
Rural	11.4	17.8
SEX		
Male	9.6	14.5
Female	20.0	29.3
AGE GROUP		
19 years	4.4	8.9
20-24 years	7.0	12.1
25-29 years	11.8	18.8
30-34 years	15.9	23.0
35-39 years	18.9	27.0
40-44 years	20.2	29.6
45-49 years	20.3	28.6
50-54 years	18.6	26.0
55-59 years	16.1	23.1
60-64 years	13.5	19.3
65+ years	7.7	11.9
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE		
Quintile 1	7.0	NA
Quintile 2	10.7	NA
Quintile 3	13.5	NA
Quintile 4	17.9	NA
Quintile 5	21.4	NA
EDUCATION LEVEL		
No education	9.1	14.2
Pre-primary education	12.5	18.5
Primary education	14.4	21.5
Junior secondary education	15.0	22.8
Senior secondary education	15.7	22.5
Tertiary education	20.7	28.1
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Not working	18.1	27.3
Attending school	NA	13.8
Civil servants/Military personnel/National police/ state-owned and region-owned enterprise employees	17.1	33.7
Private sector employee		21.8
Entrepreneur	18.2	26.2
Farmer		12.7
Fisherman	8.3	12.7
Worker/driver/domestik worker		15.7
Others	16.4	24.8
Indonesia	15.4	21.8

Source: Riskesdas 2013 and Integration of Susenas and Riskesdas 2018 (Ministry of Health and BPS)

Indicator 3.5.2* Alcohol consumption (in litres per capita) among population aged 15 years and older within the last year, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	0.34	0.21	0.27	0.28	0.23	0.22
Rural	0.62	0.47	0.85	0.72	0.64	0.61
SEX						
Male	0.89	0.63	1.01	0.87	0.75	0.73
Female	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.06
AGE GROUP						
0-17 years (children)	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.12	0.09	0.09
10-19 years (adolescent)	0.12	0.06	0.10	0.17	0.15	0.13
16-30 years (youth)	0.41	0.28	0.43	0.36	0.32	0.32
60+ years (elderly)	0.28	0.20	0.31	0.41	0.27	0.28
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	0.23	0.14	0.31	0.35	0.29	0.25
Quintile 2	0.38	0.29	0.46	0.48	0.35	0.39
Quintile 3	0.48	0.42	0.63	0.50	0.50	0.45
Quintile 4	0.55	0.39	0.59	0.55	0.43	0.48
Quintile 5	0.70	0.40	0.66	0.50	0.46	0.37
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	0.31	0.22	0.38	0.42	0.32	0.32
40% medium	0.52	0.40	0.61	0.52	0.46	0.46
20% highest	0.70	0.40	0.66	0.50	0.46	0.37
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	0.48	0.42	0.40
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	0.36	0.18	0.24
Indonesia	0.48	0.33	0.54	0.48	0.41	0.39

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, Susenas - Consumption and Expenditure Module

Note:

Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

**Indicator 3.7.1* Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years)
who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods,
2012 and 2017**

DISAGGREGATION	ALL WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE	MARRIED WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE	
	2017	2012	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
AREA OF RESIDENCE			
Urban	73.9	77.2	73.9
Rural	79.9	80.8	80.0
AGE GROUP			
15-19 years	78.9	87.1	81.7
20-24 years	80.0	86.1	80.6
25-29 years	79.0	83.3	79.0
30-34 years	81.0	81.9	80.9
35-39 years	79.7	79.0	79.7
40-44 years	75.2	74.3	75.2
45-49 years	66.6	67.1	66.3
EDUCATION LEVEL			
No education	70.3	73.5	70.4
Pre-primary education	79.0	74.9	79.0
Primary education	81.4	82.6	81.3
Junior secondary education	79.5	82.9	79.6
Senior secondary education	73.5	74.8	73.5
Tertiary education	68.0		68.1
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE			
Quintile 1	78.4	76.1	78.5
Quintile 2	80.3	82.4	80.4
Quintile 3	78.9	81.2	78.9
Quintile 4	76.8	79.5	76.8
Quintile 5	70.8	75.3	70.8
Indonesia	77.0	79.0	77.1

Source: IDHS (BPS and BKKBN)

Indicator 3.7.1* Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods, 2012 and 2017

DISAGGREGATION	MARRIED WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE	
	2012	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)
PROVINCE		
Aceh	73.1	72.5
North Sumatera	61.9	63.1
West Sumatera	71.1	72.3
Riau	74.1	70.7
Jambi	82.9	83.0
South Sumatera	85.1	80.4
Bengkulu	83.5	83.1
Lampung	84.8	84.3
Bangka Belitung Islands	82.3	81.1
Riau Islands	71.0	67.8
DKI Jakarta	75.8	69.7
West Java	82.3	80.0
Central Java	81.4	77.8
DI Yogyakarta	73.2	69.7
East Java	82.8	81.3
Banten	82.6	80.2
Bali	78.9	70.3
West Nusa Tenggara	76.3	74.9
East Nusa Tenggara	58.6	60.9
West Kalimantan	85.5	79.5
Central Kalimantan	86.5	87.3
South Kalimantan	86.6	84.1
East Kalimantan	74.1	77.3
North Kalimantan	NA	68.4
North Sulawesi	80.0	76.4
Central Sulawesi	73.4	79.3
South Sulawesi	67.6	68.5
Southeast Sulawesi	69.4	67.4
Gorontalo	80.1	80.0
West Sulawesi	72.3	70.6
Maluku	62.4	59.6
North Maluku	75.5	71.9
West Papua	64.9	56.0
Papua	42.0	66.9
Indonesia	79.0	77.1

Source: IDHS (BPS and BKKBN)

Indicator 3.7.2* Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group, 2012 and 2017

DISAGGREGATION	ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE	
	2012	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)
Aged 10-14 years*	0.325	0.179
Aged 15-19 years	48	36

Note: *Adolescent birth rate aged 10-14 years is estimated using Schertmann Model

DISAGGREGATION	ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE AGED 15–19 YEARS	
	2012	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)
PROVINCE		
Aceh	25	21
North Sumatera	32	29
West Sumatera	26	16
Riau	42	54
Jambi	75	46
South Sumatera	66	46
Bengkulu	51	49
Lampung	59	32
Bangka Belitung Islands	61	50
Riau Islands	33	21
DKI Jakarta	20	20
West Java	52	35
Central Java	35	38
DI Yogyakarta	32	15
East Java	53	29
Banten	32	27
Bali	48	22
West Nusa Tenggara	75	42
East Nusa Tenggara	39	49
West Kalimantan	104	63
Central Kalimantan	89	83
South Kalimantan	73	56
East Kalimantan	50	53
North Kalimantan	NA	33
North Sulawesi	68	36
Central Sulawesi	91	60
South Sulawesi	53	45
Southeast Sulawesi	57	46
Gorontalo	62	44
West Sulawesi	101	46
Maluku	51	51
North Maluku	60	57
West Papua	82	39
Papua	53	65
Indonesia	48	36

Source: IDHS (BPS and BKKBN)

Indicator 3.7.2* Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group, 2012 and 2017

DISAGGREGATION	ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATE AGED 15–19 YEARS	
	2012	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)
AREA OF RESIDENCE		
Urban	32	24
Rural	69	51
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE		
Quintile 1	93	73
Quintile 2	72	50
Quintile 3	45	38
Quintile 4	35	17
Quintile 5	13	10
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE		
40% lowest	81	61
40% medium	40	28
20% highest	13	10
EDUCATION LEVEL		
No education	91	NA
Pre-primary education	138	108
Primary education	121	139
Junior secondary education	53	43
Senior secondary education	27	24
Tertiary education	5	3
Indonesia	48	36

Source: IDHS (BPS and BKKBN)

Indicator 3.7.2.(a) Total Fertility Rate (TFR), 2012 and 2017

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2012	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)
PROVINCE		
Aceh	2.8	2.7
North Sumatera	3.0	2.9
West Sumatera	2.8	2.5
Riau	2.9	2.9
Jambi	2.3	2.3
South Sumatera	2.8	2.6
Bengkulu	2.2	2.3
Lampung	2.7	2.3
Bangka Belitung Islands	2.6	2.3
Riau Islands	2.6	2.3
DKI Jakarta	2.3	2.2
West Java	2.5	2.4
Central Java	2.5	2.3
DI Yogyakarta	2.1	2.2
East Java	2.3	2.1
Banten	2.5	2.3
Bali	2.3	2.1
West Nusa Tenggara	2.8	2.5
East Nusa Tenggara	3.3	3.4
West Kalimantan	3.1	2.7
Central Kalimantan	2.8	2.5
South Kalimantan	2.5	2.4
East Kalimantan	2.8	2.7
North Kalimantan	NA	2.8
North Sulawesi	2.6	2.2
Central Sulawesi	3.2	2.7
South Sulawesi	2.6	2.4
Southeast Sulawesi	3.0	2.8
Gorontalo	2.6	2.5
West Sulawesi	3.6	2.7
Maluku	3.2	3.3
North Maluku	3.1	2.9
West Papua	3.7	3.2
Papua	3.5	3.3
Indonesia	2.6	2.4

Source: IDHS (BPS and BKKBN)

Indicator 3.7.2.(a) Total Fertility Rate (TFR), 2012 and 2017

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2012	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)
AREA OF RESIDENCE		
Urban	2.4	2.3
Rural	2.8	2.6
EDUCATION LEVEL		
No education	2.8	2.7
Pre-primary education	3.0	2.8
Primary education	2.9	2.9
Junior secondary education	2.6	2.5
Senior secondary education	2.7	2.5
Tertiary education	2.4	2.3
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE		
Quintile 1	3.2	2.9
Quintile 2	2.7	2.6
Quintile 3	2.5	2.3
Quintile 4	2.4	2.3
Quintile 5	2.2	2.1
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE		
40% lowest	2.9	2.8
40% medium	2.5	2.3
20% highest	2.2	2.1
Indonesia	2.6	2.4

Source: IDHS (BPS and BKKBN)

Indicator 3.8.1.(a) Unmet need of health services, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	3.09	2.86	3.62	4.53	4.36	4.33
North Sumatera	3.16	3.47	4.19	3.80	4.23	4.75
West Sumatera	3.49	3.19	4.22	3.31	3.28	4.13
Riau	5.15	5.36	6.25	6.11	4.86	4.63
Jambi	4.57	4.66	4.62	4.66	4.57	4.48
South Sumatera	4.33	3.60	4.65	4.05	5.14	5.36
Bengkulu	5.52	4.92	4.58	5.65	5.33	5.14
Lampung	5.49	4.03	5.64	5.27	5.47	5.42
Bangka Belitung Islands	3.26	3.76	3.57	3.99	3.69	4.31
Riau Islands	3.12	3.10	3.88	3.46	3.05	2.61
DKI Jakarta	3.40	3.08	3.56	3.20	2.81	3.93
West Java	4.01	4.40	5.12	4.69	5.38	5.87
Central Java	4.71	4.44	5.26	4.84	5.10	5.83
DI Yogyakarta	4.61	4.41	4.37	4.31	4.61	3.90
East Java	5.24	4.11	5.75	4.74	5.10	5.28
Banten	4.45	4.22	4.74	5.98	6.97	7.00
Bali	4.35	3.44	4.36	3.19	2.96	2.96
West Nusa Tenggara	6.06	6.49	6.44	7.31	7.37	7.68
East Nusa Tenggara	7.00	6.06	7.66	8.09	7.79	7.03
West Kalimantan	4.91	4.74	6.01	5.72	5.55	5.93
Central Kalimantan	6.05	5.62	7.11	6.76	6.84	6.06
South Kalimantan	7.80	6.35	6.41	5.51	6.70	6.55
East Kalimantan	2.99	3.41	4.18	4.04	3.85	3.39
North Kalimantan	3.14	3.20	7.55	4.81	3.76	4.62
North Sulawesi	4.55	4.58	5.44	5.46	4.73	4.68
Central Sulawesi	7.85	7.06	9.32	8.57	8.67	7.52
South Sulawesi	5.15	4.53	5.51	5.49	5.80	5.66
Southeast Sulawesi	8.21	7.89	7.52	7.58	7.34	8.54
Gorontalo	8.51	6.23	8.81	7.46	7.89	6.03
West Sulawesi	7.16	6.20	6.78	5.93	6.36	6.84
Maluku	5.37	5.05	6.28	5.57	5.18	4.38
North Maluku	4.68	3.67	5.05	5.50	4.39	4.77
West Papua	3.92	4.01	5.46	4.33	4.19	3.33
Papua	2.78	2.63	3.28	3.01	2.41	2.70
Indonesia	4.66	4.33	5.26	4.91	5.18	5.44

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 3.8.1.(a) Unmet need of health services, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	4.24	3.92	4.86	4.33	4.41	4.87
Rural	5.09	4.76	5.71	5.62	6.15	6.16
SEX						
Male	4.83	4.39	5.30	4.94	5.18	5.41
Female	4.49	4.27	5.22	4.88	5.17	5.46
AGE GROUP						
0-4 years	4.96	5.02	5.96	6.05	6.49	6.78
5-9 years	5.40	5.22	6.04	6.08	6.89	6.81
10-14 years	4.24	3.84	4.52	4.18	4.75	5.36
15-19 years	3.27	3.10	3.50	3.43	3.75	3.92
20-24 years	3.01	2.67	3.27	3.12	3.34	3.60
25-29 years	3.48	3.04	3.74	3.36	3.86	3.80
30-34 years	3.96	3.39	4.46	3.67	3.64	4.30
35-39 years	4.14	3.59	4.59	4.08	4.12	4.60
40-44 years	4.48	4.17	5.15	4.52	4.72	4.83
45-49 years	4.93	4.52	5.31	5.05	5.19	5.25
50-54 years	5.51	4.98	6.37	5.47	5.66	5.72
55-59 years	5.94	5.76	6.96	6.40	6.57	6.53
60-64 years	6.61	6.14	7.82	7.06	6.92	7.22
65+ years	8.81	8.26	9.80	9.31	8.76	9.27
AGE GROUP						
0-17 years (children)	4.65	4.47	5.18	5.14	5.71	5.96
10-19 years (adolescent)	3.79	3.50	4.02	3.82	4.26	4.66
16-30 years (youth)	3.25	2.92	3.57	3.27	3.60	3.76
60+ years (elderly)	7.97	7.46	9.05	8.46	8.06	8.49
EDUCATION LEVEL						
No/Pre-primary education	5.87	5.65	6.58	6.47	6.86	7.11
Primary education	4.66	4.35	5.54	5.14	5.54	5.90
Junior secondary education	3.80	3.27	4.38	3.86	4.24	4.58
Senior secondary education	3.33	2.99	3.83	3.31	3.41	3.73
Tertiary education	3.02	2.61	2.88	2.65	2.63	3.11
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	5.38	4.71	5.97	5.74	6.30	6.12
Quintile 2	4.82	4.59	5.46	5.31	5.71	5.82
Quintile 3	4.56	4.36	5.42	5.07	5.11	5.74
Quintile 4	4.55	4.32	5.07	4.68	4.86	5.34
Quintile 5	3.99	3.68	4.37	3.77	3.92	4.16
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	5.10	4.65	5.71	5.52	6.00	5.97
40% medium	4.55	4.34	5.25	4.88	4.99	5.54
20% highest	3.99	3.68	4.37	3.77	3.92	4.16
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	4.67	4.97	5.22
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	13.49	13.04	14.41
Indonesia	4.66	4.33	5.26	4.91	5.18	5.44

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note: Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

Indicator 3.8.2* Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income, 2019-2020

DISAGGREGATION (1)	GREATER THAN 10%		GREATER THAN 25%	
	2019 (2)	2020 (3)	2019 (4)	2020 (5)
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	2.48	2.18	0.48	0.40
Rural	2.60	2.30	0.59	0.46
SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
Male	2.48	2.19	0.51	0.41
Female	2.81	2.45	0.64	0.51
AGE GROUP				
<30 years	2.04	1.93	0.31	0.31
30-59 years	2.06	1.82	0.37	0.30
60+ years	4.19	3.55	1.10	0.86
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE				
Quintile 1	1.08	1.09	NA	NA
Quintile 2	1.62	1.50	NA	NA
Quintile 3	2.40	1.99	NA	NA
Quintile 4	3.06	2.76	NA	NA
Quintile 5	3.86	3.28	NA	NA
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE				
40% lowest	1.36	1.30	0.12	0.10
40% medium	2.74	2.39	0.52	0.41
20% highest	3.86	3.28	1.12	0.92
Indonesia	2.53	2.23	0.53	0.43

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, Susenas - Consumption and Expenditure Module

Indicator 3.8.2.(a) Coverage of National Health insurance (JKN), 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	102.42	100.63	103.65	109.65	100.82	101.02
North Sumatera	58.83	62.36	67.40	72.69	75.45	74.45
West Sumatera	64.69	68.88	72.71	78.72	80.56	79.73
Riau	49.20	52.23	57.97	62.28	64.68	68.99
Jambi	49.74	53.74	60.07	66.88	70.37	72.30
South Sumatera	49.28	51.71	55.43	60.53	75.57	74.46
Bengkulu	59.02	67.06	70.51	77.60	78.48	79.22
Lampung	57.91	61.97	65.51	69.79	77.69	76.78
Bangka Belitung Islands	52.37	58.14	63.62	74.09	73.78	77.48
Riau Islands	62.31	62.97	67.59	76.32	77.04	77.91
DKI Jakarta	115.53	129.46	142.14	165.45	164.32	164.04
West Java	55.63	60.88	65.66	71.57	73.21	75.25
Central Java	62.16	66.61	72.11	78.18	82.70	83.04
DI Yogyakarta	68.05	72.84	81.99	89.59	85.41	83.90
East Java	55.95	59.12	62.59	68.65	72.81	74.65
Banten	55.34	60.02	65.64	77.04	80.07	74.78
Bali	49.91	52.61	73.99	85.07	95.02	90.66
West Nusa Tenggara	62.50	67.17	71.42	76.23	84.09	82.89
East Nusa Tenggara	70.25	73.58	75.92	79.79	80.78	82.32
West Kalimantan	50.53	55.58	60.55	66.61	74.46	75.83
Central Kalimantan	49.78	54.19	60.45	78.69	87.28	88.91
South Kalimantan	40.19	43.33	50.15	58.36	71.38	75.52
East Kalimantan	57.61	77.12	62.82	90.36	90.79	96.18
North Kalimantan	62.54	70.77	74.43	91.05	83.54	96.63
North Sulawesi	65.80	70.87	80.79	100.71	102.63	96.53
Central Sulawesi	59.40	64.78	72.13	81.16	87.30	81.53
South Sulawesi	58.50	76.90	83.29	92.88	95.28	92.20
Southeast Sulawesi	58.30	62.03	69.97	85.57	87.44	84.12
Gorontalo	91.75	95.75	96.97	106.96	93.45	84.61
West Sulawesi	71.99	76.10	82.15	88.58	93.09	93.96
Maluku	63.73	64.98	72.11	81.83	79.60	78.47
North Maluku	48.10	53.26	61.80	70.30	72.89	68.86
West Papua	112.10	119.70	125.58	139.76	133.53	115.15
Papua	105.85	107.56	108.07	114.14	111.86	81.91
Indonesia	61.38	66.46	71.59	79.44	82.69	82.51

Source: Indonesia Health Profile (Ministry of Health)

Indicator 3.8.2.(a) Coverage of National Health insurance (JKN), 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
SEX						
Male	NA	50.75	50.85	50.94	50.95	50.87
Female	NA	49.25	49.15	49.06	49.05	49.13
Indonesia	61.38	66.46	71.59	79.44	82.69	82.51

Source: Indonesia Health Profile (Ministry of Health)

Indicator 3.a.1* Percentage of population aged 15 years and older who are smokers, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	29.82	28.16	28.85	31.76	28.70	28.06
North Sumatera	29.15	27.88	28.47	31.10	27.46	27.28
West Sumatera	32.41	30.59	31.71	35.32	30.75	30.08
Riau	31.21	29.61	29.34	32.72	29.04	28.06
Jambi	30.82	29.18	29.18	28.21	28.54	28.01
South Sumatera	33.13	31.57	32.46	33.07	30.91	30.56
Bengkulu	33.68	33.15	33.41	35.53	33.14	32.31
Lampung	34.12	33.39	33.75	35.95	34.39	33.43
Bangka Belitung Islands	30.70	29.32	29.67	32.32	29.18	28.23
Riau Islands	29.18	29.25	29.98	29.67	27.59	26.16
DKI Jakarta	27.31	26.42	24.72	30.77	26.04	25.75
West Java	33.82	32.67	33.19	35.78	32.97	32.55
Central Java	28.57	27.19	27.69	30.79	27.40	27.70
DI Yogyakarta	24.12	23.11	22.92	25.80	22.87	22.64
East Java	29.03	28.16	27.69	30.66	27.93	27.78
Banten	32.95	31.64	31.77	34.93	31.69	31.58
Bali	22.96	21.62	22.22	26.05	20.96	20.50
West Nusa Tenggara	31.60	30.88	30.59	33.92	30.49	30.58
East Nusa Tenggara	25.47	24.91	27.31	31.30	27.33	26.14
West Kalimantan	29.35	28.09	28.84	30.92	28.50	27.49
Central Kalimantan	30.53	29.21	29.24	32.64	29.84	28.89
South Kalimantan	25.76	25.34	25.03	27.18	23.95	23.83
East Kalimantan	25.59	25.23	24.69	29.17	24.52	24.42
North Kalimantan	28.61	28.38	28.18	29.82	27.63	25.66
North Sulawesi	29.31	29.23	29.27	32.80	28.41	27.95
Central Sulawesi	32.56	31.88	32.18	35.57	31.64	30.64
South Sulawesi	25.49	25.13	25.44	29.51	25.59	24.89
Southeast Sulawesi	28.49	27.60	29.22	31.46	26.80	25.77
Gorontalo	33.93	31.71	34.46	36.56	32.37	30.30
West Sulawesi	28.29	27.36	26.59	29.41	27.06	26.85
Maluku	27.19	25.68	27.46	32.74	27.09	26.18
North Maluku	31.14	30.23	30.57	35.29	31.18	29.83
West Papua	29.28	26.18	27.60	32.73	28.67	25.80
Papua	26.67	24.04	27.28	28.97	26.05	26.97
Indonesia	30.08	28.97	29.25	32.20	29.03	28.69

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

**Indicator 3.a.1* Percentage of population aged 15 years and older who are smokers,
2015-2020**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	28.19	27.19	27.24	30.74	27.64	27.33
Rural	32.06	30.91	31.57	34.02	30.84	30.46
SEX						
Male	58.98	57.01	57.38	62.51	57.06	56.38
Female	1.28	1.05	1.23	2.11	1.06	1.07
AGE GROUP						
15-19	10.57	9.57	10.46	20.59	10.54	10.61
20-24	28.68	27.32	29.01	33.41	28.77	28.65
25-29	34.28	32.68	33.54	34.98	32.79	31.81
30-34	35.38	34.85	35.00	36.66	34.71	34.20
35-39	35.79	35.12	35.14	36.23	35.28	35.00
40-44	34.42	33.72	33.94	35.69	34.36	34.23
45-49	33.86	33.22	32.95	34.56	32.58	32.45
50-54	32.59	31.74	31.53	33.28	31.32	31.41
55-59	32.70	31.61	31.16	32.78	30.03	29.69
60-64	30.80	28.91	28.49	30.22	28.76	27.31
65+	23.08	21.21	21.64	24.38	21.61	21.18
AGE GROUP						
0-17 years (children)	1.10	1.01	1.18	3.41	1.12	1.14
10-19 years (adolescent)	5.08	4.65	5.28	11.15	5.34	5.35
16-30 years (youth)	27.04	25.51	26.34	31.35	25.99	25.70
60+ years (elderly)	26.04	24.13	24.22	26.58	24.27	23.51
EDUCATION LEVEL						
No/Pre-primary education	29.18	27.15	27.98	30.40	27.32	27.46
Primary education	32.90	32.20	32.56	33.95	32.11	31.74
Junior secondary education	28.19	24.29	27.17	32.08	27.93	27.38
Senior secondary education	32.30	31.79	31.56	34.96	31.76	31.16
Tertiary education	20.64	19.60	18.94	21.83	18.51	18.09
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	26.91	26.16	27.63	32.57	27.27	27.09
Quintile 2	31.70	29.63	30.26	33.52	30.20	29.84
Quintile 3	32.47	31.39	31.22	33.41	30.67	30.30
Quintile 4	32.07	30.48	30.83	32.56	30.67	30.27
Quintile 5	27.28	27.14	26.44	28.96	26.44	26.08
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	29.34	27.93	28.97	33.01	28.77	28.49
40% medium	32.26	30.93	31.02	33.07	30.67	30.29
20% highest	27.28	27.14	26.44	29.19	26.44	26.08
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	32.50	29.38	29.03
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	23.96	18.78	17.46
Indonesia	30.08	28.97	29.25	32.20	29.03	28.69

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note: Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

**Indicator 3.b.1* Proportion of the target population received
national vaccination programme, 2013 and 2018**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2013	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)
JENIS VAKSINASI		
Coverage of DPT-3	75.6	61.3
Coverage of Measles-2	82.1	77.3
Complete Basic Immunization	59.2	57.9

Source: Riskesdas (Ministry of Health)

Note:

Complete Basic Immunization: 1 dose of Hb-0, 1 dose of BCG, 3 doses of DPT, 4 doses of polio or 3 doses of IPV, and 1 dose of measles.

Indicator 3.b.1* Proportion of the target population received national vaccination programme, 2013 and 2018

DISAGGREGATION	DPT-3		MEASLES-2		COMPLETE BASIC IMMUNIZATION	
	2013	2018	2013	2018	2013	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	52.9	22.0	62.4	37.9	38.3	19.5
North Sumatera	63.1	39.2	70.1	65.4	39.1	32.7
West Sumatera	60.2	45.4	71.4	63.9	39.7	38.7
Riau	70.0	36.7	77.3	68.6	52.2	34.4
Jambi	76.7	60.5	79.7	80.3	60.3	62.6
South Sumatera	73.6	51.1	82.6	78.4	48.3	48.3
Bengkulu	86.7	67.6	90.2	85.1	62.1	62.6
Lampung	82.5	70.1	87.9	83.0	62.4	67.3
Bangka Belitung Islands	83.7	72.0	86.4	81.9	67.7	75.2
Riau Islands	87.4	74.9	91.9	80.0	71.6	71.2
DKI Jakarta	79.1	72.9	85.3	82.1	64.5	68.0
West Java	71.5	61.9	80.8	78.1	56.6	58.3
Central Java	89.2	77.1	92.6	86.6	76.9	75.0
DI Yogyakarta	95.1	91.0	98.1	96.9	83.1	83.7
East Java	85.7	72.0	89.0	82.8	74.5	69.2
Banten	63.3	52.6	66.7	63.8	45.8	47.0
Bali	90.4	90.6	93.5	94.4	80.8	92.1
West Nusa Tenggara	85.2	69.2	90.6	87.9	75.4	70.8
East Nusa Tenggara	66.0	46.8	84.1	82.5	50.3	51.6
West Kalimantan	71.9	61.9	77.3	68.1	47.4	48.0
Central Kalimantan	67.9	54.2	77.4	67.0	42.0	47.5
South Kalimantan	72.0	68.6	74.1	81.0	52.0	68.7
East Kalimantan	81.4	71.6	84.1	84.1	65.9	73.6
North Kalimantan	NA	75.2	NA	85.4	NA	73.3
North Sulawesi	83.3	61.8	94.4	84.1	60.9	56.9
Central Sulawesi	72.6	53.3	76.7	75.7	47.1	47.9
South Sulawesi	69.5	63.7	76.9	79.8	49.5	60.8
Southeast Sulawesi	75.3	49.8	83.8	80.2	47.3	45.6
Gorontalo	93.0	66.3	94.9	81.3	80.6	61.6
West Sulawesi	67.1	56.9	72.5	75.3	52.4	50.2
Maluku	53.8	42.8	70.5	68.9	29.7	33.1
North Maluku	68.9	48.8	80.3	66.0	42.6	38.1
West Papua	60.0	50.7	76.9	73.0	35.6	47.6
Papua	40.8	34.0	56.8	60.7	29.2	29.2
Indonesia	75.6	61.3	82.1	77.3	59.2	57.9

Source: Riskesdas (Ministry of Health)

Indicator 3.b.1* Proportion of the target population received national vaccination programme, 2013 and 2018

DISAGGREGATION	DPT-3		MEASLES-2		COMPLETE BASIC IMMUNIZATION	
	2013	2018	2013	2018	2013	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	79.9	64.5	84.1	78.9	64.5	61.5
Rural	71.1	57.7	80.0	75.5	53.7	53.8
SEX						
Male	75.6	60.8	81.5	77.0	59.0	57.2
Female	75.7	61.9	82.8	77.6	59.4	58.7
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	56.6	NA	68.9	NA	39.5	NA
Quintile 2	73.4	NA	81.7	NA	55.1	NA
Quintile 3	76.9	NA	82.6	NA	61.1	NA
Quintile 4	80.5	NA	86.0	NA	65.4	NA
Quintile 5	83.9	NA	86.7	NA	67.8	NA
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION LEVEL						
No education	64.8	53.7	73.2	67.5	50.6	50.3
Pre-primary education	66.6	57.4	74.6	71.9	49.0	52.5
Primary education	70.8	61.2	78.9	74.9	53.3	55.5
Junior secondary education	77.0	62.0	83.1	79.2	59.2	58.5
Senior secondary education	81.4	63.6	86.6	79.8	66.6	61.9
Tertiary education	86.0	61.3	89.2	82.7	72.5	60.6
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Not working	75.5	60.7	83.2	72.6	59.2	56.5
Attending school	NA	44.8	NA	57.9	NA	45.0
Civil servants/Military personnel/National police/ state-owned and region-owned enterprise employees	83.9	63.0	87.9	86.8	69.5	68.5
Private sector employee		67.0		83.4		66.4
Entrepreneur	77.3	61.5	83.2	76.2	61.7	57.0
Farmer		57.5		75.1		53.4
Fisherman	70.5	45.5	78.3	62.3	52.9	42.0
Worker/driver/domestik worker		64.5		77.3		58.9
Others	75.3	59.1	83.0	80.3	58.7	55.4
Indonesia	75.6	61.3	82.1	77.3	59.2	57.9

Source: Riskesdas (Ministry of Health)

**Indicator 3.b.2* Total net official development assistance to
medical research and basic health sectors, 2020**

Rupiah

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR
	2020
(1)	(2)
GRANTS RECIPIENT COUNTRIES	
Government of Fiji	2,880,000,000
Government of Timor Leste	2,880,000,000
Government of Solomon	2,880,000,000
Total	8,640,000,000

Source: LDKPI Ministry of Finance

Note: Grants to foreign governments channeled through the International Development Cooperation Fund (LDKPI) in 2020 were used by grant recipients to purchase pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and domestic production of health facilities, to respond the COVID-19 pandemic.

Indicator 3.b.3* Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION (1)	YEAR					
	2015 (2)	2016 (3)	2017 (4)	2018 (5)	2019 (6)	2020 (7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	78.23	76.45	75.83	93.10	99.43	94.10
North Sumatera	69.74	79.17	81.34	96.70	95.78	89.60
West Sumatera	83.96	89.38	100.00	100.00	98.53	96.00
Riau	85.53	87.89	82.38	97.20	96.73	89.82
Jambi	83.44	76.88	90.71	98.40	100.00	91.58
South Sumatera	76.63	77.26	52.40	72.50	90.36	82.70
Bengkulu	75.29	73.82	100.00	91.60	93.30	89.39
Lampung	77.80	78.27	81.69	90.80	94.02	77.35
Bangka Belitung Islands	70.00	70.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Riau Islands	65.00	75.71	84.13	95.40	98.85	97.75
DKI Jakarta	89.60	89.00	99.40	99.70	98.51	96.32
West Java	77.99	82.82	77.23	96.80	95.84	93.33
Central Java	85.57	83.96	90.63	89.60	95.92	95.95
DI Yogyakarta	92.73	97.73	98.35	100.00	100.00	100.00
East Java	81.62	96.94	95.66	97.70	99.42	96.63
Banten	74.87	65.26	84.27	87.00	97.86	78.93
Bali	85.45	95.91	100.00	97.50	100.00	91.67
West Nusa Tenggara	87.00	85.00	100.00	98.70	100.00	99.41
East Nusa Tenggara	NA	86.54	61.11	67.20	82.46	94.24
West Kalimantan	90.00	82.05	65.37	85.20	99.59	97.56
Central Kalimantan	82.78	71.39	86.77	85.40	91.01	87.00
South Kalimantan	83.57	86.90	95.85	95.70	100.00	98.29
East Kalimantan	80.94	89.69	97.83	98.90	99.47	98.93
North Kalimantan	90.00	77.50	98.00	95.80	100.00	100.00
North Sulawesi	77.50	56.39	90.43	88.30	100.00	100.00
Central Sulawesi	83.24	85.77	90.00	91.40	94.69	90.29
South Sulawesi	NA	82.99	100.00	99.80	99.55	90.83
Southeast Sulawesi	87.83	83.25	57.20	91.30	91.52	82.41
Gorontalo	80.00	84.38	86.02	92.30	96.67	86.02
West Sulawesi	NA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Maluku	66.39	78.33	100.00	98.50	100.00	93.78
North Maluku	84.17	83.75	89.84	82.00	99.22	88.89
West Papua	NA	80.36	70.86	83.20	95.63	89.93
Papua	69.70	75.68	84.32	85.40	93.37	89.83
Indonesia	79.38	81.57	85.99	92.83	96.34	92.12

Source: Routine reports from Directorate General of Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices, Ministry of Health

**Indicator 3.c.1* Health worker density and distribution (per 100,000 population),
2016-2018**

DISAGGREGATION (1)	GENERAL PRACTITIONERS			DENTISTS		
	2016 (2)	2017 (3)	2018 (4)	2016 (5)	2017 (6)	2018 (7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	31	30	21	6	6	4
North Sumatera	24	21	13	7	6	5
West Sumatera	20	20	18	8	7	7
Riau	17	20	20	5	5	5
Jambi	19	19	29	5	6	7
South Sumatera	15	14	11	3	3	2
Bengkulu	20	22	23	5	6	6
Lampung	14	13	11	3	2	2
Bangka Belitung Islands	25	26	35	6	6	6
Riau Islands	28	17	25	7	4	6
DKI Jakarta	26	38	118	9	10	24
West Java	11	11	7	4	4	2
Central Java	15	13	18	4	3	4
DI Yogyakarta	40	25	54	11	9	18
East Java	12	11	22	4	4	6
Banten	12	12	10	4	4	3
Bali	28	27	33	7	9	9
West Nusa Tenggara	12	14	51	3	3	8
East Nusa Tenggara	13	12	9	3	3	2
West Kalimantan	14	16	14	3	4	3
Central Kalimantan	21	20	20	4	4	4
South Kalimantan	18	19	18	4	5	5
East Kalimantan	25	29	29	7	8	8
North Kalimantan	32	37	33	8	9	6
North Sulawesi	39	36	36	4	4	3
Central Sulawesi	18	11	14	4	3	4
South Sulawesi	17	18	15	7	8	7
Southeast Sulawesi	16	15	17	5	6	6
Gorontalo	22	22	27	4	4	5
West Sulawesi	13	13	14	5	6	6
Maluku	19	11	14	5	2	2
North Maluku	21	22	18	4	3	3
West Papua	25	15	25	5	4	4
Papua	24	24	18	4	3	2
Indonesia	31	30	21	6	6	4

Source: Human resource information from Board for Development and Empowerment Human Resources of Health (BPPSDMK), Ministry of Health

**Indicator 3.c.1* Health worker density and distribution (per 100,000 population),
2016-2018**

DISAGGREGATION	NURSES			MIDWIVES		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	168	234	175	124	233	213
North Sumatera	72	109	82	63	113	123
West Sumatera	114	145	130	83	108	105
Riau	88	120	92	68	92	99
Jambi	110	184	185	73	129	148
South Sumatera	113	137	120	87	111	133
Bengkulu	144	190	216	133	163	195
Lampung	51	91	78	31	77	92
Bangka Belitung Islands	180	186	231	68	81	96
Riau Islands	125	135	169	52	61	82
DKI Jakarta	115	223	320	21	44	79
West Java	48	71	50	21	37	36
Central Java	90	107	132	39	53	68
DI Yogyakarta	135	175	237	33	42	64
East Java	70	86	133	38	46	64
Banten	68	67	56	42	35	41
Bali	101	159	193	44	84	107
West Nusa Tenggara	82	110	377	37	61	138
East Nusa Tenggara	96	126	118	37	77	96
West Kalimantan	90	142	160	41	73	81
Central Kalimantan	156	199	222	57	99	131
South Kalimantan	100	118	151	47	53	107
East Kalimantan	187	207	217	65	84	96
North Kalimantan	211	300	238	73	126	137
North Sulawesi	142	205	246	33	49	68
Central Sulawesi	142	151	216	49	103	169
South Sulawesi	131	142	156	54	63	106
Southeast Sulawesi	111	180	206	44	139	157
Gorontalo	96	139	190	64	90	124
West Sulawesi	138	133	131	95	99	105
Maluku	157	210	236	48	74	90
North Maluku	159	179	166	110	145	140
West Papua	166	141	295	52	54	108
Papua	127	193	172	37	66	74
Indonesia	168	234	175	124	233	213

Source: Human resource information from Board for Development and Empowerment Human Resources of Health (BPPSDMK), Ministry of Health

**Indicator 3.c.1* Health worker density and distribution (per 100,000 population),
2016-2018**

DISAGGREGATION (1)	PHARMACISTS			PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL		
	2016 (2)	2017 (3)	2018 (4)	2016 (5)	2017 (6)	2018 (7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	23	24	20	63	37	33
North Sumatera	11	12	8	21	11	12
West Sumatera	18	23	24	15	9	9
Riau	15	16	17	8	8	9
Jambi	17	20	30	34	10	13
South Sumatera	13	17	13	22	16	17
Bengkulu	14	22	29	34	46	43
Lampung	6	8	7	15	9	8
Bangka Belitung Islands	20	21	38	23	12	16
Riau Islands	12	14	22	16	5	8
DKI Jakarta	26	67	162	4	6	7
West Java	7	10	7	4	3	3
Central Java	13	14	26	10	3	5
DI Yogyakarta	33	30	69	6	5	6
East Java	10	12	23	3	3	4
Banten	11	10	8	5	4	3
Bali	10	18	24	22	6	7
West Nusa Tenggara	9	11	50	5	7	12
East Nusa Tenggara	12	15	13	17	14	12
West Kalimantan	12	18	15	11	10	8
Central Kalimantan	15	17	22	26	12	13
South Kalimantan	13	16	23	21	18	11
East Kalimantan	21	26	33	6	7	11
North Kalimantan	19	26	33	33	42	26
North Sulawesi	18	20	24	15	12	14
Central Sulawesi	20	18	25	48	29	45
South Sulawesi	16	18	23	18	16	24
Southeast Sulawesi	16	25	27	41	41	45
Gorontalo	20	18	27	29	31	47
West Sulawesi	13	15	18	12	14	14
Maluku	12	14	16	20	19	22
North Maluku	18	25	22	52	45	42
West Papua	18	14	23	33	15	21
Papua	13	16	13	35	17	17
Indonesia	23	24	20	63	37	33

Source: Human resource information from Board for Development and Empowerment Human Resources of Health (BPPSDMK), Ministry of Health

**Indicator 3.c.1* Health worker density and distribution (per 100,000 population),
2016-2018**

DISAGGREGATION	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL			NUTRITIONISTS		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	17	20	20	15	11	11
North Sumatera	4	4	4	8	7	7
West Sumatera	7	7	7	9	11	11
Riau	4	4	4	5	6	6
Jambi	11	10	10	6	7	7
South Sumatera	8	8	8	6	7	7
Bengkulu	8	8	8	10	16	16
Lampung	5	5	5	3	4	4
Bangka Belitung Islands	16	8	8	10	10	10
Riau Islands	5	5	5	6	5	5
DKI Jakarta	2	4	4	4	11	11
West Java	2	3	3	2	3	3
Central Java	4	4	4	5	5	5
DI Yogyakarta	9	6	6	9	10	10
East Java	3	3	3	4	5	5
Banten	2	2	2	3	3	3
Bali	8	9	9	8	10	10
West Nusa Tenggara	8	10	10	9	11	11
East Nusa Tenggara	11	12	12	8	11	11
West Kalimantan	6	10	10	8	12	12
Central Kalimantan	9	10	10	15	15	15
South Kalimantan	7	8	8	10	11	11
East Kalimantan	6	7	7	7	9	9
North Kalimantan	6	11	11	9	14	14
North Sulawesi	13	15	15	14	14	14
Central Sulawesi	11	10	10	6	7	7
South Sulawesi	8	10	10	10	11	11
Southeast Sulawesi	18	17	17	19	24	24
Gorontalo	17	15	15	21	24	24
West Sulawesi	9	8	8	8	10	10
Maluku	16	20	20	18	23	23
North Maluku	7	9	9	19	23	23
West Papua	12	8	8	12	11	11
Papua	9	12	12	12	18	18
Indonesia	17	20	20	15	11	11

Source: Human resource information from Board for Development and Empowerment Human Resources of Health (BPPSDMK), Ministry of Health

**Indicator 3.c.1* Health worker density and distribution (per 100,000 population),
2016-2017**

DISAGGREGATION	MEDICAL LABORATORY PERSONNEL	
	2016	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)
PROVINCE		
Aceh	13	12
North Sumatera	5	5
West Sumatera	11	13
Riau	6	7
Jambi	11	12
South Sumatera	7	7
Bengkulu	11	9
Lampung	5	6
Bangka Belitung Islands	13	11
Riau Islands	7	6
DKI Jakarta	8	15
West Java	4	5
Central Java	7	9
DI Yogyakarta	15	15
East Java	5	5
Banten	5	5
Bali	7	9
West Nusa Tenggara	6	6
East Nusa Tenggara	8	8
West Kalimantan	10	9
Central Kalimantan	10	11
South Kalimantan	8	8
East Kalimantan	11	14
North Kalimantan	9	15
North Sulawesi	1	3
Central Sulawesi	4	4
South Sulawesi	9	9
Southeast Sulawesi	5	6
Gorontalo	3	4
West Sulawesi	6	7
Maluku	3	3
North Maluku	6	7
West Papua	10	8
Papua	9	11
Indonesia	13	12

Source: Human resource information from Board for Development and Empowerment Human Resources of Health (BPPSDMK), Ministry of Health



GOAL 4

QUALITY EDUCATION

Indicator 4.1.2* Completion rate for primary education, junior secondary education, and senior secondary education, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION (1)	PRIMARY EDUCATION					
	2015 (2)	2016 (3)	2017 (4)	2018 (5)	2019 (6)	2020 (7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	96.47	98.07	97.85	96.75	98.60	98.33
North Sumatera	92.76	96.61	97.63	95.76	97.12	96.48
West Sumatera	87.85	90.69	92.67	90.54	91.25	93.26
Riau	90.44	93.23	94.76	95.39	95.11	95.18
Jambi	93.12	95.93	95.65	94.62	96.99	95.34
South Sumatera	90.27	94.86	95.88	94.02	96.08	95.93
Bengkulu	92.15	93.98	94.23	93.20	93.33	95.16
Lampung	94.46	96.26	96.67	95.39	96.05	97.69
Bangka Belitung Islands	90.05	89.38	92.36	92.04	92.80	96.05
Riau Islands	97.85	94.90	96.28	98.13	95.69	95.25
DKI Jakarta	96.56	95.32	97.20	95.26	96.05	97.80
West Java	92.42	93.75	96.97	97.08	97.92	97.76
Central Java	92.91	95.59	96.25	96.15	96.61	97.20
DI Yogyakarta	95.98	96.64	96.97	95.12	94.92	96.43
East Java	91.76	94.78	96.10	95.70	96.30	96.81
Banten	91.66	94.48	97.56	95.35	96.26	96.03
Bali	96.73	97.00	97.21	96.40	98.34	96.66
West Nusa Tenggara	94.40	96.03	96.79	97.59	96.62	97.29
East Nusa Tenggara	78.94	84.71	85.07	83.87	87.39	86.92
West Kalimantan	83.99	87.93	86.00	86.44	88.23	91.79
Central Kalimantan	93.18	93.75	93.06	93.33	94.66	95.45
South Kalimantan	87.15	93.89	92.49	92.20	91.85	94.10
East Kalimantan	94.65	98.16	96.42	95.32	96.07	95.84
North Kalimantan	92.11	92.72	92.04	92.03	93.23	96.38
North Sulawesi	93.41	94.97	95.90	95.48	95.97	95.58
Central Sulawesi	87.06	90.93	92.83	91.44	93.56	95.05
South Sulawesi	91.18	93.79	94.53	94.05	95.18	96.13
Southeast Sulawesi	92.21	95.58	94.16	95.25	94.54	95.28
Gorontalo	85.72	88.98	87.14	88.24	89.04	91.90
West Sulawesi	90.27	90.78	90.29	92.60	91.54	94.70
Maluku	91.56	93.60	93.98	94.49	94.95	97.47
North Maluku	92.25	91.83	95.37	95.65	94.66	95.59
West Papua	82.45	84.77	85.96	86.46	88.46	89.25
Papua	62.34	65.66	74.18	71.83	73.07	78.40
Indonesia	91.44	93.88	95.25	94.68	95.48	96.00

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.1.2* Completion rate for primary education, junior secondary education, and senior secondary education, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	PRIMARY EDUCATION					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	94.62	95.59	97.20	96.34	97.01	96.89
Rural	88.47	92.22	93.17	92.80	93.68	94.95
SEX						
Male	90.05	92.17	94.28	93.58	94.46	95.69
Female	92.90	95.66	96.29	95.86	96.54	96.33
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	85.33	88.81	90.53	90.21	92.23	94.04
Quintile 2	89.29	93.00	95.02	94.05	95.05	96.09
Quintile 3	92.61	95.34	95.92	95.47	95.86	95.84
Quintile 4	94.91	95.92	97.11	96.77	97.01	96.81
Quintile 5	96.99	97.60	98.33	98.04	98.19	97.81
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	87.25	90.90	92.81	92.13	93.63	95.06
40% medium	93.71	95.62	96.50	96.09	96.40	96.31
20% highest	96.99	97.60	98.33	98.04	98.19	97.81
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	95.04	95.72	96.17
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	53.95	64.51	67.90
Indonesia	91.44	93.88	95.25	94.68	95.48	96.00

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

Indicator 4.1.2* Completion rate for primary education, junior secondary education, and senior secondary education, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	JUNIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	89.01	88.70	89.42	87.15	89.50	90.92
North Sumatera	80.87	87.97	88.70	87.97	88.26	91.63
West Sumatera	78.77	82.50	81.11	82.59	84.07	87.12
Riau	76.54	81.30	85.37	83.45	84.97	86.84
Jambi	78.04	79.86	84.90	83.29	84.40	86.31
South Sumatera	78.35	82.41	82.59	84.18	83.40	85.02
Bengkulu	78.16	84.21	82.90	86.34	85.13	87.68
Lampung	76.68	79.68	85.02	85.09	84.08	86.66
Bangka Belitung Islands	70.35	75.77	75.30	79.70	77.96	81.91
Riau Islands	88.25	86.92	92.11	90.15	91.56	94.80
DKI Jakarta	86.79	90.75	91.20	92.80	93.02	94.57
West Java	79.09	84.24	84.64	85.18	85.53	88.17
Central Java	78.96	85.93	87.24	86.90	85.47	89.00
DI Yogyakarta	87.41	92.87	92.13	92.66	92.34	92.36
East Java	80.98	84.70	86.20	86.04	86.21	89.98
Banten	79.23	82.69	86.82	85.21	87.40	86.70
Bali	85.95	91.99	91.43	93.78	93.33	93.21
West Nusa Tenggara	84.04	86.91	87.14	87.88	88.64	89.91
East Nusa Tenggara	66.62	70.73	70.54	71.42	74.31	78.81
West Kalimantan	63.41	72.66	72.54	71.47	72.78	80.88
Central Kalimantan	72.59	80.64	76.84	79.87	81.01	84.83
South Kalimantan	72.89	77.25	77.11	84.05	82.77	82.48
East Kalimantan	85.13	86.70	88.31	89.14	86.98	92.40
North Kalimantan	83.02	81.96	82.36	82.85	83.85	87.14
North Sulawesi	82.35	88.08	86.01	86.72	85.67	86.69
Central Sulawesi	77.31	80.76	81.72	78.61	82.23	82.79
South Sulawesi	78.08	82.46	83.01	83.32	83.74	85.08
Southeast Sulawesi	82.75	88.06	85.10	86.05	85.46	89.18
Gorontalo	68.81	73.35	73.62	77.41	80.60	80.10
West Sulawesi	75.58	79.45	78.46	78.83	77.68	83.08
Maluku	86.29	88.43	84.35	86.38	88.43	88.04
North Maluku	76.39	83.23	83.76	85.39	85.07	87.41
West Papua	76.33	76.28	78.31	81.19	80.91	83.47
Papua	50.57	54.82	57.86	57.19	59.31	65.75
Indonesia	79.05	83.76	84.74	84.96	85.23	87.89

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.1.2* Completion rate for primary education, junior secondary education, and senior secondary education, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	JUNIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	85.33	89.26	89.21	89.20	88.61	90.82
Rural	72.26	77.65	79.68	79.78	80.80	84.04
SEX						
Male	77.44	81.56	82.70	82.65	83.34	86.26
Female	80.78	86.06	86.82	87.34	87.23	89.58
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	65.93	71.56	73.16	73.87	77.02	80.42
Quintile 2	73.93	79.60	81.54	82.50	82.38	86.19
Quintile 3	78.89	85.19	85.61	86.21	85.88	88.80
Quintile 4	84.55	88.96	88.84	89.11	87.88	90.30
Quintile 5	91.42	93.29	93.51	92.83	92.64	93.53
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	69.97	75.66	77.54	78.34	79.81	83.45
40% medium	81.76	87.05	87.21	87.65	86.87	89.55
20% highest	91.42	93.29	93.51	92.83	92.64	93.53
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	85.41	85.54	88.19
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	36.61	53.23	49.15
Indonesia	79.05	83.76	84.74	84.96	85.23	87.89

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

Indicator 4.1.2* Completion rate for primary education, junior secondary education, and senior secondary education, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	68.16	74.46	70.64	70.68	69.96	70.07
North Sumatera	59.54	69.69	67.16	68.34	65.21	70.39
West Sumatera	58.04	64.97	60.80	65.34	60.32	67.11
Riau	57.28	62.12	61.90	63.71	58.78	66.62
Jambi	49.05	60.50	58.27	66.06	56.87	63.66
South Sumatera	48.90	55.37	54.15	63.94	58.23	65.42
Bengkulu	55.94	64.31	62.57	58.86	61.47	62.73
Lampung	40.60	47.62	48.75	54.89	54.87	57.59
Bangka Belitung Islands	43.46	53.84	51.55	55.01	53.84	56.74
Riau Islands	65.28	75.93	83.55	82.86	78.14	78.65
DKI Jakarta	74.10	74.74	78.25	83.48	84.35	85.67
West Java	48.53	55.03	48.32	61.04	57.46	63.56
Central Java	43.86	44.59	51.52	55.62	49.79	55.82
DI Yogyakarta	80.77	79.95	85.53	81.96	84.54	87.99
East Java	52.04	55.13	59.90	62.48	57.74	63.53
Banten	52.95	60.83	59.87	67.54	56.94	64.24
Bali	69.08	73.65	74.62	78.67	64.52	74.88
West Nusa Tenggara	51.83	55.01	59.10	52.60	57.60	64.66
East Nusa Tenggara	37.78	48.95	41.44	43.41	43.85	50.65
West Kalimantan	35.69	35.69	42.70	47.66	49.29	55.23
Central Kalimantan	47.28	52.42	56.48	53.47	50.01	60.77
South Kalimantan	44.85	52.91	56.75	61.09	59.52	63.05
East Kalimantan	67.56	66.76	67.72	68.73	64.74	71.63
North Kalimantan	47.64	58.60	57.43	58.22	61.10	67.77
North Sulawesi	55.50	72.33	67.46	70.02	67.58	73.79
Central Sulawesi	45.84	61.79	62.73	53.84	52.00	57.68
South Sulawesi	50.85	59.56	63.82	56.86	60.97	66.22
Southeast Sulawesi	61.52	67.12	67.75	67.67	64.26	68.28
Gorontalo	44.67	50.79	55.30	52.39	50.87	55.35
West Sulawesi	39.29	53.45	56.17	37.65	48.20	56.60
Maluku	58.59	72.87	73.58	66.42	67.82	70.55
North Maluku	57.12	64.87	65.14	60.07	59.13	66.52
West Papua	55.24	56.12	62.81	60.47	50.95	61.49
Papua	28.23	35.69	33.82	29.56	27.44	30.92
Indonesia	52.04	57.47	57.71	61.84	58.33	63.95

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.1.2* Completion rate for primary education, junior secondary education, and senior secondary education, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	64.27	68.10	66.70	71.56	65.89	72.43
Rural	36.87	43.67	45.79	47.83	47.25	51.76
SEX						
Male	48.61	55.40	56.64	60.64	57.00	62.15
Female	55.68	59.71	58.84	63.10	59.75	65.85
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	28.62	32.48	37.81	38.52	40.57	45.19
Quintile 2	37.29	44.21	46.58	52.24	48.90	54.87
Quintile 3	46.83	52.91	53.13	59.55	54.31	61.37
Quintile 4	59.43	65.92	62.33	68.23	63.33	69.05
Quintile 5	76.97	81.10	77.27	82.38	77.26	82.84
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	33.20	38.60	42.47	45.66	44.91	50.20
40% medium	53.34	59.63	57.88	64.01	58.92	65.36
20% highest	76.97	81.10	77.27	82.38	77.26	82.84
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	62.24	58.54	64.29
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	25.99	36.94	21.54
Indonesia	52.04	57.47	57.71	61.84	58.33	63.95

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

Indicator 4.1.2.(a) Out of school children of early childhood education age; primary school age; junior secondary school age; and senior secondary school age, 2019-2020

DISAGGREGATION	EDUCATION LEVEL					
	PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE		JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE		SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	0.27	0.13	2.76	3.23	14.97	12.82
North Sumatera	0.64	0.44	4.95	4.75	16.87	14.60
West Sumatera	0.42	0.31	5.72	4.59	16.44	17.11
Riau	0.70	0.28	6.69	6.95	23.12	17.22
Jambi	0.29	0.24	7.05	6.22	24.00	22.83
South Sumatera	0.56	0.43	8.09	8.08	23.03	23.37
Bengkulu	0.23	NA	4.93	5.21	20.35	17.47
Lampung	0.50	0.26	6.41	8.31	27.50	22.96
Bangka Belitung Islands	0.38	0.74	9.93	9.47	29.99	28.02
Riau Islands	0.27	NA	2.59	3.52	10.29	9.31
DKI Jakarta	NA	NA	4.88	6.24	15.93	15.84
West Java	0.66	0.39	8.98	9.29	27.54	25.80
Central Java	0.34	0.23	6.53	7.62	26.56	25.02
DI Yogyakarta	NA	NA	0.47	2.48	8.13	6.28
East Java	0.43	0.22	4.72	5.41	23.40	23.21
Banten	0.59	0.52	7.35	7.28	26.83	26.09
Bali	0.43	0.16	3.04	2.86	16.73	14.88
West Nusa Tenggara	NA	NA	3.75	4.06	19.66	20.36
East Nusa Tenggara	1.40	1.22	7.16	8.18	24.04	23.66
West Kalimantan	1.42	1.20	9.93	10.68	29.88	27.11
Central Kalimantan	0.57	0.52	9.40	9.78	25.68	27.70
South Kalimantan	1.04	0.73	9.45	9.82	26.43	26.16
East Kalimantan	0.38	0.21	1.94	3.31	15.68	12.07
North Kalimantan	0.71	0.70	6.87	5.76	20.25	19.85
North Sulawesi	0.84	0.53	7.03	7.43	19.62	17.92
Central Sulawesi	1.93	1.07	9.15	9.06	23.39	24.60
South Sulawesi	0.99	0.83	9.44	8.83	26.54	24.19
Southeast Sulawesi	0.93	0.87	7.31	6.63	21.10	20.38
Gorontalo	1.55	0.87	10.12	12.07	27.57	28.32
West Sulawesi	1.99	1.60	13.94	13.09	29.10	25.76
Maluku	0.50	0.48	4.57	3.53	16.74	13.94
North Maluku	1.13	0.61	3.78	5.26	23.29	17.00
West Papua	1.87	1.40	4.96	4.85	16.89	15.40
Papua	15.92	14.53	22.12	21.18	39.65	36.68
Indonesia	0.85	0.62	6.92	7.29	23.75	22.31

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

- Not Available
- Out of school children of early childhood education age are already included in the figure of out of school children of primary school age.

