



Implemented by



Supporting Indonesian Partners in Achieving the SDGs

GIZ's contribution on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) and the Federal Foreign Office (FFO)

The GIZ core portfolio is depicted at the centre of the graphic. SDGs of relevance to the entire portfolio are highlighted to the left and the right of the centre.

1 NO POVERTY

Supporting national cash transfer programme over 8 years.

6 million (prediction out of 6.5 million)

621,000 (2008) | 3.5 million (2016) | 6 million (prediction out of 6.5 million) (2017)

OUT OF 6.5 MILLION PEOPLE LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LINE

<http://www.poc.unep.org/pub/IPC/PolicyResearch/42.pdf> | Bappenas/5.Nozona/Rakhyu (2017)

2 ZERO HUNGER

Expanding market access over 1,000 small and medium scale food producers and facilitating public-private dialogue in Indonesia on the implementation of food safety and food trade standards to increase the income of producers.

3 GOOD HEALTH

Supporting design and implementation of national social health insurance scheme (BPJS Kesehatan) to improve access to quality health services.

Indonesians with health insurance	120 million (2014)	163 million (2016)	Contribution of 92.4 million poor paid by government.
	44% of population	60% of population	

(Bappenas, PPLS, BPJS)

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Yearly, over **8400 students** graduate from 23 technical and vocational training institutions with improved practice-oriented education matching the vocational labour market demands.

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Improve quality of life and role of women in development.

Achievements supported through the Indonesian-German cooperation:

- 6 out of 10 women in Indonesia have access to public healthcare through the national health insurance scheme. (SDG, World Bank 2016)
- National Forestry Strategic Plan 2015-2019 with allocation of gender responsive budget [EUR 2 mio (2014)]

Strengthening women's participation in decision-making and fostering equal opportunities on the job market.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Increase and expand primary public services for the poor.

Achievements supported through the Indonesian-German cooperation:

- 96.7 million vulnerable people (40% of population) are registered in a unified database comprising:

Cash Transfer 6 million families	Rice Subsidies 15.5 million households
Scholarships for the poor 19.7 million children	Health Insurance 22.05 million for poor households or 92.4 million people

- Targeting Gini co-efficient 0,36% by 2019 (2015: 0,41).
- Targeting social assistance programmes to benefit the poor.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Reach an electrification ratio of 97% by 2019. (2016: 91.1%) (Universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services)

To reach renewable energy share of 23 % by 2025. (2016: 7%)

17 % final energy saving in the year 2025

Achievements supported through the Indonesian-German cooperation:

SUPPORT ON:

- 286 micro hydro power
- 305 mini grids

PROVIDING ENERGY ACCESS TO:

- 189,000 people in remote rural areas
- 1,500 public facilities (such as schools, health centers)
- 2,700 rural businesses (such as kiosks, carpenters, tailors)

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

GDP per capita: 4,960 EUR by 2019. Formally employed workers: 51% by 2019 (2016: 42,4%).

Achievements supported through the Indonesian-German cooperation:

New policies on quality of vocational training and productivity affect **1.2 million** vocational school graduates and 3,201 companies

5,000 pepper and rubber farmers from West Kalimantan profit from direct market links.

Together we are working on:

- Improved technical and vocational education and training (TVET) for everyone, including for people with disabilities.
- A balanced and sustainable economic growth in sector of rubber and pepper business in West Kalimantan.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

To reduce emissions by 29% and 41% with international support by 2030. (mitigation).

To conduct climate adaptation measures.

Achievements supported through the Indonesian-German cooperation:

32 cities and districts adopted climate action plans to reduce GHG (Green House Gas) emissions.

Mitigation Actions are included in the urban transport chapter of the mid-term national development plan.

Together we are working on:

- Action plans and targets to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).
- Collaborating with public and private sector financing instruments

15 LIFE ON LAND

To establish 629 Forest Management Unit (FMU) for better forest governance in 2019.

To accelerate the outlining of forest boundaries and the public access to forest area mapping.

Achievements supported through the Indonesian-German cooperation:

481 FMU covering forest land (78,982,671 Ha) | 50 Conservation FMU in protected areas (10,169,432 Ha)

Total forest area in Indonesia: 910,010 km² (2015)

Spatial forestry data network provides field data from South Sumatra to support INDONESIA'S ONE-MAP POLICY.

Together we are working on:

- Frameworks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) caused by deforestation and forest degradation.
- Biodiversity conservation
- Improving livelihoods of local community for a green economy.

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE

Fostering civil servant professionalisation.

Improving public services and the role of citizens.

Reach rank 45 in Corruption Index by 2019 (2015: rank 88).

