West Java SDGs Voluntary Local Review

Strengthening Commitment on Decade of Actions

Towards Resilient West Java to Leave No One Behind

West Java Province SDGs Voluntary Local Review

The Provincial Government of West Java expresses its appreciation to the following individuals and institutions, who were actively involved in the development of the 2023 West Java Voluntary Local Review report:

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Development Partners

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United Nations Resident Coordinator Office of Indonesia
United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC)
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

3R	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle	BUMN	State-owned Enterprises
AI	Artificial Intelligence	CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
AP	Achievement Prospect	CCEP	Coca-Cola Europacific Partners
APBD	Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget	CDS	Cloud Delivery Service
APBN	National Revenue and Expenditure Budget	CO2	Carbon Dioxide
AQI	Air Quality Index	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
B2B	Business to Business	CSWs	Community Social Workers
B2SA	Varied, Nutritious, Balanced, and Safe	DAK	Specific Allocation Fund
Bappeda	Regional Development Planning Agency	DASHAT	Healthy Kitchen to Overcomes Stunting
Bappenas	National Development Planning Agency	DAU	General Allocation Fund
BAZMA	Baituzzakah Pertamina	DESTANA	Disaster Resilient Village
Baznas	National Zakat Agency	DESWITA	Tourism Village
BBPB	Bye Bye Plastic Bag	DIGDAYA	From Indonesia to Global and Empowered
BEGANA	Bersatu Sigap Bencana (United disaster preparedness program)	Dishut	Forestry Office
BKKBN	National Population and Family Planning Agency	Disnakertrans	Manpower and Transmigration Office
Bodebek	Bogor-Depok-Bekasi	Dispangtan	Food and Agricultural Office
BOTAK	Bogor without Plastic Bags	Disparbud	Tourism and Culture Office
BPBJ	Bureau of Procurement of Goods and Services	Disperindag	Industry and Trade Office
BPOM	Food and Drug Monitoring Agency	DKI	Special Capital Region
BPS	Statistics Indonesia	DKPP	Food Security and Agricultural Office
BRGM	Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency	DP3AB	Woman Empowerment, Children Protection, and Family Planning Office
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit	DT	Distance to SDGs Target
BSM	Poor Students Assistance	EGR	Economic Growth Rate
BTS	Buy the Service	ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
BUMD	Regional Government-Owned Enterprises	EVAC	End Violation Against Children
		FGD	Focus Group Discussion
BUMDes	Village Government-Owned Enterprises	FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale

FLC	Family Learning Centers		KKBPK	Population, Family Planning, and Family Development)
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices		KLHS	Strategic Environmental Review
GDP	Gross Domestic Product			
Gender	Refers to women and men		KP	Public Consultation
GERMAS	Healthy Living Community Movement		KPBU	Public-Private Partnership
			KPI	Indonesia Women Coalition
Gg	Giga Gram		KPSPAMS	Water Supply and Sanitation Facility Management Groups
GHG	Green House Gas			
HDI	Human Development Index		KRPL	Sustainable Food House Area
ICT	Information and communication technology		KUR	Small Business Credit
			Lazismu	Lazis Muhammadiyah
ICTS	Innovation Center for Tropical Sciences		LLH	Environmental Laboratory
			LNOB	Leaving No One Behind
IDBP	Indonesia Domestic Biogas Program		LRT	Light Rail Transit
			MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
IDDS	Individual Dietary Diversity Scale			
			MEMR	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
IDR	Indonesia Rupiah			
IGA	Innovative Government Award		MFF	Merck Family Foundation
IGES	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies		MMR	Maternal Mortality Rates
			MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
IKM	Small and Medium Industries			
ILO	International Labor Organization		MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises
			NEET	Not in Education, Employment, or Training
IOT	Internet of Things			
IPB	Institut Pertanian Bogor			
IT	Information and Technology		NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
ITB	Institut Teknologi Bandung			
IZI	Inisiatif Zakat Indonesia		NTP	Farmers' Exchange Rate
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency		NTUP	Farmer Business Exchange Rate
			OPOP	One Pesantren One Product
JKN	National Health Insurance		OVOC	One Village One CEO
Karawang Berseri	Karawang Free of Violence, Women & Children Progressing and Independent		P2TP2A	Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment
KB	Family Planning		PAD	Own-Source Revenue
KCJB	Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Train		PAMSIMAS	Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision
KIE	Communication, Information, and Education		PBI-JK	Health Insurance Assistance Recipients
KIS	Healthy Indonesia Card			
KITE IKM	Ease of Import, Export for Small and Medium Industries		PBPU	Non-Wage Recipient Workers

PELITA	Environmental Education Program for Children		RR	Risk Ratio
PerWali	Mayor Regulation		RRR	Relative Risk Ratio
PETI	Unauthorized Gold Mining		RRT	Rapid Response Team
Petmil	Millennial Farmer		RTH	Green Open Space
Pikobar	West Java COVID-19 Information and Coordination Center		RUED	Regional General Energy Plan
			SABERMAS	Community-Centered Sanitation
PIRT	Home Industry Food		SANIMAS	Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation
PKB	Family Planning Counsellor			
PKBI	Indonesian Family Planning Association		SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
PKH	Family Hope Program		SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
PLKB	Family Planning Field Officers		SEAMEO CECCEP	Southeast Asian Ministry Education Organization Regional Centre for Early Childhood Care Education and Parenting
PLTMH	Microhydro Power Plant			
PLTS	Solar Power Plant			
PMI	Indonesian Red Cross			
Pokja	Working Group			
Posyandu	Integrated Healthcare Post		Sekoper CINTA	Women's School to Achieve Dreams and Ambitions
PoU	Prevalence of undernourishment		SERASI	Healthy, prosperous, radiant
			Simpati	Integrated Stunting Prevention Information System
PPH	Desirable Dietary Pattern			
PPN/Bappenas	National Planning and Development/ National Development Planning Agency		SISLOGDA	Regional Food Logistics System
			SLB	Special School
			SMEs	Small Medium Enterprise
PPP	Public-Private Partnership		SNI	Indonesia National Standard
PPRG	Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting		SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
			SPAM	Drinking Water Supply Systems
PSAT	Fresh Plant-Based Food			
PT	Limited Liability Company		SPM	Minimum Service Standards
PUG	Gender Mainstreaming		SPP	Urban Service Standards
RAN-API	National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan		SSWW	Sub-district Social Welfare Workers
RCA	Reveal Comparative Advantage		SUSENAS	National Socioeconomic Survey
RKL-RPL	Environmental Management Plan- Environmental Monitoring Plan		Talesa	Village Digital Center
			TIMBANG	Nutritional Capacity Enhancement
RPJMD	Regional Medium-Term Development Plan		TOT	Training of Trainers
			TPAS	Final Waste Processing Site
RPJPD	Regional Long-Term Development Plan		TPPAS	Sanitary Landfills
			TRK	Employment Remuneration Allowance
RPRKD	Regional Low Carbon Development Plan		UBPE	Gold Mining Business Unit

UCLG-ASPAC	United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific	UPPKS	Family Welfare Income-Enhancing Business Group
UI	Universitas Indonesia	UPT	Technical Implementation Unit
UKM	Community Health Efforts	USD	United States Dollar
UKP	Individual Referral Health Efforts	VLR	Voluntary Local Review
UN	United Nation	VNR	Voluntary National Review
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
UNRC	United Nation Resident Coordinator	WHO	World Health Organization
		YRE	Energi House Foundation

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Dear readers,

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,
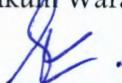
Praise be to Allah SWT, who has given us the strength and opportunity to continue to strive for the realization of an inclusive and sustainable development vision for West Java Province. Shalawat and greetings may always be poured out to our lord Prophet Muhammad SAW, as a source of inspiration and example in carrying out humanitarian duties.

I am proud and grateful to present the Voluntary Local Report (VLR) on Sustainable Development Goals achievement of West Java Province under the theme "Towards a Resilient West Java to Leave No One Behind". This VLR is a clear proof of the commitment of the West Java Provincial Government and stakeholders in achieving the SDGs to end poverty, protect planet earth, and ensure prosperity for all by safeguarding the interests of our future generations.

In the process of preparing this VLR, an in-depth analysis of targets, indicators, programs and activities was carried out in seven priority SDGs relevant to West Java Province, namely Goal 2 on zero hunger, Goal 3 on health and well-being, Goal 5 on gender equality, Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation, Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth, Goal 11 on sustainable cities and communities and Goal 13 on climate action. Furthermore, this VLR contains concrete, transformative and innovative steps that have been implemented by the West Java Provincial Government together with local and global stakeholders related to the achievements to date as well as challenges facing the province in order to achieve the SDGs in West Java.

I hope that this VLR can be a source of inspiration to participate actively in realizing a better West Java for all of us and also our future generations. I also express our gratitude to SDGs Center UNPAD, ESCAP, UN in Indonesia, UCLG ASPAC and IGES who have contributed to the preparation of this VLR report. The hard work and collaborative spirit of all of us has brought a real positive impact to the progress of West Java sustainable development towards a brighter future.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,

Bey Triadi Machmudin, S.E., M.T.

Acting Governor of West Java Province
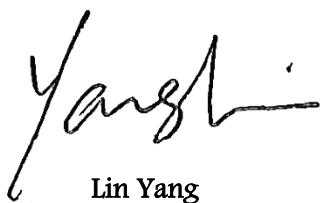
JOINT-MESSAGE FROM ESCAP AND UN IN INDONESIA

Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or translating these global goals into relevant, actionable and attainable priorities at the local level is a vital first step in leveraging action to promote sustainable development. We are impressed with West Java Province for embarking on their first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) to assess their progress in implementing the SDGs. The VLR process demonstrated the strong commitment of the provincial government and all stakeholders in tackling challenges in achieving the SDGs in one of the largest and most populous provinces in Indonesia. We believe that the progress recognized in West Java has the potential to significantly push more broadly achievement towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Indonesia.

Under the guidance of West Java Governor, this VLR report focuses on seven SDGs: Goal 2 on zero hunger, Goal 3 on health and well-being, Goal 5 on gender equality, Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation, Goal 8 on decent work, Goal 11 on sustainable cities and Goal 13 on climate action. These priority goals have high interlinkages across all SDGs, and thus attaining good progress in them requires identifying more targeted actions and interconnected clusters of goals. The priority goals also identify where there has been good progress and areas for improvement needing acceleration. In particular, Goal 11 and 13 remain imperative and an immediate priority as the province is rapidly urbanizing – approaching 70 per cent, requiring an integrated urban planning for low carbon and climate responsive development.

Furthermore, we are pleased that the West Java VLR showcases the significance and value of an evidence-based analysis on the central, transformative promise of the SDGs, to leave no one behind. This analysis underscores more care and commitment for the elderly and disabled, especially those in the rural areas to make the province more inclusive in its development.

The West Java VLR report would not have been possible without the support provided by the provincial stakeholders, both government and non-government, UCLG ASPAC, IGES and SDGs Center UNPAD, as well as the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), and other local and international organizations who contributed to the process of developing this report. ESCAP and the UN in Indonesia were pleased to work with all of these partners throughout the process and stand ready to assist the provincial government to help build a more sustainable and prosperous future for West Java, by leaving no one and no place behind.

Lin Yang	Gita Sabharwal
Deputy Executive Secretary for Programme of ESCAP	United Nations Resident Coordinator in the Republic of Indonesia

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations member states in 2015 as a universal call to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all. These goals encompass a wide range of interconnected issues, including poverty eradication, health, education, gender equality, climate action, sustainable cities, and more. SDGs provide a comprehensive framework for nations and regions to guide their development efforts towards a sustainable future.

In Indonesia, the implementation of SDGs has become a crucial step towards achieving sustainable and inclusive development. As a country facing diverse social, economic, and environmental challenges, Indonesia has recognized the importance of SDGs in addressing these challenges and securing a better future for its citizens. The Indonesian government has integrated SDGs into its national development plans and policies, aligning them with development priorities. Various efforts have also been made to promote partnerships and collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector, and other stakeholders to work collectively towards achieving the SDGs. Initiatives and programs have been implemented, focusing on areas such as poverty alleviation, quality education, healthcare, clean energy, sustainable agriculture, environmental preservation, and gender equality. Despite facing challenges and complexities, Indonesia remains committed to advancing SDGs and shaping a path towards a more sustainable and prosperous future for all its citizens.

The role of local governments in implementing SDGs in Indonesia is crucial, as local governments are at the forefront of SDGs implementation. Implementation of SDGs at the local level in Indonesia has gained significant momentum, with local governments taking proactive steps to align their development plans and policies with the global agenda. Recognizing the unique challenges and opportunities within their respective regions, local governments have initiated the integration of SDGs into their decision-making processes, resource allocation, and local development initiatives. They have also built partnerships with various stakeholders, including civil society organizations, businesses, and communities, to collectively achieve SDGs. Through localized targets and indicators, local governments in Indonesia can address specific local issues and ensure inclusivity, social justice, and environmental sustainability, ultimately contributing to sustainable development in the country.
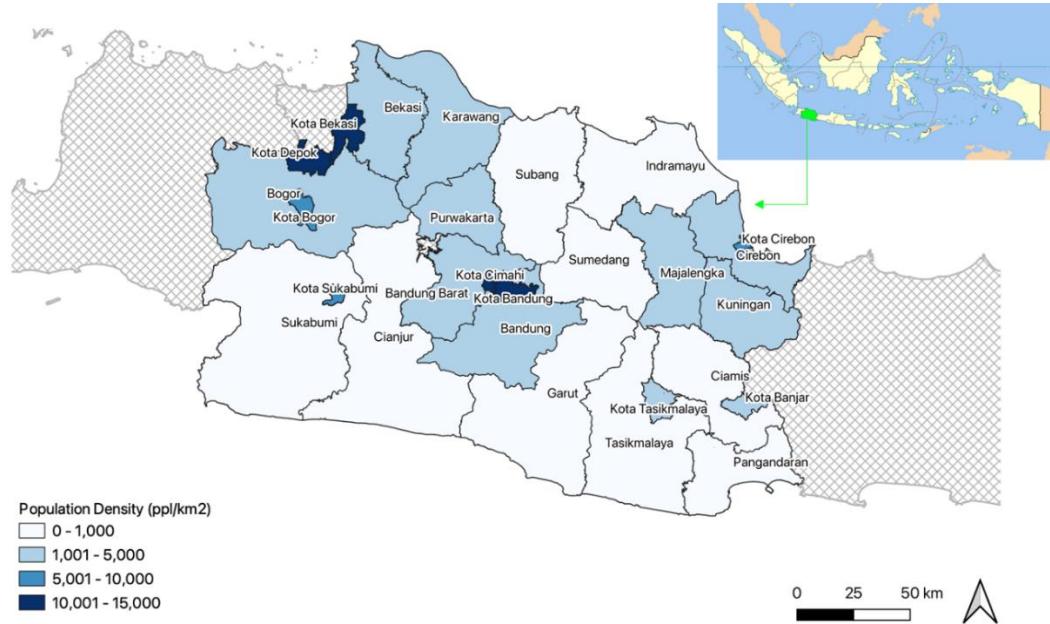
West Java Province, as one of the major provinces with a large and dynamic population in Indonesia, plays a crucial role in national development. Besides being known for its rich cultural heritage, natural beauty, and diverse economic activities, the province also faces several challenges, including rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, poverty, and economic inequality. West Java Province acknowledges the importance of sustainable development and has embraced SDGs as a framework for its development agenda. The province recognizes the need to integrate principles of social, economic, and environmental well-being into its policies and programs. Through voluntary initiatives like the Voluntary Local Review (VLR), West Java aims to enhance the quality of life for its residents, promote inclusive growth, and preserve natural resources for future generations. The VLR of SDGs in West Java serves as a comprehensive report on the province's progress in implementing and localizing SDGs as well as shaping a sustainable future. The report also highlights West Java's commitment to sustainable development and its efforts to align policies, programs, and partnerships toward achieving the SDGs.

1.2 A GLIMPSE OF WEST JAVA

West Java Province, situated on the western part of Java Island with its capital in Bandung, shares borders with Banten Province and the Jakarta metropolitan area to the west, the Java Sea to the north, Central Java Province to the east, and the Indian Ocean to the south. This region, known as the cultural center of Sundanese culture, is often referred to as Sundaland or Pasundan along with Banten Province.

Encompassing an area of approximately 5,349,606 hectares, West Java is rich in natural diversity, comprising 3,649,485 hectares of land and 1,655,121 hectares of sea, making it an attractive destination for tourism. Administratively, the province consists of 18 regencies, 9 cities, 627 districts, 645 sub-districts, and 5,312 villages. The average temperature ranges from 16-34°C throughout the year, with rainfall varying between 1000-4000 mm annually. Topographically, West Java consists of 9.5% steep mountains in the south, 36.48% gently sloping hills in the central part, and 54.02% flat land in the north.

Figure 1-1 Map of Indonesia and West Java Province

Source: https://id.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berkas:IndonesiaWestJava.png

Currently, West Java has evolved into the most populous province in Indonesia, inhabited by 48,274,162 people, with a relatively balanced gender composition (50.77% male: 49.23% female) and a predominant working-age population (2020 Population Census). The highest population density is found in Bandung City with 14,577 people/km², while the lowest is in Pangandaran Regency with 383 people/km².

Economic growth in West Java is driven by the industrial sector in the northern region and the tourism sector in the southern part, reflecting the outcome of a sustainable development process over the years.
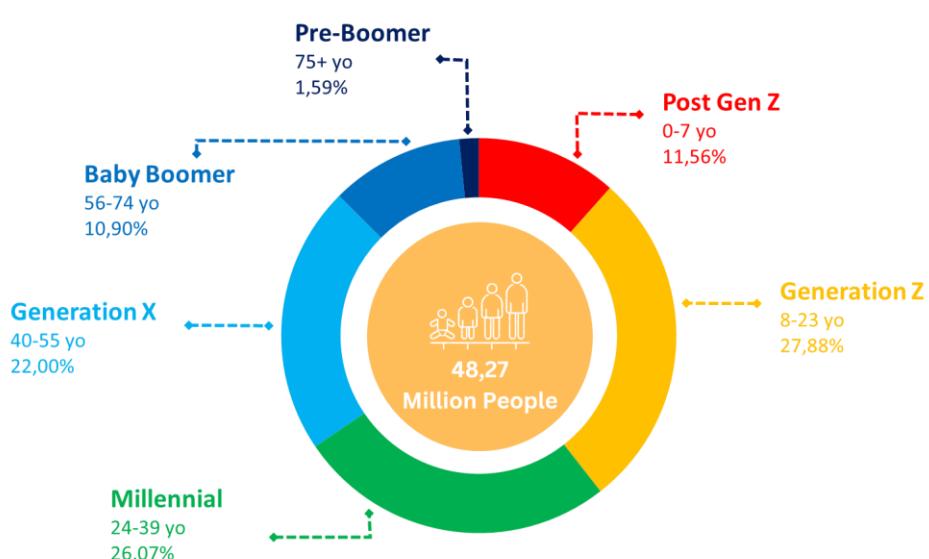
The transformation of West Java into an advanced and competitive province in Indonesia is evident in the development of infrastructure from 2005 to 2022. Improved connectivity and accessibility are reflected in the rapid development of road networks, airports, ports, terminals, and stations. This progress not only facilitates the movement of goods and people but also stimulates economic growth and enhances regional connectivity.

Over time, the economic landscape of West Java has undergone significant transformation, with economic growth consistently surpassing the national average over the last two decades. Even when facing economic crises in 2008 and 2009 and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, West Java has managed to withstand and recover from these uncertainties. In terms of investment, West Java records the highest investment rate in Indonesia, creating new job opportunities, increasing productivity, and positively contributing to the province's economic growth, ultimately reducing the number of people living in poverty.

Efforts to cultivate a competitive and high-quality young generation continue through the expansion of access to education and healthcare, supported by the integration of digital technology. The results are reflected in the continuous improvement of the Human Development Index (HDI) in West Java.

Figure 1-2 Age Structure West Java Population (Population Census 2020)

Source: Berita Resmi Statistik No. 08/01/32/Th. XXIII, 21 Januari 2021.

1.2.1 Macro Indicators

Human Development Index

In 2022, the HDI of West Java reached 73.12 points, positioning it as the second-best province in Java Island and surpassing the national average of 72.91 points. During the period from 2018 to 2022, West Java's HDI continued to improve. This improvement can be attributed to factors such as life expectancy, average years of schooling, expected years of schooling, and per capita expenditures. The province of West Java aims to elevate the HDI to 74.39 by the year 2025 (Bappeda, 2023).

Population Growth Rate

In 2022, the annual population growth rate of West Java reached 1.33%, surpassing the national average of 1.17%. However, the population growth is projected to become slower than the previous years (0.91%) in the period of 2020-2025 and further to 0.75 in the period of 2025-2030, both are lower than national projection growth rate (1.09% and 0.9%, respectively) (BPS, 2023).

Economic Growth Rate

In 2022, the economic growth rate (EGR) of West Java reached 5.45%, positioning it as the province with the highest growth in Java Island and exceeding the national average of 5.31%. Despite fluctuations in West Java's EGR over the past five years, the economic infrastructure in this province plays a key role in boosting the

national economy (PWC, 2021). In terms of production, the transportation and trade sector recorded the highest growth, while in terms of expenditure, the largest growth occurred in household consumption. West Java continues to strive for economic growth, targeting a growth rate of approximately 5.5% - 6% in the period of 2023-2026 (Bappeda Jawa Barat, 2023).

1.2.2 Governor of West Java's Strategic Projects

The following are various strategic projects of the Governor of West Java for the 2018-2023 period, both those that have been completed* and those that are still ongoing**:

Housing and Settlement Sector

1) Redevelopment of 13 town squares in 13 Districts/Cities.*
2) Improvement of 74,243 uninhabitable houses with a plan for 25,757 houses.*
3) Enhancement of the monuments of struggle and Gasibu area.*
4) Construction of mosques (Al Jabbar Provincial Mosque) in 27 Districts/Cities.*
5) Preparation of 2 Regional Sanitary Landfills (TPPAS).**
6) Preparation of 3 Regional Drinking Water Supply Systems (SPAM).**
7) Preparation of 9 town squares in 9 Districts/Cities.*

Transportation Sector

1) Construction of 2 Type B Terminals.**
2) Construction of the Bandung Metropolitan Rapid Transit (BRT).*
3) Completion of the Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Rail (KCJB).*
4) Implementation of the Bogor-Depok-Bekasi Light Rail Transit (Bodebek).*

Public Works Sector

1) Maintenance of roads covering 703,286 kilometers.*
2) Construction of 11 flyovers/underpasses.*
3) Rehabilitation of 3,018.75 meters of bridges.*
4) Construction of pedestrian walkways.*

Environmental Sector

1) Preparation for the construction of 3 Regional Sanitary Landfills (TPPAS).**
2) Construction of the International Standard Environmental Laboratory (LLH).*

Water Resources Sector

1) Rehabilitation and revitalization of 15 lakes.*
2) Construction of 6 multi-purpose reservoirs.**
3) Construction of 4 small dams.*

Forestry Sector

1) Management of critical forests and lands throughout the Conservation and Sustainable Use (CDK) areas in West Java.*
2) Development of millennial farmers in the forestry sector across West Java.*

1.2.3 West Java's National Strategic Projects

The following are national strategic projects located in West Java for the 2018-2023 period:

Projects Completed
1) Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Rail (KCJB).
2) Bogor-Depok-Bekasi Light Rail Transit (Bodebek).

3) Ciledug Type B Terminal (Multi-Year).

Projects Currently Underway
1) Cikarang Type B Terminal.
2) Mass Rapid Road-Based Public Transportation (BRT).

1.2.4 West Java's Champion Programs

"The Champion Program" is a series of key initiatives outlined by the Governor of West Java during the 2018-2023 period, expected to be a distinctive feature or have a significant impact on the well-being of the West Java community. Among the various Champion Programs, the "Champion Village Gate Program," consisting of 12 sub-programs, occupies the first position with an almost perfect achievement of 98.72%.

The implementation of the Champion Village Gate Program emphasizes infrastructure development with the ultimate goal of addressing poverty and preventing excessive urbanization. This movement is highly strategic in enhancing community involvement in development, ensuring everyone feels a sense of ownership, ultimately accelerating the implementation of development.
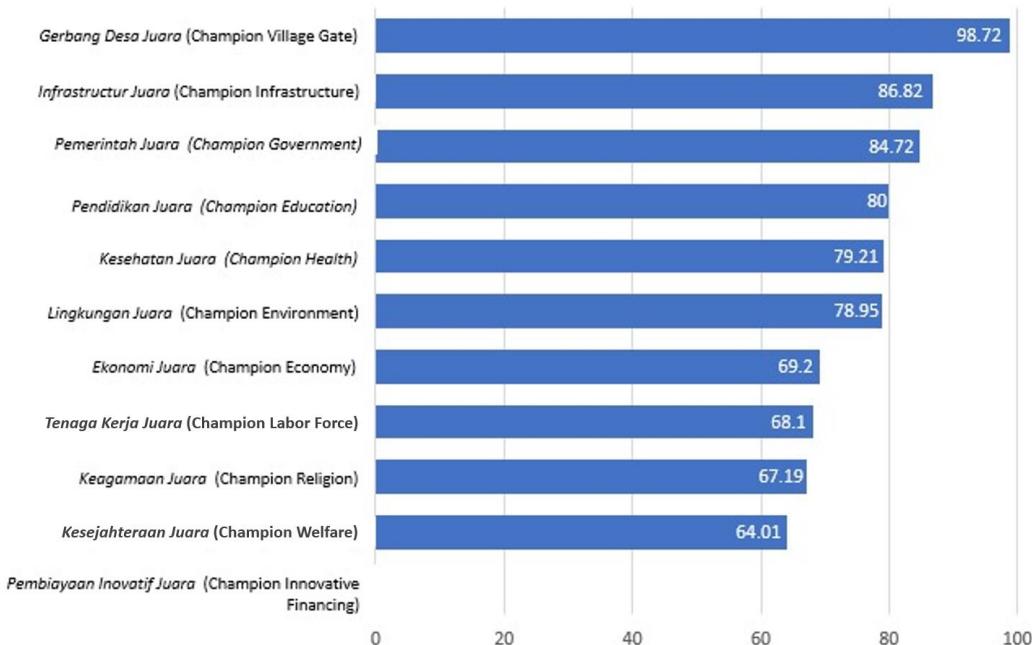
Figure 1-3 Achievement of Champion Programs Based on Target 2018-2023

Source: *Memori Jabatan Gubernur dan Wakil Gubernur Jawa Barat 2018-2023* (The Memory of the Governor and Vice Governor of West Java 2018-2023)

1.2.5 West Java's Achievement

West Java has successfully garnered a total of 555 awards during the period from September 2018 to 2023. These awards include 18 international-scale awards, 426 national-scale awards, and 111 non-government awards.

Table 1-1 Recapitulation of Awards Received by West Java Province from 2018 to 2023

Level	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
International	-	6	3	5	3	1	18
National	14	96	55	89	131	41	426
Non-Government	4	29	16	28	23	10	111
Total	**18**	**131**	**74**	**122**	**157**	**52**	**555**

Sources: *LKPJ Gubernur Jawa Barat Tahun 2019-2022 & Biro Administrasi Setda Prov Jabar* (Accountability Report of the Governor of West Java for the Years 2019-2022 & Administrative Bureau of the Secretariat of the Provincial Government of West Java)

1.2.6 West Java's Innovations

During the period of 2020-2022, West Java Province successfully created a total of 57 diverse innovations. Out of this number, 36 innovations were focused on the regional governance, 12 innovations were related to public services, and 9 innovations covered aspects of regional authority. The results of these innovative efforts have also been acknowledged, as stated in the annex of the Ministry of Home Affairs' Decision regarding the Regional Innovation Index for Provinces, Regencies, and Cities in 2022. West Java Province achieved the 5th position with outstanding performance, obtaining an index score of 69.15 (categorized as "highly innovative").

These innovations were curated for presentation in various innovation award events. For example, at the 2021 Innovative Government Award (IGA) event, West Java Province showcased 7 of its exemplary innovations that are worth emulating. These seven innovations included Pikobar (One-Stop Covid-19 Health Service), OPOP (Empowerment Program for Islamic Boarding Schools), Jabar Future Leaders (Governor's Aide Program), TRK (Improving the Performance of Civil Servants), Command Center Citarum (Data and Coordination Center for the Citarum River Basin PPK Task Force), Maskara (Support Vehicle for Village Government Operations), and Patriot Desa (Village Community Empowerment Volunteers).

Each of these innovations has also achieved various noteworthy accomplishments. For example, Pikobar, besides being widely used locally, has reached international regions such as Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, Al Ain in Abu Dhabi, and Sankt Ingbert in Germany. Since its launch, Pikobar has provided services to more than 6.6 million users (Open Data Jabar, 2022). Its main functions include verifying the distribution data of the Provincial Government's Social Assistance, collecting sample testing data, providing information about Covid-19 vaccination across the entire West Java region, and distributing medicine/vitamin packages for patients undergoing self-isolation.

These innovations were designed with a focus on addressing issues related to the operational performance of the region. These innovations were developed with the goal of serving as a provincial accelerator in enhancing regional performance and competitiveness and contributing to West Java's mission as a champion both physically and mentally *(Juara lahir dan batin)*. Furthermore, these innovations have the potential to stimulate the creativity of regional institutions to independently develop and utilize innovations that are relevant to their respective autonomy powers.

COUNTRY	USERS
Indonesia	6.5M
United States	60K
Japan	41K
Singapore	25K
Vietnam	8.2K
Netherlands	7K
Taiwan	6.1K

Figure 1-4 The countries with the highest number of Pikobar users until 2022.

Source: https://opendata.jabarprov.go.id/id/infografik/pikobar-mendunia-2

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF WEST JAVA'S VLR COMPILATION

The main objective of this VLR is to provide an in-depth analysis of the achievements, challenges, and initiatives of West Java Province related to the SDGs. The preparation of this VLR is carried out to demonstrate West Java Province's commitment to sustainable development, document transformative projects implemented, encourage learning and knowledge exchange among stakeholders, monitor progress in achieving SDGs indicators, and identify priorities that need attention.

While the VLR is not yet an official part of the Agenda 2030 review architecture, it has the potential to bridge the gap between local-level actions and discussions about sustainable development at the national and global levels. The West Java VLR encompasses documents that demonstrate how local governments listen to and accommodate their citizens' needs and reflect them in local policy-making. It serves as a self-reflection tool for diagnosing the current state and indicating pathways to further localize the SDGs. It provides a data-driven process that can be used to plan actions to achieve the desired future. Importantly, it offers a local perspective on the global discourse on sustainable development.

The VLR is considered an effective tool for monitoring progress at the sub-national level because it takes into account the local context in setting goals and targets and determining indicators to measure and monitor progress through a process known as localization. Beyond monitoring, the VLR can also be used as a strategic planning framework (especially in specific sectors) that helps prioritize investments based on sustainability. Therefore, the VLR is expected to become a process that helps organize the implementation of integrated policies to advance sustainable development and to follow up on and review the SDGs at the local level. The VLR enhances the visibility of the province's aspirations to achieve the SDGs within a progressive framework. It helps overcome institutional barriers among various agencies within the province. Lastly, but equally important, the VLR process promotes learning on how to practically apply sustainability principles, both with local governments and stakeholders.

1.4 PREREQUISITES FOR WEST JAVA'S VLR COMPILATION

The development of the VLR requires a set of prerequisites that affect the ease of work and the quality of the final product, including:

1) **Political support**: It is crucial that the VLR is owned and supported by the provincial administration and leadership (Governor, Heads of Departments/Agencies, Council Members, and other decision-makers). This is to ensure that the doors between provincial institutions are more easily open, the participation of city governments, recognition from the national government, and to avoid "unpleasant surprises" during or at the end of the VLR preparation process. The VLR presents an analysis of the province's achievements in sustainable development and recommends (implicitly or explicitly) strategic priorities for development and investment that can be integrated into spatial development plans, strategic plans, local implementation of national missions, and so on. This is a matter that directly affects the province's political sphere, so political support from the beginning of the VLR preparation process is very important.

2) **Access to reliable data**: The biggest challenge for many subnational governments preparing VLRs is the lack of data to measure progress/achievements, especially because such data needs to be disaggregated by municipality, demographics, sex, community, etc. Access to quality and up-to-date data is crucial to

ensure the quality of the VLR. A combination of quantitative data and non-traditional qualitative data is also important.

3) **Institutional support for engaging communities, partners, and stakeholders in West Java:** The preparation of a truly transformative VLR needs to be based on a participatory and inclusive process, where all communities and stakeholders in West Java are involved, as well as national development partners (BAPPENAS, UN agencies in Indonesia), and regional development partners such as ESCAP

(including its Asia Pacific Regional Guidelines for Voluntary Local Reviews), UCLG-ASPAC, and IGES. Consultations with stakeholders may have different objectives and may occur at different stages of the VLR process: endorsement and indicator definition, collection of qualitative data, validation of the VLR draft, etc. A strong participatory process often involves the creation of ad-hoc consultation mechanisms where qualitative information is collected, validated, and shared.

1.5 METHODOLOGY FOR WEST JAVA'S VLR COMPILATION

The process of preparing the West Java VLR is divided into three phases (see Figure 1-5), which are:

1) Inception Phase. This phase includes auditing or data inventory, identifying key stakeholders and partners, and developing plans for stakeholder engagement. This phase provides a framework of indicators (determining the level of disaggregation of indicators in terms of spatial and different demographic groups as well as proxy indicators) and a detailed implementation plan that aligns and calibrates with national and international SDG targets. For West Java VLR, the identification of SDGs achievements is based on West Java indicator data from BPS and the SDGs dashboard of BAPPENAS. The identification of stakeholders is done through the curation of West Java SDGs report documents and discussions with the West Java Provincial Government.

2) Implementation Phase. This phase has three different workflows: a) data collection; b) participatory processes; and c) SDG analysis. This phase produces a set of data and thematic discussion papers that - after consultation with experts and stakeholders - comprise the main

contribution to the preparation of the VLR. Stakeholder engagement involves a series of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and workshops conducted online, offline, and in hybrid formats. Consultations during FGDs and workshops are comprehensive, involving listening to suggestions and input from attending stakeholders. Key questions are also posed to enrich the data and analysis. Participants are divided into groups per pillar (economic, social, environmental, and law & institutions). As a note, these activities do not always run sequentially; most of the key activities are carried out concurrently.

3) Finalization Phase. In this phase, the draft review is revised and fact-checked by experts, peer reviewers, and relevant entities, ensuring adequate quality, data accuracy, and key messages. This also includes dissemination and advocacy activities related to the publication of the report. In close cooperation with BAPPENAS, this VLR should contribute to the next Indonesia Voluntary National Review (VNR) - with a focus on vertical integration.
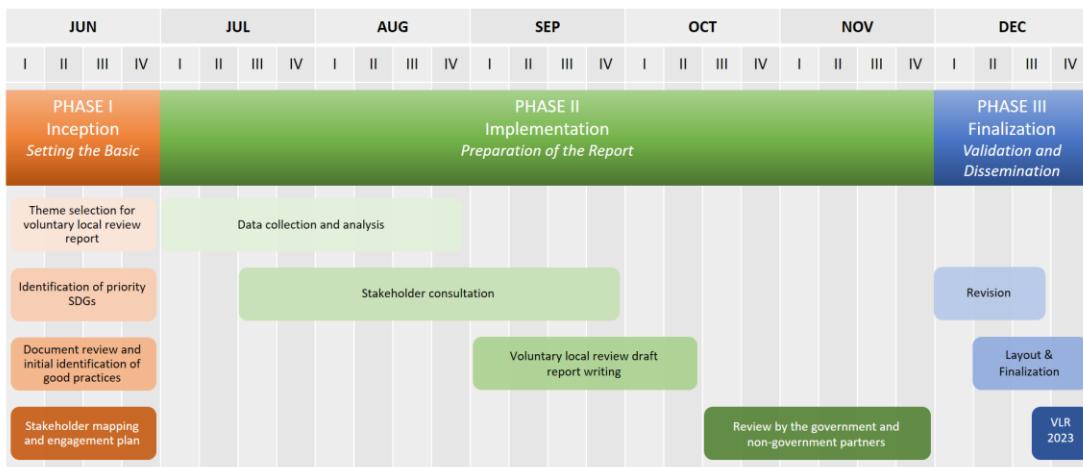
Figure 1-5 Phases and Schedules of West Java's VLR Compilation

The preparation of the VLR also integrates two main principles:

1) **Multilevel Governance**: The West Java Provincial Government, during the preparation of the VLR, ensures the involvement of relevant national institutions to provide information and engage them in the VLR preparation process and to strengthen coordination with the VNR process. This includes include SDGs Secretariat BAPPENAS, BPS (Statistics Agency), development partners such as ESCAP, United Nations Indonesia, UCLG-ASPAC, IGES and others. On the other hand, the preparation of this VLR also involves the participation of local governments in West Java.