Indicator 4.1.2.(a) Out of school children of early childhood education age; primary school age; junior secondary school age; and senior secondary school age, 2019-2020

DISAGGREGATION (1)	EDUCATION LEVEL					
	PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE		JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE		SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE	
	2019 (2)	2020 (3)	2019 (4)	2020 (5)	2019 (6)	2020 (7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	0.48	0.31	5.18	5.83	19.46	18.11
Rural	1.28	0.98	8.97	9.02	29.36	27.81
SEX						
Male	1.00	0.72	7.59	8.42	25.17	23.57
Female	0.69	0.52	6.22	6.08	22.24	21.00
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	1.57	1.07	11.47	12.04	34.46	34.60
Quintile 2	0.75	0.57	7.54	7.96	28.68	26.11
Quintile 3	0.71	0.49	6.05	6.36	23.01	21.14
Quintile 4	0.57	0.48	4.83	5.32	20.21	17.93
Quintile 5	0.38	0.35	3.47	3.43	12.76	12.03
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	1.17	0.83	9.51	10.00	31.46	30.14
40% medium	0.64	0.48	5.48	5.86	21.62	19.53
20% highest	0.38	0.35	3.47	3.43	12.76	12.03
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	0.76	0.57	6.73	7.14	23.48	22.00
Disabled	12.26	10.16	30.62	31.27	51.01	62.92
Indonesia	0.85	0.62	6.92	7.29	23.75	22.31

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note: Out of school children of early childhood education age are already included in the figure of out of school children of primary school age.

Indicator 4.2.2* Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	98.70	97.62	98.85	98.16	97.84	94.02
North Sumatera	95.72	95.78	95.79	96.85	96.83	92.66
West Sumatera	94.51	94.46	96.30	96.90	95.54	92.17
Riau	95.13	95.52	93.79	93.68	93.68	91.44
Jambi	96.52	95.88	95.98	97.37	96.99	95.64
South Sumatera	97.42	95.40	98.29	97.90	97.12	97.93
Bengkulu	95.52	95.87	95.13	99.43	97.90	95.84
Lampung	97.63	95.38	96.27	98.36	97.57	92.90
Bangka Belitung Islands	95.32	95.70	94.37	98.91	95.43	97.74
Riau Islands	94.66	94.46	95.86	91.50	93.71	90.98
DKI Jakarta	97.33	93.44	94.48	93.63	96.44	89.38
West Java	96.68	94.37	93.69	94.56	97.05	93.93
Central Java	97.88	97.48	97.71	99.21	98.75	96.73
DI Yogyakarta	98.45	98.66	98.38	99.67	100.00	99.18
East Java	97.07	96.69	95.66	96.75	97.03	94.89
Banten	95.20	95.27	93.94	95.93	96.95	89.26
Bali	96.70	94.23	93.20	97.32	97.77	91.45
West Nusa Tenggara	97.14	94.88	94.78	96.96	97.67	90.21
East Nusa Tenggara	92.48	91.82	91.16	93.37	94.16	92.82
West Kalimantan	90.86	92.48	92.59	95.40	93.85	91.39
Central Kalimantan	96.84	98.05	97.48	97.50	97.46	93.40
South Kalimantan	96.96	97.52	97.22	96.52	99.31	91.87
East Kalimantan	97.77	96.75	97.07	97.56	97.25	90.26
North Kalimantan	94.68	95.46	90.94	87.64	94.87	89.82
North Sulawesi	99.16	97.41	97.18	97.56	98.84	94.06
Central Sulawesi	93.05	91.11	94.90	94.76	96.03	93.89
South Sulawesi	96.80	95.52	96.90	97.43	95.51	91.77
Southeast Sulawesi	96.49	97.57	98.16	98.51	98.04	93.12
Gorontalo	96.19	93.28	95.10	97.24	99.13	91.36
West Sulawesi	90.76	93.18	89.04	95.65	94.55	93.05
Maluku	95.25	96.39	95.43	95.34	94.46	95.21
North Maluku	94.36	92.97	93.47	95.12	94.18	88.47
West Papua	85.48	87.50	85.10	88.61	92.19	91.11
Papua	60.30	57.96	62.11	61.51	61.69	52.68
Indonesia	95.85	94.88	94.87	95.86	96.37	92.76

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.2.2* Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	97.14	96.20	95.30	96.43	97.44	92.97
Rural	94.60	93.55	94.42	95.26	95.13	92.49
SEX						
Male	95.38	94.49	94.27	95.60	96.15	92.81
Female	96.35	95.28	95.51	96.14	96.59	92.70
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	93.22	91.20	92.13	94.22	94.37	91.47
Quintile 2	95.55	94.76	94.38	95.31	96.20	93.58
Quintile 3	96.40	95.79	95.79	96.54	96.71	93.14
Quintile 4	97.08	96.03	96.20	97.17	97.28	93.48
Quintile 5	98.00	97.76	96.79	96.77	98.32	92.25
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	94.33	92.92	93.23	94.76	95.26	92.46
40% medium	96.73	95.90	95.99	96.83	96.98	93.29
20% highest	98.00	97.76	96.79	96.77	98.32	92.25
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	96.02	96.48	92.83
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	80.81	83.24	80.89
Indonesia	95.85	94.88	94.87	95.86	96.37	92.76

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

Indicator 4.3.1* Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, 2018

AGE GROUP	2018
(1)	(2)
Aged 15-24 years	48.66
Aged 25-64 years	2.30

DISAGGREGATION	AGED 15-24 YEARS
	2018
(1)	(2)
PROVINCE	
Aceh	58.07
North Sumatera	52.22
West Sumatera	57.69
Riau	52.17
Jambi	46.43
South Sumatera	43.85
Bengkulu	53.76
Lampung	45.34
Bangka Belitung Islands	43.51
Riau Islands	51.02
DKI Jakarta	49.37
West Java	44.97
Central Java	46.83
DI Yogyakarta	70.45
East Java	48.35
Banten	45.30
Bali	53.99
West Nusa Tenggara	50.82
East Nusa Tenggara	51.69
West Kalimantan	46.31
Central Kalimantan	47.15
South Kalimantan	48.00
East Kalimantan	54.30
North Kalimantan	45.95
North Sulawesi	47.73
Central Sulawesi	47.99
South Sulawesi	52.27
Southeast Sulawesi	51.56
Gorontalo	52.82
West Sulawesi	47.03
Maluku	57.50
North Maluku	56.68
West Papua	55.61
Papua	42.58
Indonesia	48.66

Source: Susenas, Social, Culture and Education Module (MSBP), BPS- Statistics Indonesia

Note: MSBP module is carried out every three years

Indicator 4.3.1* Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, 2018

DISAGGREGATION	AGED 15-24 YEARS	AGED 25-64 YEARS
	2018	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)
AREA OF RESIDENCE		
Urban	50.90	2.78
Rural	45.72	1.67
SEX		
Male	48.61	2.34
Female	48.71	2.25
AGE GROUP		
10-19 years (adolescent)	86.38	NA
16-30 years (youth)	27.93	NA
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE		
Quintile 1	40.78	0.81
Quintile 2	44.53	0.97
Quintile 3	47.44	1.60
Quintile 4	50.00	2.42
Quintile 5	59.41	5.06
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE		
40% lowest	42.69	0.89
40% medium	48.74	2.03
20% highest	59.41	5.06
DISABILITY STATUS		
Non-disabled	48.86	NA
Disabled	24.46	NA
Indonesia	48.66	2.30

Source: Susenas, Social, Culture and Education Module (MSBP), BPS- Statistics Indonesia

Note:

MSBP Module is carried out every three years

Indicator 4.3.1.(a) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in tertiary education, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	41.67	42.06	45.73	43.86	44.51	44.58
North Sumatera	25.89	28.93	30.71	31.11	30.82	31.14
West Sumatera	38.51	40.54	43.53	44.19	42.18	43.09
Riau	30.00	29.81	33.37	34.15	33.93	35.07
Jambi	26.33	26.98	32.27	33.78	30.71	31.42
South Sumatera	18.60	21.64	23.77	26.23	25.59	26.41
Bengkulu	36.53	41.00	41.52	38.31	37.63	38.39
Lampung	12.46	16.05	18.84	21.32	21.98	23.08
Bangka Belitung Islands	11.13	14.48	15.01	13.20	14.27	14.73
Riau Islands	21.14	22.11	23.08	27.64	25.11	26.68
DKI Jakarta	32.72	33.58	34.94	36.71	39.43	40.34
West Java	21.31	24.59	25.50	25.14	25.15	25.75
Central Java	19.28	19.69	21.88	21.96	21.80	22.62
DI Yogyakarta	64.83	65.51	70.10	70.60	73.14	74.69
East Java	22.14	28.13	30.23	29.99	29.20	29.52
Banten	23.60	29.02	31.40	33.40	33.22	33.07
Bali	32.06	31.61	35.81	36.40	35.96	36.46
West Nusa Tenggara	26.30	25.89	28.09	29.75	30.70	31.28
East Nusa Tenggara	24.51	26.92	29.21	30.14	30.22	31.28
West Kalimantan	19.24	20.98	23.04	22.68	24.87	25.36
Central Kalimantan	21.10	23.90	24.89	25.24	25.45	25.70
South Kalimantan	24.56	23.24	26.08	26.41	27.04	27.35
East Kalimantan	28.44	31.60	35.58	35.64	37.78	39.16
North Kalimantan	18.25	24.35	26.76	21.58	23.43	22.71
North Sulawesi	27.68	31.32	31.74	35.00	33.86	34.61
Central Sulawesi	31.56	35.30	39.22	40.61	38.64	39.32
South Sulawesi	40.44	40.75	43.00	41.23	42.72	42.69
Southeast Sulawesi	42.31	45.35	46.98	46.42	47.56	47.40
Gorontalo	30.35	32.23	37.88	35.23	36.71	37.74
West Sulawesi	25.51	27.54	29.72	28.90	30.85	29.44
Maluku	44.46	46.38	47.39	48.42	47.65	48.62
North Maluku	33.72	40.87	45.01	42.68	44.02	43.97
West Papua	32.83	32.37	36.32	35.97	34.83	35.30
Papua	16.01	20.44	20.37	19.03	21.08	21.87
Indonesia	25.26	27.98	29.93	30.19	30.28	30.85

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.3.1.(a) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in tertiary education, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	35.23	36.77	39.86	40.39	39.75	38.58
Rural	13.02	16.78	16.99	15.97	16.54	19.77
SEX						
Male	23.07	26.00	28.17	28.34	28.93	29.55
Female	27.53	30.05	31.75	32.09	31.67	32.21
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	5.08	8.08	9.96	10.19	11.44	16.13
Quintile 2	8.60	13.69	14.74	14.86	16.34	19.31
Quintile 3	14.99	18.78	19.80	20.98	21.88	24.27
Quintile 4	26.48	30.47	29.72	31.38	29.83	30.23
Quintile 5	59.61	58.12	60.78	63.41	62.14	56.87
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	6.94	11.01	12.49	12.62	13.98	17.78
40% medium	20.96	24.80	24.89	26.32	25.96	27.34
20% highest	59.61	58.12	60.78	63.41	62.14	56.87
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	30.39	30.36	30.99
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	11.35	21.39	13.85
Indonesia	25.26	27.98	29.93	30.19	30.28	30.85

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

Indicator 4.4.1.(a) Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15-59 years) with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	AGED 15-24 YEARS					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	36.82	39.85	51.78	62.96	69.01	76.68
North Sumatera	44.62	51.11	63.90	71.24	77.28	82.51
West Sumatera	56.34	59.36	67.78	76.27	80.64	84.73
Riau	52.28	56.25	66.69	75.76	82.03	84.61
Jambi	50.53	53.48	62.67	74.00	81.58	86.06
South Sumatera	44.00	49.45	61.55	72.36	77.26	83.31
Bengkulu	48.48	49.91	60.07	69.56	77.02	80.69
Lampung	33.68	45.06	58.71	73.25	81.61	85.18
Bangka Belitung Islands	49.14	55.88	64.40	77.06	84.49	87.10
Riau Islands	68.63	76.60	84.48	86.37	93.05	90.65
DKI Jakarta	80.01	82.53	89.93	92.15	95.41	95.85
West Java	55.72	61.81	74.78	82.69	88.79	92.14
Central Java	55.99	63.63	75.51	83.33	90.93	94.02
DI Yogyakarta	83.22	85.43	92.19	95.48	97.91	98.22
East Java	54.42	61.52	73.07	80.51	87.97	90.93
Banten	51.61	59.38	71.44	81.53	87.86	88.47
Bali	66.63	76.42	81.45	87.56	91.40	94.75
West Nusa Tenggara	36.83	46.63	54.67	66.23	77.54	81.17
East Nusa Tenggara	22.49	29.12	38.68	43.32	51.03	58.40
West Kalimantan	37.03	44.60	51.82	63.05	70.40	78.07
Central Kalimantan	45.34	51.69	61.19	68.48	80.96	83.94
South Kalimantan	56.49	62.79	69.00	78.81	87.16	90.59
East Kalimantan	64.30	73.12	76.99	83.52	89.87	91.39
North Kalimantan	53.85	63.36	72.13	80.51	87.29	88.29
North Sulawesi	54.87	62.27	70.78	74.69	81.22	84.93
Central Sulawesi	38.71	44.35	56.01	61.45	68.81	76.52
South Sulawesi	51.51	55.01	66.90	76.72	83.30	88.78
Southeast Sulawesi	42.30	49.68	59.71	70.66	79.51	84.21
Gorontalo	44.84	52.85	61.68	74.22	79.60	82.70
West Sulawesi	32.38	39.58	49.39	57.05	68.06	74.15
Maluku	38.64	42.98	49.60	54.29	60.17	65.83
North Maluku	27.15	30.15	35.19	49.32	52.88	62.11
West Papua	37.47	39.40	50.04	61.29	65.40	70.93
Papua	17.03	23.09	30.42	33.48	32.88	39.06
Indonesia	51.83	58.21	68.93	77.05	83.58	87.17

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.4.1.(a) Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15-59 years) with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	AGED 15-24 YEARS					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	66.33	71.71	80.89	86.29	90.63	92.97
Rural	35.56	42.46	54.44	65.14	74.03	79.36
SEX						
Male	51.59	57.55	68.79	77.03	83.53	87.20
Female	52.09	58.90	69.07	77.08	83.63	87.13
Indonesia	51.83	58.21	68.93	77.05	83.58	87.17

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.4.1.(a) Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15-59 years) with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	AGED 15-59 YEARS					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	20.50	23.31	30.56	40.47	46.77	54.25
North Sumatera	22.09	25.99	35.11	43.65	51.78	58.60
West Sumatera	29.03	32.53	38.03	47.49	52.85	58.67
Riau	28.49	32.33	39.78	49.45	55.37	62.67
Jambi	24.51	27.03	32.80	43.42	50.83	56.87
South Sumatera	21.80	25.20	32.03	41.33	46.50	54.52
Bengkulu	24.24	26.34	32.90	40.42	48.70	53.42
Lampung	16.27	20.87	28.36	40.23	48.37	55.57
Bangka Belitung Islands	24.86	28.70	35.31	45.45	54.93	60.37
Riau Islands	43.42	50.10	58.87	65.60	77.18	81.73
DKI Jakarta	53.25	58.40	71.39	77.14	85.17	88.08
West Java	29.98	34.84	46.09	55.91	65.37	71.09
Central Java	24.54	29.89	38.75	48.63	58.75	65.78
DI Yogyakarta	43.16	49.23	57.37	68.82	75.04	81.36
East Java	24.61	29.59	38.76	48.07	57.23	63.91
Banten	31.48	37.01	45.49	57.86	66.96	69.35
Bali	34.81	41.78	48.33	57.71	65.48	72.56
West Nusa Tenggara	18.26	23.71	30.04	37.11	47.85	52.72
East Nusa Tenggara	14.63	18.92	25.30	29.65	36.33	42.89
West Kalimantan	20.23	24.66	30.38	38.92	47.04	54.10
Central Kalimantan	24.03	28.52	35.43	43.17	54.54	59.66
South Kalimantan	27.92	32.61	37.37	49.32	57.82	62.88
East Kalimantan	37.49	46.11	50.56	60.85	69.44	75.33
North Kalimantan	30.88	38.50	45.68	58.42	65.36	71.99
North Sulawesi	30.16	37.20	44.70	51.22	57.48	63.03
Central Sulawesi	20.24	22.99	31.70	37.02	44.13	51.68
South Sulawesi	27.47	31.37	38.74	47.07	54.85	60.50
Southeast Sulawesi	23.02	28.27	35.14	43.94	53.36	60.35
Gorontalo	23.06	27.30	34.39	42.71	50.62	55.68
West Sulawesi	16.60	20.86	26.24	33.95	40.95	47.66
Maluku	22.11	27.55	31.55	39.20	44.02	49.96
North Maluku	15.37	19.21	25.10	34.24	38.11	45.22
West Papua	22.95	26.08	34.68	45.41	52.37	59.45
Papua	11.43	15.00	21.29	24.23	26.45	30.93
Indonesia	27.04	31.83	40.48	49.73	58.22	64.26

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.4.1.(a) Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15-59 years) with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	AGED 15-59 YEARS					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	38.39	43.72	53.02	62.00	69.89	75.17
Rural	14.88	18.59	25.65	34.20	42.74	49.77
SEX						
Male	29.57	34.52	28.47	53.06	61.83	67.88
Female	24.48	29.12	22.80	46.37	54.56	60.60
Indonesia	27.04	31.83	40.48	49.73	58.22	64.26

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.5.1* Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education; and ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in junior secondary education, senior secondary education, and tertiary education for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) lowest quintile/highest quintile, (d) disabled/non-disabled, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
EDUCATION LEVEL						
Primary education						
Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in Primary Education, Female/Male	100.33	99.70	99.69	99.57	100.02	99.98
Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in Primary Education, Rural/Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA	99.27	99.44
Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in Primary Education, Lowest Quintile/Highest Quintile	NA	NA	NA	NA	99.79	99.97
Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in Primary Education, Disabled/Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.92	91.18
Junior secondary education						
Ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Junior Secondary Education, Female/Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	99.85	99.09
Ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Junior Secondary Education, Rural/Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA	96.37	98.98
Ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Junior Secondary Education, Lowest Quintile/Highest Quintile	NA	NA	NA	NA	96.90	97.87
Ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Junior Secondary Education, Disabled/Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	NA	72.38	78.66
Senior secondary education						
Ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Senior Secondary Education, Female/Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	104.92	100.92
Ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Senior Secondary Education, Rural/Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA	87.44	90.63

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Senior Secondary Education, Lowest Quintile/Highest Quintile	NA	NA	NA	NA	76.95	76.75
Ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Senior Secondary Education, Disabled/Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.24	62.18
Tertiary education						
Ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Tertiary Education, Female/Male	119.36	115.60	112.72	113.24	109.47	109.01
Ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Tertiary Education, Rural/Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.61	51.24
Ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Tertiary Education, Lowest Quintile/Highest Quintile	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.41	28.37
Ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Tertiary Education, Disabled/Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.44	44.69

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.5.1* Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education; and ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in junior secondary education, senior secondary education, and tertiary education for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) lowest quintile/highest quintile, (d) disabled/non-disabled, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	RATIO OF NER IN PRIMARY EDUCATION, FEMALE/MALE					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	102.83	99.13	99.93	99.64	99.68	100.01
North Sumatera	100.55	100.53	100.11	99.26	99.74	100.45
West Sumatera	99.72	100.57	100.41	99.65	99.74	99.70
Riau	98.26	100.48	98.52	99.96	99.90	99.63
Jambi	101.30	99.28	100.61	99.69	100.62	100.16
South Sumatera	100.39	99.37	98.29	99.13	99.39	99.11
Bengkulu	102.15	100.04	99.93	100.26	99.90	99.92
Lampung	101.26	99.09	99.80	99.22	100.41	100.15
Bangka Belitung Islands	100.53	100.90	100.92	98.77	98.48	100.11
Riau Islands	99.13	99.81	101.01	99.12	99.97	100.71
DKI Jakarta	99.61	100.70	99.87	99.09	99.66	100.37
West Java	101.37	99.21	99.47	99.29	100.47	99.44
Central Java	99.68	99.09	99.28	99.96	99.60	100.71
DI Yogyakarta	100.03	99.88	99.33	99.89	99.92	99.64
East Java	99.68	99.82	99.74	99.78	99.99	100.26
Banten	98.68	100.26	100.00	99.29	100.23	100.77
Bali	97.98	97.20	100.95	99.12	99.52	100.28
West Nusa Tenggara	98.66	99.30	100.57	100.30	100.17	99.89
East Nusa Tenggara	100.28	98.52	100.16	99.48	100.31	100.72
West Kalimantan	103.18	100.90	99.76	99.65	99.70	100.22
Central Kalimantan	100.93	99.65	99.53	99.91	99.78	100.14
South Kalimantan	102.83	98.63	99.74	98.78	99.70	100.24
East Kalimantan	96.37	99.36	99.80	100.13	100.57	99.95
North Kalimantan	99.10	99.78	101.95	99.11	95.80	99.19
North Sulawesi	101.03	99.99	99.32	100.04	99.07	98.28
Central Sulawesi	99.66	102.84	99.83	98.06	99.23	97.48
South Sulawesi	101.55	100.83	100.09	100.25	101.32	99.58
Southeast Sulawesi	102.56	101.12	96.90	100.39	100.33	99.45
Gorontalo	102.96	100.94	99.44	100.89	101.11	100.38
West Sulawesi	100.69	101.13	100.18	100.57	101.91	98.34
Maluku	97.49	99.15	100.84	99.74	99.25	97.85
North Maluku	100.14	99.01	100.70	99.78	99.84	99.89
West Papua	97.91	98.21	98.30	98.22	98.47	99.02
Papua	99.40	99.28	99.42	99.18	99.28	98.27
Indonesia	100.33	99.70	99.69	99.57	100.02	99.98

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.5.1* Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education; and ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in junior secondary education, senior secondary education, and tertiary education for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) lowest quintile/highest quintile, (d) disabled/non-disabled, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	RATIO OF NER IN PRIMARY EDUCATION, FEMALE/MALE					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	100.43	99.62	99.46	99.39	99.96	100.14
Rural	100.23	99.77	99.93	99.77	100.11	99.81
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	99.56	99.95	99.95
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	98.35	108.89	107.08
Indonesia	100.33	99.70	99.69	99.57	100.02	99.98

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

Indicator 4.5.1* Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education; and ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in junior secondary education, senior secondary education, and tertiary education for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) lowest quintile/highest quintile, (d) disabled/non-disabled, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	RATIO OF NER IN PRIMARY EDUCATION, RURAL/URBAN		RATIO OF NER IN PRIMARY EDUCATION, LOWEST QUINTILE/ HIGHEST QUINTILE		RATIO OF NER IN PRIMARY EDUCATION, DISABLED/ NON- DISABLED	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban			100.81	100.71	91.96	95.31
Rural			99.38	99.83	89.65	84.43
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	99.28	99.48	99.87	100.04		
Disabled	96.79	88.13	90.69	88.96		
Indonesia	99.27	99.44	99.79	99.97	90.92	91.18

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.5.1* Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education; and ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in junior secondary education, senior secondary education, and tertiary education for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) lowest quintile/highest quintile, (d) disabled/non-disabled, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	RATIO OF NER IN PRIMARY EDUCATION, LOWEST QUINTILE/HIGHEST QUINTILE		RATIO OF GER IN JUNIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION, FEMALE/MALE		RATIO OF GER IN JUNIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION, LOWEST QUINTILE/HIGHEST QUINTILE	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	99.72	100.13	96.26	96.48	107.75	104.49
North Sumatera	102.69	101.57	96.50	101.58	105.74	105.13
West Sumatera	100.47	99.84	105.09	103.11	94.67	107.22
Riau	103.89	100.64	98.81	100.01	87.09	89.95
Jambi	99.66	101.89	100.65	96.98	105.18	103.86
South Sumatera	103.41	101.86	99.06	102.12	95.80	108.02
Bengkulu	101.00	100.15	96.89	90.21	90.54	101.40
Lampung	99.68	100.00	109.07	92.60	93.48	97.25
Bangka Belitung Islands	99.96	100.89	105.36	100.24	97.31	106.69
Riau Islands	99.06	100.74	89.61	101.31	85.04	87.37
DKI Jakarta	104.02	101.66	100.22	102.64	101.51	91.98
West Java	100.12	100.28	97.03	98.80	101.52	97.62
Central Java	100.37	100.70	103.50	96.67	98.45	104.96
DI Yogyakarta	99.72	100.35	107.10	92.73	145.35	135.08
East Java	99.43	99.74	97.57	99.09	102.33	98.45
Banten	99.15	98.37	100.30	102.70	98.49	97.24
Bali	102.11	100.40	101.68	99.96	110.97	112.59
West Nusa Tenggara	99.49	98.91	98.39	96.93	96.04	97.71
East Nusa Tenggara	100.59	102.09	107.63	99.86	98.81	90.36
West Kalimantan	99.50	98.53	101.15	99.48	89.26	97.19
Central Kalimantan	100.08	99.69	102.95	95.56	84.80	104.92
South Kalimantan	98.75	99.53	100.65	99.39	87.11	85.87
East Kalimantan	99.26	100.00	97.10	93.19	98.72	105.98
North Kalimantan	100.76	102.29	105.39	99.96	83.80	84.33
North Sulawesi	99.31	104.41	105.02	107.68	105.98	99.99
Central Sulawesi	99.45	101.08	99.39	106.62	89.23	86.71
South Sulawesi	100.70	100.60	98.31	95.30	91.81	92.12
Southeast Sulawesi	101.59	98.68	100.00	102.56	96.77	107.54
Gorontalo	98.48	97.70	101.66	107.22	94.50	87.90
West Sulawesi	99.66	98.93	97.71	102.17	81.24	92.32
Maluku	107.17	103.66	99.59	109.29	98.90	101.47
North Maluku	99.34	102.26	98.28	95.28	95.18	98.46
West Papua	97.90	101.44	101.55	107.83	81.01	97.11
Papua	85.03	89.26	101.26	103.86	70.87	80.07
Indonesia	99.79	99.97	99.85	99.09	96.90	97.87

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.5.1* Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education; and ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in junior secondary education, senior secondary education, and tertiary education for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) lowest quintile/highest quintile, (d) disabled/non-disabled, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	RATIO OF GER IN JUNIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION, FEMALE/MALE		RATIO OF GER IN JUNIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION, RURAL/URBAN		RATIO OF GER IN JUNIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION, LOWEST QUINTILE/HIGHEST QUINTILE	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	98.55	99.04			101.95	99.38
Rural	101.55	99.18			96.15	97.72
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	99.72	99.06	96.51	99.09	97.39	97.90
Disabled	106.37	94.99	77.99	78.58	48.76	102.66
Indonesia	99.85	99.09	96.37	98.98	96.90	97.87

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.5.1* Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education; and ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in junior secondary education, senior secondary education, and tertiary education for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) lowest quintile/highest quintile, (d) disabled/non-disabled, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	RATIO OF GER IN SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION, FEMALE/MALE		RATIO OF GER IN SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION, RURAL/URBAN		RATIO OF GER IN SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION, LOWEST QUINTILE/ HIGHEST QUINTILE	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	103.38	105.42	88.09	93.12	77.46	80.60
North Sumatera	111.68	97.76	101.01	96.59	83.80	81.44
West Sumatera	115.52	107.91	77.65	89.47	82.16	73.83
Riau	115.72	106.05	82.69	83.00	72.21	69.95
Jambi	92.88	104.83	71.62	80.77	68.03	77.53
South Sumatera	107.04	93.58	76.21	75.13	79.29	76.38
Bengkulu	96.45	104.01	87.80	87.38	73.29	80.99
Lampung	102.14	106.86	69.13	83.73	72.38	74.05
Bangka Belitung Islands	118.32	100.67	75.12	90.76	63.71	64.62
Riau Islands	124.89	97.69	100.15	98.25	80.02	109.35
DKI Jakarta	96.53	89.03	NA	NA	103.82	114.78
West Java	104.04	101.07	79.06	82.18	63.91	64.79
Central Java	102.16	103.03	94.93	95.59	78.59	70.15
DI Yogyakarta	102.13	104.07	82.82	95.28	89.61	96.03
East Java	104.31	96.85	77.41	81.57	70.23	66.98
Banten	107.67	97.41	88.80	84.62	67.03	74.18
Bali	91.37	90.38	103.94	94.93	97.93	92.06
West Nusa Tenggara	97.61	93.79	91.02	96.22	92.06	103.53
East Nusa Tenggara	110.44	121.25	70.62	82.21	55.75	67.64
West Kalimantan	101.00	108.90	78.80	87.13	80.47	82.36
Central Kalimantan	99.92	104.73	83.17	80.99	89.69	83.52
South Kalimantan	96.28	93.54	85.91	95.04	55.14	85.40
East Kalimantan	106.60	103.83	91.65	93.42	105.94	80.93
North Kalimantan	97.12	96.64	60.46	72.97	89.23	75.66
North Sulawesi	104.29	103.24	99.39	97.84	79.47	83.84
Central Sulawesi	121.63	108.05	76.41	82.58	68.30	69.31
South Sulawesi	109.05	105.37	87.48	92.81	72.88	84.09
Southeast Sulawesi	107.48	100.86	78.42	88.41	71.76	81.99
Gorontalo	125.35	104.56	91.75	97.61	80.04	76.18
West Sulawesi	126.83	109.19	81.27	107.30	78.17	80.30
Maluku	117.68	102.60	82.13	91.45	74.43	80.23
North Maluku	112.83	120.80	87.46	92.48	88.85	85.65
West Papua	116.28	98.53	76.61	71.89	67.44	82.44
Papua	81.11	90.80	48.57	54.31	53.00	61.42
Indonesia	104.92	100.92	87.44	90.63	76.95	76.75

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.5.1* Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education; and ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in junior secondary education, senior secondary education, and tertiary education for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) lowest quintile/highest quintile, (d) disabled/non-disabled, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	RATIO OF GER IN SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION, DISABLED/NON-DISABLED		RATIO OF GER IN SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION, FEMALE/MALE		RATIO OF GER IN SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION, RURAL/URBAN	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	79.70	86.54	103.40	97.48		
Rural	64.41	68.63	107.37	106.02		
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled			104.72	100.88	87.63	90.79
Disabled			131.87	99.47	66.19	61.93
Indonesia	72.38	78.66	104.92	100.92	87.44	90.63

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.5.1* Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education; and ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in junior secondary education, senior secondary education, and tertiary education for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) lowest quintile/highest quintile, (d) disabled/non-disabled, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	RATIO OF GER IN SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION, LOWEST QUINTILE/HIGHEST QUINTILE		RATIO OF GER IN SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION, DISABLED/NON-DISABLED	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	83.88	82.31	64.85	72.09
Rural	73.05	73.96	48.99	49.18
Indonesia	76.95	76.75	57.24	62.18

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.5.1* Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education; and ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in junior secondary education, senior secondary education, and tertiary education for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) lowest quintile/highest quintile, (d) disabled/non-disabled, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	RATIO OF GER IN TERTIARY EDUCATION, FEMALE/MALE					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	155.52	128.71	117.88	119.55	119.84	107.36
North Sumatera	158.45	152.56	115.50	124.15	122.32	115.41
West Sumatera	148.50	141.22	133.32	117.78	123.63	133.35
Riau	128.80	115.67	123.67	100.31	128.94	100.22
Jambi	135.29	106.98	124.66	118.32	118.29	109.22
South Sumatera	141.61	107.85	124.03	124.26	109.65	122.14
Bengkulu	168.29	127.88	126.92	142.45	145.87	118.84
Lampung	146.10	117.43	136.41	128.53	119.21	125.37
Bangka Belitung Islands	173.03	245.05	134.40	153.04	113.88	112.94
Riau Islands	141.23	124.05	96.86	88.63	91.49	134.90
DKI Jakarta	116.87	104.68	91.22	94.42	108.29	95.71
West Java	108.06	123.04	109.86	106.81	109.49	102.11
Central Java	126.27	135.84	115.51	110.70	98.47	129.61
DI Yogyakarta	95.48	97.67	102.49	110.16	96.79	96.18
East Java	97.99	84.59	111.77	119.35	103.47	107.17
Banten	115.69	95.75	115.54	112.69	109.75	88.36
Bali	96.37	86.27	96.47	110.48	96.96	97.37
West Nusa Tenggara	99.27	118.84	99.19	104.80	92.79	99.60
East Nusa Tenggara	108.60	131.36	91.28	122.41	107.66	101.38
West Kalimantan	100.72	105.88	111.94	87.48	117.96	127.71
Central Kalimantan	122.82	133.06	101.93	111.47	86.02	105.33
South Kalimantan	124.32	140.03	115.49	92.21	131.15	135.09
East Kalimantan	131.01	160.99	106.04	104.09	120.37	111.63
North Kalimantan	117.93	137.25	80.80	195.63	140.52	110.05
North Sulawesi	130.41	119.90	117.46	129.71	118.85	99.92
Central Sulawesi	123.53	128.75	106.23	132.27	102.35	106.49
South Sulawesi	132.62	133.46	122.69	126.50	122.00	116.50
Southeast Sulawesi	129.66	108.51	113.28	106.72	108.75	109.98
Gorontalo	149.45	136.57	126.54	136.66	106.72	130.40
West Sulawesi	112.01	119.99	138.92	123.30	97.73	110.47
Maluku	137.76	107.18	128.58	119.62	106.09	114.10
North Maluku	155.21	113.73	97.24	105.49	120.42	97.91
West Papua	131.54	123.37	103.62	126.51	92.76	102.45
Papua	80.27	111.37	97.60	97.78	92.82	101.38
Indonesia	119.36	115.60	112.72	113.24	109.47	109.01

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 4.5.1* Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education; and ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in junior secondary education, senior secondary education, and tertiary education for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) lowest quintile/highest quintile, (d) disabled/non-disabled, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	RATIO OF GER IN TERTIARY EDUCATION, FEMALE/MALE					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	116.97	109.90	110.66	109.89	108.45	109.41
Rural	125.78	127.48	117.67	121.76	115.28	111.57
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	112.89	109.35	109.04
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	151.41	122.12	95.06
Indonesia	119.36	115.60	112.72	113.24	109.47	109.01

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

Indicator 4.5.1* Ratio of Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary education; and ratio of Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in junior secondary education, senior secondary education, and tertiary education for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) lowest quintile/highest quintile, (d) disabled/non-disabled, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	RATIO OF GER IN TERTIARY EDUCATION, RURAL/URBAN		RATIO OF GER IN TERTIARY EDUCATION, LOWEST QUINTILE/HIGHEST QUINTILE		RATIO OF GER IN TERTIARY EDUCATION, DISABLED/NON-DISABLED	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban			19.37	27.88	NA	44.46
Rural			32.17	50.93	NA	52.02
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	51.28	NA	NA		
Disabled	NA	59.99	NA	NA		
Indonesia	41.61	51.24	18.41	28.37	70.44	44.69

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

**Indicator 4.6.1.(a) Literacy rates among population aged 15 years and above,
2015-2020**

Disagregasi (1)	YEAR					
	2015 (2)	2016 (3)	2017 (4)	2018 (5)	2019 (6)	2020 (7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	97.63	97.74	97.94	98.03	98.21	98.25
North Sumatera	98.68	98.88	98.89	99.07	99.15	99.16
West Sumatera	98.56	98.81	98.85	99.07	99.17	99.17
Riau	98.87	99.07	99.17	99.20	99.21	99.23
Jambi	97.84	98.01	98.09	98.15	98.20	98.19
South Sumatera	98.22	98.46	98.54	98.66	98.76	98.75
Bengkulu	97.63	97.75	97.90	97.91	98.01	98.01
Lampung	96.67	96.78	96.89	96.93	97.11	97.24
Bangka Belitung Islands	97.63	97.66	97.79	97.76	98.09	98.08
Riau Islands	98.79	98.84	98.83	98.87	99.00	99.00
DKI Jakarta	99.59	99.64	99.67	99.72	99.74	99.69
West Java	98.01	98.22	98.23	98.48	98.53	98.63
Central Java	93.12	93.30	93.39	93.45	93.54	93.62
DI Yogyakarta	94.50	94.59	94.64	94.83	94.96	95.09
East Java	91.47	91.59	91.82	91.85	92.32	92.50
Banten	97.37	97.55	97.57	97.62	97.62	97.88
Bali	92.77	92.82	92.90	92.98	94.53	94.80
West Nusa Tenggara	86.97	87.06	87.14	87.42	87.59	87.60
East Nusa Tenggara	91.45	91.52	91.68	91.90	93.24	93.31
West Kalimantan	92.32	92.39	92.48	92.58	93.21	93.41
Central Kalimantan	98.88	98.97	99.08	99.21	99.22	99.20
South Kalimantan	98.21	98.28	98.40	98.42	98.50	98.45
East Kalimantan	98.69	98.82	98.96	98.96	99.03	98.97
North Kalimantan	94.99	95.05	95.14	95.18	96.39	96.66
North Sulawesi	99.63	99.79	99.76	99.87	99.80	99.79
Central Sulawesi	97.34	97.51	97.69	97.87	98.22	98.24
South Sulawesi	91.29	91.52	91.65	91.81	92.45	92.56
Southeast Sulawesi	94.10	94.25	94.32	94.46	94.91	95.00
Gorontalo	98.24	98.44	98.44	98.63	98.75	98.75
West Sulawesi	92.64	92.75	92.79	92.85	93.59	93.17
Maluku	98.85	98.94	99.13	99.22	99.39	99.42
North Maluku	98.49	98.67	98.68	98.76	98.79	98.77
West Papua	96.88	97.05	97.16	97.37	97.72	97.52
Papua	70.83	71.02	73.89	76.79	78.00	77.90
Indonesia	95.22	95.38	95.50	95.66	95.90	96.00

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

**Indicator 4.6.1.(a) Literacy rates among population aged 15 years and above,
2015-2020**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	97.43	97.53	97.57	97.56	97.71	97.81
Rural	92.91	93.03	93.11	93.30	93.56	93.64
SEX						
Male	97.11	97.17	97.25	97.33	97.48	97.45
Female	93.34	93.59	93.76	93.99	94.33	94.55
AGE GROUP						
15-24 years	99.67	99.67	99.66	99.71	99.76	99.78
15-59 years	97.71	97.93	97.93	98.07	98.22	98.29
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	90.00	90.26	90.46	90.85	91.35	91.88
Quintile 2	93.76	94.37	94.55	94.73	95.05	95.18
Quintile 3	95.72	95.84	95.91	96.16	96.34	96.43
Quintile 4	97.15	96.94	96.77	97.05	97.26	97.23
Quintile 5	98.64	98.71	98.66	98.78	98.82	98.65
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	91.91	92.35	92.57	92.83	93.24	93.56
40% medium	96.45	96.40	96.35	96.61	96.81	96.84
20% highest	98.64	98.71	98.66	98.78	98.82	98.65
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	96.34	96.48	96.54
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	76.67	78.63	77.95
Indonesia	95.22	95.38	95.50	95.66	95.90	96.00

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

Indicator 4.a.1* Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity, (b) internet for learning purposes, (c) computer for learning purposes, (d) improved drinking water, (e) basic sanitation facilities separated for males and females, (f) handwashing facilities (with water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH)), 2015-2018

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SCHOOL FACILITIES				
Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity				
(1) SD	90.77	93.25	93.91	94.40
(2) SMP	93.60	96.08	96.56	96.85
(3) SMA	97.19	98.05	98.41	98.93
(4) SMK	97.83	99.08	99.37	99.56
Proportion of schools with access to (b) internet for learning purposes				
(1) SD	5.98	21.28	22.36	34.70
(2) SMP	29.85	28.72	31.08	49.23
(3) SMA	83.17	41.26	45.70	69.20
(4) SMK	86.62	47.80	49.47	75.99
Proportion of schools with access to (c) computer for learning purposes				
(1) SD	32.05	39.67	41.07	40.38
(2) SMP	43.41	54.00	55.00	55.00
(3) SMA	55.02	64.36	67.50	72.92
(4) SMK	60.90	73.00	74.00	79.00
Proportion of schools with access to (d) improved drinking water				
(1) SD	NA	68.15	86.79	87.11
(2) SMP	NA	69.75	86.74	87.04
(3) SMA	NA	73.97	89.51	89.85
(4) SMK	NA	77.77	91.97	92.21
Proportion of schools with access to (e) basic sanitation facilities separated for males and females				
(1) SD	NA	31.40	39.73	68.99
(2) SMP	NA	41.36	50.05	79.48
(3) SMA	NA	35.82	49.99	83.40
(4) SMK	NA	41.88	53.31	84.14
Proportion of schools with access to (f) handwashing facilities (with water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH))				
(1) SD	NA	39.23	47.51	51.14
(2) SMP	NA	44.58	42.60	44.67
(3) SMA	NA	47.03	49.78	51.65
(4) SMK	NA	47.21	49.28	51.63

Source: Core Education Data (Dapodik), Ministry of Education and Culture

Indicator 4.c.1* Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications according to national standard, by education level, 2016 - 2018

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR		
	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Percentage of teachers who are certified educators			
(i) ECD	68.95	66.67	NA
(ii) Primary School	45.03	47.80	42.81
(iii) Junior Secondary School	50.07	49.43	45.75
(iv) Senior Secondary School	50.95	49.17	46.49
(v) Vocational School	37.34	35.72	35.30
Percentage of teachers with minimum qualifications of university graduate (S1/D4)			
(i) ECD	52.30	52.00	NA
(ii) Primary School	84.20	86.00	88.40
(iii) Junior Secondary School	92.10	93.20	94.50
(iv) Senior Secondary School	96.90	97.40	98.00
(v) Vocational School	94.00	94.60	95.40

Source: Core Education Data (Dapodik), Ministry of Education and Culture



GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY

Indicator 5.1.1* The availability of legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, 2020

BIDANG	PERCENTAGE VALUE OF THE AVAILABILITY OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN EACH FIELD
	2020
(1)	(2)
FIELD	
1. Overarching legal framework	100.00
2. Violence against women	91.67
3. Employment and economic sector	90.00
4. Marriage and family	81.82

Source: Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, 2021

Indicator 5.2.1* Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-64 years) subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former partner in the previous 12 months, 2016

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR
	2016
(1)	(2)
TYPE OF VIOLENCE	
Proportion of ever-married women (aged 15-64 years) subjected to physical violence by a partner in the previous 12 months	1.8
Proportion of ever-married women (aged 15-64 years) subjected to sexual violence by a partner in the previous 12 months	3.8
Proportion of ever-married women (aged 15-64 years) subjected to psychological violence by a partner in the previous 12 months	7.5
Proportion of ever-married women (aged 15-64 years) subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a partner in the previous 12 months	10.4

Source: National Women's Life Experience Survey (SPHPN), BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 5.2.2* Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-64 years) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than partner in the previous 12 months, 2016

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR
	2016
(1)	(2)
MARRIAGE STATUS	
Never married/never had a partner	19.04
Ever/currently have a partner	2.16
Indonesia	4.66

Source: National Women's Life Experience Survey (SPHPN), BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 5.3.1* Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AGE OF FIRST MARRIAGE						
Before age 15 years	0.60	0.54	0.48	0.56	0.57	0.50
Before age 18 years	12.14	11.11	11.54	11.21	10.82	10.35

DISAGGREGATION	THOSE WHO WERE MARRIED OR IN A UNION BEFORE AGE 15					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	0.26	0.19	0.19	0.28	0.33	0.19
Rural	1.01	1.00	0.86	0.95	0.92	0.94
EDUCATION LEVEL						
No/pre-primary education	3.60	2.89	1.01	1.18	1.54	3.29
Primary school	1.95	2.01	1.88	2.61	2.56	2.23
Junior secondary school	0.44	0.47	0.40	0.49	0.65	0.66
Senior secondary school	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.16	0.11
Tertiary education	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.01
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION LEVEL						
No/pre-primary education	1.08	0.77	0.91	0.94	0.61	0.75
Primary education	0.67	0.74	0.53	0.85	0.80	0.69
Junior secondary education	0.49	0.52	0.58	0.43	0.86	0.64
Senior secondary education	0.36	0.26	0.18	0.22	0.28	0.24
Tertiary education	0.14	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.04
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	1.00	0.98	0.78	1.08	1.11	0.94
Quintile 2	0.90	0.77	0.53	0.86	0.66	0.65
Quintile 3	0.61	0.64	0.50	0.48	0.67	0.58
Quintile 4	0.39	0.30	0.46	0.43	0.36	0.36
Quintile 5	0.26	0.17	0.24	0.13	0.22	0.11
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	0.95	0.87	0.65	0.97	0.88	0.79
40% medium	0.50	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.50	0.47
20% highest	0.26	0.17	0.24	0.13	0.22	0.11
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	0.57	0.57	0.51
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	0.07	0.80	0.05
Indonesia	0.60	0.54	0.48	0.56	0.57	0.50

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note: Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

Indicator 5.3.1* Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	THOSE WHO WERE MARRIED OR IN A UNION BEFORE AGE 18					2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	4.17	5.12	4.62	5.29	6.59	5.43
North Sumatera	6.20	4.61	5.72	4.90	6.50	5.95
West Sumatera	5.51	5.99	6.83	6.68	5.96	5.03
Riau	9.40	9.75	10.52	7.93	8.30	9.19
Jambi	14.98	16.74	14.51	12.71	14.78	14.03
South Sumatera	13.95	13.65	13.29	12.07	13.53	13.44
Bengkulu	12.77	14.50	14.61	14.33	13.24	10.68
Lampung	11.48	9.88	11.81	10.70	12.10	10.24
Bangka Belitung Islands	15.58	15.98	18.16	14.22	15.48	18.76
Riau Islands	4.11	5.64	4.00	4.68	3.82	7.31
DKI Jakarta	4.88	4.93	3.18	4.06	3.12	1.45
West Java	14.14	11.47	12.24	13.26	12.33	11.96
Central Java	11.47	11.72	10.37	11.04	10.19	10.05
DI Yogyakarta	4.73	4.76	2.21	6.20	3.06	1.83
East Java	14.68	12.14	13.32	12.71	11.11	10.67
Banten	8.78	7.78	9.06	6.78	6.00	6.23
Bali	8.52	10.45	9.17	8.55	10.18	8.79
West Nusa Tenggara	14.68	15.38	16.02	15.48	16.09	16.61
East Nusa Tenggara	9.34	10.22	10.53	8.78	8.51	9.22
West Kalimantan	17.28	16.95	19.07	17.46	17.86	17.14
Central Kalimantan	21.90	19.67	20.94	19.13	20.16	16.35
South Kalimantan	23.19	22.26	23.12	17.63	21.18	16.24
East Kalimantan	14.78	14.85	13.90	11.54	12.36	11.79
North Kalimantan	14.93	17.29	16.57	12.42	12.94	12.70
North Sulawesi	16.32	12.78	15.34	14.88	13.54	14.01
Central Sulawesi	19.32	18.09	16.65	15.84	16.25	14.89
South Sulawesi	13.80	14.48	14.76	14.10	12.11	11.25
Southeast Sulawesi	16.88	15.03	19.08	18.96	16.56	16.09
Gorontalo	15.90	14.74	14.51	15.29	13.16	14.73
West Sulawesi	21.37	15.67	19.37	19.43	19.17	17.12
Maluku	9.88	8.99	10.81	8.94	9.54	6.84
North Maluku	10.01	11.97	17.21	13.36	14.36	15.29
West Papua	14.67	15.86	12.80	11.16	13.20	12.91
Papua	14.20	11.99	12.34	11.52	11.21	13.78
Indonesia	12.14	11.11	11.54	11.21	10.82	10.35

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 5.3.1* Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	THOSE WHO WERE MARRIED OR IN A UNION BEFORE AGE 18					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	7.08	6.52	6.98	7.15	7.18	6.82
Rural	18.30	17.11	17.55	16.87	15.96	15.24
EDUCATION LEVEL						
No/pre-primary education	27.86	28.94	12.83	12.97	11.35	24.53
Primary education	29.86	29.76	28.66	32.13	34.53	34.02
Junior secondary education	21.81	18.17	22.25	23.10	18.99	20.74
Senior secondary education	2.17	2.46	2.84	2.71	3.73	3.32
Tertiary education	0.42	0.38	0.33	0.42	0.24	0.41
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION LEVEL						
No/pre-primary education	14.34	14.16	13.31	13.44	11.54	13.04
Primary education	16.38	12.97	14.98	15.38	14.28	12.76
Junior secondary education	15.09	14.96	14.79	14.04	14.73	14.40
Senior secondary education	6.85	7.62	6.63	6.55	6.85	6.73
Tertiary education	2.32	2.44	2.14	1.55	2.36	2.25
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
Quintile 1	18.83	18.19	19.16	19.31	18.91	18.74
Quintile 2	16.95	15.03	15.73	14.67	14.45	13.24
Quintile 3	14.19	12.51	12.72	11.66	11.34	11.83
Quintile 4	9.87	8.50	9.46	9.39	8.37	7.30
Quintile 5	4.24	4.20	3.77	3.76	3.76	3.22
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE						
40% lowest	17.86	16.56	17.40	16.91	16.65	15.93
40% medium	11.96	10.44	11.03	10.51	9.78	9.52
20% highest	4.24	4.20	3.77	3.76	3.76	3.22
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	NA	NA	11.28	10.88	10.38
Disabled	NA	NA	NA	4.36	4.28	5.89
Indonesia	12.14	11.11	11.54	11.21	10.82	10.35

