

BRIEFING NOTE

REFLECTION

ACHIEVEMENT OF MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL (MDG) IN INDONESIA

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Foreword

This Reflections on MDG achievement is the result of: assessment in 325 Villages in 10 provinces in Indonesia, Provincial Public Consultation in 4 provinces (West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan and North Sulawesi) and the National Consultation, conducted by Indonesian Women Coalition for Justice and Democracy during January 2012 - February 2013.

1. EFFORTS ALREADY TAKEN BY INDONESIA

The efforts already taken by the Indonesian House of People's Representative (DPRI) and the Government of Indonesia to accelerate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal (MDGs) in other public policy sector, program, activities and budget allocation are as follows

a. Legislation

In legislation sector, several laws have been issued to support the achievement of MDG, inter alia

1. **The increase in the Female Representativeness in Political sector:** there is provision that at least 30% of the female representativeness in the decision-making agency in the Law No. 12 of 2003, Law No. 10 of 2008 and Law No. 8 of 2012 regarding General Election of the Members of the House of People's Representatives, Regional Representative Board and Regional House of People's Representatives. The guarantees of the representativeness of at least 30% for female in the organizational structure of the Political Party (Law No 2 of 2011) and the female representativeness in the General Election Organizer (Law No. 22 of 2007 and Law No. 15 of 2011)
2. **Integrating MDG targets in health sector into the Law No. 36 of 2009**
3. **Acceleration of Achievement of Mother's, Infant's and Children's Health through the Issue of the** Regional Regulation regarding Mother's, Newborn's and Children's Health (KIBLA) in several regions in East Java, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi,

Southeast Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, North Sumatra
and West Sumatra provinces.

b. Regulation and Policy

1. President's Instruction No. 1 of 2010 regarding Acceleration of National Development Priority Implementation of 2010
2. President's Instruction No. 3 of 2010 regarding Justice Development Program: Pro People; Justice For All; Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals - MDGs.
3. National Roadmap of MDG for Acceleration of MDGs Achievement
4. Obliging every Regional Head to prepare the Action Plan to Accelerate the Achievement of MDGs in the Region
5. Increasing Capacity of the Planning through the issue of the Guideline on Preparation of Regional Action Plan for MDGs

2. VISIBLE ACHIEVEMENT

1) Eradicate extreme

- a. Decrease in the number of the poor, but the higher rate of poverty depth/severity.
- b. Very wide gap between the poor and the rich

- c. People in category of almost poor, vulnerable to become poor and become the group of "new poor". 50% of total poor in the current year is the poor in the previous year.
- d. The proportion of population with calorie intake is below the consumption rate minimum 2,000 kcal/ capita / day reach 60% of total population
- e. Total Infant, Under-Fives (Balita) and the children suffering from malnutrition or nutrition insufficiency is still high.
- f. Decrease in unemployment rate, but very high quasi unemployment and hidden unemployment

2) Achieving universal health care and improving the health of mother and child

- a. The Maternal Mortality Rate of Indonesian is highest in ASEAN
- b. Very high Infant and under-fives Mortality Rate
- c. Very low number of trained medical personnel (Midwives) and doctor / specialist compared to total people served
- d. Birth Control (KB) Service is still uneven until villages
- e. New case of HIV increases sharply every year, especially in the Housewife group

- f. Health Handling/Service for communicable diseases: Malaria, tuberculosis (TB), Dengue Fever, Leprosy etc. are still inadequate
- g. Social Protection Program for Health does not reach all communities so requiring (not inclusive)

3) Achieving Universal Primary Education

- a. Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) of Elementary School (SD) is successfully achieved
- b. Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) of Elementary School (SD) of the male and female students is almost equal
- c. Gender disparity in education is seen in the advanced education (Junior High School), Senior High School and Higher Education
- d. Female Literacy rate is very High
- e. Discrimination to elementary school teachers (majority females) are still high
- f. Discrimination to the teachers teaching in the rural and remote areas is still very high
- g. Safety of school building and Security quality of the learning place is very low. There are many school buildings damaged and vulnerable to

fall down. The level of violence/Bullying in schools is still high

h. Very low availability of feasible sanitation and clean water in the educational environment

4) Promoting Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

a. The number of female representativeness in the parliament increases, but not yet reaching the minimum limit of 30%

b. The average of female representativeness in the provincial House of People's Representative is lower than that in the national level and total district/ municipal house of people's representatives is lower than that in the province. Even in several Districts/municipal House of People's Representatives, there is no female legislative member.