2) **Inclusive and Participatory**: The participatory process aims not only to facilitate community involvement in the VLR process and qualitative data collection but also to ensure the inclusion of minority and people in vulnerable situations (such as women's organizations, parent groups, people with disabilities, and local/adat communities) - thus bringing them closer to the decision-making process. This aligns with the key principle of the SDGs to "leave no one behind".

1.6 IDENTIFICATION OF VLR FOCUS AREAS

In the process of preparing this VLR, a thorough analysis was conducted on indicators that fall under the seven main Goals, namely SDG 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, and 13. For each goal, representative indicators were selected based on several criteria, including data availability, data quality, the importance of the indicator, including the interlinkages of that indicator with other indicators.

The selection of goals and reported indicators are based on mapping related to the goals that are the focus in several West Java as well as national planning documents, such as the Strategic Environmental Review (KLHS), the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2018-2023 of West Java Province, the KLHS Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD) 2025-2045 of West Java Province, and the 2021 Indonesia VNR (see Figure 1-6). Based on this mapping, internal discussions were held involving the West Java Provincial Government, the Secretariat of SDGs West Java, representatives from ESCAP, UN agencies in Indonesia, UCLG-ASPAC, IGES, and research teams from the SDGs Center of Padjadjaran University.

Based on the latest SDGs monitoring & evaluation document for the period 2020-

2021, these seven Goals represent three levels of SDG achievement trends. Overall, the performance of West Java's SDGs is dominated by achievements categorized as stagnant. Goals 2, 3, and 5 represent goals with stagnant performance. Then, Goals 6, 8, and 11 represent goals with significant growth performance. Finally, Goal 13 shows a performance trend of reaching the target/on track.

The selection of main goals is also based on various research findings on SDGs in West Java, including the SDGs Interlinkages Analysis for Indonesia 2023, which is part of the revision of the SDGs Roadmap for Indonesia 2023-2030. From the results of this interlinkages analysis, for West Java, the Reveal Comparative Advantage (RCA) values for Goals 11 and 13 are quite good compared to other regions with approximately the same capacity. Goals 2 and 5 fall into the medium category, and Goal 8 shows the lowest RCA compared to other regions with similar capacities. Thus, these five goals represent different RCA. Furthermore, besides RCA, this analysis also produces Centrality values. Indicators with high Centrality values indicate that achieving them can positively impact the achievement of other indicators. For example, indicator 3.1.2* - Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have been married and whose most recent childbirth (b) took place in a health facility, has the highest Centrality value.

Based on these Centrality values, the indicators of these seven Goals in the VLR are part of the key drivers' indicators. The achievement of these indicators is expected to drive the achievement of other indicators. Further information can be obtained from the roadmap document at https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/sdgs-db/sac/dokumen.

On the other hand, the two Goals in the environmental pillar (11 and 13) become aspirations from development partners such as ESCAP, UCLG-ASPAC and IGES. Goals 11 and 13 also represent a different emphasis on SDGs from the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) where inter-generational justice is a focus, in addition to intra-generational justice. Then, in the social pillar, Goals 2 and 5 also need to be highlighted, considering that one of the crucial indicators in these Goals involves stunting and child marriage, which are significant issues in West Java.

As a consideration in selecting the VLR focus, the West Java Provincial VLR was developed to ensure the connection between local governments and the most relevant regional and global advocacy processes through effective dissemination strategies, such as the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, World Urban Forum, Asia-Pacific Urban Forum, and the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.
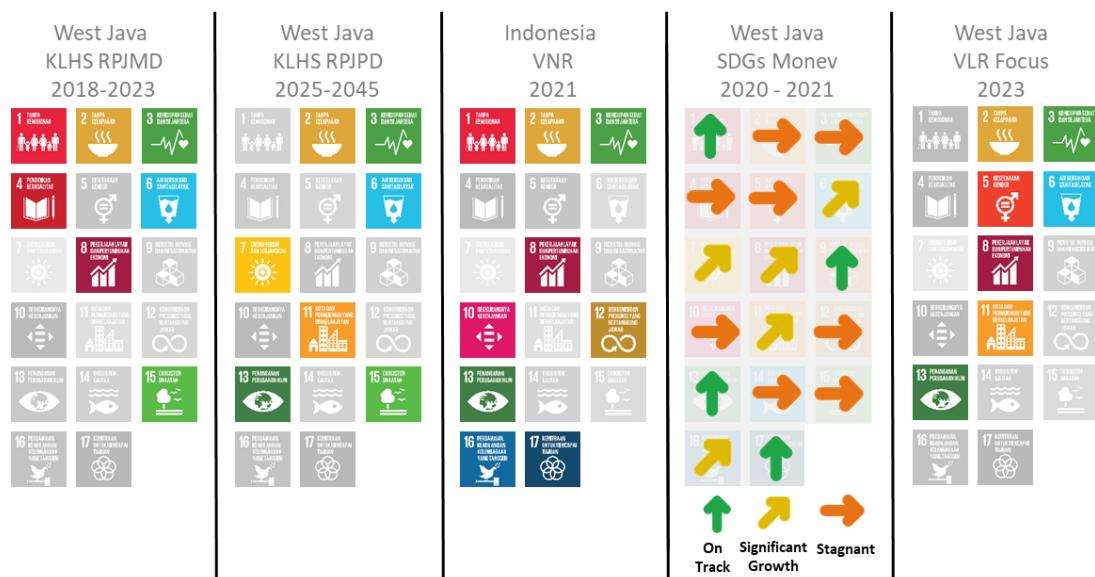
Figure 1-6 SDGs Mapping and Identification of VLR Focus

CHAPTER 2
INTEGRATING SDGS INTO
WEST JAVA'S DEVELOPMENT

2.1 POLICY ALIGNMENT AND INTEGRATION

West Java has a development vision for the period 2018-2023, "The Realization of West Java as a Champion both Physically and Mentally with Innovation and Collaboration." This vision is manifested through five missions:

1) Shaping individuals who adhere to *Pancasila* by enhancing the role of mosques and places of worship as a civilization.
2) Giving birth to cultured, quality, happy, and productive individuals through innovative public services.
3) Accelerating growth and equitable development based on environmental sustainability and spatial planning through improved regional connectivity and area planning.
4) Increasing the productivity and competitiveness of a prosperous and just community's economy through the utilization of digital technology and collaboration with innovation centers and development stakeholders.
5) Achieving innovative governance and collaborative leadership between the

Central Government, Province, and Regency/City.

This vision and mission are deeply embedded in every policy, program, and activity outlined in the West Java Provincial Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for the years 2018-2023 and are aligned with the implementation of the SDGs.

The West Java government demonstrates consistency in SDGs implementation, substantially mainstreaming it in the RPJMD. This is reflected in the composition of various programs and activities listed in the RPJMD 2018-2023, accommodating 147 indicators from 70 targets of 17 SDGs. It is noteworthy that in 2022, out of the 147 SDGs indicators, 35% are categorized as achieving targets, 13% are projected to achieve targets, 11% are not projected to achieve targets, and the rest cannot be analyzed due to data limitations. Progress in the Economic pillar, and Law and Governance pillars are relatively better than the other two pillars.
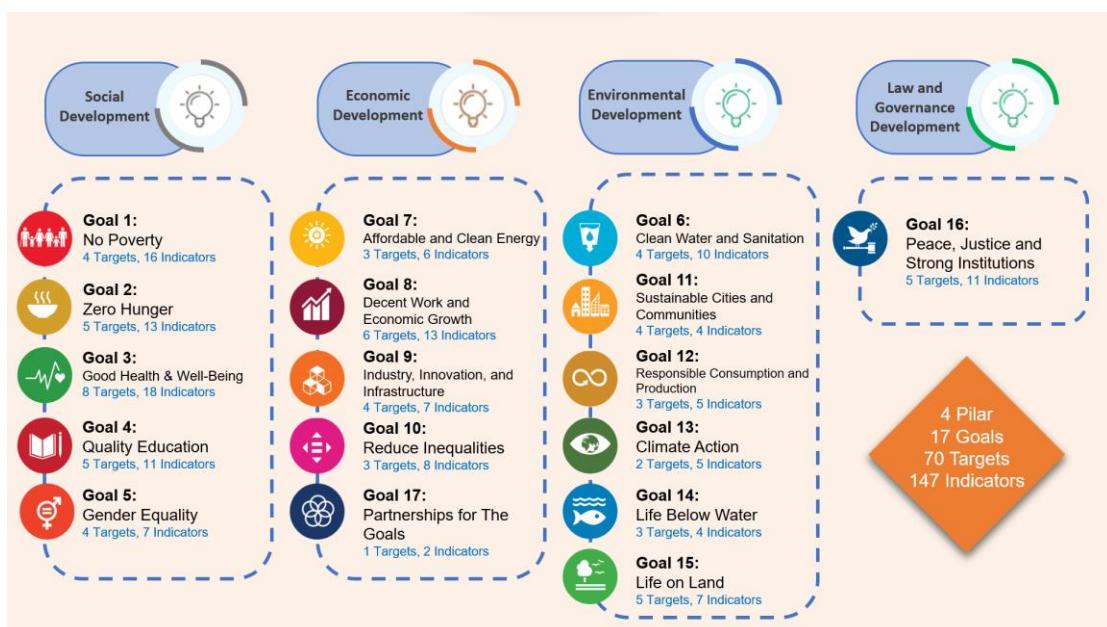
Figure 2-1 Implementation of SDGs in West Java within The Regional Action Plan 2018-2023

Source: Bappeda 2023 (Regional Development Planning Agency)

The West Java government believes that aligning regional development with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will significantly promote the well-being of the people of West Java. The SDGs policy strategies outlined in the West Java Provincial Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2018-2023 include:

1) Reforming the Regional Healthcare System.
2) Recovery and Inclusive Economic Growth Based on Innovation.
3) Strengthening a Sustainable Food Security System.
4) Reforming the Social Protection System.
5) Reforming the Education System and Advancing Culture.
6) Reforming the Disaster Risk Reduction Preparedness System.
7) Public Service Innovation and Regional Planning.
8) Rural Development Movement.
9) Religious Education and Places of Worship Achievement Report of Sustainable Development Goals in West Java Province for the year 2022.
10) Regional Connectivity Infrastructure Development and Environmental Management.
11) Destination and Tourism Infrastructure Development.

SDGs mainstreaming and localization continues to be a focus in the development efforts of West Java, as reflected in the preparation of various future development planning documents, such as KLHS, RPJMD 2024-2029, and RPJPD 2025-2045. This approach mirrors a sustained commitment to formulating policies and development strategies in line with the global agenda for achieving sustainable development goals.

Furthermore, halfway through this SDGs journey, the West Java government is following the guidance of the central government through Presidential Regulation Number 111 of 2022 on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals Achievement to accelerate the attainment of SDGs targets. One of the approaches taken is by increasing the proportion of direct expenditure and emphasizing SDGs targets that

have a positive impact on driving the achievement of other targets.

On the other hand, the West Java government is also fostering constructive policy dialogue and communication with stakeholders in the region. This is done to support policies aimed at improving and equalizing the well-being of the population. These efforts provide an opportunity for various stakeholders in West Java, including local government organizations, universities, NGOs, philanthropic entities, and the business community, to participate in discussions related to public policy with the goal of enhancing and equalizing well-being, especially through the achievement of SDGs. Additionally, these parties can offer valuable input to policy-makers to achieve SDGs at the sub-national and national level.

An important aspect of SDGs is human rights-based development, which means accommodating the needs of the present generation while safeguarding the interests of future generations. SDGs principles emphasize the importance of procedural justice, which includes the involvement of all parties in development planning and implementation, as well as substantive justice in addressing the issues faced by people in vulnerable situations. Therefore, the development planning process in West Java involves a consultative process at the village, district, regency/city, and provincial levels. Subsequently, through an evaluation process, the impact of development programs can be assessed to determine if they effectively address the issues faced by the community and people in vulnerable situations.

The implementation of SDGs in West Java promotes approaches to achievement that strongly uphold values such as equality, inclusivity, and active participation from various parties. SDGs not only encompass Goals and Targets but also emphasize the importance of Implementation Methods that involve all stakeholders, including policy formulation, fund allocation, technology adoption, capacity enhancement, and the availability of necessary data to ensure the sustainable attainment of all SDGs.

2.2 RESOURCES AND FINANCING CAPABILITY

The West Java Provincial Government strives optimally to explore diverse sources of financing to support the implementation of SDGs, both through conventional approaches and innovative financing schemes. According to West Java Governor Regulation Number 18 of 2018 regarding the Regional Action Plan for SDGs in West Java for the period 2018-2023, Article 7 states that the financing for the implementation of SDGs in West Java comes from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), Provincial Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), District/City APBD, and other legitimate and non-binding sources.

Although not explicitly stated, the West Java Provincial Government indirectly allocates budget related to SDGs achievement through programs focusing on specific SDGs targets and indicators. Budget plans are distributed across various agencies and institutions responsible for the implementation of SDGs-related programs. This strategic fund allocation ensures the implementation of various initiatives contributing to the achievement of SDGs throughout the West Java Province.

The financing sources in West Java province vary depending on economic conditions, local government policies, and regional economic potential. The West Java provincial government has the responsibility to manage these funds wisely to support development and community well-being in the West Java region. It is essential to note that financing sources for achieving SDGs are not limited solely to government budgets but also involve the private sector and other sources in compliance with applicable regulations. The implementation of development financing and SDGs in West Java Province demonstrates a diversity of funding sources, not solely relying on the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). This funding is also expanded through sources such as non-binding community funds, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities from the business sector, philanthropy, and partnerships with international institutions such as the United Nations (UN), JICA, and the World Bank.

1. **Provincial APBD**: In the pursuit of achieving SDGs, the West Java Provincial Government maximizes the utilization of Provincial own-source revenue (PAD) as a primary component of provincial income. PAD comes from various types of taxes and levies managed by local governments, including motor vehicle taxes, hotel taxes, and property taxes. Additionally, West Java Province earns income from various businesses and investments owned by the local government through Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMD). Other income is obtained from the utilization of natural resources such as mining, forestry, and agriculture through royalties, taxes, or exploitation permits. West Java Province receives grants and donations from third parties, such as international bodies, non-governmental organizations, or private companies, for specific projects.

2. **District/City APBD**: Limitations in funding sources from the West Java Provincial APBD in implementing regional development programs and activities can be overcome through collaboration with district/city APBDs in West Java. This collaboration involves the division of funding or roles in implementing provincial programs and activities that align with and synergize with the programs and activities of district/city governments.

3. **National Budget (APBN)**: Development in West Java Province also receives financial support from the national budget. Collaboration between the Central Government and Regional Governments is crucial in addressing fiscal limitations that arise in the APBD, especially in achieving highly ambitious SDGs targets. The West Java Provincial Government and districts/cities in West Java receive balance fund allocations through the General Allocation Fund (DAU) and Specific Allocation Fund (DAK) from the Central Government. These funds are allocated to support infrastructure development, education, health, and other sectors.

4. **Loans and Debts**: West Java Province takes loans or incurs debts to support long-term

development projects. These debts need to be managed wisely to avoid excessive financial burdens.

5. Regional Bonds: As an innovative approach, West Java Province may consider issuing thematic Regional Bonds/Sukuk. Based on a study by UNDP, UNICEF, and the Ministry of Finance (2023), West Java has the potential to issue regional bonds/sukuk considering institutional capacity, financing needs, and the regional economy. Thematic Bonds/Sukuk, such as green bonds or SDGs/social bonds, can serve as a financing mechanism for priority sectors that contribute to and align with SDGs.

6. Public-Private Partnership (PPP/ KPBU): West Java Province collaborates with the private sector for infrastructure projects or other developments. The PPP financing scheme can be a solution based on mutual cooperation. The government, state-owned enterprises (BUMN/BUMD), and the private sector can collaborate to finance the acceleration of development. The private sector can invest in these projects with the expectation of profiting from their operations.

7. Community/Religious Funds: With a large population, the potential for development funding through community/religious funds is significant in West Java. However, this potential has not yet fully played a maximal role in improving welfare and empowering the local economy. The use of community/religious funds is expected to result in a more equitable distribution of benefits, shifting from individual benefits to broader benefits for the entire community. Community/religious funds include religious social funds such as Zakat, Infaq, Shadaqah, Tithes, Collections, and Punia Funds, and also involve philanthropic funds.

8. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Development programs run through CSR partnerships are sustainable initiatives that have a positive impact on society. Until 2021, there were 258 CSR partners in West Java Province, involving 188 private companies, 50 state-owned enterprises (BUMN), and 20 Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMD).
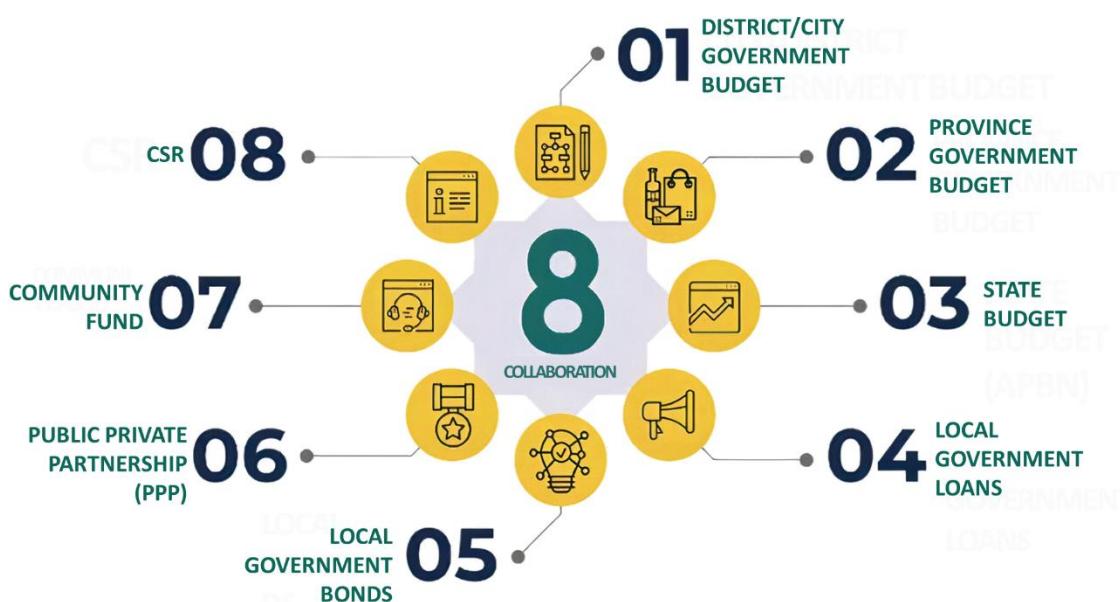
Figure 2-2 Sources of West Java Development and SDGs financing

2.3 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

West Java, as a province with a vast territory and the largest population in Indonesia, recorded census data in 2020 indicating a population of 48.27 million people. The population composition of West Java is predominantly comprised of Generation Z (aged 8-23 years) at 27.88% and Millennials (aged 24-39 years) at 26.07%. The presence of this productive and progressive young generation creates an environment conducive to the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia.

Furthermore, West Java demonstrates a robust and diverse economy, with rapid growth in key sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, trade, and services. Some large companies and strategic industries, including PT Pindad, PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia, PT Astra Internasional, and PT Bio Farma, are located in West Java. The province's infrastructure is also developing, involving an efficient toll road system, international airport facilities, and strategic seaports.

West Java is home to several prestigious universities and higher education institutions, including Universitas Padjadjaran, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Universitas Indonesia, and Institut Pertanian Bogor. The presence of these educational institutions generates a high-quality human resource pool and provides strong support for innovation and research, aligning with the implementation of SDGs.

In the implementation of SDGs, West Java is supported by the West Java Data Ecosystem, an integrated portal aimed at managing, opening, and providing easy access to data for residents and the government of West Java. This system includes: 1) the One Data System (data.jabarprov.go.id), a data management portal for Regional Organizations in the West Java Provincial Government. This portal enables departments to share accurate, standardized, and bureaucracy-free data to support more measured policy formulation; 2) Jabar Dashboard (dashboard.jabarprov.go.id), a platform that presents information through informative, integrated, up-to-date, and reliable visualizations for data-driven policymaking and public education; 3) Open Data Jabar (opendata.jabarprov.go.id), a transparency portal for data and public information for the residents of West Java; 4) One Map Jabar (satupeta.jabarprov.go.id), a geospatial data publication portal of the West Java Provincial Government.

The monitoring of SDGs in West Java is conducted in accordance with the regulations stipulated in Article 24 of the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning Number 7 of 2018 regarding the Coordination, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Implementation. Every year, the achievement of SDGs in West Java is reported to the National SDGs Secretariat. In addition, institutions like Padjadjaran University, through its SDGs Center, also independently monitor and evaluate the attainment of SDGs targets in West Java.

2.4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COLLABORATION

The West Java Government has established an institutional framework for implementing SDGs through the West Java Governor's Decision No. 050.05/Kep.520-Bapp/2018 regarding the SDGs Provincial Coordination Team of West Java, as depicted in the following organizational structure. Additionally, the West Java Provincial Government has collaborated with various stakeholders, including the Central Government, District/City Governments in West Java, universities, the business sector, philanthropy, media, and local and international community organizations. Table 2-1 summarizes the SDGs stakeholders in West Java.
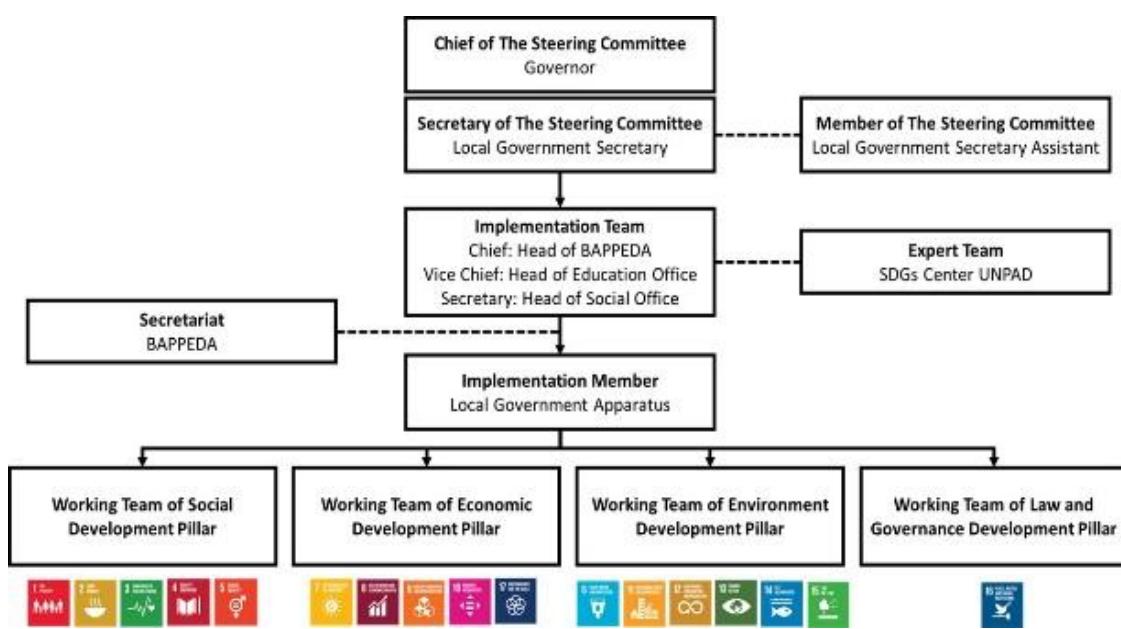
Figure 2-3 Provincial SDGs Coordination Team of West Java

Table 2-1 List of Government and Non-Government Stakeholders

No	Stakeholder Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Indonesia National Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Governor of West Java	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Regional Government of West Java	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Bappeda of West Java	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	SDGs Center Unpad	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	SDGs Network ITB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	SDGs Network IPB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	SDGs Hub UI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Social Office	✓				✓					✓							
11	Cooperative, Small and Medium Business Office	✓							✓		✓							
12	Health Office	✓	✓	✓			✓											
13	BPJS Kesehatan (Social Security Organizing Body)	✓																
14	Manpower and Transmigration Office	✓		✓					✓		✓							
15	Public Housing and Settlements Office	✓								✓		✓	✓					
16	Women Empowerment, Child Protection, and Population Control Office	✓		✓		✓					✓						✓	
17	Education Office	✓			✓	✓												
18	Citizenship and Civil Registry Office	✓																
19	Energy and Mineral Resources Office	✓						✓							✓			
20	Local Disaster Management Office	✓		✓									✓					
21	Food Security and Animal Husbandry Office		✓															
22	Food Crops and Holtikultura		✓															

No	Stakeholder Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23	Forestry Office		✓				✓											
24	Marine Affairs and Fishery Office		✓												✓			
25	Plantation Office		✓															
26	BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Agency)			✓														
27	Library and Archieves Service Office				✓													
28	Water Resources Office						✓											
29	Environment Office						✓			✓		✓		✓		✓		
30	Culture and Tourism Office								✓									
31	Tourism Office								✓									
32	Transportation Office									✓		✓						
33	Industry and Trade Office									✓			✓					
34	BP2D (Local Research and Development Bureau)									✓								
35	Communication and Informatics Office									✓								✓
36	Village Development Office										✓							
37	Local Government Office										✓							
38	Highway and Spatial Planning Office											✓						✓
39	Financial and Asset Management Bureau											✓					✓	✓
40	*Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja* (Municipal Police)																✓	
41	Local Government Secretariat																✓	
42	Local Treasury Bureau																	✓
43	Citizenship and Civil Registry Office																	✓
44	MAMPU	✓		✓		✓											✓	
45	'Aisyiyah Indonesia					✓												
46	'Aisyiyah West Java	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓												

No	Stakeholder Name	Goal																
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
47	*Majelis Kesehatan* (Health Assembly)	✓																
48	Baznas	✓	✓	✓			✓											
49	PT Astra Daihatsu Motor	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓					
50	PT Bank Jabar Banten Syariah	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓		✓				
51	Lazismu		✓															
52	PT Aqua Golden Mississippi Mekarsari		✓				✓		✓			✓		✓	✓			
53	PT Changshin Indonesia		✓	✓	✓							✓	✓					
54	Coca Cola Europacific Partners Indonesia-Plant Sumedang		✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
55	Coca Cola Europacific Partners Indonesia-Plant Bekasi 1		✓	✓	✓									✓				
56	PT Cikarang Listrindo		✓	✓	✓		✓					✓		✓				
57	PT Nestle Indonesia		✓															
58	*Komisi Penanggulangan AIDS* (National AIDS Commission)			✓														
59	PKBI West Java			✓														
60	Fatayat Nahdlatul Ulama			✓														
61	PT Migas Hulu Jabar (PERSERODA)			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
62	PT Hyundai Motor Manufacturing Indonesia				✓				✓			✓		✓		✓		
63	Perum Perhutani West Java and Banten Division				✓			✓	✓			✓		✓				
64	*Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia* (KPI) (Indonesia Women Coalision)					✓												
65	*Pusat Studi Wanita* (Center of Women Study) 'Aisyiyah					✓												
66	PT Holland for Water						✓											
67	Migrant Care								✓									
68	Disabilitas Bergerak Indonesia								✓									
69	Indonesia Real Estate, chapter West Java											✓						

Source: *Laporan Pencapaian SDGS Provinsi Jawa Barat 2020-2022* (Report on the Achievement of SDGs in West Java Province 2020-2022)

CHAPTER 3
ACHIEVEMENTS OF SDGS
IN WEST JAVA

There are two statistics used to measure the performance of each indicator for the seven selected goals: Distance to SDGs Target (DT) and Achievement Prospect (AP). DT is a statistic used to measure the extent of progress made toward achieving SDGs since 2015 until 2022 to reach the SDG targets by 2030. This calculation is illustrated in Figure 3-1 below. DT is measured by calculating the changes made from 2015 to 2022 (A) divided by the total progress required from 2015 (the start of SDGs) to 2030 (A + B).

Furthermore, AP is a statistic used to measure how likely the SDG targets will be achieved by 2030. AP is calculated by measuring the prospects of achieving the targets in 2030 based on the estimated halfway SDG progress (C) divided by the total progress required from 2015 to 2030 (C + D).

Based on the calculation of the Achievement Prospect (AP), each indicator is categorized into five color-coded groups (red, orange, yellow, green, and gray). The red color indicates indicators that have not shown any progress or have even deteriorated since 2015 (AP ≤ 0%). The orange color is assigned to indicators that have a maximum of 50% progress toward the 2030 target (0% < AP ≤ 50%). The yellow color signifies indicators that
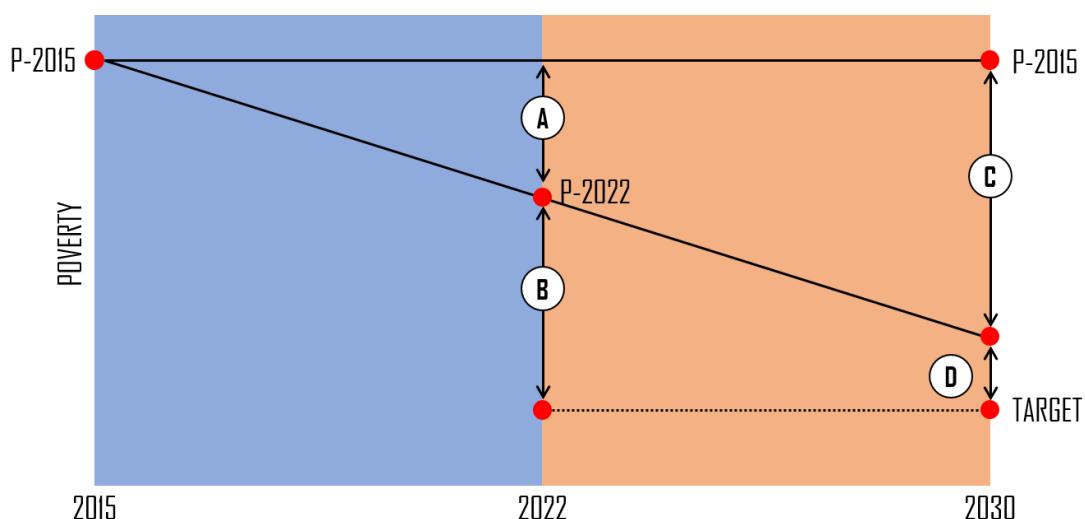
are close to achieving the target (50% < AP < 100%). The green color represents indicators that have already reached or even exceeded the 2030 target (AP ≥ 100%). Lastly, gray is assigned to indicators for which the prospects of achievement cannot be determined.

In this VLR, two quantitative targets are used for 2030, namely the national target and the global target. The national targets are obtained from the SDGs Roadmap 2023-2030 document. Meanwhile, the global targets are derived from qualitative targets stated in the SDGs narratives, and if quantitative targets are not provided in the document, they are supplemented based on information from previous reports and studies, including the Asia and Pacific SDG Progress Report 2023 (UNESCAP, 2023), and the study "Measuring the Distance to 2030 Targets in Indonesia" (Yusuf, 2022).

Data on SDGs indicators are primarily obtained from the SDGs Bappenas dashboard. In case of missing data, imputation is performed using the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) method, particularly for data imputation in years where data before and after are available. If data before or after are not available, linear projection (annual change) imputation is used.

$$Distance\ to\ SDGs\ Target\ (DT) = \frac{A}{A + B} \times 100\%$$

$$Achievement\ Prospect\ (AP) = \frac{C}{C + D} \times 100\%$$

Figure 3-1 Illustration of Distance to SDGs Target & Achievement Prospect

3.1 OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

Based on the SDGs indicator data from the Bappenas SDGs Dashboard, a total of 218 indicator-dimensions were gathered, comprising 113 indicators across 17 SDGs. Figure 3-2 summarizes the prospects of achievement for all the analyzed indicator-dimensions in this VLR. Overall, there are 45 (21%) indicator-dimensions estimated to reach the global targets by 2030. Furthermore, there are 30 (14%) indicator-dimensions with prospects of achieving at least half of the global targets set for 2030. Then, there are 31 (15%) indicator-dimensions with very slow achievement prospects. More worrisome is the presence of 28 (12%) indicator-dimensions showing no progress and are even expected to worsen or deviate from the global targets by 2030. However, 39% of the indicators cannot be assessed for their achievement prospects due to incomplete data and/or unidentified quantitative targets for 2030.

Subsequently, Figure 3-3 summarizes the Achievement Prospect (AP) of indicator-dimensions per Goal in West Java. Based on the available data, it can be observed that SDGs indicators falling under the social development pillar (SDG 1-5) have relatively good prospects for achievement. On the other hand, indicators under the environmental development pillar still pose a challenge for West Java. Many environmental indicators tend to deteriorate from the established targets (indicated by the red color).

Figure 3-2 Achievement Prospect of 17 SDGs

#	Goal	Indicators / Indicator-Dimensions	Target	≥100% (green)	50%-100% (yellow)	0%-50% (orange)	≤0% (red)	NA (gray)
1	NO POVERTY	4 Indicators / 6 Indicator-Dimensions	Global	1 17%	3 50%	2 33%		
			National	3 50%	2 33%	1 17%		
2	ZERO HUNGER	9 Indicators / 10 Indicator-Dimensions	Global	3 30%	3 30%	2 20%	1 10%	1 10%
			National	4 40%	3 30%	1 10%	1 10%	1 10%
3	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	23 Indicators / 47 Indicator-Dimensions	Global	16 34%	6 13%	6 13%	6 13%	13 28%
			National	15 32%	10 21%	7 15%	3 6%	12 26%
4	QUALITY EDUCATION	11 Indicators / 74 Indicator-Dimensions	Global	7 4%	3	6 8%		57 77%
			National	8 11%	4 5%	4 5%		57 77%
5	GENDER EQUALITY	6 Indicators / 13 Indicator-Dimensions	Global		5 38%	4 31%	1 8%	3 23%
			National	3 23%	2 15%	4 31%		4 31%
6	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	4 Indicators / 5 Indicator-Dimensions	Global	2 40%	1 20%		2 40%	
			National	2 40%	1 20%		1 20%	1 20%
7	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	2 Indicators / 2 Indicator-Dimensions	Global	2 100%				
			National	2 100%				
8	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	10 Indicators / 10 Indicator-Dimensions	Global		2 20%	4 40%	3 30%	1 10%
			National	1 10%	1 10%	4 40%	3 30%	1 10%
9	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	7 Indicators / 8 Indicator-Dimensions	Global	5 63%	1 12%			2 25%
			National	6 75%				2 25%
10	REDUCE INEQUALITIES	7 Indicators / 9 Indicator-Dimensions	Global	2 22%	1 11%	2 22%	1 11%	3 33%
			National	3 33%	1 11%	1 11%	1 11%	3 33%
11	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	8 Indicators / 10 Indicator-Dimensions	Global	3 30%	2 20%	3 30%	1 10%	1 10%
			National	5 50%	2 20%	2 20%		1 10%
12	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	1 Indicators / 1 Indicator-Dimensions	Global					1 100%
			National					1 100%
13	CLIMATE ACTION	4 Indicators / 4 Indicator-Dimensions	Global		1 25%		2 50%	1 25%
			National	1 25%			2 50%	1 25%
14	LIFE BELOW WATER	1 Indicators / 1 Indicator-Dimensions	Global					1 100%
			National					1 100%
15	LIFE ON LAND	2 Indicators / 2 Indicator-Dimensions	Global		1 50%		1 50%	
			National			1 50%	1 50%	
16	PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	10 Indicators / 13 Indicator-Dimensions	Global	4 31%	2 15%	1 8%	6 46%	
			National	4 31%	3 23%		6 46%	
17	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	3 Indicators / 3 Indicator-Dimensions	Global				3 100%	
			National				3 100%	
	Total 17 SDGs	112 Indicators / 218 Indicator-Dimensions	Global	45 21%	30 14%	31 15%	28 12%	84 39%
			National	57 26%	29 13%	25 11%	22 10%	85 40%

Notes :
≥ 100% (green)   50% - 100% (yellow)   0% - 50% (orange)   ≤ 0% (red)   NA (gray)
Global SDGs Target (white border)   National SDGs Target (black border)

Figure 3-3 Achievement Prospect by Goal

In this 2023 West Java VLR edition, it was agreed to review seven Goals which are the main focus of this report: SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 8, SDG 11, and SDG 13. Figure 3-4 summarizes the achievement prospects for 27 selected indicators from these seven main Goals. Overall, there are 24 indicators within these 27 indicator-dimensions. There are 7 (26%) indicator-dimensions estimated to achieve the global target by 2030. Furthermore, 14 (52%) selected indicator-dimensions are not projected to reach the target by 2030. Additionally, 6 (22%) selected indicator-dimensions exhibit regression from the conditions in 2015.