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Note:

Disability module was included in Susenas started in 2018

Indicator 5.5.1* Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments, 2014 and 2019

(a) Proportion of seats held by women in the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Regional Representative Council (DPD), 2009, 2014 and 2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR		
	2009	2014	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
The House of Representatives (DPR RI)	17.86	17.32	20.52
Regional Representative Council (DPD RI)	26.57	25.76	30.88
Total (DPR and DPD RI)		18.93	22.50

Source: General Election Commission (KPU)

DISAGGREGATION	NUMBER OF WOMEN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (DPR RI)
	2019
(1)	(2)
EDUCATION LEVEL	
Senior Secondary Education	10
Graduate degree	47
Master degree	51
Doctoral Degree	10
Total	118

Source: General Election Commission (KPU)

Indicator 5.5.1* Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments, 2014 and 2019
(b) Proportion of seats held by women in the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), 2009, 2014 and 2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR		
	2009	2014	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PROVINCE			
Aceh	5.80	14.81	11.11
North Sumatera	16.00	13.00	13.00
West Sumatera	12.73	9.23	6.15
Riau	18.18	27.69	16.92
Jambi	15.56	13.33	11.11
South Sumatera	11.11	12.73	14.55
Bengkulu	14.67	17.33	21.33
Lampung	11.11	11.11	4.44
Bangka Belitung Islands	17.78	17.78	15.56
Riau Islands	18.67	16.47	20.00
DKI Jakarta	23.40	17.92	21.70
West Java	25.00	22.00	20.00
Central Java	16.47	18.82	17.65
DI Yogyakarta	21.00	23.00	19.17
East Java	20.00	10.91	18.18
Banten	18.00	13.00	16.67
Bali	7.27	9.09	16.36
West Nusa Tenggara	10.91	9.23	1.54
East Nusa Tenggara	5.45	9.23	18.46
West Kalimantan	7.27	10.77	13.85
Central Kalimantan	15.56	22.22	35.56
South Kalimantan	12.73	12.73	20.00
East Kalimantan	18.18	10.91	16.36
North Kalimantan	0.00	0.00	11.43
North Sulawesi	15.56	31.11	26.67
Central Sulawesi	17.78	15.56	26.67
South Sulawesi	16.00	18.82	28.24
Southeast Sulawesi	15.56	17.78	17.78
Gorontalo	17.78	26.67	26.67
West Sulawesi	8.89	17.78	11.11
Maluku	31.11	26.67	22.22
North Maluku	6.67	8.89	24.44
West Papua	5.56	11.11	14.55
Papua	13.64	2.22	15.56
Indonesia	15.50	15.92	17.53

Source: General Election Commission (KPU)

Indicator 5.5.2* Proportion of women in managerial positions, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	15.47	18.18	20.80	20.56	26.13	32.61
North Sumatera	20.82	29.23	34.04	29.76	28.96	26.92
West Sumatera	31.74	31.62	31.29	32.30	33.67	38.48
Riau	18.19	23.59	24.87	26.68	26.67	32.46
Jambi	24.80	19.16	18.50	24.68	28.72	35.29
South Sumatera	21.40	27.03	23.04	27.76	28.49	30.50
Bengkulu	25.94	22.33	19.98	22.87	28.14	24.67
Lampung	22.31	25.81	33.98	26.31	30.55	26.64
Bangka Belitung Islands	21.25	16.65	24.48	22.80	23.61	23.19
Riau Islands	31.70	11.38	24.40	39.38	33.75	23.63
DKI Jakarta	23.51	24.24	30.31	30.16	35.96	34.19
West Java	20.36	22.84	24.10	27.56	28.17	31.44
Central Java	25.34	23.99	25.16	31.67	33.10	33.43
DI Yogyakarta	19.02	27.01	31.89	39.43	33.41	40.54
East Java	20.77	26.61	32.25	28.13	35.92	39.99
Banten	16.13	25.33	24.76	28.48	26.88	33.89
Bali	22.17	33.02	25.49	21.08	23.58	36.38
West Nusa Tenggara	19.53	21.68	18.04	26.23	23.31	32.45
East Nusa Tenggara	21.14	19.13	26.56	26.22	31.24	29.82
West Kalimantan	22.38	25.66	18.65	27.20	23.25	24.37
Central Kalimantan	18.26	10.25	16.53	22.08	29.03	29.69
South Kalimantan	22.49	20.69	24.73	20.07	26.58	29.27
East Kalimantan	16.68	23.39	23.35	24.60	21.94	30.52
North Kalimantan	13.51	18.41	13.45	19.16	21.08	26.27
North Sulawesi	27.09	36.76	43.35	41.22	36.62	47.93
Central Sulawesi	27.20	18.54	27.28	34.02	32.49	37.01
South Sulawesi	26.98	10.86	27.44	28.60	27.36	26.42
Southeast Sulawesi	37.60	17.68	18.04	32.21	30.76	21.54
Gorontalo	43.28	36.52	37.29	39.47	45.82	50.43
West Sulawesi	21.35	32.32	34.63	32.07	29.95	31.49
Maluku	28.03	30.24	31.54	35.67	35.80	26.47
North Maluku	25.41	28.10	28.46	29.77	20.62	29.75
West Papua	22.28	13.52	21.05	25.43	27.02	33.40
Papua	23.71	10.25	19.11	27.52	23.70	22.38
Indonesia	22.32	23.60	26.56	28.75	30.37	33.08

Source: Sakernas, BPS -Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 5.5.2* Proportion of women in managerial positions, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	22.83	24.92	28.21	29.60	30.87	33.10
Rural	20.25	18.99	21.05	26.05	29.08	33.03
AGE GROUP						
15-19 years	48.01	61.17	55.40	44.20	57.53	47.56
20-24 years	34.75	46.34	47.79	46.33	45.77	52.63
25-29 years	31.82	27.41	36.90	39.72	32.73	38.70
30-34 years	29.63	31.33	25.41	31.61	30.33	35.08
35-39 years	21.12	21.88	26.55	28.94	32.47	31.42
40-44 years	22.01	25.73	26.37	28.25	29.77	31.07
45-49 years	19.71	21.58	24.90	25.91	29.67	30.33
50-54 years	19.45	15.98	22.39	26.01	27.79	30.09
55-59 years	16.84	19.54	26.83	25.33	30.02	31.08
60+ years	19.18	25.06	20.67	18.47	24.34	31.79
AGE GROUP						
16-30 years (youth)	34.28	32.36	36.56	41.18	36.54	43.72
60+ years (elderly)	19.18	25.06	20.67	18.47	24.34	31.79
EDUCATION LEVEL						
Primary Education or below	26.51	18.64	36.96	35.46	41.16	42.43
Junior Secondary Education	23.34	28.93	28.87	34.69	32.73	39.98
Senior Secondary Education	18.15	13.98	23.47	27.97	26.35	27.85
Vocational School	19.42	24.77	22.64	25.61	26.50	29.85
Diploma I/II/III	28.70	22.84	30.01	32.55	33.43	35.19
University degree	22.92	26.27	25.40	26.49	28.11	28.60
STATUS PERKAWINAN						
Single	34.91	32.98	38.56	32.20	35.36	39.67
Married	19.11	20.93	23.16	26.50	26.77	28.74
Divorced	60.37	40.60	62.03	50.70	58.76	57.18
Widowed	55.20	70.20	68.19	71.65	76.05	76.44
DISABILITY STATUS						
Non-disabled	NA	23.36	26.69	28.96	30.40	32.95
Disabled	NA	26.13	24.65	25.58	29.94	35.04
Indonesia	22.32	23.60	26.56	28.75	30.37	33.08

Source: Sakernas, BPS -Statistics Indonesia

Note: Disability module was included in Sakernas started in 2016

Indicator 5.6.1* Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, 2012 and 2017

DISAGGREGATION	ALL WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE		MARRIED WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE	
	2012	2017	2012	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PROVINCE				
Aceh	15.4	15.1	24.2	23.1
North Sumatera	20.3	23.4	31.2	35.5
West Sumatera	23.4	26.2	34.0	42.0
Riau	26.7	27.6	35.1	38.6
Jambi	33.1	33.1	42.5	43.9
South Sumatera	36.2	34.6	46.8	46.1
Bengkulu	31.8	33.6	42.3	44.7
Lampung	38.3	35.1	49.4	45.4
Bangka Belitung Islands	32.2	36.6	43.2	51.6
Riau Islands	22.3	22.7	31.6	32.8
DKI Jakarta	24.2	24.4	37.2	39.2
West Java	28.9	29.6	38.7	40.3
Central Java	26.5	27.9	35.5	37.7
DI Yogyakarta	35.6	32.4	51.1	47.7
East Java	31.8	34.4	40.7	45.6
Banten	30.1	29.4	41.5	41.5
Bali	27.9	34.1	37.5	47.9
West Nusa Tenggara	20.9	24.0	30.4	34.2
East Nusa Tenggara	21.4	23.2	32.7	35.2
West Kalimantan	39.2	28.8	50.1	38.8
Central Kalimantan	38.6	42.6	48.6	55.1
South Kalimantan	32.4	33.1	44.1	44.4
East Kalimantan	34.0	34.3	45.8	46.7
North Kalimantan	NA	24.8	NA	38.2
North Sulawesi	39.3	38.7	53.1	54.3
Central Sulawesi	32.7	35.4	43.8	49.1
South Sulawesi	24.9	28.7	38.1	44.1
Southeast Sulawesi	23.1	29.0	31.2	40.9
Gorontalo	29.0	31.9	39.5	43.1
West Sulawesi	19.6	25.5	28.6	38.3
Maluku	17.3	19.1	25.6	29.8
North Maluku	23.2	24.8	33.3	35.6
West Papua	17.5	22.1	24.4	31.9
Papua	8.6	18.2	11.7	25.3
Indonesia	28.3	29.5	38.6	41.0

Source: IDHS (BPS and BKKBN)

Indicator 5.6.1* Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, 2012 and 2017

DISAGGREGATION	ALL WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE		MARRIED WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE	
	2012	2017	2012	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	27.5	27.7	39.8	40.9
Rural	29.1	31.4	37.4	41.1
AGE GROUP				
15-19 years	3.6	2.6	28.4	28.4
20-24 years	23.2	19.1	39.0	38.7
25-29 years	35.8	32.5	41.5	39.0
30-34 years	38.2	40.5	41.8	44.0
35-39 years	38.2	41.4	41.5	44.8
40-44 years	34.9	40.7	39.2	44.9
45-49 years	23.3	29.4	27.2	33.4
EDUCATION LEVEL				
No education	19.9	17.7	24.7	22.0
Pre-primary education	27.6	33.2	32.1	38.9
Primary education	34.5	38.8	39.1	42.8
Junior secondary education	27.6	27.5	44.4	43.7
Senior secondary education	28.5	30.0	39.2	41.2
Tertiary education	21.2	20.2	35.0	35.7
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE				
Quintile 1	25.8	28.5	33.6	38.3
Quintile 2	30.1	31.9	40.0	42.7
Quintile 3	30.3	31.4	40.7	42.9
Quintile 4	29.5	29.4	39.8	41.1
Quintile 5	25.7	26.4	38.0	39.6
Indonesia	28.3	29.5	38.6	41.0

Source: IDHS (BPS and BKKBN)

Indicator 5.a.1* (1) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land; and (2) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure, 2020

DISAGGREGATION	(1) PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION WITH OWNERSHIP OR SECURE RIGHTS OVER AGRICULTURAL LAND			(2) SHARE OF WOMEN AMONG OWNERS OR RIGHT-BEARERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PROVINCE				
West Java	40.13	7.97	25.95	13.54
East Java	39.41	14.30	27.63	24.28
West Nusa Tenggara	40.65	11.03	25.88	21.24
Average value of 3 provinces	39.67	11.10	26.74	18.95

Source: SITASI (BPS)

Indicator 5.b.1* Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION (1)	YEAR					
	2015 (2)	2016 (3)	2017 (4)	2018 (5)	2019 (6)	2020 (7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	51.50	52.97	54.21	59.05	57.75	53.45
North Sumatera	52.87	54.28	55.55	59.45	60.66	53.60
West Sumatera	57.04	57.94	59.44	62.83	62.62	55.89
Riau	62.10	62.98	63.64	67.74	67.29	59.59
Jambi	58.68	58.49	60.08	64.29	64.75	58.76
South Sumatera	53.66	56.48	57.01	61.12	60.70	55.18
Bengkulu	55.86	55.84	58.30	60.31	61.18	54.72
Lampung	52.73	55.07	56.44	59.81	61.54	53.88
Bangka Belitung Islands	61.81	62.12	63.43	68.41	67.77	60.75
Riau Islands	74.17	73.77	73.35	74.11	76.39	67.15
DKI Jakarta	76.93	75.78	76.99	76.16	78.42	71.25
West Java	59.50	60.99	62.55	65.01	66.24	59.27
Central Java	54.97	56.41	57.62	60.47	61.66	56.41
DI Yogyakarta	64.79	64.57	65.73	68.32	67.66	62.93
East Java	55.29	57.21	58.30	60.66	62.16	57.59
Banten	60.49	60.92	61.63	64.25	65.21	58.52
Bali	63.77	65.19	66.24	67.99	69.61	64.87
West Nusa Tenggara	45.26	47.79	48.96	53.88	57.10	50.94
East Nusa Tenggara	36.65	37.96	40.97	43.91	45.01	39.19
West Kalimantan	51.89	53.94	54.73	58.25	58.57	52.80
Central Kalimantan	63.29	62.89	65.64	68.20	70.28	62.46
South Kalimantan	62.74	63.97	65.42	66.04	68.97	61.64
East Kalimantan	74.43	74.47	74.30	76.36	76.88	69.56
North Kalimantan	67.48	68.72	68.62	73.99	74.32	65.01
North Sulawesi	59.45	61.78	61.95	64.64	67.90	61.97
Central Sulawesi	50.64	51.08	53.49	56.66	57.68	52.54
South Sulawesi	56.21	58.50	60.30	63.85	65.07	59.18
Southeast Sulawesi	54.84	56.39	56.85	60.34	62.68	56.91
Gorontalo	51.34	52.93	55.36	58.50	60.36	55.70
West Sulawesi	42.56	46.17	46.76	50.44	52.18	48.58
Maluku	47.98	49.84	52.64	56.13	56.96	50.13
North Maluku	45.08	47.08	49.53	53.55	53.69	49.11
West Papua	55.44	56.93	59.88	65.08	66.49	59.81
Papua	32.04	34.24	36.31	40.46	38.50	36.91
Indonesia	56.92	58.30	59.59	62.41	63.53	57.48

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 5.b.1* Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	66.26	67.03	67.77	69.66	70.51	63.70
Rural	47.38	49.04	50.33	53.61	54.67	49.58
SEX						
Male	63.41	64.43	65.34	67.59	68.68	62.22
Female	50.38	52.13	53.80	57.19	58.35	52.69
SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD						
Male	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.43
Female	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.85
AGE GROUP						
< 15 years	20.31	19.96	20.95	26.49	28.85	17.01
15-24 years	83.46	84.40	84.55	86.43	87.55	87.75
25-64 years	66.38	68.38	69.37	71.52	72.34	72.39
65+ years	17.63	19.60	21.70	24.27	24.85	25.66
AGE GROUP						
0-17 years (children)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.67
10-19 years (adolescent)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.15
16-30 years (youth)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	88.77
60+ years (elderly)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.14
EDUCATION LEVEL						
No education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.86
Pre-primary education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.17
Primary education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.95
Junior secondary education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.33
Senior secondary education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	88.55
Vocational education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93.21
Diploma I/II/III	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97.01
University degree	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97.36
Indonesia	56.92	58.30	59.59	62.41	63.53	57.48

Source: Susenas, BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 5.c.1* Availability of systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment, 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YES ANSWER	MET THE REQUIREMENTS
(1)	(2)	(3)
CRITERIA		
Criterion 1: Which of the following aspects of public expenditure are reflected in your government programs and its resource allocations? (in the last fiscal year)	2 out of 3 questions	YES
Criterion 2: To what extent does your Public Financial Management system promote gender-related or gender-responsive goals? (in the last fiscal year)	4 out of 7 questions	YES
Criterion 3: Are allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment made public? (in the last completed fiscal year)	0 out of 3 questions	NO
Summary classification	Case E (Approaches requirements)	

Source: Ministry of National Development Planning/Development Planning Agency, 2021



GOAL 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Indicator 6.1.1* Proportion of households using safely managed drinking water services, 2019-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
INDONESIA	6.7	11.9

Source: Bappenas, 2020 and Ministry of Health, 2021

Indicator 6.1.1* Proportion of households using safely managed drinking water services, 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR
	2020
(1)	(2)
REGION	
Java and Bali	13.8
Nusa Tenggara	10
Kalimantan	16,9
Sulawesi	11,6
Papua	1
Sumatera	6.4
Maluku	7.5
AREA OF RESIDENCE	
Urban	8.3
Rural	15.1

Source: Ministry of Health, 2021

Note:

Assessed from contamination of TDS, E. coli, pH, Nitrate, and Nitrite.

Indicator 6.2.1* (a) Proportion of households using improved sanitation services, 2019-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
PROVINCE		
Aceh	73.16	77.06
North Sumatera	79.59	81.08
West Sumatera	63.98	68.11
Riau	80.04	83.99
Jambi	75.60	77.82
South Sumatera	74.67	76.94
Bengkulu	75.91	78.10
Lampung	79.22	78.81
Bangka Belitung Islands	90.32	92.58
Riau Islands	89.13	89.19
DKI Jakarta	92.89	93.04
West Java	69.64	71.40
Central Java	80.29	83.24
DI Yogyakarta	94.67	96.96
East Java	78.78	80.98
Banten	81.01	82.00
Bali	94.59	95.01
West Nusa Tenggara	80.02	82.89
East Nusa Tenggara	64.55	69.70
West Kalimantan	72.08	75.81
Central Kalimantan	69.23	72.31
South Kalimantan	76.56	81.17
East Kalimantan	89.27	89.17
North Kalimantan	77.20	82.09
North Sulawesi	82.36	85.49
Central Sulawesi	71.95	74.61
South Sulawesi	87.80	88.96
Southeast Sulawesi	79.75	82.38
Gorontalo	74.57	75.68
West Sulawesi	73.39	77.07
Maluku	70.00	75.06
North Maluku	72.52	75.99
West Papua	76.39	78.71
Papua	38.27	40.31
INDONESIA	77.39	79.53

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2021

**Indicator 6.2.1* (a) Proportion of households using Improved Sanitation Services,
2019-2020**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD		
Male	77.52	79.66
Female	76.66	78.81
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE		
40% lowest	66.57	70.03
40% medium	79.67	81.52
20% highest	89.22	89.85

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2021

Indicator 6.2.1* (b) Proportion of households using a hand-washing facility with soap and water, 2017–2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PROVINCE				
Aceh	64.43	75.34	64.00	67.98
North Sumatera	73.64	83.09	71.43	67.30
West Sumatera	82.11	88.48	78.80	82.69
Riau	70.21	83.36	72.11	73.05
Jambi	71.17	77.61	71.47	73.12
South Sumatera	82.49	92.78	73.84	75.04
Bengkulu	61.13	83.92	77.81	79.12
Lampung	43.15	63.90	74.73	78.06
Bangka Belitung Islands	63.67	77.55	85.35	86.67
Riau Islands	67.77	78.88	74.49	80.35
DKI Jakarta	73.68	80.64	73.18	76.83
West Java	69.02	79.38	76.82	79.10
Central Java	87.81	86.18	81.22	84.42
DI Yogyakarta	80.02	85.73	80.89	84.64
East Java	79.69	83.19	77.08	79.36
Banten	79.28	88.02	74.19	78.36
Bali	80.89	89.42	88.33	89.68
West Nusa Tenggara	65.56	74.61	71.47	74.26
East Nusa Tenggara	59.48	63.21	51.92	54.43
West Kalimantan	77.70	91.26	71.31	72.90
Central Kalimantan	73.68	83.02	77.16	77.82
South Kalimantan	63.05	85.26	85.39	86.70
East Kalimantan	32.85	37.63	75.84	76.83
North Kalimantan	64.43	75.34	83.40	87.02
North Sulawesi	73.64	83.09	83.12	83.71
Central Sulawesi	82.11	88.48	81.38	81.93
South Sulawesi	70.21	83.36	85.34	88.71
Southeast Sulawesi	71.17	77.61	82.97	85.97
Gorontalo	82.49	92.78	79.71	85.40
West Sulawesi	61.13	83.92	80.77	79.52
Maluku	43.15	63.90	75.60	79.13
North Maluku	63.67	77.55	72.81	80.52
West Papua	67.77	78.88	69.47	73.53
Papua	73.68	80.64	35.55	36.44
INDONESIA	68.16	78.87	76.07	78.30

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2021

Indicator 6.2.1* (b) Proportion of households using a hand-washing facility with soap and water, 2017–2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD				
Male	68.53	79.14	76.47	78.69
Female	66.11	77.35	73.89	76.21
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE				
40% lowest	60.54	72.79	70.04	72.91
40% medium	69.39	79.80	77.03	79.10
20% highest	77.38	86.28	83.19	84.68

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2021

Indicator 6.3.1.(a) Proportion of industrial wastewater flows safely treated, 2019-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
INDONESIA	84	91

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Indicator 6.3.2.(a) Surface water quality as raw water (Water quality index), 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINSI						
Aceh	71.32	70.36	80.00	75.71	60.56	61.43
North Sumatera	76.00	75.43	78.33	63.06	51.11	53.33
West Sumatera	31.04	40.00	64.56	83.98	53.19	53.50
Riau	46.39	50.75	65.23	73.68	53.55	53.24
Jambi	57.50	61.00	57.50	81.21	58.49	56.75
South Sumatera	88.67	84.05	77.62	88.15	64.45	63.33
Bengkulu	88.33	80.97	80.80	82.08	47.64	50.83
Lampung	71.85	68.10	55.56	68.73	55.74	56.21
Bangka Belitung Islands	81.67	82.08	72.50	82.13	69.29	65.63
Riau Islands	84.67	80.00	66.67	57.85	54.00	50.00
DKI Jakarta	22.35	24.62	21.33	51.93	41.94	42.73
West Java	75.30	32.86	29.00	65.77	45.59	41.50
Central Java	47.45	46.73	45.43	77.77	51.64	55.21
DI Yogyakarta	21.84	26.97	20.19	81.63	35.37	50.00
East Java	48.25	40.08	37.08	74.43	50.79	53.85
Banten	72.75	80.00	35.98	67.32	43.11	50.56
Bali	87.67	89.09	79.50	77.67	65.33	64.33
West Nusa Tenggara	23.59	27.19	79.50	74.63	40.23	50.98
East Nusa Tenggara	55.19	35.18	39.63	58.09	59.48	59.19
West Kalimantan	82.33	80.80	80.00	69.38	50.00	51.67
Central Kalimantan	70.89	82.22	62.35	61.15	56.80	53.61
South Kalimantan	36.00	43.78	73.57	75.80	55.31	51.67
East Kalimantan	77.90	79.77	73.33	86.19	62.01	60.00
North Kalimantan			72.96	81.86	52.22	51.82
North Sulawesi	50.46	59.62	57.69	78.50	45.48	50.53
Central Sulawesi	73.33	49.33	56.44	75.95	62.59	61.67
South Sulawesi	72.43	75.44	77.62	82.62	58.40	52.38
Southeast Sulawesi	80.00	80.00	64.67	86.17	50.55	51.60
Gorontalo	49.67	52.62	40.00	81.93	57.20	53.00
West Sulawesi	56.00	45.13	73.89	82.43	56.15	52.44
Maluku	78.61	58.81	71.33	67.40	57.56	55.67
North Maluku	65.19	64.62	63.64	88.01	53.61	50.00
West Papua	76.67	76.67	82.50	81.25	53.89	52.22
Papua	80.00	76.00	77.33	61.78	47.29	55.00
INDONESIA	53.1	50.2	53.2	51.01	52.62	53.53

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021a

Indicator 6.5.2* Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation, 2015-2019

DISAGGREGATION	TOTAL WATERSHED	AREA (Ha)	TOTAL AREA (Ha)	PROPORTION (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
COUNTRY				
INDONESIA	10	183,711	466,582	39.37
TIMOR LESTE		282,871		

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2015 and 2021

Indicator 6.6.1* Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time, 2015 – 2020: Land Cover Quality Index and Land Quality Index

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	58.55	58.42	60.31	61.03	62	59.54

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021a

**Indicator 6.6.1* Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time,
2015 – 2020: Land Cover Quality Index**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINSI						
Aceh	66.50	66.38	66.87	75.37	76.57	76.76
North Sumatera	50.32	50.21	50.18	49.44	52.95	47.69
West Sumatera	58.04	57.97	54.58	67.46	67.16	66.35
Riau	52.66	49.45	54.51	48.37	48.15	49.71
Jambi	49.29	48.21	52.29	50.56	60.90	55.93
South Sumatera	47.92	43.93	48.08	40.17	39.84	42.37
Bengkulu	56.68	56.31	45.44	55.52	55.78	55.28
Lampung	42.01	41.66	43.87	35.93	36.65	36.66
Bangka Belitung Islands	45.20	45.33	44.01	40.78	41.21	39.64
Riau Islands	54.31	56.53	54.24	54.75	59.06	58.24
DKI Jakarta	33.62	35.97	33.32	24.14	24.66	24.86
West Java	46.29	46.09	45.50	38.51	38.70	42.77
Central Java	55.38	53.86	48.38	50.12	50.08	41.03
DI Yogyakarta	43.16	42.49	43.30	33.03	32.69	32.40
East Java	53.59	54.99	51.71	50.52	50.23	47.42
Banten	45.85	45.91	45.44	38.28	39.16	37.98
Bali	49.25	48.44	47.11	41.56	41.34	40.59
West Nusa Tenggara	60.15	60.03	61.27	66.56	65.67	66.74
East Nusa Tenggara	60.25	59.67	56.70	63.84	63.42	58.47
West Kalimantan	59.28	58.87	58.58	64.19	59.76	59.49
Central Kalimantan	64.66	62.25	62.72	78.12	76.27	75.11
South Kalimantan	50.97	50.64	51.50	49.29	46.78	50.13
East Kalimantan	72.30	72.14	67.48	87.59	87.94	80.85
North Kalimantan			78.07	87.59		99.84
North Sulawesi	58.30	57.93	63.02	60.19	59.45	59.56
Central Sulawesi	69.23	69.03	60.37	84.58	83.89	84.10
South Sulawesi	55.59	55.43	58.40	54.94	58.06	55.10
Southeast Sulawesi	65.25	65.48	60.37	75.91	74.67	74.31
Gorontalo	68.30	67.56	60.37	79.64	79.37	79.11
West Sulawesi	63.03	62.69	62.17	70.96	70.48	70.53
Maluku	70.13	69.57	70.08	88.78	89.17	88.40
North Maluku	68.34	68.03	66.65	86.54	86.61	86.18
West Papua	80.05	79.98	80.63	100.00	100.00	100.00
Papua	79.35	79.17	78.18	95.94	99.58	99.86

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021a

**Indicator 6.6.1* Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time,
2015 – 2020: Land Quality Index**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	74.83	73.55	77.70	79.36	76.12	75.61
North Sumatera	69.37	66.47	69.77	64.41	62.49	69.90
West Sumatera	59.07	60.06	68.16	78.69	69.64	72.79
Riau	53.07	56.73	68.64	68.43	62.47	69.41
Jambi	61.85	64.01	64.98	71.00	68.06	70.87
South Sumatera	69.06	67.27	69.18	68.11	61.41	69.71
Bengkulu	76.92	72.43	70.18	74.32	64.41	69.92
Lampung	63.04	60.34	59.72	59.89	57.37	67.46
Bangka Belitung Islands	71.26	66.88	67.85	67.68	64.85	73.50
Riau Islands	73.11	70.19	70.34	66.50	67.00	70.51
DKI Jakarta	43.79	38.69	35.78	45.21	42.84	52.98
West Java	63.49	51.87	50.26	56.98	51.64	59.40
Central Java	60.78	58.75	58.15	68.27	60.97	67.62
DI Yogyakarta	50.99	51.37	49.80	62.98	49.24	66.65
East Java	62.67	58.98	57.46	67.08	60.25	67.07
Banten	55.36	60.00	51.58	57.00	51.09	59.37
Bali	73.71	72.59	70.11	66.62	63.09	71.99
West Nusa Tenggara	58.82	56.53	56.99	75.16	64.56	70.83
East Nusa Tenggara	63.79	59.23	61.92	69.01	69.67	73.28
West Kalimantan	75.88	72.24	74.17	73.09	65.92	70.07
Central Kalimantan	74.09	74.71	71.47	75.71	74.20	72.74
South Kalimantan	57.47	59.07	69.38	68.78	61.94	68.43
East Kalimantan	81.15	76.85	75.65	85.90	80.87	76.46
North Kalimantan			81.87	86.88	78.98	78.49
North Sulawesi	66.27	67.07	70.81	74.95	65.15	70.69
Central Sulawesi	76.43	68.78	69.39	83.34	80.23	77.53
South Sulawesi	67.01	70.54	73.24	74.83	67.61	70.70
Southeast Sulawesi	75.18	75.24	70.86	83.17	72.03	72.82
Gorontalo	71.08	69.30	67.46	84.09	74.97	75.31
West Sulawesi	68.78	64.54	74.47	79.89	72.03	73.60
Maluku	76.33	71.66	75.12	81.23	79.55	75.98
North Maluku	75.97	72.46	74.55	88.25	78.44	74.71
West Papua	82.33	83.01	85.69	91.50	83.96	78.65
Papua	81.01	81.35	81.47	83.88	81.79	79.75

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021a



GOAL 7

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Indicator 7.1.1* Proportion of population with access to electricity (Electrification Ratio), 2011-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDONESIA	72.95	76.56	80.51	84.35	88.30	91.16	95.35	98.30	98.89	99.20

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Indicator 7.1.1.(a) Electricity consumption per capita (KWH), 2011-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDONESIA	740	790	840	880	910	960	1,020	1,060	1,084	1,089

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Indicator 7.1.2.(a) Number of gas network connections for households, 2014-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	200,000	220,360	319,510	373,190	463,620	537,940	673,220

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Indicator 7.1.2.(b) Ratio of household gas usage, 2012-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
INDONESIA	54.5	58.31	61.88	68.78	72.38	76.14	78.34	79.90	81.98

Source: SUSENAS, BPS – Statistics Indonesia; Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Indicator 7.2.1* Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	6.70	7.70	8.43	8.00	9.15	11.20

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Indicator 7.3.1* Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	501	438	434	428.6	424.87	NA

Source: SUSENAS, BPS – Statistics Indonesia; Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources



GOAL 8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Indicator 8.1.1* Annual growth rate of GDP per capita, 2017-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PROVINCE				
Aceh	2.31	2.79	2.39	-1.98
North Sumatera	3.95	4.06	4.15	-2.02
West Sumatera	4.07	3.95	3.87	-2.63
Riau	0.24	-0.01	0.49	-3.30
Jambi	2.93	3.07	2.80	-1.91
South Sumatera	4.16	4.70	4.44	-1.24
Bengkulu	3.38	3.42	3.44	-1.40
Lampung	4.09	4.21	4.30	-2.51
Bangka Belitung Islands	2.35	2.37	1.31	-4.15
Riau Islands	-0.69	1.83	2.30	-6.06
DKI Jakarta	5.21	5.16	4.92	-3.16
West Java	3.89	4.25	3.72	-3.65
Central Java	4.52	4.59	4.71	-3.27
DI Yogyakarta	4.11	5.06	5.48	-3.67
East Java	4.87	4.92	5.00	-2.84
Banten	3.67	3.75	3.36	-5.09
Bali	4.41	5.18	4.51	-10.22
West Nusa Tenggara	-1.11	-5.61	2.73	-1.71
East Nusa Tenggara	3.44	3.46	3.61	-2.36
West Kalimantan	3.66	3.62	3.69	-3.08
Central Kalimantan	4.47	3.43	3.99	-3.33
South Kalimantan	3.64	3.50	2.57	-3.17
East Kalimantan	0.99	0.58	2.70	-4.68
North Kalimantan	2.98	1.63	3.18	-4.49
North Sulawesi	5.27	5.00	4.70	-1.85
Central Sulawesi	5.49	18.83	7.28	3.41
South Sulawesi	6.17	6.05	5.95	-1.55
Southeast Sulawesi	4.65	4.34	4.49	-2.48
Gorontalo	5.14	4.94	4.88	-1.41
West Sulawesi	4.43	4.33	3.78	-4.14
Maluku	4.05	4.17	3.70	-2.49
North Maluku	5.59	5.82	4.15	3.03
West Papua	1.52	3.75	0.29	-3.02
Papua	2.78	5.47	-17.16	0.64
INDONESIA	3.79	3.93	3.82	-3.15

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 8.1.1.(a) GDP per capita, 2011-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDONESIA	32.36	35.11	38.37	41.92	45.12	47.94	51.88	55.99	59.1	56.93

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 8.2.1* Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person, 2011-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PROVINCE										
Aceh	2.46	2.82	0.70	-3.13	-2.45	-2.7	1.67	-0.30	3.54	-4.73
North Sumatera	18.09	0.15	2.57	8.81	3.67	4.67	-1.07	-4.89	5.62	1.39
West Sumatera	5.81	4.59	7.33	0.09	5.33	-2.05	5.43	-0.60	2.55	-3.18
Riau	-0.87	-0.08	-0.81	1.11	-1.18	-5.64	2.11	-1.52	0.62	-3.41
Jambi	13.19	3.83	9.84	0.61	0.22	-0.39	2.5	0.62	6.93	-3.64
South Sumatera	6.48	1.92	7.02	0.03	4.33	-2.91	7.02	4.34	5.51	-2.03
Bengkulu	4.05	4.81	8.84	1.02	1.00	0.37	6.74	-0.87	3.45	-2.89
Lampung	18.22	1.95	7.15	-0.68	6.23	-2.78	6.11	-1.53	4.70	-3.82
Bangka Belitung Islands	12.65	0.05	3.07	3.52	0.79	-5.43	6.67	1.43	1.95	-2.01
Riau Islands	7.82	2.5	6.6	4.83	3.86	2.15	-2.24	-0.11	-0.55	-6.43
DKI Jakarta	10.53	0.01	9.6	6.69	3.90	2.87	14.5	1.24	3.05	1.7
West Java	3.65	-0.41	5.67	2.36	7.51	3.41	-1.58	3.71	-0.30	-0.69
Central Java	5.21	0.83	5.5	4.76	6.21	4.87	1.02	3.92	4.27	-2.28
DI Yogyakarta	1.51	1.70	6.6	1.41	8.55	-2.73	4.71	1.36	5.44	-0.47
East Java	7.79	1.82	4.91	7.22	5.11	6.97	0.29	1.76	4.52	-2.06
Banten	12.09	0.27	6.10	1.90	6.07	-0.16	5.98	0.36	1.47	-3.38
Bali	7.56	2.53	7.18	5.3	3.65	2.29	6.37	0.94	8.02	-7.6
West Nusa Tenggara	3.82	-3.57	4.31	2.06	19.85	-4.91	2.27	-2.52	-6.51	-2.72
East Nusa Tenggara	7.18	1.08	6.2	1.68	2.79	2.45	3.16	-7.31	5.88	-4.87
West Kalimantan	2.44	4.07	7.23	2.48	4.44	2.81	4.46	-0.14	4.17	-2.35
Central Kalimantan	1.41	3.68	6.24	3.41	1.71	3.49	8.95	-0.85	4.79	-1.33
South Kalimantan	5.02	2.63	5.51	2.78	2.61	0.39	4.75	1.79	3.73	-3.57
East Kalimantan	3.71	-0.18	-6.41	-2.75	16.39	-10.21	5.75	-2.44	0.25	-2.81
North Kalimantan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.28	-7.59	4.57	5.14	-4.22
North Sulawesi	4.32	4.72	7.22	4.65	4.08	-4.4	13.43	-1.01	2.48	0.25
Central Sulawesi	5.51	8.42	8.26	0.67	12.52	0.12	13.6	11.98	9.86	1.38
South Sulawesi	6.36	5.87	9.04	2.95	8.46	1.33	10.07	-3.85	5.53	0.59
Southeast Sulawesi	15.58	7.21	7.21	2.14	3.16	-6.12	12.15	-1.51	5.79	-2.69
Gorontalo	4.73	5.52	6.83	2.75	3.09	-3.81	11.28	-1.98	5.80	0.73
West Sulawesi	6.14	2.58	12.15	-0.35	7.29	1.21	11.60	-1.35	2.53	-4.23
Maluku	0.76	8.13	7.15	6.77	-3.12	0.26	13.85	-8.59	3.41	-3.14
North Maluku	3.01	1.35	5.24	5.25	0.27	1.38	10.92	-3.71	5.26	4.78
West Papua	-0.92	-1.27	3.79	0.11	3.66	-1.23	3.97	1.84	-1.28	-5.66
Papua	-3.83	-0.75	3.41	-0.05	3.82	9.67	2.51	1.26	-15.34	8.39
INDONESIA	6.95	1.23	5.32	3.30	4.70	1.85	2.08	2.64	3.00	-1.84

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 8.3.1* Proportion of informal employment in total employment, 2015-2021

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (Feb) ¹
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
PROVINCE							
Aceh	40.51	41.64	42.27	59.44	57.12	61.88	NA
North Sumatera	44.69	40.73	44.18	56.57	55	59.62	NA
West Sumatera	50.48	48.31	50.48	63.94	62.13	66.28	NA
Riau	36.04	37.21	38.73	54.95	52.22	55.97	NA
Jambi	41.44	44.51	40	56.45	57.06	62.74	NA
South Sumatera	41.66	44.69	42.15	61.22	60.52	65.26	NA
Bengkulu	44.94	49.79	44.66	68.84	65.12	69.23	NA
Lampung	54.68	52.6	54.85	70.79	68.49	72.26	NA
Bangka Belitung Islands	39.92	45.61	36.13	50.43	46.82	52.93	NA
Riau Islands	22.10	28.30	27.26	31.78	29.57	35.41	NA
DKI Jakarta	26.95	31.12	28.41	30.15	31.35	38.22	NA
West Java	43.37	41.08	42.82	48.21	50.20	55.59	NA
Central Java	50.16	48.85	49.53	60.67	57.99	62.75	NA
DI Yogyakarta	38.44	42.54	45.24	54.45	51.64	57.41	NA
East Java	47.90	45.84	47.34	61.88	60.64	63.64	NA
Banten	30.93	30.33	34.00	43.99	42.14	49.17	NA
Bali	41.41	44.02	39.26	49.38	49.46	56.69	NA
West Nusa Tenggara	58.12	58.42	60.68	71.81	71.02	73.47	NA
East Nusa Tenggara	47.68	48.13	49.96	75.65	72.26	76.10	NA
West Kalimantan	38.47	40.96	39.02	59.55	60.11	63.01	NA
Central Kalimantan	42.04	44.40	40.82	52.37	51.02	55.80	NA
South Kalimantan	44.80	48.40	47.66	60.08	56.82	60.82	NA
East Kalimantan	31.17	35.51	31.61	41.16	41.76	47.14	NA
North Kalimantan	27.11	28.32	29.85	42.95	46.69	50.93	NA
North Sulawesi	46.66	46.79	44.37	55.61	54.81	60.46	NA
Central Sulawesi	43.62	44.05	47.26	66.66	62.97	67.37	NA
South Sulawesi	42.10	46.69	42.79	63.32	62.55	64.22	NA
Southeast Sulawesi	48.73	50.77	44.98	63.09	62.55	64.59	NA
Gorontalo	49.76	46.70	47.63	61.78	58.66	62.12	NA
West Sulawesi	47.21	48.68	46.72	74.69	71.91	72.63	NA
Maluku	45.48	44.15	44.18	64.37	61.98	66.56	NA
North Maluku	45.05	45.98	42.85	66.92	61.69	66.13	NA
West Papua	34.57	39.30	41.31	54.3	52.25	57.98	NA
Papua	34.57	39.18	33.8	78.11	79.29	79.92	NA
INDONESIA	43.37	43.09	43.75	56.98	55.88	60.47	59.62
AREA OF RESIDENCE							
Urban	37.74	38.38	38.48	43.38	44.08	49.49	NA
Rural	55.78	52.55	54.82	72.51	70.01	73.41	NA
Sector							
Agriculture	NA	NA	NA	88.35	87.59	88.57	NA
Manufacture	NA	NA	NA	41.09	38.97	44.31	NA
Services	NA	NA	NA	45.69	46.16	50.46	NA
SEX							
Male	NA	NA	NA	53.90	52.81	57.29	NA
Female	NA	NA	NA	61.90	60.81	65.35	NA
AGE GROUP							
15-19	37.03	39.73	38.27	56.74	51.50	67.79	NA

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (Feb) ¹
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
20-24	25.76	27.14	25.42	38.22	34.83	43.38	NA
25-29	30.61	31.52	30.25	40.85	40.11	43.83	NA
30-34	38.78	39.05	38.19	47.76	47.46	51.20	NA
35-39	44.27	43.45	44.26	53.71	52.29	55.86	NA
40-44	48.35	47.83	47.74	57.81	57.44	60.22	NA
45-49	48.78	48.41	49.89	61.50	61.05	63.95	NA
50-54	51.12	50.18	51.47	64.80	63.59	67.03	NA
55-59	59.72	57.08	57.00	71.69	70.79	73.34	NA
60+	75.28	73.34	74.17	85.04	84.31	85.83	NA
Disability Status							
Non disability	NA	NA	NA	55,42	54,28	59,31	NA
Disability	NA	NA	NA	75,99	75,76	78,76	NA
Education level							
Primary education or lower	67,69	65,99	66,69	78,13	77,09	80,30	NA
Junior secondary education	52,95	52,89	52,64	62,33	61,62	67,43	NA
Senior secondary education	34,15	36,09	36,99	44,90	44,93	51,59	NA
Vocational Education	26,85	30,38	29,10	35,60	34,90	41,04	NA
Diploma I/II/III/Academy	14,82	18,34	17,67	21,72	21,96	26,37	NA
University degree	8,19	9,99	10,48	13,28	13,50	17,57	NA

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Note:

¹⁾ The data for 2021 is the result of calculating based on SAKERNAS (the labour force survey) in February 2021 but only for national data

Indicator 8.3.1.(a) Percentage of MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) access to financial services, 2012-2020

DISAGGREGATION	TAHUN								
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
INDONESIA	14.36	16.74	18.96	20.12	22.12	22.29	22.77	24.33	24.40

Source: Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) and Bank of Indonesia

Indicator 8.5.1* Average hourly earnings of employees (in Rupiah/IDR), 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	11,226	13,627	14,809	13,814	15,065	18,099
North Sumatera	10,618	11,646	13,396	13,257	14,061	15,949
West Sumatera	11,241	13,206	14,378	14,431	15,210	17,571
Riau	13,303	15,506	15,182	15,613	16,270	18,411
Jambi	12,954	13,169	14,326	14,007	14,304	15,840
South Sumatera	11,622	12,523	12,690	13,214	13,580	15,072
Bengkulu	12,491	13,471	14,011	14,353	14,511	17,407
Lampung	10,104	10,385	11,234	11,779	12,575	14,912
Bangka Belitung Islands	12,660	14,257	14,822	15,818	17,373	15,763
Riau Islands	18,863	21,019	19,832	23,212	22,912	25,032
DKI Jakarta	17,012	23,181	23,826	25,238	25,236	28,420
West Java	11,247	14,791	16,202	16,843	17,365	19,078
Central Java	8,525	9,965	10,569	11,417	11,828	12,707
DI Yogyakarta	10,440	12,070	12,281	12,554	13,275	15,771
East Java	9,214	11,226	11,883	12,561	13,119	14,389
Banten	14,228	21,033	19,719	20,565	21,003	23,035
Bali	11,038	14,852	15,624	15,889	16,408	17,775
West Nusa Tenggara	9,187	9,940	10,962	11,359	11,954	13,627
East Nusa Tenggara	11,436	12,868	12,281	12,318	12,610	17,696
West Kalimantan	12,671	13,580	14,734	14,614	15,309	16,098
Central Kalimantan	14,218	16,515	16,737	17,489	18,090	20,677
South Kalimantan	13,559	14,007	15,507	15,735	16,517	18,863
East Kalimantan	16,323	18,514	21,864	21,303	21,691	24,097
North Kalimantan	16,608	17,547	20,392	18,931	20,639	26,002
North Sulawesi	12,761	16,046	17,112	16,954	18,350	21,390
Central Sulawesi	12,365	13,238	13,770	13,462	14,682	18,140
South Sulawesi	12,560	14,827	15,841	15,777	17,105	19,172
Southeast Sulawesi	13,661	23,444	16,604	15,944	15,849	20,449
Gorontalo	10,030	13,088	12,784	11,891	13,492	15,128
West Sulawesi	14,171	11,730	12,741	12,144	13,126	18,136
Maluku	14,525	16,153	16,275	14,923	17,306	26,198
North Maluku	13,607	15,226	15,760	15,864	17,425	23,338
West Papua	17,313	18,314	19,911	21,727	22,987	27,904
Papua	19,290	22,961	25,657	25,987	24,984	32,138
INDONESIA	11,434	14,068	14,731	15,275	15,823	17,696
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	12,830	16,006	16,808	17,326	17,825	19,651
Rural	8,841	10,683	10,997	11,557	12,205	14,242
SEX						
Male	11,552	14,289	15,345	15,847	16,547	17,836
Female	11,179	13,613	13,469	14,098	14,360	17,410
AGE GROUP						
15-19	6,044	9,213	8,585	8,909	9,363	9,791
20-24	8,017	10,495	11,449	11,681	12,447	13,421

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
25-29	9,653	12,435	13,137	13,767	14,542	16,187
30-34	11,192	13,502	14,529	15,087	15,596	17,339
35-39	11,807	14,523	15,560	15,836	16,796	18,601
40-44	12,548	15,463	15,980	16,428	17,499	19,142
45-49	14,801	17,640	17,296	18,032	17,909	19,818
50-54	15,910	18,654	19,844	19,948	20,012	22,462
55-59	15,289	17,582	18,987	21,023	20,695	24,459
60+	9,587	10,825	10,542	11,885	12,416	13,924
EDUCATION LEVEL						
Primary education or lower	6,661	8,242	8,545	9,305	9,654	10,405
Junior secondary education	7,665	9,482	10,241	10,772	11,438	12,216
Senior secondary education	10,849	14,071	15,108	15,290	15,809	16,617
Vocational Education	10,945	13,799	14,844	15,052	15,704	16,662
Diploma I/II/III/Academy	18,300	22,695	21,672	22,327	22,805	26,055
University degree	25,463	28,794	29,149	29,358	29,649	35,680

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 8.5.2* Unemployment rate, 2018-2021

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2018	2019	2020		2021
	August	August	February	August	February
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PROVINCE					
Aceh	6.34	6.17	5.40	6.59	6.30
North Sumatera	5.55	5.39	4.71	6.91	6.01
West Sumatera	5.66	5.38	5.25	6.88	6.67
Riau	5.98	5.76	4.92	6.32	4.96
Jambi	3.73	4.06	4.26	5.13	4.76
South Sumatera	4.27	4.53	3.90	5.51	5.17
Bengkulu	3.35	3.26	3.08	4.07	3.72
Lampung	4.04	4.03	4.26	4.67	4.54
Bangka Belitung Islands	3.61	3.58	3.35	5.25	5.04
Riau Islands	8.04	7.50	5.98	10.34	10.12
DKI Jakarta	6.65	6.54	5.15	10.95	8.51
West Java	8.23	8.04	7.71	10.46	8.92
Central Java	4.47	4.44	4.20	6.48	5.96
DI Yogyakarta	3.37	3.18	3.38	4.57	4.28
East Java	3.91	3.82	3.60	5.84	5.17
Banten	8.47	8.11	7.99	10.64	9.01
Bali	1.40	1.57	1.25	5.63	5.42
West Nusa Tenggara	3.58	3.28	3.04	4.22	3.97
East Nusa Tenggara	2.85	3.14	2.64	4.28	3.38
West Kalimantan	4.18	4.35	4.47	5.81	5.73
Central Kalimantan	3.91	4.04	3.33	4.58	4.25
South Kalimantan	4.35	4.18	3.67	4.74	4.33
East Kalimantan	6.41	5.94	6.72	6.87	6.81
North Kalimantan	5.11	4.49	5.71	4.97	4.67
North Sulawesi	6.61	6.01	5.34	7.37	7.28
Central Sulawesi	3.37	3.11	2.93	3.77	3.73
South Sulawesi	4.94	4.62	5.70	6.31	5.79
Southeast Sulawesi	3.19	3.52	3.10	4.58	4.22
Gorontalo	3.70	3.76	3.29	4.28	3.41
West Sulawesi	3.01	2.98	2.39	3.32	3.28
Maluku	6.95	6.69	6.71	7.57	6.73
North Maluku	4.63	4.81	4.09	5.15	5.06
West Papua	6.45	6.43	6.78	6.80	6.18
Papua	3.00	3.51	3.42	4.28	3.77
INDONESIA	5.30	5.23	4.94	7.07	6.26
AREA OF RESIDENCE					
Urban	6.44	6.29	NA	8.98	NA
Rural	3.97	3.92	NA	4.71	NA
SEX					
Male	5.34	5.24	NA	7.46	NA
Female	5.25	5.22	NA	6.46	NA
AGE GROUP					

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2018	2019	2020		2021
	August	August	February	August	February
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
15-19	26.93	26.12	NA	24.34	NA
20-24	16.79	15.64	NA	18.71	NA
25-29	6.97	7.19	NA	9.77	NA
30-34	3.44	3.52	NA	5.75	NA
35-39	2.48	2.25	NA	4.32	NA
40-44	1.80	2.06	NA	3.92	NA
45-49	1.58	1.81	NA	3.54	NA
50-54	1.39	1.65	NA	3.61	NA
55-59	1.25	1.30	NA	3.21	NA
60+	0.61	0.68	NA	1.70	NA
Disability Status					
Non disability	5.52	5.45	NA	7.26	NA
Disability	2.58	2.43	NA	3.99	NA
Education level					
Primary education or lower	2.40	2.39	NA	3.61	NA
Junior secondary education	4.77	4.72	NA	6.46	NA
Senior secondary education	7.90	7.87	NA	9.86	NA
Vocational Education	11.18	10.36	NA	13.55	NA
Diploma I/II/III/Academy	6.00	5.95	NA	8.08	NA
University degree	5.88	5.64	NA	7.35	NA

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 8.5.2.(a) Underemployment rate, 2018-2021

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	2018	2019	2020	2021 (February)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PROVINCE				
Aceh	11.30	12.38	16.18	NA
North Sumatera	8.42	7.68	10.43	NA
West Sumatera	9.74	9.20	12.93	NA
Riau	8.57	8.29	11.87	NA
Jambi	7.43	8.57	11.25	NA
South Sumatera	8.33	9.22	12.98	NA
Bengkulu	8.32	10.12	13.09	NA
Lampung	9.30	8.66	13.18	NA
Bangka Belitung Islands	5.92	6.25	9.11	NA
Riau Islands	3.81	2.84	5.75	NA
DKI Jakarta	1.99	1.89	6.43	NA
West Java	5.39	5.52	10.31	NA
Central Java	5.19	5.36	8.60	NA
DI Yogyakarta	4.25	3.94	8.04	NA
East Java	5.79	5.23	8.99	NA
Banten	4.23	4.52	9.53	NA
Bali	2.36	1.93	8.62	NA
West Nusa Tenggara	16.82	13.97	16.83	NA
East Nusa Tenggara	12.25	11.79	15.10	NA
West Kalimantan	9.17	7.93	10.42	NA
Central Kalimantan	7.14	6.05	8.04	NA
South Kalimantan	5.76	6.67	9.38	NA
East Kalimantan	4.20	4.74	7.14	NA
North Kalimantan	7.68	6.44	8.33	NA
North Sulawesi	8.16	6.38	11.05	NA
Central Sulawesi	10.40	9.10	10.53	NA
South Sulawesi	7.37	7.34	9.96	NA
Southeast Sulawesi	11.18	8.46	10.49	NA
Gorontalo	9.15	6.16	7.68	NA
West Sulawesi	8.36	9.91	11.98	NA
Maluku	9.27	10.76	14.2	NA
North Maluku	7.64	8.15	10.78	NA
West Papua	8.57	8.90	13.18	NA
Papua	7.51	7.03	11.26	NA
INDONESIA	6.61	6.42	10.19	8.71
AREA OF RESIDENCE				
Urban	4.29	4.37	8.36	NA
Rural	9.27	8.86	12.35	NA
SEX				
Male	6.75	6.52	10.77	NA
Female	6.39	6.25	9.30	NA
AGE GROUP				
15-19	14.8	13.68	18.48	NA

