

Development and challenges in the implementation of sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Indonesia: A systematic literature review

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ABSTRACT

Efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia have been underway for approximately eight years. Throughout this period, these efforts have experienced ups and downs. Through the systematic literature review method, this research aims to analyze the progress and challenges in the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia, focusing on four aspects: policy alignment, stakeholder engagement, resources and finances, as well as monitoring and evaluation. The systematic literature review process involves the comprehensive identification, selection, quality assessment, synthesis, and interpretation of relevant literature to address research questions. The research results indicate that there are still several challenges to be addressed in the pursuit of SDGs, including regional inequality, lack of coordination among stakeholders, and issues related to transparency and public accountability. In achieving sustainable development goals in Indonesia, collaboration among stakeholders is necessary to address these challenges.

Keywords:

development; sustainable development goals; SLR

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INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development is a concept that has become the primary focus worldwide. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), introduced by the United Nations in 2015, have helped unite governments globally in their commitment to a shared agenda of sustainable

development (United Nations, 2022). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in 2015, constitute a global framework comprising 17 goals and 169 targets aimed at ending poverty, protecting our planet, and ensuring a peaceful and prosperous life for all. This action plan, in effect from 2016 to 2030, is translated into a global mechanism for achieving sustainable development by implementing seventeen integrated and indivisible goals that balance economic, social, and environmental dimensions (Fleming et al., 2017; Maher & Buhmann, 2019).

Despite criticisms regarding the complexity of the SDGs concept, including its interconnectedness that poses various implementation challenges for academics, practitioners, and policymakers (Germann et al., 2023; Jiang et al., 2022; Spaiser et al., 2017), the SDGs represent an enhancement of the more comprehensive Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This expansion involves a greater number of countries, both developed and developing, broadens the sources of funding, emphasizes human rights, and promotes inclusivity through the involvement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), media, philanthropy, business actors, as well as academics and experts.

After eight years of implementation, efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia still face various complex challenges. At least three challenges persist for the central and regional governments related to the implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia. These challenges include communication strategies, financing, and preparing regions to adopt and implement the Sustainable Development Goals in their respective areas. The presence of COVID-19 also poses its own challenges to the realization of SDGs achievement in Indonesia. Lockdown policies due to COVID-19 have significantly impacted Indonesia's efforts to achieve the SDGs. Events such as a pandemic or health crisis can shift focus and resources, causing stakeholders to shift from SDGs achievement efforts to addressing urgent crises.

It is crucial to understand the developments and challenges in the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia to strengthen efforts towards achieving these goals. This research aims to identify and analyze the progress and challenges in the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia, with a focus on four aspects: policy alignment, stakeholder engagement, resources and finances, as well as monitoring and evaluation. The goal is to enhance efforts towards achieving these objectives. The anticipated outcomes of this research are expected to provide a better understanding of the conditions of SDGs implementation in Indonesia, identify areas that require improvement, and offer relevant policy recommendations. Therefore, this study is anticipated to make a significant contribution to the ongoing efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia.

METHOD

This research utilizes a systematic literature review (SLR) approach to identify, evaluate, and integrate findings from existing literature related to the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia. It aims to identify successes, challenges, and opportunities. Systematic Literature Review, often abbreviated as SLR, or known as 'tinjauan pustaka sistematis' in Indonesian, is a method of literature review that identifies, assesses, and interprets all findings on a research topic to address predefined research questions (Kitchenham & Charters, 2007). The SLR method is systematically conducted, following stages and protocols that enable the literature review process to avoid bias and subjective understanding from the researcher. The stages of the literature review include planning, conduction, and reporting. Through the SLR approach, this research is intended to provide a comprehensive understanding of the progress in implementing SDGs in Indonesia. This research is focused on identifying and analyzing the progress and challenges of the implementation of SDGs