Achievements supported through the Indonesian-German cooperation:

- Indonesia uses standard competency models for civil servants for a merit-based government, currently having assessed more than 2,800 government officials for executive positions, administrative positions and financial analysts
- A virtual hub for Innovation of Public Services was created in East Java as a pilot province
- Asset declarations of 285,600 high ranking public officials can be accessed by the public online
- Each year around 1,500 corruption cases are being reported by the public through the Whistle Blower System of the Corruption Eradication Commission

Together we are working on:

- Advancing the public administration reform and strengthening corruption prevention in all sectors and levels.
- Promoting fair and transparent competition law enforcement at national and regional level.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

To increase the use of Public Transport in Indonesian cities from 23 to 32% until 2019* (RPJMN 2015-2019)

Achievements supported through the Indonesian-German cooperation:

3.2 million Inhabitants in 4 cities have improved access to public transport and pedestrian facilities.

- Improving public transport, traffic demand management, and pedestrian facilities.
- Promoting wellbeing of all ages by improving air quality and reducing traffic accident risks.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

To strengthen participation and role of Indonesia in global networks (e.g. G20) and South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Achievements supported through the Indonesian-German cooperation:

Facilitating regional and international peer-to-peer learning and knowledge transfer on social protection, technical and vocational education and training, anti-corruption, climate change, forestry and biodiversity.

Developing and scaling up simple and sustainable solutions for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene which are used by over:

80,000 STUDENTS IN 146 SCHOOLS IN SEVEN PROVINCES

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Fostering sustainable, clean technologies and industrial processes by identifying climate change mitigation options.

9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Strengthening quality inspections and promoting public private dialogues and partnerships to ensure good food standards of the essential national commodities such as coconut, sugar and ginger.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION

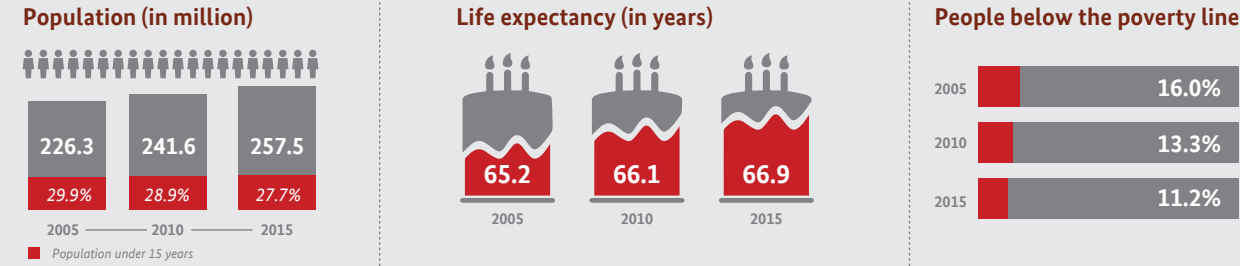
Strengthening marine protected areas and ecosystem-friendly fisheries management in the 51,000 km² wide Coral Triangle area - home to more than 2700 protected coral, fish, mangrove and seagrass species.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Indonesia's Development Over the Years

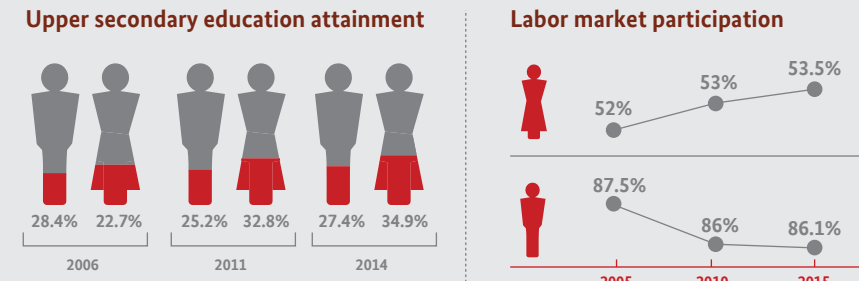
A statistical overview

Indonesia is home to a growing population. However, 1 out of 9 people are still living in poverty. The challenge: ensuring social welfare for all and reducing inequalities.

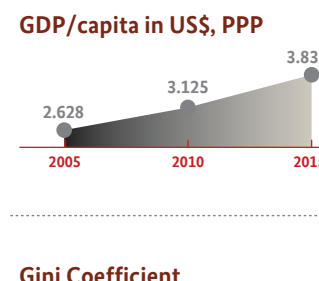


Chances for women in education and the labour market are increasing.