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	2018	2019	2020	2021 (February)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
20-24	11.00	10.19	16.73	NA
25-29	8.04	7.60	12.45	NA
30-34	6.84	6.71	10.80	NA
35-39	6.16	5.84	9.85	NA
40-44	5.45	5.87	9.45	NA
45-49	5.40	5.73	8.84	NA
50-54	5.20	4.93	8.15	NA
55-59	4.89	4.63	7.50	NA
60+	3.44	3.34	5.05	NA
Disability Status				
Non disability	6.71	6.48	10.34	NA
Disability	5.46	5.66	7.86	NA
Education level				
Primary education or lower	7.38	7.18	10.15	NA
Junior secondary education	7.11	7.04	10.92	NA
Senior secondary education	6.72	6.36	11.03	NA
Vocational Education	5.89	5.40	10.38	NA
Diploma I/II/III/Academy	3.78	3.73	6.85	NA
University degree	3.79	4.23	8.06	NA

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Note:

¹⁾ The data for 2021 is the result of calculating based on SAKERNAS (the labour force survey) in February 2021 but the estimation is only for national data

Indicator 8.6.1* Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET), 2018-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR		
	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PROVINCE			
Aceh	22.77	23.61	23.60
North Sumatera	18.46	18.71	22.87
West Sumatera	20.50	19.93	20.46
Riau	23.79	22.66	23.62
Jambi	20.78	22.81	22.66
South Sumatera	23.35	22.78	25.55
Bengkulu	20.77	20.51	20.63
Lampung	23.42	22.84	23.35
Bangka Belitung Islands	21.56	22.65	27.34
Riau Islands	19.74	16.55	20.71
DKI Jakarta	16.98	15.41	20.13
West Java	26.22	25.52	29.33
Central Java	21.23	21.8	24.01
DI Yogyakarta	12.52	9.78	12.71
East Java	21.11	21.14	22.41
Banten	24.65	23.11	27.50
Bali	8.59	9.40	14.90
West Nusa Tenggara	24.95	21.98	22.24
East Nusa Tenggara	18.46	19.25	19.17
West Kalimantan	24.50	23.20	25.43
Central Kalimantan	22.76	22.31	24.69
South Kalimantan	23.06	22.18	21.16
East Kalimantan	23.24	19.65	24.25
North Kalimantan	17.37	21.42	22.59
North Sulawesi	29.73	28.10	29.94
Central Sulawesi	21.14	21.85	22.23
South Sulawesi	23.07	21.91	25.48
Southeast Sulawesi	20.45	21.32	23.00
Gorontalo	26.37	26.41	27.35
West Sulawesi	24.12	23.07	24.15
Maluku	25.18	26.59	27.46
North Maluku	23.04	24.94	26.37
West Papua	18.61	20.77	24.01
Papua	16.74	17.57	20.92
INDONESIA	22.15	21.77	24.28
AREA OF RESIDENCE			
Urban	20.13	19.47	23.37
Rural	24.86	24.92	25.54
SEX			
Male	16.32	16.12	20.00
Female	28.11	27.53	28.64
Disability Status			
Non disability	21.57	21.21	23.85
Disability	51.97	52.32	53.37
Education level			
Primary education or lower	27.67	28.68	30.44
Junior secondary education	14.74	13.69	14.19
Senior secondary education	25.74	25.32	28.49
Vocational Education	27.70	26.84	31.72
Diploma I/II/III/Academy	22.29	24.56	27.98
University degree	26.99	26.19	29.96

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 8.7.1.(a) Percentage of working children aged 10–17 years, 2018-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR		
	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PROVINCE			
Aceh	1.68	1.18	1.98
North Sumatera	4.29	4.01	6.39
West Sumatera	2.51	2.46	4.29
Riau	1.92	2.21	3.37
Jambi	2.88	2.06	2.43
South Sumatera	2.32	2.27	3.41
Bengkulu	2.56	1.99	2.98
Lampung	2.55	2.20	4.01
Bangka Belitung Islands	4.26	2.41	4.81
Riau Islands	1.09	0.98	1.19
DKI Jakarta	1.48	1.17	1.30
West Java	2.35	1.85	1.91
Central Java	1.98	2.17	2.31
DI Yogyakarta	1.73	2.08	1.91
East Java	1.95	1.64	2.59
Banten	2.01	1.31	2.02
Bali	3.96	3.02	4.31
West Nusa Tenggara	3.94	4.08	6.55
East Nusa Tenggara	4.42	3.42	5.67
West Kalimantan	2.86	2.55	4.01
Central Kalimantan	3.32	3.06	4.81
South Kalimantan	2.89	2.31	3.11
East Kalimantan	2.04	1.43	3.11
North Kalimantan	2.11	2.66	4.84
North Sulawesi	1.61	2.45	3.15
Central Sulawesi	4.67	4.04	5.59
South Sulawesi	4.63	4.90	6.16
Southeast Sulawesi	5.32	5.26	8.05
Gorontalo	4.56	4.57	5.46
West Sulawesi	3.70	3.46	5.28
Maluku	2.14	3.04	3.35
North Maluku	2.42	3.51	3.80
West Papua	2.19	2.30	5.35
Papua	4.20	3.17	3.49
INDONESIA	2.61	2.35	3.25
SEX			
Male	2.97	2.73	3.34
Female	2.24	1.96	3.16
Disability Status			
Disability	2.61	2.36	3.26
Non disability	2.50	1.63	2.36

Age Group			
Age 10-12	NA	1.83	3.60
Age 13-14	NA	2.00	3.34
Age 15-17	NA	3.08	2.85

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 8.9.1* Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate, 2010-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Proportion	3.05	4.00	3.96	4.02	4.04	4.25	4.65	4.67	4.91	4.97	4.00
Growth rate	NA	31.15	-1.00	1.52	0.50	5.20	9.41	0.43	5.14	1.22	-19.52

Source: National Tourism Satellite Account, BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 8.9.1.(a) Number of foreign tourists (million people), 2011-2021

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR										
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (Q1)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
INDONESIA	7.65	8.04	8.80	9.43	10.23	11.51	14.03	15.81	16.10	4.05	0.385

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Note: Data for 2021 is for the first quarter (Q1)

Indicator 8.9.1.(b) Number of domestic tourist visits (million people), 2010 - 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDONESIA	234.38	236.75	245.29	250.04	251.24	256.41	264.33	270.82	303.40	282.92

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

**Indicator 8.9.1.(c) Total foreign exchange earnings in the tourism sector (USD billion),
2010-2020**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
INDONESIA	7.60	8.55	9.12	10.05	11.17	10.76	11.21	13.14	16.43	16.91	3.31

Source: Bank of Indonesia (BI)

**Indicator 8.10.1* Number of commercial bank branches and ATM per 100,000 adults,
2012-2020**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Number of commercial bank branches per 100.000 adults	14.16	14.80	15.28	15.58	15.92	15.79	15.84	15.68	17.67	
Number of ATM per 100.000 adults	35.73	42.39	49.63	53.49	54.84	55.66	54.95	53.96	52.95	

Source: Bank of Indonesia

Indicator 8.10.1.(a) Proportion of MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) credit to total credit, 2012-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
INDONESIA	20.19	19.15	19.74	19.32	19.42	19.71	19.27	19.55	19.67	

Source: Bank of Indonesia



GOAL 9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION,
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Indicator 9.1.1.(a) Steady condition of national roads (%), 2015 - 2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
INDONESIA	89	91	90.35	92.27	98

Source: Ministry of Transportation

Indicator 9.1.2* Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport, 2019

DISAGGREGATION	NUMBER PASSENGER (PEOPLE)		FREIGHT VOLUME (TON)	
	Arrival	Departure	Unloading	Loading
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rail transport	426,879,221		51,105,851	
Waterway transport				
Domestic	22,627,308	23,005,590	445,002	363,544
Air transport				
Domestic	80,108,804	76,156,367	552,076	579,789
International	18,460,312	19,073,159	257,176	218,491

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 9.1.2.(a) Number of Airports, 2019

DISAGGREGATION	Number of Airport (2019)
(1)	(2)
PROVINCE	
Aceh	10
North Sumatera	6
West Sumatera	2
Riau	6
Jambi	3
South Sumatera	2
Bengkulu	2
Lampung	2
Bangka Belitung Islands	2
Riau Islands	7
DKI Jakarta	1
West Java	5
Central Java	4
DI Yogyakarta	2
East Java	6
Banten	1
Bali	1
West Nusa Tenggara	3
East Nusa Tenggara	14
West Kalimantan	5
Central Kalimantan	8
South Kalimantan	4
East Kalimantan	8
North Kalimantan	5
North Sulawesi	4
Central Sulawesi	7
South Sulawesi	8
Southeast Sulawesi	5
Gorontalo	1
West Sulawesi	1
Maluku	14
North Maluku	8
West Papua	17
Papua	41
INDONESIA	215

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 9.2.1* Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP, 2010-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
PROVINCE											
Aceh	8.85	8.64	8.52	7.91	7.19	5.75	5.24	4.88	5.05	4.8	4.6
North Sumatera	21.31	20.62	20.46	20.23	19.8	19.58	19.55	19.03	18.76	18.05	18.09
West Sumatera	11.69	11.51	11.53	11.42	11.35	10.96	10.92	10.6	10.03	9.36	9.46
Riau	24.07	24.73	25.46	26.57	27.33	28.26	28.89	29.66	30.02	30.9	31.86
Jambi	11.43	11.48	11.49	11.64	11.36	11.16	10.93	10.73	10.59	10.41	10.48
South Sumatera	18.86	18.78	18.61	18.39	18.35	18.53	18.74	18.92	18.81	18.65	18.79
Bengkulu	6.08	6.08	6.15	6.23	6.28	6.26	6.28	6.24	6.16	6	5.86
Lampung	17.18	16.92	17.38	17.7	17.59	18	17.79	17.96	18.62	19.14	18.45
Bangka Belitung Islands	25.80	25.03	24.45	24.04	23.26	22.63	22.32	22.68	22.58	22.11	21.36
Riau Islands	37.93	38.23	38.39	38.74	38.5	38.35	37.76	37.59	37.47	37.98	40.76
DKI Jakarta	14.2	13.62	13.09	13	12.94	12.84	12.57	12.71	12.66	11.82	10.86
West Java	44.51	44.14	43.34	43.68	43.72	43.44	43.07	43.07	43.42	43	42.21
Central Java	34.52	34.49	34.94	35.05	35.5	35.24	34.86	34.55	34.23	34.16	33.78
DI Yogyakarta	14.25	14.27	13.16	13.33	13.16	12.81	12.81	12.87	12.74	12.63	12.42
East Java	29.55	29.03	29.05	28.99	29.49	29.54	29.22	29.29	29.86	30.24	30.34
Banten	39.71	39.05	38.29	38.7	37.3	36.62	35.86	35.16	34.45	33.9	33.45
Bali	7	6.62	6.51	6.63	6.76	6.82	6.63	6.33	6.3	6.37	6.55
West Nusa Tenggara	4.58	4.86	5.15	5.07	4.99	4.22	4.21	4.45	4.74	4.75	4.66
East Nusa Tenggara	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.28	1.28	1.32	1.26
West Kalimantan	17.13	17.16	16.92	16.97	16.85	16.62	16.49	16.11	15.76	16.14	16.04
Central Kalimantan	15.36	14.57	14.37	14.42	15.25	15.18	15.34	15.66	15.58	15.31	15.49
South Kalimantan	13.72	13.18	13.07	12.87	12.71	12.78	13.03	13.08	12.98	12.66	12.45
East Kalimantan	24.66	22.33	20.47	19.66	19.41	20.17	21.35	21.28	20.83	19.89	19.91
North Kalimantan	10.23	9.95	9.73	9.58	9.35	9.6	9.85	9.73	9.35	9.17	8.91
North Sulawesi	11.04	11.14	11.18	11.06	10.76	10.42	9.92	10.08	9.93	9.42	9.93
Central Sulawesi	6.62	6.32	6.09	5.8	5.96	9.81	12.04	12.5	21.38	23.05	27.18
South Sulawesi	13.74	13.86	13.83	14.04	14.23	14.17	14.28	13.99	13.19	13.56	13.06
Southeast Sulawesi	6.67	6.58	6.14	5.95	6.03	6.08	6.22	6.2	6.22	6.47	6.98
Gorontalo	4.09	4.09	4.1	4.11	4.06	4	4	3.88	3.89	4.08	4.13
West Sulawesi	8.71	9.04	8.84	8.85	11.03	11.42	10.51	10.67	10.79	10.74	10.62
Maluku	5.49	5.41	5.34	5.37	5.46	5.38	5.44	5.39	5.46	5.32	5.24
North Maluku	5.67	5.44	5.25	5.25	5.49	5.37	5.85	7.17	7.88	7.54	11.43
West Papua	32.7	32.88	32.64	32.98	32.53	31.89	31.51	31.18	31.48	30.36	31.16
Papua	1.89	2.08	2.09	1.96	2.06	1.99	1.91	1.94	1.91	2.24	2.08
INDONESIA	22.04	22.06	21.97	21.72	21.65	21.54	21.38	21.22	21.04	20.79	20.61

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 9.2.1* Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Manufacturing value added per capita, 2010-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
PROVINCE											
Aceh	1,986	1,963	1,969	1,837	1,664	1,294	1,196	1,141	1,214	1,180	1,1100
North Sumatera	5,414	5,508	5,737	5,934	6,034	6,034	6,430	6,505	6,672	6,686	6,566
West Sumatera	2,523	2,607	2,738	2,840	2,950	2,967	3,075	3,108	3,055	2,962	2,916
Riau	16,778	17,717	18,435	19,213	19,786	19,999	20,385	20,985	21,237	21,968	21,900
Jambi	3,333	3,541	3,726	3,958	4,076	4,100	4,125	4,165	4,2400	4,284	4,232
South Sumatera	4,892	5,100	5,318	5,455	5,623	5,845	6,127	6,444	6,708	6,944	6,912
Bengkulu	1,000	1,051	1,116	1,178	1,233	1,270	1,322	1,357	1,385	1,396	1,343
Lampung	3,388	3,509	3,788	4,031	4,160	4,424	4,549	4,781	5,163	5,537	5,202
Bangka Belitung Islands	7,458	7,563	7,621	7,713	7,642	7,576	7,619	7,924	8,074	8,012	7,417
Riau Islands	24,924	26,008	27,232	28,567	29,382	30,156	30,322	29,979	30,342	31,548	31,811
DKI Jakarta	15,835	16,021	16,225	16,907	17,645	18,354	18,84	20,042	20,99	20,558	18,282
West Java	9,336	9,700	9,983	10,536	10,915	11,228	11,597	12,047	12,662	13,005	12,302
Central Java	6,632	6,916	7,319	7,657	8,100	8,418	8,700	9,013	9,340	9,759	9,335
DI Yogyakarta	2,658	2,767	2,656	2,805	2,879	2,906	3,019	3,157	3,284	3,435	3,252
East Java	7,792	8,088	8,573	9,014	9,643	10,123	10,512	11,048	11,820	12,567	12,250
Banten	10,086	10,368	10,613	11,188	11,133	11,284	11,397	11,586	11,775	11,979	11,217
Bali	1,680	1,673	1,739	1,865	2,007	2,121	2,168	2,161	2,260	2,390	2,206
West Nusa Tenggara	711	715	735	751	766	780	812	850	855	879	848
East Nusa Tenggara	118	123	128	132	134	139	143	151	157	168	157
West Kalimantan	3,343	3,470	3,563	3,73	3,826	3,900	4,008	4,060	4,116	4,370	4,210
Central Kalimantan	3,910	3,874	3,987	4,198	4,608	4,800	5,046	5,382	5,540	5,659	5,535
South Kalimantan	3,213	3,299	3,340	3,400	3,460	3,550	3,718	3,868	3,975	3,975	3,787
East Kalimantan	31,017	29,122	27,437	26,314	25,837	25,941	26,774	26,952	26,528	26,018	24,820
North Kalimantan	6,758	6,838	6,931	7,101	7,213	7,372	7,548	7,681	7,497	7,585	7,044
North Sulawesi	2,508	2,652	2,812	2,924	2,991	3,042	3,044	3,255	3,366	3,344	3,461
Central Sulawesi	1,294	1,334	1,383	1,421	1,510	2,823	3,751	4,108	8,350	9,654	11,774
South Sulawesi	2,928	3,155	3,390	3,662	3,948	4,172	4,470	4,650	4,650	5,065	4,800
Southeast Sulawesi	1,439	1,535	1,565	1,596	1,683	1,776	1,895	1,976	2,070	2,251	2,366
Gorontalo	605	641	682	725	756	779	818	834	877	964	962
West Sulawesi	1,285	1,449	1,517	1,594	2,121	2,314	2,215	2,347	2,477	2,558	2,425
Maluku	656	675	701	728	776	792	834	859	906	916	880
North Maluku	815	815	824	858	926	941	1,063	1,377	1,600	1,594	2,490
West Papua	17,673	17,392	17,970	18,989	19,238	19,157	19,299	19,382	20,302	19,636	19,550
Papua	734	758	757	758	809	824	845	884	917	891	832
INDONESIA	6,342	6,643	6,918	7,122	7,353	7,573	7,796	8,032	8,276	8,493	8,153

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 9.2.1.(a) Growth rate of Manufacturing Industry GDP, 2011-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
PROVINCE										
Aceh	0.92	2.39	-4.78	-7.62	-20.70	-5.84	-2.87	8.26	-1.10	-4.43
North Sumatera	3.22	5.64	4.84	3.00	3.91	5.05	2.31	3.66	1.23	-0.84
West Sumatera	4.74	6.46	5.10	5.22	1.84	4.90	2.27	-0.58	-1.98	-0.54
Riau	8.47	6.83	6.95	5.63	3.63	4.45	5.43	3.59	5.82	1.93
Jambi	8.30	7.19	8.17	4.81	2.33	2.29	2.61	3.39	2.58	0.23
South Sumatera	5.88	5.86	4.10	4.57	5.40	6.23	6.55	5.40	4.76	0.69
Bengkulu	6.89	8.06	7.43	6.39	4.70	5.74	4.27	3.56	2.31	-2.44
Lampung	4.97	9.32	7.74	4.42	7.56	3.93	6.18	9.04	8.24	-5.25
Bangka Belitung Islands	3.72	3.04	3.45	1.25	1.27	2.69	6.15	3.97	1.20	-5.64
Riau Islands	7.80	8.07	8.17	5.95	5.61	3.36	1.53	4.14	6.25	3.25
DKI Jakarta	2.35	2.41	5.34	5.47	5.08	3.65	7.38	5.68	-1.22	-10.34
West Java	5.60	4.57	7.19	5.17	4.39	4.77	5.32	6.52	4.04	-4.22
Central Java	5.19	6.72	5.45	6.61	4.71	4.10	4.33	4.33	5.18	-3.74
DI Yogyakarta	5.39	-2.84	6.87	3.82	2.13	5.06	5.74	5.12	5.73	-4.38
East Java	4.57	6.73	5.85	7.67	5.63	4.44	5.69	7.55	6.85	-2.06
Banten	5.25	4.75	7.81	1.70	3.53	3.09	3.70	3.61	3.63	-4.67
Bali	0.88	5.23	8.59	8.88	6.93	3.36	0.80	5.69	6.85	-6.78
West Nusa Tenggara	2.06	4.21	3.65	3.37	3.12	5.42	5.95	1.68	4.07	-2.48
East Nusa Tenggara	5.76	6.00	4.86	3.37	5.23	4.98	7.34	5.16	9.14	-5.54
West Kalimantan	5.64	4.42	6.43	4.24	3.50	4.34	2.76	2.80	7.61	-2.41
Central Kalimantan	1.50	5.39	7.77	12.31	6.51	7.45	8.95	5.11	4.26	-0.24
South Kalimantan	2.80	5.08	3.67	3.56	4.34	6.46	5.69	4.34	1.45	-3.38
East Kalimantan	-3.77	-3.49	-1.81	0.45	2.66	5.46	2.80	0.45	0.03	-2.77
North Kalimantan	5.39	5.40	6.48	5.54	6.13	6.28	5.54	1.19	4.82	-3.85
North Sulawesi	7.08	7.29	5.19	3.42	2.80	1.08	8.00	4.39	0.25	4.41
Central Sulawesi	4.91	5.49	4.44	8.02	89.98	34.96	11.20	106.29	17.30	23.68
South Sulawesi	9.03	8.66	9.22	9.00	6.77	8.23	5.03	0.94	9.92	-4.42
Southeast Sulawesi	9.14	4.17	4.22	7.74	7.73	8.90	6.38	6.81	10.84	7.09
Gorontalo	7.77	8.18	7.99	6.00	4.66	6.58	3.46	6.77	11.56	1.12
West Sulawesi	14.90	6.79	7.09	35.68	11.15	-2.46	7.96	7.51	5.13	-3.52
Maluku	4.91	5.70	5.80	8.42	3.91	7.04	4.76	7.28	2.69	-2.31
North Maluku	2.35	3.25	6.48	10.20	3.72	15.24	32.13	18.41	1.52	59.07
West Papua	4.21	2.89	8.46	3.94	2.12	3.27	2.90	7.28	-0.99	1.86
Papua	5.32	1.93	2.13	8.72	3.77	4.47	6.46	5.65	-1.25	-5.02
INDONESIA	6.26	5.62	4.37	4.64	4.33	4.26	4.29	4.27	3.80	-2.93

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 9.2.2* Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment, 2018-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR		
	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PROVINCE			
Aceh	7.78	8.21	8.26
North Sumatera	10.25	9.94	9.58
West Sumatera	8.75	9.51	9.46
Riau	7.42	7.68	7.62
Jambi	4.95	5.56	5.03
South Sumatera	7.8	6.22	5.91
Bengkulu	5.43	5.82	5.42
Lampung	8.99	11.23	9.17
Bangka Belitung Islands	7.08	7.66	8.19
Riau Islands	23.7	23.91	22.76
DKI Jakarta	13.02	12.3	11.01
West Java	20.97	21.07	18.56
Central Java	21.86	22.4	20.64
DI Yogyakarta	16.32	17.05	17.03
East Java	15.89	15.85	14.62
Banten	23.39	23.68	20.32
Bali	14.63	14.94	15.75
West Nusa Tenggara	12.28	13.15	11.14
East Nusa Tenggara	8.95	10.15	9.5
West Kalimantan	6.45	6.02	5.82
Central Kalimantan	5.47	6.03	5.77
South Kalimantan	8.75	9.11	8.79
East Kalimantan	7.2	7.6	6.23
North Kalimantan	8.39	7.96	7.83
North Sulawesi	9.07	8.95	8.58
Central Sulawesi	7.56	7.36	6.75
South Sulawesi	9.03	8.89	8.16
Southeast Sulawesi	8.96	9.37	8.94
Gorontalo	11.17	7.81	8.3
West Sulawesi	7.51	8.57	7.64
Maluku	8.53	9.06	11.02
North Maluku	5.48	5.83	5.7
West Papua	6.65	3.9	5.08
Papua	1.79	1.97	2.16
INDONESIA	14.68	14.91	13.61

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 9.3.1* Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added, 2010-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDONESIA	8.03	NA	NA	11.36	10.68	10.43	8.74	8.62	6.55	NA

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 9.3.2* Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit, 2014-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	8.35	10.00	10.675	9.51	8.43	7.77

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 9.b.1.(a) Proportion of exports of high-tech industrial products, 2017-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PROVINCE				
Aceh	14.66	7.92	7.14	6.34
North Sumatera	20.80	22.01	22.10	21.82
West Sumatera	5.78	5.46	4.42	5.10
Riau	6.84	10.50	10.26	10.35
Jambi	1.31	0.75	0.01	0.31
South Sumatera	7.12	4.25	3.71	5.10
Bengkulu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Lampung	4.44	6.97	6.19	4.30
Bangka Belitung Islands	1.27	1.51	1.23	1.37
Riau Islands	47.44	47.79	51.35	54.61
DKI Jakarta	40.95	45.58	48.88	45.95
West Java	48.28	47.12	47.52	46.27
Central Java	9.56	8.72	8.28	8.82
DI Yogyakarta	7.38	8.15	5.17	6.51
East Java	19.15	19.54	20.74	17.02
Banten	28.67	28.93	28.44	27.81
Bali	2.40	2.74	2.26	2.29
West Nusa Tenggara	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02
East Nusa Tenggara	10.25	9.91	7.74	8.60
West Kalimantan	7.40	2.46	2.51	2.13
Central Kalimantan	0.34	1.59	1.43	1.95
South Kalimantan	1.32	1.21	1.24	0.89
East Kalimantan	2.79	3.74	4.59	6.20
North Kalimantan	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.06
North Sulawesi	3.04	4.90	3.96	4.59
Central Sulawesi	0.18	2.30	3.43	2.19
South Sulawesi	0.30	0.55	0.26	0.29
Southeast Sulawesi	1.86	0.33	0.04	0.02
Gorontalo	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.29
West Sulawesi	4.61	4.00	2.56	2.96
Maluku	0.00	0.00	2.17	0.00
North Maluku	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01
West Papua	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
Papua	0.28	0.04	0.11	0.06
INDONESIA	20.80	20.84	22.26	21.38

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

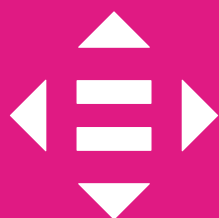
Indicator 9.c.1* Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR
	2020
(1)	(2)
PROVINCE	
Aceh	7.00
North Sumatera	73.49
West Sumatera	69.66
Riau	56.65
Jambi	54.85
South Sumatera	61.25
Bengkulu	60.54
Lampung	68.94
Bangka Belitung Islands	63.97
Riau Islands	79.69
DKI Jakarta	99.93
West Java	90.99
Central Java	86.63
DI Yogyakarta	91.15
East Java	86.05
Banten	90.85
Bali	96.22
West Nusa Tenggara	86.42
East Nusa Tenggara	61.38
West Kalimantan	49.17
Central Kalimantan	33.95
South Kalimantan	71.80
East Kalimantan	64.27
North Kalimantan	44.84
North Sulawesi	74.68
Central Sulawesi	46.27
South Sulawesi	73.39
Southeast Sulawesi	51.42
Gorontalo	65.46
West Sulawesi	42.35
Maluku	69.03
North Maluku	74.35
West Papua	26.01
Papua	15.79
INDONESIA	77.70

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

GOAL 10

REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



Indicator 10.1.1* Gini ratio by province and area of residence, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR												
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		
	Sem 1 (2)	Sem 2 (3)	Sem 1 (4)	Sem 2 (5)	Sem 1 (6)	Sem 2 (7)	Sem 1 (8)	Sem 2 (9)	Sem 1 (10)	Sem 2 (11)	Sem 1 (12)	Sem 2 (13)	
PROVINCE													
Aceh	0.334	0.339	0.333	0.341	0.329	0.329	0.325	0.318	0.319	0.321	0.323	0.319	
North Sumatera	0.336	0.326	0.319	0.312	0.315	0.335	0.318	0.311	0.317	0.315	0.316	0.314	
West Sumatera	0.342	0.319	0.331	0.312	0.318	0.312	0.321	0.305	0.306	0.307	0.305	0.301	
Riau	0.364	0.366	0.347	0.347	0.325	0.325	0.327	0.347	0.334	0.331	0.329	0.321	
Jambi	0.361	0.344	0.349	0.346	0.335	0.334	0.334	0.335	0.321	0.324	0.320	0.316	
South Sumatera	0.360	0.334	0.348	0.362	0.361	0.365	0.358	0.341	0.331	0.339	0.339	0.338	
Bengkulu	0.376	0.371	0.357	0.354	0.351	0.349	0.362	0.355	0.340	0.329	0.334	0.323	
Lampung	0.376	0.352	0.364	0.358	0.334	0.333	0.346	0.326	0.329	0.331	0.327	0.320	
Bangka Belitung Islands	0.283	0.275	0.275	0.288	0.282	0.276	0.281	0.272	0.269	0.262	0.262	0.257	
Riau Islands	0.364	0.339	0.354	0.352	0.334	0.359	0.330	0.339	0.341	0.337	0.339	0.334	
DKI Jakarta	0.431	0.421	0.411	0.397	0.413	0.409	0.394	0.390	0.394	0.391	0.399	0.400	
West Java	0.415	0.426	0.413	0.402	0.403	0.393	0.407	0.405	0.402	0.398	0.403	0.398	
Central Java	0.382	0.382	0.366	0.357	0.365	0.365	0.378	0.357	0.361	0.358	0.362	0.359	
DI Yogyakarta	0.433	0.420	0.42	0.425	0.432	0.440	0.441	0.422	0.423	0.428	0.434	0.437	
East Java	0.415	0.403	0.402	0.402	0.396	0.415	0.379	0.371	0.370	0.364	0.366	0.364	
Banten	0.401	0.386	0.394	0.392	0.382	0.379	0.385	0.367	0.365	0.361	0.363	0.365	
Bali	0.377	0.399	0.366	0.374	0.384	0.379	0.377	0.364	0.366	0.370	0.369	0.369	
West Nusa Tenggara	0.368	0.360	0.359	0.365	0.371	0.378	0.372	0.391	0.379	0.374	0.376	0.386	

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR													
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020			
	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
East Nusa Tenggara	0.339	0.348	0.336	0.362	0.359	0.359	0.351	0.359	0.356	0.355	0.354	0.356		
West Kalimantan	0.334	0.330	0.341	0.331	0.327	0.329	0.339	0.325	0.327	0.318	0.317	0.325		
Central Kalimantan	0.326	0.300	0.33	0.347	0.343	0.327	0.342	0.344	0.336	0.335	0.329	0.320		
South Kalimantan	0.353	0.334	0.332	0.351	0.347	0.347	0.344	0.340	0.334	0.334	0.332	0.351		
East Kalimantan	0.316	0.315	0.315	0.328	0.330	0.333	0.342	0.342	0.330	0.335	0.328	0.335		
North Kalimantan	0.294	0.314	0.3	0.305	0.308	0.313	0.303	0.304	0.295	0.292	0.292	0.300		
North Sulawesi	0.368	0.366	0.386	0.379	0.396	0.394	0.394	0.372	0.367	0.376	0.370	0.368		
Central Sulawesi	0.374	0.370	0.362	0.347	0.355	0.345	0.346	0.317	0.327	0.330	0.326	0.321		
South Sulawesi	0.424	0.404	0.426	0.400	0.407	0.429	0.397	0.388	0.389	0.391	0.389	0.382		
Southeast Sulawesi	0.399	0.381	0.402	0.388	0.394	0.404	0.409	0.392	0.399	0.393	0.389	0.388		
Gorontalo	0.420	0.401	0.419	0.410	0.430	0.405	0.403	0.417	0.407	0.410	0.408	0.406		
West Sulawesi	0.363	0.362	0.364	0.371	0.354	0.339	0.370	0.366	0.365	0.365	0.364	0.356		
Maluku	0.340	0.338	0.348	0.344	0.343	0.321	0.343	0.326	0.324	0.320	0.318	0.326		
North Maluku	0.280	0.286	0.286	0.309	0.317	0.330	0.328	0.336	0.312	0.310	0.308	0.290		
West Papua	0.440	0.428	0.373	0.401	0.390	0.387	0.394	0.391	0.386	0.381	0.382	0.376		
Papua	0.421	0.392	0.39	0.399	0.397	0.398	0.384	0.398	0.394	0.391	0.392	0.395		
INDONESIA	0.408	0.402	0.397	0.394	0.393	0.391	0.389	0.384	0.382	0.380	0.381	0.385		
AREA OF RESIDENCE														
Urban	0.428	0.419	0.410	0.409	0.407	0.404	0.401	0.391	0.392	0.391	0.393	0.399		
Rural	0.334	0.329	0.327	0.316	0.320	0.320	0.324	0.319	0.317	0.315	0.317	0.319		

Source: SUSENAS - Consumption and Expenditure Module, BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 10.1.1(a) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR													
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020			
	Sem 1 (2)	Sem 2 (3)	Sem 1 (4)	Sem 2 (5)	Sem 1 (6)	Sem 2 (7)	Sem 1 (8)	Sem 2 (9)	Sem 1 (10)	Sem 2 (11)	Sem 1 (12)	Sem 2 (13)		
PROVINCE														
Aceh	17.08	17.11	16.73	16.43	16.89	15.92	15.97	15.68	15.32	15.01	14.99	15.43		
North Sumatera	10.53	10.79	10.35	10.27	10.22	9.28	9.22	8.94	8.83	8.63	8.75	9.14		
West Sumatera	7.31	6.71	7.09	7.14	6.87	6.75	6.65	6.55	6.42	6.29	6.28	6.56		
Riau	8.42	8.82	7.98	7.67	7.78	7.41	7.39	7.21	7.08	6.90	6.82	7.04		
Jambi	8.86	9.12	8.41	8.37	8.19	7.90	7.92	7.85	7.60	7.51	7.58	7.97		
South Sumatera	14.25	13.77	13.54	13.39	13.19	13.10	12.80	12.82	12.71	12.56	12.66	12.98		
Bengkulu	17.88	17.16	17.32	17.03	16.45	15.59	15.43	15.41	15.23	14.91	15.03	15.30		
Lampung	14.35	13.53	14.29	13.86	13.69	13.04	13.14	13.01	12.62	12.30	12.34	12.76		
Bangka Belitung Islands	5.40	4.83	5.22	5.04	5.20	5.30	5.25	4.77	4.62	4.50	4.53	4.89		
Riau Islands	6.24	5.78	5.98	5.84	6.06	6.13	6.20	5.83	5.90	5.80	5.92	6.13		
DKI Jakarta	3.93	3.61	3.75	3.75	3.77	3.78	3.57	3.55	3.47	3.42	4.53	4.69		
West Java	9.53	9.57	8.95	8.77	8.71	7.83	7.45	7.25	6.91	6.82	7.88	8.43		
Central Java	13.58	13.32	13.27	13.19	13.01	12.23	11.32	11.19	10.80	10.58	11.41	11.84		
DI Yogyakarta	14.91	13.16	13.34	13.10	13.02	12.36	12.13	11.81	11.70	11.44	12.28	12.80		
East Java	12.34	12.28	12.05	11.85	11.77	11.20	10.98	10.85	10.37	10.20	11.09	11.46		
Banten	5.90	5.75	5.42	5.36	5.45	5.59	5.24	5.25	5.09	4.94	5.92	6.63		
Bali	4.74	5.25	4.25	4.15	4.25	4.14	4.01	3.91	3.79	3.61	3.78	4.45		
West Nusa Tenggara	17.10	16.54	16.48	16.02	16.07	15.05	14.75	14.63	14.56	13.88	13.97	14.23		
East Nusa Tenggara	22.61	22.58	22.19	22.01	21.85	21.38	21.35	21.03	21.09	20.62	20.90	21.21		
West Kalimantan	8.03	8.44	7.87	8.00	7.88	7.86	7.77	7.37	7.49	7.28	7.17	7.24		

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR												
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		
	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
PROVINCE													
Central Kalimantan	5.94	5.91	5.66	5.36	5.37	5.26	5.17	5.10	4.98	4.81	4.82	5.26	
South Kalimantan	4.99	4.72	4.85	4.52	4.73	4.70	4.54	4.65	4.55	4.47	4.38	4.83	
East Kalimantan	6.23	6.10	6.11	6.00	6.19	6.08	6.03	6.06	5.94	5.91	6.10	6.64	
North Kalimantan	6.24	6.32	6.23	6.99	7.22	6.96	7.09	6.86	6.63	6.49	6.80	7.41	
North Sulawesi	8.65	8.98	8.34	8.20	8.10	7.90	7.80	7.59	7.66	7.51	7.62	7.78	
Central Sulawesi	14.66	14.07	14.45	14.09	14.14	14.22	14.01	13.69	13.48	13.18	12.92	13.06	
South Sulawesi	9.39	10.12	9.40	9.24	9.38	9.48	9.06	8.87	8.69	8.56	8.72	8.99	
Southeast Sulawesi	12.90	13.74	12.88	12.77	12.81	11.97	11.63	11.32	11.24	11.04	11.00	11.69	
Gorontalo	18.32	18.16	17.72	17.63	17.65	17.14	16.81	15.83	15.52	15.31	15.22	15.59	
West Sulawesi	12.40	11.90	11.74	11.19	11.30	11.18	11.25	11.22	11.02	10.95	10.87	11.50	
Maluku	19.51	19.36	19.18	19.26	18.45	18.29	18.12	17.85	17.69	17.65	17.44	17.99	
North Maluku	6.84	6.22	6.33	6.41	6.35	6.44	6.64	6.62	6.77	6.91	6.78	6.97	
West Papua	25.82	28.40	25.73	24.88	25.10	23.12	23.01	22.66	22.17	21.51	21.37	21.70	
Papua	28.17	28.40	28.54	28.40	27.62	27.76	27.74	27.43	27.53	26.55	26.64	26.80	
INDONESIA	11.22	11.13	10.86	10.70	10.64	10.12	9.82	9.66	9.41	9.22	9.78	10.19	

Source: SUSENAS - Consumption and Expenditure Module, BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 10.1.1(a) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR											
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2	Sem 1	Sem 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
AREA OF RESIDENCE												
Urban	8.29	8.22	7.79	7.73	7.72	7.26	7.02	6.89	6.69	6.56	7.38	7.88
Rural	14.21	14.09	14.11	13.96	13.93	13.47	13.20	13.10	12.85	12.60	12.82	13.20
SEX												
Male	10.91	10.84	10.59	10.47	10.39	9.75	9.59	9.44	9.18	8.97	9.59	NA
Female	11.54	11.42	11.14	10.93	10.89	10.50	10.06	9.89	9.63	9.47	9.96	NA
SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD												
Male	9.34	9.02	9.03	8.70	8.67	8.16	7.98	7.62	7.46	7.34	7.79	NA
Female	11.13	9.73	9.82	9.23	9.32	8.64	8.52	8.43	7.88	8.09	7.82	NA
AGE GROUP												
< 18 years	13.67	13.50	13.31	13.02	13.19	12.33	12.05	11.92	11.76	11.63	12.23	NA
≥ 18 years	10.01	9.97	9.66	9.58	9.41	9.07	8.77	8.61	8.32	8.11	8.65	NA
AGE GROUP												
0-17 years (children)	13.67	13.50	13.31	13.02	13.19	12.33	12.05	11.92	11.76	11.63	12.23	NA
10-19 years (adolescent)	12.83	12.55	12.16	12.14	11.80	11.31	10.79	10.95	10.32	10.41	10.79	NA
16-30 years (youth)	9.48	9.75	9.35	9.60	9.01	8.88	8.51	8.50	8.08	8.00	8.43	NA
60+ years (elderly)	14.08	13.40	13.05	12.40	12.82	12.00	12.29	11.35	11.12	10.46	11.24	NA
DISABILITY STATUS												
Non disability	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.66	9.45	9.22	NA	9.63	NA
Disability	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.04	11.85	11.15	NA	11.36	NA

Source: SUSENAS - Consumption and Expenditure Module, BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 10.1.1(b) Number of underdeveloped villages by province, 2018

DISAGGREGATION	Number of Underdeveloped Villages
(1)	(2)
PROVINCE	
Aceh	804
North Sumatera	1,469
West Sumatera	31
Riau	88
Jambi	69
South Sumatera	348
Bengkulu	171
Lampung	73
Bangka Belitung Islands	4
Riau Islands	40
DKI Jakarta	0
West Java	23
Central Java	44
DI Yogyakarta	0
East Java	82
Banten	48
Bali	0
West Nusa Tenggara	9
East Nusa Tenggara	1,094
West Kalimantan	813
Central Kalimantan	326
South Kalimantan	161
East Kalimantan	120
North Kalimantan	273
North Sulawesi	137
Central Sulawesi	268
South Sulawesi	168
Southeast Sulawesi	394
Gorontalo	24
West Sulawesi	113
Maluku	558
North Maluku	404
West Papua	1,552
Papua	4,753
INDONESIA	14,461

Source: Village Development Index, 2018, BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 10.1.1(c) Number of Independent Villages by Province, 2018

DISAGGREGATION	Number of Independent Villages
(1)	(2)
PROVINCE	
Aceh	226
North Sumatera	200
West Sumatera	210
Riau	114
Jambi	102
South Sumatera	54
Bengkulu	20
Lampung	154
Bangka Belitung Islands	31
Riau Islands	3
DKI Jakarta	0
West Java	1,194
Central Java	1,133
DI Yogyakarta	158
East Java	1,035
Banten	143
Bali	176
West Nusa Tenggara	87
East Nusa Tenggara	9
West Kalimantan	60
Central Kalimantan	34
South Kalimantan	68
East Kalimantan	38
North Kalimantan	10
North Sulawesi	54
Central Sulawesi	46
South Sulawesi	120
Southeast Sulawesi	19
Gorontalo	34
West Sulawesi	11
Maluku	31
North Maluku	19
West Papua	3
Papua	10
INDONESIA	5,606

Source: Village Development Index, 2018, BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 10.1.1.(e) Percentage of poor people in underdeveloped areas, 2015 - 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	21.68	21.40	20.96	20.49	20.10	26.43

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

List of underdeveloped districts and percentage of poor population, 2015-2020

NO	UNDERDEVELOPED DISTRICTS	YEAR					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Aceh Singkil	21.72	21.60	22.11	21.25	18.99	NA
2	Nias	18.05	17.64	18.11	16.37	15.94	16.60
3	South Nias	19.05	18.60	18.48	16.65	16.45	16.74
4	North Nias	32.62	30.92	29.06	26.56	24.99	25.07
5	West Nias	29.96	28.36	27.23	26.72	25.51	25.69
6	Mentawai Islands	15.52	15.12	14.67	14.44	14.43	14.35
7	South Solok	7.52	7.35	7.21	7.07	7.33	NA
8	West Pasaman	7.93	7.40	7.26	7.34	7.14	NA
9	Musi Rawas	15.13	14.30	14.24	13.76	13.37	NA
10	North Musi Rawas	19.73	20.00	19.49	19.12	19.12	19.47
11	Seluma	22.98	21.68	20.73	19.60	19.10	NA
12	West Lampung	14.18	15.06	14.32	13.54	12.92	NA
13	West Pesisir	15.81	15.91	15.61	14.98	14.48	14.29
14	Bondowoso	14.96	15.00	14.54	14.39	13.33	NA
15	Situbondo	13.63	13.34	13.05	11.82	11.20	NA
16	Probolinggo	20.82	20.98	20.52	18.71	17.76	NA
17	Bangkalan	22.57	21.41	21.32	19.59	18.90	NA
18	Sampang	25.69	24.11	23.56	21.21	20.71	NA
19	Pandeglang	10.43	9.67	9.74	9.61	9.42	NA
20	Lebak	9.97	8.71	8.64	8.41	8.30	NA
21	West Lombok	17.38	16.73	16.46	15.20	15.17	NA
22	Central Lombok	16.26	15.80	15.31	13.87	13.63	NA
23	East Lombok	19.14	18.46	18.28	16.55	16.15	NA
24	Sumbawa	16.73	16.12	15.31	14.08	13.90	NA
25	Dompu	15.11	14.23	13.43	12.40	12.25	NA
26	Bima	15.78	15.31	15.10	14.84	14.76	NA
27	West Sumbawa	16.97	16.50	15.96	14.17	13.85	28.17
28	North Lombok	34.13	33.21	32.06	28.83	29.03	26.99
29	West Sumba	30.56	29.34	29.28	28.51	28.29	NA
30	East Sumba	31.74	31.43	31.03	30.13	30.02	29.65
31	Kupang	23.37	23.43	22.91	23.10	23.03	22.77

NO	UNDERDEVELOPED DISTRICTS	YEAR					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
32	South Central Timor	31.12	29.89	29.44	28.06	27.87	27.49
33	North Central Timor	25.20	24.07	23.52	22.31	22.45	NA
34	Belu	16.81	15.82	15.95	15.70	15.54	15.37
35	Alor	22.92	22.35	21.67	21.63	21.59	21.09
36	Lembata	27.13	26.26	26.48	26.45	26.30	26.14
37	Ende	23.49	23.89	23.95	24.20	23.18	NA
38	Manggarai	23.18	22.50	21.91	20.83	20.55	NA
39	Rote Ndao	30.49	29.60	28.81	28.08	27.95	27.54
40	West Manggarai	20.12	19.35	18.86	18.14	18.01	NA
41	Central Sumba	36.22	36.55	36.01	34.85	34.62	24.49
42	Southwest Sumba	30.01	30.63	30.13	28.88	28.06	28.00
43	Nagekeo	14.38	13.61	13.48	12.98	12.85	NA
44	East Manggarai	28.64	27.71	26.80	26.50	26.49	26.52
45	Sabu Raijua	33.17	32.44	31.07	30.83	30.52	30.18
46	Malaka	17.28	16.66	16.52	16.34	16.12	16.04
47	Sambas	9.42	8.54	8.59	8.55	8.19	NA
48	Bengkayang	6.94	7.46	7.51	7.17	6.96	NA
49	Landak	13.51	12.32	12.23	11.77	11.47	NA
50	Ketapang	11.72	10.99	11.02	10.93	10.54	NA
51	Sintang	9.33	10.07	10.20	10.35	9.65	NA
52	Kapuas Hulu	9.66	9.82	9.45	9.60	9.62	NA
53	Melawi	12.57	12.63	12.54	12.83	12.38	NA
54	North Kayong	9.84	10.19	9.89	10.08	9.98	NA
55	Seruyan	8.50	8.08	7.46	7.43	7.19	NA
56	North Hulu Sungai	7.07	6.76	6.65	6.38	6.50	NA
57	Mahakam Hulu	10.50	10.65	11.29	11.62	11.25	NA
58	Nunukan	5.61	5.25	6.22	6.71	6.11	NA
59	Banggai Islands	16.08	16.18	15.92	15.65	14.84	NA
60	Donggala	18.11	18.59	18.17	18.03	18.40	17.39
61	Toli-Toli	13.64	13.47	13.30	13.66	13.09	NA
62	Buol	16.36	16.68	16.65	16.08	15.19	NA
63	Parigi Moutong	18.1	17.8	17.6	17.4	16.6	NA
64	Tojo Una-Una	18.8	18.6	18.2	18.3	17.2	16.39
65	Sigi	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.9	12.45
66	Banggai Laut	17.7	16.6	16.2	16.3	15.3	NA
67	North Morowali	16.9	16.1	15.7	15.5	15.1	NA
68	Jeneponto	15.2	15.5	15.4	15.5	14.9	NA
69	Konawe	16.1	16.1	15.7	13.5	12.3	NA
70	Bombana	12.6	13.1	12.4	11.1	10.6	NA
71	Konawe Islands	16.7	17.7	18.1	17.5	17.2	NA

NO	UNDERDEVELOPED DISTRICTS	YEAR					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
72	Boalemo	21.7	21.1	21.9	20.3	18.9	NA
73	Pohuwato	22.4	21.2	21.3	19.4	18.2	NA
74	North Gorontalo	18.9	18.5	19.2	18.5	17.0	NA
75	Polewali Mandar	18.2	17.1	16.1	16.0	15.6	NA
76	Central Mamuju	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.9	NA
77	West Maluku Tenggara	29.2	28.3	27.5	28.1	27.3	27.11
78	Central Maluku	22.1	21.7	21.2	20.1	20.0	NA
79	Buru	18.5	18.0	17.4	17.0	16.5	NA
80	Aru Islands	28.6	28.7	27.1	27.1	26.7	26.26
81	West Seram Region	26.4	26.5	25.5	25.6	25.2	25.11
82	East Seram Region	25.4	24.5	23.6	23.6	23.1	23.04
83	Maluku Barat Daya	31.6	31.0	30.2	30.2	29.4	29.15
84	South Buru	17.6	16.9	16.8	16.3	16.1	15.75
85	West Halmahera	9.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	NA
86	Sula Islands	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.35
87	South Halmahera	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.0	NA
88	East Halmahera	15.3	15.5	15.3	15.0	15.4	NA
89	Morotai Islands	8.4	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	NA
90	Taliabu Islands	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.30
91	Teluk Wondama	37.4	36.4	36.4	33.3	32.4	30.91
92	Teluk Bintuni	36.7	34.7	34.3	31.3	30.6	29.39
93	South Sorong	20.4	19.9	19.7	19.1	18.4	18.28
94	Sorong	33.4	33.3	32.9	30.2	28.6	27.48
95	Raja Ampat	20.9	20.5	20.0	17.8	17.2	NA
96	Tambrau	38.1	36.7	36.0	34.6	33.7	32.80
97	Maybrat	35.3	34.7	34.9	32.9	32.2	30.78
98	Merauke	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.4	NA
99	Jayawijaya	39.5	39.7	38.6	38.7	38.3	37.22
100	Nabire	24.4	26.0	25.4	25.2	24.8	24.15
101	Yapen Islands	27.7	27.5	26.8	27.2	27.1	NA
102	Biak Numfor	27.2	27.0	25.4	25.7	25.5	NA
103	Paniai	37.4	39.1	37.4	37.4	37.2	36.71
104	Puncak Jaya	37.5	37.3	36.0	36.3	35.7	34.74
105	Boven Digoel	19.5	20.8	19.9	20.4	19.7	19.41
106	Mappi	27.0	26.6	25.8	25.6	25.5	25.04
107	Asmat	28.5	27.8	27.2	27.4	26.6	25.49
108	Yahukimo	41.3	40.6	39.3	39.3	38.8	37.34
109	Pegunungan Bintang	31.6	31.5	30.6	30.8	30.5	30.15
110	Tolikara	34.0	33.6	32.7	33.1	32.9	32.04
111	Sarmi	13.9	13.7	13.8	14.5	14.4	NA

NO	UNDERDEVELOPED DISTRICTS	YEAR					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
112	Keerom	15.8	17.2	16.7	16.9	16.8	16.32
113	Waropen	31.4	31.3	30.8	30.5	31.0	29.54
114	Supiori	39.3	38.0	37.4	39.2	38.8	36.91
115	Mamberamo Raya	29.7	29.5	29.9	30.1	29.1	28.38
116	Nduga *	35.9	38.5	37.3	38.1	38.2	36.72
117	Lanny Jaya	42.0	41.7	39.6	40.1	39.5	38.13
118	Central Mamberamo	35.5	38.4	36.4	37.0	36.9	36.41
119	Yalimo	35.9	35.8	35.0	35.5	34.5	32.82
120	Dogiyai	29.1	31.2	30.4	30.5	31.1	28.62
121	Intan Jaya	41.3	43.7	42.2	42.7	42.9	40.71
122	Deiyai	45.7	45.1	43.6	43.5	43.7	41.76
123	South Manokwari	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.88
124	Pegunungan Arfak	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	33.81
125	Puncak	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.96

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Notes:

- Data for 2015-2019 was based on Presidential Regulation No. 131/2015 concerning the Designation of Underdeveloped Areas in 2015-2019 (There were 122 Underdeveloped Areas)
- Data for 2020 is based on the newest Presidential Regulation No. 63/2020 concerning the Determination of Underdeveloped Areas in 2020-2024 (There are 62 Underdeveloped Areas)

Indicator 10.2.1* Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, 2018-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR		
	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PROVINCE			
Aceh	11.14	10.17	9.53
North Sumatera	7.92	7.13	6.32
West Sumatera	3.70	3.26	2.49
Riau	3.80	3.63	3.26
Jambi	7.52	6.87	6.21
South Sumatera	14.44	14.58	14.31
Bengkulu	8.57	8.43	8.23
Lampung	14.68	14.99	13.04
Bangka Belitung Islands	0.27	0.04	0.16
Riau Islands	1.22	0.56	1.84
DKI Jakarta	0.23	0.29	0.07
West Java	11.25	10.85	11.42
Central Java	19.35	18.08	18.50
DI Yogyakarta	12.74	13.25	12.54
East Java	16.09	14.68	16.08
Banten	5.17	4.88	4.32
Bali	6.03	5.75	5.57
West Nusa Tenggara	19.63	18.44	18.25
East Nusa Tenggara	31.41	31.70	31.45
West Kalimantan	8.40	7.64	6.83
Central Kalimantan	5.27	4.71	3.94
South Kalimantan	4.23	4.12	3.43
East Kalimantan	0.87	0.79	0.71
North Kalimantan	1.00	0.86	0.34
North Sulawesi	14.00	13.01	12.91
Central Sulawesi	13.99	13.02	12.20
South Sulawesi	20.59	20.01	20.25
Southeast Sulawesi	24.46	22.84	21.70
Gorontalo	27.71	25.51	24.28
West Sulawesi	24.28	25.23	25.33
Maluku	13.85	10.75	8.93
North Maluku	7.65	6.60	6.88
West Papua	14.95	11.28	12.03
Papua	18.83	17.80	16.29
INDONESIA	12.63	11.93	11.99
DISABILITY STATUS			
Non disability	12.42	11.67	11.77
Disability	14.17	14.33	14.35

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 10.3.1.(a) Freedom Aspect Index, 2015-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PROVINCE					
Aceh	74.81	92.92	87.27	96.79	93.28
North Sumatera	82.02	82.71	74.75	76.54	72.54
West Sumatera	52.99	51.01	61.66	55.32	56.58
Riau	66.46	71.78	82.03	86.88	85.15
Jambi	75.89	84.39	86.81	72.88	76.67
South Sumatera	96.06	91.17	90.83	83.13	80.54
Bengkulu	78.50	85.14	88.51	78.77	93.98
Lampung	71.99	60.49	74.12	77.29	78.46
Bangka Belitung Islands	81.25	87.65	83.07	80.95	84.12
Riau Islands	80.16	85.43	90.84	91.05	92.66
DKI Jakarta	89.64	81.11	87.73	95.09	91.01
West Java	79.10	73.37	73.61	74.90	65.16
Central Java	79.44	66.06	69.07	76.21	78.43
DI Yogyakarta	90.41	90.00	93.25	90.60	92.90
East Java	85.26	73.73	78.98	77.21	72.14
Banten	74.28	83.47	85.16	86.59	83.83
Bali	94.42	96.94	95.51	94.72	90.60
West Nusa Tenggara	51.59	65.06	79.40	78.28	78.36
East Nusa Tenggara	93.19	96.25	79.69	94.00	93.97
West Kalimantan	96.81	83.29	97.15	93.87	92.59
Central Kalimantan	85.07	84.98	95.58	90.09	86.31
South Kalimantan	54.15	61.04	60.16	69.26	68.01
East Kalimantan	93.07	78.25	83.33	90.99	88.50
North Kalimantan	98.10	100.00	98.57	97.36	96.60
North Sulawesi	86.71	96.31	90.87	88.90	95.19
Central Sulawesi	94.60	80.39	90.04	91.90	96.19
South Sulawesi	69.38	75.54	77.48	72.44	68.32
Southeast Sulawesi	91.14	88.07	77.66	79.77	80.31
Gorontalo	81.35	82.35	85.30	79.33	75.17
West Sulawesi	81.88	82.89	73.56	87.41	81.58
Maluku	76.04	87.17	81.78	81.38	87.06
North Maluku	73.53	92.27	90.19	78.94	85.61
West Papua	92.33	93.67	92.42	82.11	70.35
Papua	82.72	92.15	89.09	84.36	93.08
INDONESIA	80.30	76.45	78.75	78.46	77.20

Source: Indonesia Democracy Index - BPS – Statistics Indonesia and Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs

Note:

- This indicator is also reported as Indicator 16.7.2.(b)
- This indicator was previously known as the Civil Liberty Index. Started in 2020, following the SDGs National Metadata 2nd Edition, the name of this indicator was changed to the Freedom Aspect Index.