Further details about each selected indicator will be presented based on their respective goals.

Figure 3-4 Achievement Prospect of 27 Selected Indicators from 7 Main Goals

SDG2:
ZERO HUNGER

Within SDG 2, four selected indicators are analyzed in more detail. Table 3-1 summarizes the data, estimated achievements, distance to SDGs targets, and achievement prospects for these four selected indicators of Goal 2.

The indicators to be discussed in this VLR are:

1) 2.1.1* Prevalence of undernourishment

2) 2.1.2* Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
3) 2.2.1* Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age
4) 2.2.2* Prevalence of wasting (weight for height) among children under 5 years of age

3.2.1 SDG 2 Performance

2.1.1* Prevalence of undernourishment (PoU)
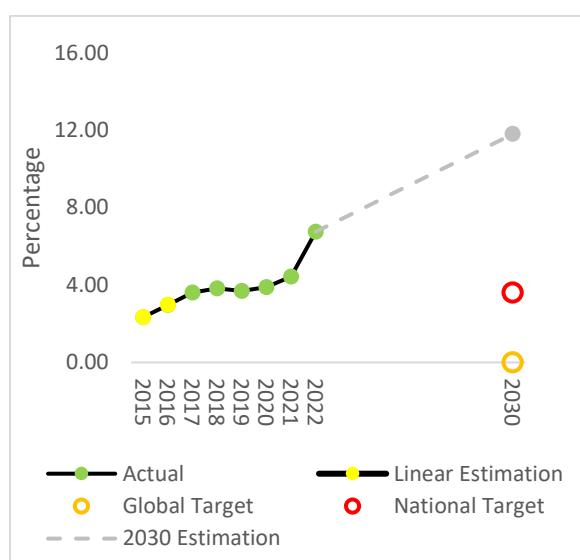
Figure 3-5 Prevalence of undernourishment (PoU)

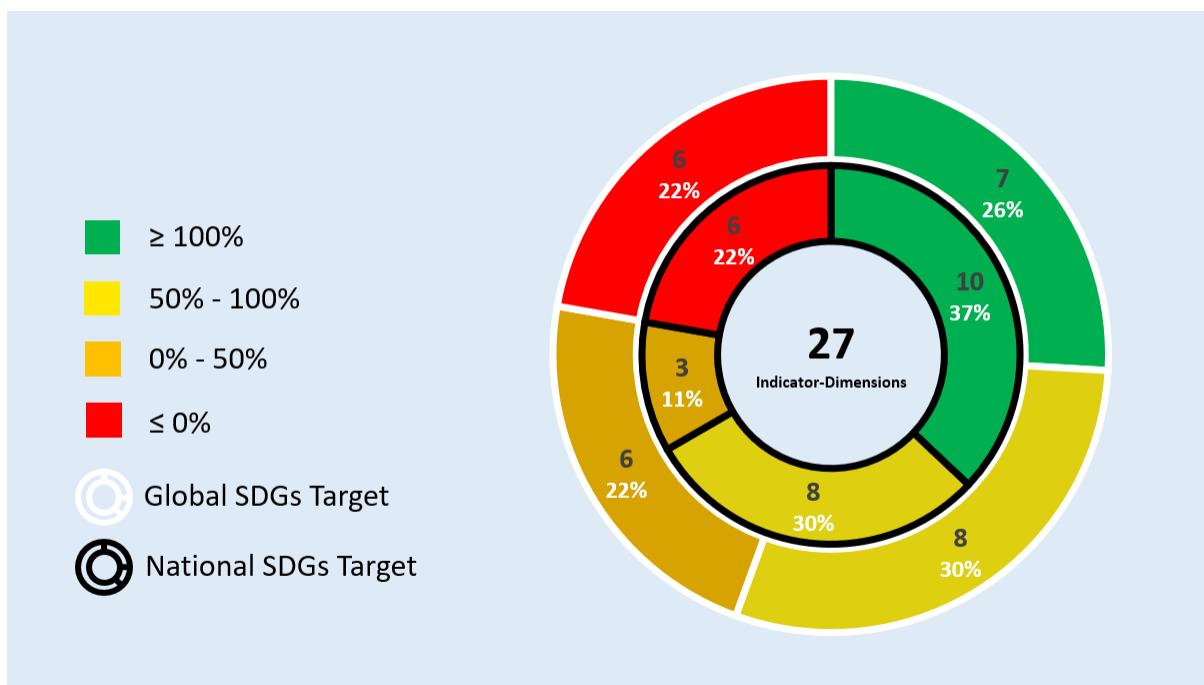**2.1.2* Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)**

Figure 3-6 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

In 2015, 2.34% of the population in West Java Province experienced undernourishment. This prevalence tended to increase and reached 6.75% in 2022. On average, the prevalence of food consumption insufficiency in the West Java population increased by 0.63 percentage points per year. This condition widens the gap toward the 0% target in 2030. Therefore, the current distance to the SDGs target for this indicator is 0%. Based on this halfway progress, the estimated achievement of this indicator in 2030 is 11.8%. The prevalence figure is moving further away from the 0% target, resulting in an achievement prospect of 0%.

In 2015, 11.25% of the population in West Java Province experienced moderate or severe food insecurity. The trend in the prevalence of food insecurity improved each year, although the rate of decline tended to slow during the 2020-2022 pandemic period. This prevalence decreased to 5.18% in 2022. The average annual decrease reached 0.87 percentage points. In other words, West Java Province has achieved 54% of the global target of 0% (distance to SDGs target). If this declining trend continues, West Java Province is expected to reach the global target of 0% by 2030 (achievement prospect of 100%).

2.2.1* Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age
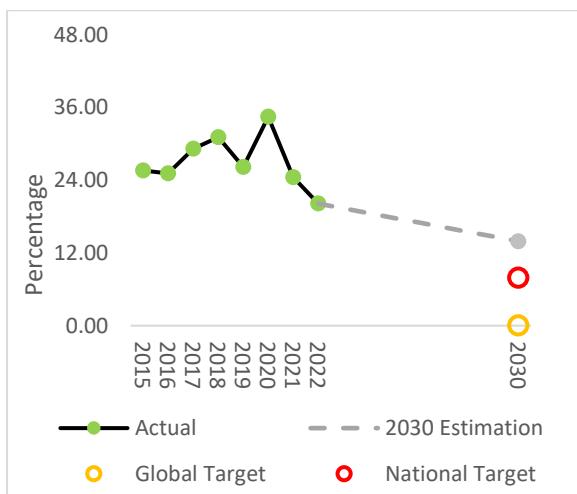
Figure 3-7 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (percentage)

Data for West Java Province indicates that 25.6% of under five years old children experienced stunting in 2015. This prevalence tended to increase, peaking at 34.5% in 2020. Thanks to concerted efforts to reduce stunting, the prevalence in West Java was reduced to 20.15% in 2022. This shows an average annual improvement of 0.77 percentage points. This performance indicates that West Java Province has only reached 21% of the 0% target by 2030 (distance to SDGs target). Based on the performance from 2015 to 2022, the prevalence of stunting is expected to continue to decline, reaching 13.9% in 2030. Thus, the achievement prospect for stunting in West Java

Province in 2030 is only 46% towards the global target.

2.2.2* Prevalence of wasting (weight for height) among children under 5 years of age
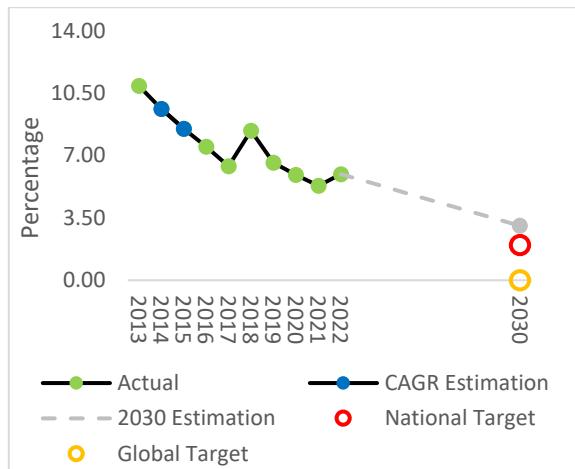
Figure 3-8 Prevalence of wasting (weight for height) among children under 5 years of age

Based on the 2013 Riskesdas data, West Java Province had 10.9% of wasted children under five years old, and this proportion continued to decrease to 5.95% in 2022. During this period, the average annual decrease reached 0.55 percentage points. Based on the performance until 2022, the estimated achievement of this indicator in 2030 is 3.05%. The prevalence figure is quite close to the global target of 0%. With an estimated prevalence of 3.05% in 2030, the achievement prospect to reach the global target is 64%.

Table 3-1 Data, Projections, Distance to SDGs Target, and Achievement Prospect Indicators for SDG 2

Codes	Indicators	2015	2022	2030	Global Target	National Target	Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress (2022)– Global Target (DT1 ~ %)	Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress (2022)– National Target (DT2 ~ %)	Achievement Prospect – Global Target (AP1 ~ %)	Achievement Prospect – National Target (AP2 ~ %)
2.1.1*	Prevalence of undernourishment	2.34^3	6.75^5	11.80^3	0^1	3.6^2	0^a	0^b	0^a	0^b
2.1.2*	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	11.25^3	5.18^5	0.00^3	0^1	3.3^2	54	76	100^c	100^c
2.2.1*	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	25.60^5	20.15^5	13.93^3	0^1	7.9^2	21	30	46	66
2.2.2*	Prevalence of wasting (weight for height) among children under 5 years of age	8.50^4	5.95^5	3.05^3	0^1	1.98^2	29	39	64	84

Sources: [1]UN & target's wording; [2]Roadmap Sustainable Development Goals 2023-2030 ; [3]Estimasion/ Linear Projection (Yearly Change); [4]Estimation (CAGR Method); [5]SDGs Indonesia secretariat - Ministry of PPN/Bappenas;

Notes: [a]The development of indicators has worsened and moved further away from the target; [b]The indicator development has worsened with a national target that is worse than the initial data in 2015; [c]Progress estimation has beyond the target. It should be noted that the projected values for 2030 are obtained from linear projection based on data from 2015 up to the latest available data.

3.2.2 Programs, Challenges, and Follow-up for SDG 2

Table 3-2 Matrix of Programs, Challenges, and Follow-up Actions for SDG 2

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives*	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions**
2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment (PoU). 2.1.2* Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) 2.2.1* Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age 2.2.2* Prevalence of wasting (weight for height) among children under 5 years of age	**West Java Provincial Government:** • Coordination, synchronization, maintenance, and procurement of provincial food reserves. • Promotion of diverse food consumption based on local resources. • Coordination and synchronization of advocacy, education, and socialization of nutritious, balanced, and safe diverse food consumption (*beragam, bergizi, seimbang dan aman* [B2SA]). • Building a regional food logistics system (*sistem logistik pangan daerah* [SISLOGDA]) to maintain supply stability and food prices. • Preparation of a food resilience map for districts and cities in West Java.	There is an issue with non-integrated food stock data and an excessively long distribution chain.	1. Enhancing capacity for food provision through efforts in managing and preserving areas with potential for sustainable food production. 2. Utilizing digitalization of production, distribution and logistics process, while also preparing agricultural data in village warehouses. 3. Strengthening community access in the field of agriculture and micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in the food sector to financial and capital institutions.
		The lack of food consumption diversification is prevalent among a significant portion of the population in West Java, where food consumption is still heavily dominated by rice and wheat products.	1. Enhancing the production and diversification of widely distributed and diverse foods, while promoting the production of tuberous crops, animal products, vegetables, and fruits. 2. Increasing food production and fostering the development of local food cultures.

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives*	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions**
	• Food and Nutrition Vulnerability Management Program. • Rehabilitation program at social office's welfare center to reduce the prevalence of stunting in children. • Distribution of basic food needs to the underprivileged. • Increase in production and productivity of agriculture, plantations, and animal husbandry, as well as the quality of agricultural products to improve the welfare of farmers. • Periodically expanding the priority locations for addressing stunting in the districts/cities of West Java. In 2018, there were 13 locations in the districts/cities, and by 2022, this initiative covered the entire region of the districts/cities in West Java. • The West Java Provincial Government continues to enhance awareness campaigns to encourage a shift in parenting practices for children. • The West Java Provincial Government continues to enhance	Insufficient knowledge among groups or actors involved in fresh plant-based food (*pangan segar asal tumbuhan* [PSAT]) businesses in implementing quality assurance for food safety.	1. Enhancing the knowledge of food business groups regarding quality assurance and food safety. 2. On the consumer side, increasing public consumption towards diverse, nutritious, balanced, and safe (*beragam, bergizi, seimbang, dan aman* [B2SA]) diets, and the consumption of food with guaranteed quality and safety.
		Lack of integration and accuracy of data related to SDGs programs, activities, and strategies, especially in the food security and stunting alleviation sectors.	1. Creating an integrated collaboration system for the fulfillment and marketing of regional food. 2. Enhancing collaboration among private sectors, government, and community organizations in the stunting alleviation program, addressing stunting issues in children and women, and raising community awareness regarding the stunting conditions of children. 3. Increasing commitment and support for regions in nutritional improvement interventions with strategies tailored to local conditions.
		The prevalence of stunting and malnutrition among	1. Accelerating the reduction of stunting through increased effectiveness of specific interventions (nutritional factors) and the

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives*	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions**
	the stunting prevention program, encompassing specific nutritional interventions (nutritional factors) and sensitive nutritional interventions (environmental factors). **PT Cikarang Listrindo** Forming an acceleration team for stunting prevention to implement the *sehat sejahtera berseri* (SERASI) program for the promotion of a fish-rich diet and achieving zero stunting in Wangunharja and Karangraharja Villages in Bekasi Regency. **PT Nestle Indonesia** Reducing the prevalence of stunting in the vicinity of the company's environment by implementing the *dapur sehat atasi stunting* (DASHAT) in Gintung Kerta Village, Karawang Regency, and Karawang Kulon Village, Karawang City.	children and toddlers in West Java remains relatively high.	integrated expansion and refinement of sensitive interventions (environmental factors). 2. Enhancing life-saving interventions supported by robust data (evidence-based policy), including fortification and effective provision of multiple micronutrients for toddlers, school-age children/adolescents, prospective brides, prospective pregnant women, and pregnant women. 3. Strengthening the nutrition surveillance system, including monitoring the growth and development of children.

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives*	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions**
	'Aisyiyah Developing nutrition houses and nutrition gardens empower women to cultivate in the yard or around the house in Garut and Tasikmalaya.		

Sources: *Laporan Pencapaian SDGS Provinsi Jawa Barat 2020-2022* (Report on the Achievement of SDGs in West Java Province 2020-2022), *KP II KLHS RPJPD Jawa Barat* 2023 (Strategic Environmental Assessment of West Java Long-Term Regional Development Plan 2023)

Notes: *Policy and program of West Java Provincial Government, and initiatives of Non-government compiled in 2015-2023. **Follow-up action recommendation from monitoring and evaluation of SDGs.

3.2.3 *Good Practices* SDG 2

Nutritional Capacity Enhancement Program (TIMBANG – Cianjur)

The "Enhance Balanced Nutrition Capacity Program" (TIMBANG) is an initiative conducted by Lazismu and Nasyiatul Aisyiah with the primary goal of raising awareness and public participation in preventing stunting. The program targets specific groups, including pregnant and lactating mothers and their husbands, adolescent boys and girls, integrated health post (Posyandu) cadres, healthcare workers, and village officials. It focuses on a national anti-stunting campaign and community-level activities in Rawabelut Village, Sukaresmi Subdistrict, Cianjur, West Java, from November 2018 to December 2019. The selection of Sukaresmi Village was based on the high prevalence of stunting in Cianjur Regency.

The program had yielded results in building understanding among young families, adolescents, religious figures, and village officials regarding the importance of stunting prevention and potential interventions. Action plans at the village level had been successfully developed to support stunting prevention. As a result, information on stunting prevention has spread widely, both nationally and at the village level, involving religious leaders, community leaders, and traditional figures.

The TIMBANG program adopted innovation through a multisectoral approach that encompasses several activities to achieve its main objectives:
1. Establishment of Family Learning Centers (FLC), facilitator training, and FLC implementation with a family approach.
2. Engagement with religious, community, and traditional leaders as key success factors, with religious leaders' cultural influence reaching 80% effectiveness.
3. Capacity building for integrated health post cadres through communication skills training.
4. Media campaigns for stunting prevention with engaging educational content.
5. Development of Village Action Plans to support the sustainability of activities with village funding.
6. Targeting adolescent groups to prepare for healthier marriages and prevent stunting since pregnancy.

Positive impacts of the program include a significant reduction in stunting rates in Rawabelut Village, from 30 children to 13 children by the end of 2019, with no new cases added. The capacity of integrated health post cadres has increased, with daily visits reaching 70-80 people, and there has been a change in healthy living behaviors. Although not optimal yet, FLC activities are attended by men, indicating efforts to incorporate nutrition improvement, stunting, and parenting issues into the community's awareness, including among men.

Source: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository

Bandung Tanginas Program: Towards Stunting-Free Bandung

This program aims to achieve the "Stunting-Free Bandung" status through various interventions specifically targeted at pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, newborns (infants), and toddlers. Additionally, the program adopts a sensitivity approach with a focus on family economic empowerment, implemented through training for families experiencing stunting to enhance their income. The beneficiaries of this program include 17,476 integrated health post (Posyandu) cadres, 1,998 Posyandu units, and 3,775 individuals from stunted families, including pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, infants, and toddlers.

Activities and interventions include:
1. Conducting stunting prevention socialization in 30 districts in the city of Bandung.
2. Providing healthy food assistance for pregnant women, breastfeeding women, and toddlers.
3. Enhancing the capacity of Posyandu cadres through basic health service training for pregnant women and children, such as measurement, weighing, and counseling services.
4. Successfully implementing the Family-Based and Community-Based Food House program, supported by the "Buruan SAE[1]" movement.
5. Providing training for stunted families as a form of self-reliant effort to increase household income.
6. Holding meetings for pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and mothers with toddlers to provide education and motivation related to stunting.
7. Enhancing the "Bandung SAE[2]" movement, a campaign to increase public awareness regarding exclusive breastfeeding for infants aged 0-6 months.

Parties involved in this program:

Bandung Tanginas Program Partners:
- Regional Planning, Research, and Development Agency
- Population and Family Planning Control Agency
- Women Empowerment and Child Protection Agency
- Health Agency
- Agriculture and Food Security Agency
- Communication and Information Agency

Bandung Tanginas Program Sponsors:
a. Baznas Kota Bandung
b. IZI Kota Bandung
c. Pegadaian Syariah
d. PT Bank Pembangunan Daerah Jawa Barat dan Banten, Tbk
e. Rumah Zakat Indonesia

Results and impacts of the Bandung Tanginas Program include:
1. Improved nutritional status of the community, especially in the target group, particularly during the First 1,000 Days of Life.
2. Increased knowledge of cadres and the community about stunting, its causes, and prevention methods.
3. Improved economic independence of the community, including families with stunted children.
4. Self-sufficiency in food needs through optimizing home gardens with simple agriculture and animal husbandry.
5. Increased number of infants receiving exclusive breastfeeding as a result of the Bandung SAE Movement.

One of the challenges faced by the Bandung Tanginas program is the limited budget and the difficulty in changing the behavioral patterns of the community towards improvement (SDGs Bappenas West Java Best Practices, 2022).

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository

Healthy Kitchen to Combat Stunting (DASHAT – PT. Nestle Karawang)

The DASHAT program is a training activity designed to prepare meals for pregnant women and toddlers using local ingredients. The ingredients do not have to be expensive; instead, they can be affordable choices with good nutritional quality. This program is a follow-up to the collaboration

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[1] Buruan Sae is an integrated urban farming program promoted by the Bandung food and agriculture office (DISPANGTAN), aimed at overcoming inequality food problems in Bandung. For more information: https://buruansae.bandung.go.id/

[2] Bandung SAE Movement or Sadayana ASI Eksklusif): a campaign effort to increase public awareness in breastfeeding exclusively for infants 0-6 months. Supported by the preparation of breast milk raperwal by the Bandung City Government.

between Nestlé Indonesia, BKKBN, and the Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB) to contribute to the reduction of stunting rates in Indonesia. The DASHAT program is implemented in several locations, including Gintung Kerta Village, Karawang Regency, and Karawang Kulon Sub-district, Karawang City. The program took place from August to December 2022.

According to the program evaluation conducted by the Bogor Agricultural Institute in the DASHAT program areas, the success of the program includes:
1. A 23% reduction in severe stunting in toddlers.
2. A 17% reduction in severe underweight in toddlers.
3. A 50% reduction in malnutrition rates in toddlers.
4. Increased food diversity (IDDS) in the program area.
5. Improved knowledge among mothers regarding nutrition and childcare.

Challenges and lessons learned during the DASHAT program include facing negative stigma from the community towards parents with stunted children. This condition makes it difficult to identify stunted children in the program location because parents were reluctant to have their children examined due to concerns about their condition. To improve the program for replication, socialization emphasizing the importance of detecting stunting symptoms should be conducted before any examinations are carried out.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository, PPT Material - Workshop Final Stunting Program 8 Feb 2023 - to external (1)

SDG 3:
GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING

In SDG 3, there are five selected indicators that are analyzed in more detail, with two indicators each having two dimensions. Table 3-3 summarizes the data, achievement estimates, distance to SDGs targets, and achievement prospects for the seven selected indicator-dimensions in Goal 3. The indicator-dimensions to be discussed in this VLR are as follows:

1) 3.1.1* Maternal mortality ratio
2) 3.1.2* Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have been married and whose most recent childbirth (a) was assisted by skilled health personnel.

3) 3.1.2* Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have been married and whose most recent childbirth (b) took place in a health facility.
4) 3.2.1* (a) Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births: SP Long Form
5) 3.2.1* (b) Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births: SP Long Form
6) 3.8.2.(a) National Health Insurance Coverage (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional [JKN])
7) 3.a.1* Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

3.3.1 SDG 3 Performance

3.1.1* Maternal mortality rate
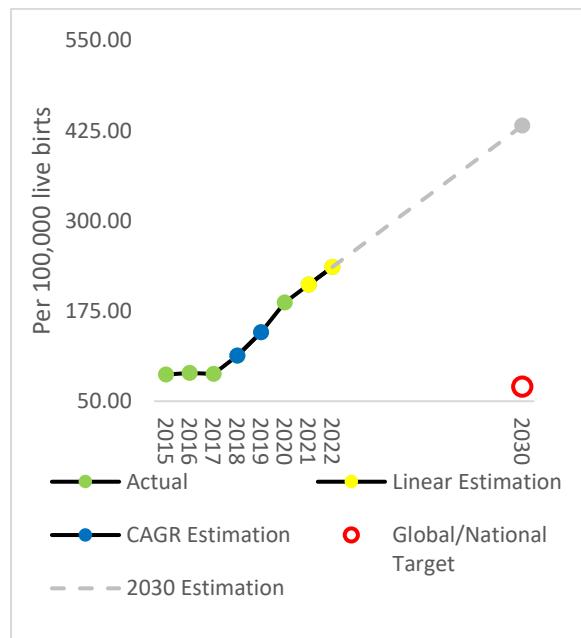
Figure 3-9 Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births

In 2015, West Java Province had a maternal mortality rate of 86.95 per 100,000 live births. This rate tends to worsen, and in 2022, it is estimated to reach 236 deaths per 100,000 live births. With a global target of 70 deaths per 100,000 live births, the distance to the SDGs target for this indicator is 0%. If this performance trend continues, by 2030, this indicator may reach 365 deaths per 100,000 live births, resulting in an achievement prospect

of 0% (much worse than the 2015 baseline and moving further away from the target).

3.1.2* Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have been married and whose most recent childbirth (a) was assisted by skilled health personnel.
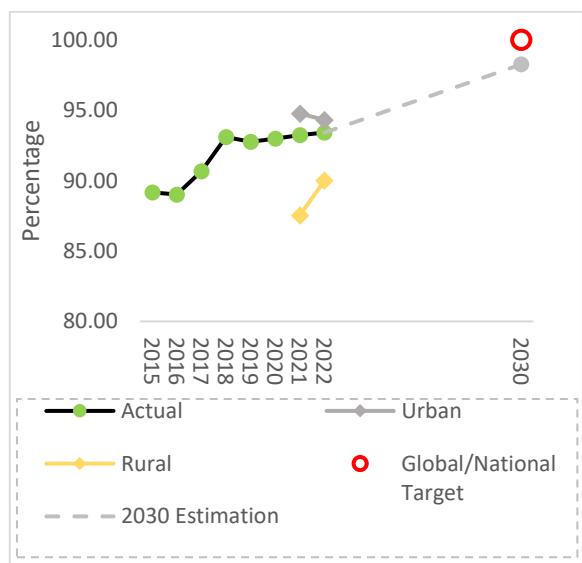
Figure 3-10 Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have been married and whose most recent childbirth (a) was assisted by skilled health personnel (percentage)

In 2015, the proportion of women aged 15-49 who gave birth and were assisted by skilled health personnel reached 89.18%. This figure has continued to improve, although the pace has

slowed, partly due to a decline in achievements in urban areas. In 2022, deliveries assisted by skilled health personnel in West Java reached 93.42%. With a target of 100% by 2030, West Java Province has achieved a distance to the SDGs target of 39%. Based on this progress, it is estimated that by 2030, the province will reach 98.26%, with an achievement prospect of 84% towards the 2030 target.

3.1.2* Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have been married and whose most recent childbirth (b) took place in a health facility.

Figure 3-11 Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have been married and whose most recent childbirth (b) took place in a health facility (percentage)

In 2015, the proportion of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in health facilities was only 79.57%. This performance has improved, albeit relatively slowly. On the other hand, the disparity in health facilities between rural and urban areas remains relatively wide. With an achievement of 85.96% in 2020 and a target of 100% by 2030, West Java Province has achieved a distance to the SDGs target of 31%. Based on this achievement, it is estimated that by 2030, the province will reach 93.27%, with an achievement prospect of 67% towards the 2030 target.

3.2.1* (a) Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births
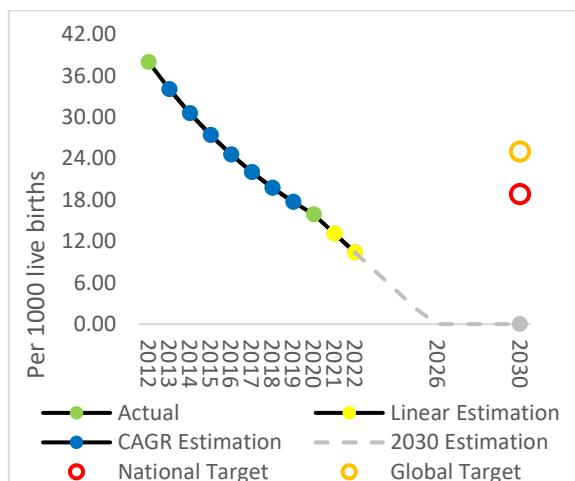
Figure 3-12 Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births

The under-five mortality rate in West Java in 2015 was estimated at 27.42 per 1,000 live births. This rate continues to decline and is estimated to reach 10.39 in 2022. With a global target of 25 for 2030, West Java Province has already achieved halfway progress, reaching 100% of that target. This achievement is expected to be maintained or even further reduced.

3.2.1* (b) Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births
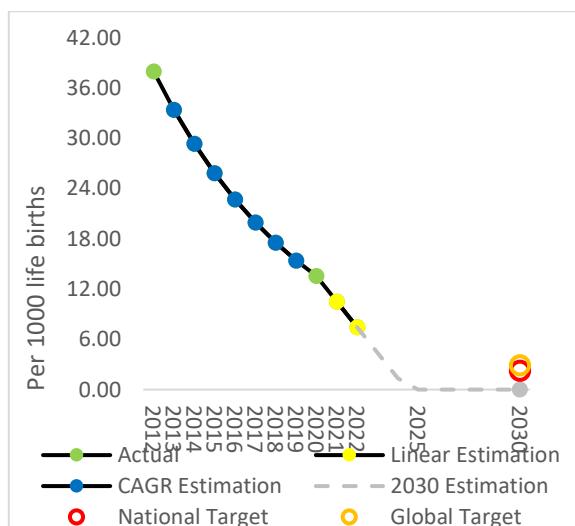
Figure 3-13 Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births

The infant mortality rate in West Java Province in 2012 was 38 per 1,000 live births. According to the 2020 population census, this figure has decreased to 13.56. This indicates that West Java Province has achieved 80% of the target of 2.9 for 2030. With this achievement, West Java can reach the global target for 2030, with an achievement prospect of 100%.

3.8.2.(a) National Health Insurance Coverage (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional [JKN])
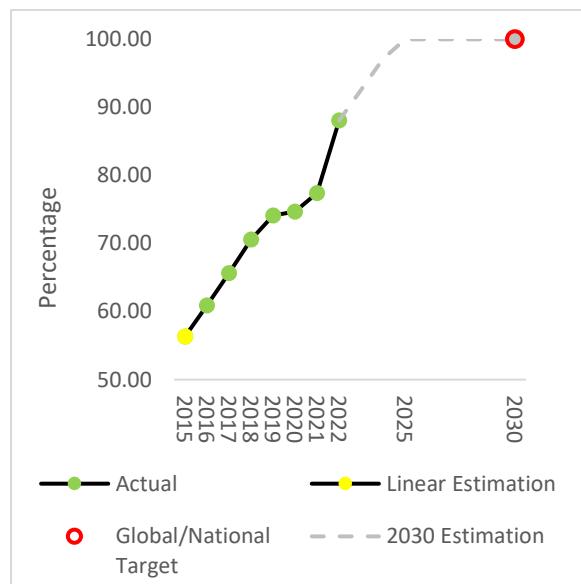
Figure 3-14 National Health Insurance Coverage (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional [JKN]) (percentage)

In 2022, the coverage of National Health Insurance (JKN) in West Java reached 88%, a significant increase from the 2015 coverage of 56.35%. The global target for this indicator is 100%, so West Java has already reached a distance to the SDGs target of 73%. With this progress, it is estimated that the target of 100% JKN coverage by 2030 can be achieved (achievement prospect=100%).

3.a.1* Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
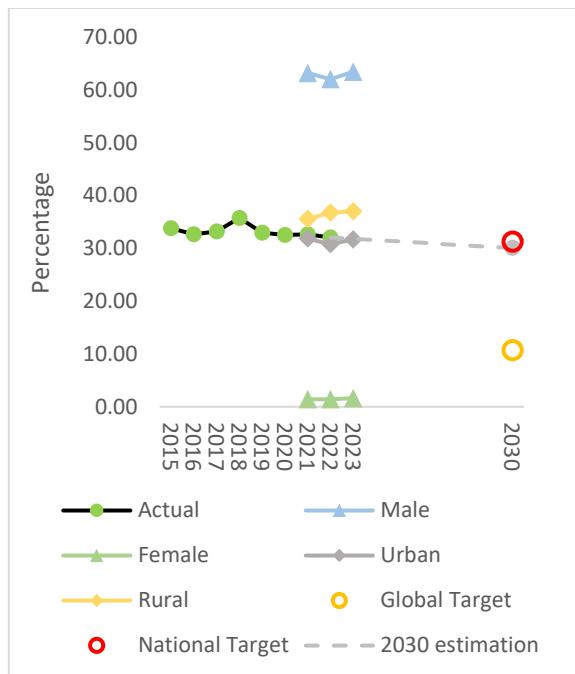
Figure 3-15 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (percentage)

The prevalence of smoking in the population aged >15 years in West Java Province in 2022 reached 32.07%, a slight decrease from the 2015 condition of 33.82%. This prevalence is dominated by males, and smoking prevalence in rural areas is slightly higher and tends to increase compared to urban areas. With a very slow declining trend, the prevalence of smoking in 2030 is estimated to only decrease to around 30%. When the global target for 2030 is 10.7%, the estimated achievement prospect for West Java Province is only 16%.

Table 3-3 Data, Projections, Distance to SDGs Target, and Achievement Prospect Indicators for SDG 3

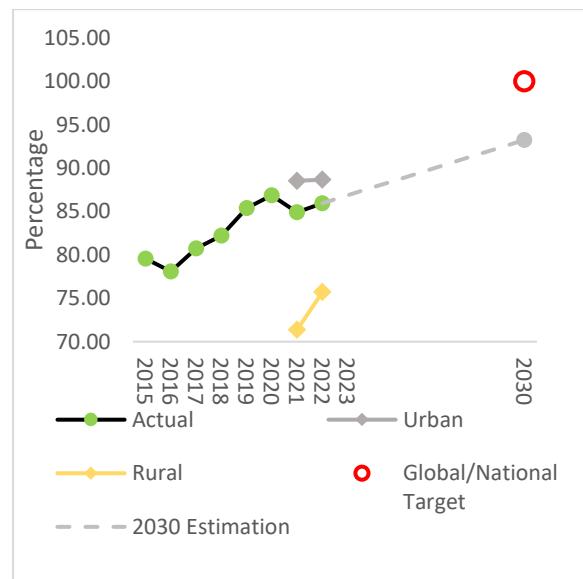| Codes	Indicators	2015	2022	2030	Global Target	National Target	*Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress* (2022)– Global Target (DT1 ~ %)	*Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress* (2022)– National Target (DT2 ~ %)	Achievement Prospect – Global Target (AP1 ~ %)	Achievement Prospect – National Target (AP2 ~ %)
3.1.1*	Maternal mortality ratio	86.95[5]	236.00[3]	432.00[3]	70[1]	70[2]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]
3.1.2*	Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have been married and whose most recent childbirth (a) was assisted by skilled health personnel.	89.18[5]	93.42[5]	98.26[3]	100[7]	100[2]	39	39	84	84
3.1.2*	Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have been married and whose most recent childbirth (b) took place in a health facility.	79.57[5]	85.96[5]	93.27[3]	100[6]	100[2]	31	31	67	67
3.2.1*	(a) Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births: SP Long Form	27.42[4]	10.39[3]	0[3]	25[1]	18.8[2]	100	100	100[b]	100[b]
3.2.1*	(b) Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births: SP Long Form	25.82[4]	7.45[3]	0[3]	2.9[7]	6.26[2]	80	94	100[b]	100[b]
3.8.2.(a)	National Health Insurance Coverage (*Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional* [JKN])	56.35[3]	88.07[5]	100.00[3]	100[1]	100[2]	73	73	100[b]	100[b]
3.a.1*	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	33.82[5]	32.07[5]	30.07[3]	10.7[6]	31.26[2]	8	68	16	100[b]

Sources: [1]UN & target's wording; [2]Roadmap Sustainable Development Goals 2023-2030 ; [3]Estimasion/ Linear Projection (Yearly Change) ; [4]Estimation (CAGR Method); [5]SDGs Indonesia secretariat - Ministry of PPN/Bappenas; [6]SDSN Website and Publication; [7]10th percentile – Publication's database (Yusuf dan Komarulzaman 2022)

Notes: [a]The development of indicators has worsened and moved further away from the target; [b]The indicator development has worsened with a national target that is worse than the initial data in 2015; [c]Progress estimation has beyond the target. It should be noted that the projected values for 2030 are obtained from linear projection based on data from 2015 up to the latest available data.