(Sustainable Development Goals) in Indonesia, based on policy alignment, stakeholder engagement, resources and finances, as well as monitoring and evaluation. The data used in this research is secondary data. Secondary data were obtained from supporting documents for the study, including information found on websites, newspapers (online or hardcopy), and relevant journals. Data analysis involves examining findings from journals and literature on the challenges of achieving SDGs, both in Indonesia and other developing countries. The results are then narrated in the research report. The research outcomes can offer valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and other stakeholders to improve strategies and tactics in achieving SDGs in Indonesia.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the SDGs Index in Southeast Asia, Indonesia ranks 6th in SDGs achievements in 2021 in the Southeast Asian region and 97th globally (J. D. Sachs et al., 2021). The Sustainable Development Report indicates that since the agreement on SDGs in 2015, Indonesia's SDGs implementation index has consistently undergone changes, both in terms of points and global ranking (Kroll, 2015). Indonesia was first included in The Sustainable Development Report/ The SDG Index & Dashboards in 2016, ranking 98th with a score of 54.38 (J. Sachs et al., 2016). The 2016 edition of The SDG Index & Dashboards introduced unofficial SDGs indexes and dashboards, serving as the initial measurement of SDGs progress for the year 2015 at the national level. In the following year, 2017, Indonesia's ranking dropped to 100th, but with an increase in points to 62.9 (J. Sachs et al., 2017). In this report, Indonesia still had a red list for most targets in each indicator or SDGs goal. However, two indicators were free from the red mark, namely SDG 1 and SDG 13. On the other hand, 15 other indicators still had red marks in their detailed targets, indicating serious challenges in program implementation. In 2018, Indonesia's ranking improved to 99th with a score of 62.8.

The Sustainable Development Report for 2018 became more complex and detailed in describing the progress of each country during SDGs implementation. The results of the 2018 report resembled the 2017 report, with only two indicators having clean detailed targets, namely SDG 1 and SDG 13 (J. Sachs et al., 2017). Indonesia's SDGs dashboard in 2018 experienced a decline in achievement levels, marked by none of the SDGs indicators in green, indicating attainment. Instead, the number of indicators in red increased to 8 (previously 7), with 7 indicators in orange and 2 indicators in yellow (J. Sachs et al., 2018). In 2019, Indonesia ranked 102nd with a score of 64.2. Indonesia's SDGs achievements showed improvement as per the SDGs dashboard, with the number of indicators marked in yellow increasing to 3, 6 indicators in orange, and 8 indicators in red (J. Sachs et al., 2019). In the 2019 report, SDG 4 and SDG 12 saw improvement, changing their dashboard color from orange to yellow, while SDG 1 experienced a decline. In 2020, Indonesia ranked 97th with a score of 66.3. The SDGs achievements in that report faced major challenges, with 9 indicators labeled in red (previously 8 indicators), including SDG 14 (J. Sachs et al., 2020). There were 5 indicators with significant challenges and 3 indicators with persistent challenges. In 2021, Indonesia's ranking and score in The Sustainable Development Report remained the same as the previous year, occupying the 97th rank with a score of 66.3 (J. D. Sachs et al., 2021). The implementation of SDGs in this report showed no decrease in points for each indicator. Decreases in points were indicated by downward-pointing red arrows. The visualization of the SDGs dashboard in 2021 was identical to the 2020 dashboard, but there were differences in the details of each target indicator.

The achievement of SDGs requires long-term directional changes and global cooperation. In addition, long-term investment plans are crucial for national success in

attaining these goals. SDSN conceptualizes the urgency of government efforts to achieve SDGs using a three-pillar framework: (1) political leadership and institutional coordination; (2) integration of SDGs into sectoral policies and long-term pathways; and (3) commitment to multilateralism based on the UN Charter (J. D. Sachs et al., 2022). According to SDSN data, Indonesia is considered one of the countries committed to implementing SDGs by integrating Sustainable Development Goals into policies and strategic steps, particularly toward achieving six SDGs transformations, including universal quality education and an innovation-based economy, universal health coverage, zero-carbon energy systems, sustainable ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, climate resilience, sustainable cities, as well as transformation to universal digital access and services. As one of the countries committed to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, Indonesia has responded through Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals and Perpres No. 111 of 2022 on the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals. Achieving SDGs targets has become a national development priority requiring policy synergy and planning at the national, provincial, and district/city levels. SDGs targets at the national level align with the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 in the form of programs, activities, measurable indicators, and indications of financial support.