Indicator 10.3.1.(b) Number of Complaints Handling on Human Rights Violations, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Report from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights						
Number of Complaints Handling on Human Rights Violations	658	943	926	1,039	1,087	1,067
Has been followed up ¹	334	502	460	404	612	475
Not yet/Not been followed up ²	323	441	446	635	475	383
Report from the National Human Rights Commission (KOMNAS HAM)						
Number of Complaints Handling on Human Rights Violations	8,249 Documents*	7,188 Documents*	5,387 Documents*	6,098 Documents*	2,757 Complaints**	2,639 Complaints**
According to the Complaint Handling Classification						
Monitoring and investigation	5,286	3,981	3,053	3,108	954	824
Mediation	871	709	612	643	278	245
Team (<i>Tim</i>)	188	396	232	151	-	-
Complaint service	1,904	2,102	1,490	2,196	1,525	1,570
According to the theme of rights						
Right to justice	3,252	2,697	1,857	1,991	888	887
Right to well-being	3,407	2,748	2,136	2,425	1,119	1,025
Right to safety	646	628	397	324	130	179
Right to life	272	230	152	199	93	67
Right to personal freedom	180	203	124	85	38	55
Right to personal development	99	82	68	67	44	31
Rights to be part of government	67	80	58	66	53	58
Child rights	57	29	16	16	7	29
Right to develop a family and reproduction	10	11	1	6	5	5
Women's right	30	36	14	21	4	34
Right to non discrimination	10	25	3	12	3	1
Others	219	419	561	886	373	268

Source: Ministry of Law and Human Rights and National Human Rights Commission (KOMNAS HAM)

Note:

In the report from Ministry of Law and Human Rights:

- 1) Has been followed up: The complaints are followed up with a review process to determine whether the complaint is filed or to be followed up with a recommendation letter. In addition, this includes a letter which is followed up by a letter of recommendation.
- 2) Not yet / Not Followed Up: The complaints that have not been followed up yet are complaints that have not been handled in the current year. The complaints that were not been followed up were related to problems for which there were no suspicions of human rights violations or had entered the realm of the judiciary.

In the report from Komnas HAM, there was a change in the calculation unit, as part of Komnas HAM's effort to improve the accuracy of in presenting the complaint data.

* Documents refer to the number of documents submitted by the complainant and the complained party for the complaint (case) concerned.

** Complaints refers to the case submitted by the complainant. So that it is possible that in one complaint, there are more than one documents.

This indicator is also reported as Indicator 16.10.1.(b)

Indicator 10.3.1.(c) Number of Complaints Handling on Human Rights Violations related to women especially on cases of violation against women, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	1,248	1,353	1,301	1,234	1,419	2,389

Source: National Commission on Violence Against Women (*Komnas Perempuan*)

Indicator 10.3.1.(d) Number of discriminatory policies in the past 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law, 2014-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	23	24	32	0	14	4	0

Source: National Commission on Violence Against Women (*Komnas Perempuan*)

Indicator 10.4.1.(a) Percentage of planned budget for central government social protection function spending, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	1.7	11.5	11.3	11.2	12.3	12.7

Source: Ministry of Finance

Indicator 10.4.1.(b) Membership rate of the social insurance for employment programme, 2019-2020

DISAGGREGATION	2019		2020	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
INDONESIA	56.51	3.85	63.82	3.21

Source: BPJS Employment

Indicator 10.5.1.(a) Bank Soundness Indicator (Percentage), 2015 - 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Regulatory Tier 1 Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets	18.76	22.22	22.65	21.20	21.77	22.16
Nonperforming Loans to Total Gross Loans	2.25	2.12	2.41	2.51	2.48	1.50
Return on Assets	2.43	2.90	2.56	2.29	2.43	2.75

Source: Bank of Indonesia (BI)



GOAL 11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Indicator 11.1.1.(a) Percentage of households with access to adequate and affordable housing, 2019-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
PROVINCE		
Aceh	57.41	63.21
North Sumatera	64.65	67.44
West Sumatera	51.42	56.87
Riau	62.94	68.44
Jambi	54.78	61.41
South Sumatera	52.24	55.25
Bengkulu	41.73	47.94
Lampung	52.00	53.22
Bangka Belitung Islands	26.16	30.64
Riau Islands	44.09	48.19
DKI Jakarta	34.25	33.18
West Java	49.29	52.28
Central Java	64.69	67.93
DI Yogyakarta	81.61	86.19
East Java	65.61	68.08
Banten	56.92	56.21
Bali	77.24	77.05
West Nusa Tenggara	56.35	62.53
East Nusa Tenggara	32.08	36.34
West Kalimantan	53.52	58.81
Central Kalimantan	47.90	51.97
South Kalimantan	46.73	52.99
East Kalimantan	65.55	70.80
North Kalimantan	60.76	66.73
North Sulawesi	64.61	69.48
Central Sulawesi	56.65	58.85
South Sulawesi	60.93	64.24
Southeast Sulawesi	59.82	66.77
Gorontalo	62.26	65.42
West Sulawesi	47.23	50.65
Maluku	51.75	57.50
North Maluku	59.03	62.14
West Papua	52.22	55.44
Papua	26.19	28.56
INDONESIA	56.51	59.54

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2021

Indicator 11.1.1.(a) Percentage of households with access to adequate and affordable housing, 2019-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD		
Male	56.36	59.28
Female	57.32	60.90
EXPENDITURE QUINTILE		
40% lowest	44.73	48.69
40% medium	58.42	61.21
20% highest	70.34	72.34

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2021

Indicator 11.2.1.(a) Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transportation, 2017 and 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2017	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
PROVINCE		
Aceh	52.70	52.72
North Sumatera	58.89	59.25
West Sumatera	54.91	55.01
Riau	43.21	43.52
Jambi	51.76	52.27
South Sumatera	63.43	63.78
Bengkulu	71.75	72.03
Lampung	44.17	44.72
Bangka Belitung Islands	67.11	67.95
Riau Islands	56.06	56.11
DKI Jakarta	70.65	74.02
West Java	60.07	63.81
Central Java	51.08	51.47
DI Yogyakarta	33.58	34.33
East Java	43.36	43.38
Banten	54.65	54.65
Bali	51.04	51.24
West Nusa Tenggara	70.72	71.03
East Nusa Tenggara	61.96	65.75
West Kalimantan	38.77	40.34
Central Kalimantan	40.29	48.24
South Kalimantan	51.81	52.68
East Kalimantan	52.02	53.59
North Kalimantan	57.99	58.90
North Sulawesi	82.37	84.87
Central Sulawesi	69.72	70.41
South Sulawesi	66.33	66.45
Southeast Sulawesi	74.77	75.16
Gorontalo	64.47	64.88
West Sulawesi	53.96	61.53
Maluku	68.95	70.48
North Maluku	82.87	83.01
West Papua	62.75	62.99
Papua	42.99	43.43
INDONESIA	54.67	56.01

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2021

**Indicator 11.2.1.(b) Proportion of population served by public transportation,
2017 and 2020**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2017	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
PROVINCE		
Aceh	2.02	2.15
North Sumatera	7.97	8.45
West Sumatera	4.92	4.96
Riau	1.33	1.50
Jambi	1.59	1.67
South Sumatera	3.76	3.85
Bengkulu	1.82	2.05
Lampung	2.30	2.49
Bangka Belitung Islands	1.95	2.13
Riau Islands	5.13	5.31
DKI Jakarta	11.67	13.12
West Java	9.13	11.21
Central Java	4.27	4.57
DI Yogyakarta	1.01	1.12
East Java	1.79	1.80
Banten	5.51	5.55
Bali	0.52	0.68
West Nusa Tenggara	2.63	2.58
East Nusa Tenggara	4.48	5.83
West Kalimantan	0.57	0.61
Central Kalimantan	1.13	1.16
South Kalimantan	1.53	1.60
East Kalimantan	1.99	3.56
North Kalimantan	0.56	0.62
North Sulawesi	9.07	13.60
Central Sulawesi	0.60	2.26
South Sulawesi	4.84	7.83
Southeast Sulawesi	3.58	4.33
Gorontalo	1.34	5.96
West Sulawesi	1.73	3.26
Maluku	13.11	15.83
North Maluku	6.95	10.17
West Papua	10.59	10.85
Papua	4.57	8.91
INDONESIA	4.85	5.74

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2021

Indicator 11.5.1* Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of deaths and missing persons per 100.000 population	0.17	0.29	0.17	1.98	0.18	0.15 (without COVID-19)
						8.34 (with COVID-19)
Number of people injured per 100.000 population	0.18	1.09	0.42	8.01	1.25	0.20
The number of people suffered and displaced per 100.000 population	480.67	1,222.43	1,403.02	3,930.78	1,935.31	2,387.62

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2020 and BNPB 2021 (processed data)

Indicator 11.5.2.(a) Proportion of Direct Economic Losses due to Disasters Relative to GDP, 2015-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
INDONESIA	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.44	0.06

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2020 and BNPB, 2020a

**Indicator 11.5.2.(a) Proportion of Direct Economic Losses Due to Disasters Relative to GDP:
Total Damage and Loss Due to Disaster, 2019**

TYPE OF DISASTER (1)	LOCATION (2)	ECONOMIC LOSSES (Billion) (3)
Forest and Land Fires	South Sumatera, Riau, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Jambi	Rp. 62.78
Flood	Bengkulu	Rp. 1.34
Flood	South Sulawesi	Rp. 1.33
Flood	Southeast Sulawesi	Rp. 1.73
Earthquake	South Halmahera	Rp. 0,27
Flood	Sentani, Papua	Rp. 1.48
Earthquake	Maluku	Rp. 0,58
TOTAL ECONOMIC LOSSES		Rp. 69.51

Source: BNPB, 2020

Indicator 11.6.1.(b) Proportion of national solid waste generated and managed, 2020

DISAGGREGATION (1)	AMOUNT OF WASTE (TON)		PROPORTION (4)
	WASTE LEVELS (2)	MANAGED WASTE (3)	
INDONESIA	36,541,719.34	19,567,380.96	53.55

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Indicator 11.6.2.(a) Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM10), 2020

DISAGGREGATION (1)	PARAMETER (2)	QUALITY STANDARDS (3)	RESULTS (4)
INDONESIA	PM 10	150 µg/m ³	< 50 µg/m ³

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Note: The quality standard is based on Government Regulation Number 41/1999 concerning Air Pollution Control

Indicator 11.6.2.(b). Air Quality Index, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	89.44	86.30	89.84	88.33	91.08	89.51
North Sumatera	88.15	79.20	87.32	85.72	86.58	89.22
West Sumatera	88.48	82.90	89.87	88.37	89.40	90.39
Riau	60.30	72.40	90.90	89.91	90.47	90.42
Jambi	82.93	88.10	89.39	88.04	87.17	85.65
South Sumatera	79.64	81.60	88.88	85.32	87.13	86.57
Bengkulu	92.51	85.40	92.55	91.63	92.69	90.52
Lampung	82.26	77.50	85.02	82.98	86.63	85.45
Bangka Belitung Islands	95.61	80.40	94.97	89.09	91.94	91.03
Riau Islands	86.61	78.60	95.47	90.83	90.59	90.80
DKI Jakarta	78.78	56.40	53.50	66.57	67.97	66.69
West Java	74.63	78.60	77.85	72.80	74.93	78.46
Central Java	81.32	77.30	83.91	82.97	84.81	84.73
DI Yogyakarta	90.58	87.60	88.08	84.25	85.19	89.55
East Java	89.21	83.20	85.49	81.80	83.06	84.06
Banten	50.65	58.80	75.36	71.63	74.98	72.83
Bali	92.35	88.30	91.40	88.97	89.85	88.34
West Nusa Tenggara	92.27	81.20	88.02	87.17	87.40	88.63
East Nusa Tenggara	77.13	82.70	91.18	86.83	88.18	89.80
West Kalimantan	91.57	81.50	89.12	88.68	90.07	88.88
Central Kalimantan	89.87	83.80	92.25	87.07	88.83	89.84
South Kalimantan	76.80	85.80	88.66	93.56	89.56	88.73
East Kalimantan	96.20	80.20	88.87	83.36	90.31	89.02
North Kalimantan			95.83	90.95	93.79	94.23
North Sulawesi	92.72	86.70	94.32	91.07	92.41	90.53
Central Sulawesi	89.12	87.90	94.38	89.09	92.98	91.80
South Sulawesi	76.80	85.80	88.66	93.56	89.56	88.73
Southeast Sulawesi	83.61	83.50	91.04	89.85	90.01	91.21
Gorontalo	96.20	88.30	94.79	92.17	86.88	93.89
West Sulawesi	89.21	86.40	91.45	89.26	89.97	89.72
Maluku	82.33	87.30	85.64	84.99	88.72	90.41
North Maluku	96.94	86.20	96.00	90.77	92.38	92.10
West Papua	91.03	93.40	95.63	90.41	92.64	94.83
Papua	84.24	89.60	90.01	89.89	92.56	94.57
INDONESIA	84.96	81.78	87.03	84.74	86.56	87.21

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021a

Indicator 11.7.2.(a). Proportion of the Population Experiencing Violent Crimes in the Last 12 Months, 2016-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PROVINCE				
Aceh	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05
North Sumatera	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.03
West Sumatera	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.06
Riau	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.03
Jambi	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.06
South Sumatera	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.11
Bengkulu	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.09
Lampung	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.09
Bangka Belitung Islands	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.03
Riau Islands	0.19	0.10	0.06	0.03
DKI Jakarta	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.11
West Java	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.06
Central Java	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.04
DI Yogyakarta	0.07	0.18	0.16	0.09
East Java	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07
Banten	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.04
Bali	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.02
West Nusa Tenggara	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.08
East Nusa Tenggara	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.07
West Kalimantan	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Central Kalimantan	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05
South Kalimantan	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.03
East Kalimantan	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.06
North Kalimantan	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.02
North Sulawesi	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.06
Central Sulawesi	0.10	0.23	0.12	0.08
South Sulawesi	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.03
Southeast Sulawesi	0.07	0.25	0.07	0.04
Gorontalo	0.17	0.13	0.05	0.04
West Sulawesi	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.00
Maluku	0.08	0.11	0.18	0.08
North Maluku	0.08	0.19	0.05	0.1
West Papua	0.21	0.27	0.25	0.29
Papua	0.20	0.30	0.23	0.12
INDONESIA	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.06

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2021

Indicator 11.b.2*. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	15.76	18.68	27.24	32.88	34.43	35.60

Source: BNPB, 2020 (processed)

Note: Cumulative annual data in percentage



GOAL 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Indicator 12.3.1(a) Food loss index, 2019 and 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
INDONESIA	39.74	39.81

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021

Indicator 12.4.1.(a) Percentage of Mercury Reduction and Removal from the Baseline of 50 Tons of Mercury Use, 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR 2020
(1)	(2)
INDONESIA	36.58
SECTOR	POLLUTION OF MERCURY REDUCTION (TONS)
Manufacture Industry	0.14
Energy	0.56
Small Scale Gold Mining	10.45
Health	7.15
TOTAL	18.30

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Indicator 12.4.1(b) Percentage of Reduction in Consumption Level of Ozone Depleting Substances from Baseline, 2016-2020

DISAGGREGATION	OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES	YEAR				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	HCFC	39.47	40.64	41.70	51.63	53.36

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Note: The baseline is taken from the average consumption forecast for the year 2009-2010

Indicator 12.4.2* (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita, 2015-2020 (Ton/People)

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	0.49	0.28	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.18

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2020a, BPS, 2018, and BPS, 2021

Indicator 12.4.2* (b) Proportion of hazardous waste treated, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	99.07	98.05	99.99	99.90	99.87	99.28

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2020a and Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Indicator 12.5.1.(a) Amount of Waste Generated Recycled, 2019-2020 (Million Tons)

DISAGGREGATION	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
INDONESIA	8.02	11.69

Source: Bappenas, 2020 and Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Note: Data is a cumulative amount

Indicator 12.6.1* Number of companies publishing sustainability reports, 2019

DISAGGREGATION	2019
(1)	(2)
INDONESIA	100

Source: BEI (Indonesia Stock Exchange), 2020

Indicator 12.6.1.(a) Number of Companies Implementing SNI ISO 14001 Certification, 2015-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
INDONESIA	2,239	2,001	2,197	1,944	2,125

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2020 and Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Indicator 12.7.1.(a) Number of Environmentally Friendly Products Registered and Included in the Procurement of Government Goods and Services, 2020

DISAGGREGATION	
TYPE OF PRODUCT	NUMBER OF PRODUCT
(1)	(2)
Photocopy Paper	6 Products
File Folder	
SVLK Certified Wood Furniture	
Air Conditioner/AC	
Microwave (Medical Waste Processing Equipment)	
Autoclave Hybrid (Medical Waste Processing Equipment)	

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Indicator 12.7.1.(b) Number of Documents for Application of Environmentally Friendly Labels for Procurement of Government Goods and Services, 2019-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
INDONESIA	50	200
ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY LABELS		
Ecolabel Type 1	23	NA
Ecolabel Type 2	27	NA
Eco Friendly Technology	NA	NA

Source: Bappenas, 2020 and Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Note: NA = Not Available

Indicator 12.8.1.(a) Number of Formal Education Units and Institutions/Communities Categorized as having Environmentally Friendly Cultures, 2015-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Adiwiyata Green School Indonesia	643	706	536	396	434

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Indicator 12.8.1.(b). Number of Public Facilities which are Implementing Community Service Standard and registered, 2020

DISAGGREGATION	
PUBLIC FACILITY	NUMBER OF PUBLIC FACILITY
(1)	(2)
Mosque of Salman ITB	6 Units
Church of Santa Odilia	
H. Juanda Forest Park	
Sudirman Station	
Klender Station	
Juramangu Station	

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021

Indicator 12.c.1* Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	0.52	0.35	0.34	0.65	0.53	0.31

Source: Kemenkeu, 2021 and BPS, 2021 (processed data)



GOAL 13 CLIMATE ACTION

Indicator 13.1.1* Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of deaths, missing persons per 100.000 population	0.17	0.29	0.17	1.98	0.18	0.15 (without COVID-19)
						8.34 (with COVID-19)
Number of victims injured per 100.000 population	0.18	1.09	0.42	8.01	1.25	0.20
Number of displaced persons per 100.000 population	480.67	1,222.43	1,403.02	3,930.78	1,935.31	2387.62

Source: BPS - Statistics Indonesia, 2020 and BNPB 2021 (processed data)

Indicator 13.1.3* Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	15.76	18.68	27.24	32.88	34.43	35.60

Source: BNPB, 2020 (processed data)

Indicator 13.2.2* Total greenhouse gas emissions per year, 2015-2019 (Mt CO₂-equivalent)

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
INDONESIA	2,374	1,336	1,354	1,637	1,866
SECTOR (tCO ₂ e)					
FOLU	1,565,579	507,652	488,517	723,510	924,852
Agriculture	117,160	122,185	127,503	110,055	108,598
Energy	536,306	538,025	562,244	595,665	638,808
IPPU	49,297	55,307	53,395	59,262	60,175
Waste	106,061	112,352	120,191	127,077	134,119

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Indicator 13.2.2.(a). Potential reduction of greenhouse gas emissions 2015-2019 (t CO₂-equivalent)

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Business as Usual (BAU) Emission (cumulative)	9,406,600	11,170,000	13,030,000	14,983,000	16,942,000
Potential reduction of emission (cumulative)	1,638,632	2,250,989	2,661,043	3,572,690	3,974,513
Percentage of reduction of emission	17.42	20.15	20.42	23.84	23.46

Source: Bappenas, 2020 and Bappenas, 2020a

Indicator 13.2.2.(b). Potential reduction on the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions 2015-2019 (t CO₂-equivalent/Rupiah)

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
INDONESIA	516	358	424	295	420

Source: Bappenas, 2020a

Indicator 13.3.1.(a) Number of Cared and Environmental Cultured Formal Education Units and Institutions/Communities, 2015-2019

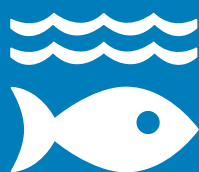
DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Adiwiyata Green School of Indonesia	643	706	536	396	434

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Indicator 13.a.1.(a) Amount of Public Funds (Budget Tagging) for Marking Climate Change, 2018-2020: Allocation and Realization of Low Carbon Development Budgets (IDR Trillion)

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR		
	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Allocation	19	21	14
Realization	17	16	11
Percentage	89.5	76.2	78.6

Source: Bappenas, 2020a



GOAL 14

LIFE BELOW WATER

Indicator 14.1.1.(a) Percentage of Reduction of Waste Disposed of into the Sea, 2019-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
Waste Disposed of into the Sea (gr/m ²)	2,964.68	1,772.70
Percentage of Reduction	40.20	

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b (processed data)

Indicator 14.1.1.(a) Percentage of Reduction of Waste Disposed of into the Sea, 2019-2020: Amount of Waste Disposed to the Sea in 2019-2020 (gr/m²)

DISAGGREGATION		YEAR	
PROVINCE	DISTRICT/CITY	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Aceh	Banda Aceh City	275.79	59.02
North Sumatera	Serdang Bedagai District	1.49	NA
West Sumatera	Padang City	224.29	NA
Riau Islands	Bintan District	46.21	57.03
Bangka Belitung Islands	Pangkal Pinang City	NA	NA
	Belitung Timur District	35.31	NA
Lampung	Pesawaran District	65.48	33.33
Banten	Pandeglang District	NA	NA
	Kab. Tangerang District *)	181.16	NA
	Kab. Tangerang District *)	70.35	NA
West Java	Indramayu District	278.26	NA
	Sukabumi District	24.25	37.66
DKI Jakarta	Adm. Kep. Seribu District	87.42	NA
Central Java	Jepara District	39.31	NA
	Semarang City	NA	176.28
DI Yogyakarta	Bantul District	21.6	34.11
East Java	Surabaya City	NA	NA
	Banyuwangi District	28.68	31.63
Bali	Badung District	NA	121.01

DISAGGREGATION		YEAR	
PROVINCE	DISTRICT/CITY	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
West Nusa Tenggara	Lombok Utara District	14.22	NA
East Nusa Tenggara	Manggarai Barat District	39.53	106.19
West Kalimantan	Singkawang District	19.16	58.72
	Bengkayang District	62.28	131.09
East Kalimantan	Balikpapan	268.35	NA
	Berau District	51.47	NA
North Kalimantan	Tarakan City	NA	NA
North Sulawesi	Manado City	197.18	404.30
Gorontalo	Gorontalo City	49.28	108.83
Central Sulawesi	Palu City	357.64	255.20
	Tojo Una-Una District	NA	NA
South Sulawesi	Makassar City	379.76	121.00
	Selayar District	NA	NA
Maluku	Ambon City	127.94	32.73
West Papua	Manokwari City	18.27	4.56
TOTAL		2.964.68	1.772.70
NATIONAL AVERAGE		114.03	104.28

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Note: *) held twice a year as a time series
NA = Not Available

Indicator 14.4.1* Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels, 2017-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
INDONESIA	65.79	66.79	69.58	71.14

Source: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, 2021 and Ministerial Decree KP No.50 KEPMEN-KP 2017 (processed data)

**Indicator 14.5.1* Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas, 2015-2020
(million hectares)**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	17.30	17.98	19.15	20.87	23.14	24.11

Source: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, 2021

Indicator 14.6.1.(a) Percentage of Compliance of Business Actors, 2019-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
INDONESIA	93.57	94.76

Source: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, 2021

Indicator 14.b.1.(b) Number of Protected Fishermen, 2019 (People)

DISAGGREGATION	2019
(1)	(2)
INDONESIA	150,000

Source: Bappenas, 2020



GOAL 15

LIFE ON LAND

Indicator 15.1.1* Forest area as a proportion of total land area, 2015-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
INDONESIA	50.78	50.45	50.18	49.80	50.10

Source: Bappenas, 2020 and Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Indicator 15.1.2.(a) Area of High Conservation Value (HCV), 2019-2020 (Hectares)

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
INDONESIA	28,130,662.19	33,712,225.12

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Indicator 15.2.1.(a) Number of Forest Management Unit (FMUs) that are included in the Sustainable Category, 2020

DISAGGREGATION	2020
(1)	(2)
Number of Production Forest Management Units that are included in the Sustainable Category	10
Number of Protected Forest Management Units that are included in Sustainable Category	14
TOTAL	24

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Indicator 15.3.1* Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area, 2019

DISAGGREGATION	2019
(1)	(2)
INDONESIA	7.46

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2019 and Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2020 (processed data)

Total Indicator 15.4.1* Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity, 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR 2020	
	NUMBER OF AREAS	AREA COVERAGE (HA)
(1)	(2)	(3)
FUNCTION OF AREA		
Nature Preserve (<i>Cagar Alam</i>)	36	1,532,824.72
Nature Reserve Areas/Nature Conservation Areas (<i>Kawasan Suaka Alam/ Kawasan Pelestarian Alam</i>)	3	19,771.23
Wildlife reserve (<i>Suaka Margasatwa</i>)	5	846,144.55
Hunting Park (<i>Taman Buru</i>)	1	7,271.00
National Parks (<i>Taman Nasional</i>)	11	1,665,084.24
Nature Tourism Park (<i>Taman Wisata Alam</i>)	18	62,971.34
TOTAL	74	4,134,067.08

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b

Indicator 15.4.2* . Mountain Green Cover Index, 2017 and 2019

YEAR	LAND COVER	FOREST AREA								OTHER AREAS OF USE	TOTAL
		HK (3)	HL (4)	HPT (5)	HP (6)	TOTAL (7)	HPK (8)	TOTAL (9)			
2017	Primary dryland forest (<i>Hutan lahan kering primer</i>)	11,031.5	13,685.4	7,966.4	3,886.4	36,569.6	1,723.9	38,293.5	1,203.1	39,496.6	
	Secondary dryland forest (<i>Hutan lahan kering sekunder</i>)	3,123.9	7,525.3	10,566.2	7,501.4	28,716.7	3,045.1	31,761.9	4,194.0	35,955.9	
	Shrubs (<i>Semak/Belukar</i>)	819.0	1,737.0	1,900.0	3,243.7	7,699.7	1,046.9	8,746.6	6,458.9	15,205.5	
	Dry land farming Mix shrubs (<i>Pertanian lahan Kering Campur semak</i>)	740.4	1,887.4	1,733.9	2,613.0	6,974.7	1,638.7	8,613.4	16,286.2	24,899.6	
	TOTAL 2017	15,714.8	24,835.1	22,166.4	17,244.5	79,960.8	7,454.6	87,415.4	28,142.1	115,557.5	
2019	Primary dryland forest (<i>Hutan lahan kering primer</i>)	10,930.6	14,306.1	14,306.1	3,974.1	37,295.4	1,774.8	39,070.2	1,193.5	40,263.8	
	Secondary dryland forest (<i>Hutan lahan kering sekunder/bekas tabangan</i>)	3,157.3	6,09.4	6,909.4	7,058.5	27,571.5	2,889.2	30,460.7	3,846.9	34,307.6	
	Shrubs (<i>Semak Belukar</i>)	815.2	1,402.8	1,402.8	2,638.1	6,492.1	999.3	7,428.4	5,235.2	12,663.6	
	Dry land agriculture Mix bush / mixed garden (<i>Pertanian lahan Kering Campur semak/kebun campur</i>)	680.7	2,162.6	2,162.6	3,002.8	7,826.5	1,638.9	9,465.4	16,832.1	26,297.5	
	Total 2019	15,583.7	24,781.0	22,084.4	16,673.4	79,122.5	7,302.2	86,424.7	27,107.7	113,532.4	
Mountain Green Cover Index		99.17	99.78	99.63	96.69	98.95	97.96	98.87	96.32	98.25	

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b (processed data)

Note:

- HK: Conservation Forest; HL: Protected Forest; HPT: Limited Production Forest; HPK: Convertible Production Forest
- Baseline year is 2017 (2017=100)

Indicator 15.5.1* . Red-List index, 2014-2019

ANIMAL	BASELINE 2014 (NUMBER)	2019 (NUMBER)	REDUCTION/ INCREASE (NUMBER)	INDEKS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sumatran tiger	71	122	51	171.83
Sumatran elephant	313	344	31	109.90
Rhino	77	90	13	116.88
Bull	277	321	44	115.88
Owa	431	1,236	805	0.29
Orangutan	1,441	2,408	967	167.11
Proboscis monkey	1,957	2,892	935	147.78
Komodo dragons	5,933	2,932	-3,001	49.42
Bali starling	147	105	-42	71.43
Maleo	6,397	2,816	-3,581	44.02
Hog deer	822	551	-271	67.03
Anoa	513	285	-228	55.56
Eagle	65	108	43	166.15
Cockatoo	1,188	12,042	10,854	1013.64
Javan leopard	7	49	42	700.00
Bawean deer	275	304	29	110.55
Paradise	66	93	27	140.91
Surili	15	27	12	180.00
Tarsius	82	108	26	131.71
Sulawesi Black Monkey	319	469	150	147.02
Sumba hornbills	30	92	62	306.67
Purple Neck Kasturi	8	12	4	150.00
Turtle	7,036	7,467	431	106.13
Tree Kangaroo	10	2	-8	20.00
Celepuk Rinjani	27	263	236	974.07
TOTAL	3,578,952	3,376,793	14,206,418	
RED-LIST INDEX				94.35

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021b (processed data)

Note: Baseline year is 2014 (2014=100)

Indicator 15.7.1.(a). Number of Cases of Illegal Hunting or Trade of Wild Plants and Animals, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	43	51	55	41	65	46

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021a

Note: The number of cases of illegal TSL hunting and trafficking that have been declared as P-21 by the Attorney General P-21

Indicator 15.c.1(a). Number of Cases of Illegal Hunting or Trade of Wild Plants and Animals, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	43	51	55	41	65	46

Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2021a

Note: The number of cases of illegal TSL hunting and trafficking that have been declared as P-21 by the Attorney General P-21



GOAL 16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Indicator 16.1.1.(a) Number of Homicide Cases in the Previous Year, 2014-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Indonesia	873	1,491	1,292	1,150	1,024	964	898

Source: Operations Control Bureau, Indonesian National Police

Indicator 16.1.2.(a) Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, 2014-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Indonesia	0.00833	0.00704	0.00619	0.00497	0.00568	0.00487	0.00481

Source: Operations Control Bureau, Indonesian National Police (processed data)

Indicator 16.1.3.(a) Proportion of population subjected to physical violence, in the previous 12 months, 2015-2019

DISAGGREGATION (1)	YEAR				
	2015 (2)	2016 (3)	2017 (4)	2018 (5)	2019 (6)
PROVINCE					
Aceh	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05
North Sumatera	0.03	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.03
West Sumatera	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.06
Riau	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.03
Jambi	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.06
South Sumatera	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.11
Bengkulu	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.09
Lampung	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.09
Bangka Belitung Islands	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.03
Riau Islands	0.04	0.19	0.10	0.06	0.03
DKI Jakarta	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.11
West Java	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.06
Central Java	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.04
DI Yogyakarta	0.08	0.07	0.18	0.16	0.09
East Java	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07
Banten	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.04
Bali	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.02
West Nusa Tenggara	0.11	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.08
East Nusa Tenggara	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.07
West Kalimantan	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Central Kalimantan	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.05
South Kalimantan	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.03
East Kalimantan	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.06
North Kalimantan	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.02
North Sulawesi	0.10	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.06
Central Sulawesi	0.03	0.10	0.23	0.12	0.08
South Sulawesi	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.03
Southeast Sulawesi	0.10	0.07	0.25	0.07	0.04
Gorontalo	0.09	0.17	0.13	0.05	0.04
West Sulawesi	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.05	0
Maluku	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.18	0.08
North Maluku	0.03	0.08	0.19	0.05	0.10
West Papua	0.18	0.21	0.27	0.25	0.29
Papua	0.16	0.20	0.30	0.23	0.12
INDONESIA	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.06
SEX					
Female	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.05
Male	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.07
DISABILITY STATUS					
Disable	NA	NA	0.12	0.11	0.08
Non-disable	NA	NA	0.10	0.08	0.06
AGE GROUP					
Children (0-17 years)	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03
Adolescent (10-19 years)	0.09	0.15	0.19	0.12	0.12
Youth (16-30 years)	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.11
Elderly (+ 60 years)	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02

Source: SUSENAS, Social Resilience Module, BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Note: The data of 2020 will be released on the second semester of 2021

**INDICATOR 16.1.4* Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone
around the area they live, 2014, 2017 dan 2020**

DISAGGREGATION (1)	YEAR		
	2014 (2)	2017 (3)	2020 (4)
PROVINCE			
Aceh	75.37	50.93	61.17
North Sumatera	73.96	50.62	53.94
West Sumatera	68.47	43.32	57.76
Riau	69.66	51.15	64.80
Jambi	73.08	54.90	65.56
South Sumatera	69.00	52.35	70.82
Bengkulu	78.12	66.47	67.42
Lampung	73.16	58.75	71.70
Bangka Belitung Islands	73.49	47.80	65.91
Riau Islands	76.53	71.43	73.49
DKI Jakarta	74.32	50.57	40.17
West Java	69.10	43.72	51.78
Central Java	81.21	63.50	74.56
DI Yogyakarta	77.45	64.62	74.87
East Java	76.69	58.18	65.95
Banten	61.42	42.24	55.29
Bali	77.06	73.43	81.90
West Nusa Tenggara	70.89	52.71	67.27
East Nusa Tenggara	67.25	46.47	64.03
West Kalimantan	76.43	54.74	73.07
Central Kalimantan	75.07	46.04	69.59
South Kalimantan	76.14	59.02	64.62
East Kalimantan	76.86	55.42	58.95
North Kalimantan	NA	56.58	63.72
North Sulawesi	71.78	52.05	59.99
Central Sulawesi	72.00	50.43	53.25
South Sulawesi	75.16	48.28	64.53
Southeast Sulawesi	72.45	58.24	70.08
Gorontalo	62.80	34.28	51.72
West Sulawesi	80.46	66.10	77.03
Maluku	74.08	55.08	64.93
North Maluku	81.68	58.92	68.03
West Papua	69.79	46.95	58.40
Papua	64.72	58.69	69.31
INDONESIA	73.57	53.32	62.62
SEX			
Female	65.96	52.28	61.95
Male	83.47	54.08	63.28
AGE GROUP			
Children (0-17 years)	52.30	52.03	61.27
Adolescent(10-19 years)	63.39	53.03	63.73
Youth (16-30 years)	66.51	51.93	62.31
Elderly (60+ years)	75.75	56.20	64.18

Source: SUSENAS, Social Resilience Module, BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Note: The survey is conducted in every 3 years

Indicator 16.2.1.(a) Proportion of household with children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month, 2014 and 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2014	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)
PROVINCE		
Aceh	53.49	46.74
North Sumatera	64.20	64.79
West Sumatera	50.92	52.72
Riau	62.24	46.56
Jambi	41.91	41.75
South Sumatera	56.16	51.08
Bengkulu	57.95	57.85
Lampung	48.31	47.13
Bangka Belitung Islands	58.70	69.56
Riau Islands	44.80	52.97
DKI Jakarta	47.35	33.81
West Java	51.13	45.66
Central Java	51.18	45.12
DI Yogyakarta	40.93	52.25
East Java	54.59	47.03
Banten	55.59	36.27
Bali	56.23	43.09
West Nusa Tenggara	56.65	63.66
East Nusa Tenggara	75.98	81.04
West Kalimantan	59.49	42.75
Central Kalimantan	46.94	46.50
South Kalimantan	47.59	37.28
East Kalimantan	51.24	50.59
North Kalimantan	NA	55.79
North Sulawesi	70.14	55.04
Central Sulawesi	68.57	51.34
South Sulawesi	61.62	51.31
Southeast Sulawesi	68.00	48.17
Gorontalo	57.16	44.49
West Sulawesi	65.94	49.42
Maluku	74.47	60.36
North Maluku	69.12	64.48
West Papua	75.55	70.94
Papua	70.13	59.65
INDONESIA	54.80	48.40
AREA OF RESIDENCE		
Rural	57.47	51.77
Urban	52.00	45.67

Source: SUSENAS, Social Resilience Module, BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Note:

- Data from SUSENAS 2014 is for children aged 1-14 years
- Data from SUSENAS 2020 is for children aged 1-17 years (Started in 2020, and will be collected in every 3 years)

Indicator 16.2.1.(b) Proportion of children aged 13–17 years who have experienced violence in their Life, 2013 and 2018

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR & SEX			
	2013		2018	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Type of Violence: Sexual (with contact)	8.3	4.1		
Urban			5.4	10.4
Rural			7.3	9.5
Type of Violence: Sexual (Non-contact)				
Urban			6.6	5.9
Rural			7.3	4.7
Type of Violence: Physical				
Urban	29	11.8	33.6	19.6
Rural			39.4	19.1
Type of Violence: Emotional				
Urban	12.6	9.4	50.1	59.6
Rural			54.7	57.2
INDONESIA			61.7	62.0

Source: Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) and BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Note:

- Data for 2013 based on Violence Against Children Survey (SKTA), Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
- Data for 2018 based on National Survey on Child and Youth Life Experience (SNPHAR), Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection and BPS – Statistics Indonesia. SNPHAR was firstly implemented in 2018 and will be carried out every 3 years

Indicator 16.2.3.(a) Proportion of Young Female and Male Ages 18-24 Years Experiencing Sexual Violence Before the Age of 18 Years, 2018

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR & SEX	
	2018	
	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)
Type of Violence: Sexual (with contact)		
Urban	3.6	9.8
Rural	2.8	10.7
Type of Violence: Sexual (Non-contact)		
Urban	5.6	6.8
Rural	3.8	3.7
INDONESIA	3.1	10.4

Source: National Survey on Child and Youth Life Experience (SNPHAR), Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection and BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Note:

- SNPHAR was firstly implemented in 2018 and will be carried out every 3 years

Indicator 16.3.1(a) Proportion of victims of violence in the last 12 months reporting to the police, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	18.52	13.29	20.34	50.37	49.99	18.52
North Sumatera	15.11	16.51	35.05	54.99	40.09	15.11
West Sumatera	26.86	20.69	36.66	55.42	34.76	26.86
Riau	19.64	23.03	23.15	22.64	13.62	19.64
Jambi	21.67	17.99	65.77	56.42	32.2	21.67
South Sumatera	17.59	21.24	55.51	59.59	44.79	17.59
Bengkulu	13.73	19.55	70.45	76.04	49.28	13.73
Lampung	16.11	18.07	54.61	30.51	61.22	16.11
Bangka Belitung Islands	16.19	21.93	51.40	84.95	40.36	16.19
Riau Islands	18.81	20.07	4.43	92.29	100	18.81
DKI Jakarta	30.37	24.22	32.14	62.04	14.76	30.37
West Java	19.68	22.05	45.35	48.70	46.82	19.68
Central Java	19.03	16.52	45.76	34.64	25.1	19.03
DI Yogyakarta	18.55	32.72	48.26	24.66	15.46	18.55
East Java	17.81	15.76	56.92	42.00	23.02	17.81
Banten	19.64	32.92	48.61	48.76	65.38	19.64
Bali	15.35	10.25	48.40	0.00	57.57	15.35
West Nusa Tenggara	12.00	9.35	34.52	28.98	28.19	12.00
East Nusa Tenggara	11.22	13.43	42.67	66.22	46.00	11.22
West Kalimantan	20.98	18.72	61.19	62.95	65.08	20.98
Central Kalimantan	17.42	14.34	71.50	53.73	52.89	17.42
South Kalimantan	18.98	13.33	77.51	52.52	49.25	18.98
East Kalimantan	17.88	20.40	89.09	41.83	10.56	17.88
North Kalimantan	21.28	22.74	59.10	39.33	78.66	21.28
North Sulawesi	19.71	18.73	57.66	69.91	78.31	19.71
Central Sulawesi	12.29	16.66	51.07	57.00	56.02	12.29
South Sulawesi	19.19	19.46	46.43	27.13	32.00	19.19
Southeast Sulawesi	24.87	12.85	53.68	52.80	56.42	24.87
Gorontalo	11.95	12.08	46.60	46.53	27.52	11.95
West Sulawesi	9.57	10.09	0.00	34.95	0	9.57
Maluku	12.30	11.60	45.35	73.38	54.75	12.30
North Maluku	18.83	10.06	58.17	43.26	53.53	18.83
West Papua	25.40	21.51	64.55	61.17	58.54	25.40
Papua	14.76	10.07	38.46	29.77	35.00	14.76
INDONESIA	18.73	18.90	46.37	46.41	37.50	18.73
SEX						
Male	19.96	20.50	52.02	50.63	41.41	19.96
Female	16.39	16.23	39.90	41.67	32.25	16.39
AGE GROUP						
Children (0-17 years)	15.43	11.78	40.23	47.65	48.66	15.43
Adolescent (10-19 years)	15.17	26.26	41.66	32.22	28.84	15.17
Youth (16-30 years)	21.76	23.19	49.13	44.79	31.39	21.76
Elderly (60 +)	12.58	12.93	48.73	47.27	51.44	12.58

Source: National Survey of Social and Economy (SUSENAS), BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 16.3.1.(b) Percentage of poor people receiving litigation and non-litigation legal aid, 2016-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Litigation	49	81	86	77	89
Non-litigation	74	70	86	80	77

Source: National Legal Development Agency (BPHN), Ministry of Law and Human Rights

Indicator 16.3.1.(c) Percentage of poor people receiving legal services in the form of legal aid posts, sessions outside the court building, and court fee waivers, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Sessions outside the court building	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
court fee waivers	100%	100%	100%	100%	71%	73%
Legal aid posts	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Supreme Court of Republic of Indonesia (*Mahkamah Agung*)

Indicator 16.3.2.(a) Proportion of prisoners who have exceeded the period of detention to the total number of detainees, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	3.22	2.94	3.34	3.63	1.68	3.00

Source: Directorate General of Corrections (smslap.ditjenpas.go.id) - Ministry of Law and Human Rights

Note:

*) revision data and the number are without rounding

Indicator 16.3.3.(a) Access to Justice Index, 2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR
	2019
(1)	(2)
INDONESIA	69.6

Source: Directorate of Law and Regulation - Ministry of National Development Planning / Bappenas

Note:

The calculation of the Access to Justice Index was carried out for the first time in 2019 and is calculated every 3 years. • Currently, the current instrument is in the development stage and will be recalculated in 2021.

Indicator 16.5.1(a) Anti-Corruption Behaviour Index, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	3.59	NA	3.71	3.66	3.70	3.84
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	3.71	NA	3.86	3.81	3.86	3.87
Rural	3.46	NA	3.53	3.47	3.49	3.81
AGE GROUP						
Under 40 years	3.59	NA	3.71	3.65	3.66	3.85
40-59 years	3.62	NA	3.74	3.7	3.73	3.84
59 +	3.49	NA	3.62	3.56	3.66	3.82
EDUCATION LEVEL						
Below Senior High School level	3.49	NA	3.58	3.53	3.57	3.80
Senior secondary level	3.8	NA	3.99	3.94	3.94	3.88
Tertiary education	4.00	NA	4.09	4.02	4.05	3.97

Source: Anti-Corruption Behaviour Survey (SPAK) - BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 16.6.1* Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, 2014-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	94.69	91.05	89.5	94.1	99.7	93.83	94.55

Source: Directorate General of Budget, Ministry of Finance

Indicator 16.6.1(a) Percentage of Government Agencies Receiving Fair Opinions, 2015-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NATIONAL (Ministries and Agencies)	65	84	91	94	97
PROVINCE	85	91	97	94	100
CITY	65	77	86	90	94
DISTRICT	54	66	72	79	88

Source: Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK)

Indicator 16.6.1(b) Percentage of Government Agencies with Government Agencies Performance Accountability System Score (SAKIP) ≥ B, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
National level (ministries/institutions)	76.62	85.00	93.9	92.77	94.12	94.05
Provincial level	50.00	65.00	85.29	94.12	97.06	97.06
District level	2.38	14.53	35.40	46.85	57.28	62.80

Source: Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform

Indicator 16.6.1(c) Percentage of Government Agencies with Bureaucratic Reform Index (RB) ≥ B, 2016-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
National level ministries/institutions	77.53	91.36	95.36	93.98	95.29	96.39
Provincial level	8.82	27.00	47.06	70.59	73.53	88.24
District level	0.97	4.31	5.29	11.22	25.20	24.80

Source: Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform

Indicator 16.6.2.(a) Number of government agencies with good category in public service compliance levels, 2015-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
National level (ministries/institutions)	52.50% (11 out of 25 Ministries and 10 out of 15 Institutions)	35.00% (5 out of 14 Ministries and 2 out of 6 Institutions)	46.15% (5 out of 9 Ministries and 1 out of 4 Institutions)	28.57% (2 out of 4 Ministries and 0 out of 3 Institutions)
Provincial level	39.39% (13 out of 33 province)	27.27% (6 out of 22 province)	62.5% (10 out of 16 province)	33.33% (2 out of 6 province)
City level	29.09% (16 out of 55 cities)	33.33% (15 out of 45 cities)	36.73% (18 out of 49 cities)	33.33% (12 out of 36 cities)
District level	17.65% (15 out of 85 districts)	12.15% (13 out of 107 districts)	31.66% (63 out of 199 districts)	33.02% (71 out of 215 districts)

Source: Ombudsman Indonesia

Indicator 16.7.1.(a) Percentage of women's representation in the Houses of Representative (DPR) and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), 2014 and 2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR	
	2014	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)
DPR (National)	17.32	20.52
DPRD (Province)	34.00	17.53
DPRD (District/City)	14.00	15.72

Source: General Election Commissions (KPU)

Note:

Calculation of this indicator based on the period of the legislative elections, which is every 5 years

Indicator 16.7.1.(b) Percentage of Female Representation as Decision Making in Executive Institutions (Echelon I and II), 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Echelon I	20.66	15.67	17.98	15.21	16.58	16.60
Echelon II	16.39	13.04	13.41	13.06	13.09	13.49

Source: National Civil Service Agency (BKN)

Indicator 16.7.2.(a) Democratic Institutions Capacity Index, 2015-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PROVINCE					
Aceh	64.97	60.33	61.47	77.67	79.08
North Sumatera	63.52	56.13	68.87	51.69	71.12
West Sumatera	82.01	58.82	92.72	88.52	92.21
Riau	63.80	62.34	73.41	89.47	84.19
Jambi	77.72	54.58	77.27	72.92	69.21
South Sumatera	61.00	66.53	69.03	76.01	72.23
Bengkulu	75.61	77.01	74.03	74.13	68.63
Lampung	62.74	64.31	77.00	72.35	79.22
Bangka Belitung Islands	69.60	80.20	72.89	63.76	75.48
Riau Islands	66.13	59.48	65.82	66.90	73.10
DKI Jakarta	83.26	63.19	87.12	87.82	91.89
West Java	51.37	49.79	59.16	54.80	70.75
Central Java	61.48	66.69	78.82	75.42	90.50
DI Yogyakarta	82.38	86.37	73.55	77.66	78.25
East Java	81.39	63.63	76.57	75.97	80.55
Banten	68.66	60.99	74.98	79.40	78.01
Bali	65.31	71.18	76.85	89.55	90.42
West Nusa Tenggara	88.36	71.13	93.98	86.11	91.16
East Nusa Tenggara	70.73	66.46	79.39	84.28	68.62
West Kalimantan	67.95	64.54	60.85	73.08	68.74
Central Kalimantan	67.05	68.43	82.50	80.65	79.32
South Kalimantan	83.17	72.89	88.79	88.37	82.67
East Kalimantan	63.99	60.36	68.72	72.22	82.17
North Kalimantan	52.05	64.48	78.93	68.95	80.46
North Sulawesi	72.53	60.62	62.54	76.86	75.82
Central Sulawesi	66.53	68.76	66.44	86.72	91.68
South Sulawesi	71.84	70.86	72.23	79.75	81.34
Southeast Sulawesi	61.99	74.66	69.74	78.16	66.90
Gorontalo	81.81	74.42	68.73	76.26	76.70
West Sulawesi	62.37	64.47	71.39	77.45	83.60
Maluku	57.43	70.13	76.15	72.32	64.55
North Maluku	47.25	67.59	54.02	78.92	58.11
West Papua	51.81	53.85	63.14	57.21	53.23
Papua	50.87	53.45	56.91	57.05	52.61
INDONESIA	66.87	62.05	72.49	75.25	78.73

Source: Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI), BPS – Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and Coordinating Ministry for Political, Law, Defense and Security Affairs

Note:

This indicator was previously known as the Democratic Institution Index. In calculating the Indonesian Democracy Index, starting in 2020 and based on the Second edition of National SDGs Metadata, the name of this indicator was changed into to the Democratic Capacity Index.

Indicator 16.7.2.(b) Freedom Aspect Index, 2015-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PROVINCE					
Aceh	74.81	92.92	87.27	96.79	93.28
North Sumatera	82.02	82.71	74.75	76.54	72.54
West Sumatera	52.99	51.01	61.66	55.32	56.58
Riau	66.46	71.78	82.03	86.88	85.15
Jambi	75.89	84.39	86.81	72.88	76.67
South Sumatera	96.06	91.17	90.83	83.13	80.54
Bengkulu	78.50	85.14	88.51	78.77	93.98
Lampung	71.99	60.49	74.12	77.29	78.46
Bangka Belitung Islands	81.25	87.65	83.07	80.95	84.12
Riau Islands	80.16	85.43	90.84	91.05	92.66
DKI Jakarta	89.64	81.11	87.73	95.09	91.01
West Java	79.10	73.37	73.61	74.90	65.16
Central Java	79.44	66.06	69.07	76.21	78.43
DI Yogyakarta	90.41	90.00	93.25	90.60	92.90
East Java	85.26	73.73	78.98	77.21	72.14
Banten	74.28	83.47	85.16	86.59	83.83
Bali	94.42	96.94	95.51	94.72	90.60
West Nusa Tenggara	51.59	65.06	79.40	78.28	78.36
East Nusa Tenggara	93.19	96.25	79.69	94.00	93.97
West Kalimantan	96.81	83.29	97.15	93.87	92.59
Central Kalimantan	85.07	84.98	95.58	90.09	86.31
South Kalimantan	54.15	61.04	60.16	69.26	68.01
East Kalimantan	93.07	78.25	83.33	90.99	88.50
North Kalimantan	98.10	100.00	98.57	97.36	96.60
North Sulawesi	86.71	96.31	90.87	88.90	95.19
Central Sulawesi	94.60	80.39	90.04	91.90	96.19
South Sulawesi	69.38	75.54	77.48	72.44	68.32
Southeast Sulawesi	91.14	88.07	77.66	79.77	80.31
Gorontalo	81.35	82.35	85.30	79.33	75.17
West Sulawesi	81.88	82.89	73.56	87.41	81.58
Maluku	76.04	87.17	81.78	81.38	87.06
North Maluku	73.53	92.27	90.19	78.94	85.61
West Papua	92.33	93.67	92.42	82.11	70.35
Papua	82.72	92.15	89.09	84.36	93.08
INDONESIA	80.30	76.45	78.75	78.46	77.20

Source: Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI), BPS – Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and Coordinating Ministry for Political, Law, Defense and Security Affairs

Note:

This indicator was previously known as the Civil Liberty Index. In calculating the Indonesian Democracy Index, starting in 2020 and based on the Second edition of National SDGs Metadata, the name of this indicator was changed into to the Freedom Aspect Index.