3.3.2 Programs, Challenges, and Follow-up for SDG 3

Table 3-4 Matrix of Programs, Challenges, and Follow-up Actions for SDG 3

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives*	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions**
3.1.1* Maternal mortality ratio 3.1.2* Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have been married and whose most recent childbirth (a) was assisted by skilled health personnel. 3.1.2* Proportion of women aged 15-49 who have been married and whose most recent childbirth (b) took place in a health facility. 3.2.1* (a) Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births: SP Long Form 3.2.1* (b) Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births: SP Long Form 3.8.2.(a) National Health Insurance Coverage	**West Java Provincial Government:** • Provision of Health Services for Individual Referral Health Efforts (Upaya Kesehatan Perorangan [UKP]), Community Health Efforts (Upaya Kesehatan Masyarakat [UKM]), and Regional Referral Community Health Efforts (UKM) through the Management of Maternal and Child Health Services in 27 Districts and Cities in West Java Province. • Development of operational strategies for empowering and enhancing the role of community organizations in providing and promoting family planning participation. • Development and strengthening of partnership networks in population programs, family planning, and family development (*kependudukan, keluarga berencana dan pembangunan keluarga* [KKBPK]). • Accelerated improvement of community nutrition for the prevention and management of multiple nutritional problems.	The healthcare human resources are still insufficient, both in terms of quantity and quality.	1. Improving maternal and neonatal services in both government and private healthcare centers. 2. Enhancing the competency of family planning counselors (*penyuluh keluarga berencana* [PKB]) and family planning field officers (*petugas lapangan keluarga berencana* [PLKB]), as well as the capacity of frontline healthcare personnel and strengthening healthcare facilities. 3. Increasing the availability, distribution, and quality of healthcare human resources.
		The uneven distribution of infrastructure and the difficulty in accessing healthcare facilities in various regions of West Java, especially in remote areas.	1. Improving the even distribution of healthcare personnel by increasing the percentage of hospitals with the appropriate number of healthcare staff according to standards. 2. Enhancing the availability, accessibility, distribution, and quality of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment. 3. Promoting the even distribution of continuous basic health service infrastructure in both public and private

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives*	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions**
(*Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional* [JKN]) 3.a.1* Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	• Monitoring of JKN PBI proposals from each village and updating data on civil servant (*pegawai pemerintah dengan perjanjian kerja* [PPPK]) participation. • Accelerating the increase in the number of participants towards high-quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in West Java. • Allocating budget for the contribution of premiums for health insurance assistance recipients (*penerima bantuan iuran jaminan kesehatan* [PBI-JK]) and providing financial assistance to premium assistance recipients (*penerima bantuan iuran* [PBI]) in 27 districts/cities in West Java. • Improving healthcare services and realizing social protection assurance. • Implementation of an integrated health information system with specialized health service management. • Managing health data and information and overseeing the health information system in the 27 districts/cities in West Java. • Updating data/matching of local government health insurance (*pekerja bukan penelrima upah* [PBPU]) data • Procuring equipment/devices for health information systems and internet networks for all healthcare facilities in West Java. • Strengthening the healthy living community movement (*gerakan masyarakat sehat* [GERMAS]).		facilities by encouraging all childbirths to take place in healthcare facilities.
		The cases of maternal, infant, and child mortality are still relatively high, and the coverage of basic immunizations for infants and toddlers are not yet optimal. Consequently, cases of malnutrition and stunting remain high.	1. Expanding comprehensive basic immunizations, especially in areas with low coverage, and developing immunization programs to reduce infant mortality. 2. Enhancing maternal and neonatal services in government and private healthcare centers. 3. Accelerating the reduction of maternal mortality rates (MMR) by ensuring that every mother can access quality maternal health services. 4. Improving healthcare services for infants and toddlers, including early breastfeeding initiation and exclusive breastfeeding, as well as increasing mothers' and families' knowledge, especially in childcare, child development, and nutrition.
		Persistence of communicable diseases and an increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases and genetic disorders.	1. Expanding access and quality of family planning (*keluarga berencana* [KB]) and reproductive health services in accordance with regional characteristics, optimizing the role of the private sector and local governments through advocacy, communication, information, and education. 2. Increasing the knowledge and understanding of adolescent girls (who will experience pregnancy) and pregnant women about reproductive health and adequate nutrition for pregnant women.

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives*	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions**
	'Aisyiyah West Java: • Support for pregnant women's health through ensuring adequate nutrition intake and proper prenatal, antenatal, and postnatal healthcare services. ▪ Increasing awareness and understanding of reproductive health and nutritional adequacy among adolescent girls, particularly those who may become pregnant, and pregnant women ▪ Assistance in reproductive health services and family nutrition support for pregnant women. **MAMPU:** • Organizing village-level social protection discussions. • Organizing district-level stakeholder forums for social protection. • Data collection and advocacy for health insurance assistance recipients (*penerima bantuan iuran* [PBI]) and national health insurance (*kartu Indonesia sehat jaminan kesehatan nasional* [KIS JKN]) for eligible, underserved, impoverished citizens. • Coaching and mentoring for impoverished beneficiaries of health insurance assistance recipients (*penerima bantuan iuran* [PBI]) and		3. Improving access for pregnant women to receive sufficient nutritional intake and obtaining comprehensive pre, during, and post-delivery healthcare services. 4. Coordinating with the Center for Global Health and Technology Policy, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, to further explore potential collaboration and engagement with existing global health initiatives, such as Gavi, GF, and CEPI. Currently, Indonesia serves as a Member of the Board of Gavi, GF and CEPI.

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives*	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions**
	(*kartu Indonesia sehat jaminan kesehatan nasional* [KIS JKN]). **Baznas:** • Mobile Health Clinic (*Mobil Sehat Keliling*) • Free Health Services • Health Social Service • Direct Health Assistance		

Sources: *Laporan Monev Pencapaian SDGs Provinsi Jawa Barat 2022-2021* (Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the Achievement of SDGs in West Java Province 2021-2022), *Laporan Pencapaian SDGS Provinsi Jawa Barat 2020-2022* (Report on the Achievement of SDGs in West Java Province 2020-2022), *KP II KLHS RPJPD Jawa Barat 2023* (Strategic Environmental Assessment of West Java Long-Term Regional Development Plan 2023)

3.3.3 *Good Practices* SDG 3

Home Delivery Service ("Layar Kusumah" –Tasikmalaya City)

The Layar Kusumah Program (Home Delivery Service) is an initiative in the city of Tasikmalaya aimed at improving the welfare of the poor and people with disabilities. Challenges faced by these groups include difficulty accessing affordable health social insurance and the lack of free transportation services for the homeless. Layar Kusumah is designed to address these issues by minimizing the risk of information manipulation by irresponsible parties.

In its implementation, Layar Kusumah involves 303 social welfare workers, including a Rapid Response Team (RRT) consisting of 40 individuals, 69 Community Social Workers (CSWs), 10 Sub-district Social Welfare Workers (SSWWs), 69 Youth Organizations (Karang Taruna) members, and 115 Family Hope Program (PKH) assistants. Collaboration is also established with various institutions such as the dr. Soekardjo Regional Hospital in Tasikmalaya, the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) in Tasikmalaya, Hasan Sadikin Hospital in Bandung, Cicendo Hospital in Bandung, and other institutions providing temporary accommodation such as Alfatih Shelter House.

Up to 2023, Layar Kusumah has provided services to the community facing social issues such as referrals and transportation assistance (50 individuals), Health Social Assistance (1982 individuals), therapy for people with disabilities (27 individuals), and repatriation and rescue of homeless individuals (197 individuals). The service access process begins with reports or proposals from the community, which are then responded to by CSWs, Karang Taruna, SSWWs, and PKH assistants, and then proposed to the Social Service Agency of Tasikmalaya City. The RRT verifies the eligibility of potential service recipients before providing transportation assistance, followed by assistance to and from the service location.

To improve Layar Kusumah's services, there is a need for development through the addition of facilities such as vehicles and the enhancement of human resources capacity. Additionally, the implementation of information technology (IT), such as online information services and a 24-hour call center, can improve service accessibility. Travel navigation for the homeless should also be introduced to facilitate family reunification or referrals to the source system. All these efforts are directed towards enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of the Layar Kusumah Program to provide better services to the poor, people with disabilities, and the homeless in the city of Tasikmalaya.

Sources:*Dokumen Format Usulan Kegiatan Bantuan Keuangan Kab/Kota Kompetitif Tahun Anggaran 2024 Kegiatan Layar Kusumah*

Food Security Program

The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic since March 2020 in Indonesia has resulted in various impacts, ranging from direct health-related effects to indirect consequences such as economic challenges. Communities in West Java, Jakarta, and the eastern part of Indonesia have lost family income and access to food since the pandemic hit. Based on these issues, there is a need for a program that can address the need for healthy food and alternative income to assist the community. The food security program was initiated by Give2Asia through human initiative program with the aim of providing access to nutritious food through community capacity building, assistance in agriculture and fisheries facilities, as well as coaching and mentoring. This program has been in operation since January 1, 2021, until the present. The program has been implemented in 10 regencies/cities across Indonesia, including in Bogor Regency and Bekasi City, West Java Province.

There are three forms of activities in this program: (1) Family Gardens; (2) Nutrition Gardens; (3) Smart Organic Farming. The Smart Organic Farming includes application of IoT-based agriculture, such as humidity system, drip irrigation, and automatic watering tools. Additionally, agricultural training, including training of trainers and demonstration plots.

In 2022, the number of beneficiaries was 2,468 families, with Sasak Panjang Village and Neglasari Village in Bogor Regency being success stories. This program involves local governments and related agencies (agriculture, fisheries, MSMEs, cooperatives, food security), NGOs, academics, private companies, ICTS (Innovation Center for Tropical Sciences), and Okefarm.

Impacts of the program:

1. Social Aspect. Increased capacity in managing agriculture, encouraging beneficiaries' use of technology. Involvement of women farmer groups and young farmers.
2. Economic Aspect. Impact on income in Neglasari Village with a turnover of 6–8 million IDR/month. In Sasak Village, beneficiaries generate income between 500 thousand - 1.5 million IDR.
3. Environmental Aspect. Biofloc System and the use of solar panels as a source of electricity.

In 2024, the food security program will be continued with increased funding and expanded locations, targeting a 50% increase compared to 2023.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository, PPT Rekap Best Practice SDGs Award 2023 (Jawa Barat)

Integrated Stunting Prevention Information System (Simpati – Sumedang Regency)

In 2019, the stunting rate in Sumedang Regency reached 32.2%, meaning that out of 10 toddlers in Sumedang Regency, 3 of them experienced stunting. This figure is alarming and has the potential to harm future human resources. Based on internal evaluation results, the implementation of sensitive and specific nutritional intervention programs by the government was unsuccessful due to inaccurate data, hindering effective policy-making for program interventions, rendering the program ineffective. In response to this, the Sumedang Regency government collaborated with PT. Telkomsel to develop a digital platform called the Simpati application (Integrated Stunting Prevention Information System) as a solution to address the ineffectiveness of stunting programs.

Simpati application is built through a pentahelix collaboration between the Sumedang Regency government and PT. Telkomsel. It stands out by integrating data from the village level to the district level in real-time. Digital data on toddlers and stunting intervention coverage can be easily accessed by anyone, anywhere, and anytime.

Implementation:

1. Real-time data is inputted by posyandu cadres and human development cadres with the help of smartphones provided by PT. Telkomsel.
2. Regional staff record data on stunted toddlers and the coverage of stunting reduction interventions in each village. This intervention coverage data provides recommendations for further actions.
3. Through the Simpati dashboard, all stakeholders can access data on toddlers and stunting at the district, sub-district, and village levels. This enables them to observe intervention coverage conditions and receive necessary improvement recommendations for each village, allowing them to formulate appropriate policies to address the issue.
4. The quality of the Simpati application depends on data updates made by posyandu cadres and regional staff. To ensure that the data presented in the Simpati application is always accurate,

the data update achievements of each posyandu are communicated every week to various parties involved in the program.

Impacts of the Program:

1. The provision of valid and accurate stunting data has effectively enhanced specific and sensitive nutritional intervention programs, leading to a reduction in stunting rates from 32.2% in 2018 to 9.12% in February 2021.
2. The Simpati application introduces a novel approach by presenting integrated data from the village to the district level, real-time digital data on toddlers, and stunting reduction intervention coverage, accessible easily anytime, anywhere, and by anyone.
3. Posyandu and human development cadres were trained and provided with smartphones, along with postpaid cards from PT. Telkomsel, totaling 1,975 units.

Supporting the activities of posyandu cadres and human development cadres, and receiving operational support from the village government.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository, PPT Rekap Best Practice SDGs Award 2023 (Jawa Barat)

SDG 5:
GENDER EQUALITY

There are two selected indicators that are analyzed in greater detail. Table 3-5 summarizes data, estimated achievements, distance to SDGs targets, and achievement prospects for the two selected indicators within Goal 5. The indicators discussed in this VLR are:

1) 5.3.1* Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
2) 5.5.2* Proportion of women in managerial positions

3.4.1 SDG 5 Performance

5.3.1* Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
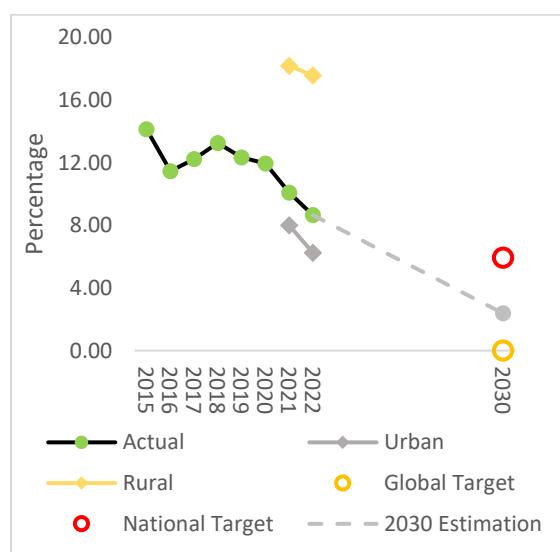
Figure 3-16 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (percentage)

Over a span of 7 years from 2015 to 2022, the proportion of women aged 20-24 with their first marriage or cohabitation before the age of 18 has decreased from 14.14% (in 2015) to 8.65% (in 2022). Child marriage predominantly occurs in rural areas. With a global target of 0% by 2030, West Java Province has achieved a distance to SDGs target of 39%. If this trend continues, it is estimated that by 2030, child marriages in West Java will reach 2.38%. In other words, West Java Province has an achievement prospect of 83% towards the global target for 2030.

5.5.2* Proportion of women in managerial positions
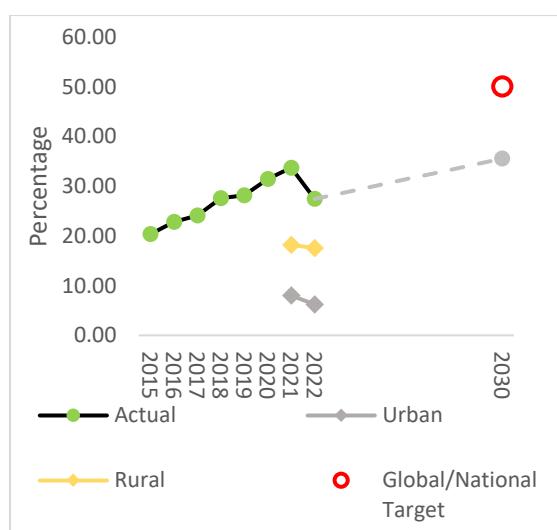
Figure 3-17 Proportion of women in managerial positions (percentage)

The proportion of women in managerial positions has shown an increasing trend from 20.36% in 2015 to 33.7% in 2021. However, this trend declined to 27.44% in 2022. The target for 2030 is achieving parity/equality between men and women, set at 50%. Based on the achievements from 2015 to 2022, West Java Province has reached a distance to SDGs target of 24%. If this progress continues, it is estimated to reach 35.54% by 2030. This achievement is equivalent to an achievement prospect of 51%.

Table 3-5 Data, Projections, Distance to SDGs Target, and Achievement Prospect Indicators for SDG 5

Codes	Indicators	2015	2022	2030	Global Target	National Target	Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress (2022)– Global Target (DT1 - %)	Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress (2022)– National Target (DT2 - %)	Achievement Prospect – Global Target (AP1 - %)	Achievement Prospect – National Target (AP2 - %)
5.3.1*	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	14.14[5]	8.65[5]	2.38[3]	0[1]	5.93[2]	39	67	83	100[a]
5.5.2*	Proportion of women in managerial positions	20.36[5]	27.44[5]	35.54[3]	50[1]	50[1]	24	24	51	51

Sources: [1]UN & target's wording; [2]Roadmap Sustainable Development Goals 2023-2030 ; [3]Estimasion/ Linear Projection (Yearly Change); [4]Estimation (CAGR Method); [5]SDGs Indonesia secretariat - Ministry of PPN/Bappenas;

Notes: [a]Progress estimation has beyond the target. It should be noted that the projected values for 2030 are obtained from linear projection based on data from 2015 up to the latest available data.

3.4.2 Programs, Challenges, and Follow-up for SDG 5

Table 3-6 Matrix of Programs, Challenges, and Follow-up Actions for SDG 5

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives*	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions**
5.3.1* Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 5.5.2* Proportion of women in managerial positions	**West Java Provincial Government:** • Integration and synchronization of central government policies with provincial government policies in controlling population growth through the coordination of provincial development policies concerning population, family planning, and family development (*kependudukan, keluarga berencana dan pembangunan keluarga* [KKBPK]). • Strengthening the role of the family and gender equality. • "Champion Women" school to fulfill dreams and aspirations (Sekoper Cinta), a school for women, especially in rural areas. • Institutionalization of gender mainstreaming (*pengarusutamaan gender* [PUG]) in provincial government office. • Policy advocacy and support for implementing gender mainstreaming (PUG), including Planning	• High incidence of violence, trafficking, and early marriage practices in West Java. • Numerous laws and regulations that are gender-biased, discriminatory against women, and not child-friendly.	1. Enhancing gender mainstreaming and child protection. 2. Developing integrated community-based women and child protection, fostering synergy among relevant departments and stakeholders in prevention and intervention efforts. 3. Enhancing the role and quality of gender-responsive planning and budgeting (*perencanaan dan penganggaran responsif gender* [PPRG]) in provincial and district/city local government agencies. 4. Encouraging increased mobilization and communication, information dissemination, and education to the public and relevant stakeholders, and developing Family Planning Villages (Kampung KB).

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives*	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions**
	and budgeting responsive to gender (*perencanaan dan penganggaran responsif gender* [PPRG]) at the provincial authority for gender equality. • Empowerment of women in politics, law, social, and economic aspects within provincial authority community organizations. • Strengthening and developing institutions providing empowerment services for women within the provincial authority. • Independent Women Program. • Women and Child-Friendly Village Program. • Prevention and Termination of Child Marriage through Local-level campaigns. **Indonesia Women Coalition (*Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia* [KPI]):** • Organizing meetings between women's groups and girls with religious leaders, community leaders, private sector, and political leaders. • Prevention and cessation of child marriage through local level campaigns. **'Aisyiyah West Java:** • Women's leadership training aimed at producing ethical leaders and organizational cadres capable of advocating for women's issues.	Strong patriarchal culture leading to difficulties for women to hold leadership positions.	1. Enhancing the role of youth in development. 2. Prioritizing development in empowering women and child protection, focusing on enhancing women's empowerment based on economic independence, education, and health. 3. Improving the quality of management for family welfare income-enhancing business group (*usaha peningkatan pendapatan keluarga sejahtera* [UPPKS]) and optimizing the role of family planning counseling (*penyuluhan keluarga berencana* [PLKB]) to enhance the participation of UPPKS groups.
		Limited understanding of gender equality and justice across all sectors.	1. Increasing understanding and importance of gender equality among the wider community. 2. Empowering civil society, particularly women, and promoting the realization of policy changes with a gender-inclusive and women's rights perspectives.

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives*	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions**
	PT Nestle Indonesia: • Maternity leave policy granted to women for a period of 6 to 9 months. Additionally, providing paternity leave for husbands for a duration of 60-90 days to accompany their wives during childbirth. • Enhancing the managerial position of women in the workplace to reach a representation of 50%.		

Sources: *Laporan Monev Pencapaian SDGs Provinsi Jawa Barat 2022-2021* (Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the Achievement of SDGs in West Java Province 2021-2022), *Laporan Pencapaian SDGS Provinsi Jawa Barat 2020-2022* (Report on the Achievement of SDGs in West Java Province 2020-2022), *KP II KLHS RPJPD Jawa Barat 2023* (Strategic Environmental Assessment of West Java Long-Term Regional Development Plan 2023)

3.4.3 *Good Practices* SDG 5

Empowerment and Inclusion Program for People with Disabilities

In upholding the human rights of people with disabilities, 'Aisyiyah West Java has initiated the Indonesia-Australia partnership program towards an inclusive society that contributes to the broader goal of leaving no one behind. This program aims to address issues related to inclusion, stunting, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (SRHRR), child marriage, and economic empowerment. The inclusion program is implemented in Garut Regency (Districts: Cibunar, Cibatu, Leuwigoong, Wanaraja, Cilawu) and Tasikmalaya Regency (Singaparna, Cigalontang, Sari Wangi). The program comprises six activities:

1. Training for Special Education Teachers:
   Conducting a Training of Trainers (TOT) for work skills for young people with disabilities, covering 10 modules, including social-emotional learning, digital literacy, effective communication, etc.
2. Dissemination of Training Results to Teachers and Staff of Special Schools (SLB):
   Disseminating the results of the training to teachers and staff of 2 Muhammadiyah SLBs in Garut and 1 'Aisyiyah SLB in Tasikmalaya by presenting the 10 modules.
3. Meetings with parents as the primary support system for SLB students entering the workforce.
4. Soft Skills Training for Young People with Disabilities Ready to Enter the Workforce:
   Conducting soft skills training for young people with disabilities in 2 Muhammadiyah SLBs in Garut and 1 'Aisyiyah SLB in Singaparna over 10 days, covering modules such as self-awareness, various professions, job application, and interview skills, critical thinking, etc.
5. Meetings with industry as the Realization of Disability Employment Law:
   Conducting meetings with industry in Garut Regency, inviting 30 business actors from state-owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprises, and businesses. Keynote speakers include the Regent of Garut, the head of the Manpower Office in Garut, and representatives from PT. Changsin Reksa Jaya, which has experience employing people with disabilities.
6. Internship:
   Initiating a collaboration with PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur to provide entrepreneurship training, hard skills in making bread and noodles (for 2 days) to students from Muhammadiyah SLB in Garut and 'Aisyiyah SLB in Tasikmalaya.

Sources: *PPT program inklusi kaum difabel*

Karawang Free of Violence against Women and Children: Advancing and Empowering (Karawang Berseri)

Early marriage and violence against children are issues that require attention from local governments, including in Karawang. According to BKKBN (2016), Karawang is one of the largest contributors to early marriage rates in West Java, and it was declared a state of emergency for violence against children by Media Indonesia (2018). Additionally, according to P2TP2A (2019), the incidence of violence against women has increased in the last three years. To address these issues, PT Pertamina EP Asset 3 Tambun Field initiated the Karawang BERSERI program.

Innovations in this program include:

1. Creating a new governance system for the prevention and handling of violence against women and children at the village or neighborhood level through the establishment and development of Violence Reporting Centers and Family Strengthening Services.

2. Developing a networked service mechanism and a module for violence-free villages for women and children's progress and empowerment (Berseri Village Module).

These innovations are interventions at the village/neighborhood level to create safe spaces for women and children by involving more agencies in a networked service mechanism. This innovation is the result of collaboration between PT Pertamina EP Zone 7 Tambun Field and Rifka Annisa Women Crisis Center. Currently, the Berseri Village Module innovation has been implemented in 10 villages in 10 districts in Karawang Regency, including West Karawang, East Karawang, West Telukjambe, East Telukjambe, Tirtajaya, Rengasdengklok, Rawamerta, Kutawaluya, Jayakerta, Jatisari, and Lemahabang.

The program's implementation roadmap is as follows:

1. 2019: Program socialization, strengthening and aligning visions, and commitments of relevant parties and fostered partners. Formation of task force, capacity building for members.
2. 2020: Workshops/training on handling domestic violence, waste charity innovation, health protocol development, and renovation of task force secretariat.
3. 2021: Economic empowerment, expansion of group product marketing, training on handling advanced cases, and the development of a children's forum.
4. 2022: Replication of activities in other villages, Training of Trainers for economic activities, and activities for preventing violence against women and children.

Results and impacts of the Karawang Berseri program:

1. The formation of the 17-member Karawang Berseri Task Force, including seven recipients of government aid programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH). The Karawang Berseri Task Force has assisted eight violence cases, all of which involve impoverished individuals based on PKH data.
2. The Karawang Berseri Task Force, through selling woven plates and "kue semprong" (traditional snacks), and collecting charity waste in 2020, reached IDR 1,000,000, and in 2021, it reached IDR 1,300,000. Cost savings for handling violence cases reached IDR 10 million, and waste sales generated IDR 1 million.
3. The Karawang Berseri Task Force, active since its official formation in 2020, has assisted 11 violence cases, all within the Karawang Kulon sub-district, with a female population of 11,006 and a child population of 6,100.
4. Waste charity activities collect a minimum of 1 kilogram of plastic waste per day. On average, the waste charity activity manages 30 kilograms of plastic waste per month.

In general, the results and impacts of the Karawang Berseri program manifest positive behavioral changes in both the community and related institutions. Previously lacking awareness and concern for violence against women and children, they are now actively involved in preventing such violence. The program faced challenges and learned from the pandemic conditions. Strategies included developing health protocols for COVID-19 prevention, virtual implementation of health protocol socialization, and environmental disinfection.

The Karawang Berseri program and its initiated innovations by its members hold significant potential for replication elsewhere. The Karawang Berseri Task Force will create Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Handling Violence at the Neighborhood Level to clarify tasks, functions, and procedures for handling violence at the neighborhood level. This SOP has the potential to be applied in other neighborhoods in Karawang Regency or other regions.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository

Every child has inherent rights guaranteed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, such as the right to live, grow, develop, and participate appropriately in line with human dignity, as well as receiving protection from violence and discrimination. The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted thousands of children, leaving them orphaned due to the loss of their parents. This condition motivated SOS Children's Village Indonesia to establish a family-based caregiving program named SOS Family Care. Family-Based Care or Family-Like Care (FLC) is one of the programs within SOS Family Care, providing a substitute family filled with love and proper care for children who have lost parental care, with emotional bonds similar to a real family.

The place where these children reside is called a Family House, accommodating 6 to 8 children, and managed by a caregiver mother. Children living together in a family house become like siblings, experiencing life together as in a new family. Daily life in the SOS Children's Village is akin to our own homes, with interactions among family members. The mother provides complete attention to all family members, with tasks divided within the house, from cleaning to cooking and assisting with learning. The family houses in SOS Children's Village offer a new future for these children until their rights are fulfilled, receiving quality caregiving through the family-based caregiving approach implemented by the SOS Children's Village. The program involves collaboration with companies and the city government, establishing kinship care for children.

Implementation:
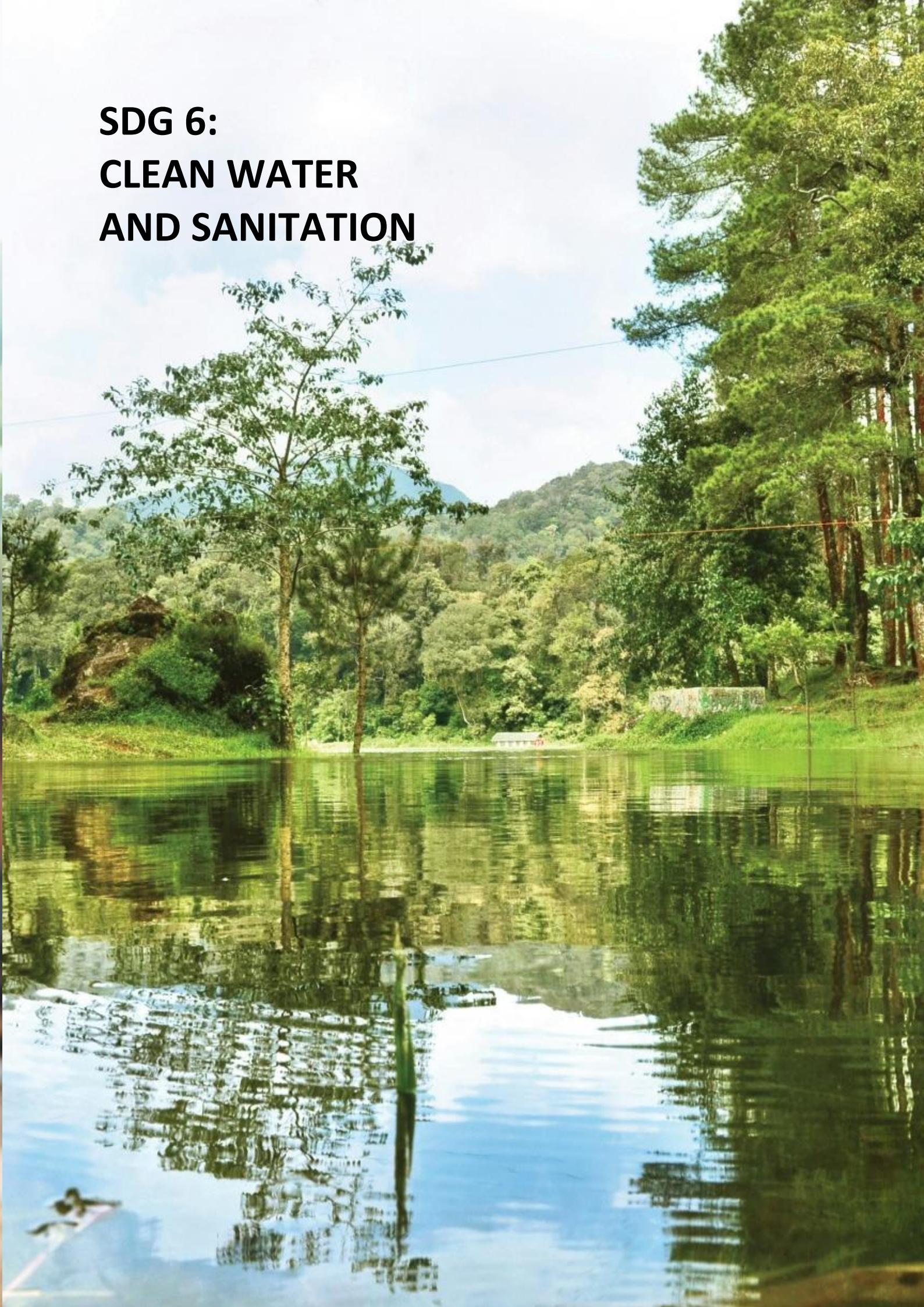
1. In response to Covid-19, the entire community is required to get vaccinated to help combat the pandemic. The entire SOS Children's Villages extended family, including children, mothers, and staff, has received vaccinations.
2. Focus on the mental health of the entire family to ensure well-being during the pandemic. SOS continues to provide free online counseling for all, including SOS families, teenagers, and children.
3. In 2021, 53 participants underwent personal and classical counseling processes with 15 active counselors.

Achievements:

1. As of 2021, the number of FLC foster children has reached a total of 1,010 children, spread across West Java (Bogor, Lembang, Cibubur), DKI Jakarta, Central Java, Semarang, Bali, East Nusa Tenggara, North Sumatra, and Aceh.
2. The Ministry of Social Affairs appreciates SOS Children's Villages for conducting a Rapid Assessment in two locations: Semarang and Yogyakarta, to understand the situation and needs of children.
3. Indonesia Joining Forces (IJF): SOS Children's Villages was appointed for the second time to manage the Child Led Campaign (CLC) as a platform for children to voice their opinions to the government regarding EVAC, Positive Parenting, and other issues related to child rights.
4. SOS Children's Villages in Flores was appointed by the Ministry of Social Affairs as a safe house and will strengthen SOS itself in cases of counseling for victims and assisting in legal processes.
5. Together with Allianz Group in 2021, entrepreneurship training and a Small Business Competition were conducted for children, including mentoring and program monitoring.
6. Alongside the Merck Family Foundation, support was provided to address the impact of COVID-19, implementing the first-year program in 8 locations and conducting SPARK activities in 3 locations to enhance their interest in science through the interactive online SPARK program conducted by MFF staff.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository, *Laporan Tahun 2021 SOS Children Village* (https://www.sos.or.id/getmedia/45273290-7b27-4dff-bbe2-4e0f27214cac/Annual-Report-2021.pdf)

SDG 6:
CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION

In SDG 6, there are two selected indicators that are analyzed in more detail, with one of the indicators having two dimensions. Table 3-7 summarizes the data, achievement estimates, distance to SDGs targets, and achievement prospects for the three selected indicator-dimensions in Goal 6. The indicator-dimensions to be discussed in this VLR are as follows:

1) 6.1.1* (a) Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Ladder 4)
2) 6.2.1* (a) Proportion of population using hand-washing facility with soap and water
3) 6.2.1* (b) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

3.5.1 SDG 6 Performance

6.1.1* Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Ladder 4)
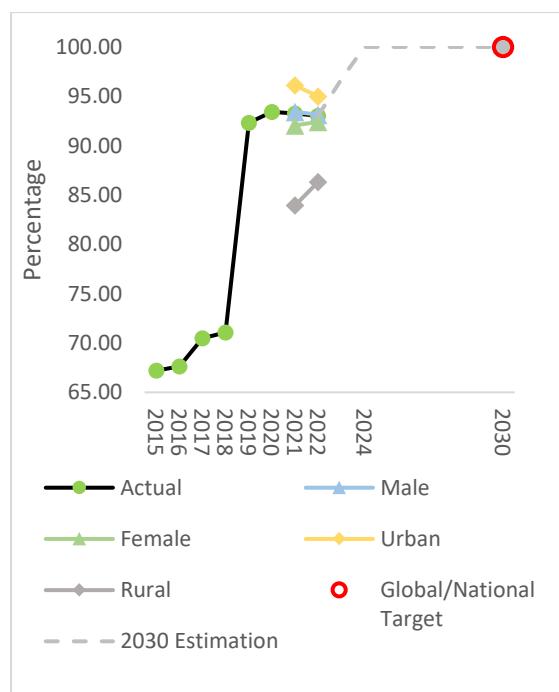
Figure 3-18 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Ladder 4) (percentage)

In the period from 2015 to 2022, the percentage of households using safely managed drinking water services (Ladder-4) increased from 67.2% to 93.04%. Overall, there is almost no disparity between males and females. However, a significant difference in access is observed between urban and rural coverage.

With the global target for this indicator set at 100% by 2030, the distance to SDGs target for safe drinking water indicator in West Java is currently at 79%. If this trend continues, it is estimated that West Java Province will achieve an achievement prospect of 100% by 2030.

6.2.1*(a) Proportion of population using hand-washing facility with soap and water
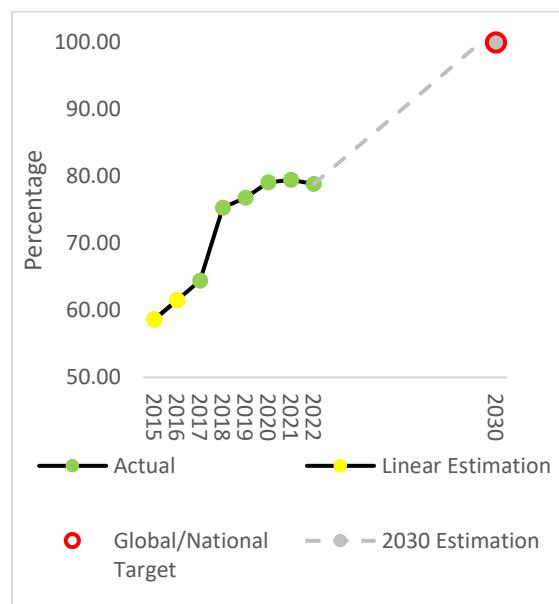
Figure 3-19 Proportion of population using hand-washing facility with soap and water (percentage)

The percentage of households with handwashing facilities with soap and water has increased from 58.66% in 2015 to 78.86% in 2022. With the global target being universal access or 100% coverage, the current achievement in West Java Province is at a distance to SDGs target of 49%. Based on this achievement, it is estimated that by 2030, the coverage of handwashing facilities will reach 100%, equivalent to an achievement prospect of 100%.