(Note women's representative in National Level 18%, Province 15 % and district/municipal 7%)

c. The number of female in making decision positions in the Executive is still very low

5) Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

a. The Forest area covered by trees continuously decreases due to illegal logging practice

- b. Proportion of households with sustainable access to feasible drinking water, in urban is 49% and rural area 45%
- c. The proportion of households with sustainable access to feasible sanitation, in urban is 65% and rural area 33%
- d. The proportion of urban slum households continuously increases
- e. The Government's and community's alertness and preparedness to disaster is very low
- f. The community's knowledge (especially female) about Climate change and capability to respond to the situation is very low

6) Developing a Global Partnership for Development

- a. Achievement in the Global Partnership Advancement for Development is unknown by the public, due to the poor publication and information
- b. The information addressed by the government only covers the proportion of people who have cellular phone, personal computer and access to internet
- c. Cooperation (funding / technical assistance) between the governments / countries related to

the decrease in poverty or fulfillment of the basic need is not informed well

- d. Cooperation for the community's economic strengthening is unknown by the public

3. CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

The challenges encountered to attain MDG's target are inter alia

1. DISPARITY

- a. The high disparity of the achievement of MDGs among the regions in Indonesia.
- b. The high disparity of the achievement of MDGs in Urban, Rural Areas and regions in remote, outmost islands and boundary area
- c. The high disparity between the community group and individual covering the social status, Demographic status and gender

2. SYNERGY BETWEEN THE MINISTRIES /INSTITUTION, INTER REGION, BETWEEN THE REGION AND CENTRAL

- a. The synergy between the ministries / agency in the Central and Regional Governments is still a serious challenge
- b. The synergy of the central and regional development encounters various forms of

constraint, especially in the context of decentralization where every Regional Head has his own development agenda according to the promises when they did campaign in the Regional Head Direct election.

- c. Synergy of the development between the region and province and inter-province is difficult to materialize since the spirit built in the implementation of development is the spirit of competition, not the solidarity-based spirit

3. COMMUNITY'S PARTICIPATION

- a. The Community's participation in concrete efforts (not merely the campaign) to attain the objectives of MDGs is still very low.
- b. Low community's participation in the efforts to achieve MDG due to low community's access to information on MDGs. (There are still many people and officials not knowing about MDG)
- c. Low community's participation in the efforts to achieve MDG is also caused by the low community's involvement in the process of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of MDG

4. PLANNING CAPACITY

- a. Development planner, especially in the Regional government level still have many difficulties to carry out Mainstreaming of MDG and Mainstreaming of Gender into the regional (provincial and district / municipal) development planning, including in determining the indicator of success
- b. Planning of Monitoring and Evaluation to the performance of MDG Achievement is still weak
- c. Non availability of simpler and more practicable guideline on Development Planning
- d. Limited resources in the strategy implementation, including the expertise in the planning to translate the targets of MDGs to Program and Activities.

5. DATA

- a. Availability of data on MDGs, and data on gender, age, special situation (people with disability), especially in district / municipal and provincial level is still very limited.
- b. There is no regular updating to data on MDG Achievement Report
- c. Data on MDG Achievement Report cannot be accessed by the public.

6. SECURITY & DISASTER

- a. The disasters both natural disaster and social conflict cause the decrease even extinction of many efforts and achievements of the existing MDGs.
- b. Damage and loss to MDG achievement due to insufficient act to the Conflict Prevention and Control.
- c. The destruction and the increase in the number of disaster victims due to poor alertness in dealing with the disaster.