Indicator 16.7.2.(c) Equality Index, 2015-2019

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PROVINCE					
Aceh	63.98	63.94	63.94	68.09	65.22
North Sumatera	62.17	62.29	62.29	62.61	61.59
West Sumatera	69.77	54.33	61.08	62.84	61.06
Riau	66.61	77.98	66.57	62.77	61.68
Jambi	62.12	65.63	62.08	62.76	64.63
South Sumatera	78.79	81.94	63.90	73.12	81.95
Bengkulu	68.45	63.84	59.42	62.18	73.17
Lampung	63.19	59.32	67.20	59.53	63.70
Bangka Belitung Islands	66.95	81.09	82.30	73.56	71.71
Riau Islands	65.01	71.28	71.45	77.54	78.30
DKI Jakarta	83.19	67.54	80.86	75.43	83.86
West Java	81.89	72.34	71.02	64.78	71.15
Central Java	67.28	67.24	67.24	66.92	67.91
DI Yogyakarta	77.98	81.59	82.31	75.07	72.51
East Java	67.44	76.49	60.98	67.45	80.25
Banten	63.72	68.30	63.87	60.11	60.29
Bali	77.42	69.60	66.80	68.08	68.38
West Nusa Tenggara	61.11	62.08	62.08	62.08	66.14
East Nusa Tenggara	71.69	81.68	69.75	71.85	78.58
West Kalimantan	65.57	75.70	76.36	64.01	71.45
Central Kalimantan	68.31	70.66	56.69	50.46	78.24
South Kalimantan	85.77	83.58	81.09	83.03	86.52
East Kalimantan	82.74	78.35	67.18	61.38	66.27
North Kalimantan	83.65	66.64	68.54	75.80	74.92
North Sulawesi	77.92	70.42	72.12	69.53	63.54
Central Sulawesi	68.85	67.89	55.88	54.94	53.21
South Sulawesi	64.25	61.51	64.58	64.05	65.61
Southeast Sulawesi	56.95	55.51	60.49	67.59	52.18
Gorontalo	69.97	75.54	68.18	64.95	76.93
West Sulawesi	61.16	69.02	60.84	55.05	70.22
Maluku	63.20	76.18	74.85	72.86	55.62
North Maluku	61.00	61.79	65.84	62.39	64.86
West Papua	39.48	38.05	39.05	40.11	50.31
Papua	41.81	41.13	42.16	47.90	51.16
INDONESIA	70.63	70.11	66.63	65.79	70.71

Source: Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI), BPS – Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and Coordinating Ministry for Political, Law, Defense and Security Affairs

Note:

This indicator was previously known as the Political Rights Index. In calculating the Indonesian Democracy Index, starting in 2020 and based on the Second edition of National SDGs Metadata, the name of this indicator was changed into to the Equality Index.

Indicator 16.8.1.(a) Number of Membership and Contribution in International Forums and Organizations, 2016-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of International Institutions	233	240	240	200	200
Amount of Contribution (in billion rupiah)	541	548	537	780	533

Source: Directorate General of Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Indicator 16.9.1* Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births were registered by the civil registration office, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	70.37	70.64	78.10	76.12	81.68	84.74
North Sumatera	54.35	55.05	55.13	54.51	58.06	62.44
West Sumatera	64.18	65.55	68.01	73.07	74.94	77.38
Riau	64.85	63.87	64.08	60.51	62.66	68.06
Jambi	81.76	81.15	81.34	80.86	80.81	83.63
South Sumatera	79.65	78.97	77.20	77.59	76.15	79.36
Bengkulu	81.61	78.99	81.06	79.26	81.51	83.27
Lampung	76.10	77.49	75.48	76.52	78.19	81.02
Bangka Belitung Islands	90.43	88.31	88.63	88.34	86.25	89.12
Riau Islands	88.64	90.18	86.14	82.93	81.62	83.52
DKI Jakarta	91.46	92.62	94.78	90.53	94.56	93.85
West Java	74.22	73.75	73.18	72.17	72.80	75.24
Central Java	87.05	87.18	88.67	87.61	89.47	90.97
DI Yogyakarta	92.98	94.15	93.52	93.84	95.24	95.78
East Java	79.08	77.35	79.09	76.57	79.36	83.04
Banten	66.77	69.60	69.74	66.35	70.83	73.39
Bali	70.96	71.77	75.17	77.33	80.50	82.61
West Nusa Tenggara	55.79	57.78	58.38	59.87	62.77	68.96
East Nusa Tenggara	33.80	30.71	31.55	32.89	34.12	36.77
West Kalimantan	72.25	71.09	71.18	68.78	71.24	76.04
Central Kalimantan	71.64	69.38	72.86	69.38	72.15	76.37
South Kalimantan	76.56	76.52	77.31	77.34	78.89	81.75
East Kalimantan	85.85	84.35	84.49	82.84	84.83	85.78
North Kalimantan	75.06	76.71	80.17	78.15	79.99	82.66
North Sulawesi	66.39	68.22	68.46	66.48	71.85	76.65
Central Sulawesi	46.54	45.76	49.52	53.63	58.16	66.14
South Sulawesi	70.51	68.57	69.31	71.36	75.20	78.87
Southeast Sulawesi	59.91	60.70	60.93	61.81	69.81	73.22
Gorontalo	71.18	73.71	76.84	75.95	80.97	82.29
West Sulawesi	64.51	68.12	68.16	68.28	74.92	75.67
Maluku	41.38	41.47	46.10	43.24	51.60	52.24
North Maluku	52.64	53.16	55.77	55.82	58.96	61.09
West Papua	51.81	53.15	50.68	52.40	54.49	59.78
Papua	38.41	37.54	39.81	29.53	40.53	42.02
INDONESIA	72.65	72.54	73.18	71.92	74.36	77.20
SEX						
Male	72.71	72.29	73.23	71.90	74.67	77.46
Female	72.59	72.79	73.12	71.94	74.04	76.92
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	79.99	79.45	79.98	78.23	79.12	81.46
Rural	65.46	65.34	65.72	64.58	68.54	71.97

Source: National Survey of Social and Economy (SUSENAS), BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 16.9.1.(a) Percentage of Birth Certificate Ownership for Population Aged 0-17 Years among 40% Lower Income, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	73.44	75.23	83.25	84.44	88.35	92.31
North Sumatera	56.02	60.89	62.82	64.11	70.46	74.12
West Sumatera	68.12	68.70	73.55	81.72	83.90	86.69
Riau	66.60	68.19	68.79	68.48	70.37	75.50
Jambi	84.82	86.02	87.34	87.96	88.76	91.35
South Sumatera	81.85	84.26	82.16	85.50	85.13	88.02
Bengkulu	83.01	80.15	84.76	87.79	88.82	89.99
Lampung	78.01	79.87	84.43	84.44	87.83	89.08
Bangka Belitung Islands	90.92	91.13	91.44	93.57	92.39	93.93
Riau Islands	92.66	93.54	92.60	90.30	92.28	93.06
DKI Jakarta	92.90	94.72	96.36	95.85	96.67	97.39
West Java	67.67	70.53	72.40	73.82	76.29	79.54
Central Java	88.42	89.88	92.64	91.92	93.21	95.13
DI Yogyakarta	95.54	97.42	97.17	96.63	97.25	98.14
East Java	77.19	79.32	81.51	79.51	84.26	88.21
Banten	53.14	60.47	63.09	64.22	69.13	74.09
Bali	72.49	76.06	80.48	86.66	90.74	92.04
West Nusa Tenggara	58.06	63.84	67.22	74.48	76.52	80.31
East Nusa Tenggara	40.98	41.69	43.87	47.84	51.26	53.46
West Kalimantan	71.24	72.72	74.99	74.72	78.73	83.16
Central Kalimantan	68.63	72.18	72.61	75.38	77.76	81.88
South Kalimantan	75.70	79.49	81.11	84.21	87.01	89.00
East Kalimantan	90.36	89.26	88.32	90.00	89.37	90.45
North Kalimantan	85.75	85.44	88.33	84.69	88.85	88.59
North Sulawesi	78.89	80.05	81.50	79.22	85.21	88.56
Central Sulawesi	56.14	56.33	60.90	62.58	69.26	75.71
South Sulawesi	78.02	78.48	80.37	82.24	86.18	87.87
Southeast Sulawesi	67.12	72.93	74.35	76.44	84.82	86.03
Gorontalo	76.71	80.42	85.24	86.45	90.44	90.68
West Sulawesi	73.49	77.66	79.40	78.26	85.61	85.87
Maluku	61.00	64.19	68.88	63.69	72.14	73.92
North Maluku	61.68	62.48	66.09	65.15	71.32	75.70
West Papua	51.12	56.87	56.71	57.79	63.36	65.47
Papua	18.59	22.13	28.10	21.57	31.73	36.27
INDONESIA	71.59	74.06	76.46	77.11	80.44	83.47
SEX						
Male	71.48	73.93	76.06	76.66	80.40	83.36
Female	71.71	74.20	76.88	77.58	80.49	83.58
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	77.77	79.89	81.59	82.13	83.94	86.87
Rural	67.80	70.27	72.80	73.31	77.64	80.76

Source: National Survey of Social and Economy (SUSENAS), BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 16.9.1.(b) Percentage of children aged 0-17 years who have birth certificates, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PROVINCE						
Aceh	80.89	82.18	87.83	87.85	91.22	93.84
North Sumatera	65.77	69.97	71.78	72.29	76.81	80.45
West Sumatera	75.73	76.98	80.07	85.35	87.89	90.10
Riau	74.38	76.61	77.31	76.78	78.32	81.83
Jambi	89.61	89.95	91.02	90.95	91.92	93.73
South Sumatera	85.85	88.16	87.57	88.82	88.65	90.65
Bengkulu	87.92	86.47	89.14	90.66	91.85	92.77
Lampung	82.64	85.14	86.49	88.14	90.23	91.65
Bangka Belitung Islands	93.43	93.71	94.35	95.12	94.60	96.07
Riau Islands	94.48	95.58	94.40	92.95	93.53	94.71
DKI Jakarta	94.72	95.93	96.97	96.23	97.01	97.52
West Java	78.06	79.30	80.85	81.33	83.68	85.72
Central Java	91.23	92.60	94.28	93.84	95.12	96.26
DI Yogyakarta	95.98	97.30	97.29	97.40	97.95	98.36
East Java	84.31	85.79	87.10	86.18	89.06	91.62
Banten	70.48	74.73	77.29	76.61	80.45	82.82
Bali	81.51	84.53	87.45	90.49	92.72	93.85
West Nusa Tenggara	68.34	73.25	74.66	79.65	81.72	84.98
East Nusa Tenggara	53.51	53.66	56.65	58.17	61.08	63.33
West Kalimantan	79.61	81.36	81.77	81.95	85.10	87.71
Central Kalimantan	78.90	79.57	82.58	82.33	83.97	87.36
South Kalimantan	84.18	86.42	87.64	89.03	90.28	92.19
East Kalimantan	92.66	92.33	92.30	92.23	92.69	93.38
North Kalimantan	88.80	89.39	90.89	89.51	91.47	92.64
North Sulawesi	84.32	86.04	86.56	85.45	88.97	91.00
Central Sulawesi	67.02	67.21	71.53	73.69	78.02	83.37
South Sulawesi	83.92	84.86	86.06	87.04	89.35	91.06
Southeast Sulawesi	75.09	79.09	80.31	81.47	88.12	88.58
Gorontalo	83.98	86.34	89.61	90.08	92.99	93.32
West Sulawesi	79.86	82.74	84.41	84.63	89.11	89.56
Maluku	71.30	72.56	75.72	73.59	78.66	80.04
North Maluku	71.70	72.68	76.18	75.98	79.20	83.08
West Papua	67.28	70.01	70.65	70.75	75.05	77.36
Papua	38.60	40.54	44.50	36.32	45.88	50.40
INDONESIA	79.92	81.68	83.33	83.55	86.01	88.11
SEX						
Male	79.79	81.58	83.00	83.26	85.94	88.06
Female	80.06	81.80	83.67	83.85	86.08	88.16
DISABILITY STATUS						
Disable	NA	NA	NA	78.78	81.60	84.85
Non-disable	NA	NA	NA	83.60	86.04	88.13
AREA OF RESIDENCE						
Urban	86.52	87.44	88.52	88.31	89.53	91.20
Rural	73.64	75.96	77.83	78.15	81.82	84.41

Source: National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas), BPS – Statistics Indonesia

**Indicator 16.10.1.(b) Number of Complaints Handling on Human Rights Violations,
2015-2020**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Report from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights						
Number of Complaints Handling on Human Rights Violations	658	943	926	1,039	1,087	1,067
Has been followed up ¹	334	502	460	404	612	475
Not yet/Not been followed up ²	323	441	446	635	475	383
Report from the National Human Rights Commission (KOMNAS HAM)						
Number of Complaints Handling on Human Rights Violations	8,249 Documents*	7,188 Documents*	5,387 Documents*	6,098 Documents*	2,757 Complaints**	2,639 Complaints**
According to the Complaint Handling Classification						
Monitoring and Investigation	5,286	3,981	3,053	3,108	954	824
Mediation	871	709	612	643	278	245
Team (<i>Tim</i>)	188	396	232	151	-	-
Complaint service	1,904	2,102	1,490	2,196	1,525	1,570
According to the theme of rights						
Right to justice	3,252	2,697	1,857	1,991	888	887
Right to well-being	3,407	2,748	2,136	2,425	1,119	1,025
Right to safety	646	628	397	324	130	179
Right to life	272	230	152	199	93	67
Right to personal freedom	180	203	124	85	38	55
Right to personal development	99	82	68	67	44	31
Rights to be part of government	67	80	58	66	53	58
Child rights	57	29	16	16	7	29
Right to develop a family and reproduction	10	11	1	6	5	5
Women's right	30	36	14	21	4	34
Right to non-discrimination	10	25	3	12	3	1
Others	219	419	561	886	373	268

Source: Ministry of Law and Human Rights and National Human Rights Commission

Note:

In the report from Ministry of Law and Human Rights:

- 1) Has been followed up: The complaints are followed up with a review process to determine whether the complaint is filed or to be followed up with a recommendation letter. In addition, this includes a letter which is followed up by a letter of recommendation.
- 2) Not yet / Not Followed Up: The complaints that have not been followed up yet are complaints that have not been handled in the current year. The complaints that were not been followed up were related to problems for which there were no suspicions of human rights violations or had entered the realm of the judiciary.

In the report from Komnas HAM, there was a change in the calculation unit, as part of Komnas HAM's effort to improve the accuracy of in presenting the complaint data.

* Documents refer to the number of documents submitted by the complainant and the complained party for the complaint (case) concerned.

** Complaints refers to the case submitted by the complainant. So that it is possible that in one complaint, there are more than one documents.

This indicator is also reported as Indicator 10.3.1.(b)

Indicator 16.10.1 (a) Index of Freedom from Violence for Journalists and Media Crews, 2016 - 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
INDONESIA	63.44	67.92	69	73.71	75.27

Source: Indonesian Press Freedom Index Survey - National Press Council

Indicator 16.10.1.(c) Number of Complaints Handling on Human Rights Violations related to women especially on cases of violation against women, 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	1,248	1,353	1,301	1,234	1,419	2,389

Source: National Commission on Violence Against Women (*Komnas Perempuan*)

Indicator 16.10.2* Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information, 2014-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	Availability of the Information Disclosure Law in Indonesia since 2008 (Law No. 14/2008 on Freedom of Information)						

Source: Central Information Commission (KIP)

Indicator 16.10.2.(a) Number of Public Institutions with Informative Qualifications, 2014-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	12	8	16	18	15	34	60

Source: Central Information Commission (KIP)

Indicator 16.10.2.(b) Number of Dispute Resolution of Public Information through Mediation and / or Non-litigation Adjudication, 2014 - 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	123	94	54	32	1,280	350	76

Source: Central Information Commission (KIP)

Indicator 16.a.1* Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles, 2014-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	Indonesia has a National Human Rights Commission (KOMNAS HAM) Law Number 39 of 1999						

Source: National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM)

Indicator 16.b.1.(a) Number of discriminatory policies in the past 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law, 2014 - 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	23	24	32	0	14	4	0

Source: National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan)



GOAL 17

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Indicator 17.1.1* Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, 2011-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDONESIA	15.46	15.53	15.07	14.67	13.08	12.55	12.26	13.09	12.38	10.58

Source: Ministry of Finance and BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 17.1.1.(a) Tax Revenue Ratio to GDP, 2011-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDONESIA	11.16	11.38	11.29	10.85	10.76	10.36	9.89	10.24	9.76	8.31

Source: Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs

Indicator 17.1.2* Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes, 2011-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDONESIA	63.3	62.41	62.39	62.08	66.73	67.02	64.98	67.01	65.18	62.60

Source: Ministry of Finance and BPS – Statistics Indonesia

**Indicator 17.3.2.(a) Proportion of Remittance Volume from Indonesian Migrant Workers
(in US Dollars) to GDP, 2011-2020**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDONESIA	0.84	0.8	0.95	0.98	1.13	0.94	0.87	1.07	1.00	0.86

Source: Bank of Indonesia

Note

*Preliminary figure

**Indicator 17.4.1* Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services,
2011-2020**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDONESIA	12.48	17.28	18.43	23.59	30.57	35.35	25.54	25.11	26.9	30.14

Source: Bank of Indonesia

**Indicator 17.6.1.(a) Percentage of Subscribers Served by Fixed Broadband Internet Access
Network (Fixed Broadband) to Total Households, 2015-2020**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	NA	7.84	9.38	10.45	13.59	14.3

Source: Ministry of Communication and Informatics

Indicator 17.6.1.(b) Percentage of Sub-districts Covered by Fiber Optic Network Infrastructure (Cumulative), 2015-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.71	57.58

Source: Ministry of Communication and Informatics

Indicator 17.8.1* Proportion of individuals using the Internet, 2014-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (Q2)*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	34.90	43.10	51.30	54.80	64.80	73.70	73.70

Source: Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII)

Note:

*) The 2019 APJII survey was conducted in early 2020 so that the results of the survey cover 2019 - 2020 (Q2)

Indicator 17.9.1.(a) Number of Markings for International Development Cooperation Activities Including SSTC (Billion Rupiah), 2014-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	79.6	110.5	74	83.3	105.6	112.8	123.5

Source: Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS and the Implementing Ministries

Note:

*Preliminary figure

**Indicator 17.9.1.(b) Number of South-South and Triangular Cooperation Programs/
Activities, 2014-2020**

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	26	45	51	59	59	80	68

Source: Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS and the Implementing Ministries

Note:

*Preliminary figure

Indicator 17.10.1.(a) Number of agreed PTA / FTA / CEPA, 2014-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	7	8	8	12	14	21	23

Source: Ministry of Trade

Indicator 17.11.1(a) Non-Oil and Gas Export Growth, 2011-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDONESIA	24.88	-5.54	-2.04	-2.64	-9.71	0.18	15.95	6.37	-4.27	-0.57

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 17.17.1.(a) Number of PPP Project Planned List (DRK) Documents Issued Every Year, 2014-2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	0	1	0	1	1	1	1

Source: Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS and Implementing Ministries

Indicator 17.18.1.(a) Percentage of data users who use BPS data as the basis for national development planning, monitoring and evaluation, 2020

DISAGGREGATION	2020
(1)	(2)
INDONESIA	92.93

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Note:

* This indicator is a new proxy indicator in Second Edition of National SDGs Metadata so it will only be calculated starting in 2020

Indicator 17.18.2* Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA	Indonesia already has a law no. 16/1997 concerning Statistics						

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 17.18.3* Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDONESIA	BPS has a Strategic Plan for 2015-2019					BPS has a Strategic Plan for 2020-2024

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia

Indicator 17.19.2.(a) Implementation of Population and Housing Census in 2020

DISAGGREGATION	YEAR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INDONESIA							The 2020 Population Census has been implemented

Source: BPS – Statistics Indonesia



3

DATA PROCESSING SYNTAX

A. Calculation of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Moderate and Severe Prevalence of Food Insecurity Based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale

FAO's Voices of the Hungry (VoH) has developed a new global standard for estimating the prevalence of food insecurity using a tool called the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). FIES is a food insecurity severity experience matrix that relies on respondents' immediate responses to questions about their access to adequate food to assess their ability to access/obtain food. Sample units collected in FIES: households or individuals.

The FIES Survey Module (FIES-SM) consists of 8 questions about access to food. Questions about FIES-SM focused on their own behavior and experiences related to increasing difficulty in accessing food due to limited resources.

FIES calculation steps:

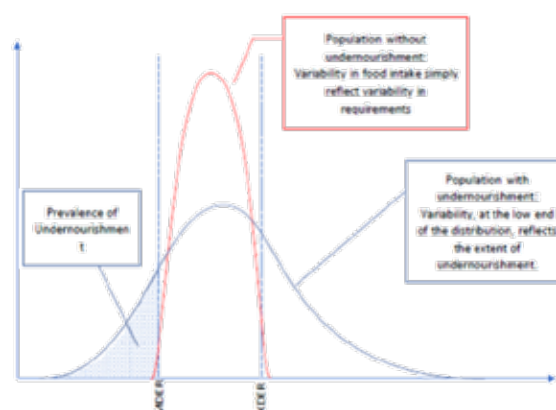
1. Setting up the FIES data set and weighting
2. Doing modelling with Rasch model, using package R: RM.weights
3. Checking the Rasch model output (validation)
 - Infit statistics (between 0.7 and 1.3)
 - Residual correlation (no correlation between residuals) seen from the scree plot
 - Rasch reliability (>0.7)
4. Comparing with global standards
5. Calibrate with global standards
6. Determine the questions used for calculating moderate and severe food insecurity
 - Determine tolerance limits with a minimum requirement of 5 questions that must be used to calculate food insecurity. The commonly used tolerance limit is 0.35
 - Perform adjusted FIES against global standards
 - Check the mean and standard deviation
7. Calculating moderate and severe food insecurity

B. Calculation of Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU)

According to the FAO, undernourishment is:

“Condition of people who consume, on regular basis, amounts of food that do not provide the dietary energy need to be healthy and active”

Figure 1. Illustration of PoU



Ideally, the PoU calculation is based on observing food consumption, calculating the energy produced from the food consumed, and comparing it with energy requirements to group individuals into a representative sample. However, in practice, there are two problems that make this direct approach difficult. First, the records carried out should assess energy consumption habits, this is to describe the normal condition of the individual. Repeated observations are needed to control for short-term variations that have no implications on nutritional adequacy. Second, individual energy needs are not actually observable. We may be able to predict an individual's energy requirements for a given age, gender, height, and activity, but we can never be sure whether the individual with the recorded food consumption is indeed an individual describing the general condition. Therefore, a model-based approach is needed to overcome this problem.

Supporting data used to calculate the PoU include:

1. Population data by age and sex.
2. Data on calorie consumption, is approached by using data on calorie consumption per capita from the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas).
3. Income data, approached using Expenditure data obtained from the (Susenas) results
4. Height and weight data, approached using median height and weight data by age and sex from National Institute of Health Research and Development (NIHRD)

The procedure for calculating PoU using (Susenas) data is:

1. Create a population pyramid by age group and gender.
2. Calculating daily per capita calorie consumption
3. Calculating the coefficient of variation from the daily per capita calorie consumption data.
4. Calculating the Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement (MDER) and its coefficient of variation (CV). MDER is calculated by calculating the minimum calorie requirement needed by a person according to their age and gender
5. Calculate the total coefficient of variation (CV). The total coefficient of variation is calculated by adding up the coefficient of variation and its constituent variables
6. Calculating PoU, by comparing the consumption of calories per capita with the MDER. The PoU value is the number of people whose calorie consumption is below the MDER.

The MDER calculation procedure is:

1. Determine the composition of the population by age group and gender based on (Susenas) data
2. Calculate the minimum energy requirements for each age group and gender based on the average height and weight in the appropriate age group and gender
3. Calculate the MDER based on the results of Step 2 and add it to the calorie needs for pregnant women, which is 210 Kcal multiplied by the Birth Rate.

C. Indicator Methodology 2.c.1* Food Price Anomaly Indicator (Indicator of Food Price Anomalies)

I. Data sources

a. Price data

- Prices for each city are obtained from the publication of BPS weekly prices which are then averaged to form monthly prices. This price is the price of the selected quality that is most consumed in the city in question.
- The national rice price is calculated from the weighted average of rice prices in all cities covered by the CPI each week. Monthly data is obtained from the average weekly price.

b. CPI data

The CPI data used is the general CPI for the base year 2018=100 which has been released by BPS every month for each city.

II. The formula and steps for calculating the Food Price Anomaly Indicator

a. Calculating real price

$$real\ price_t = \frac{Price_t}{CPI\ (2018 = 100)\ general_t}$$

b. Calculating quarterly and annual compound growth rates

$$CGR_t = \left(\frac{P_{t_B}}{P_{t_A}} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1$$

P_{t_A} = price at the beginning of the period

P_{t_B} = price at the end of the period

n = time between periods A and B (in months)

The above CGR formula is used to calculate compound growth rates both quarterly (CQGR) and annual (CAGR)

c. Calculating weighted average

$$\overline{W_CXGR}_t = \frac{1}{\sum_{y=1}^Y w_y} \sum_{y=1}^Y w_y CXGR_{yt}$$

$\overline{W_CXGR}_t$ = weighted average Compound Growth Rate (CGR) in month t of X (X, quarterly or annual period for CGR)

w_y = y-year weigher

$CXGR_{yt}$ = compound growth rate in year y month t

$\sum_{y=1}^Y$ = addition operator during year Y

d. Calculating the weighted standard deviation

$$\hat{\sigma}_{W_CXGR}_t = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{y=1}^Y w_y (CXGR_{yt} - \overline{W_CXGR}_t)^2}{\sum_{y=1}^Y w_y (\hat{Y} - 1)/\hat{Y}}}$$

$\hat{\sigma}_{W_CXGR}_t$ = weighted standard deviation of Compound Growth Rate (CGR) at month t of X (X, quarterly or annual period for CGR)

\hat{Y} = total number of weighers

e. Calculating the value of the quarterly and annual Food Price Anomaly Indicator

$$(XIFPA_{yt}^z) = \left(\frac{CXGR_{yt} - \overline{W_CXGR}_t}{\hat{\sigma}_{W_CXGR}_t} \right)$$

f. Establishing Food Price Anomaly Indicators

$$IFPA_t = \alpha \left(\frac{CQGR_{yt} - \overline{CQGR}_t}{\hat{\sigma}_{CQGR}_t} \right) + (1 - \alpha) \left(\frac{CAGR_{yt} - \overline{CAGR}_t}{\hat{\sigma}_{CAGR}_t} \right)$$

$$IFPA_t = 0.4 \left(\frac{CQGR_{yt} - \overline{CQGR}_t}{\hat{\sigma}_{CQGR}_t} \right) + 0.6 \left(\frac{CAGR_{yt} - \overline{CAGR}_t}{\hat{\sigma}_{CAGR}_t} \right)$$

III. Result interpretation

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) groups the Food Price Anomaly Indicators (IFPA) into five levels, including:

- Normal price growth: $-0.5 \leq IFPA_y < 0.5$
- Moderately high price growth: $0.5 \leq IFPA_y < 1$
- High price growth: $IFPA_y \geq 1$
- Alert low price: $IFPA_y \leq -1$
- Warning low price: $-1 < IFPA_y < -0.5$

The IFPA is defined at three levels:



Based on the results of Felix G. Baquedano's research entitled "Developing an indicator of price anomalies as an early warning tool: A compound growth approach" in 2015, the Food Price Anomaly Indicators are classified into three levels, including:

- a. Price watch: $0.5 \leq X_IPA_t^Z < 1$
- b. Price alert: $X_IPA_t^Z \geq 1$
- c. Normal: o. w.

$$\left(\frac{CXGR_{yt} - \overline{CXGR_t}}{\hat{\sigma}_{CXGR_t}} \right) = X_IPA_t^Z \begin{cases} 0.5 \leq X_IPA_t^Z < 1 & \text{Price Watch}(X_IPA_t^W) \\ X_IPA_t^Z \geq 1 & \text{Price Alert}(X_IPA_t^A) \\ o. w. & \text{Normal}(X_IPA_t^N) \end{cases}$$

D. Agricultural Sector TPB/SDGs Indicators

SDG Indicator 2.3.1; 2.3.2; 2.4.1; and 5.a.1

Information taken from the publication: Sustainable Development Goals Indicators for the Agricultural Sector 2020 in the Provinces of West Java, East Java, and West Nusa Tenggara (Results of the Integrated Agricultural Survey).

Small-scale food producers (farmers) are producers that are structurally independent of fixed wage labor and who manage their production activities primarily with family workers. Most of the working time is spent on agricultural activities on their own farms or in their own homes. This agricultural income is a major part of their total income. Small-scale farmers are believed to be able to contribute significantly to the world's food. On the other hand, they are also estimated to be the poorest and food insecure. However, it is widely recognized that small-scale farmers are one of the main food-producing workers, and because they are in a relatively vulnerable position, it is important to promote development policies in their favor. Why is it important to focus on Small-Scale Farmers?

1. Food and nutrition security: A person is considered food safe if he always has adequate availability and access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life
2. Sustainable rural life: Life can be defined as capabilities, assets, and activities, which consist of human capital, social capital, natural capital, physical capital, and financial capital. Within the scope of indicators 2.3.1. and 2.3.2, the focus is on the sustainability and resilience of livelihoods located in rural areas.

3. Global food production: As smaller production units are better distributed in a given region and provide a more diverse range of food, the stability of small-scale farmers directly contributes to global food production and increases local and healthy food supplies

Several scientific literature and policy documents categorize the determination of Small-scale Farmers on four criteria: area of land managed, number of workers employed for agricultural production (mainly family members), market orientation and economic size of the business unit. In the 2020 (citation), Integrated Agricultural Survey, the criteria used to determine Small-Scale Farmers are summarized into 2 criteria, namely the physical size and the economic size of the agricultural business.

1. Physical size of agricultural business

- a. Managed land area

Including:

- Fallow land (not planted for a certain time)
- Land managed for seasonal/annual crops
- Land for rent

Not included:

- Forest land
- Abandoned land
- Land for rent

- b. Number of livestock kept

Farm size is measured in Tropical Livestock Units (TLU). TLU is a unit of livestock comparison used to compare the relative sizes of a herd. TLU is essentially an 'exchange ratio' between livestock species, obtained by converting body weight to metabolic weight.

2. The economic size of the agricultural business

The size of the economy is measured based on the total income of agricultural production. However, to get comparable results in different countries, income is expressed in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Dollars or Purchasing Power Parity (US\$ currency value).

From the 2 criteria used, a threshold for the lowest 40% distribution or 2 (two) distribution quintiles is determined based on the recommendations of experts and is also used by the World Bank for measuring welfare. This threshold is used specifically to monitor indicators 2.3.1 and indicator 2.3.2.

Indicator 2.3.1

Production volume per worker by class of plant farming/ husbandry/ fishery/ forestry.

Indicator 2.3.1 is used to measure how much volume can be produced per unit of labour i.e. average labour productivity.

$$SDG\ 2.3.1 = \frac{Output}{Labor\ Input} = \frac{Income}{Working\ Days\ of\ the\ Year}$$

Indicator 2.3.2

Average income of small-scale agricultural producers, by subsector.

Indicator 2.3.2 refers to the actual net income earned by small-scale food producers (farmers) from their agricultural activities. In other words, this indicator is used to measure the average income of small-scale farmers.

$$SDG\ 2.3.2 = Revenue - Cost + Stock\ Variation\ (if\ available)$$

Indicator 2.4.1

Proportion of productive and sustainable agricultural area

Indicator 2.4.1 is designed to measure the extent to which more productive and sustainable food production systems are implemented. This indicator also provides strategic information for policy makers in agriculture.

$$SDG\ 2.4.1 = \frac{(Agricultural\ land\ whose\ management\ is\ below\ the\ limit\ of\ productive\ criteria\ and\ sustainable\ agriculture)}{Agricultural\ Land\ Area}$$

Indicator 2.4.1 reflects various dimensions of sustainability: economic, environmental, and social with **11 (eleven) themes** and **11 (eleven) sub-indicators**

Dimension	Theme	Sub Indicator
Economy	1. Land Productivity	Production value per hectare
	2. Profitability	Farmer's net income
	3. Durability	Risk mitigation mechanism
Environment	4. Soil fertility	Soil degradation prevalence
	5. Water usage	Condition of water availability
	6. The risk of using fertilizer	Fertilizer use management
	7. The risk of using pesticides	Pesticide use management
	8. Biodiversity	Usage support practice agro-based biodiversity
Social	9. Decent work	Wage in agriculture
	10. Food safety	Food Insecurity Experience Index (FIES)
	11. Land ownership	Land ownership rights

Using sustainability criteria and thresholds, the results for each sub-indicator are presented in 3 (three) spectra:

	Desirable (green)	Acceptable (yellow)	Unsustainable (red)
SUB INDICATOR 1: Production value per hectare	Agricultural productivity is 2/3 of the 90th percentile of the distribution of production value data per hectare.	Agricultural productivity is 1/3 and < 2/3 of the 90th percentile of the distribution of production value data per hectare	Agricultural productivity is < 1/3 of the 90th percentile of the distribution of production value data per hectare
SUB INDICATOR 2: Farmer's Net Income	There is a profit earned every year for the past three years	There are profits earned in at least one year for the past three years	There has never been any profit at all in the last 3 years
SUB INDICATOR 3: Risk Mitigation Mechanism	Having or available access to at least 2 of the 3 risk mitigation mechanisms	Having or available access to at least 1 of 3 risk mitigation mechanisms	Does not have or is not available any of the 3 risk mitigation mechanisms
SUB INDICATOR 4: Soil Degradation Prevalence	The area of land affected by one of the four selected threats to soil fertility is less than 10 percent of the total agricultural land area	The area of land affected by one of the four selected threats to soil fertility is between 10 and d. 50 percent of total agricultural land	The area of land affected by one of the four selected threats to soil fertility is more than 50 percent of the total agricultural land area
SUB INDICATOR 5: Water Availability Conditions	Water availability has remained stable over the years for farms that irrigate more than 10% of the farm area. Default yield for farms that irrigate less than 10% of their farm area	Availability of water to irrigate at least 10% of agricultural area, but farmers do not know if water availability has remained stable over the years, or has experienced a reduction in water availability but there are organizations that effectively allocate water among users	Water availability is less than 10% of their agricultural area
SUB INDICATOR 6: Fertilizer Use Management	Farmers use fertilizers but there are at least 4 specific measures to mitigate the risk of using fertilizers to be considered. This includes farmers who do not use fertilizers	Farmers use fertilizers but there are at least 2 specific measures to mitigate the risk of using fertilizer to be considered	Farmers use fertilizers but no specific measure of risk mitigation of fertilizer use is considered
SUB-INDICATOR 7: Usage Management Pesticide	Farmers only use pesticides with low risk (WHO Class II or III). In this case, the farmer adheres to all three measures related to health and at least four of the seven measures related to the environment. This includes farmers who do not use pesticides	Farmers use only pesticides with low risk (WHO Class II or III) and adhere to at least two steps each of the measures related to health and the environment	Farmers use hazardous or very hazardous pesticides (WHO Class Ia or Ib), illegal pesticides, or use sufficient or slightly harmful pesticides without taking specific measures to reduce the environmental or health risks associated with its use (less than two from each category)
SUB INDICATOR 8: Agro-based biodiversity use support practices	(organic) Farmers apply at least three of the defined organic farming sustainability criteria (Non-Organic) Farmers apply at least two of the defined organic farming sustainability criteria	(organic) Farmers apply at least one of the defined organic farming sustainability criteria (Non-Organic) Farmers apply at least one of the defined organic farming sustainability criteria	(organic) Farmers do not apply any of the defined organic farming sustainability criteria (Non-Organic) Farmers do not apply any of the defined organic farming sustainability criteria

	Desirable (green)	Acceptable (yellow)	Unsustainable (red)
SUB INDICATOR 9: Wage in agriculture	If the average wage paid to unskilled workers (casual workers) is more than the national minimum wage or the minimum wage for agricultural sector workers (if available). This includes business units that do not use paid labor	If the average wage paid to unskilled workers (casual workers) is the same as the national minimum wage or the minimum wage for agricultural sector workers (if available)	If the average wage paid to unskilled workers (casual workers) is less than the national minimum wage or the minimum wage for agricultural sector workers (if available)
SUB INDICATOR 10: Food Insecurity Experience Index (FILES)	Mild food insecurity: if the probability of a farmer household being moderate to severe food insecurity is less than 0.5 and the probability of severe food insecurity is less than 0.5	Moderate food insecurity: if the probability of a farmer household being moderate to severe food insecurity is greater than 0.5 and the probability of severe food insecurity is less than 0.5	Severe food insecurity: if the probability of a farm household being severely food insecure is greater than 0.5
SUB INDICATOR 11: Land ownership rights	Have official land ownership documents with the farmer's name recorded in the ownership document, or the farmer has the right to sell and inherit	Have an official document even though it is not the name of the farmer recorded in the land ownership document	Do not have land ownership documents and do not have the right to sell and inherit

Indicator 5.a.1 (1)

Proportion of agricultural population who have rights to agricultural land; (2) Proportion of female agricultural residents as owners or who have rights to agricultural land, by type of ownership.

Indicator 5.a.1 generally aims to measure the prevalence of ownership or rights to agricultural land in agricultural households. Calculated through the concept of “Guaranteed rights to agricultural land”. In this case, the guaranteed rights are measured using three proxy variables, namely: ownership of legal documents, the right to sell agricultural land, and the right to inherit agricultural land. If one of the three criteria have been met, then the owner or manager is categorized as having secure rights to the land. Indicator 5.a.1 is divided into three indicators, namely 5.a.1.(a) female, 5.a.1.(a) male and 5.a.1 (b). The preparation of indicators refers to the following formula:

$$SDG\ 5.a.1.a(p) = \frac{\text{(Total female population with secure rights to agricultural land)}}{\text{Total female population in the agricultural sector}}$$

$$SDG\ 5.a.1.a(l) = \frac{\text{The total male population who has secure rights to agricultural land}}{\text{Total male population in the agricultural sector}}$$

$$SDG\ 5.a.1.(b) = \frac{\text{(Total female population with secure rights to agricultural land)}}{\text{Total population with secure rights to agricultural land}}$$



4

GOOD PRACTICES INDONESIA'S VNR 2021

Table of Good Practices Listed as Annex to VNR 2021

No	Name of Good Practice Activity	Name of Institution/ Implementing Organization
GOAL 1 NO POVERTY		
1	Entrepreneurial Assistance and Community-Owned Enterprise (BUMMas)	Rumah Zakat
2	Improving the Welfare of the Dayak Community through Kelulut Honey Bees	Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) Sinar Mas
3	Economic Empowerment through Development of SME for Women Around the Operation Area	Kangean Energy Indonesia Ltd.
4	COVID-19 Response by Filantropi	Filantropi Indonesia
5	Cash-based Assistance in Lombok 2018–2020: From Earthquake to COVID-19	UNICEF Indonesia

No	Name of Good Practice Activity	Name of Institution/ Implementing Organization
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GOAL 2

ZERO HUNGER



1	Food Provision during the COVID-19 Pandemic from Domestic Production	Ministry of Agriculture
2	Assistance for Vegetable Farmers in the midst of the COVID-19 Pandemic	Ministry of Agriculture
3	Community-Based Food Safety Improvement	Food and Drug Authority
4	Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG) in East Aceh District, Aceh Province	Government of East Aceh District
5	OMABA Cooking Center: A Bottom-Up Solution to Eliminate Stunting	Government of Bandung City
6	Bandung Tanginas	PKK of Bandung City, West Java
7	Stunting Free Village	Rumah Zakat

No	Name of Good Practice Activity	Name of Institution/ Implementing Organization
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GOAL 3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



1	5NG Program (JateNG GayeNG NginceNG WoNG MeteNG)	Government of Central Java Province
2	Youth innovations in the field of HIV digital information technology	UNAIDS
3	Unlearning Ableism Human Rights Day 2020	SCORP-CIMSA
4	Muhammadiyah COVID-19 Command Center (MCCC): Muhammadiyah's Contribution in Handling Covid-19	Muhammadiyah

No	Name of Good Practice Activity	Name of Institution/ Implementing Organization
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GOAL 3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



5	Community Tuberculosis Care Support for people affected with Tuberculosis through a pilot Mental Health and Psychosocial Support program	Aisyiyah
6	Tuberculosis cadre stories	Aisyiyah

No	Name of Good Practice Activity	Name of Institution/ Implementing Organization
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GOAL 8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



1	Mamuju MSMEs become Independent and Successful After the Earthquake	Indonesian Institute of Small and Medium Enterprises Strategic Study (LKS UKMI)
2	Local Innovation, Love Your Local Products: Endek Goes International	Chairman of the Bali Province PKK Steering Team, Industry and Trade Office, Regional National Craft Council
3	COVID Response by Sampoerna	PT HM Sampoerna Tbk
4	Inclusive Sustainable Economic Development (ISED)	Ministry of National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency and GIZ

No	Name of Good Practice Activity	Name of Institution/ Implementing Organization
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GOAL 10

REDUCED INEQUALITIES



1	Mentor Facility to Investigate and Prosecute TIP Crimes in Indonesia	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
2	Advancing Measures to Prosecute TIP (AMPUH)	International Organization for Migration (IOM)

No	Name of Good Practice Activity	Name of Institution/ Implementing Organization
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GOAL 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



1	Community-Based Independent Trash Management	PT. Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills – Karawang (APP Sinar Mas)
2	Overcoming Waste Problems through Community-Based Waste Banks	PT. Eka Mas Fortuna (APP Sinar Mas)
3	Sustainable Palm Oil Project in West Kalimantan	BASF and HENKEL
4	Bumi Maluku Lestari Waste Bank	PT Pertamina (Persero) DPPU Pattimura
5	Indonesia Circular Economy Forum	Greeneration Foundation
6	Buntah – Soap from Used Cooking Oil	Gajahlahkebersihan, Buntah.id, KKN of Lampung University in Gumukmas Village

No	Name of Good Practice Activity	Name of Institution/ Implementing Organization
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GOAL 13
 CLIMATE ACTION


1	Empowerment Grow Green	Jejak Rimba Raya
2	Building Disaster Risk Reduction for City and Community Resilience	Yayasan Pusat Kajian dan Perlindungan Anak (PKPA)
3	Utilization of Biogas for Household Energy Supply	Sesami
4	Improving the Food and Economic Security of Vulnerable Communities through Sustainable Agriculture	FIELD Foundation

No	Name of Good Practice Activity	Name of Institution/ Implementing Organization
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GOAL 16
 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS


1	Collaboration for the Issuance of Birth Certificates for All	UNICEF Indonesia
2	People Living with HIV in Indonesia are Free from Stigma and Discrimination Thanks to a Supportive Response and Environment	UNAIDS
3	Progressive and Leading Young Women	Plan International Indonesia
4	Creating a Safe and Child Friendly School: Anti-Bullying Program in Schools	Setara Foundation, Indonesia Melayani Foundation (YIM), and the Provincial Governments of South Sulawesi and Central Java, supported by UNICEF Indonesia
5	Mitigating the Impact of a Pandemic on Prisoners and Detainees for Children and Adults	Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Republic of Indonesia

No	Name of Good Practice Activity	Name of Institution/ Implementing Organization
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GOAL 17

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



1	Optimizing Local Resources	Penabulu Foundation
2	Sambirata, Empowered Spice Village	PT Industri Jamu and Farmasi Sido Muncul Tbk.
3	“Temali” – Bringing Together and Uniting Volunteers	Indorelawan – Jakarta





GOAL 1

NO POVERTY

LIST OF GOOD PRACTICES FOR GOAL 1

1. Entrepreneurial Assistance and Community-Owned Enterprise (BUMMas)

By Rumah Zakat

Dealing with high poverty rate in Indonesia requires the involvement of all stakeholders. Statistics Indonesia (BPS) noted that as of September 2020 the poor population had increased to 27.55 million people. At the same time, the percentage of poor people as of September 2020 also rose to 10.19 percent. BPS also noted that the poverty rate in rural areas was much higher than that in urban areas. This unequal situation requires an alternative development approach that emphasizes the participation of the grassroots community as the subject of development.

Therefore, Rumah Zakat participates in poverty alleviation efforts through economic empowerment in rural area. Rumah Zakat's economic empowerment employs two approaches: first, individual-based economic empowerment (MSME) (Entrepreneurial Assistance); second, group-based empowerment with a social entrepreneurship approach (Community-Owned Enterprises/BUMMAS) to create new economic institutions that are directly managed by the community, whose benefits can be felt not only by the economic actors themselves, but also other people around them.

Rumah Zakat's economic empowerment employs two approaches, i.e. individual and group/institutional approach. The individual approach also refers to Entrepreneurial Assistance Program. Entrepreneurial Assistance is a local potential-based economic

empowerment program, targeting individual micro-entrepreneurs. Meanwhile, BUMMas is a program with a group/institutional approach, namely a group-based economic empowerment program and formal institutions (social enterprises).

Economic empowerment aims to strengthen the economy of rural communities, through the use of local potentials that not only generate profits, but also provide social benefits to the community. There are several stages of activities in the economic empowerment, such as the entrepreneurial assistance program provided with mentoring, entrepreneurship education, product strengthening, good manufacturing practices, legality advocacy, marketing as well as provision of business facilities and venture capital. Similar to entrepreneurial assistance, BUMMas also has several activities such as

group assistance, institutional strengthening, strengthening business models, strengthening markets and business development.

BUMMAS program provides business capital for group as collective assistance, while Entrepreneurial Assistance program provides venture capital for individual. Rumah Zakat divides BUMMAS into 3 types: (1) BUMMAS microfinance which is engaged in savings and loans, venture capital, and the Berdaya Mart business unit; (2) BUMMAS micro business which is engaged in labor-intensive business or product processing; and (3) BUMMAS agribusiness which is engaged in sustainable agriculture/livestock and trading business development. The parties involved in this program are Rumah Zakat's Inspiration

Volunteers as empowerment facilitators, as well as individual and group/institution beneficiaries that are established collectively. In 2020, Entrepreneurial Assistance program has assisted 2,809 beneficiaries with an average of IDR 1,626,608.00 for each beneficiary. In addition, Rumah Zakat currently has 196 BUMMAS with 2,900 members.

Based on the results of an analysis conducted by Rumah Zakat in 2020: (1) 15% of the beneficiaries of the Entrepreneurial Assistance program have been alleviated from poverty; and (2) BUMMAS managed to generate a turnover of IDR 9,681,785,811 and social funds of IDR 148,416,367 which were used to run social programs in the community where BUMMAS was established.

2. Improving the Welfare of the Dayak Community through Kelulut Honeybees

By Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) Sinar Mas

Desa Makmur Peduli Api (DMPA) is a program developed by APP Sinar Mas to support alternative livelihoods for local communities to reduce community dependence on forest land. The main objective is to empower village communities to actively participate in sustainable forest management through agroforestry, a non-burning agricultural practice that links community prosperity, forest sustainability, and reduction of forest fires. Bahta Hamlet, Bonti Sub-District, Sanggau District, West Kalimantan, which borders one of APP's wood supplier areas, i.e. PT Finnantara Intiga, which was known for producing honey in the area. However, the honey production in Bahta Hamlet is gradually decreasing due to the lack of knowledge of the farmers who only rely on hereditary practices. This threatens the continued cultivation of Kelulut honeybees in the Dayak people who rely heavily on natural resources for their livelihoods.

In 2018, the DMPA program supported Togos Naho, a 30-year-old man, resident of Bahta Hamlet, Bahta Village, Bonti Sub-District, Sanggau District, West Kalimantan in developing Kelulut honeybee cultivation. Togos has cultivated Kelulut bees (*Trigona itama*) since 2010 in Bahta which is known as a honey producer. With DMPA program's support, Togos seeks to develop sustainable and environmentally friendly cultivation. Currently, Togos is trying to introduce and share the details of his knowledge with the surrounding community on how to develop sustainable Kelulut honeybees. Togos needs to ensure that the local community comprehends and understands the basic knowledge that will improve the quality of the honey. For example, it is necessary to pay attention to the size of the beehive, as well as using gloves and vacuuming equipment at harvest. In addition, harvesting cannot be done at night and smoke should not be used. Apart from Togos, the beneficiaries of the DMPA program are the Dayak people in Bahta Hamlet. The Dayak community is a well-known traditional

community in Indonesia that preserves its cultural heritage and life. This program was held in close collaboration between APP Sinar Mas and PT Finnantara Intiga, as the supplier of APP wood located in the vicinity of the Dayak community. PT Finnantara facilitates the program and also engages local governments to increase the scope of its program so that it has a wider impact.

Togos has succeeded in developing Kelulut honeybee cultivation in a sustainable manner. Currently, Togos is completing its honey with Food Production Certificate (Home Industry Production Certificate or P-IRT) for broader marketing. Several fixes are required to obtain the certificate. The teams in the DMPA and Togos programs are working to integrate local wisdom and modern knowledge standards to improve their livelihoods.

3. Economic Empowerment through Development of SME for Women Around the Operation Area

By Kangean Energy Indonesia Ltd.

The length of time the fisherman sails leaving his wife and family causes vulnerability for the families who are left behind—especially for women. These people need additional income while they are left behind. In addition, fishermen often experience famine conditions during strong winds with minimal catches. Sometimes, the fish harvest can be so large to the point that fish price becomes really cheap and the fishermen suffer losses. In order to support the family's economy, these women took the initiative to carry out processing activities for local fishery products such as fish, seaweed and local agricultural products such as cassava and bananas into products of higher selling value.

The company's strategy is to improve the economy of the community around Sapeken Sub-district as a corporate social responsibility through programs that are in accordance with the needs of the community, especially women who have the skills to make processed products. Kangean Energy Indonesia Ltd also involves various parties for this program, including the village government, PKK, the industry office and also the Sumenep District government. The beneficiaries of this program are 435 women who are members of the KEI fostered groups for various products. A total of 6 groups have

also become representatives of One Village, One Product for its flagship products, namely seaweed lunthead, seaweed snacks, shredded fish, fish balls, shredded squid, and cassava chips.

This SME empowerment program is able to provide added value to fishery and agricultural products which produce high-value products with attractive packaging, namely seaweed lunthead, shredded fish, fish balls, cassava chips and banana chips. A total of 50 business groups in Sapeken Sub-district (453 women) participated in this program with an average profit of 1-3 million/month. In addition to increasing income, this program is also able to foster an entrepreneurial spirit and also increase the self-confidence of these women. The assistance started with training on product processing followed by training in marketing, packaging, manufacturing, and obtaining a PIRT license. These assisted products have been marketed at local markets, districts, provinces to all of Indonesia and have entered exhibitions such as the Jatim Fair.

4. COVID-19 Response by Filantropi

By Filantropi Indonesia

This program is an initiative of Filantropi Indonesia for various philanthropic responses to help the government and people affected by COVID-19. COVID-19 Response by Filantropi is conducted in the form of a website that can be accessed at covid19filantropi.id. It not only contains data and developments from various philanthropic initiatives but also the number of donations that have been collected. This website also provides a space for institutions to publish reports on the use of donated funds.

All information contained on the website is collected from online searches. Therefore, this website cannot be declared to represent all philanthropic activities for COVID-19 carried out in Indonesia. Besides searching for information independently, the team also

received information/data from members and other institutions. The website does not limit its benefits to philanthropic institutions only. Other sectors such as the private sector, government, community, academics, etc. can report their philanthropic activities through this media.

This website has been useful for various parties, especially members of Filantropi Indonesia. Many of them use this platform as a medium to provide information on their philanthropic activities for COVID-19. In addition, this website also helps to publish accountability reports for use and donations. This is considered to increase the accountability and transparency of philanthropic institutions. Meanwhile, for the community, the website can be a medium for collecting information on ongoing COVID-19 assistance.

5. Cash-based Assistance in Lombok 2018–2020: From Earthquake to COVID-19

By UNICEF

In response to the 2018 earthquake and the COVID-19 pandemic since 2020, UNICEF has successfully implemented the Emergency Cash Based Assistance (CBA) program for children affected by disasters in North and East Lombok. It aims to meet the basic needs of affected families with children up to six or seven years of age, pregnant women and breastfeeding women. At a later stage of recovery, cash assistance is intended to support economic revival and increase the capacity of stakeholders to sustain cash-based assistance in the context of disaster response.