Stakeholders have a direct influence on the factors driving sustainable development (Deakin, 2001; Long et al., 2012; Newman, 2005; Rangarajan et al., 2013; Steg & Gifford, 2005). SDGs are inclusive, meaning they require active participation of everyone in the policy process and have the ability to demand corrective actions from decision-makers in both government and parliament (UN Development Group, 2014). Achieving SDGs requires strong and effective institutional mechanisms involving all stakeholders, including representatives from the public sector, government, NGOs/Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sector, academia, international NGOs, development partners, and the general public. Stakeholders can contribute at every step of SDG implementation, from setting the agenda to ensuring accountability. Limited knowledge about SDGs among stakeholders, even at the government level (including local governments and communities), results in minimal involvement in developing countries (Bhattacharya et al., 2016). To enhance stakeholder engagement in SDG implementation, the Indonesian government has formulated four participation platforms covering Government and Parliament, Academia and Experts, Civil Society Organizations and Media, Philanthropy and Business Actors (ICCTF, 2023).

The role of the Government and Parliament is formulated into six points, including setting indicators in targets/goals, policy development, regulations, and program alignment, data preparation, socialization/communication, and advocacy, indicator setting in targets, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, as well as funding. The role of Academia and Experts is formulated into three indicators: capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, and policy-related research. The roles of Civil Society Organizations and Media are formulated into four indicators, covering dissemination and advocacy to the public, facilitating field program activities, building public understanding, and monitoring implementation. The roles of Philanthropy and Business Actors are formulated into four, including advocacy to business actors, program and activity facilitation to business actors, capacity building, and financial support. Involving stakeholders in the efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia faces various obstacles and challenges, such as uneven involvement, lack of awareness and understanding, differences in priorities and values, insufficient resources, policy instability, corruption, poor governance, climate change and disasters, limited infrastructure, and the ongoing pandemic. The most significant challenge is the difficulty in achieving equal involvement from all stakeholders. Some groups may find it harder to

actively engage, such as vulnerable or marginalized communities. This inequality manifests in various forms, such as socio-economic disparities that make it difficult for certain communities to actively participate in SDGs initiatives due to limited access to education, employment, and resources. Gender discrimination also plays a crucial role, with women and minority gender groups facing structural and cultural barriers limiting their participation in development processes. Regional disparities, limited access to technology, cultural differences, and resource inequalities further complicate collaborative efforts. To address these challenges, concrete efforts are needed to ensure that all stakeholders, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, have an equal voice in the planning, decision-making, and implementation of SDGs programs. Inclusivity and equal participation will be key to success in realizing the vision of sustainable development across all layers of society.

According to the OECD ([United Nations Development Programme, 2022](#)), the COVID-19 pandemic is projected to increase the global financing gap for achieving the SDGs from USD 2.5 trillion to USD 4.2 trillion. The same trend applies to Indonesia. Before the pandemic, Indonesia's financing gap to achieve the SDGs by 2030 was estimated at USD 1 trillion. The needs in the last eight years toward 2030 are certainly greater than this figure. In Indonesia, considering the limited financial and non-financial resources, accelerating the achievement of SDGs needs to be done by focusing development efforts on areas or goals/targets with high leverage and interlinkages. Additionally, the strategy for financing SDGs should be strengthened by increasing the participation of the private/non-government sector. Innovative financing approaches are required to enhance their interest in investing in areas or sectors with SDG impacts. Therefore, Indonesia has three financing schemes to promote SDGs achievement, including the Public-Private Partnership (KPBU) scheme, SDGs Indonesia One, and Green Bonds and Green Sukuk.