6.2.1*(b) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services
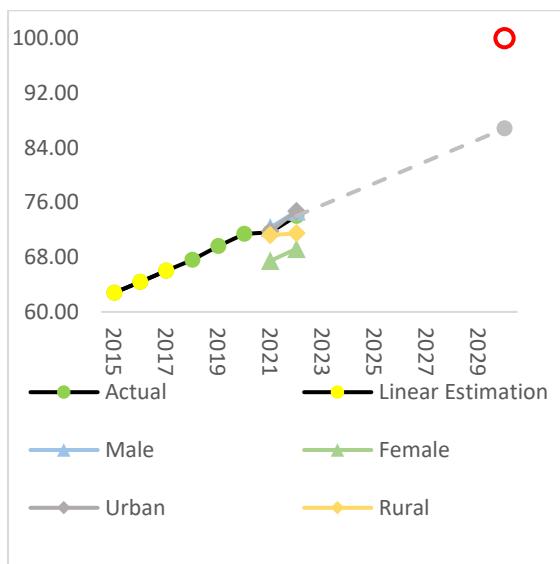
Figure 3-20 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (percentage)

In 2015, West Java Province was estimated to have 62.8% of households with access to adequate sanitation. Over seven years, this percentage increased to 74% in 2022. On average, the percentage of households with access to adequate sanitation increased by 2.06 percentage points per year. With the global target of universal access or 100% coverage, West Java Province has reached a distance to SDGs target of 30% as of now. If this trend continues, by 2030, the coverage of adequate sanitation will reach 86.8%, achieving a prospect of 65% towards the global target in 2030.

Table 3-7 Data, Projections, Distance to SDGs Target, and Achievement Prospect Indicators for SDG 6

Codes	Indicators	2015	2022	2030	Global Target	National Target	*Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress* (2022)–Global Target (DT1 ~ %)	*Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress* (2022)–National Target (DT2 ~ %)	Achievement Prospect – Global Target (AP1 ~ %)	Achievement Prospect – National Target (AP2 ~ %)
6.1.1*	(a) Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Ladder 4)	67.20[4]	93.04[4]	100[3]	100[1]	100[2]	79	79	100[a]	100[a]
6.2.1*	(a) Proportion of population using hand-washing facility with soap and water	58.66[3]	78.86[4]	100[3]	100[1]	100[2]	49	49	100[a]	100[a]
6.2.1*	(b) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	62.80[3]	74.02[4]	86.84[3]	100[1]	100[2]	30	30	65	65

Sources: [1]UN & target's wording; [2]Roadmap Sustainable Development Goals 2023-2030 ; [3]Estimasion/ Linear Projection (Yearly Change); [4]SDGs Indonesia secretariat - Ministry of PPN/Bappenas;
Notes: [a]Progress estimation is beyond the target. It should be noted that the projected values for 2030 are obtained from linear projection based on data from 2015 up to the latest available data.

3.5.2 Programs, Challenges, and Follow-up for SDG 6

Table 3-8 Matrix of Programs, Challenges, and Follow-up Actions for SDG 6

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions
6.1.1* Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Ladder 4) 6.2.1* (a) Proportion of population using hand-washing facility with soap and water 6.2.1* (b) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	**West Java Provincial Government:** • Develop Masterplan for Raw Water System Development. • Management and development of drinking water supply systems (sistem penyediaan air minum [SPAM]) across districts/cities throughout West Java. • Planning, coordination, and evaluation among businesses and institutions in water management. • Provision of facilities and human resources for testing drinking water quality before the community utilizes it. • Management and development of regional domestic wastewater systems by providing technical guidance and empowering communities in domestic wastewater management and developing human resources and institutions for domestic wastewater management. • Implement drinking water and community-based sanitation (*penyediaan air minum dan sanitasi berbasis masyarakat* [PAMSIMAS]) programs, Community-Based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (*sanitasi berbasis masyarakat* [SANIMAS]), water supply and sanitation grants, and others. • Socialization and education of hygienic behaviour for the community, including informal and low-income settlements.	• Limited availability, commitment and quality of water and sanitation data. • Limited access to clean water and sanitation, especially in densely populated residential areas. • Many people in West Java have not adopted healthy lifestyles, and the practice of open defecation is still quite high. • Lack of public awareness and the perception that provision of sanitation and wastewater management are solely the responsibility of government.	1. Enhancing commitment to data provision from central to local governments. 2. Utilizing technology for data dissemination. 1. Improving the development of sanitation facilities and domestic/household wastewater management. 2. Enhancing support for water provision through increased water availability, resilient infrastructure, and efficient utilization – integrated network from upstream to downstream (customer). 3. Providing facilities and human resources for laboratory testing of drinking water quality before it is utilized by the community. 4. Developing sanitation facilities and promoting a clean and healthy lifestyle. 5. Encouraging privatization of water and sanitation provision to encourage independence, especially at the village level. 6. Increasing community capacity building for sanitation and clean water. 7. Combining the provision of clean water with domestic wastewater management. 8. Raising awareness on the role and responsibility of community in

	• The province of West Java also supports the establishment of community-centered sanitation (*sanitasi bertumpu pada masyarakat* [SABERMAS]). • Run-off Control and Minimization of Local Flooding. • Triggering Program to Promote a Clean Lifestyle. • Open Defecation Free Program.	improving sanitation and domestic wastewater management. 9. Gaining support from national government such as through environmental service awards for cities/districts taking action beyond the regular mandate to improve sanitation and wastewater management.
	PT Aqua Golden Mississippi Mekarsari: • The construction of clean water facilities, namely 2 units of clean water facilities (*sarana air bersih* [SAB]) in Kampung Kubang, Babakan Pari Village, which provide benefits to more than 100 households in the surrounding area. **Perum Perhutani West Java and Banten Regional Division:** • Implementing the construction and provision of sanitary facilities and assistance in the form of water pumps for the clean water needs of residents in various villages in West Java.	• Inconsistent waterbalance throughout the seasons. • Increased demand for raw water. • Increasing water-related disasters such as floods and droughts. • Continued depletion of groundwater reserves due to population growth and residential development. • Decreasing water catchment areas due to population growth, development, and land use changes.	1. Rehabilitating forests as a key water provider and revitalizing water resources. 2. Enhancing the conservation of water resources. 3. Improving the control and utilization of surface water and groundwater. 4. Optimizing the newly constructed reservoir, which is expected to be fully operational by mid-2024. 5. Increasing construction of small reservoirs for water supply systems. 6. Utilizing technology to improve groundwater quality.
	Baznas West Java: • Construction of wells and sanitary facilities as an effort to improve community sanitation. **Coca-Cola Europacific Partners Indonesia Plant Bekasi** • Village infrastructure assistance to support the drainage improvement program in the community area.	• Poor waste management leading to water and soil pollution, as well as ongoing issues related to domestic wastewater. • There are several ongoing government projects to engage community on healthy lifestyle (sanitation and wastewater management) but face challenges in on the ground implementation, especially due to limited physical facilities.	1. Developing a domestic roadmap targeting domestic wastewater. 2. Developing centralized and local domestic wastewater management systems. 3. Enhancing raw water capacity by constructing reservoirs and water storage in the form of ponds and stream normalization. 4. Improving coordination, synchronization, and evaluation among businesses and institutions in wastewater and sanitation management.

Sources: *Laporan Monev Pencapaian SDGs Provinsi Jawa Barat 2022-2021* (Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the Achievement of SDGs in West Java Province 2021-2022), *Laporan Pencapaian SDGS Provinsi Jawa Barat 2020-2022* (Report on the Achievement of SDGs in West Java Province 2020-2022), *KP II KLHS RPJPD Jawa Barat 2023* (Strategic Environmental Assessment of West Java Long-Term Regional Development Plan 2023)

3.5.3 *Good Practices* SDG 6

Aqua WASH Program

The Water Access, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Program conducted in the vicinity of the Aqua factory as part of CSR activities encompass annual routine projects in 21 Aqua factory locations. Project activities include the construction of clean water and sanitation facilities, strengthening the Water Supply and Sanitation Facility Management Groups (KPSPAMS), and education on clean and healthy living behavior. In some locations, the WASH project is also integrated with family nutrition improvement programs to prevent stunting. In West Java, this program is implemented in the regions of Bekasi, Bogor, Sukabumi, Cianjur, and Subang. Some activities and innovations developed in this program include:

1. School Drinking Water Provision Program: Providing water filters (Nazava) to 150 elementary schools in Lebak regency in 2021. This innovation involves the use of new technology, such as ceramic filters for drinking water.
2. Innovation in Financing Clean Water and Sanitation Programs: Developing a banking loan scheme for the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Facility Management Groups (KPSPAMS).
3. Digitalization Innovation in Financial Management: Developing the "Digitirta" application based on Android smartphones and web for recording customer water meter readings, sending water bills, financial recording, and financial reporting for KPSPAMS.
4. Use of Renewable Energy in the WASH Program: Using electricity sourced from solar panels to operate water pumps. This model was developed in Ciherang Pondok Village, Caringin District, Bogor Regency.
5. This program also upholds the principle of inclusivity by focusing on vulnerable groups, including women, children, the older person, people with disabilities, and the poor, with the aim of providing safe and evenly accessible water and sanitation for these vulnerable groups.

Achievements of the Aqua WASH program from 2019-2021 include:

1. Water and Sanitation Credit Program: Aqua collaborated with water.org and financial institutions to develop a financing scheme for clean water and sanitation development for Rural KPSPAMS through water and sanitation credits. This resulted in 126 distributed credit loans, benefiting 207,331 individuals.
2. School Drinking Water Program: Aimed at improving student hydration during school hours with safe drinking water and reducing the consumption of sugary drinks. The program was implemented in Lebak regency in 2021 and continued in 2022, providing 150 elementary schools with water filters, distributing 1,207 units of water filters, and benefiting 34,625 students.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository

Safe Drinking Water for Elementary School Children (PT Holland for Water)

In Indonesia, only 21% of schools provide access to safe drinking water. Most elementary schools lack facilities for safe drinking water for their students, leading them to purchase sugary drinks. This practice contributes to health issues such as diarrhea, obesity, and dehydration, which can impair students' cognitive abilities. Addressing this issue, the Safe Drinking Water for Elementary School Children program by PT Holland for Water was established to facilitate students in accessing safe drinking water at school. The program has been running since May 3, 2021, and to date, covers the districts of Lebak, Pandeglang, and Bandung. Its aim is to improve water consumption and reduce the

tendency of students to buy packaged drinks and sugary beverages. The program relies on the use of tested ceramic water filter technology, including validation from the World Health Organization (WHO). Utilizing this affordable and domestically produced high-quality water filtering technology enables schools to provide sustainable access to safe drinking water for students while on school premises.

Impact of the Program:

1. Social Impact:

   A measurable impact is the significant increase in water consumption among elementary school students. At the beginning of the program survey, only about 16% of students were recorded drinking liquids at school. By the end of the program survey, 98% of students were observed drinking water, representing a fivefold increase in water consumption.

2. Economic Impact:

   By using Nazava water filters at home, families can save money as they no longer need to boil water or buy gallon/refill water. The use of Nazava water filters is three times cheaper than boiling water and nine times more cost-effective than purchasing refillable gallons. Parents' purchase of Nazava water filters is also facilitated through interest-free loans from KIVA.

3. Environmental Impact:
   - Improved access to safe drinking water.
   - Nazava ensures ongoing involvement with schools through regular checks and provides free replacement water filters. The sustainability percentage of water filter usage in schools has reached 93%.
   - Reduction of plastic waste resulting from the consumption of packaged water, including both plain water and colored beverages, within the school environment.
   - Each Nazava water filter contributes to reducing 0.29 tons of CO_2 equivalent per filter per year. To date, the program has reduced 232 thousand tons of carbon emissions. These carbon credits are sold to subsidize distribution costs, covering maintenance and lifetime spare parts for water filters.

4. Governance and Product Validity:

   Nazava's product capabilities have been validated through a total of 30 laboratory tests conducted both in Indonesia and abroad. Approximately 19 tests were carried out in laboratories throughout Indonesia, and 11 tests were performed in 11 different countries.

Sources: *PPT Rekap Best Practice SDGs Award 2023 (Jawa Barat)*

Black Water and Gray Water Wastewater Management to Create Clean and Useful Water

The issue of environmental pollution has always been a never-ending topic for discussion, starting from discussions on global warming, and the amount of waste scattered in the oceans, to the long-term effects of indifferent behavior towards the environment. Let's take an example of a simple case that we often see, "garbage". Garbage is the residue from daily human activities whose volume will continue to grow in line with the increase in population in an area and increase in activity which is directly proportional to the increase in population. Often the awareness of the dangers of waste is forgotten by the community, resulting in an impact that simultaneously results in disaster. Many cases of natural damage are caused by waste, for example, floods which often occur during the rainy season, resulting in the paralysis of community activities in the economic, educational, social, and public service sectors.

Black water is wastewater that comes from biological waste such as latrines and animal manure. It has a darker color containing human feces, other liquids, and other biological wastes carried by household waste water which can decompose. Gray water originates from domestic activities such as

laundry, dishwashing, and bathing that can be recycled on-site for uses such as landscape irrigation and artificial marshlands. Gray water comprises 50–80% of residential wastewater collected from all household sanitation equipment (except toilets).

Based on these problems, the Water Resource and Highways Department of Bandung City established the program "Black Water and Gray Water Wastewater Management to Create Clean And Useful Water". The program began in 2022 and has been completed in 2023 through collaboration with various parties such as the Citarum Harum Task Force; River Basin Office of Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing. This program was treating wastewater, both black water and gray water, so that the water that was discharged into the river was clean so that it did not pollute the river with wastewater. This program used a traiselect system to filter the wastewater so that it is safe to be discharged into the river and can be utilized. Then used a holding tank to filter the incoming wastewater by using sand, gravel, and plants that can filter water. From the test results for gray water, obtained that the pH was safe to use and dispose of in the river.

Impact of the Program:
1. For black water, the residue from animal manure can be used as compost and used the water before it is safely disposed of into the river.
2. For gray water, the water produced in the outline has a safe pH to be discharged into the river because it still has a safe pH range of 6 to 9.
3. In addition, this program is also arranging this gray water into a minimalist green open space so that it can be used by the community.

This program have been succeeded in treating this wastewater in several sites, so it will be deserved to add this innovation in other areas. Hopefully the residents will also be involved in managing their waste so that it will not pollute the river. In the long term, hopefully, this very cheap treatment idea will be an example of managing waste into something more enjoyable.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository, Urban SDG Knowledge Platform

SDG 8:
DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH

In SDG 8, there are five selected indicators that are analyzed in more detail. Table 3-9 summarizes data, estimated achievements, distance to SDGs targets, and achievement prospects for these five selected indicators under Goal 8.

The indicators to be discussed in this VLR are:

1) 8.1.1.(a) GDP per capita
2) 8.3.1* Proportion of informal employment
3) 8.5.2* Unemployment rate
4) 8.5.2.(a) Underemployment rate
5) 8.6.1* Proportion of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment, or training (NEET)

3.6.1 SDG 8 Performance

8.1.1.(a) GDP per capita
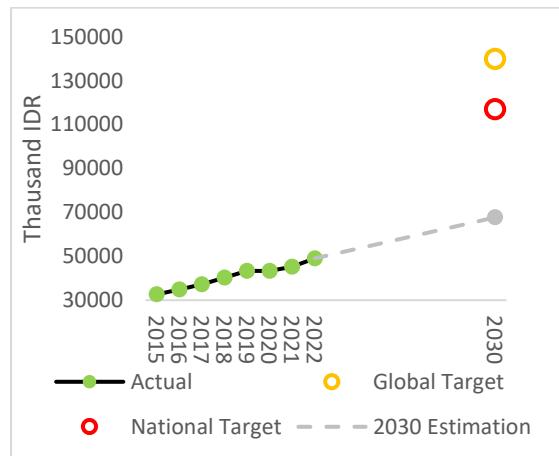
Figure 3-21 GDP per capita (thousand IDR)

West Java's GDP per capita was 32.6 million Indonesian Rupiah in 2015 and increased to 49 million Rupiah in 2022. With a global target of 67.8 million Rupiah, West Java currently has a distance to SDGs target of only 15%. If this trend continues, it is estimated that West Java will achieve a prospect of only 33% by 2030, falling short of the global target.

8.3.1* Proportion of informal employment
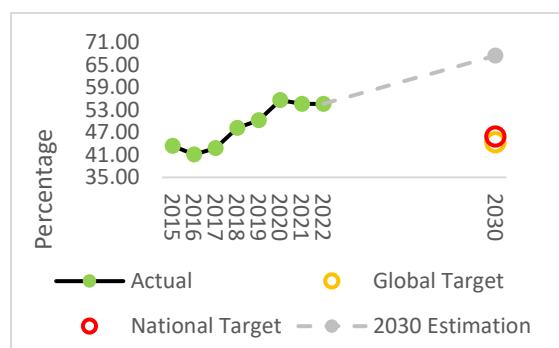
Figure 3-22 Proportion of informal employment (percentage)

The proportion of informal employment in West Java was 43.37% in 2015, worsening to 54.61% in 2022. This condition widens the distance to the national target (distance to SDGs target) of 45.86% by 2030. If this trend persists, it is predicted that by 2030, the proportion of informal employment will increase to 67.5%, further deviating from the national target (achievement prospect 0%).

8.5.2* Unemployment rate
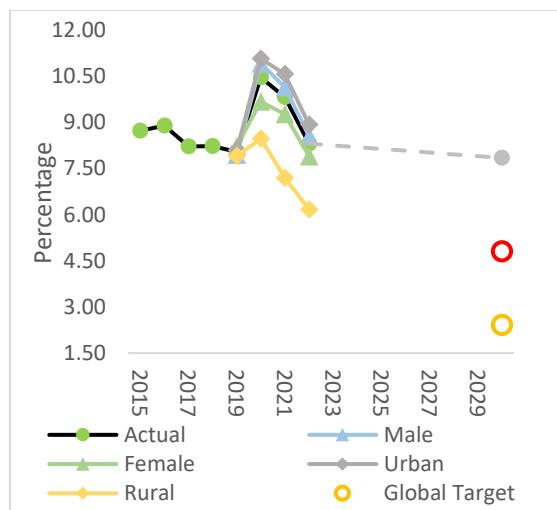
Figure 3-23 Unemployment rate (percentage)

In 2015, the unemployment rate in West Java reached 8.7%. This figure continued to decline, reaching 8% in 2019. However, the COVID-19 pandemic increased unemployment in West Java to 10.5% in 2020. Thanks to various government efforts to overcome this multidimensional crisis, the unemployment rate decreased to 8.3% in 2022. Nevertheless, the crisis widened the disparity in unemployment between men and women and rural and urban areas. With the

performance from 2015-2022 still far from the national target of 4.8% by 2030, the distance to SDGs target for West Java is currently 10%. If this trend continues, it is estimated that by 2030, West Java's unemployment rate will achieve a prospect of only 22% of the national target for 2030.

8.5.2.(a) Underemployment rate
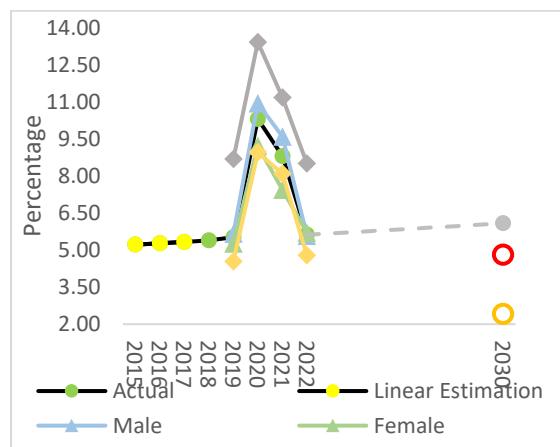
Figure 3-24 Underemployment rate (percentage)

In 2018, the underemployment rate in West Java was 5.39%. With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, this figure doubled to 10.9% in 2020. The employment situation in West Java gradually improved, and underemployment decreased to 5.62% in 2022. Overall, the underemployment rate is dominated by men and urban areas. In 2022, there is almost no disparity between male and female underemployment. With a trend that tends to increase during the period 2015-2022, it is estimated that by 2030, underemployment in West Java will reach 6.1%. This condition continues to worsen from the 2015 performance and deviates from the 2030 target.

8.6.1* Proportion of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment, or training (NEET)
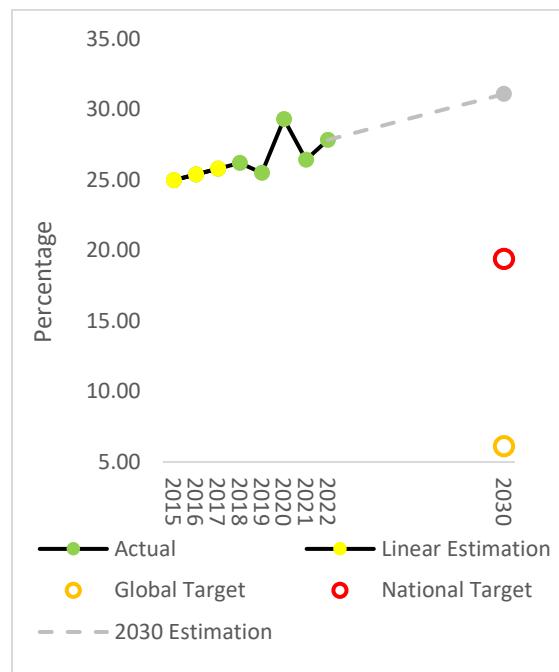
Figure 3-25 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment, or training (NEET) (percentage)

The NEET rate in West Java has been increasing from 26.2% in 2018 to 27.85% in 2022. Even in 2020, nearly 30% of young people in West Java fell into the NEET category. If this trend continues, it is estimated that by 2030, the NEET rate in West Java will reach 31.1%. This figure continues to deviate from the global target of 6.1% by 2030.

Table 3-9 Data, Projections, Distance to SDGs Target, and Achievement Prospect Indicators for SDG 8

Codes	Indicators	2015	2022	2030	Global Target	National Target	*Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress (2022)– Global Target (DT1 ~ %)*	*Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress (2022)– National Target (DT2 ~ %)*	Achievement Prospect – Global Target (AP1 ~ %)	Achievement Prospect – National Target (AP2 ~ %)
8.1.1.(a)	GDP per capita	32,648.00[4]	49,038.00[4]	67,769.43[3]	139,770.14[1]	116,871.02[1]	15	19	33	42
8.3.1*	Proportion of informal employment	43.37[4]	54.61[4]	67.46[3]	44.3[6]	45.86[2]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]
8.5.2*	Unemployment rate	8.72[4]	8.31[4]	7.84[3]	2.4[5]	4.8[2]	6	10	14	22
8.5.2.(a)	Underemployment rate	5.22[3]	5.62[4]	6.08[3]	5,6[7]	5,6[7]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]
8.6.1*	Proportion of young people (15-24) not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	25.00[3]	27.85[4]	31.11[3]	6.1[5]	19.38[2]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]

Sources: [1]UN & target's wording; [2]Roadmap Sustainable Development Goals 2023-2030; [3]Estimasion/ Linear Projection (Yearly Change); [4]SDGs Indonesia secretariat - Ministry of PPN/Bappenas; [5] 10th percentile – Publication's database (Yusuf dan Komarulzaman 2022); [6]UNCESCAP; [7]Average underemployment rate of upper-middle income countries (2022)
Notes: [a]The development of indicators has worsened and moved further away from the target; [b]The indicator development has worsened with a national target that is worse than the initial data in 2015. It should be noted that the projected values for 2030 are obtained from linear projection based on data from 2015 up to the latest available data.
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3.6.2 Programs, Challenges, and Follow-up for SDG 8

Table 3-10 Matrix of Programs, Challenges, and Follow-up Actions for SDG 8

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions
8.1.1.(a) GDP per capita 8.3.1* Proportion of informal employment 8.5.2* Unemployment rate 8.5.2.(a) Underemployment rate 8.6.1* Proportion of young people (15-24) not in education, employment, or training (NEET)	**West Java Provincial Government:** • Promoting the growth of entrepreneurial spirit and specific skills, especially among youth groups. • Developing small businesses with the orientation of scaling up to medium enterprises. • Prevention and resolution of industrial relations disputes, strikes, and closures of companies that have implications on local interests in the province of West Java. • Improving the investment climate and certainty to be more conducive. • Expanding employment opportunities by creating a competitive and investment-friendly environment. • Implementing advanced capacity building for human resources in tourism and the creative economy. • Developing tourism with a focus on the creative industry and the creative economy. • Managing strategic tourism destination areas in the province through strategic tourism area planning and empowering communities in destination management at the provincial level. • Conducting a compulsory education program for school-age children and teenagers.	The high population growth rate and poverty rate in West Java Province.	1. Improving access to education for the impoverished community through the provision of school operational assistance (*bantuan siswa miskin* [BSM]) and boarding school for vocational high school students. 2. Enhancing social empowerment based on group work, social guarantees for non-potential and neglected socially disadvantaged individuals, including persons with disabilities and the older person. 3. Developing institution-based social protection programs through social services in institutions and infrastructure development in line with the minimum service standards (*standard pelayanan minimal* [SPM]). 4. Strengthening sustainable livelihoods through facilitating access to assets, capital, management, and markets. 5. Increasing the establishment of new entrepreneurial startups, empowering farmer groups, enhancing skills and competencies of the workforce, and facilitating the development of Village-

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions
	Disabilitas Bergerak Indonesia West Java Province:		Owned Enterprises (*Badan Usaha Milik Desa* [BUMDes]).
	• Improvement of skills for persons with disabilities, where a total of 2,700 people with disabilities spread across 27 Cities/Districts in West Java can participate in practical skills training according to the needs of the job market, with a target of 65% of participants from the Training Partner Institution being women with disabilities receiving training. • Business capital assistance received by 1,350 people with disabilities spread across 27 Cities/Districts in West Java who have been selected to receive business stimulus aid. • Establishment of business incubation centers in each city/district to accompany the operation of businesses for participants receiving business capital stimulus aid. • Establishment of a trading house to distribute participants' products and promote the employment of persons with disabilities to companies or state-owned enterprises. ILO: • Addressing informal workers by establishing capacity-building initiatives for informal workers in Ciamis Regency. • Digitalization of the ecosystem and capacity building for farmers and financial institutions in the digital business transformation in Pangalengan, Bandung Regency. • Collaborating with labor union confederations.	• Limited job opportunities and lack of competitive human resources. • Slow modernization of industries and business sectors needed to achieve economic growth targets.	1. Enhancing the self-sufficiency of West Java in the agricultural, maritime, and fisheries sectors to achieve food sovereignty, improve the quality of the business climate, and encourage investments with positive impacts on the economy. 2. Prioritizing and upgrading the implementation of cooperative Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) affairs supported by trade, industry, and investment affairs. 3. Promoting the cultivation of entrepreneurial spirit and skills, particularly among the younger population. 4. Improving the quality of vocational education that aligns with the needs and potential of the region and linking it with industries. 5. Providing encouragement for the improvement of the economy in the areas of food, agriculture, forestry, and marine and fisheries. 6. Enhancing the quality of vocational education in alignment with regional needs and potential, linking and matching with industry.

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions
	• Millennial Farmer (Petani Milenial [Petmil]) Program aimed at fostering entrepreneurship and encouraging the regeneration of farmers from the millennial generation. **PT Cikarang Listrindo:** • Conducting a tourism village (desa wisata [Deswita]) program in the Setu Subdistrict, specifically in Kertarahayu Village, Bekasi Regency. **Coca-Cola Europacific Partners Indonesia-Plant (CCEP) Sumedang, Bekasi 1 dan Bekasi 2** • Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) DIGDAYA: heptahelix collaboration of CCEP-Indonesia in accompanying MSMEs towards upgrading in Sumedang District • Bestari MSMEs in Taman Limo Tourist Village, West Cikarang, Bekasi Distric		7. Mapping the needs of vocational schools in the industrial areas. 8. Encouraging and facilitating export-oriented MSMEs. 9. Capacity building workshops for small and medium industries (IKM) to differentiate products.
		The existence of discrimination against people with disabilities in their right to obtain suitable employment.	1. Strengthening the information system for registering and addressing concerns of persons with disabilities and those in need of social welfare services (pemerlu pelayanan kesejahteraan sosial [PPKS]) across regions. 2. Enhancing intensive access to employment guarantees, protection, and economic security for the working-age population, persons with disabilities, and the older person.

Sources: *Laporan Monev Pencapaian SDGs Provinsi Jawa Barat 2022-2021* (Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the Achievement of SDGs in West Java Province 2021-2022), *Laporan Pencapaian SDGS Provinsi Jawa Barat 2020-2022* (Report on the Achievement of SDGs in West Java Province 2020-2022)

3.6.3 *Good Practices* SDG 8

Digital Village

The Digital Village Program in West Java is an innovation resulting from the collaboration between the West Java Department of Communication and Informatics and the Department of Community Empowerment of West Java. This program involves four stages of development aimed at addressing the digital divide, enhancing the productivity and quality of life in rural areas, and fostering economic growth. Since its launch in 2019, the program has benefited 2,205 recipient villages with support from 35 Digital Village partners from various sectors, including academia, businesses, communities, government, and media, collaborating to drive innovation.

The achievements of the four development stages in the Digital Village Program are as follows:

1) **Digital Village 1.0**: The initial phase of the program aims to provide internet access to rural communities. Currently, 471 villages have internet access through VSAT installations, expected to improve village services.
2) **Digital Village 2.0**: To enhance digital literacy in West Java, the program conducts training for village devices, local village facilitators, village patriots, and ICT volunteers across various regions. In collaboration with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, digital literacy training has been carried out in 68 villages with the goal of reducing the negative impacts of digitalization, such as the spread of hoaxes, and promoting innovation and creativity.
3) **Digital Village 3.0**: In this phase, the program supports the establishment of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) as a strategy to boost the community's economy. The Village Digital Center (Talesa) was established to market village business products online. As of the end of 2021, 35 BUMDes received guidance from the Tokopedia Center, 1,335 BUMDes received guidance from the Shopee Center, and 90 BUMDes accounts were registered on the Pahlawan Desa website (Rural Platform). The program also involves the Candradimuka Jabar Coding Camp (CJCC) to train prospective programmers from rural areas.
4) **Digital Village 4.0**: This stage focuses on harnessing Internet of Things (IoT) technology to enhance the digital market potential in various villages. Through IoT implementation, it is hoped that the well-being of the community can be improved. This program engages various thematic villages aligned with their specific potential, such as fisheries, agriculture, health, waste management, education, multimedia, and livestock.

The Digital Village Program has successfully transformed the behavior of rural communities in West Java towards digital technology. Currently, rural residents, particularly in West Java, have begun to experience the benefits of technology in their daily lives. This program is expected to be sustainable in further developing the existing potential of villages (SDGs Bappenas West Java Best Practices, 2022).

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository

Kiarasari Ecovillage

The village of Cibuluh, Bogor Regency, faces a rather complex environmental issue, primarily related to the preservation of springs. Cibuluh has 12 springs utilized by six villages located in lower regions. The severe damage to the springs is a result of the activities of Cibuluh villagers before 2015, predominantly engaged in unauthorized gold mining (PETI), logging, and various casual labor. Responding to this situation as part of PT. ANTAM Tbk's commitment, UBPE (Gold Mining Business Unit) Pongkor initiated community empowerment activities in Cibuluh Village since 2018 until now,

focusing on spring preservation as a mitigation step in critical and landslide-prone areas. The goal is to enable the community to harness its potential for economic improvement and environmental sustainability, particularly in Kiarasari Village.

The program targets include:

1. Strengthening the institutional capacity of working groups (Pokja) as managers of Cibuluh tourism.
2. Facilitating community residents in obtaining permits from relevant authorities.
3. Positioning Cibuluh as a flagship destination for ecovillage learning.
4. Encouraging public awareness of locally produced products.
5. Establishing a collective movement for an ecovillage in Kiarasari Village.

Achievements of the Kiarasari Ecovillage program from July to October 2021 include:

1. Conducting three capacity-building activities for program beneficiaries: tour guide training, homestay management training, and digital marketing introduction (Marketplace).
2. Arranging a selfie point area, opening the Curug Pintu aer, and regular maintenance of access to the Curug Cidurian tourist destination.
3. Collaboration on sweet potato agribusiness with the Kiara Harapan Maju farmer group and PT Multi Flora Javanica.
4. Culinary innovation using local ingredients for the development of SMEs.
5. Establishing a vegetable demo plot in collaboration with the Berkah Mandiri Women Farmer Group and the Bogor Regency Food Security Agency.

Key Learnings from July to October 2021 include:

1. Facilitators are required to continuously develop innovative empowerment approaches adaptable to conditions.
2. Commitment and support from the company are crucial.
3. Creating collaboration spaces with other parties can lead to rapid changes.
4. Facilitating community collaboration with the government is a relay pattern to gradually reduce dependence on the company.
5. Facilitation work requires patience and resilience to criticism; the focus should shift from processes to measurable outcomes, such as increased income for the assisted community.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository

One Village One CEO (OVOC) Patriot Pangan

The high number of underdeveloped villages in Indonesia remains an unresolved national issue. Although many efforts have been made to boost the economic development of rural communities to alleviate poverty, the impact on income and living standards is still not significant. This is due to various challenges in local economic development, such as determining potential flagship products, low production efficiency, and the lack of added value due to limited application of innovation and appropriate technology, as well as limited access to capital, markets, and marketing. In response to these challenges, the Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB) initiated the One Village One CEO (OVOC) program from 2019 to 2022 in collaboration with PT Astra International, Tbk, the Peat and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM), PT Maruwai Coal, Indomaret, and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology.

Activities conducted by One Village One CEO (OVOC) Patriot Pangan include mapping the potential of village flagships, enhancing the added value of products, facilitating training and marketing, facilitating innovation and appropriate technology, and establishing a green economy through agrosilvofishery systems in peat and mangrove ecosystems. OVOC assists in the capacity development of rural communities through training, mentoring, and the adoption of innovations. Currently, the

program is implemented in 9 provinces (West Java, Central Java, East Java, Riau Islands, Riau, West Nusa Tenggara, North Sumatra, Central Kalimantan, DKI Jakarta), 33 regencies/cities, and more than 300 villages across Indonesia.

Innovations implemented include:

1. An integrated empowerment process from upstream to downstream based on the potential of village flagships.
2. Dissemination of superior seed varieties and appropriate planting technologies: rice, chili, sorghum, and biointensive innovations.

Impacts of the Program:

1. Social:
   - Increased capacity of village communities in managing agricultural businesses through Good Agricultural Practices (GAP).
   - Involvement of women farmers in processing and agricultural production.
2. Economic:
   - Increased average income by up to 23.17% in each assisted village.
   - Creation of new employment opportunities ranging from 30 to 100 people in each village.
   - Driving the development of exports for flagship products.
3. Environment:
   - Minimization of fertilizer use.
   - Elimination of pesticide use (zeroing).
4. Governance:
   - Encouraging the involvement of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) and women in improving the ecosystem of agricultural and community-based food businesses.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository, PPT 20230112 Rekap Best Practice SDGs Award 2023 (Jawa Barat)

Farming Village: Empowering on Own Land

West Java is one of the largest producers of horticultural crops in Indonesia. Horticultural commodities hold significant economic value as a source of income for communities and farmers. They offer high market value, a variety of types, availability of land and technological resources, and potential market absorption, both domestically and internationally. However, a current challenge in farming activities is that many agricultural lands are owned by newcomers, leading residents to work as laborers on others' lands instead of cultivating their own. This significantly affects the welfare of farmers due to unfavorable profit-sharing arrangements between farmers and landowners. Besides land issues, a future challenge in agriculture is the declining interest of the younger generation in farming, rooted in the fact that income from the sector does not ensure family welfare.

To address these issues, it is crucial to implement a farming program that encourages farmers to produce agricultural commodities with the best quantity and quality standards. This, in turn, can lead to stable and profitable prices for farmers. The Farming Village program was established by Dompet Dhuafa on December 31, 2018, and continues to operate in Cibodas Village, Lembang, West Bandung Regency. The program aims to increase land productivity through the use of agricultural technology, enhance farmer competencies through intensive mentoring, and boost farmer income by ensuring product absorption with competitive prices. Additionally, it supports the strengthening of local institutions, such as cooperatives, to ensure program sustainability.