CBA 1 is targeting 4,200 beneficiaries in six villages in North Lombok. Payment is made in four stages, totaling IDR 4.45 million (USD 304) per household. CBA 2 represents an expansion to East Lombok District, targeting 4,500 beneficiaries in eight villages in four sub-districts. UNICEF, with support from Catholic Relief Services and the Indonesian Post Office, distributed IDR 4 million (USD 274) to each beneficiary in three stages at village distribution points.

Unlike CBA 1 which focuses primarily on cash disbursement, CBA 2 is carried out as part of UNICEF's policy advocacy by strengthening the capacity of local governments, advocating for standard operating procedures and cash transfer guidelines, as well as developing safety precautions during the COVID-19 pandemic. During CBA 1 and CBA 2, UNICEF conducted studies on relevant topics such as: 1) Qualitative study on emergency multipurpose cash transfers in East Lombok, and 2) Remote COVID-19 insight study.

The results of this program include:

1. More than 8,800 households received cash transfers at CBA 1 and CBA
2. Most of the assistance was used to pay for essential items (e.g. food, WASH products, school supplies), while 32% was used to access basic services (e.g. transportation to schools/hospitals, enrollment to early childhood education (PAUD), medical fees)
3. A complaint handling mechanism was established, including through a hotline and U-report
4. Training and workshops were held for partner organizations, including with local governments





GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER

LIST OF GOOD PRACTICES FOR GOAL 2

1. Food Provision during the COVID-19 Pandemic from Domestic Production

By Ministry of Agriculture

To overcome the possibility of a national food crisis as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, at the direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo, the Minister of Agriculture Syahrul Yasin Limpo has refocused agricultural development policies and programs, one of which is by launching the Food Availability Improvement Program in the New Normal Era. This program consists of four actions (CB), namely:

- CB1 : Increasing production capacity, which consists of accelerating rice planting; development of new food agriculture land in Central Kalimantan covering an area of 30.00 hectares; expansion of new planting areas for rice, corn, soybeans; and increasing high-growth food production to reduce dependence on imports.
- CB2 : Diversifying local food, which consists of diversifying carbohydrate-based local according to local wisdom that are focused on one main commodity for each province (cassava, corn, sago, banana, potato, and sorghum); as well as utilization of home yards to increase food availability and nutrition, by empowering 4,300 Women Groups through Sustainable Home Yard (P2L) activities.
- CB3 : Strengthening food reserves and logistics systems, which consists of strengthening rice reserves of the central government and district/city governments; development of village-based community food granaries in 33 provinces; development of a national food logistics system to stabilize food supply and prices through 1,548 Community Food Business Development (PUPM) and 3,796 Indonesian Tokok Tani (TTI) in all provinces; and alleviation of food insecure areas in all provinces.
- CB4 : Development of modern agriculture, which consists of developing smart farming, developing and utilizing screen houses, developing food estates, and developing farmer corporations.

This program aims to increase the availability and domestic production of rice, carbohydrate-based food other than rice, as well as various foods around the community. It also aims to establish additional food reserves throughout districts/cities to villages and develop modern agriculture that is efficient and competitive, as well as increasing the productivity of food agriculture businesses.

2. Assistance for Vegetable Farmers in the midst of the COVID-19 Pandemic

By Ministry of Agriculture

Four months after the COVID-19 pandemic entered Indonesia and with the imposition of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB), vegetable horticultural farmers in various regions experienced marketing difficulties and prices fell. This is confirmed by the results of a rapid assessment of the Center for Socio-Economic and Agricultural Policy (PSEKP) of the Ministry of Agriculture in four vegetable production centers in Cianjur District, West Java; Magelang District, Central Java; Banyuwangi District, East Java; and Minahasa District, North Sulawesi.

Vegetable farmers experienced severe shocks in the form of major obstacles in marketing their perishable products. Regular customers such as hotels, restaurants and caterers cut off contact because their business activities declined sharply. Likewise, the volume of marketing to supermarkets and traditional markets has decreased sharply, only around 10%. Due to the large excess supply coupled by the perishable nature of vegetables, the price drops sharply. For example, in Pacet Subdistrict, Cianjur, tomatoes, which were usually sold at a contract price of IDR 31,500/kg, had to be sold very cheaply at IDR 3,000/kg. In Kaliangkrik Subdistrict, Magelang, the price of green onions was only IDR 2,500/kg to the normal 10,000/kg. In Tomposo District, North Sulawesi, curly red chilies were only valued at IDR 4,000-5,000 per kg, whereas before the pandemic it was still around IDR 15,000/kg. Most of the agricultural products from Banyuwangi District were sent to Bali and Surabaya before the pandemic, but it cannot be done anymore because of restrictions on transportation movements.

Vegetable farmers in Pacet District, Cianjur overcome the problem of marketing by optimizing online sales. The Jaya Giri Multi Tani Farmers Association (Gapoktan MUJAGI) marketed their vegetables through direct selling to residential and office consumers. In mid-May 2020, this Farmer Group has explored online sales through kedaisayur.com, [Bukalapak](http://bukalapak.com), and [Tokopedia](http://tokopedia.com).

Gapoktan MUJAGI's efforts to market their products online have paid off. Several agencies in Bogor City (about 1 hour drive from Cianjur) have responded to help overcome the difficulties of the vegetable farmers in Pacet Cianjur sub-district, one of which is PSEKP. The head of PSEKP, Sudi Mardianto, said that the purchase was carried out as a form of concern for farmers affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The purchase price was agreed to be above the production price, so that farmers still profit, he said. A total of 300 packages of vegetables at a price of IDR 40 thousand per package were ordered by the office staff who were coordinated by their leaders. The vegetable package consists of various chilies, cabbage, eggplant, carrots, leeks and tomatoes. Of the 300 packages ordered, with the spirit of sharing in times of trouble, 150 packages were collected to be distributed to cleaners, security guards, and households around the office complex.

According to the Chairman of Gapoktan MUJAGI, Suhendar's purchases using this pattern greatly helped the farmer's economy during difficult conditions and situations due to the pandemic. However, this difficult situation does not discourage Gapoktan MUJAGI from producing. In fact, this Gapoktan, which has seven farmer groups, continues to plant vegetables on the harvested land. According to Suhendar, this step is a solution to survive during a pandemic, coupled with efforts to expand marketing through online sales.

Source:

Ashari and Gunawan E. 20 Mei 2020. Apakah Petani Sayuran Terdampak Pandemi COVID-19. <http://pse.litbang.pertanian.go.id/ind/index.php/COVID-19/berita-covid19/337->
Republika.co.id. 16 April 2020. Petani Sayur Cipanas Alih Strategi Jualan Daring. 16 April 2020. <https://republika.co.id/berita/q8Vrxc366/petani-sayur-cipanas-alih-strategi-jualan-daring>

3. Community-Based Food Safety Improvement

By Food and Drug Authority

Ensuring safe food is part of the effort to provide quality food that is nutritious, safe and healthy. In accordance with the mandate of Law No. 18/2012 concerning Food, food supply for the fulfillment of food community consumption is carried out by involving the participation of all stakeholders, including the community, starting from planning, implementation and supervision. The Food and Drug Authority (BPOM) initiated a Community-Based Food Safety Program, which is an intervention program that engages the community to play an active role in fulfilling food safety. This intervention is comprised of three programs, namely: (1) safe food village program; (2) safe snack program for school-age children; and (3) community-based safe market program. This program has been running since 2014 in villages/urban villages/schools/markets in 34 provinces.

Intervention is carried out on the supply side, namely through the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the food sector in villages/urban villages in the food sector and the demand side, namely through empowerment activities for cadres and rural communities and school communities. Through this program, from 2012 to 2020, interventions or empowerment have been carried out regarding food security in 5,214 villages/urban villages and 301 markets in 34 provinces; and capacity building has been carried out to more than 15 thousand cadres and more than 105 thousand communities. The gap assessment study before and after the intervention has found an increase in food safety knowledge in the group of housewives, PKK women, teachers, youth organizations, and school students (see the infographic below).



Picture A1.
Achievement of Community-Based Food Safety Programs.

In the future, this program needs to strengthen coordination and cooperation with various stakeholders, including the government, business actors and the community in order to increase awareness and implementation of food safety, given that food safety is everyone's business. The total number of villages that have been intervened through this program is around 6.2% of 83,880 villages/urban villages, 16% of schools and 1.9% of the market. This achievement is still very low, so it is necessary to increase the scope of activities and encourage local governments to replicate this program. In this regard, BPOM is carrying out program revitalization, namely by implementing an integrated food safety program through three integration strategies: program integration, regional integration and data integration.

4. Rumoh Gizi Gampong (RGG) in East Aceh District, Aceh Province

By Government of East Aceh District

District/city governments and community institutions recognize the importance of reducing the prevalence of stunting as an investment to build a future Indonesian people who are healthy, active, intelligent, and productive. One effort that is considered as an example of best practice is an initiative by the District of East Aceh, Aceh Province, which has a fairly high stunting rate. The Regional Government of East Aceh District is implementing a program to accelerate the reduction of the prevalence of stunting called Rumoh Gampong (RGG). The main activity of RGG is to increase institutional capacity and human resources through training on stunting.

In order to empower village communities and cadres in an effort to accelerate the prevention of stunting. The Regional Government of East Aceh District, Aceh Province designed the Rumah Gizi Gampong (RGG) program. This activity is carried out in an integrated and community-based manner at the gampong/village level.

RGG is a model for handling and preventing stunting in an integrated manner through a family and community empowerment approach at the village level with a specific and sensitive scope of activities with a main focus on 3 aspects, namely (a) nutrition services for risk groups (PMT-local, supplementation, and other forms of nutrition services); (b) education and capacity building of families and communities; and (c) strengthening family food security, family empowerment and PHBS, and other activities according to conditions and problems in the village.

The purpose of RGG in combating stunting is:

- a. Empowering families and communities in an effort to improve nutrition services independently by involving various related sectors.
- b. Increase the knowledge and skills and capacity of families and village communities in efforts to prevent and control stunting
- c. Empowering the community in an effort

to increase food security, economic empowerment, improve hygiene and healthy living habits in support of stunting reduction.

The main activities of RGG include sensitive and specific activities in the prevention of stunting, as follows:

- a. Nutrition service activities and increasing nutritional intake from family meals, namely: (i) routine education/counseling, (ii) family menu review (analysis of energy and nutrient availability), (iii) assistance in family menu preparation, (iv) monitoring of Local PMT consumption, (v) PKK and posyandu cadres supervised by Village Nutrition Assistants/TPGD, as well as (vi) distribution and supervision of supplementation (Vit A, Iron Tablets) and other interventions.
- b. Educational activities and capacity building, namely: (i) PMBA counseling for children and nutritional counseling for pregnant and breastfeeding women, (ii) PMBA module and balanced nutrition module for pregnant and breastfeeding women, (iii) parenting and stimulation of growth and development, development of simple tools for cadres, and (iv) Food Monitoring Cards (KMM) conducted by posyandu cadres, supervised by Village Nutrition Assistants/TPGD, with 1:3 or 1:5 ratio.



Picture A2
Documentation of Rumoh Gizi
Gampong Activities.

5. OMABA Cooking Center: A Bottom-Up Solution To Eliminate Stunting

By Government of Bandung City

Meanwhile, the Regional Government of Bandung City, West Java Province implemented the OMABA Cooking Center Program: A Bottom-Up Solution To Eliminate Stunting. The main activity of this program is to produce healthy food for consumption of malnourished children, sent by motor transportation. This program has succeeded in increasing public awareness of the need to rapidly reduce the prevalence of stunting. The lesson from this program is that cooperation between stakeholders is one of the keys to the success of reducing stunting.

In an effort to eliminate stunting, the Government of Bandung City has initiated the OMABA Cooking Center Program in Cisaranten Kidul Village, Bandung City since 1 January 2013. This program is an initiative of cadres of the Riung Health Center Technical Implementation Unit, Cisaranten Kidul Village and Cisaranten Kidul Village PKK, with material assistance and guidance from PT. Pertamina and the Government of Bandung City.

The stunting rate in West Java is still higher than the national level. Cisaranten Kidul Urban Village has a high prevalence of stunting. In 2013, of the 29 cases of stunting in Gedebage District, 19 cases occurred in Cisaranten Kidul Urban Village.

OMABA Cooking Center produces healthy meals for the consumption of severely malnourished children targeted by the Supplement-Recovery Feeding (PMP-T) program. The processed products from OMABA's kitchen were then sent to the children using motor transportation. This program was triggered by the impression that the implementation of the PMT-P program in this urban village was ineffective, because the food provided in the form of formula milk was often not consumed by the target children, but was sold to small shops. In addition, the limited food budget for targeted children is also an obstacle,

especially considering the scattered locations of the targeted children. The OMABA program specifically helps food access for children who are stunted and helps ensure good nutrition. The target of this program is children who have previously received PMP-T assistance but have not experienced a change in weight growth.

The OMABA program also demonstrates that collaboration between the government, the private sector and the community can help create positive results for government programs. Community participation in food preparation and assistance not only creates attractive and healthy nutritional intake for target children, but also ensures that food reaches the children targeted by the PMT-P program. Participation in this program, both as recipients and implementers, has also created awareness in the community about the importance of good nutrition for children.

Source:

Amalia, S. D. (2017). *Proses Pelayanan Kesehatan Ojek Makanan Balita (Omaba) Sebagai Bentuk Upaya Pengentasan Gizi Buruk Balita (Studi Kasus Upt Puskesmas Riung Cisaranten Kidul Kota Bandung)*. Dipetik Februari 16, 2021, dari Brawijaya Knowledge Garden: <http://repository.ub.ac.id/5593/>

Nurmatari, A. (2016, September 6). *Kisah Warga Bandung yang Sukses Berantas Gizi Buruk dengan Ojek Makanan Balita*. Dipetik Februari 3, 2021, dari DetikNews: <https://news.detik.com/berita-jawa-barat/d-3292147/kisah-warga-bandung-yang-sukses-berantas-gizi-buruk-dengan-ojek-makanan-balita2>

Pertamina. (2019, January 25). *Balita Sehat Berkat OMABA*. Dipetik Februari 3, 2020, dari Pertamina: <https://pertamina.com/id/news-room/csr-news/balita-sehat-berkat-omaba>

6. Bandung Tanginas

By PKK of Bandung City, West Java

Non-governmental organizations also play an active role in efforts to reduce stunting. One of the best practices is the Bandung Tanginas Program (Bandung Responds to Stunting with Safe and Healthy Food) from the Bandung City PKK Steering Team and the Bandung Sehat Forum. The main activities of this program include the socialization of stunting prevention in 30 sub-districts, provision of healthy food intake, capacity building for posyandu cadres, and the Friday Fortune Call. These activities were carried out in partnership with related agencies in the City of Bandung and received funding assistance from several institutions such as the Bandung City Baznas, Bandung City IZI, and Pegadaian Syariah.

In order to achieve Bandung zero stunting, specific interventions were carried out for pregnant women, breastfeeding women, under-five and toddlers, as well as sensitive interventions with economic strengthening through training for stunting families as an independent effort to increase family income. The activities include:



Picture A3.
Documentation of Bandung Tanginas Program

Social media:
@tp_pkk_kota_bandung
#bandungtanginas

1. Socialization of stunting prevention in 30 districts
2. Providing healthy food intake for pregnant women, breastfeeding women, under-five and toddlers (Zero New Stunting)
3. Capacity building for posyandu cadres: basic health services for pregnant women and children (measuring, weighing, providing counseling),
4. Succeeding a family-based, community-based independent food house (RPM), within Buruan SAE neighborhood: supported by a menu creation competition and Buruan SAE photo competition,
5. Providing training for stunting families as an independent effort to increase family income: training in sewing and hair shaving (20 people per district),
6. Friday Fortune Call: calling pregnant women/ breastfeeding women/parents of under-five in providing motivation and education related to stunting (by the Chairperson and Deputy of TP-PKK Kota Bandung/Healthy Bandung Forum)
7. Bandung SAE Movement (Exclusive Breastfeeding Sadayana): a campaign effort to increase public awareness of exclusive breastfeeding for infants of 0-6 months. Supported by the preparation of an ASI draft plan by the Government of Bandung City.
8. 100 percent ODF movement in Bandung City

In its implementation, this program involves various stakeholders, namely: Bappelitbang, the Office of Population Control and Family Planning, the Office of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, the Health Service, the Agriculture and Food Security Service, and the Kominfo Office. The sponsors of this activity are Baznas of Bandung City, IZI of Bandung City, Pegadaian Syariah, BJB, Rumah Zakat Indonesia.

The beneficiaries of this program include 17,476 posyandu cadres from 1,998 posyandu, 3775 stunting families (pregnant women, breastfeeding women, under-five, toddlers) and 3,775 RWs. The result of this activity is an increase in the nutritional status of the community, especially the stunting target of 1000 HPK; increasing knowledge of cadres and the community about stunting, its causes and ways to prevent it; increasing economic independence of the community and the target families with stunting children, increasing the number of infants who are exclusively breastfed.

The challenges of this program include minimal budget and difficulties in changing people's habitual behavior patterns. This activity is very likely to be replicated in urban and rural areas.

7. Stunting Free Village

By Rumah Zakat

One other best practice carried out by community organizations is the Stunting Free Village Program, which is implemented by Rumah Zakat. The main activity of this program is strengthening the capacity of village health cadres to maximize efforts to fulfill nutrition and reduce the factors that cause infection; with target beneficiaries include toddlers, pregnant women, and breastfeeding women. One of the results of this program is the increased awareness of the community and cadres about the nutritional needs of children under five and the ability to process complementary foods according to nutritional needs.

Stunting-Free Village is a program pioneered by Rumah Zakat, covering 186 villages in Indonesia, starting from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020. Indonesia has serious nutrition problems in children under five. The prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight among children under five is still quite high, especially in rural areas. Rumah Zakat intends to contribute in dealing with these nutritional problems.

Stunting-Free Village is an effort made by the community to free Indonesian children from the threat of stunting, through strengthening the capacity of village health cadres to maximize nutritional fulfillment and reduce infection-causing factors. The targets of the Stunting Free Village are toddlers, pregnant women and



Picture A4
Documentation of Stunting Free Village Program and example of its pamphle

breastfeeding women. This program assists 526 posyandu throughout Indonesia. Activities in the Stunting-Free Village include monitoring the growth and development of children under five, providing additional nutrition, providing intensive nutrition for toddlers with nutritional problems, facilitating access to health services for toddlers with comorbidities, and providing additional supplements. In addition, there are activities for pregnant and breastfeeding women in the form of supplementation, supplementary feeding, education, nutrition consultation and mentoring. Education and workshops/training were also held for cadres or free stunting agents.

Activities in the Stunting Free Village began with a data collection process and coordination with related stakeholders such as the Puskesmas and the local village government. The next process is building Rumah Gizi to provide complementary foods. The provision of complementary foods employs mutual cooperation system, where products are sold to families who can afford

it and the benefits will be given to toddlers who have nutritional problems. In addition, the program provides Mother Class for Toddlers, cooking classes and regular monitoring of the toddler's weight and height.

Throughout 2020, the Stunting-Free Village Program has assisted 2,366 Posyandu cadres and held 466 training for them. Through this program, assistance was provided to 18,725 children under five, 496 with stunting, 72 with wasting and 204 with underweight. The program also provided counseling for mothers about child nutrition and immunization to 224 children under five. The Stunting-Free Village also makes the community and cadres better understand the nutritional needs of children under five, and are able to process

complementary foods according to nutritional needs.

The lessons learned in implementing a Stunting-Free Village is the limited program implementation due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Toddler monitoring activities were carried out by visiting the toddler's house directly or to a limited number of associations.

This program can be replicated and carried out in other areas with the same process, starting from data collection to program implementation and can be carried out similarly. The opportunity for replication is quite large, as can be seen from the distribution of the program, which to date has reached 186 points throughout Indonesia.





GOAL 3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

LIST OF GOOD PRACTICES FOR GOAL 3

1. 5NG Program (JateNG GayeNG NginceNG WoNG MeteNG)

By Government of Central Java Province

This program was carried out by the Government of Central Java Province since 1 January 2016 and is still ongoing today. The purpose of this program is to increase the awareness of Central Java residents to monitor pregnant women living in the vicinity, given that the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Central Java Province are still high.

The activity includes observation and monitoring of the mother's condition which is divided into 4 (four) phases, namely: (1) the pre-pregnancy phase, (2) the pregnancy phase, (3) the labor phase, and (4) the postpartum phase. Health conditions and nutritional consumption of pregnant women will continue to be monitored by health workers.

The positive impact of this program

is that there has been a significant decrease in MMR and IMR in Central Java Province. MMR decreased by 14% per year and IMR decreased from 5,485 (2016) to 4481 (2018). The success of this program attracted USAID's attention to provide additional funding through the Jalin program. With the collaboration of USAID and 5NG, it is hoped that the impact of this program will be wider so that it can reduce stunting, improve food and conditions for pregnant women and babies.



Picture A6
Example Public Communication of 5NG Program

Source:

- [https://dinkesjatengprov.go.id/v2018/2019/03/12/program-inovasi-unggulan-5ng-jateng-gayeng-nginceng-wong-meteng/#:~:text=Program%205Ng%20\(JateNG%20GayeNG%20NginceNG,ibu%20selamat%2C%20dan%20bayi%20sehat](https://dinkesjatengprov.go.id/v2018/2019/03/12/program-inovasi-unggulan-5ng-jateng-gayeng-nginceng-wong-meteng/#:~:text=Program%205Ng%20(JateNG%20GayeNG%20NginceNG,ibu%20selamat%2C%20dan%20bayi%20sehat)
- <https://jatengprov.go.id/publik/pandemi-covid-19-jangan-abai-nginceng-wong-meteng-dan-imunisasi-anak/>

Replication opportunities in other areas are still possible. Moreover, with the assistance from the central government, local government and the private sector, the positive impact will be felt by other local communities.

2. Youth innovations in the field of HIV digital information technology

By UNAIDS



Picture A.5
Ask Mario feature Documentation

Young people are an age group at high risk of HIV in Indonesia. Based on data on the HIV epidemic in Indonesia, of the 32,000 new HIV infections, as many as 50% came from young people aged 15-24 years. Through this program, UNAIDS hopes to be able to reach young people to get information about HIV based on technology and social media.

UNAIDS launched “Ask Marlo” and “I Dare” programs where people can ask questions about HIV and get answers instantly. Counselors can also be accessed via chatbots, social media and this website page. So, this program received appreciation from the Indonesian Ministry of Health and the DKI Jakarta Health Service.

More than 800 people have been referred to HIV testing services in Indonesia. The “Ask Marlo” and “I Dare” programs have been accessed in 20 districts/cities. Opportunities for replication of this activity are additional counselors in areas with a high HIV epidemic level. The cooperation between the government and the private sector is expected to increase the effectiveness of this program.

Source:
https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/featurestories/2019/march/20190329_ask_marlo
<https://mediaindonesia.com/teknologi/207101/tanya-marlo-chatbot-hivaid-pertama-di-dunia>

3. Unlearning Ableism Human Rights Day 2020

By SCORP-CIMSA

Human Rights Day 2020 was held by SCORP-CIMSA with the theme “Unlearning Ableism”. Ableism is all forms of discrimination or prejudice against persons with disabilities. The general public considers ableism to often occur and affects the daily lives of persons with disabilities, however, they are still less aware of issues related to the issues, rights and protection of persons with disabilities against ableism.

Therefore, SCORP-CIMSA, which is an organization of medical students in Indonesia, carries the theme “Unlearning Ableism” to increase the role of youth in action against discrimination and promote equal rights for persons with disabilities in Indonesia.

The activity includes social media campaign on the Instagram platform @cimsaindonesia,



Picture A7
Documentation of Human Rights Day
Online Conference

quizzes, twibbon challenges, video interviews with administrators of the Indonesian Association of Persons with Disabilities (PPDI) and Amnesty International, ending with Instagram Live with Marthella Rivera and Rezki Achyana as inspirational young figures with disability accompanied by Sign Language Interpreters to discuss challenges of equality rights for persons with disabilities in Indonesia. Live Instagram was watched by >400 accounts and reruns of this activity were viewed by >1,100 accounts.

These activities make it possible for organizations or individuals who have concerns in the field of human rights to participate. The platform that is currently used by the public to conduct various webinars or online counseling makes this activity easy to replicate with various innovations that can be added. Unlearning Ableism can be one of the pioneers in voicing the equal rights of persons with disabilities.

4. Muhammadiyah COVID-19 Command Center (MCCC): Muhammadiyah's Contribution in Handling Covid-19

By Muhammadiyah

Muhammadiyah COVID-19 Command Center (MCCC) is a special team formed by the Pimpinan Pusat Muhammadiyah (Muhammadiyah Central Leadership) to handle COVID-19. Various programs for handling COVID-19 have been carried out by Muhammadiyah-'Aisyiyah as a form of contribution from civil society in overcoming the COVID-19 problem.

Since COVID-19 cases began to be found in Indonesia, Muhammadiyah and 'Aisyiyah have provided a hospital that is a referral service for handling COVID-19. To date, 86 number of Muhammadiyah and 'Aisyiyah Hospitals continue to provide COVID-19 case services in 12 provinces (DIY, Central Java, West Java, East Java, DKI Jakarta, Lampung, South Sumatra, West Sumatra, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, and West Nusa Tenggara).

As of 16 May 2021, as many as 3,774 Orang dalam Pengawasan/ODP (Person Under Supervision), 3,366 Pasien Dalam Pengawasan /PDP (Patience Under Supervision), 2,684

Probable, 13,914 suspects, 17,820 people are confirmed positive for COVID-19 have been treated at 86 Muhammadiyah-'Aisyiyah Hospitals. In addition, there are self-isolation services provided by Muhammadiyah-'Aisyiyah in DI Yogyakarta and Jakarta with a total of 648 service users. Regarding the COVID-19 vaccination program, a total of 60 Muhammadiyah-'Aisyiyah hospitals have vaccinated 68,208 people.

In the provision of health services, Muhammadiyah-'Aisyiyah distributed masks, gloves, N95 masks, cover all, cloth masks, goggles glasses, rapid tests, face shields, long plastic, and shoe covers to Muhammadiyah-

'Aisyiyah hospitals and clinics.

In handling COVID-19, Muhammadiyah-'Aisyiyah has initiated various programs for the community, such as: distributing masks to 1,140,936 people; spraying disinfectants at 49,211 points; distributing hand sanitizers to 898,367 people; providing ready-to-eat food to 61,878 people; serving 41,558 patients; cash assistance of IDR 959,666,500; distributing rice assistance of 26,160 kg; free sahoor and takjil to 12,920 people; distributing infrared thermometers; distributing disinfectants to 2,895 people; distributing portable sinks assistance to 26,500 people; dissemination and education to the broader community, providing psychosocial services to 1,788 people, providing guide books for worship during the COVID-19 pandemic,

providing Muhammadiyah self-isolation shelters, providing COVID-19 guidebooks, providing food security programs, distributing vegetable seeds to 20,000 people, providing educational program by using cars, providing call center services, providing volunteer education, and distributing medical devices.

Muhammadiyah-'Aisyiyah collaborated with various parties in handling Covid-19, and collected donations, one of them is through Lazismu. The total donations collected were IDR 30,946,853,464 and Lazismu Center's donations were IDR 8,948,388,508. From the various programs that have been implemented by MCCC, the total value is IDR 346,331,834,234, with a total of 31,907,519 beneficiaries.

5. Community Tuberculosis Care Support for people affected with Tuberculosis through a pilot Mental Health and Psychosocial Support program

By 'Aisyiyah

Since COVID-19 pandemic emerged, most Tuberculosis patients and people affected with TB often face increasing fear of being infected by Corona virus – apart from the fear of Tuberculosis itself. In order to help addressing this problem, 'Aisyiyah, through its Community Tuberculosis program established a pilot project called Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) in October 2020.

MHPSS used the basic knowledge and skills of Tuberculosis patient supporters and case managers in assisting TB patients through every treatment. These basic skills were enriched with the collaboration of Muhammadiyah COVID-19 Command Centre (MCCC) who offered their psychologists to provide necessary counselling. While MCCC provided psychologist in the national level for online specialist counselling, 'Aisyiyah provided volunteers in 14 provinces to perform an online/virtual Psychological First Aid (PFA) and refer more complex mental and psychosocial cases to the psychologist.

These volunteers were recruited and given brief training and workshop about how to assess the stress level of the clients and how to provide the PFA. The workshop was done on the same event with the launching of the program. It was attended by all the PFA volunteers, patient supporters, and some representatives of Tuberculosis patients and families. The launching event's main purpose was to introduce the MHPSS services to the Tuberculosis -affected people so that they know where to seek help whenever they feel the fear of the stress.

The results obtained were:

1. 15 PFA volunteers were recruited with one in national level, and the other 14 in 'Aisyiyah's Community TB care program areas,

2. By the end of the 6-week pilot program, there were 8 cases recorded and handled by the PFA volunteers; 4 cases were from female TB patients, and the other 4 were from male TB patients,
3. The discovery of mental and psychosocial problems among Tuberculosis patients such as: (a) their lack of knowledge and information regarding how to deal with the TB treatment services and side effects; (b) stigma towards themselves that was induced by the fear of stigma from their societies; and (c) the fear of going to the

health facilities due to COVID-19 pandemic.

From this pilot program, we know that MHPSS can be very beneficial and effective for Tuberculosis -affected people (especially during this COVID-19 pandemic) if only it had more time to implement so that it could reached more broader Tuberculosis-affected people. In addition, had the PFA volunteers enough knowledge and capacity of Tuberculosis care and prevention, the program would have run more easily and more people would engage in the program.

6. Tuberculosis cadre stories

By Aisyiyah

In 2020, 'Aisyiyah's Tuberculosis Care program has had over 5000 active cadres who have been involved as the front liners in the Tuberculosis case finding, contact investigation, and TB treatment assistance. Some of these cadres are former Tuberculosis patients who aspire to take part in the Tuberculosis elimination program. Some others are also one of the essential parts in 'Aisyiyah board members.

The former TB patient who became cadre was Marzuki, a 35-year-old man from Probolinggo district. He was really eager to educate the society where he came from about what TB is and how it can be dangerous if people are not well-aware about this disease. Other than that, he knew it first-hand how it feels to be in Tuberculosis treatment and how essential it is to have social and family support during the treatment.

Marzuki established DINDA WOW (*Didatangi, Nasehati, Dampingi Warga Oleh dan untuk Warga*) which basically consisted of 30 members included housewives from his society and focused on the door-to-door Tuberculosis education and stigma eradication. This innovation has become indispensable approach in Puskesmas Tegaliswan, Probolinggo in case finding and Tuberculosis education.

One 'Aisyiyah organization members who became cadre was Siti Maria, a 67-year-old woman from Medan, North Sumatera. She was one of the oldest cadres who have been the front-liners of Tuberculosis program since the beginning of 'Aisyiyah's Tuberculosis program in 2009. Despite her age, she still has strong courage to take part in Tuberculosis elimination program in Medan. She has various ways to educate people about Tuberculosis – from local faith-based gathering, to schools. She also is actively involved in helping Puskesmas to deliver medication to the patients, and any other activities to support the Tuberculosis treatment success.

Maria was lucky, she is still healthy, strong, and has 4 children and 9 grandchildren who have always been supporting what she does until today. It is all because of the persistence and success in assisting and supporting Tuberculosis patients after 10 years of being a cadre in Medan. In 2020, she was given appreciation of being the best cadre from 'Aisyiyah due to her persistence and perseverance.



GOAL 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

LIST OF GOOD PRACTICES FOR GOAL 8

1. Mamuju MSMEs become Independent and Successful After the Earthquake

By Indonesian Institute of Small and Medium Enterprises Strategic Study (LKS UKMI)

At the beginning of 2021, there was an earthquake which affected people in Mamuju District, West Sulawesi. In the middle of the recovery process due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, this incident paralyzed the economy, including MSMEs in this area. This encourages various parties to move to help the recovery process of MSMEs in Mamuju District, including the Indonesian Institute of Small and Medium Enterprises Strategic Study (LKS UKMI).



Picture A8
Documentation of LKS UKMI Activities

Source: LKS UKMI

LKS UKMI is an institution that is engaged in fostering and developing MSMEs in Mamuju District, West Sulawesi since October 2010. This institution has collaborated with the BUMN Creative House as part of the BUMN Ministry program until 2017 to work together to develop MSMEs, help them grow, be independent and

successful. In the process of awakening from the impact of the pandemic and earthquake disaster, as the progenitor of MSMEs in Mamuju, LKS UKMI tries to continue providing assistance to MSME actors. Even though the conditions were not as comfortable as before, LKS UKMI still tried to become a home for MSMEs in Mamuju.

As a result of the earthquake, the LKS UKMI Building was destroyed and could not be used as a place to market MSME products. Therefore, LKS UKMI is currently focused on rebuilding houses for MSME actors. LKS UKMI also continues to develop previously designed coaching programs and create new programs that are more applicable and strategic. In addition, LKS UKMI also presents a showroom and prepares production tools for MSMEs as well as presenting MSME products in Mamuju tourism destinations. In its activities, LKS UKMI also collaborates with local agencies and related stakeholders. Its activities are focused on helping MSMEs that produce food and beverages, clothing, and handicrafts.

This post-earthquake recovery program will be implemented between 1 July 2021 – 1 July 2022. In its implementation, LKS UKMI will also focus on presenting a digital economy ecosystem for MSME players in Mamuju. The hope is that in the short term, this program will be able to help MSMEs in Mamuju to become independent and successful again so that they can improve the social and economic welfare of the community. This program can also be applied to other areas experiencing disasters in Indonesia so that they can become a resilient economic center.

2. Local Innovation, Love Your Local Products: Endek Goes International

By Chairman of the Bali Province PKK Steering Team, Industry and Trade Office, Regional National Craft Council

As an area that is very popular with its tourism, Bali is an area that has been severely affected by the pandemic because not only the tourism sector but also other supporting sectors have felt the impact of the reduced tourist visits during the pandemic period. One of those affected is the craft-producing MSME players in Bali. Therefore, efforts to rise from the pandemic period are carried out in order to empower MSME actors and improve community welfare.

One form of this effort is to encourage campaigns and innovations to love local products, namely the Endek fabric, which is one of Bali's cultural heritage. This innovation aims to increase the marketing of Endek Bali handicrafts by utilizing information technology so that it is more recognized at the international level. This innovation was carried out by the Head of the Bali Province PKK Steering Team, the Department of Industry and Trade in synergy

with the Bali Regional National Craft Council (Dekranasda), which is supported by other parties such as the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, the Regional Development Planning Agency, the Financial and Regional Assets Management Agency, Banking Parties, and Balimall (e-marketplace).

This program focuses on mentoring, coaching and assisting Endek craftsmen MSME. In addition, this program also facilitates the fulfillment of production raw materials and capital as well as marketing to penetrate the export market. In this program, Endek handicrafts are modified to attract domestic tourists by applying Endek in the form of ready-to-use creative products such as apparel, bags, wallets and sandals. On the other hand, Endek is also produced in sheet fabric which is more attractive to foreign tourists.



Picture A9. Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MSP) regarding the Statement of Intent between the Bali Provincial Government of the Republic of Indonesia and Christian Dior Couture S.A



Picture A10. Fashion Show for the Spring/Summer 2021 Collection at the Paris Fashion Week Using Endek Fabrics

As an effort to revive MSME products in the midst of a pandemic, MSME players are facilitated through exhibitions with a hybrid pattern, namely a combination of “offline” and “online” to introduce superior products. This activity aims to provide space for local designers to continue working to raise the potential of Balinese traditional woven fabrics as well as to encourage MSME players to produce products that can promote Balinese “brand”. In terms of payment transactions, this activity is also supported by Bank BPD Bali with Bank BPD Bali QRIS service which is a banking service for Bank BPD Bali in the context of implementing the Standard National Quick Response Code for non-cash payment transactions.

One of the moments that Endek is known for at international events is when Christian

Dior uses Endek as one of the elements of his collection which is exhibited at Paris Fashion Week 2020. Seeing this opportunity, the Governor of Bali, Wayan Koster, together with Senior Vice President General Counsel, Marie Champey, made a cooperation agreement to promote expressions of traditional Indonesian culture, especially the use of Balinese Ikat Endek Weaving in Dior products in early 2021. In this agreement, it was agreed that the Endek Balinese cloth or wastra used shall be handmade by weavers in Bali using a loom. In addition, Christian Dior also fully respects the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) of Endek Bali cloth. This agreement will further introduce Endek crafts and Balinese culture in general to foreign communities and is expected to be able to encourage economic recovery in Bali.

3. COVID Response by Sampoerna

By PT HM Sampoerna Tbk

The COVID-19 pandemic besides having a fairly large impact on the economy, thus encouraging the active involvement of various parties to overcome this impact. Through the umbrella of Sampoerna's sustainability program for Indonesia, PT HM Sampoerna Tbk has taken an active role in reducing the spread of COVID-19 by providing support for employees, business partners and communities in operational areas. In implementing its programs, Sampoerna collaborates with corporate social responsibility partners such as the Stapa Center, the Rumah Kita Foundation Sidoarjo, the Senyum Untuk Negeri Foundation and the Business Export Development Organization (BEDO), as well as the Task Force for the Acceleration of COVID-19 Handling, the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), KADIN, as well as national and regional governments.

In the early stages, a mapping of the needs in Sampoerna's operational areas was carried out (in the context of this program, in Java and Bali). Then, Sampoerna distributed assistance to various hospitals and communities, in the form of 8,900 complete personal protective equipment, more than 13 million medical/non-medical masks, building more than 55 hand washing facilities, thousands of liters of disinfectant liquid, more than 385,000 hand antiseptic fluids, distributing 19,500 food packages and more than 140 tons of rice to the community. Sampoerna also donated 7 PCR machines and accessories and 14 ventilators.

Sampoerna is also committed to continuing support for MSMEs in Indonesia through more than 130,000 traditional grocery stores that are members of the Sampoerna Retail Community (SRC). Assistance was provided in the form of education on health and safety protocols, distribution of more than 650,000 non-medical masks and 80,000 liters of hand sanitizers, and creation of cashier partitions to ensure

physical distance from consumers. On the other hand, Sampoerna through the Sampoerna Entrepreneurship Training Center (SETC) which has been operating since 2007, provides online training that raises the topic of practical ways for MSMEs to survive during a pandemic. In addition, support is also provided in the form of food security and developing productive synergies with several stakeholders related to accelerating national economic growth through increasing the competitiveness of MSMEs. Sampoerna also paid attention to former Indonesian migrant workers affected by the pandemic by providing assistance in the form of 10,000 hygiene packages consisting of 20,000 non-medical masks, 10,000 bottles of hand sanitizers, and 10,000 drawstring bags made by SETC-assisted MSMEs.

Until December 2020, Sampoerna noted that the beneficiaries of this program, including hospitals, medical personnel and the general public, were as many as 1 million beneficiaries. In its implementation, increasing public awareness of the importance of implementing applicable health protocols is a challenge that needs to be faced. This program can be replicated by increasing the collaboration of more parties and at various levels of society.

4. Inclusive Sustainable Economic Development (ISED)

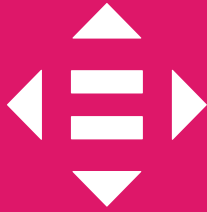
By Ministry of PPN/Bappenas and GIZ

This program is a collaboration between Indonesia and Germany through Bappenas and GIZ to implement an inclusive and sustainable business model. This includes developing the human resources needed to strengthen the capacities of actors and create jobs in the private and public sectors. ISED seeks to support and promote an inclusive and sustainable job market.

In general, this program is implemented through several strategies, namely (i) formulating policies for inclusive job creation; (ii) strengthening labor market supply at regional and sectoral levels; (iii) expanding the implementation of an inclusive and sustainable business model; and (iv) increasing cooperation between the government and the private sector. This program involves ministries and institutions such as Bappenas, Ministry of UKM, Ministry of Creative Economy, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Villages and PDT as well as other parties such as the NTB Regional Government, KADIN, the private sector, academics, and village communities. The targets of this program are people in Bilebante Village, Central Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province as well as business actors and workers in the tourism and manufacturing sectors.

This program is able to increase skills and job opportunities for business actors and workers, increase business and employment in the tourism and manufacturing sectors, and increase inclusive business in the tourism sector in NTB. The implementation of the program encountered several challenges, including the lack of community awareness to do business and work as well as the minimal involvement of village communities in village development. On the other hand, cooperation with the private sector to hold training is also quite challenging to implement. ISED also prepares an exit strategy in the form of a village development guide that can be used as a reference for other stakeholders. In general, this activity has the opportunity to be replicated in other potential villages as well as collaborating with other parties.





GOAL 10

REDUCED INEQUALITIES

LIST OF GOOD PRACTICES FOR GOAL 10

1. Mentor Facility to Investigate and Prosecute TIP Crimes in Indonesia

By International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Since 2007, Indonesia has shown its commitment to eradicate the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) by enacting Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of TIP and instructing the government at the national and regional levels to form an Anti-Trafficking Task Force (ATTF) through a Presidential Regulation No. 69/2008, and in addition to existing laws, in 2009, the Government of Indonesia ratified the Palermo Protocol. While substantial efforts have been made to improve the protection and criminal justice system for victims of trafficking through the involvement of law enforcement agencies in the ATTF, Indonesia has shown limited progress in investigating and prosecuting TIP cases as reported by the US Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report 2019.

Although there has been some progress in the number of cases investigated, the rates of sentences imposed on perpetrators are less than permitted under the Criminal Code, and prosecution has focused primarily on individual perpetrators rather than transnational crimes, syndicates or end user companies. Some of these limitations have been highlighted in a legal review of the implementation of Law No.

21/2007 conducted by IOM and passed by the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia in August 2016. This legal review highlights several aspects related to the criminal justice sector such as: the need to improve the quality of victim-witness statements, increase efforts to trace the property and assets of the perpetrator, increase efforts to provide state compensation for victims of trafficking if provided with restitution. The law can neither execute nor prosecute superiors for their role in a TIP case, brings to trial legal entities with legal status or improves intra and inter-agency coordination.

In the process of implementing this activity, IOM has supported the Government of Indonesia to develop a TIP Investigation and Prosecution Manual, as well as Guidelines for Law Enforcement and Protection of Witnesses and/or Victims in Handling the Crime of Trafficking in Persons. IOM also trained 161 prosecutors led by 7 trained trainers across the country on handling TIP cases, in line with Law no. 21/2007, where the need to continue capacity building in the prosecution of TIP can be widely observed outside the project.

Furthermore, in the 2018 to 2020 period, IOM and the Government of Indonesia have designed, developed and launched a sustainable capacity building program for prosecutors through an innovative Mentor Facility that pairs experienced prosecutors or mentors with students. The Mentor Facility is a programme for experienced TIP practitioners to guide their counterparts in a sustained, hands-on, and practical manner in handling TIP cases. In coordination with the Attorney General's Office Center for Education and Trainings (BADIKLAT), IOM developed the e-learning platform that are used as one of the learning tools by the selected mentors and protégés during the pilot of the facility. The e-learning platform was used by the mentors and protégés to learn all elements of TIP proceedings and resources on handling TIP cases. It serves as an interactive platform for protégés to obtain information and consult with experienced mentors on TIP issues and case handlings. Each of the six interactive materials in the e-learning platform were also available in a webinar format and equipped with post-material tests to measure the understanding of protégés towards the material in the e-learning platform. There were 14 protégés directly selected by BADIKLAT, who were all required to take a final test to obtain a certificate of completion.

As part of the Mentor Facility programs, IOM facilitated 14 in-person meetings between the mentors and protégés from December 2019 to February 2020. The meetings were organized to support each pair of mentors and proteges, and served as a place for in-depth mentoring, case troubleshooting, and networking opportunities. Some protégés took this opportunity to seek practical guidance from their respective mentor on the TIP case they were handling. Some of them also used the meeting to re-share the TIP-related information gained from the Mentor Facility to other prosecutors or even to the community nearby.

In March 2020, the evaluation meeting on the implementation of the Mentor Facility offered several recommendations that could be useful

for improving the criminal justice system in prosecuting TIP cases. These recommendations consist of:

1. Establishment of an open access knowledge sharing platform with TIP-based topics to increase the capacity of law enforcement officials,
2. Increase the capacity of law enforcement officers to investigate TIP with basic investigative skills in following procedures for confiscating money and assets, and
3. Improve intra and inter-institutional coordination to support the investigation and prosecution process, including through integrated policies in the field of criminal justice, especially in restitution and asset confiscation.

In addition, all participants agreed that the whole programme was effective, especially for the protégés since it allowed them to still actively learn without having to hold off their main duty as prosecutor in their office. The protégés also pointed out other benefits from the programme, for instance they could discuss active cases directly with TIP experts and experienced prosecutors through various platforms offered in the programme including through webinars and the WhatsApp group. As a result, all protégés agreed that the programme has been helpful and practical since the knowledge could be applied directly to their work. In fact, many prosecutors protégés have been considered as TIP experts in their respective office due to their good knowledge on TIP issues.

2. Advancing Measures to Prosecute TIP (AMPUH)

By International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The 2019 TIP report notes ongoing gaps, such as a reduced number of investigations, prosecutions and punishments for TIP cases, low availability and lack of coordinated implementation of rehabilitation services for VOT, reduced allocation of adequate resources for anti-TIP efforts at the national and local levels, lack of robust victim identification procedures. Indonesia is the source, transit and destination country of TIP which affects men, women and children throughout the country. TIP for the purposes of forced labor, child sex trafficking and forced marriage are very common. Through the ongoing AMPUH project, IOM will contribute to the overall efforts put forward by the Government of Indonesia, particular through:

1. **Strengthening the capacity of the Government of Indonesia to effectively prosecute TIP crimes,**
2. **The Indonesian government and CSOs proactively identify and protect VOT through a referral mechanism,**
3. **Trafficking survivors are economically independent, psychosocial stable equipped to face (Return) the drivers of migration**

First, this program is aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Government of Indonesia in prosecuting TIP crimes effectively. Thus, through the project, IOM collaborates with the Supreme Court to develop the training manual for judges on TIP and will provide capacity development activities for judges on TIP prosecution. In addition, IOM will closely work with law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, and the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Law and Security Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia to establish an integrated data system on the investigation, prosecution, and punishment of TIP. As complementary efforts, IOM is currently developing training materials and will later conduct trainings for university legal clinic practitioners to provide legal counseling and pro-bono assistance to VOT.

To achieve the second objective, IOM with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, as the daily chair of the National Anti-

Trafficking Task Force, are updating the SOP on integrated services for victim and/or witness of TIP. Following this, a series of trainings will be held for service providers at the national and local level on victim identification and referral to rehabilitation services and comprehensive assistance as in line with the updated SOP.

As the third component of the project, IOM will continue to complement the government's fund to deliver tailored assistance to victims of trafficking. The assistance will aim towards trafficking survivors' economic independence, recovery of their social and psychosocial state, in order to equip them in facing the drivers of migration. In providing the direct services, IOM works closely with NGOs and government service providers to ensure the fulfilment of victims' rights. In parallel to this, NGOs service providers' capacities will also be developed to provide victim-centered and trauma-informed services.



GOAL 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

LIST OF GOOD PRACTICES FOR GOAL 12

1. Community-Based Independent Trash Management

By PT. Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills – Karawang (APP Sinar Mas)

Even though the Indonesian government has taken initiatives for waste management, this problem cannot be resolved without the awareness of community members about responsible waste management. Changes in the mindset and behavior of both individuals and society in general, especially in managing waste responsibly, are the main things needed to achieve success in solving the waste issue in Indonesia. PT. Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills (PDK), as one of the companies under Asia Pulp & Paper (APP) Sinar Mas identifies waste as one of the main problems of the community around its area. In 2016, PDK developed a community-based independent waste management program through the formation of a waste management group called “Sahabat Lingkungan Independent Garbage Group (KSM)”. This program is focused on around 300 households, especially in Sukaluyu Village, Karawang District. Not only collecting waste, this KSM develops its goal of turning waste into economic opportunities.



Picture A11
Trash management

This program maintains close coordination with the local government, which provides support in the form of construction of trash bins, composter machines and the purchase of motorbikes for waste collection activities. Until 2019, around 3,150 households have been involved in this program. The beneficiaries of this program are the people around Sukaluyu Village, Karawang District, totaling around 7,000 families. Sahabat Lingkungan KSM is able to get a net income of

around IDR 6,000,000 per month from the sale of non-organic waste to the recycling industry. This group is also able to create jobs such as scavenging, as well as other job opportunities in the facility. The net income earned by the group is used for infrastructure projects and to expand their activities to other fields by cultivating catfish. For each catfish harvest cycle, this group is able to generate income of IDR 20-25 million with a net profit of IDR 6-8 million. This waste bank group has been running for about 4 years and receives about 2 tonnes of waste every day collected from 7,000 households.

KSM collaborates with various stakeholders such as the Environmental Office, Public Works and Public Housing Office, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the private sector and universities. This collaboration is a strategic step to ensure program development and sustainability. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the waste bank operational activities continued as usual. Sales of sorted waste which have economic value have decreased slightly due to reduced demand from partners. Even so, Sahabat Lingkungan KSM continues to support community-based waste management

activities in other locations. One such initiative is the development of TPS3R in Kuta Negara Village supported by the Ministry of Public Works through the Citarum Harum Program, which aims to replicate community-based waste management as managed by Sahabat Lingkungan KSM. This integrated waste management program is a clear example of how local communities can contribute significantly to achieving the national target of reducing plastic waste by 70% and managing 70% of waste by 2025.

2. Overcoming Waste Problems through Community-Based Waste Banks

By PT. Eka Mas Fortuna (APP Sinar Mas)

Garbage is generally seen as dirty with no value. This limited thinking is what causes waste management in Indonesia to lag behind other countries. Waste management in general still follows the concept of collect, transport, throw away - which causes most of the waste to end up in the landfill. The accumulation of garbage without proper management requires additional space for landfills, which results in the need for expensive equipment to protect the surrounding environment from its negative effects, especially odors. In collaboration with the Gampingan Bersinar Waste Bank Group, the Malang District Environmental Office and the Garbage Entrepreneur Association, PT. Ekamas Fortuna as a part of Asia Pulp & Paper (APP) Sinar Mas through its CSR program initiated a waste bank program in the Malang District area.

The program was initially implemented on privately owned land, but as its development has progressed, this program has been transferred to community-owned land and is supported by the entire village. This program is designed to address educational and socialization issues related to waste collection and management for the entire community. Gampingan Bersinar Bank Group hires scavengers to collect garbage from households, schools, health centers and businesses. Once collected, the amount of waste that can be recycled is recorded and then exchanged for money. The Gampingan Bersinar Group then sells the waste to a recycling facility as a source of income. The profits collected are used to finance the operations of the waste bank, the rest is shared among members. PT

Ekamas Fortuna supports group activities through capacity building, provision of new equipment, training and expanding the overall group network. The beneficiaries of this program are the people around the village of Gampingan, which number around 300 families. KSM collaborates with various stakeholders such as the Department of Environment, Ministry of Forestry and Environment, the private sector and universities. This collaboration is a strategic step to ensure program development and sustainability.

Until 2019, 250 households and 15 community organizations in locations such as places of worship, schools, etc. have participated in the waste bank program. The immediate result is a

clean and healthy environment. The Waste Bank is now managed by the village government as one of the Village-Owned Enterprises called BUMDes Gampingan. Based on these initiatives and progress in the field, in November 2019, Gampingan Village was awarded the Main Category in the Village Climate Program by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

- Strong commitment from stakeholders is essential to ensure the sustainability of the program. This helps to ensure that the program will have a significant and positive impact on the community, addressing waste management issues in the surrounding area.
- Ongoing community involvement is essential to gain momentum, support and participation, especially in the early stages of the program. Networking is essential to further open collaboration opportunities as well as increase program implementation and reach.

Community-based waste management programs have tremendous potential to be replicated in other areas. The village-owned business model can be an appropriate framework for ensuring the sustainability and development of these programs. A continuous approach to key figures and environmental activists on waste management issues is needed to secure and expand support from the community. This program is designed to support the commitment of the Government of Indonesia to reduce plastic waste by up to 70%, solid waste by 30%, and ensure management of up to 70% by 2025. Even with the COVID-19 pandemic, waste bank operations are still running as usual. This community-based waste bank group continues to advocate for the importance of good waste management to the surrounding community. This program aims to create a cleaner environment without piles of trash and unpleasant odors. In addition to protecting the environment, the community waste bank program has economic benefits, so that it can improve the welfare of the group.