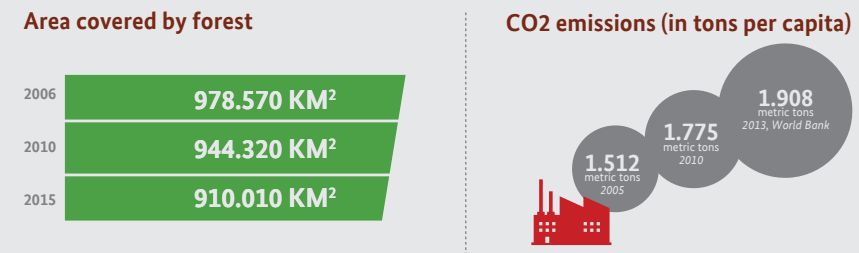
Today, about half of the female population possess a formal employment. In order to increase chances for an equally-balanced productive society in future, access and opportunities to job-market relevant secondary education shall be enabled.



Despite a growing GDP, economic disparity is at a high.



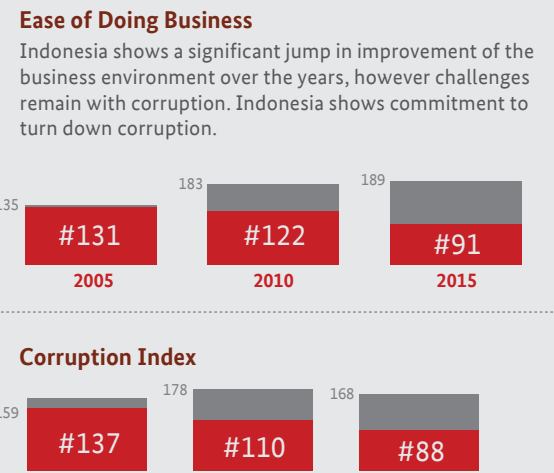
Deforestation and increasing CO2 emissions pose challenges to climate change adaptation.



Administrative structure

Indonesia possesses a complex bureaucracy structure with 34 provinces aiming to strengthen decentralisation for better public services for all. This however requires human resources that perform at an equal level of quality and competences.

Year	Provinces	Districts & Cities
2005	33	441
2010	33	497
2015	34	514



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Sources and further references:

- National Medium Term Development Plan-RPJMN 2015-2019
- SDG Secretariat, Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) - www.sdgsindonesia.or.id
- Integrated Monitoring System of - National Social Security Board (DJSN) - <http://sisimonev.djsn.go.id/>
- World Bank - <https://data.worldbank.org/country/indonesia>



Indonesian-German Cooperation: Towards the achievement of the SDGs

An overview of the Indonesian-German cooperation supported by GIZ



Indonesia: A Global Development Partner to Germany

The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, adopted at the Summit of the United Nations in September 2015, is the new overarching framework for international cooperation and provides a path forward for national and international sustainable development policy. The ground-breaking aspect of the 2030 Agenda is that it explicitly links economic, social and environmental development goals for the first time and combines poverty alleviation and sustainability. Its 17 goals go far beyond the millennium development goals (MDGs), which expired at the end of 2015. The 2030 Agenda applies to all countries and is implemented using a multi-stakeholder approach through a new global partnership involving all relevant stakeholders (governments, private sector, civil society and the UN system).

The Indonesian Government has taken important steps to integrate the 2030 Agenda in its Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019. The policies of the current government under President Joko Widodo have a strong focus on further reduction of poverty while aiming to reduce inequality by development of a social safety net and higher investments in health, education and infrastructure. The development of the private sector including the creation of new and better jobs is also a key priority. Indonesia is acknowledging its increased global role, among others, by ratification of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and commitment to ambitious targets on reduction of emissions. In order to free funds for this ambitious reform agenda, Indonesia has reduced energy subsidies and is making considerable efforts to increase its domestic resource mobilization.

GIZ: Working Hand-in Hand with the Indonesian Partners

The development cooperation between Indonesia and Germany is based on the strategy of Cooperation with Global Development Partners of German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Global challenges demand global solutions and more and better cooperation between countries and regions is key to achieving the SDGs. Considering their importance and their potential contributions to global sustainable development, German development cooperation has defined Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico and South Africa as its Global Development Partners with whom to engage to jointly shape this global agenda.

industrialised countries, it has advised BMZ and other German ministries on international negotiation processes. On behalf of the German Government, GIZ has been implementing projects in Indonesia since 1975. GIZ is working hand in hand with ministries, governmental institutions, private sector, civil society and academia in Indonesia to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The infographic on the inside pages illustrates in which areas GIZ collaborates with Indonesia to support the achievement of the SDGs. GIZ is especially focusing on areas in which Germany can provide expertise and experience such as development of social security systems, technical vocational training, adaptation and mitigation of climate change and renewable energy.

In this context, GIZ is a key partner in implementing the 2030 Agenda. With extensive international experience and contacts in emerging economies, developing and