Innovations implemented:

1. Establishing local farmer groups through the Agronative Cooperative, which provides assistance in renting land, greenhouses, and agricultural inputs. The cooperative mentors' farmers

intensively to reduce crop failure rates and assists them in marketing products through the Market Hub.

2. Utilizing greenhouse methods equipped with smart farming technology to assist farmers in providing nutrients in the right quantity and at the right time.
3. Multi-stakeholder partnerships.
4. Involving State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) (PT Perkebunan Nusantara VIII), private companies (Islamic Rural Banks HIK Parahyangan, Segari, Sayurbox, Regopantes, Lumbung Bumi, Pasar Now, PT Prudential Sharia), Philanthropy (YBM BRILian, BAZMA Pertamina, Habibie Garden), Ministry of Economy, Bank Indonesia.

Impacts of the program:

1. Social Aspect: Increased capacity of beneficiaries, especially in managing farmland with smart farming and pest control.
2. Economic Aspect: Based on monitoring and evaluation reports, beneficiaries' monthly income ranges from 1.9 million to 4.3 million.
3. Governance Aspect: Management of the Agronative Cooperative.

Sustainability:

1. The Farming Village will evolve into a region-based program, expanding interventions in health and education.
2. Location expansion/increasing the number of beneficiaries by 50%.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository, *PPT Rekap Best Practice SDGs Award 2023 (Jawa Barat)*

Millennial Farmers

In the pursuit of strengthening food security and accelerating economic recovery, local governments need to foster entrepreneurship and encourage the regeneration of farmers from the millennial generation. The necessary approach is based on the concept of advanced, independent, modern, competitive, and profitable agribusiness development, utilizing effective digital technology. The Millennial Farmers Program is an agricultural business development initiative across 27 regencies/cities in West Java, involving the millennial generation and utilizing technology efficiently to create an independent, advanced, and sustainable agricultural ecosystem. The program has been in operation since 2021 and aims to address challenges in the agricultural sector, such as the low number of young farmers (below 40 years old), global food crises, and the negative perception of farming in society.

Innovations Implemented:

1. Farming ecosystem from upstream to downstream (end user).
2. Application of digital technology for smart and precision agriculture implementation (remote monitoring, spatial mapping, etc.).
3. Processes: selection; identification of needs; training and workshops through various platforms; mentoring by offtakers, practitioners, academics, and extension workers; financing/Small Business Credit (KUR); land and infrastructure support; market and technology access; and internships domestically and internationally.
4. Farmer classification system: beginners, intermediate, middle-level, and advanced.

Results and Impact:

1. By 2022, the number of Millennial Farmers reached 6,785, a significant increase from 2021 (1,766 individuals).

2. There were 86 uses of Balai & UPT Dinas lands, along with 4,214 training, mentoring, and internships.
3. Establishment of 332 certification and marketing facilitations, 281 financing facilitations through access to Small Business Credit (KUR) Bank BJB & financing access through CSR, and 3,081 facilitations for production infrastructure such as seed stimulus, fertilizer, feed, etc.
4. Agricultural sector employment increased from -0.16 (2021) to 0.08 (2022).
5. Increased food availability in West Java, as seen from the 5.3% increase in the Food Pattern Score (PPH) in 2022.
6. Improved welfare and productivity of farmers, evidenced by the increased Farmer Exchange Rate (NTP) and Farmer Business Exchange Rate (NTUP).

Learnings from Challenges Faced:

1. The program implements technological facilities such as the Internet of Things (IoT), auto-feeders, and the development of a multi-stakeholder dashboard.
2. The program also incorporates procedures related to agricultural waste management and the appropriate use of agricultural technology.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository, *PPT Rekap Best Practice SDGs Award 2023 (Jawa Barat)*

SDG 11:
SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES

In SDG 11, three selected indicators, one of which comprises two dimensions, are analyzed in detail. Table 3-11 summarizes data, achievement estimates, the distance to SDGs targets, and achievement prospects for the four selected indicator-dimensions within Goal 11.

The indicator-dimensions to be discussed in this VLR are as follows:

1) 11.1.1(a) Proportion of households with access to decent and affordable housing
2) 11.2.1(a) Proportion of the population that has convenient access (within 0.5 km) to public transportation
3) 11.2.1(b) Proportion of the population served by public transport
4) 11.6.2(b) Air quality index

3.7.1 SDG 11 Performance

11.1.1(a) Proportion of households with access to decent and affordable housing
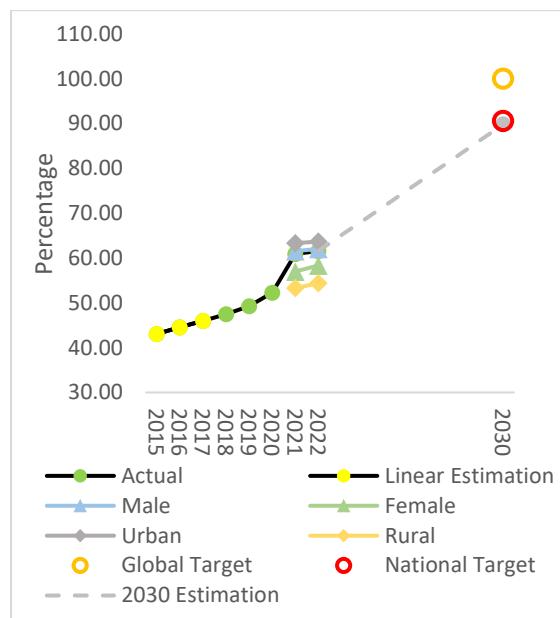
Figure 3-26 Proportion of households with access to decent and affordable housing (percentage)

In 2018, only 47% of households in West Java had access to adequate and affordable housing. This figure has steadily increased, reaching 61.58% in 2022. However, West Java faces disparities in access to decent housing, especially for women and rural households. With a target of 100% by 2030, the halfway progress in West Java stands at only 39%. If this trend continues, it is predicted that by 2030, the coverage of decent and affordable housing in West Java will reach 87.8%, equivalent to an achievement prospect of 84% of the global target.

11.2.1(a) Proportion of the population that has convenient access (within 0.5 km) to public transportation
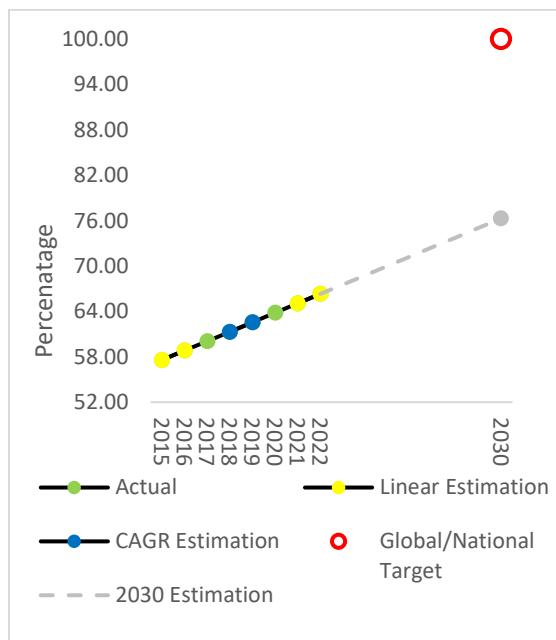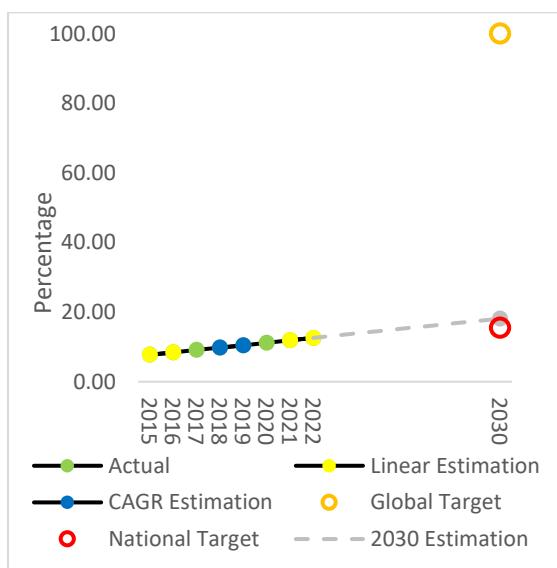
Figure 3-27 Proportion of the population that has convenient access (within 0.5 km) to public transportation (percentage)

In 2017, only 60% of the population in West Java had convenient access to public transportation. This figure slightly increased to 63.8% in 2020. With a target access of 100%, West Java has currently achieved only 20.57% of the distance to the SDGs target. Under these conditions, it is estimated that by 2030, only 76.28% of the population will have convenient access to public transportation. This situation is equivalent to an achievement prospect of 44%.
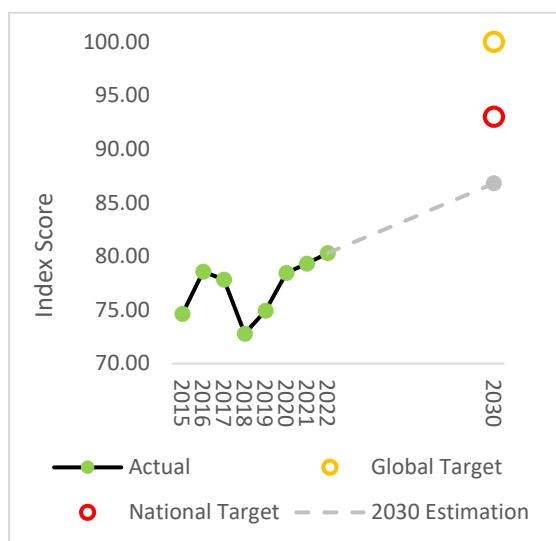
11.2.1(b) Proportion of the population served by public transport

Figure 3-28 Proportion of the population served by public transport (percentage)

In 2017, only 9.13% of the population in West Java was served by public transportation. This condition slightly increased to 11.2% in 2020. If this trend continues, West Java is predicted to achieve a coverage of public transportation services of 18.1% by 2030.

11.6.2(b) Air quality index

Figure 3-29 Air quality index

During the period 2015-2022, the Air Quality Index (AQI) in West Java experienced fluctuating increases, from 74.63 (2015) to 80.31 (2022). With a target AQI of 100 by 2030, West Java has currently completed only 22% of the distance to the SDGs target. Under these conditions, it is estimated that by 2030, the AQI will only reach 86.8, equivalent to an achievement prospect of 48%.

Table 3-11 Data, Projections, Distance to SDGs Target, and Achievement Prospect Indicators for SDG 11

Codes	Indicators	2015	2022	2030	Global Target	National Target	Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress (2022)– Global Target (DT1 ~ %)	Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress (2022)– National Target (DT2 ~ %)	Achievement Prospect – Global Target (AP1 ~ %)	Achievement Prospect – National Target (AP2 ~ %)
11.1.1.(a)	Proportion of households with access to decent and affordable housing	43.06[3]	61.58[4]	87.78[3]	100[1]	90.57[2]	39	46	84	99
11.2.1.(a)	Proportion of the population that has convenient access (within 0.5 km) to public transportation	57.58[3]	66.30[3]	76.28[3]	100[1]	100[1]	21	21	44	44
11.2.1.(b)	Proportion of the population served by public transportation	7.74[3]	12.60[3]	18.14[3]	100[1]	15.49[7]	5	63	11	100[a]
11.6.2.(b)	Air quality Index	74.63[4]	80.31[4]	86.80[3]	100[6]	93.02[2]	22	31	48	66

Sources: [1]UN & target's wording; [2]Roadmap Sustainable Development Goals 2023-2030; [3]Estimasion/ Linear Projection (Yearly Change); [4]SDGs Indonesia secretariat - Ministry of PPN/Bappenas ; [5]BPS Indonesia database; [6]Maximum value of index; [7]Double the value in 2015
Notes: [a]Progress estimation has beyond the target. It should be noted that the projected values for 2030 are obtained from linear projection based on data from 2015 up to the latest available data.

3.7.2 Programs, Challenges, and Follow-up for SDG 11

Table 3-12 Matrix of Programs, Challenges, and Follow-up Actions for SDG 11

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions
11.1.1.(a) Proportion of households with access to decent and affordable housing 11.2.1.(a) Proportion of the population that has convenient access (within 0.5 km) to public transportation. 11.2.1.(b) Proportion of the population served by public transportation. 11.6.2.(b) Air quality Index	**West Java Provincial Government:** • Improvement of adequate housing and the quality of residential areas. • Improvement of adequate housing for poor households and enhancement of the environmental quality of slum areas including access to clean water, sanitation, and electricity. • Transport services and waste management. • Development of disaster-resilient communities. • Implementation of disaster-safe spatial planning designs. • Fulfilment of green open spaces. • Formulation of passenger terminal development plans for type B terminals. • Monitoring and control of policy implementation effectiveness for provincial roads. • Provision of public transportation for inter-city passenger and/or cargo services within the province. • Financial assistance in the environmental and urban infrastructure sector to enhance	• Insufficient additional funding for the improvement of substandard housing quality and slum areas. • Escalating population growth and development dynamics affecting spatial planning due to land constraints and sectoral interests. • Availability and affordable pricing of housing land in strategic locations.	1. Accelerating action in achieving the goal of creating inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and settlements. 2. Improving habitable housing and the quality of residential areas while ensuring the provision of green open spaces. 3. Enhancing the environmental quality of slum areas, including the provision of clean water, sanitation, and electricity. 4. Planning and designing disaster-resilient spatial layouts.
		• Increase in waste generation does not adequately match the service coverage and waste management infrastructure. • Reduction of urban environmental quality, particularly due to air quality and municipal waste. • The achievement percentage of urban households with proper waste management is still far from the 80% target. • Challenges in waste banks and ecovillages persist, compounded by the non-operational status of the	1. Realizing the accelerated implementation of policies for household waste management and reduction. 2. Increasing efforts for community-based waste management. 3. Implementing restriction of the use of plastic and single-use shopping bags, limiting the use of disposable cutlery and drinkware, obligating product redesign and easily degradable packaging for manufacturers. 4. Accelerating the operational process of Legok Nangka Landfill and Nambo Regional Landfills.

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions
	the capacity and waste processing capabilities within the community. **Non-Government** • Free Mudik Program (a culture of returning to one's hometown, particularly during Ied el Fitr holiday). • Road improvement in Subang by PT. Aqua. • Improvement of Uninhabitable Houses through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). • Smart Village Program by Coca-Cola Europacific Partners Indonesia-Plant Sumedang, Bekasi 1 and Bekasi 2, involving tree planting, waste management, environmental education, and support for waste banks.	Legok Nangka landfill and Nambo landfill.	5. Developing RKL-RPL for Green Industries, including the formulation of Waste Management Guidelines. 6. Increasing the role of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) & Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMD) in the development and use of new and renewable energy.
		• Lack of inventory related to the fulfilment of urban service standards (*standar pelayanan perkotaan* [SPP]) by urban areas.	1. Accelerating the fulfillment of urban service standards (*standar pelayanan perkotaan* [SPP]) to realize a safe, comfortable, and habitable city.
		• The availability of land transportation infrastructure and road equipment facilities remains low, registering only 52.53 percent in 2020. • Limited accessibility and transportation mobility to economic centers continue to be a concern. • The quality of public transportation services remains suboptimal. • Surge in the number of private vehicles.	1. Controlling and supervising the availability of public transportation for intercity passenger and freight transportation within the province and provision of road equipment on provincial roads. 2. Revitalizing railway lines and airports, as well as developing mass transit corridors based on road systems (bus rapid transit [BRT]). 3. Developing mass transportation of bus rapid transit (BRT) with the buy the service (BTS) scheme, along with developing light rail transit (LRT). 4. Enhancing interregional connectivity, especially towards transportation hubs, to support regional functions.

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions
			5. Revitalizing and constructing public transportation (bus) terminals. 6. Improving traffic congestion control, especially in high-traffic areas such as the City of Bandung. 7. Implementing "Vehicle Diet" Program (Encouragement to use public transportation). 8. Organizing Car-Free Day Program in districts/cities.

Sources: *Laporan Monev Pencapaian SDGs Provinsi Jawa Barat 2022-2021* (Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the Achievement of SDGs in West Java Province 2021-2022), *Laporan Pencapaian SDGS Provinsi Jawa Barat 2020-2022* (Report on the Achievement of SDGs in West Java Province 2020-2022), *KP II KLHS RPJPD Jawa Barat* 2023 (Strategic Environmental Assessment of West Java Long-Term Regional Development Plan 2023)

3.7.3 *Good Practices* SDG 11

Plastic-Free City (Bogor City)

The reduction of plastic bags has been actively campaigned by various communities such as Greeneration, Bye Bye Plastic Bag (BBPB), and Zero Waste. This issue has garnered special attention from the Bogor City Government, which issued a policy to reduce plastic bags, namely Mayor Regulation (PerWali) Number 61 of 2018. This regulation was implemented starting December 1, 2018, with the main target of reducing the use of plastic bags in shopping centers and modern stores. The issuance of this PerWali is also based on Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, which regulates the reduction of household waste. It stipulates that businesses and plastic bag manufacturers must produce environmentally friendly plastic bags. According to the Environmental Agency of Bogor City, household plastic waste in Bogor City can reach 1.8 tons per month.

The policy to reduce plastic bags is embodied in the "Bogor Without Plastic Bags" (BOTAK) program. From August 2018 to December 2018, the Bogor City Government conducted approximately 150 socializations in three months, with assistance from environmental communities and several non-governmental organizations (NGOs). One of the challenges faced by urban managers is handling the problem of solid waste. The waste management process that has not been maximized is caused by several factors, including population growth and rapid urbanization which has led to higher waste generation in urban areas, transportation vehicles that are inadequate in number and condition, inappropriate and environmentally unfriendly landfill management systems, and not yet optimal. the application of the reduce, reuse and recycle (3R) approach.

The city of Bogor is a city area consisting of 6 sub-districts and 68 urban villages with an area of 11,138 hectares and has a population of 1,040,070 people in 2022 with an average growth of 3.56%/year. In general, in 2021 the percentage of waste handled in Bogor City is 81.19% of the total waste generation of 643.529 tons/day. The percentage of the volume of waste transported to the final disposal site is 74.5% with a waste reduction percentage of 6.6%. The improvement of Bogor City's waste services in 2021 is supported by increasing the responsibility of the Regional Government in managing waste and accompanied by increased community participation in managing waste in a 3R manner. The 3R-Based Waste Management System (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) is also a very important factor in reducing the volume of waste. The existence of a 3R temporary disposal site aims to utilize materials that are still useful for later reuse, so that it can indirectly extend the service life of the landfill.

Innovations implemented:

1. Implementation of a plastic bag-free policy targeting retail stores, and on August 17, 2019, the policy was extended to modern markets.
2. In 2020, traditional markets were also required to be ready to follow this policy to achieve the target of Bogor City without plastic bags by 2025.

Impact of the program:

The volume of waste transported to the final disposal site (TPAS) in Galuga decreased by approximately 7% (50 tons) per day, from 650 tons to 600 tons of waste.

Plastic waste reduction activities can be implemented in various areas other than Bogor City, but it requires a strong commitment, collaboration between stakeholders, and consistency in implementing these policies. Initially this policy was imposed on modern shopping malls but in 2021 the implementation of this policy was developed in traditional shopping malls so that the reduction of plastic waste can continue to be improved and can be replicated for the provincial government or the central government. This policy can be replicated by cities that still have problems in waste management, especially plastic waste which usually occurs in cities in developing countries. With

innovation, initiative and strong commitment from all stakeholders, it is hoped that the waste problem can be managed better and can reduce the generation of waste that cannot be recycled.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository, Urban SDG Knowledge Platform

Rangers App - Local Multiservice Online Motorcycle Taxi

The existence of Kamojang Crater in Bandung Regency as one of the tourist destinations and a village situated in the mountainous region does not hinder the creative innovation development of the young generation in Kamojang. Kamojang is an area that is not easily accessible by public transportation. Facing this obstacle, a program called Rangers App was established. This program was developed by a group of young people from Kamojang led by Hendri as a local online motorcycle taxi startup based in the Kamojang area and its surroundings, showing great potential in empowering the community, tourism, culinary, and the environment.

The development of the Rangers App involves the community as group members, drivers, business unit partners, MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) partners, and waste bank customers. The concept of community empowerment in each Rangers App service addresses the need for jobs that can be utilized by the community according to their abilities. In addition to addressing economic issues, Rangers App also strives to preserve the environment by managing waste through the digital waste bank service, Kumpulin.id. Through this waste bank, the community can access all services in the Rangers App with a waste savings balance that has been converted to Rangers Pay.

Rangers App started with a Call Center Platform for motorcycle taxi services, courier services, and food delivery through WhatsApp and Instagram. The application development took 5 months, involving all founders and designing a business model canvas that Rangers App would operate. This innovation emerged and was executed by PT Amandina Bumi Nusantara. The application was launched on April 16, 2019, and could be downloaded from the Google Play Store, marking the Research and Development phase to find Market Fit. The Rangers App service is already available to

the community in the Ibun District, Majalaya District, Samarang District, and the surrounding areas. This program is also one of the flagship programs of PGE (PT Pertamina Geothermal Energy) Area Kamojang for the 2020 GOLD PROPER award.

Innovations Implemented:

1. In 2021, Rangers App introduced a new product innovation called Cloud Delivery Service (CDS). CDS is an integrated delivery system among ranger partners within the Rangers App coverage area in 3 districts. CDS is also a way to develop partner express courier services with the B2B system, providing benefits and convenience for Rangers App and its partners.
2. Rangers App also provides new job opportunities for women around the Ibun District through a program called the Reseliate System, a combined system of reseller and affiliate. The reseliate's task is to sell products available on Rangers App through social media.
3. PGE Area Kamojang also conducted capacity strengthening training in collaboration with the CEO of PT Basic Teknologi Solusi Terintegrasi Bandung, Rogers Dwiputra Setiadi, providing institutional strengthening, knowledge building, and training for Rangers App as one of the Super App-based startups. This is aimed at not only seeking human resources but also enhancing human resources independently with the slogan "Local Products Must Be Vocal."

The success of Rangers App has been recognized by the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology as one of the "Top 15 Empowering Start-Ups," winning the "Youth Pioneer of Bandung Regency 2021," and being in the Top 3 "Youth Pioneers of West Java Province in the Technology Category 2021." Through Rangers App, the young people from Kamojang have been able to create a startup that identifies potentials and serves as a platform for the community to develop their businesses. As a company, the presence of startups like this can help meet the needs of companies such as couriers, public transportation, and also in establishing partnerships that can be mutually beneficial to the community.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository, *PPT Rekap Best Practice SDGs Award 2023 (Jawa Barat)*

Program Sustainable Supply Chain System and Roadmap

Plastic packaging materials are environmentally unfriendly and contribute to environmental issues such as plastic waste. In the effort to reduce plastic waste, the sustainable supply chain system and roadmap program were established by PT Bhineka Rahsa Nusantara. This program seeks ethical and responsible processes by emphasizing local natural herbal materials, environmental awareness, and empowering women in the production of ready-to-drink health beverages. The program collaborates with local farmer suppliers, which started on January 1, 2020, and is located in Bandung, West Java.

Innovations Implemented:

1. Empowering and educating local farmers.
2. Empowering women in vulnerable situations in the production process.
3. Minimizing plastic product packaging by replacing all plastic bubble wraps with corrugated wraps made from recycled paper.
4. Responsible consumption-production program from Rahsa Nusantara for sustainable healthy living, including bottle returns.
5. Processing organic waste, managing organic waste from the production process into fertilizer, and developing Black Soldier Larvae (a beneficial larva with high protein content).
6. Monitoring Green House Gas (GHG) Emission.

Impact of the Program:

1. Social

- Involvement of women in various situations and conditions, opening opportunities for women to become leaders or decision-makers, fostering empathy, confidence, and women supporting women (SDG 5.5.2*). 39 out of 45 workers, or 87%, are women.
- Improved farmers' abilities in sustainable farming (SDG 2.4.1*), increased production volume (SDG 2.3.1*), and increased wages/income (SDG 2.3.2*).
2. Economic
- High to Low Pay Ratio in the workplace is linked to greater productivity, innovation, and employee welfare (SDGs 8.2, 8.5).
- More circular and responsible production and consumption processes (SDG 8.4).
- Availability of development funds, training, Rahsa Sharing (SDG 9.5).
3. Environmental
- Minimal plastic product packaging, replacing all plastic bubble wraps with corrugated wraps made from recycled paper (SDG 12.2).
- Responsible consumption-production program from Rahsa Nusantara for sustainable healthy living, including bottle returns (SDG 12.5).
- Processing organic waste, managing organic waste from the production process into fertilizer, and developing Black Soldier Larvae (SDGs 12.3 and 12.4). The processed organic waste from our production is provided to local farmers around Bandung.
- Monitoring Green House Gas (GHG) Emission scope 1, 2, and 3 (SDGs 13.2.2*, 13.2.2(a), 13.2.2(b)).
4. Governance and Certification:
- Pursuing Food Industry Certifications (BPOM, HACCP, PIRT).

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository

Environmental Education Program for Children (PELITA)

The waste generated in Muktijaya Village amounts to 6,817.5 kg/day, posing a potential threat to the facilities of PT Pertamina EP Asset 3 Subang Field if not managed properly. Additionally, 980 impoverished households and many infants (3-5 years old) lack access to Early Childhood Education. In its second year, PELITA developed an environment-based curriculum and waste recycling training for parents. PELITA continued to expand, replicating waste management curricula throughout Early Childhood Education in Karawang. In the same year, a webinar series on Early Childhood Education Teaching Techniques was conducted in collaboration with the international organization SEAMEO CECCEP. The program evolved through the Early Childhood Environmental Education program, strengthening the Al Firdaus cooperative, and developing a Nutritious Food Menu to prevent child stunting.

The roadmap of the PELITA program is as follows:

1. 2017: Initiation of paid waste-based Early Childhood Education schools.
2. 2018: Development of an environment-based curriculum and waste craft training for parents.
3. 2019: Strengthening entrepreneurship and marketing of waste crafts and Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL).
4. 2020: Replication of waste management curriculum to all Early Childhood Education centers in Karawang and efforts for the prevention and handling of covid-19. Conducting a Webinar Series on Early Childhood Education Learning Techniques during the pandemic in collaboration with the international organization SEAMEO CECCEP.
5. 2021: Continuation of the exemplary Early Childhood Education program, strengthening the Al Firdaus cooperative, Creating a Nutritious Food Menu book for child stunting prevention.

Benefits of this program include:

1. 70 children participate in Early Childhood Education.

2. 180 individuals owning "waste banks" with a total of 850 kg.
3. 50 households participating in KRPL, involving 340 impoverished community members.
4. Generated funds amounting to Rp16 million, which is additional teacher salaries, savings up to Rp120,000 per parent per year, and an additional Rp400,000 per month for KRPL households.
5. Replication of Early Childhood Education curricula reaching 1,593 schools.

During the covid-19 pandemic, the program faced several challenges:

1. Remote learning activities were conducted from home, with parents replacing the role of teachers, and distance learning control through Whatsapp.
2. The income of Early Childhood Education tutors decreased, as did the average income of tutor spouses who were mostly working irregularly.
3. The number of waste bank savings decreased rapidly.

Strategies were implemented to address these challenges:

1. Conducting a Webinar Series on Early Childhood Education Learning Techniques during the pandemic in collaboration with the international organization SEAMEO CECCEP and organizing distance education.
2. Formation of entrepreneurship for Early Childhood Education teachers.
3. Exchange of seedlings with waste to support food resilience.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository

Transforming Riverbank Illegal Structures into Green Open Spaces

The lack of green open space in Bandung is an issue in goal 11. Green open space (RTH) is an urban area filled with plants and vegetation to support the direct and indirect benefits generated by green open space in the city, such as security, comfort, welfare, and aesthetics of particular urban areas. In increasing the coverage of green open space (RTH), Water Resource and Highways Department Bandung created a program "Transforming Riverbank Illegal Structures into Green Open Spaces". This case is an effort to increase the value of the area through redevelopment which can improve the area's functionality, social, & environmental benefits. The impactful development carried out on the riverbanks restores and improves their function and quality as green open spaces.

This program is being implemented since 2022 in collaboration with the Citarum Harum Task Force, River Basin Office of Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing. The goal is to achieve the transformation of previously illegal building land into more useful spaces. This involves providing the area with various sports/games facilities, and parks for playing and gathering for Bandung City citizens. Due to the lack of green open space in Bandung City, this initiative emerged so that it can also elevate the happiness index of Bandung City citizens.

Until the end of 2022, the Water Resources and Highways Department of Bandung City has built and created several new green open spaces on the site of a former illegal building on the river bank. These newly built green open spaces are thematic and each one of them is equipped with facilities that can be utilized by citizens including a conversation room, a "vandal room" for citizens to express themselves through drawing or graffiti, sports facilities, an RC car track, etc. Activating green open space from former illegal building sites will be conducted continuously and sustainably. This year, several new sites soon will be activated.

Impact of the Program:

1. The development of green open spaces can increase the potential for environmental benefits through three aspects: namely physical, economic, and social aspects.
2. The development does not only focus on aesthetics but is also able to improve the economy and socio-cultural conditions of the community as well as environmental stability. For example, in a

previous project, there is a bicycle track, and citizens and cyclists held several race events there. In another case, we built a remote control car track that become the first outdoor RC Car track owned by a city government in Indonesia

Many other cities are eager to replicate what this program have been done by upgrading these former illegal buildings. It is proven by many working visits from other regions who are impressed with the work in activating these former illegal building sites.

Sources: Urban SDG Knowledge Platform
(http://www.urbansdgplatform.org/profile/profile_caseView_detail.msc?no_case=646)

SDG 13:
CLIMATE ACTION

In SDG 13, there are two selected indicators that are analyzed in more detail. Table 3-13 summarizes the data, achievement estimates, distance to SDGs targets, and achievement prospects for the two selected indicators in Goal 13. The indicators to be discussed in this VLR are:

1) 13.1.3* Percentage of local governments that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies that are in line with the national disaster risk reduction strategy
2) 13.2.2* Total greenhouse gas emissions per year.

3.8.1 SDG 13 Performance

13.1.3* Percentage of local governments that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies that are in line with the national disaster risk reduction strategy
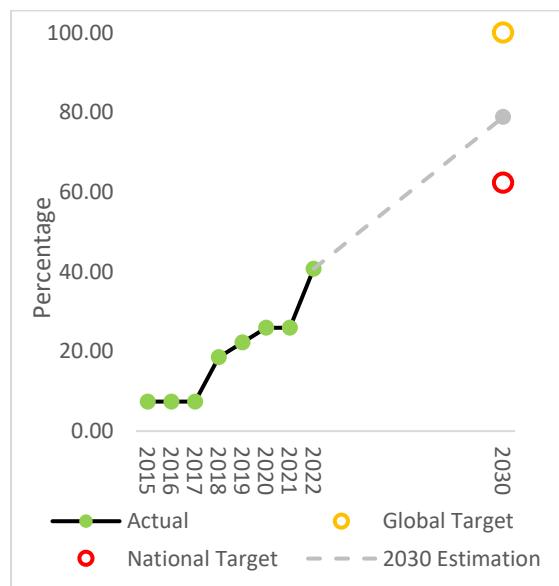
Figure 3-30 Percentage of local governments that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies that are in line with the national disaster risk reduction strategy (percentage)

The percentage of local governments adopting and implementing disaster risk reduction strategies aligned with national disaster risk reduction strategies has experienced a significant increase from 7.41% in 2015 to 40.74% in 2022. With the target set at 100% by 2030, the current progress in West Java Province has reached halfway, standing at 36%. If this progress continues until 2030, it is estimated that by the end of the SDGs, 78.8% of districts/cities in West Java will have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies. This condition is equivalent to an achievement prospect of 77% of the global target for 2030.

13.2.2* Total greenhouse gas emissions per year
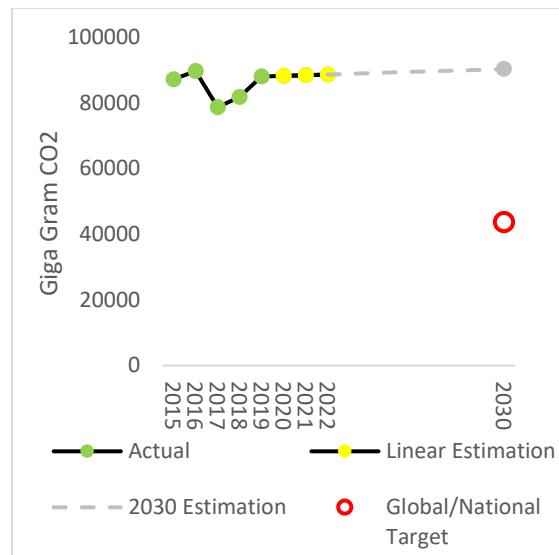
Figure 3-31 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

In 2015, West Java produced 87,168 Gg CO_2 in greenhouse gas emissions per year. This amount fluctuated with a tendency to increase during the subsequent period, reaching 88,012 Gg CO_2 in 2020. If this trend continues, it is estimated to reach 90,333 Gg CO_2 by 2030. This situation deviates from the global target for 2030, resulting in an achievement prospect of 0% for this indicator.

Table 3-13 Data, Projections, Distance to SDGs Target, and Achievement Prospect Indicators for SDG 13

Codes	Indicators	2015	2022	2030	Global Target	National Target	*Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress (2022)– Global Target* (DT1 ~ %)	*Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress (2022)– National Target* (DT2 ~ %)	Achievement Prospect – Global Target (AP1 ~ %)	Achievement Prospect – National Target (AP2 ~ %)
13.1.3*	Percentage of local governments that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies that are in line with the national disaster risk reduction strategy	7.41[4]	40.74[4]	78.83[3]	100[1]	62.32[2]	36	61	77	100[b]
13.2.2*	Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	87.167,55[5]	88.644,88[3]	90.333,26[3]	43.583,78[6]	43.583,78[6]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]

Sources: [1]UN & target's wording; Sustainable Development Goals 2023-2030 ; [3]Estimasion/ Linear Projection (Yearly Change); [4]SDGs Indonesia secretariat - Ministry of PPN/Bappenas; [5] Sign Smart - Ministry of environment and forestry; [6]Half of the 2015 value.
Notes: [a]Progress estimation has beyond the target. It should be noted that the projected values for 2030 are obtained from linear projection based on data from 2015 up to the latest available data.

3.8.2 Programs, Challenges, and Follow-up for SDG 13

Table 3-14 Matrix of Programs, Challenges, and Follow-up Actions for SDG 13

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions
13.1.3* Percentage of local governments that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies that are in line with the national disaster risk reduction strategy 13.2.2* Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	**West Java Provincial Government:** • The Local Government has prepared a blueprint for West Java as a resilient cultural province in the face of disasters (resilience culture province). • Internalization of disaster risk reduction in regional development, increased non-structural mitigation. • Strengthening of emergency disaster response and post-disaster recovery. • Establishment of disaster resilient village (*desa tahan bencana* [DESTANA]) with the implementation of disaster mitigation combined with local wisdom. • Preparation of Low Carbon Regional Development Plans (RPRKD) and General Regional Energy Plans (RUED). • Campaign against open burning of waste and regional waste management development. ▪ Community based conservation efforts through mangrove planting in Pamanukan.	Weather changes that are increasingly unpredictable, especially for rainfall that can cause flooding and landslides.	1. Strengthening Regional Capacity for Disaster Prevention and Preparedness. 2. Strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration to mitigate disasters and help reduce the causes of climate change. 3. Prioritizing the understanding of climate change phenomena, particularly as driven by greenhouse gas emissions, among all stakeholders in regional development. 4. Enhancing the procurement of early warning systems at various disaster-prone locations.
		• Disaster resilience and climate change resilience need to be improved. • Degradation and increasing vulnerability of terrestrial, marine, and high coastal ecosystems.	1. Developing vulnerability indices and indicators, as well as strengthening climate and weather information systems. 2. Conducting vulnerability assessments and enhancing resilience in sensitive sectors, along with implementing pilot adaptation initiatives. 3. Promoting awareness of the national climate change adaptation action plan (*rencana aksi nasional adaptasi perubahan iklim* [RAN-API]) and building the capacity of regions in adaptation efforts.