3. Sustainable Palm Oil Project in West Kalimantan

By BASF and HENKEL

To improve the living conditions of the oil palm farmers, BASF and Henkel have been working with Solidaridad since 2016 and are still ongoing today to provide training to around 5,500 farmers in Indonesia. To date, more than 1,700 smallholders have completed training programs as part of the Farmer Field School (FFS) initiative. A total of 1,559 farmers (31% women) have completed FFS courses on good agricultural practices and sustainable agricultural management. This yields an average of 15 to 15.6 tonnes of Fresh Fruit Bunches/ha/year in less than a year. In addition, the FFS Alumni Association has been established to provide sustainable support to farmers. The pilot group of 200 FFS alumni is now working towards the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification.

In addition, financial literacy training has increased small farmers' knowledge of money management, responsible use of financial products and services, investment, and encouraged farmers to save for business capital. The median income of 8,785 alumni (of which 57% were women) increased from € 1,460 to € 1,610 per year (+ 10%). The FFS provides 2,400 farmers with certified seed and high-quality inputs, including subsidized fertilizers, through the K77 agricultural cooperative. About 1,400 members regularly receive SMS messages about prices and training as well as the value of the professionalism of the cooperative developed through the capacity building program.

Further information is available at www.henkel.com/palmoil and <http://bit.ly/palm-dialog>.

4. Bumi Maluku Lestari Waste Bank

By PT Pertamina (Persero) DPPU Pattimura

The amount of waste in Negeri Laha is high in volume (approximately 3 tons per day on average) based on the estimated population of 1,075 households. However, the number of bins is limited and there is no temporary trash can available, while public awareness is still low to dispose of garbage in its place. Furthermore, the amount of waste, especially plastic waste sent from the ocean currents, piles up in the area. There is a group called Bumi Maluku Lestari Waste Bank in Negeri Laha which has been established and has been running since 2018 which has management and customers of 40 people. Pertamina has a concern in the environmental sector and Negeri Laha is included in the Ring 1 area of the Pattimura DPPU.

Pattern of community engagement to make the people interested and turn them into loyal customers



Picture A12
Achievement and Challenges of Bumi Maluku Lestari Waste Bank

Strategy: assistance to the Bumi Maluku Lestari Waste Bank group by the CSR team of PT Pertamina DPPU Pattimura, infrastructure support and capacity building for the group's human resources, as well as assisting and bridging the expansion of the stakeholder partnership network. Parties involved: PT

Pertamina DPPU Pattimura, Nature Community, other CSR program assisted groups also run by PT Pertamina DPPU Pattimura, members of the Bumi Maluku Lestari Waste Bank group, DLH Maluku Province, Negeri Laha Government, Negeri Laha Community.



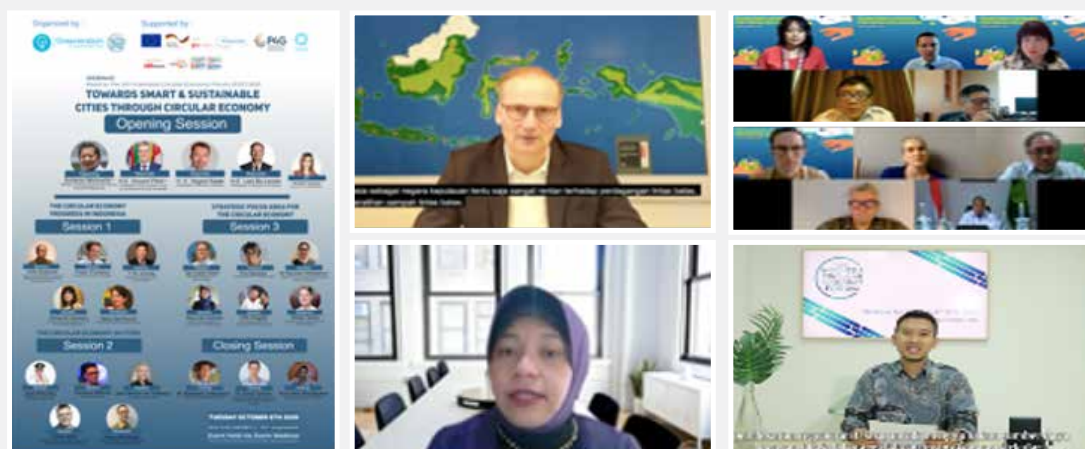
Picture A13
Documentation of Bumi Maluku Lestari Waste Bank Activities

5. Indonesia Circular Economy Forum

By Greeneration Foundation

Circular Economy is a principle that can be used to help achieve the target of Presidential Regulation No. 27/2017 concerning National Strategy and Policy (Jakstranas) for households and household-like waste processing at the national, provincial and district levels, in which the target for waste reduction has been set at 30% and waste management at 70% by 2025. The Indonesia Circular Economy Forum (ICEF), initiated by the Greeneration Foundation, aims to accelerate the transition to the Circular Economy in Indonesia through national and international partnerships. There are four main objectives of ICEF, namely establishing ICEF as the national platform for the Circular Economy in Indonesia, promoting multi-stakeholder commitment and collaboration, promoting international engagement in the Circular Economy, and implementing a circular and sustainable business model in Indonesia.

ICEF was first held in 2017 and takes place annually in partnership with many government agencies in Indonesia, the private sector, associations, communities, and foreign institutions. The total number of ICEF participants from 2017 has reached 1,600 people. Last year, the ICEF pre-event was attended by 848 participants from more than 20 countries. This year, the annual ICEF forum will be held on 21-23 July 2021 with an online scheme with the theme Toward Smart and Sustainable Cities through Circular Economy: Building Resilience during COVID-19 Recovery. In 2020, in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, the role of circular economy is emphasized in realizing smart and sustainable cities. In addition, a circular economy can contribute to economic recovery without compromising our environmental aspects.



Picture A14
Documentation of ICEF Webinar

ICEF is also a strategic partner of the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas and UNDP in developing the National Strategy for the National Circular Economy in Indonesia. Apart from the annual forum, the 4th ICEF has several series of programs, namely: Circular Jumpstart, National Commitment, and Indonesiacef.id website. Three recommendations to address the challenges of implementing a circular economy in cities include policy & regulation, leadership & commitment, and education & research.

6. Buntah – Soap from Used Cooking Oil

By Tria Fadilla, Gajahlah kebersihan, Buntah.id, KKN of Lampung University in Gumukmas Village

Most of the household and SME sectors still frequently dispose used cooking oil into waterways, even in small amounts. Used cooking oil, commonly known as *jelantah*, is waste that causes damage due to hydrolysis and oxidation processes. From an environmental perspective, according to the Environmental Management Agency (BPLH), if it is not properly managed, used cooking oil can become B3 waste (hazardous and toxic) which has the potential to poison the ecosystem, disrupt the biological and chemical balance and trigger high pollution due to being discharged into waterways or land. Therefore, a responsible waste management of used cooking oil is necessary to turn it into a more useful product, one of which is used cooking oil soap.

This innovation was initiated by the young generation, Tria Fadilla, involving Gajahlah kebersihan, Buntah.id, Community Service Program (KKN) of the University of Lampung at Gumukmas Village, the Women Farmers Group, Lampung Post, Metro Lampung, the Environmental Office of Lampung Province and Green Hydroponics. During the pandemic, they carried out activities such as promoting or educating through digital platforms and social media, holding offline meetings to discuss further activities and collaborating to carry out the initiative. The number of young people involved in the Buntah program was 15 people.

This program is able to provide assistance in processing waste, especially used cooking oil,

into decorative soap which reduces pollution to the ecosystem. The used cooking oil soap products will increase the average income of the people. The program is also supported through collaboration with community partners, media, and agencies. It helps build the capacity of adults through the women of the Sekar Tanjung farmer group in Pringsewu District by teaching them how to make used cooking oil soap for 10 days, from the planning to the production stage. The number of beneficiaries is currently 30 people. This program will be developed by submitting several proposals for activities with greater impact and starting to carry out monitoring and evaluation stages, used cooking oil banks, building modules, and various other ideas.





GOAL 13

CLIMATE ACTION

LIST OF GOOD PRACTICES FOR GOAL 13

1. Empowerment Grow Green

By Jejak Rimba Raya

This program is carried out in the form of #JejakRimbaRaya campaign to walk a trail together to make the earth, nature, people, & the environment healthier and more conserved through simple Patterns and lifestyles. It also encourages real action to grow green, empower local communities, manage natural resources and help accelerate the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia. The approaches include conservation (carbon), ecotourism, and planting of nutmeg trees. The program will be implemented in 2021 in Batee Meucanang Village, Labuhan Haji Sub-district, South Aceh District.

Forest is an important place relied on by the locals for their livelihood through agricultural cultivation and various plants that ecologically contribute to the preservation of forest ecosystems and fully empower every plant commodity that has economic and market value. Since the pandemic and in the last few years, we realize that the forest ecosystem has been disrupted by various activities of some humans that damage the environment. One of them is

illegal logging. This has caused damage to the function of the forest ecosystem and several commodity crops of local community farmers have also begun to have a damaged impact. Like the nutmeg plant that began to die instantly and did not bear fruit like in the last 10 years, durian fruit that did not taste sweet or even tasteless when harvested and ripe, as well as many other damaging effects due to human activities that are not environmentally friendly and destructive. Seeing the complexity of this problem, Restu, as a young man with other conscious communities, was moved to create big changes to mitigate the damage to the forest ecosystem through the Jejak Rimba Raya community which was based on research data and continued to find the right solution which we would apply in the future. And all the donations that will be collected through this fundraising will be allocated to create impactful and sustainable changes in environmental sustainability, green growth, empowerment of local communities and based on sustainable development goals as well as environmentally friendly principles.

2. Building Disaster Risk Reduction for City and Community Resilience

By Yayasan Pusat Kajian dan Perlindungan Anak

Save The Children partners with Google.org to build community and children resilience in the face of natural disasters and the climate crisis. This program targets direct beneficiaries of 560,000 people, of which 30% are children who live in disaster-prone areas. The pilot project was carried out in West Java Province, specifically in West Bandung District, Bandung District, and Tasikmalaya District. The selection of pilot areas



Picture A.13
Planting Tree Activity

was based on the vulnerability of the region where 46% of the total national disaster incidents were reported to have occurred in the West Java Region. In addition, West Java is one of the most risk areas of flooding, landslides and extreme weather associated with the climate crisis.

This program implements three strategies which involve stakeholders at the national and subnational levels. At the national level, this program involves members of the steering committee of BNPB, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Villages and PDT, as well as the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, while from non-government parties are U-Inspire, UN-Pulse Lab, BBC Media Action, and the Humanitarian Forum Indonesia where 16 religious-based organizations are incorporated. At the sub-national level, this program involves the provincial BPBD and BPBD of the three districts, the BMKG, the Geological Agency and groups of children and youth. Meanwhile, at the site level, this program partners with the West Java LPBI-NU, Village Facilitators, 10 village administrations and 10 schools in the intervention areas. The program employs the conceptual framework of Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management, Disaster Safe Education Unit, principles of child participation, and principles of digital development.

The program directly increased awareness and preparedness for 46,363 people (12% children and youth). This program indirectly reaches 20,541,842 (12% children and youth). This increased capacity and awareness was achieved through training and a series of digital campaigns. This program also launched the child-friendly application BUMI KITA which provides content on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. It also facilitates 100 children from 6 provinces to voice their aspirations directly to the legislative and executive parties regarding the climate crisis against children and child development issues in their living areas. Through this program, young people receives capacity building related to climate change issues through the Jabar Tangguh Action forum. In addition, 10 communities and 10 schools carry out disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation practices that are integrated with village development and empowerment systems. One of them is community-based and school-based climate and weather information, where residents and schools monitor rainfall to understand weather conditions in their area.

3. Utilization of Biogas for Household Energy Supply

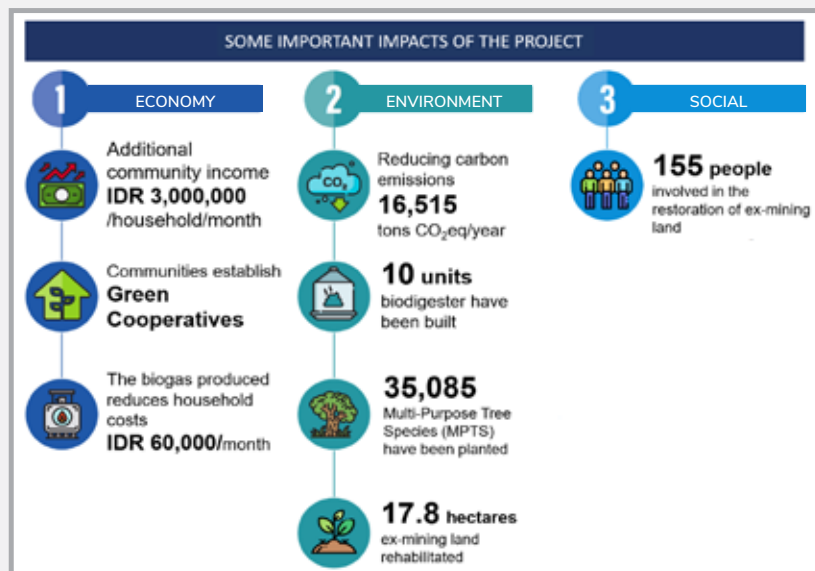
By Sesami



Picture A15
Biogas making process

The activity of utilizing biogas for household energy supply, in addition to supporting SDG 13 Climate Action, also supports SDG 1 No Poverty, SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy, and SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth. There are about 30 ha of post-mining land and other moor locations in three villages, namely Keningar, Ngargomulyo, and Sumber Villages which are owned by local residents. After mining activities with heavy equipment were ceased (in 2014), it left the critical land barren. ICCTF collaborates with SESAMI (Sedya Samahita Memetri Indonesia), a local NGO, to develop activities at the site level to fulfill household energy by utilizing biogas. The aim of this project is to reduce GHG emissions and the intensity of GHG emissions from livestock waste by producing renewable energy (biogas), low-emission waste (bioslurry), and compost, which are good for soil and ecosystem quality, and increase carbon stock (from activities revegetation).

This activity was carried out in Keningar Village and Ngargomulyo Village, Magelang District, Central Java Province. Through this project, local people are trained to build a biodigester and operate a nursery center. This project also helps local communities to rehabilitate land formerly used as mining site and replant them with various kinds of trees.



Picture A16
Impact of the program

The challenges in implementing this activity are partly because the lands are usually owned by widows and elderly, which tends to be uncooperative. The loss of land boundaries at the activity location in the long term will have the potential to create conflicts between land owners in the use of land titles that

have been certified. In addition, the land on the site is barren sand that grows only grass and shrubs, and requires special techniques to support the success of the activity. Another challenge is the need to involve various parties to support the success of this program. This program has the opportunity to be replicated (scaled-up) by several Ministries/Agencies such as the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Village, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and Ministry of Agriculture, as well as various parties outside the government in various locations in Indonesia.

4. Improving the Food and Economic Security of Vulnerable Communities through Sustainable Agriculture

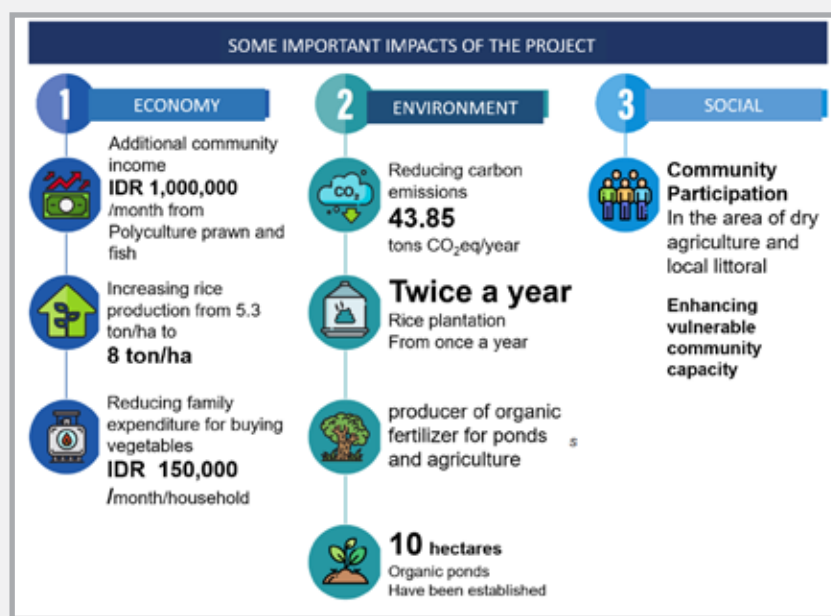
By FIELD Foundation

Activities to increase food security and the economy of vulnerable communities through sustainable agriculture, in addition to supporting SDG 13 Climate Action, also support SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, and SDG 14 Life Below Water. There are 400 ha of shrimp ponds in Kanaungan village in Labakkang sub-district, Pangkep, South Sulawesi which always experience crop failure. The use of chemical fertilizers continues to increase, while the income of farmers is decreasing.

ICCTF in collaboration with the FIELD Foundation carries out several activities to increase sustainable food production and the economy for vulnerable communities. Tambak Field School has been established to stop the use of chemical fertilizers and replace them with organic fertilizers. The Agricultural Field School was also developed to increase the productivity of rice and horticulture. Mangrove planting in aquaculture areas has also been carried out. In addition, the community has also succeeded in applying rice farming and yard horticulture organically by making independent fertilizers. This project has generated additional income for the local community and reduced production costs.



Picture A17
Documentation of FIELD Foundation activities



Picture A18
Impact of the program

The challenges in implementing this program include the location of activities in Pangkep District which is an area with relatively low agricultural productivity. In addition, a comprehensive understanding of farmers - which concerns: plant types and varieties, proper planting time, more water efficient cultivation techniques, and integrated pest management methods – has not been optimally mastered by farmers in order to adapt to climatic conditions. Another thing that becomes a challenge is the low level of community income and dependence on dry land with low productivity. These challenges were successfully overcome and resulted in various benefits. This program has the opportunity to be replicated (scaled-up) by several Ministries/Agencies such as the Ministry of Public Affairs, the Ministry of Village, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as various parties outside the government in various locations in Indonesia.



GOAL 16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

LIST OF GOOD PRACTICES FOR GOAL 16

1. Collaboration for the Issuance of Birth Certificates for All

By UNICEF Indonesia

The Government of Makassar City and Gowa District have received support from UNICEF in the 2017-2019 period to increase the coverage of birth certificate ownership in their respective regions. UNICEF's role is to facilitate and support cross-sector collaboration between civil society organizations and local governments.

Based on administrative data derived from the Population Administration Information System (SIK), the program prioritizes seven sub-districts in Makassar City and eight sub-districts in Gowa District which have the lowest coverage of birth certificate ownership. The program is designed to bring services closer to children, whether children living in remote areas or children who are in unfavorable situations such as children in poor households, children living in slum areas, children with disabilities or children with parents with disabilities, children pursued by law, or children stigmatized because of a certain disease who live in a care institution.

The local government of Makassar City launched the Program in 2017 by making visits to schools or mobile services in strategic locations. Puskesmas, maternity clinics and hospitals are strategic locations to bring services closer to the

moment a birth occurs and to integrate health care centers for children aged 5 to 18 years.

Two teams of 100 staffs and volunteers were deployed to implement the program in Makassar City and the surrounding islands. The team was assigned to provide a one-stop service for a variety of services, such as information on population registration, verification of population documents, and printing of birth certificates. The team also collaborated with community organizations concerned with population registration, such as organizations that focus on issues of children and women, education, and social workers.

In 2018, the Department of Population and civil registration of Makassar City and Gowa District launched an online-based registration system to connect population and civil registration offices with hospitals and health centers. To implement it, more than 50 officers were trained as operators in charge of verifying supporting documents (such as KTP and KK). This service allows newborns to receive birth certificates immediately, and the family card will be updated before the mother and baby leave the hospital or childbirth clinic.

The impact of this program can be seen with a significant increase in ownership of birth certificates from 58.5% (2016) to 95% (2019) in Makassar City, and from 40.4% (2016) to 99.6% (2019) in Gowa District. The results of this program even exceeded the national target of 85%. In addition, the ease of obtaining a birth certificate further encourages mothers to give birth in health facilities accompanied by skilled health workers. This can contribute to a reduced risk of maternal and child mortality. Ownership of population documents also has an impact on increasing vulnerable groups' access to health and social protection programs funded by the government.

2. People Living with HIV in Indonesia are Free from Stigma and Discrimination Thanks to a Supportive Response and Environment

By UNAIDS

The Indonesian government is committed to implementing a strategy to accelerate the achievement of HIV prevention known as the Fast Track Commitment as an effort to achieve the target to stop the AIDS epidemic in Indonesia by 2030.

Through this Fast Track Commitment, the Government of Indonesia sets a target that as many as 90% of people with HIV can find out their status, 90% of people who already know their HIV status can access treatment, and 90% of people with HIV who have accessed treatment can experience a decrease in the amount of virus in their blood (viral suppression).

Achieving these targets requires several things, one of which is the provision of a supportive environment in which people living with HIV and key population groups who are vulnerable to HIV are free from stigma and discrimination in various areas of their lives, including in the fields of health, education, employment, as well as justice.

In its efforts to support the Indonesian government in achieving these targets, UNAIDS is implementing a program to create an enabling environment and the elimination of laws/policies that hinder the HIV response in Indonesia

through cooperation with relevant ministries and state agencies such as the Ministry of Health, the Coordinating Ministry for PMK, BAPPENAS, Komnas HAM, Komnas Perempuan, and also civil society groups.

UNAIDS implements this program by producing policy studies and advocacy, campaigns and information dissemination, to assisting in the preparation of a National action plan related to the creation of a supportive environment for the HIV response.

One of the achievements made by this program is the inclusion of women and children living with HIV as one of the priority groups of beneficiaries in the 2020-2024 National Human Rights Action Plan. In addition, along with Komnas HAM, Komnas Perempuan, and civil society groups UNAIDS also provided input related to human rights-friendly policies in the HIV sector, especially in the discussion process of the RKUHP, the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence, and the Bill on Family Resilience. In its implementation, UNAIDS faces challenges in multisectoral coordination, especially after the disbandment of the AIDS Commission in 2017. However, as a lesson, UNAIDS is currently encouraging multi-sectoral coordination across ministries by involving civil society groups.

3. Progressive and Leading Young Women

By Plan International Indonesia

Based on the 2010-2035 Indonesian Population Projection data from Statistics Indonesia, there are around 45 million women population aged 0-19 years in 2020. With this large number, young women have great potential to encourage development in Indonesia. However, these efforts require women empowerment and encouragement for gender equality. Seeing this potential, Plan International Indonesia, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenkeu), initiated the Girls Leadership Program as a forum for teenagers and young women aged 15-24 years to channel their aspirations towards their vision of equality and development, to be able to empower their community.

The Girls Leadership Class, which started at the end of 2020, successfully selected as many as 120 participants who were referred to as "Girls Leaders". The Minister of Finance has the role of principal mentor, capacitating selected participants with materials related to access to education and the use of technology. Capacity building for the selected participants was continued with mentoring activities by inspiring young mentors and experts, followed by a selection of action plan proposals up to the implementation stage covering 31 regions, and then closed with inter-generational dialogue.

The intergenerational dialogue is a forum to invite stakeholders to support the leadership of children and young women and involve them in the development process. The Girls Leadership Class also managed to reach 2,620 other people through their Youtube channel.

In February 2021, 31 Girls Leaders, three of whom represented groups with disabilities, implemented their action plans with their communities. As a result, the Girls Leaders successfully carried out 95 activities in 25 cities/districts in Indonesia. With a diverse focus on issues, including the issue of education and technology, this activity succeeded in reaching 3,361 direct beneficiaries. In addition, several communities led by participants also received support, such as the Be With You Community, which received financial support from one of the investors to develop the concept of empowering women in business. The Panti Carita Community has also succeeded in getting support from the Communication and Information Office of Jepara District in a project to educate children in an orphanage.

This activity is expected to support the increase in the participation of young women in the policy-making process from the community level to higher levels.

4. Creating a Safe and Child Friendly School: Anti-Bullying Program in Schools

By Setara Foundation, Indonesia Melayani Foundation (YIM), and the Provincial Governments of South Sulawesi and Central Java, supported by UNICEF Indonesia

National data from the 2015 Global School Health Survey (GSHS) shows that 21% of children aged 13-15 have experienced bullying in the past month.

UNICEF together with government, universities, youth, and community-based organizations designed an intervention model to prevent bullying in junior high schools (SMP) in Indonesia. Based on the workshops and by adapting the Roots model from America, the intervention program seeks to build a positive school climate through student-led activities. This approach is documented in a comprehensive module entitled 'Roots as a Bullying Prevention Program for Junior High Schools (SMP)' which was developed with UNICEF, Setara Foundation, Indonesia Mengabdi Foundation (YIM), and the provincial governments of South Sulawesi and Central Java.

In the Roots program, students are encouraged to "propose" their peers to become agents of change based on social networking theory. The change agents that have been formed will be included in 15 Roots module training sessions designed for junior high school students aged 12-15 years. Through training, trained Roots Agents can understand and identify various forms of bullying and develop and implement coping strategies. In addition, teachers also have a role to play in capacity building through positive discipline and prevention of bullying.

In 2017, Roots has been implemented in two junior high schools in Makassar and two junior high schools in Gowa. As an implementing partner, YIM held training for 10 facilitators from staff and members of the Children's Forum. This pilot program managed to reach 3,568 students. The results of the evaluation of the program show that bullying has decreased by 29% and victimization has also decreased by 20%. Teachers and facilitators also noted important advances in the positive behavior of students, including those selected to be agents of change.

Seeing the success of the previous pilot program, the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of South Sulawesi Province in 2019 began to replicate the Roots program in several locations such as Makassar City, Maros, Gowa, East Luwu, and Bulukumba. Twenty facilitators have been given training to implement Roots in one school in each district/city. In addition, the Makassar City Education Office also provided financial support for teacher training in five schools and the application of Roots in two schools. Then, in 2020, UNICEF and its implementing partner, YIM, received funding from the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) to replicate Roots in 50 schools in South Sulawesi and Central Java.

After implementing the program several times, several adjustments took place, including the delivery of a "character-based education concept and value" module for students in Islamic schools. In addition, in response to the ongoing pandemic, YIM produced a video tutorial on "Roots in a New Normal Life" to help teachers deliver online bullying prevention guidelines.

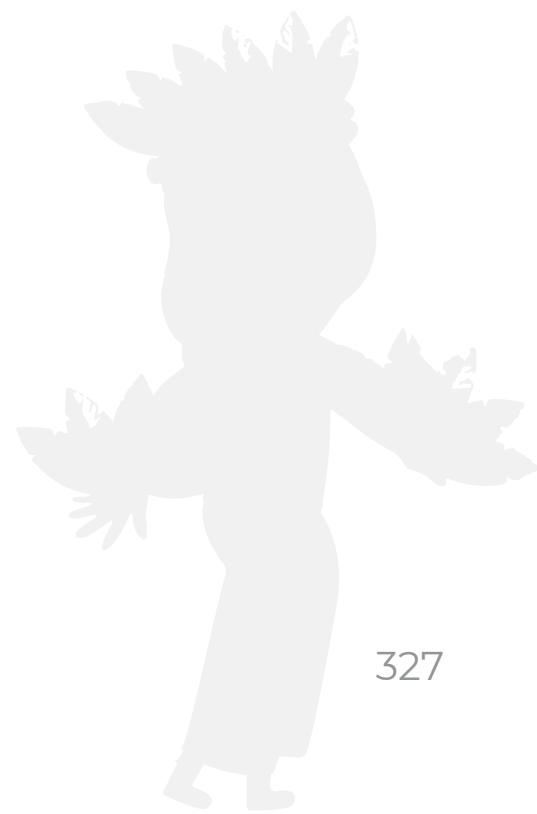
Some of the lessons learned from the Roots program include that the involvement of teachers as facilitators can help the sustainability of the bullying prevention program, increasing teacher expertise in positive discipline can encourage more effective responses to complaints of bullying, it is important to link the Roots program with the value of character-based education promoted by the Ministry of Education and Culture and to increase the involvement of school management to the development of child-friendly regulations. There is potential for implementing the Roots program online but there needs to be an assessment first in the context of a pandemic.

5. Mitigating the Impact of a Pandemic on Prisoners and Detainees for Children and Adults

By Minister of Law and Human Rights of Republic of Indonesia

Prison and detention facilities in Indonesia are closed institutions that have high occupancy rates and even tend to exceed capacity. This situation makes it prone to the spread and transmission of COVID-19. Therefore, after President Joko Widodo designated COVID-19 as a non-natural national disaster, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia issued a Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.HH-19.PK.01.04.04 of 2020 concerning Expenditure and Release of Prisoners and Children through Assimilation and Integration in the Context of Prevention and Control of the Spread of COVID-19. This Ministerial Decree is the government's response to preventing the spread and handling of COVID-19 in incarceration and detention facilities such as Correctional Facilities (Lapas), Child-Specific Correctional Facilities (LPKA), and State Detention Centers (Rutan).

The release of prisoners through assimilation and integration in the form of parole and pre-release parole, were granted to adult prisoners who have served 2/3 of their sentence on 31 December 2020. For children, release through integration and assimilation can be granted if he/she has served half of his/her sentence on 31 December 2020. Assimilation activities are carried out at the house of each prisoner with guidance and supervision carried out by the Correctional Center and reports by officers submitted online. As of June 2020, Indonesia has released 992 children of prisoners and convicts, about half of the number of children in detention and imprisonment facilities in June 2020 (UNICEF, 2020). During 2020, there are at least 57,000 prisoners who have received assimilation (Dirjen Pemasyarakatan KemenkumHAM, 2021).





GOAL 17

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

LIST OF GOOD PRACTICES FOR GOAL 17

1. Optimizing Local Resources

By Penabulu Foundation

Penabulu Foundation initiates domestic resource raising in a fairly wide range of activities. This ranges from knowledge transfer, advocacy, support for policy formulation to funding. The foundation explores various forms of local power, promotes it, and links it with other local forces, including local government. This link is manifested in a “Lokadaya”, which is a digital — crowdsourcing — platform to raise public resources, distribute, and convert them in a variety of innovative activities in the field. This initiative has started since October 2020 when 57 local CSOs committed to developing the “Lokadaya” platform by first identifying and sharpening all the needs for developing community activities. This activity is planned to be held until September 2022.

Lokadaya contains three main features, namely “Power Raising”, “Partner Profile”, and “Change Story”. The “Power Raising” feature is an arena for raising resources in the form of public donations, non-fund donations (volunteering, equipment, tools or other asset support), as well as partnerships or collaborations. The “Partner Profile” feature is a medium for linking CSO local service initiatives to the targeted public/target audience. Meanwhile, “Change Story” is a

directory of ongoing initiatives.

So far, “Lokadaya” has been able to involve 200 civil society organizations (CSOs) in 34 provinces, which carry out innovative activities with the community. “Lokadaya” is a bridge connecting development actors — government, society and the private sector — and capitalizes all forms of power. The various activities that have been carried out can be divided into three classes, namely physical development, economic development, and social services development.

Physical development takes the form of improving village street lighting, building city parks and managing residents’ waste, recycling used cooking oil into soap and diesel fuel for mosque, making nests for owl that preys on ricefield rat, and harvesting rainwater in coastal villages. The development of social services includes the provision of children’s libraries, services to refer and assist TB patients during their treatment, village legal assistance, patrol and coordination of land fire mitigation, as well as campaigns and advocacy for government regulations/policies with residents. Among other things, economic activities include assisting women cotton farmer economic institutions in the production process.

This initiative has the potential to be replicated, reproduced and developed in various places. This expansion will reach more stakeholders with innovative ideas, including distributing more resources. Above all, local power is its main characteristic, so that the link that is formed is actually an aggregation of all forms of local specialties and initiatives.

2. Sambirata, Empowered Spice Village

By PT Industri Jamu and Farmasi Sido Muncul Tbk.

The Sambirata Spice Village Program was initiated in 2019 and lasts until March 2021 with the concept of CSV (Creating Shared Value). Sambirata village, a 'least developed village' in Banyumas, Central Java, was chosen because of its great potential for cardamom development. This program was developed together with the local farmer group "Kridoyuono", the Sambirata Village Government, and the Banyumas District Agriculture Office. The Kridoyuono Farmer Group itself has 270 members, consisting of 240 old farmers and 30 young farmers under 30 years of age. Some of these young farmers are those who returned home due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This program was carried out in the form of cooperation in the development and utilization of cardamom (*Amomum Cardamomum L.*) which is one of the raw materials needed for herbal medicine production at PT Sido Muncul.

PT Sido Muncul provides farmers with a variety of support, such as superior seeds, fertilizers, equipment, counseling, and technical assistance, from the planting, maintenance and harvesting stage, to post-harvest processing into raw materials that adhere to factory standards. This cooperation includes guidance for making organic fertilizers for the purpose of improving the village environment and reducing dependence on chemical fertilizers.

PT Sido Muncul purchased all the crops that have been processed into simplicia at market prices or prices that are fair and beneficial to both parties. However, this program is not without its share of problems. While cardamom can be produced well, it cannot be dried optimally. As a result, the produced cardamom was often rotten

and caused losses to farmers. Farmers need a drying machine and energy to drive it. Currently, the drying machine has been successfully made by utilizing energy from the Micro Hydro Power Plant (PLTMH). This micro-hydro-power guarantees the availability of electricity supply for cardamom business activities.

Further programs were developed to intensify productivity, both at the site level and at the business management level. Various trainings and business management developments continue to be carried out. At the site level, the intensification of cardamom cultivation is being developed. Unproductive land — even home yards — is used for cultivating cardamom and even other spices. At the same time, digital marketing is now being driven as part of business management development. Through this approach, cardamom has increased the capacity of Sambirata farmers, both as farmers and as business actors.

This is a long-term program. Replication has been carried out in several other neighboring districts. In fact, the development is also carried out for other types of spice plants, because PT Sido Muncul requires more than 160 types of raw materials from medicinal plants. That way, expansion occurs in terms of area and in terms of types of plants.

3. “Temali” – Bringing Together and Uniting Volunteers

By Indorelawan – Jakarta

Temali Program (“Meet and Greet”) is a collaborative program between Indorelawan and the Indika Foundation between August and December 2020. Indorelawan is an online-based non-profit organization that brought together social organizations that need volunteers with anyone who wants to volunteer. Meanwhile, Indika Foundation is a foundation established by PT Indika Energy that promotes integrity, achievement, unity in diversity, cooperation and social responsibility.

The Temali program focuses on capacity building for organizational leaders and volunteers in character education in times of crisis. This program targets young people in the age range of 17-25 years. In particular, this education is directed at developing empathy and critical thinking through a series of campaigns and classes divided into four groups, namely “Temali Class”, “Temali Camp”, “Temali Handbook”, and “Temali Campaign”.

“Temali Class” is an online class for representatives of social organizations, who want to learn about empathy, critical thinking and other materials about character and capacity development, such as leadership, social programs, communication strategies and others. Similar classes are also directed at individual volunteers, with the name “Temali Camp”, with an emphasis on applying empathy and critical thinking in daily life practices by involving people with different backgrounds and

thoughts. “Temali Handbook” is a character and capacity building module for social organizations and volunteers that can be accessed and downloaded for independent learning. Meanwhile, “Temali Campaign” is online content in the form of animated videos, posters, and comics as a medium for studying empathy and critical thinking.

As the program develops, Temali modules have been expanded to cover themes of self-leadership, designing impactful social programs, increasing organizational scale, volunteer management, monitoring and evaluation of programs, as well as developing storytelling skills for social organizations.

Above the principles of empathy and critical thinking, Indorelawan itself takes on the role of a volunteer hub that brings young people to care more about social, economic and environmental issues. Online interactions and rubrics are hosted on the <https://www.indorelawan.org/> site. Various activities and enabling organizations are recorded on this site, to make Indorelawan a node of concern and learning for the stakeholders involved in it.

So far, no less than 577 young volunteers are involved in various Indorelawan activities. At the same time, Indorelawan has raised resources from 196,548 people and 3,330 organizations to provide the driving energy for 5,016 activities.

5

LIST OF PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OF VNR INDONESIA 2021



5. LIST OF PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OF VNR INDONESIA 2021

(1) Preparatory Meeting for the Preparation of VNR Indonesia 2021, Date: 3 February 2021

Led by: Deputy of Maritime and Natural Resources Affair as the Chairman of the National SDGs Implementation Team

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Statistics Indonesia
- National SDGs Secretariat

(2) Initial Discussion Meeting on the Preparation of VNR Indonesia 2021 with Non-State Actors, Date: 9 February 2021

Led by: Head of the National SDGs Secretariat

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development
- Muhammadiyah Central Executive
- SDGs Center of Padjadjaran University
- SDGs Hub of University of Indonesia
- SDGs Center of University of Jember
- SDGs Center of Riau University
- Palangka Raya University
- The SMERU Research Institute
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Indonesia Global Compact Network
- PT. Pertamina
- SDGs Center of Syiah Kuala University
- SDGs Center of Bengkulu University
- SDGs Center of Lampung
- SDGs Center of Diponegoro University
- The Confederation of All Indonesian Trade Union
- Marta Tilaar Group
- Indonesian Philanthropy and Business for the SDGs
- Company-Community Partnerships for Health in Indonesia (Partnership for Sustainable)
- PT. Medco E&P Indonesia
- SDGs Center of Palangka Raya University
- SDGs Center of Hasanuddin University
- SDGs Center of the Indonesian Banking Development Institute
- Artha Wacana Christian University
- Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives
- APP Group

- Sejahtera Indonesia
- Rare Indonesia
- Supreme Council for the Confucian Religion in Indonesia
- Executive Board of the Teachers Association of the Republic of Indonesia
- The United Cities and Local Government Asia Pacific
- Rumah Energi Foundation
- National SDGs Secretariat
- Rajawali Foundation
- Wahana Visi Indonesia
- KAPAL Perempuan Institute
- Parisada Hindu Dharma Indonesia
- International NGO Forum on Indonesia Development
- Alliance of Indonesian Independent Journalists
- Penabulu
- Bina Swadaya
- Social Responsibility Asia
- PPM School of Management
- Conservation International
- Urban and Regional Development Institute

(3) Technical Discussion Meeting on the Preparation of VNR Indonesia 2021, Date: 11 February 2021

Led by: Head of National SDGs Secretariat

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- National SDGs Secretariat
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- UN Agencies

(4) Kick Off Meeting for the Preparation of VNR Indonesia 2021, Date: 17 February 2021

Led by: Minister of National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture
- Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology
- Ministry of Trade
- Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
- Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Manpower
- Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing

- Ministry of Communication and Informatics
- Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
- Ministry of State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform
- Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy
- National Narcotics Board
- Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency
- National Commission on Human Rights
- Ombudsman
- North Sumatra Bappeda
- Bappeda DKI Jakarta
- East Java Bappeda
- Indonesian Business and Philanthropy for the SDGs
- Company-Community Partnerships for Health in Indonesia (Partnership for Sustainable)
- Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities
- PT. Medco E&P
- SDGs Network of IPB University
- SDGs Network of Bandung Institute of Technology
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration
- Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises
- Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
- National Board for Disaster Management
- Indonesian Institute of Sciences
- National Commission for Women
- Presidential Staff Office
- South Kalimantan Bappeda
- West Java Bappeda
- Riau Bappeda
- Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development
- Indonesia Business Links
- Corporate Social Responsibility
- SDGs Center of Padjadjaran University
- SDGs Hub of University of Indonesia
- SDGs Center of Hasanuddin University
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning
- Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises
- Food and Drug Authority
- Statistics Indonesia
- National Public Procurement Agency
- Finance and Development Supervisory Agency
- Bank Indonesia
- Papua Bappeda
- Central Java Bappeda
- Indonesian Philanthropy Association
- Indonesian Chamber of Commerce
- Indonesia Corporate Social Responsibility
- PT. Pertamina
- SDGs Center of Gadjah Mada University
- SDGs Center of University of Lampung
- SDGs Center of Bengkulu University

- SDGs Center of Artha Wacana Christian University
- SDGs Center of the Indonesian Banking Development Institute
- The SMERU Research Institute
- Aisiyah Muhammadiyah
- Supreme Council for the Confucian Religion in Indonesia
- Plan International Indonesia
- Habitat Partnership
- Green Building Council Indonesia
- Trade Union Rights Center
- Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives
- Migunani Lan Mberkahi Association
- Planning Expert Association
- Rare Indonesia
- Wahana Visi Indonesia
- 2030 Youth Force Indonesia
- National SDGs Secretariat
- SDGs Center of University of Jember
- Research Center for Climate Change, University of Indonesia
- Bina Swadaya Foundation
- Nahdlatul Ulama Family Welfare Institution
- Rumah Zakat
- Indonesian Women's Coalition; KAPAL Perempuan
- Indonesia Mining Association
- Migrant Care
- National Information and Communication Technology Council
- Art Coalition
- Adaro Bangun Negeri Foundation
- The heart
- Nusantara Nature Conservation Foundation
- The Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy
- Indonesia Judicial Research Society
- Palangka Raya University SDGs Task Force
- Demographic Institute, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia
- Muhammadiyah Central Executive
- Fellowship of Indonesian Churches
- Buddha Tzu Chi Indonesia
- The Alliance of Ethnic Groups of the Archipelago
- Rumah Energi
- The Confederation of All Indonesian Trade Union
- International NGO Forum on Indonesia Development
- Conservation International Indonesia
- Indonesia for Humanity
- Center for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management in Southeast Asia Pacific I, Bogor Agricultural Institute
- Transformation for Indonesian Justice
- Penabulu Foundation
- InfraDigital Foundation

(5) Preliminary Meeting with UN Agencies,**Date: 24 February 2021**

Led by: Coordinator of the National SDGs Secretariat Expert Team

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- UN Agencies
- National SDGs Secretariat

(6) Preparation of VNR 2021 Goal 12 and 13,**Date: 26 February 2021**

Led by: Chairperson of the Sub-Working Group for SDGs Goal 12 and 13

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
- Asian Development Bank
- The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- National SDGs Secretariat

(7) Meeting of the Environmental Development Pillar Working Group for VNR 2021**Date: 16 March 2021**

Led by: Chairperson of the Environmental Pillar Working Group

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Lab SESO (Social-Ecological Systems of the Oceans) of IPB University and the Indonesian Coral, Shell and Ornamental Fish Association (AKKII)
- Ruang Waktu Knowledge Hub for SUD
- Ruang Waktu-Knowledge Hub
- JICA SDGs Project Team
- National SDGs Secretariat

(8) Coordination Meeting for the Preparation of VNR 2021 Goal 8 with the Government,

Date: 19 March 2021

Led by: Chairperson of the Sub-Working Group for SDGs Goal 8

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Statistics Indonesia
- Partnership for Action Against Child Labor in Agriculture Indonesia/JARAK
- Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises
- Financial Services Authority
- National SDGs Secretariat
- Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
- Agency Coordinating Investment Capital

(9) Coordination Meeting for the Preparation of VNR 2021 Goal 8 with Non-Government,

Date: 22 March 2021

Led by: Chairperson of the Sub-Working Group for SDGs Goal 8

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- SDGs Center of Gorontalo State University
- The SMERU Research Institute
- Indonesia Business Links
- International Labor Organization
- SDGs Center of Padjadjaran University
- SDGs Hub of University of Indonesia
- Partnership for Action Against Child Labor in Agriculture Indonesia/JARAK
- 2030 Youth Force Indonesia
- National SDGs Secretariat
- SDGs Center of University of Jember
- SDGs Center of Gadjah Mada University
- Indonesia Global Compact Network
- Community Empowerment Council of Muhammadiyah Central Executive

(10) Internal Meeting of Social Pillar Working Group for VNR 2021,**Date: 24 March 2021**

Led by: Chairperson of the Social Pillar Working Group

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Indonesian Business Philanthropy for the SDGs
- KAPAL Perempuan
- Indonesia Global Compact Network
- National SDGs Secretariat

(11) Meeting for the Preparation of VNR 2021 Goal 3,**Date: 24 March 2021**

Led by: Chairperson of the Sub-Working Group for SDGs Goal 3

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Health
- Statistics Indonesia
- National Narcotics Board
- Population and Family Planning Board
- Food and Drug Authority
- Muhammadiyah Central Executive
- Women's Health Foundation
- Nutrifood
- Perempuan Positif Association
- Knowledge Hub for Indonesian Reproductive Health
- Health Knowledge Hub
- Caritas Indonesia
- Knowledge Hub of the Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia
- UN Agencies
- SDGs Center of Padjadjaran University
- Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia
- Indonesian Nutrition Institute
- Indonesia Institute for Social Development
- National SDGs Secretariat

(12) Meeting for the Preparation of VNR 2021 Goal 17,**Date: 25 March 2021**

Led by: Chairperson of the Sub-Working Group for SDGs Goal 17

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Ministry of Trade
- Statistics Indonesia
- Bank Indonesia
- National SDGs Secretariat
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Communication and Informatics
- Agency for the Assessment and Development of Trade
- UN Agencies
- Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Agency Coordinating Investment Capital
- Ministry of Finance

(13) Meeting of VNR Indonesia 2021 for Draft 0 of Goal 1,**Date: 26 March 2021**

Led by: Chairperson of the Sub-Working Group for SDGs Goal 1

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration
- Ministry of Manpower
- National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction
- Muhammadiyah Central Executive
- Parisada Hindu Dharma Central Indonesia
- National SDGs Secretariat
- Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture
- Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning
- Secretariat of the Vice President
- Healthcare Social Security Agency
- Aisyiyah Muhammadiyah Central Executive
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Social Affairs
- Statistics Indonesia
- Employment Social Security Agency
- Amil Institute, Zakat, Infaq, Shodaqoh Muhammadiyah
- UN Agencies

**(14) VNR 2021 Meeting for Goal 17 with SDGs Center of Diponegoro University,
Date: 26 March 2021**

Led by: Chairperson of the Sub-Working Group for SDGs Goal 17

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- SDGs Center of Diponegoro University
- National SDGs Secretariat

**(15) Meeting to Discuss Draft 0 of VNR 2021 Goal 16,
Date: 31 March 2021**

Led by: Chairperson of the Sub-Working Group for SDGs Goal 16

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Ministry of State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform
- SDGs Center of Padjadjaran University
- SDGs Center of University of Lampung
- Demographic Institute, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia
- PUSKAPA University of Indonesia
- KAPAL Perempuan Institute
- Indonesian Women's Coalition
- PPM School of Management
- UN Agencies
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Indonesian Child Protection Commission
- University of Indonesia Sustainable Development Goals Hub
- SDGs Center of Gadjah Mada University
- Wahana Visi Indonesia
- Alliance for the Elimination of Violence against Children
- Save the Children
- Indonesia for Humanity
- International NGO Forum on Indonesia Development
- National SDGs Secretariat
- Ministry of Finance
- Audit Board of Indonesia
- SDG Network Bandung Institute of Technology
- Knowledge Hub of the Faculty of Public Health UI
- Women's Association for Justice and Legal Aid
- ChildFund International
- AJI Indonesia
- Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development
- The SMERU Research Institute

(16) Meeting for the Preparation of VNR 2021 Goal 2,**Date: 1 April 2021**

Led by: Chairperson of the Sub-Working Group for SDGs Goal 2

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Social Affairs
- Energy Agency Nuclear National
- University of Indonesia
- SDGs Center of University of Lampung
- Bina Swadaya
- Cipta Karya
- Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Regional Center for Food and Nutrition
- Partnership for Indonesia Sustainable Agriculture
- Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
- Statistics Indonesia
- Center for Applied Nuclear Science and Technology
- SDGs Center of Padjadjaran University
- Helen Keller International
- Indonesian Nutrition Association
- Inisiatif Indonesia Biru Lestari Foundation
- UN Agencies
- National SDGs Secretariat
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing
- Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology
- Food and Drug Authority
- IPB University
- Knowledge Hub of the Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia
- Nutrition International
- Wahana Visi Indonesia
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- Karya Dharma Kesehatan Indonesia Association

(17) Meeting for the Preparation of VNR 2021 Goal 17 with SDGs Center of Padjadjaran University

Date: 1 April 2021

Led by: Chairperson of the Sub-Working Group for SDGs Goal 17

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- SDGs Center of Padjadjaran University
- National SDGs Secretariat

(18) Focus Group Discussion with Trade Unions - Draft VNR for SDG Goal 8,

Date: 8 April 2021

Led by: Staff of International Labor Organization (ILO)

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- UN Agencies
- The Confederation of All Indonesian Trade Union
- Indonesian Fisherman Association
- Confederation of United Workers Welfare Indonesia
- Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia
- Confederation of Indonesian Muslim Workers' Union
- Indonesian Migrant Workers' Union
- National Trade Union Confederation
- Coalition of Indonesian Seafarer
- Kamiparho Federation of Trade Unions
- National SDGs Secretariat

(19) Meeting for the Preparation of VNR 2021 Goal 13,

Date: 9 April 2021

Led by: Chairperson of the Sub-Working Group for SDGs Goal 13

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- National SDGs Secretariat

(20) Meeting for the Preparation of VNR 2021 Goal 17 with SDGs Center of Gadjah Mada University,**Date: 9 April 2021**

Led by: Chairperson of the Sub-Working Group for SDGs Goal 17

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- SDGs Center of Gadjah Mada University
- National SDGs Secretariat

(21) Meeting for the Preparation of VNR 2021 Goal 10,**Date: 12 April 2021**

Led by: Chairperson of the Sub-Working Group for SDGs Goal 10

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Ministry of Social Affairs
- Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy
- National Commission on Human Rights
- Financial Services Authority
- SDGs Analytics of Atma Jaya Catholic University
- Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture
- Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises
- Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration
- Statistics Indonesia
- Demographic Institute, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia
- UN Agencies
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing
- Ministry of Manpower
- Bank Indonesia
- Knowledge Hub of the Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia
- National SDGs Secretariat

(22) Consultation Meeting with Teenagers and Youth for the Preparation of VNR 2021,**Date: 20-21 April 2021**

Led by: Chairperson of the Sub-Working Group for SDGs Goal 5

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- SDGs Center of Padjadjaran University
- Emancipate Indonesia
- Audit Board of Indonesia
- Save the Children Indonesia
- Rumah Faye
- UN Agencies
- 2030 Youth Force Indonesia
- Rumah Millennials

- Trenggalek District Children Forum
- Yogyakarta Fian Hope Association
- Forum Anak Kelumpu of South Parigi
- Sahabat Difabel Community
- Forum Anak
- The Nahdhatul Ulama Women Student Association
- Girls Can Lead Indonesia
- Youth ID
- Kediri City Children Forum
- 9cm
- Children's Forum of Wonosobo District
- Generasi Literat
- Youth Movement Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- Surakarta Children's Forum
- Center for Indonesian Medical Students' Activities of Gadjah Mada University
- Kampung Halaman Foundation
- Indonesian Family Planning Association of Sleman
- Generasi Berencana Forum of DI Yogyakarta
- Tana Sanggamu Institute
- Wahana Visi Indonesia
- Kitong Bisa
- Youth with Sanitation Concern
- Center for Student Information and Counseling of IMPACT DEWANTARA
- Central Java Children's Forum
- Bantul District Children Forum
- UNALA-Siklus Indonesia
- Siti Sarah Women Center
- Regional children's forum of Kalumpu Sub-district
- TalkMore Indonesia
- Jombang District Children's Forum
- Satu Visi Alliance
- Bantul District Children Forum
- National Council of Pramuka Movement
- National Kwartir of Pramuka Movement
- Indonesian Youth Diplomacy
- BeWithYou
- Into The Light
- Siklus Indonesia
- DIY FG
- Kampung Halaman Foundation
- Center for Indonesian Medical Students' Activities
- BeWithYou Indonesia
- The Study Friend
- Indonesia student and Youth Forum
- Gerkatin Youth
- Agrata Institute Indonesia
- Indorelawan
- The Representative Council of Children of Tulungagung District
- Youth with Sanitation Concern
- Tana Sanggamu Institute
- Aceh Youth Action
- Children Forum of Parigi Moutang District
- Institute for Economic and Social Research, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia
- Extinction Rebellion Yogyakarta

- Divers Clean Action
- Hutannya Indonesia
- PUSKAPA
- National SDGs Secretariat
- Children Forum of Pasuruan District
- Greeneration Foundation
- Australia-Indonesia Youth Association
- IPB University Socio-Ecological System of the Oceans (SESO) Lab
- Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers (SNV)
- KSD

(23) Human Rights Orientation Meeting in VNR 2021,

Date: 22 April 2021

Led by: Chairman of the Working Group of the Pillars of Law and Governance Manage

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- National Commission on Violence Against Women
- National SDGs Secretariat
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- UN Agencies
- National Commission on Human Rights
- PUSKAPA of University of Indonesia

(24) Meeting for the Selection of Good Practices in the Preparation of VNR 2021,

Date: 23 April 2021

Led by: Head of National SDGs Secretariat

Attended by:

- Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas
- Dr. Sudarno Sumarto
- Dr. Wicaksono Sarosa
- Drs. Bambang Ismawan, MS
- Prof. Dr. Zuzy Anna
- National SDGs Secretariat
- Dra. Zoemrotin K Susilo
- YW Junardy



*Ministry of National Development Planning/
National Development Planning Agency*