Diversification of financing schemes is implemented because the country's financial capacity is deemed insufficient to meet the funding needs for sustainable development as mapped out by the government. Nevertheless, Indonesia still faces several obstacles and challenges in the procurement and utilization of resources and finances for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Firstly, there is an issue of regional inequality where certain regions in Indonesia, particularly remote or slower-developing areas, still encounter difficulties in accessing and utilizing the necessary resources and finances to achieve SDGs. This can deepen regional disparities, hindering efforts to achieve sustainable development targets uniformly across the country. The second constraint is the lack of coordination among institutions and sectors in the planning and implementation of SDGs programs. Insufficient synergy between the central government, local government, private sector, and civil society organizations can impede the efficient use of resources and finances and create overlaps between programs. Additionally, transparency and accountability in financial and resource management pose serious challenges. There is a risk of corruption and inefficient practices in the financial management system, which can diminish the positive impact of fund allocations for SDGs. Concrete steps are needed to strengthen financial and resource governance to ensure targeted and effective support for the achievement of sustainable development goals.

In order to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of SDGs in Indonesia, the 17 Goals and 169 SDGs targets are grouped into four pillars, namely: (1) Social development pillar: including Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; (2) Economic development pillar: including Goals 7, 8, 9, 10, and 17; (3) Environmental development pillar: including Goals 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15; and (4) Legal and governance development pillar: including Goal 16. As a tangible manifestation of Indonesia's commitment to implementing SDGs at the national level, a National Action Plan (RAN) for SDGs has been formulated, while at the regional level,

Regional Action Plans (RAD) for SDGs have been developed. To assess the implementation of SDGs targets, best practices, and encountered challenges, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting activities are essential. The implementation of monitoring and evaluation for SDGs encompasses the 17 sustainable development goals, broken down into targets and indicators that align with the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). The specific targets and indicators monitored and evaluated are those outlined in the RAN and RAD for SDGs in accordance with the responsibilities and authorities of each level of government. Monitoring and evaluation of SDGs are conducted on programs, activities, and outputs listed in the RAN and RAD that are funded from the state budget (APBN), regional budgets (APBD), and non-governmental sources. The schedule for monitoring and evaluation activities complies with the provisions of Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017, particularly Article 17 regarding the obligation to submit achievement reports on the implementation of SDGs targets both nationally and locally. Based on this regulation, Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas Regulation No. 7 of 2018 Article 19 Paragraph 3 states that monitoring is conducted every 6 (six) months or whenever necessary, and Paragraph 4 states that evaluation is conducted once a year or whenever necessary.

Indonesia faces several challenges in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Firstly, regional inequality is a major constraint. Some areas in Indonesia, especially those that are remote or developing more slowly, may struggle to access and utilize the resources and finances needed to achieve the SDGs. This can deepen the regional disparities, hindering efforts to achieve sustainable development targets evenly across the country. The second challenge is the lack of coordination among institutions and sectors in the planning and implementation of SDGs programs. Insufficient synergy between the central government, local governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations can impede the efficient use of resources and finances and create overlaps between programs. Additionally, transparency and accountability in financial and resource management are serious issues. There is a risk of corruption and inefficient practices in the financial management system, which can diminish the positive impact of fund allocations for SDGs. Concrete steps are needed to strengthen financial and resource governance to ensure targeted and effective support for achieving sustainable development goals. Efforts to overcome these challenges involve improving coordination among institutions, enhancing community participation in planning and oversight processes, and increasing transparency and accountability in financial management. By addressing these constraints, Indonesia can be more successful in the implementation of SDGs and create sustained positive impacts.

CONCLUSION

The progress and challenges in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia reflect the efforts of the government and stakeholders in achieving these objectives. Positively, Indonesia has shown advancements in several aspects of the SDGs, such as increased access to education, reduced poverty rates, and environmental conservation efforts. However, challenges persist in achieving certain targets, especially concerning inequality, climate change, and environmental protection. The Indonesian government has engaged various parties in SDGs implementation, including the private sector and civil society. Nevertheless, cross-sector coordination and broader participation are still needed to address the complexity of sustainable development challenges. Limited resources and shifting priorities also pose obstacles, considering Indonesia's status as a developing country with rapid economic and social dynamics. In facing the future, synergy across sectors, increased private sector involvement, and community empowerment are key

to success. The government needs to continually enhance coordination and policy implementation that supports the SDGs, while the private sector and communities must actively contribute to positive change. With collective commitment, Indonesia can overcome existing challenges and continue the journey toward sustainable development.

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