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions
	• Prevention, control, and restoration of pollution and/or environmental damage. • Realization of a low-emission public transportation system. • Construction of new renewable energy sources through the construction of microhydro power plants (PLTMH) and solar power plants (PLTS), as well as the substitution of fossil fuels to biogas and energy efficiency. • Conducting a campaign to discourage the burning of waste within the community.		4. Conducting socialization, communication, information, and education (*komunikasi, informasi dan edukasi* [KIE]) on disaster-prone areas in the province (by disaster type). 5. Providing environmental awareness education starting from the school level, where West Java Province continues to nurture and strive to increase the number of schools with adiwiyata[1] status. 6. Disaster Risk Communication: It is essential to identify region-specific approaches to encourage local actions.
	• Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by promoting the use of electric vehicles. • Promotion of renewable energy and energy conservation awareness. • Installation of rooftop solar panels for government offices, districts/cities, and sectors. • Use of electric vehicles for government officials (22 unit in 18 divisions in 2023). • Citarum Harum program to restore the Citarum river and manage the waste and swage problem through integration with its biogas project. • West Java Investment Forum to facilitate investment from national and foreign investors to accelerate renewable energy development in West Java.	• The persistently high greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in West Java, also driven by transportation and energy demand due to the growing population • Measurement of transportation emissions encounters challenges, including the low awareness of public to periodically check private vehicle emissions. • Different methodologies adopted by different stakeholders in conducting GHG inventories. • GHG emissions data and methodology are not easily accessible nor understandable by all levels of government officials.	1. Enhancing and promoting the implementation of environmentally friendly labels on products. 2. Prioritizing the use of domestic products within the working environment of the West Java provincial government. 3. Improving coordination with the central government for the purpose of enhancing air quality in West Java. 4. Collaborating with foreign investments in the low-carbon energy and transportation sectors. 5. Ensuring the synchronization of greenhouse gas mitigation with the economic development of communities based on the social and cultural characteristics of the region.

Indicators	Policy and Programs by West Java Provincial Government, and Non-Governmental Initiatives	Issues, Challenges, and Lessons Learned	Follow-up Actions
	PT Cikarang Listrindo • United disaster preparedness program (*Bersatu Sigap Bencana* [BEGANA]) in Labansari Village, Cikarang Timur Sub-District, Bekasi Regency. • Mangrove conservation program in Bahagia Beach Village, Muaragembong Sub-district, Bekasi Regency. **Coca-Cola Europacific Partners Indonesia–Plant Sumedang, Bekasi 1 and Bekasi 2** • Smart Village Program, including tree planting, waste management, environmental education, and support for waste banks.		6. Conducting socialization and guidance for the advancement of green industries. 7. Improving collaboration for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions data calculation and sharing to allow local authorities to take appropriate measures. 8. Streamlining emission reduction programs initiated by local governments to gain support and validation by provincial and national governments.

Sources*: Laporan Monev Pencapaian SDGs Provinsi Jawa Barat 2022-2021* (Monitoring and Evaluation Report on the Achievement of SDGs in West Java Province 2021-2022), *Laporan Pencapaian SDGS Provinsi Jawa Barat 2020-2022* (Report on the Achievement of SDGs in West Java Province 2020-2022), *KP II KLHS RPJPD Jawa Barat* 2023 (Strategic Environmental Assessment of West Java Long-Term Regional Development Plan 2023), *Rencana Pembangunan Rendah Karbon Daerah (RPRKD) Provinsi Jawa Barat 2022* (Regional Low Carbon Development Plan (RPRKD) of West Java Province 2022)

Notes: [1]Adiwiyata is the award given to schools that have successfully implemented the environmental care and cultural awareness movement at school.

3.8.3 *Good Practices* SDG 13

Smart School (Cheerful, Peaceful, and Disaster-Ready)

Situated in the Pacific Ring of Fire, Indonesia faces various natural disaster threats. From 1990 to 2010, the death toll from natural disasters reached 19,071 (excluding tsunami disasters). However, besides natural disasters, Indonesia grapples with a serious threat: social disasters such as conflict and violence. Although awareness of this is limited, data records show that the death toll from social disasters reached 36,222 people from 1996 to 2012. The number of victims of social disasters is, in fact, ten times greater than those of natural disasters excluding tsunamis. This fact positions Indonesia as a country facing both natural and social disaster threats. Early intervention in addressing both issues has become a collective concern initiated by Lazismu and Peace Generation.

To tackle these issues, the Smart School (Cheerful, Peaceful, and Disaster-Ready School) program was introduced as an integrated solution to prepare schools for disaster and violence risks. Schools are equipped with knowledge and skills so that they can reduce risks through the culture and policies of Smart School. The development process of Smart Schools begins with teachers, who then teach through various learning spaces driven by Smart School Ambassadors. Through this program, it is expected to minimize the impact and potential risks arising from both natural and social disasters. This program has been implemented across West Java (Bandung & Cianjur), Yogyakarta Special Region, Maluku, and East Nusa Tenggara.

The innovation of the Smart School program lies in:

1. Educational methods and creative communication media used to raise awareness of disaster risks, both natural and social. Smart School creates engaging, enjoyable, and easily understandable communication media, such as practical and colorful guide modules and card games to identify environmentally damaging behaviors (product outputs: Disaster Board Game, Student Module 'Smart School Diary,' and Smart Sibling Module 'Smart School Diary Usage Guide').
2. Implementation of the program concept by involving several competent partners in their respective fields.

Implementation:

1. Baseline identification and Smart School Ambassador socialization.
2. Training and appointment of 20 Smart School Ambassadors in 20 Schools.
3. Monitoring the implementation of Smart School Ambassadors and monitoring Smart School policies and culture.
4. Endline measurement, school management meetings on Smart School evaluation and follow-up plans. Closed with a Smart School ceremony.
5. Best practice seminar for Smart School Pilot Projects.
6. Implementing the 6 elements of Smart School related to understanding: understanding disaster risks, self-strength, prejudice, appreciating differences, conflict and violence, and the concept of self-rescue.
7. Implementing the 5 elements of Smart School related to skills: mastering risk identification techniques, information verification techniques, emergency response skills, mediation, and reconciliation.
8. Implementing the 4 elements of Smart School related to policies: integrating into the curriculum, building Smart School culture, applying child protection principles, strengthening with school policies.

Achievements:

1. 600 people received peace and disaster education modules.
2. 30 facilitators.

3. 20 schools implemented the program.

Impact based on testimonials from teachers at schools implementing Smart School:

1. Children are equipped with knowledge on how to face disasters.
2. Incidents of violence/bullying have decreased.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository

Domestic Biogas Program (IDBP)

The Domestic Biogas Program (IDBP) is an initiative by HIVOS and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) since 2009, with a mission to disseminate the use of domestic biogas as a renewable energy source for cooking in both livestock and wood-burning households. In 2012, when the Energy House Foundation (YRE) was established, the implementation of the IDBP was carried out by YRE as a market ecosystem enabler for the development of the domestic biogas market in Indonesia, together with HIVOS. YRE's role as a biogas market ecosystem enabler includes several functions:

1. Building the capacity of local SMEs (Construction Partner Organizations/CPOs) in constructing high-quality biodigesters according to Indonesia National Standard (SNI); building entrepreneurial capacity and improving after-sales services to biogas users.
2. Facilitating biogas financing with various funding sources such as cooperatives, businesses, donors, and carbon credit sales.
3. Advocacy and campaign functions for accelerating the utilization of biodigesters in Indonesia.

Over time, in 2019, the IDBP transformed with a more holistic approach. The mission of the IDBP is not only to provide access to renewable energy for households but also to increase the economic value of biogas by implementing a circular economy. The circular economy approach positions biogas as a livestock waste treatment tool that produces high-value-added by-products that can serve as raw materials for other economic activities. YRE's research in 2022 shows that without intervention in livestock waste management in Indonesia, it could result in the emission of 21 million tCO_2e of Greenhouse Gas (GHG).

Therefore, the approach taken by the IDBP is to reduce GHG emissions from livestock waste and maximize the potential of livestock waste that has used biogas into a high-value economic product, namely by utilizing bioslurry as a high-quality natural fertilizer.

Achievements:

1. Until the first semester of 2022, the IDBP has facilitated the construction of 27,909 biodigester units in 17 provinces in Indonesia, benefiting more than 129,000 people. From a financing perspective, YRE has mobilized funding for the biogas ecosystem amounting to USD 10 million and cooperatives' loans amounting to Euro 1 million.
2. In 2021, to realize the transition of Program management from HIVOS to YRE, in February 2021, HIVOS officially transferred the management and implementation of the IDBP to YRE. This transition was formalized through the signing of an MOU between HIVOS and YRE, demonstrating the successful realization of the IDBP strategy that transitioned from donor-initiated program management to the management of an independent and sustainable Indonesian NGO.
3. From 2022 to 2024, YRE will purchase 300 tons of bioslurry from installed biogas users, create 100 demonstration plots utilizing bioslurry, and train 2,000 farmers in implementing organic farming.
4. Collaborating with Inclusive Energy as a biogas sensor provider, YRE has utilized 100 sensors installed on 100 biogas units spread across several provinces. The use of these sensors aims to monitor biogas usage, economic savings for biogas users, and emission reduction figures.

The innovation of the IDBP lies in creating a domestic biogas market ecosystem with a multi-sectoral approach by expanding the biogas value chain beyond energy. The IDBP's innovations encompass three main aspects:

1. Financing Innovation: Utilizing carbon financing, mainly used to subsidize the costs incurred by biogas users (25%), while the remaining cost components will be paid by biogas users, either in cash or in the form of loans from YRE cooperative partners, according to the choice and ability to pay by biogas users.
2. Expansion Innovation: Expanding the biogas value chain into the agricultural sector. In 2022, YRE collaborated with its business unit, PT Pupuk Suburkan Negeri, to implement a new strategy to exponentially increase the number of installed biodigesters.
3. Logistic and Inventory System Development: YRE is currently developing a logistics and inventory system for bioslurry provision.

Impact and results of this program include:

1. Until December 2021, biogas generator installations and IDBP usage have successfully reduced 394,254 tCO_2e greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Fuel replacement has reduced the use of wood and kerosene by 46.7% and 71.7%, respectively.
3. By supporting fuel transition, biogas contributes to deforestation prevention, where biogas user households are estimated to save 2 tons of wood fuel per year on average.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository

Jejak Setapak (Jerih Kerja Karawang, Semangat Petani Sehat Ketahanan Pangan Meningkat)[3]

This program is carried out by young people (millennials) to address food access challenges faced by the community due to high electricity costs. To overcome this, they implement solar panels (PLTS), including sustainable financing schemes, effective training programs, and continuous technical support. The program is initiated by the Society of Renewable Energy, a civil society organization working in the field of renewable energy, in collaboration with PT Pertamina Subang. The program is implemented in the Plawad Village area, East Karawang District, Karawang Regency, West Java, during the period from February 13, 2023, to April 17, 2023.

Innovations implemented in this program include:

1. Promoting environmentally friendly agriculture through the use of solar panels (PLTS) to support water pumps, hydroponic plantations, and fish farming.
2. Reducing the use of chemical fertilizers as an effort to reduce soil and water pollution.

The impacts and benefits received from the Footstep program include:

1. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, decreasing air and water pollution, eliminating the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers.
2. Energy savings and reduced electricity costs for investments in agriculture, hydroponic plantations, and fish farming.
3. Creating sustainable food access, empowering farmers and residents through training and education improvement, building "local heroes."
4. Involving the community, collaborating with relevant institutions, creating sustainable programs that are adaptive and align with the aspirations and needs of the community.

Sources: Indonesia's SDG Best Practices, Stories, and Documents Repository, *PPT Rekap Best Practice SDGs Award 2023 (Jawa Barat)*

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[3] "Jejak Setapak" (Footprint) signifies the efforts of Karawang's hardworking individuals, showcasing the determination of healthy farmers in enhancing food security.

Surplus Indonesia

Food waste is an issue that has received less attention from the Indonesian government compared to plastic waste, despite approximately 60% of landfill waste being organic. Food waste is an environmental issue that requires attention. In daily life, a significant amount of food is discarded at events or remains unsold in restaurants. This food is often still suitable for consumption and should not be wasted. Surplus Indonesia recognizes the concern of food waste and turns it into a business opportunity indirectly related to achieving Goal 13 (Climate Action).

Surplus provides an online platform (application) that enables local food businesses, hotels, and farms to sell excess and imperfect products during specific time windows at a 50% discount to customers. This aims to prevent edible and untouched food from becoming food waste and ending up in landfills. The program has been implemented since March 2020 in Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Semarang, Bekasi, Solo, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Malang, Surabaya, and Bali. The Surplus implementation is based on collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism, Sarinah Mall, and hotels and restaurants in the operational locations.

Impact of this program:

1. Social:
   - Surplus Food Care redistributes excess food from merchants to those in need, such as orphanages, nursing homes, and persons with disabilities, to combat hunger (2.1.1*).
   - Availability of food consumption (2.2.2(a)).
   - A campaign that directly reaches and engages female users regularly (12 times per year) (5).
2. Economic:
   - Assists 3500+ business owners, preventing losses of around $100,000+ USD for 3500+ business owners who have joined as merchants during and after the pandemic (8.1).

3. Environmental:

   - Every 1 food item saved through the application means preventing significant financial losses for business owners and avoiding tons of CO_2e emissions from landfills (12.3.1).
   - Saved approximately more than 50 tons of food and avoided around more than 1500 tons of CO_2e emissions benefiting 200,000 direct beneficiaries (70% are women) (13.2.2*).

4. Governance, Transparency, and Sustainability:

Sources: *PPT Rekap Best Practice SDGs Award 2023 (Jawa Barat)*

Reduction of Fruit and Vegetable Loss and Waste in Indonesia

Food loss and waste, especially in fruits and vegetables, are issues connected to climate change. The program for reducing fruit and vegetable loss and waste in Indonesia provides an end-to-end solution that integrates farmers, distributors, industries, retailers, and consumers of fruits and vegetables. The goal of this program is to build a sustainable food system with a mission to reduce food loss, waste, and the impact of climate change on conventional packing houses in Lembang. The program implementation started on June 27, 2022.

Activities include the integrated upgrading of packing houses to Good Handling Practice standards, the introduction and promotion of Edible Coating technology, and the use of digital technology in its

operations. Edible coating, made from shrimp shell waste, is chosen because shrimp is one of the largest export commodities in the fisheries product, but its byproduct, shrimp shells, has not been well-utilized. Shrimp shell waste is transformed into Chitasil, which can maintain the freshness of fruits and vegetables for 1-2 weeks. Collaboration involves green investors, the Ministry of Agriculture, Bogor Customs, the Ministry of Research and Technology, the National Research and Innovation Agency, the Ministry of Industry, and business entities such as PT Pisang Mas Kirana and Lemon, PT Laris Manis Utama, and others.

Innovations Implemented:

1. Application of Chitasil edible coating, hardware innovation (tools/products) that can help reduce losses and waste of fruits and vegetables from cultivation to consumers with Kito-B Bioimmunizer and Bio Pesticide, Chitasil Edible Coating, and natural fruit and vegetable wash.
2. Improvement using Good Handling Practice (GHP) standards and agricultural digitalization.

Impact of this Program:

1. Social:
    -   Improved well-being for more than 30 users, especially farmers, by increasing income and reducing the risk of losses (SDGs indicator 2.3.1 and 2.3.2).
    -   Involvement of women in the packing process recruitment (SDGs indicator 5.5.2).
    -   Reduced losses of fruits and vegetables by more than 2,500 tons (averaging a 5-10% reduction from post-harvest to retail) (SDGs indicator 2.4.1).

2. Economic:

    -   Creation of 10 jobs in the shrimp processing village, becoming an ecosystem to support sustainability (SDGs target 8.2).
    -   Collaboration with customs to assist and profile SME products using Chitasil Edible Coating, KITE IKM facilities (Facilitation of Import for Export Destination for Small and Medium Industries) (SDG-9 and SDG-17).
    -   Innovation in development (SDGs target 9.5).

3. Environmental:

    -   Reduction of more than 125 tons of methane gas (SDGs indicator 13.2.2*).
    -   Reduction of more than 2 tons of shrimp shell waste (SDGs target 12.3 and 12.4).

4. Governance:

    -   Pursuing Food Industry Certifications (BPOM, Food grade, proven effective in more than 20 fruit and vegetable commodities).

Sources: *PPT Rekap Best Practice SDGs Award 2023 (Jawa Barat)*

Absorption Wells and Recharge Wells to Reduce Floods in Bandung City

Derived from the Regional Medium Term Development Plan of Bandung City, there are 68 points susceptible to flooding. Out of these, 34 have been successfully addressed. However, 24 points still experience inundation, and 10 are designated as flood areas due to water height reaching approximately 1 meter and lasting for 60 minutes. To address this challenge, this program have initiated an inventive program aimed at mitigating floodwaters and inundation by utilizing the absorption well and recharge well methods. Particularly in the southern part of Bandung City, characterized by clay soil with poor water absorption capabilities, this program employ absorption wells—shallow structures with concrete walls. These wells feature holes in the walls, each with a diameter and height of 1 meter, covered by a perforated concrete plate to facilitate water entry.

Additionally, water structures are strategically placed to absorb stagnant water, utilizing sandy soil media known for its high absorption capacity.

To facilitate the absorption of floodwater, the utilization of sandy soil media is imperative due to its exceptional absorption capacity. Therefore, the implementation of water structures capable of accessing this sandy soil media becomes crucial, and recharge wells serve this purpose effectively. The soil in Bandung City, at a depth of 75-100 meters, comprises a water shaft layer that can be linked to deep groundwater aquifers. Recharge wells, with a modest footprint of approximately 10m2, have the capacity to absorb water at a rate ranging from 7 to 10 liters per second. This makes it feasible to mitigate flooding during rainfall events. The primary objective is to diminish the impact of stagnant water (floods) by channelling water into the ground during the rainy season while establishing a water reserve for use during dry periods.

This program is being implemented since 2020 by Water Resource and Highways Department of Bandung City. In 2023 this program plan to build 245 infiltration wells and 13 recharge wells. With this limited budget, stakeholders still really need attention so that the budget for this recharge well is increased because it is very effective in dealing with flooding in Bandung City.

Impact of the Program:
1. The impact that occurs with the construction of shallow infiltration wells and deep infiltration wells (recharge well) is very useful for tackling floods or inundations.
2. With the addition of 35 points, this program have built a community response that was initially doubtful, now more and more residents are proposing the construction of these additional wells.
3. The increasing number of application letters coming to our office requesting the installation of additional wells.

Replicability and scalability:

The hope is that these additional wells will serve as an exemplar for flood management in urban areas. It is anticipated that various regions in Indonesia will adopt the concept of recharge wells to channel water into the ground, given the challenges posed by inadequate drainage channels and the proliferation of residential constructions.

Sources: Urban SDG Knowledge Platform

(http://www.urbansdgplatform.org/profile/profile_caseView_detail.msc?no_case=638&from=list)

CHAPTER 4:
STATUS AND TRENDS ANALYSIS
TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

The journey of the SDGs has reached the halfway mark; however, the prospects of achieving the SDGs in various areas seem to be far from what was expected. Globally, for example, Yusuf et al. (2023) projected 7 SDG indicators related to poverty and estimated that by 2030, over 600 million people will still be trapped in extreme poverty, and 665 million people will experience malnutrition, although the goal is to eliminate it by 2030.

For Indonesia and West Java, while a majority of SDGs targets are expected to be achieved, the pursuit of closing the gap for unmet indicators will face last-mile problems. In this context, the "leaving no one behind" (LNOB) principle, if applied across various SDGs aspects, particularly those with slowing progress, can be a potential means to improve prospects of achievement. Unfortunately, despite being frequently discussed, LNOB still lacks practical policy implementation, primarily due to the lack of clarity regarding the framework and definition (Klasen & Fleurbaey, 2018). Therefore, it is crucial to comprehend and clarify the concept and translate it into actionable policy recipes.

The goal of this analysis is to translate the LNOB concept into practical and operational terms, one of which is measurable indicators. Therefore, the aim of this analysis is to identify how far vulnerable groups in West Java are left behind in various aspects of the SDGs and identify who the furthest left-behind groups in West Java are. Additionally, this analysis examines the progress of these LNOB aspects over the last four years (2018-2022).

4.1 METHODOLOGY

The primary indicator used to measure the level of disadvantage of people in vulnerable situations in this analysis is the Relative Risk (Ratio) of Being Left Behind. Relative Risk Ratio, often referred to as RR, is a common method used in medical research to calculate the difference in the risk of experiencing the impact of an event (exposed) for a particular group compared to another group (Andrade, 2015). RR is typically calculated in the medical field concerning the risk of contracting a disease.

Formally, the Relative Risk of Being Left Behind is calculated using the formula:

$$RR = \frac{D_{LE}/(D_{LE} + D_{NL})}{N_{LE}/(N_{LE} + N_{NL})} = \frac{D_{LE}(N_{LE} + N_{NL})}{N_{LE}(D_{LE} + D_{NL})}$$

Here, D_LE represents the number of individuals in the vulnerable left-behind group, D_NL is the number of individuals in the vulnerable not-left-behind group, N_LE is the number of individuals in the non-vulnerable left-behind group, and N_NL is the number of individuals in the non-vulnerable not-left-behind group.

In this analysis, the people in vulnerable situations are determined based on literature and data availability. The references used include UN-SDG guidelines for LNOB (Operationalizing Leaving No One Behind) and reports from organizations under the UN. By definition, people in vulnerable situations are groups of people who belong to specific categories beyond their control, such as gender, age, or geographical location.

Determination of people in vulnerable situations:

Taking data availability into account, this analysis uses five types of vulnerable groupings: women, the older person, people with disabilities, rural residents, and widows/widowers. Besides these five groups, combinations of these vulnerable groups are also created. In total, there are 15 groups of people in vulnerable situations to be analyzed:

- Women
- The older person
- People with disabilities
- Rural residents
- Widows/widowers
- Older personwomen
- Women with disabilities
- Women in rural areas
- Widows/widowers
- The older person with disabilities
- The older person in rural areas
- Older person widows/widowers
- People with disabilities in rural areas
- People with disabilities widows/widowers
- Widows/widowers in rural areas

Left Behind in Which Aspects?

After determining the groups of people in vulnerable situations, the aspects in which their disadvantage will be measured are determined. Considering literature and data availability, the disadvantage is measured in terms of 9 aspects (including the SDG number) as follows:

- The poorest 10% (SDG-1)
- Experiencing food insecurity (SDG-2)
- Lack of health insurance (SDG-3)
- Not completing primary school or equivalent (SDG-4)
- Illiteracy (SDG-4)
- Lack of a bank account (Financially excluded, SDG-8)
- No durable assets (SDG-11)
- Not living in decent housing (SDG-11)
- Not using a mobile phone (SDG-11)

The data used in this analysis is from the 2022 and 2018 SUSENAS data. The 2022 SUSENAS data was chosen because it is relatively up-to-date, while the 2018 SUSENAS data with complete information in this context is the oldest data showing trends over the past four years. The above aspects are selected based on the completeness of the data available in both Susenas datasets.

4.2 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table A - 2 presents the results of the calculation of relative risk ratios for West Java in 2018 and 2020, while Table A - 3 provides the national results for comparison. Both tables are presented in a matrix format, with the two years displayed for ease of comparison. The numbers in the diagonal cells represent the relative risk ratios of the five main vulnerable groups, while the off-diagonal cells contain the relative risk ratios for combinations of ten vulnerability groups. Table A - 4 to Table A - 11 report the results in a format that simplifies the calculation of averages.

Highlights from the results of the relative risk ratio calculations are as follows:

- When comparing the five groups of people in vulnerable situations (women, the older person, people with disabilities, rural residents, widows/widowers) in 2022 (Table A - 4), the older person is the group with the highest average relative risk of lagging behind in the nine SDG indicators (3.13), followed by the disability group (2.56).

- In terms of ranking (Table A - 4), it is evident that the older person and disability groups dominate the top two positions in relative risk of lagging behind.

- The older person was also the most left-behind group in 2018 (3.62), followed by the disability group (2.45). Thus, there has been no significant change over the past four years.

- Compared to the national level, West Java tends to have a higher relative risk of lagging behind in these five groups of people in vulnerable situations Table A - 8. For example, in 2022 at the national level, the most left-behind group is also the older person group, but the average relative risk of lagging behind is only 2.45, while in West Java, it is 3.13. The same holds true for the disability and other groups, with West Java having higher relative risk ratios compared to the national average.

- The two most left-behind groups of people in vulnerable situations, the older person and people with disabilities, have the highest relative risk of lagging behind in the education aspect, particularly in terms of literacy rates and primary school completion (Table A - 4).

- Comparing the 2018-2022 trends (Table A - 6), there has generally been an improvement in the relative risk of lagging behind for four out of five groups of people in vulnerable situations. Surprisingly, the disability group experienced an increase in the relative risk of lagging behind on average from 2018 to 2022. This increase is attributed to the aspects of asset ownership (non-movable assets) and food security. It is highly likely that the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 had a significant impact on the disability group in West Java.

- When comparing the ten groups of people in vulnerable situations, which are combinations of the five groups of people in vulnerable situations, for 2020, it is apparent that the most left-behind group is the combination of the older person and people with disabilities (3.25), followed by older person women (3.24), older person widows/widowers (3.12), and widows/widowers with disabilities (Table A - 5).

- It is noteworthy that people with disabilities in rural areas are the most left-behind in terms of food insecurity and inadequate housing in West Java (Table A - 5).

- Meanwhile, in terms of health insurance coverage, rural women are the most left-behind (Table A - 5).

- The combination of the older person with disabilities ranks first in terms of lagging behind in four dimensions: inclusion in the poorest 10%, not completing primary school, lack of access to mobile phones, and financial exclusion (Table A - 5).

- On average, the relative risk of lagging behind for these ten groups of people in vulnerable situations is generally worse or higher than the national average. For instance, the older person with disabilities in West Java have a risk 3.25 times higher for lagging behind, whereas the national average is only 2.46 (Table A - 9).

- However, the order of who is most left-behind at the national level is slightly different from that in West Java. At the national level, the most left-behind group of people in vulnerable situations is the older person in rural areas, followed by older person women. It is clear that at the national level (in 2022), the older person in rural areas dominate the first position in terms of being left behind. This group ranks first in lagging behind in six indicators (Table A - 9).

- For West Java, the relative risk of lagging behind for the five groups of people in vulnerable situations worsened, and four groups improved over the period from 2018 to 2022. Generally, the groups that worsened are those with disability elements, such as women with disabilities, older person with disabilities, and people with disabilities in rural areas. Thus, a key priority for

improving the level of disparity in SDGs in West Java, which is quite crucial, is to provide protection to disabled groups (Table A-5 and Table A-7).
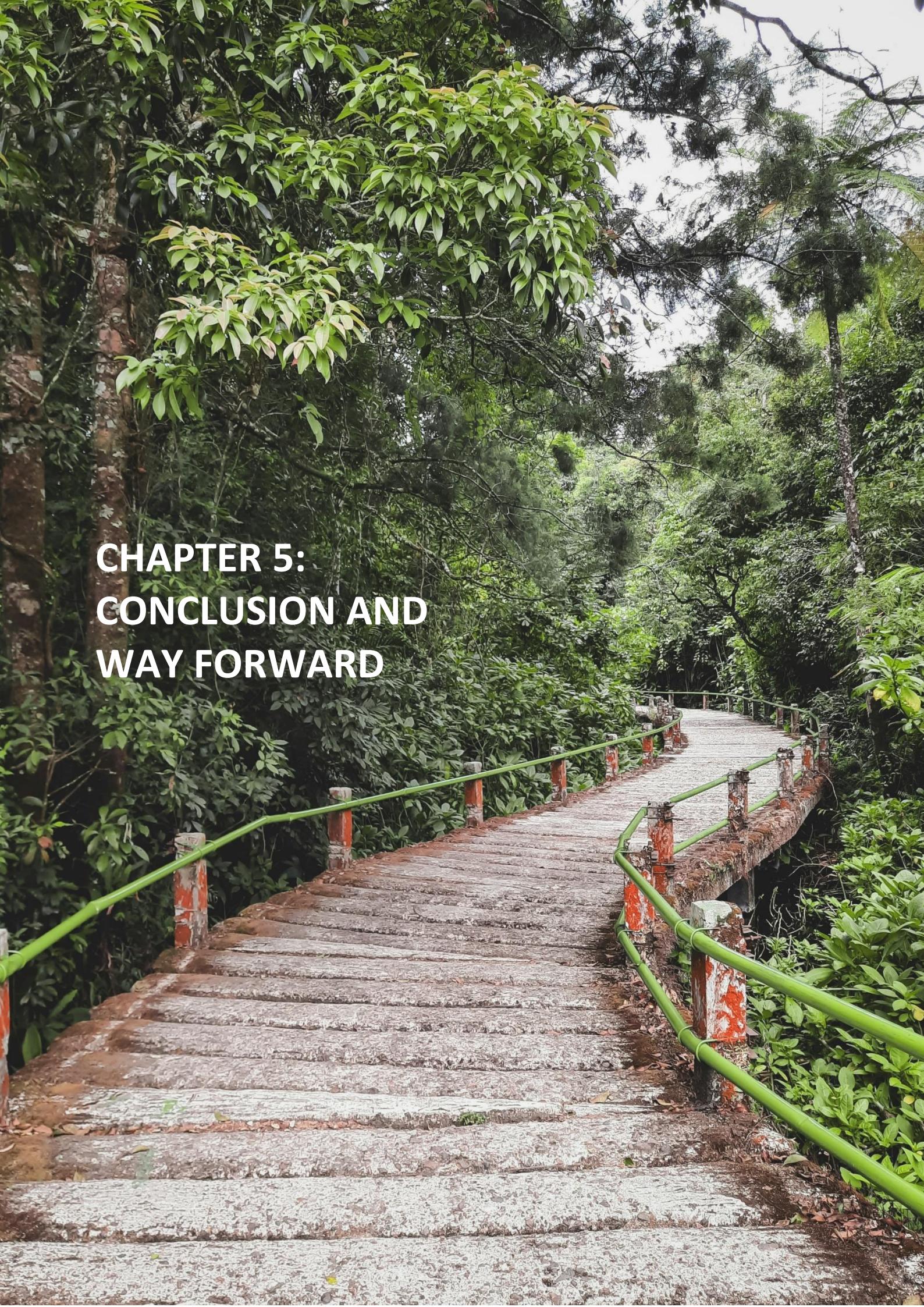
4.3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

What is the status of SDGs' lagging (Leave No One Behind - LNOB) in West Java? The level of lagging measured by relative risk ratios in West Java is generally worse compared to the national average. The older person and persons with disabilities groups, especially when combined, are the most left-behind in nine SDG indicators in West Java.

There has been no significant progress during the period from 2018 to 2022 in the condition of vulnerability among various groups in West Java. In fact, most vulnerable groups have experienced an increased risk of falling behind during this period. The COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis may still be leaving a negative impact, particularly on these groups of people in vulnerable situations.

Therefore, West Java needs to pay more attention to the older person and persons with disabilities groups, especially the combination of both, as they are the most left-behind in achieving the SDGs. Additionally, considering the urgency, the persons with disabilities population in rural areas experiences the highest vulnerability in terms of food security and, thus, requires special attention.

CHAPTER 5:
CONCLUSION AND
WAY FORWARD

5.1 CONCLUSION

As the largest province in Indonesia, West Java plays a crucial role in achieving national SDGs targets. With the approaching deadline for SDGs achievement, any acceleration efforts will be more effective when West Java becomes the main driver. The VLR of West Java, therefore, will serve as a refinement of Indonesia's VNR, which has been reported to the international community several times.

West Java is significant for the national SDGs achievement, not only due to its largest population in Indonesia but also because of the province's importance in its social, economic, and demographic conditions. They closely align with the projected future of Indonesia, particularly in 2030. Furthermore, West Java is already approaching an urbanization rate of 70%, in line with Indonesia's urbanization projection for 2030. This is also reflected in its economic structure. Therefore, addressing various development challenges related to SDGs in West Java can be crucial guidance for future national policies.

The purpose of preparing this VLR is to assess the extent of West Java's SDGs achievements, identify challenges faced, and document initiatives related to SDGs achievements. Thus, the VLR aims to demonstrate the province's commitment to sustainable development, document its transformative programs, and encourage learning and knowledge sharing among stakeholders in West Java.

The preparation of this VLR emphasizes several key principles, including political support, access to reliable data, institutional support to engage the community, partners, and stakeholders in West Java. Thus, a participatory approach is embedded in the preparation of the VLR in all its phases (conception, implementation, and finalization).

This VLR does not cover all SDGs due to data availability constraints and therefore the focus and depth analyses are of primary considerations. Therefore, the analysis in this VLR is conducted for indicators within seven main goals: SDG 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, and 13. For each goal, representative indicators are selected based on criteria such as data availability, data quality, the importance of the indicator, including interlinkages with other indicators.

There are two quantitative indicators used to measure the performance of each SDGs indicator in the seven selected goals, namely Distance to SDGs Target (DT) and Achievement Prospect (AP). DT is an indicator to measure how far the progress of SDGs indicators has reached halfway until 2022 to achieve the SDGs targets by 2030. DT is calculated by determining the change achieved from 2015 to 2022, divided by the total progress that should be achieved from 2015 to 2030. Furthermore, AP is an indicator to measure how likely the SDGs targets will be achieved in 2030. AP is calculated by measuring how much the achievement prospects in 2030 are based on the estimated halfway progress of the SDGs, divided by the total progress that should be achieved from 2015 to 2030.

Several highlights from the findings based on the methods and data above can be summarized as follows.

Highlight on prospects for achieving SDGs in West Java:

SDG-2 Zero Hunger	The achievement of the SDG-2 agenda in West Java demands for acceleration. Stunting and wasting might remain unresolved by 2030 under business as usual. Even for malnutrition, there is a tendency for deterioration. The prospect of achieving the target of eliminating malnutrition by 2030 is almost nonexistent. The worsening trend of malnutrition in West Java, follows the global trend which was exacerbated by COVID-19 and food crises.
SDG-3 Good Health and Well-being	The prospects for achieving the SDG-3 targets are promising. Child mortality rates and national health coverage in West Java, for example, have a prospect of reaching 100%. Meanwhile, access to healthcare for pregnant women also tends

	to improve, and its achievement is relatively close to the target. These developments indicate the effectiveness of policies and programs, highlighting the need for broader implementation or replication.
SDG-5 Gender Equality	Unfortunately, for gender equality, improvement prospects only appear in fundamental indicators such as the proportion of women married at an early age. For indicators more related to achieving equality, such as the proportion of women in managerial positions, the prospect of reaching the target is still too slow and need to be accelerated. There is an urgent need for more effective strategies and interventions to accelerate the advancement of women into managerial positions. Despite the efforts made so far, significant challenges persist in breaking down barriers and biases that limit women's access to leadership roles.
SDG-6 Clean Water and Sanitation	The achievement of the SDG-6 targets still leaves a gap in success, with a good prospect of achieving the target (100%) for access to clean water, Therefore the provincial government can now focus on improving the progress for adequate sanitation, to close the 30% gap by 2030.
SDG-8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	SDG-8 is West Java's main area to focus on improvement. Low economic growth prospects make the target of per capita income in 2030 have very little chance of being achieved. Employment indicators also show slow improvement, if not worsening. Informality and unemployment, for example, have very small prospects of achieving their targets. Despite a sizable youth population in West Java, which offers significant optimization opportunities, informal labor remains a barrier to achieving employment indicators. Despite numerous interventions, more effective strategies are urgently needed. Prioritizing youth involvement is crucial for driving sustainable development in the region.
SDG-11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	The achievement of SDG-11 targets is quite promising in terms of access to decent and affordable housing. The prospect of achieving the national target is approaching 100%. However, for services beyond housing, such as access to public transportation and air quality, significant challenges persist, as the prospects for achievement remain low. Current policies and programs should also respond to the rapid urbanization of West Java. In addition, recognizing the importance of population growth, it's crucial to undertake comprehensive planning beyond business as usual approaches to ensure the achievement of SDG targets.
SDG-13 Climate Action	Despite the increasing percentage of local governments in West Java adopting and implementing regional disaster risk reduction strategies that align with the national disaster risk reduction strategy, there is a disconnect in the calculation and data sharing between city, provincial, and national governments regarding greenhouse gas emissions. This lack of clarity on who is responsible for monitoring and reducing emissions, as well as uncertainty about which sectors should be targeted for reduction, hampers effective mitigation efforts. Consequently, there is a pressing need for enhanced coordination and transparency among government entities to address climate-related disasters more effectively.
Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)	The level of leaving no one behind (LNOB) in West Java shows the same trend but is lower than the national average. The older person and persons with disabilities groups, especially the combination of both, are the most left behind based on the 9 SDGs indicators in West Java. Unfortunately, as exacerbated by COVID-19 and other global crises, progress during the 2018-2022 period in the conditions of vulnerability for these groups in West Java has been very slow.

Next, these are some important notes about strategies and policies in West Java province to accelerate the achievement of SDGs:

SDG-2 Zero Hunger	Existing policies that need reinforcement include providing food assistance to the underprivileged population and implementing various programs and campaigns

for food diversification. Highlighting the importance of collaboration, particularly with the private sector operating in rural areas, can significantly amplify the impact of these initiatives, as demonstrated by best practices. Additionally, leveraging the strengths of Gen Z and millennials in West Java can accelerate progress towards achieving SDG2. Enabling factors to enhance program success further include the digitization of production, distribution, and logistics.

SDG-3 Good Health and Well-being	Existing policies that need strengthening include managing health information systems across all regencies and cities in West Java. Equal distribution of health facilities and infrastructure will also be a priority for acceleration. While overall progress is commendable, there is a critical need to address the disparity between urban and rural areas in West Java. Rapid urbanization should not overshadow the importance of rural development. Drawing interlinkages with Leave No One Behind (LNOB) analysis can help prioritize equitable policies and interventions. Advancing SDG-3 can be further enhanced through the securing of funding support from multiple sources, including through Gavi, Global Fund (GF), and Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI).
SDG-5 Gender Equality	The current policy being promoted involves making governance management a model for gender mainstreaming. Non-governmental initiatives that can be reinforced include leadership training for women.
SDG-6 Clean Water and Sanitation	Priorities can be focused on strengthening programs such as Community-Based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (SANIMAS) and promoting education on clean and healthy living behaviors for the community. Additionally, it is crucial to add wastewater management to the agenda, including inclusive policies on the provision of clean water to households and effective wastewater management systems.
SDG-8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Encouraging the tourism sector, as well as other sectors, such as the green, blue, and creative economy, to serve as a driver of the tertiary economy in West Java and capacity-building, especially for young entrepreneurs, is crucial. This includes leveraging digital technology to increase employment opportunities for millennials and Gen Z, including those with disabilities. Enabling factors that can be implemented include improving access to credit and strengthening vocational education programs with a focus on digital skills and other skills needed for emerging industries.
SDG-11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	Revitalizing railway lines and airports, as well as developing mass transit corridors based on roads (Bus Rapid Transit or BRT), are essential for sustainable urban and suburban development. Additionally, it's important to include provisions for low-income housing, green space creation, and effective waste management systems. These initiatives should be interconnected with SDG 13 on urban resilience, addressing issues like air pollution and enhancing overall environmental sustainability.
SDG-13 Climate Action	Increasing the conservation area and restoring the ecosystem of river basins, as well as promoting the implementation of environmentally friendly labels on products, are key strategies. Additionally, it's important to integrate biogas and waste management systems, clean rivers, enhance disaster responsiveness, and accurately calculate GHG emissions. These comprehensive efforts will contribute significantly to sustainable development and environmental conservation in the region.
Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)	Ensuring people in vulnerable situations, especially older person, persons with disabilities, and women in rural areas, receive social protection. Furthermore, improving urban infrastructure to be friendly to the persons with disabilities and older person are also crucial actions to leave no one behind in West Java.

5.2 LESSONS LEARNED & WAY FORWARD

The analysis results in the West Java Voluntary Local Review (VLR) indicate, on one hand, a fairly promising outlook for various SDG indicators (for example, in many aspects of SDG-3, good health and well-being), but on the other hand, dire need of acceleration, particularly in almost all aspects of SDG-8, decent work and economic growth.

Political will to ensure the achievement of SDGs is already present in the West Java provincial government and is supported by all stakeholders in West Java. Consequently, various government policies and non-government initiatives can synergize to maintain positive prospects for SDG achievement and improve prospects where they are currently low.

It's crucial to underscore the importance of utilizing the VLR for West Java's forward-looking development plans and priorities. This entails leveraging insights and findings from the review to inform strategic decision-making processes, identify emerging trends, and establish clear objectives for future development initiatives in the region. By integrating VLR findings into long-term planning frameworks, policymakers and stakeholders can ensure that West Java's development trajectory remains aligned with sustainable development goals and effectively addresses evolving challenges.

However, this political will and these initiatives must also anticipate various challenges ahead. Some of these challenges include:

a) Toward 2030, the less favorable global economic outlook marked by weakening economic growth due to various global conflicts will reduce global assistance funds. This is concerning as many SDGs targets, especially those related to climate change, are conditional on international support.
b) Stagnant industrialization, following the global phenomenon, poses a constraint for West Java, heavily reliant on industry, to accelerate economic growth and provide quality employment opportunities for its workforce.
c) The rapid pace of urbanization risks reducing various aspects of basic living conditions in urban areas for the people of West Java. Currently, 70% of the population in West Java resides in urban areas, and this proportion is expected to increase further by 2030.
d) Limited public funds due to a low national tax ratio restrict the availability of funds for achieving West Java's SDGs targets. Fiscal relations between regions limit West Java's autonomy in funding its SDGs programs.
e) Varying institutional quality, both at the national and West Java levels, allows certain interest groups that do not represent public interests to dominate influence in legislation at both central and regional levels.

To address these challenges, several anticipatory steps can be taken:

a) Strengthening global bargaining power through equal and mutually beneficial international partnerships. International partners' interests can be aligned with those of West Java, focusing on programs that align with social, economic, and environmental interests. A concrete example is investing in electric public transportation infrastructure, which clearly provides simultaneous social, economic, and environmental benefits.
b) West Java needs to initiate the revitalization of its non-industrial sectors, such as the service sector. While the reindustrialization policy, supported by the central government, remains in place, efforts should also be directed at revitalizing the service sector. This can be achieved by increasing productivity in the tourism sector and enhancing the skills of workers in the service industry, especially with the younger generations becoming more literate towards digitalization.

c) Rural development cannot be neglected and needs to be pursued alongside improvements to connectivity and urban infrastructure. Advancing rural areas, for instance, through the enhancement of digital infrastructure and promoting off-farm agricultural activities, will not only slow down urbanization but also make rural areas more habitable, green, and environmentally friendly, serving as a model for achieving SDGs.

d) In addition to supporting the formalization of economic activities in West Java to increase the national tax ratio and the transfer of national budgets from the central government to West Java, local revenue in West Java must be increased through extension and intensification, especially by reducing leaks caused by non-transparent management.

e) Democracy, civil society, press openness, legal awareness, and education in West Java must be consistently strengthened to reduce the economic and political constraints associated with various pro-SDGs reforms. This will garner stronger public support by minimizing the influence of interest groups not aligned with public interests in hijacking these agendas.

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APPENDIX

Table A - 1 List of stakeholders involved in the development of West Java VLR 2023

No	Institution	Kick-off Meeting VLR (Jul 25th, 2023)	Coordination Meeting: West Java SDGs Achievement (Okt 5th, 2023)	FGD Voluntary Local Review (VLR) SDGs Jawa Barat Province 2023 (Nov 15th, 2023)	FGD I VLR (Nov 16th, 2023)	FGD II VLR (Nov 17th, 2023)
	A. Provincial Institutions in West Java					
1	Bappeda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Dinas Lingkungan Hidup	✓	✓	✓		✓
3	Dinas Perhubungan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Dinas Ketahanan Pangan dan Peternakan	✓	✓	✓		✓
5	Biro Pengadaan Barang dan Jasa			✓	✓	✓
6	Dinas Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral		✓	✓		✓
7	Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, dan Keluarga Berencana	✓	✓			✓
8	Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan	✓	✓	✓		
9	Dinas Sosial	✓	✓	✓		
10	Dinas Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura		✓	✓		✓
11	Dinas Bina Marga dan Penataan Ruang		✓			✓
12	Dinas Kehutanan	✓	✓			
13	Dinas Kesehatan		✓			✓
14	Dinas Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil		✓			✓
15	Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan	✓	✓			
16	Dinas Perumahan dan Pemukiman		✓			✓
17	Dinas Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi		✓	✓		
18	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah		✓			
19	Badan Pendapatan Daerah		✓			
20	Biro Pemerintahan dan Otonomi Daerah		✓			
21	Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan		✓			
22	Dinas Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil		✓			

No	Institution	Kick-off Meeting VLR (Jul 25th, 2023)	Coordination Meeting: West Java SDGs Achievement (Okt 5th, 2023)	FGD Voluntary Local Review (VLR) SDGs Jawa Barat Province 2023 (Nov 15th, 2023)	FGD I VLR (Nov 16th, 2023)	FGD II VLR (Nov 17th, 2023)
23	Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika		✓			
24	Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa		✓			
25	Dinas Pemuda dan Olahraga		✓			
26	Dinas Pendidikan		✓			
27	Dinas Perkebunan			✓		
28	Dinas Sumber Daya Air					✓
29	Dinas Sumber Daya Air		✓			
30	Perpustakaan dan Arsip Daerah		✓			
	B. District/City Institutions in West Java					
31	BAPPEDA Kota Bogor	✓		✓	✓	✓
32	BAPELITBANGDA Kota Tasikmalaya	✓		✓		✓
33	BAPPEDA Kabupaten Bandung	✓				✓
34	BAPELITBANGDA Kota Bandung	✓				✓
35	BAPPEDA Kabupaten Ciamis	✓				✓
36	BAPPEDA Kabupaten Garut					✓
37	BAPPEDA Kabupaten Indramayu					✓
38	BAPPEDA Kota Sukabumi					✓
39	Dinas Sosial Ciamis			✓		
40	Sekretariat Daerah Kab.Ciamis			✓		
	C. Central Institutions					
43	Bappenas	✓				
42	Bank Indonesia	✓				
41	Badan Pusat Statistik Jawa Barat	✓				
44	BKKBN Perwakilan Provinsi Jawa Barat					✓
	D. Development Partners					
45	ESCAP	✓		✓	✓	✓

No	Institution	Kick-off Meeting VLR (Jul 25th, 2023)	Coordination Meeting: West Java SDGs Achievement (Okt 5th, 2023)	FGD Voluntary Local Review (VLR) SDGs Jawa Barat Province 2023 (Nov 15th, 2023)	FGD I VLR (Nov 16th, 2023)	FGD II VLR (Nov 17th, 2023)
46	UN Indonesia	✓		✓		✓
47	International Labour Organization			✓		
48	IGES	✓				
49	UCLG-ASPAC	✓		✓		
	E. Non-Government					
50	SDGs Center Unpad	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	SDGs Center Institut Pertanian Bogor		✓			
52	SDGs Center Institut Teknologi Bandung		✓			
53	'Aisyiyah Jawa Barat	✓	✓			✓
54	PT Cikarang Listrindo	✓		✓		✓
55	PT. Nestle Indonesia	✓		✓		✓
56	Coca Cola Europacific Partner Indonesia	✓				✓
57	Forum Warga Peduli Lingkungan (FWPL) Bandung					✓
58	PPSW	✓				

Table A ‑ 2 Relative risk ratio of being left behind: West Java Province (2018 & 2022)

	2018					2022				
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	1.10					1.03				
Elderly	1.90	1.89				1.42	1.34			
Disabled	1.57	2.13	1.59			1.41	1.69	1.39		
Rural	1.71	2.62	2.13	1.79		1.17	1.47	1.41	1.17	
Widower	1.38	1.55	1.56	1.89	1.24	1.07	1.21	1.30	1.12	0.96

B. Left behind: No possesion of fixed assets

	2018					2022				
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	1.10					1.14				
Elderly	2.68	2.78				3.37	3.30			
Disabled	2.22	3.20	2.36			2.88	4.02	2.94		
Rural	2.00	3.73	2.98	2.14		1.87	4.47	3.72	1.83	
Widower	2.06	2.59	2.70	3.15	2.13	2.49	3.16	3.42	3.51	2.57

C. Left behind: Without adequate housing

	2018					2022				
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	0.97					0.96				
Elderly	1.13	1.07				0.93	0.89			
Disabled	1.19	1.24	1.23			0.97	0.99	1.00		
Rural	1.52	1.61	1.71	1.70		0.99	1.07	1.21	1.01	
Widower	0.98	1.11	1.20	1.53	0.98	0.95	0.95	1.02	1.08	0.94

D. Left behind: Food insecure

	2018					2022				
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	1.02					1.00				
Elderly	1.25	1.23				1.21	1.14			
Disabled	1.48	1.44	1.51			1.57	1.47	1.56		
Rural	1.27	1.42	1.70	1.33		1.08	1.24	1.64	1.06	
Widower	1.36	1.28	1.58	1.53	1.38	1.26	1.15	1.52	1.31	1.25

E. Left behind: Under 6 years of schooling

	2018					2022				
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	1.25					1.24				
Elderly	2.69	2.44				4.58	5.19			
Disabled	2.27	2.54	2.27			3.40	4.98	3.61		
Rural	1.44	2.67	2.44	1.37		1.32	3.59	2.87	1.17	
Widower	2.15	2.60	2.55	2.46	2.08	3.00	4.75	3.89	2.65	3.05

Table A - 2 (continued) Relative risk ratio of being left behind: West Java Province (2018 & 2022)

F. Left behind: Illiterate

	2018					2022				
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	2.55					2.14				
Elderly	17.07	18.05				12.14	10.94			
Disabled	8.27	15.23	8.51			7.73	10.44	7.66		
Rural	2.31	9.80	5.26	1.72		2.29	7.70	6.30	1.69	
Widower	9.13	15.97	13.12	7.26	8.55	7.12	11.37	10.55	9.66	6.65

G. Left behind: No access to mobile phone

	2018					2022				
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	1.73					1.64				
Elderly	2.87	2.83				3.07	3.00			
Disabled	2.43	2.85	2.34			2.70	3.12	2.61		
Rural	1.92	2.83	2.37	1.62		1.85	3.00	2.71	1.54	
Widower	2.15	2.84	2.67	2.28	2.04	2.28	3.04	2.92	2.33	2.15

H. Left behind: Financially excluded

	2018					2022				
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	1.16					1.21				
Elderly	1.34	1.31				1.42	1.38			
Disabled	1.28	1.36	1.27			1.39	1.47	1.37		
Rural	1.30	1.41	1.36	1.29		1.30	1.46	1.42	1.24	
Widower	1.20	1.32	1.34	1.36	1.22	1.23	1.41	1.42	1.36	1.24

I. Left behind: Without health insurance

	2018					2022				
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	0.96					0.95				
Elderly	1.00	0.99				1.02	0.98			
Disabled	1.03	1.03	1.01			0.96	1.05	0.94		
Rural	1.40	1.26	1.28	1.54		1.52	1.42	1.35	1.68	
Widower	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.33	1.12	1.07	1.06	1.10	1.49	1.11

Source: Authors' calculation utilizing SUSENAS 2018 and SUSENAS 2022.

Table A - 3 Relative risk ratio of being left behind: National (2018 & 2022)

A. Left behind: Bottom 10% of income distribution

	2018					2022				
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	1.10					1.04				
Elderly	1.80	1.80				1.47	1.49			
Disabled	1.31	1.85	1.32			1.27	1.60	1.31		
Rural	1.77	2.35	1.81	2.27		1.56	1.95	1.67	1.84	
Widower	1.35	1.57	1.42	1.78	1.25	1.14	1.30	1.27	1.47	1.07

B. Left behind: No possesion of fixed assets

	2018					2022				
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	1.17					1.17				
Elderly	2.73	2.73				2.97	2.94			
Disabled	2.09	3.02	2.14			2.53	3.37	2.56		
Rural	1.82	3.28	2.60	2.10		1.85	3.59	3.13	2.11	
Widower	2.30	2.58	2.72	2.95	2.32	2.39	2.75	3.05	3.01	2.39

C. Left behind: Without adequate housing

	2018					2022				
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	0.99					0.97				
Elderly	0.94	0.92				0.87	0.85			
Disabled	1.10	1.01	1.12			0.97	0.91	0.98		
Rural	1.35	1.19	1.42	1.58		1.12	1.04	1.15	1.20	
Widower	0.98	0.95	1.07	1.30	0.99	0.95	0.90	1.00	1.14	0.97

D. Left behind: Food insecure

	2018					2022				
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	1.01					1.00				
Elderly	1.11	1.08				1.09	1.06			
Disabled	1.42	1.29	1.47			1.47	1.34	1.52		
Rural	1.29	1.25	1.68	1.44		1.07	1.15	1.56	1.08	
Widower	1.23	1.13	1.43	1.42	1.24	1.19	1.09	1.41	1.21	1.19

E. Left behind: Under 6 years of schooling

	2018					2022				
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	1.21					1.22				
Elderly	2.49	2.55				3.20	3.33			
Disabled	2.06	2.48	2.10			2.49	3.13	2.51		
Rural	1.54	2.75	2.36	1.66		1.66	3.47	2.83	1.79	
Widower	2.13	2.46	2.38	2.37	2.10	2.48	3.20	2.89	2.78	2.45

Table A – 3 (continued) Relative risk ratio of being left behind: National (2018 & 2022)

F. Left behind: Illiterate

| | **2018** | | | | | **2022** | | | | |
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	2.25					1.83				
Elderly	8.97	7.93				7.67	7.22			
Disabled	4.54	7.34	3.99			4.94	6.61	4.54		
Rural	2.98	8.16	4.49	2.69		2.74	8.04	5.48	2.75	
Widower	5.80	8.57	6.72	6.39	5.39	5.20	7.61	6.66	6.26	4.82

G. Left behind: No access to mobile phone

| | **2018** | | | | | **2022** | | | | |
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	1.72					1.66				
Elderly	2.72	2.66				2.86	2.80			
Disabled	2.17	2.67	2.06			2.42	2.79	2.31		
Rural	1.98	2.72	2.17	1.71		1.93	2.87	2.43	1.65	
Widower	2.10	2.71	2.47	2.23	2.02	2.18	2.83	2.66	2.30	2.08

H. Left behind: Financially excluded

| | **2018** | | | | | **2022** | | | | |
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	1.13					1.12				
Elderly	1.36	1.31				1.44	1.41			
Disabled	1.26	1.35	1.22			1.34	1.44	1.32		
Rural	1.28	1.41	1.32	1.32		1.28	1.51	1.40	1.31	
Widower	1.21	1.35	1.32	1.34	1.22	1.22	1.42	1.40	1.35	1.23

I. Left behind: Without health insurance

| | **2018** | | | | | **2022** | | | | |
	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
Female	0.96					0.95				
Elderly	0.99	0.97				0.99	0.97			
Disabled	0.94	0.97	0.92			0.95	0.98	0.92		
Rural	1.17	1.14	1.09	1.30		1.26	1.23	1.14	1.45	
Widower	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.18	1.07	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.25	1.05

Source: Authors' calculation utilizing SUSENAS 2018 and SUSENAS 2022.

Table A - 4 Relative Risk Ratio (RRR) and RRR Ranking for 5 groups of people in vulnerable situations (West Java) 2022

(a) RRR

	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
A. Bottom 10% of income dist.	1.03	1.34	1.39	1.17	0.96
B. No possesion of fixed assets	1.14	3.30	2.94	1.83	2.57
C. Without adequate housing	0.96	0.89	1.00	1.01	0.94
D. Food insecure	1.00	1.14	1.56	1.06	1.25
E. Under 6 years of schooling	1.24	5.19	3.61	1.17	3.05
F. Illiterate	2.14	10.94	7.66	1.69	6.65
G. No access to mobile phone	1.64	3.00	2.61	1.54	2.15
H. Financially excluded	1.21	1.38	1.37	1.24	1.24
I. Without health insurance	0.95	0.98	0.94	1.68	1.11
Average	*1.25*	*3.13*	*2.56*	*1.38*	*2.21*

(b) RRR Ranking

	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
A. Bottom 10% of income dist.	4	2	1	3	5
B. No possesion of fixed assets	5	1	2	4	3
C. Without adequate housing	3	5	2	1	4
D. Food insecure	5	3	1	4	2
E. Under 6 years of schooling	4	1	2	5	3
F. Illiterate	4	1	2	5	3
G. No access to mobile phone	4	1	2	5	3
H. Financially excluded	5	1	2	4	3
I. Without health insurance	4	3	5	1	2
Average	*4.22*	*2.00*	*2.11*	*3.56*	*3.11*

Source: Authors' calculation utilizing SUSENAS 2018 and SUSENAS 2022.

Table A - 5 Relative Risk Ratio (RRR) and RRR Ranking for multiple groups of people in vulnerable situations (West Java) 2022

(a) RRR

	FEM ELD	FEM DIS	FEM RUR	FEM WID	ELD DIS	ELD RUR	ELD WID	DIS RUR	DIS WID	RUR WID
A. Bottom 10% of inc. dist.	1.42	1.41	1.17	1.07	1.69	1.47	1.21	1.41	1.30	1.12
B. No possesion of assets	3.37	2.88	1.87	2.49	4.02	4.47	3.16	3.72	3.42	3.51
C. Without adeq. housing	0.93	0.97	0.99	0.95	0.99	1.07	0.95	1.21	1.02	1.08
D. Food insecure	1.21	1.57	1.08	1.26	1.47	1.24	1.15	1.64	1.52	1.31
E. Under 6 years of sch.	4.58	3.40	1.32	3.00	4.98	3.59	4.75	2.87	3.89	2.65
F. Illiterate	12.14	7.73	2.29	7.12	10.44	7.70	11.37	6.30	10.55	9.66
G. No access to mobile ph.	3.07	2.70	1.85	2.28	3.12	3.00	3.04	2.71	2.92	2.33
H. Financially excluded	1.42	1.39	1.30	1.23	1.47	1.46	1.41	1.42	1.42	1.36
I. Without health insurance	1.02	0.96	1.52	1.07	1.05	1.42	1.06	1.35	1.10	1.49
Average	*3.24*	*2.56*	*1.49*	*2.28*	*3.25*	*2.82*	*3.12*	*2.51*	*3.02*	*2.72*

(b) RRR Ranking

	FEM ELD	FEM DIS	FEM RUR	FEM WID	ELD DIS	ELD RUR	ELD WID	DIS RUR	DIS WID	RUR WID
A. Bottom 10% of inc. dist.	3	5	8	10	1	2	7	4	6	9
B. No possesion of assets	6	8	10	9	2	1	7	3	5	4
C. Without adeq. housing	10	7	5	8	6	3	9	1	4	2
D. Food insecure	8	2	10	6	4	7	9	1	3	5
E. Under 6 years of sch.	3	6	10	7	1	5	2	8	4	9
F. Illiterate	1	6	10	8	4	7	2	9	3	5
G. No access to mobile ph.	2	7	10	9	1	4	3	6	5	8
H. Financially excluded	5	7	9	10	1	2	6	3	4	8
I. Without health insurance	9	10	1	6	8	3	7	4	5	2
Average	*5.22*	*6.44*	*8.11*	*8.11*	*3.11*	*3.78*	*5.78*	*4.33*	*4.33*	*5.78*

Source: Authors' calculation utilizing SUSENAS 2018 and SUSENAS 2022.

Table A - 6 Relative Risk Ratio (RRR) and RRR Ranking for 5 groups of people in vulnerable situations (West Java) 2018

(a) RRR

	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
A. Bottom 10% of income dist.	1.10	1.89	1.59	1.79	1.24
B. No possesion of fixed assets	1.10	2.78	2.36	2.14	2.13
C. Without adequate housing	0.97	1.07	1.23	1.70	0.98
D. Food insecure	1.02	1.23	1.51	1.33	1.38
E. Under 6 years of schooling	1.25	2.44	2.27	1.37	2.08
F. Illiterate	2.55	18.05	8.51	1.72	8.55
G. No access to mobile phone	1.73	2.83	2.34	1.62	2.04
H. Financially excluded	1.16	1.31	1.27	1.29	1.22
I. Without health insurance	0.96	0.99	1.01	1.54	1.12
Average	*1.32*	*3.62*	*2.45*	*1.61*	*2.30*

(b) RRR Ranking

	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
A. Bottom 10% of income dist.	5	1	3	2	4
B. No possesion of fixed assets	5	1	2	3	4
C. Without adequate housing	5	3	2	1	4
D. Food insecure	5	4	1	3	2
E. Under 6 years of schooling	5	1	2	4	3
F. Illiterate	4	1	3	5	2
G. No access to mobile phone	4	1	2	5	3
H. Financially excluded	5	1	3	2	4
I. Without health insurance	5	4	3	1	2
Average	*4.78*	*1.89*	*2.33*	*2.89*	*3.11*

Source: Authors' calculation utilizing SUSENAS 2018 and SUSENAS 2022.

Table A - 7 Relative Risk Ratio (RRR) and RRR Ranking for multiple groups of people in vulnerable situations (West Java) 2018

(a) RRR

	FEM ELD	FEM DIS	FEM RUR	FEM WID	ELD DIS	ELD RUR	ELD WID	DIS RUR	DIS WID	RUR WID
A. Bottom 10% of inc. dist.	1.90	1.57	1.71	1.38	2.13	2.62	1.55	2.13	1.56	1.89
B. No possesion of assets	2.68	2.22	2.00	2.06	3.20	3.73	2.59	2.98	2.70	3.15
C. Without adeq. housing	1.13	1.19	1.52	0.98	1.24	1.61	1.11	1.71	1.20	1.53
D. Food insecure	1.25	1.48	1.27	1.36	1.44	1.42	1.28	1.70	1.58	1.53
E. Under 6 years of sch.	2.69	2.27	1.44	2.15	2.54	2.67	2.60	2.44	2.55	2.46
F. Illiterate	17.07	8.27	2.31	9.13	15.23	9.80	15.97	5.26	13.12	7.26
G. No access to mobile ph.	2.87	2.43	1.92	2.15	2.85	2.83	2.84	2.37	2.67	2.28
H. Financially excluded	1.34	1.28	1.30	1.20	1.36	1.41	1.32	1.36	1.34	1.36
I. Without health insurance	1.00	1.03	1.40	1.08	1.03	1.26	1.08	1.28	1.09	1.33
Average	*3.55*	*2.42*	*1.65*	*2.39*	*3.45*	*3.04*	*3.37*	*2.36*	*3.09*	*2.53*

(b) RRR Ranking

	FEM ELD	FEM DIS	FEM RUR	FEM WID	ELD DIS	ELD RUR	ELD WID	DIS RUR	DIS WID	RUR WID
A. Bottom 10% of inc. dist.	4	7	6	10	2	1	9	3	8	5
B. No possesion of assets	6	8	10	9	2	1	7	4	5	3
C. Without adeq. housing	8	7	4	10	5	2	9	1	6	3
D. Food insecure	10	4	9	7	5	6	8	1	2	3
E. Under 6 years of sch.	1	8	10	9	5	2	3	7	4	6
F. Illiterate	1	7	10	6	3	5	2	9	4	8
G. No access to mobile ph.	1	6	10	9	2	4	3	7	5	8
H. Financially excluded	6	9	8	10	2	1	7	3	5	4
I. Without health insurance	10	9	1	6	8	4	7	3	5	2
Average	*5.22*	*7.22*	*7.56*	*8.44*	*3.78*	*2.89*	*6.11*	*4.22*	*4.89*	*4.67*

Source: Authors' calculation utilizing SUSENAS 2018 and SUSENAS 2022.

Table A - 8 Relative Risk Ratio (RRR) and RRR Ranking for 5 groups of people in vulnerable situations (National) 2022

(a) RRR

	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
A. Bottom 10% of income dist.	1.04	1.49	1.31	1.84	1.07
B. No possesion of fixed assets	1.17	2.94	2.56	2.11	2.39
C. Without adequate housing	0.97	0.85	0.98	1.20	0.97
D. Food insecure	1.00	1.06	1.52	1.08	1.19
E. Under 6 years of schooling	1.22	3.33	2.51	1.79	2.45
F. Illiterate	1.83	7.22	4.54	2.75	4.82
G. No access to mobile phone	1.66	2.80	2.31	1.65	2.08
H. Financially excluded	1.12	1.41	1.32	1.31	1.23
I. Without health insurance	0.95	0.97	0.92	1.45	1.05
Average	*1.22*	*2.45*	*2.00*	*1.69*	*1.92*

(b) RRR Ranking

	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
A. Bottom 10% of income dist.	5	2	3	1	4
B. No possesion of fixed assets	5	1	2	4	3
C. Without adequate housing	3	5	2	1	4
D. Food insecure	5	4	1	3	2
E. Under 6 years of schooling	5	1	2	4	3
F. Illiterate	5	1	3	4	2
G. No access to mobile phone	4	1	2	5	3
H. Financially excluded	5	1	2	3	4
I. Without health insurance	4	3	5	1	2
Average	*4.56*	*2.11*	*2.44*	*2.89*	*3.00*

Source: Authors' calculation utilizing SUSENAS 2018 and SUSENAS 2022.

Table A - 9 Relative Risk Ratio (RRR) and RRR Ranking for multiple groups of people in vulnerable situations (National) 2022

(a) RRR

	FEM ELD	FEM DIS	FEM RUR	FEM WID	ELD DIS	ELD RUR	ELD WID	DIS RUR	DIS WID	RUR WID
A. Bottom 10% of inc. dist.	1.47	1.27	1.56	1.14	1.60	1.95	1.30	1.67	1.27	1.47
B. No possesion of assets	2.97	2.53	1.85	2.39	3.37	3.59	2.75	3.13	3.05	3.01
C. Without adeq. housing	0.87	0.97	1.12	0.95	0.91	1.04	0.90	1.15	1.00	1.14
D. Food insecure	1.09	1.47	1.07	1.19	1.34	1.15	1.09	1.56	1.41	1.21
E. Under 6 years of sch.	3.20	2.49	1.66	2.48	3.13	3.47	3.20	2.83	2.89	2.78
F. Illiterate	7.67	4.94	2.74	5.20	6.61	8.04	7.61	5.48	6.66	6.26
G. No access to mobile ph.	2.86	2.42	1.93	2.18	2.79	2.87	2.83	2.43	2.66	2.30
H. Financially excluded	1.44	1.34	1.28	1.22	1.44	1.51	1.42	1.40	1.40	1.35
I. Without health insurance	0.99	0.95	1.26	1.01	0.98	1.23	1.02	1.14	1.03	1.25
Average	*2.51*	*2.04*	*1.61*	*1.97*	*2.46*	*2.76*	*2.46*	*2.31*	*2.38*	*2.31*

(b) RRR Ranking

	FEM ELD	FEM DIS	FEM RUR	FEM WID	ELD DIS	ELD RUR	ELD WID	DIS RUR	DIS WID	RUR WID
A. Bottom 10% of inc. dist.	5	8	4	10	3	1	7	2	9	6
B. No possesion of assets	6	8	10	9	2	1	7	3	4	5
C. Without adeq. housing	10	6	3	7	8	4	9	1	5	2
D. Food insecure	8	2	10	6	4	7	9	1	3	5
E. Under 6 years of sch.	2	8	10	9	4	1	3	6	5	7
F. Illiterate	2	9	10	8	5	1	3	7	4	6
G. No access to mobile ph.	2	7	10	9	4	1	3	6	5	8
H. Financially excluded	3	8	9	10	2	1	4	5	6	7
I. Without health insurance	8	10	1	7	9	3	6	4	5	2
Average	*5.11*	*7.33*	*7.44*	*8.33*	*4.56*	*2.22*	*5.67*	*3.89*	*5.11*	*5.33*

Source: Authors' calculation utilizing SUSENAS 2018 and SUSENAS 2022.

Table A - 10 Relative Risk Ratio (RRR) and RRR Ranking for 5 groups of people in vulnerable situations (National) 2018

(a) RRR

	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
A. Bottom 10% of income dist.	1.10	1.80	1.32	2.27	1.25
B. No possesion of fixed assets	1.17	2.73	2.14	2.10	2.32
C. Without adequate housing	0.99	0.92	1.12	1.58	0.99
D. Food insecure	1.01	1.08	1.47	1.44	1.24
E. Under 6 years of schooling	1.21	2.55	2.10	1.66	2.10
F. Illiterate	2.25	7.93	3.99	2.69	5.39
G. No access to mobile phone	1.72	2.66	2.06	1.71	2.02
H. Financially excluded	1.13	1.31	1.22	1.32	1.22
I. Without health insurance	0.96	0.97	0.92	1.30	1.07
Average	*1.28*	*2.44*	*1.82*	*1.79*	*1.95*

(b) RRR Ranking

	Female	Elderly	Disabled	Rural	Widower
A. Bottom 10% of income dist.	5	2	3	1	4
B. No possesion of fixed assets	5	1	3	4	2
C. Without adequate housing	3	5	2	1	4
D. Food insecure	5	4	1	2	3
E. Under 6 years of schooling	5	1	2	4	3
F. Illiterate	5	1	3	4	2
G. No access to mobile phone	4	1	2	5	3
H. Financially excluded	5	2	3	1	4
I. Without health insurance	4	3	5	1	2
Average	*4.56*	*2.22*	*2.67*	*2.56*	*3.00*

Source: Authors' calculation utilizing SUSENAS 2018 and SUSENAS 2022.

Table A - 11 Relative Risk Ratio (RRR) and RRR Ranking for multiple groups of people in vulnerable situations (National) 2018

(a) RRR

	FEM ELD	FEM DIS	FEM RUR	FEM WID	ELD DIS	ELD RUR	ELD WID	DIS RUR	DIS WID	RUR WID
A. Bottom 10% of inc. dist.	1.80	1.31	1.77	1.35	1.85	2.35	1.57	1.81	1.42	1.78
B. No possesion of assets	2.73	2.09	1.82	2.30	3.02	3.28	2.58	2.60	2.72	2.95
C. Without adeq. housing	0.94	1.10	1.35	0.98	1.01	1.19	0.95	1.42	1.07	1.30
D. Food insecure	1.11	1.42	1.29	1.23	1.29	1.25	1.13	1.68	1.43	1.42
E. Under 6 years of sch.	2.49	2.06	1.54	2.13	2.48	2.75	2.46	2.36	2.38	2.37
F. Illiterate	8.97	4.54	2.98	5.80	7.34	8.16	8.57	4.49	6.72	6.39
G. No access to mobile ph.	2.72	2.17	1.98	2.10	2.67	2.72	2.71	2.17	2.47	2.23
H. Financially excluded	1.36	1.26	1.28	1.21	1.35	1.41	1.35	1.32	1.32	1.34
I. Without health insurance	0.99	0.94	1.17	1.03	0.97	1.14	1.03	1.09	1.03	1.18
Average	*2.57*	*1.88*	*1.69*	*2.01*	*2.44*	*2.69*	*2.48*	*2.10*	*2.29*	*2.33*

(b) RRR Ranking

	FEM ELD	FEM DIS	FEM RUR	FEM WID	ELD DIS	ELD RUR	ELD WID	DIS RUR	DIS WID	RUR WID
A. Bottom 10% of inc. dist.	4	10	6	9	2	1	7	3	8	5
B. No possesion of assets	4	9	10	8	2	1	7	6	5	3
C. Without adeq. housing	10	5	2	8	7	4	9	1	6	3
D. Food insecure	10	4	5	8	6	7	9	1	2	3
E. Under 6 years of sch.	2	9	10	8	3	1	4	7	5	6
F. Illiterate	1	8	10	7	4	3	2	9	5	6
G. No access to mobile ph.	2	7	10	9	4	1	3	8	5	6
H. Financially excluded	2	9	8	10	4	1	3	7	6	5
I. Without health insurance	8	10	2	6	9	3	5	4	7	1
Average	*4.78*	*7.89*	*7.00*	*8.11*	*4.56*	*2.44*	*5.44*	*5.11*	*5.44*	*4.22*

Source: Authors' calculation utilizing SUSENAS 2018 and SUSENAS 2022.