

MAINSTREAMING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INTO INDONESIA'S DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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Outline

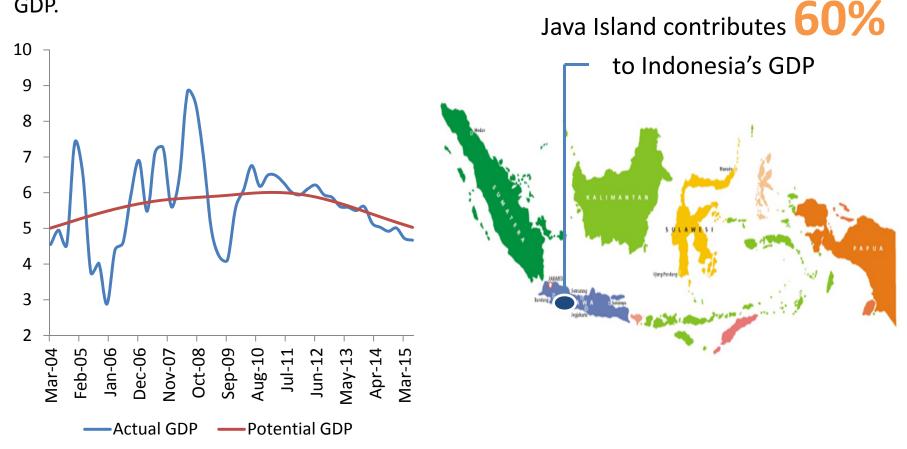




CURRENT CONDITION

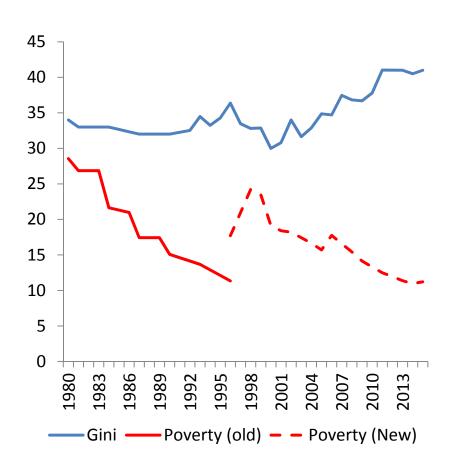
Economic growth is slowing down and regional disparity remains high..

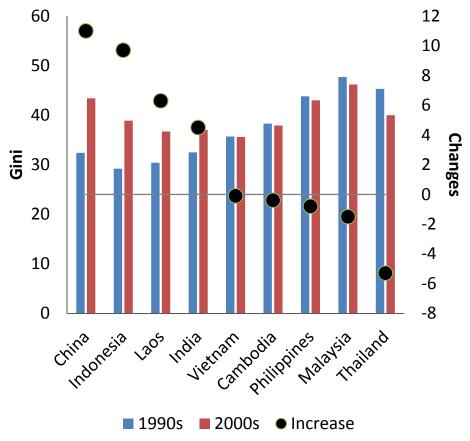
Economic growth has been trending down. As a result, Indonesia is facing a lower potential GDP.



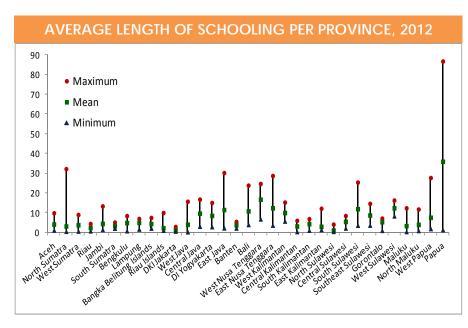
Poverty rate reduction has also been slowing down while inequality rising...

Poverty rate reduction has been slowing down in the past 10 years and in 2015, poverty rate increased. Inequality in Indonesia has been rising the fastest among other developing countries.





Challenges remain in human resources development..

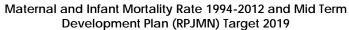


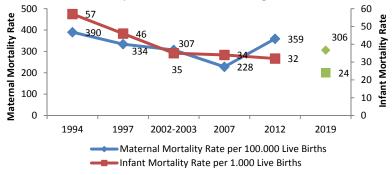
Papua Natura Suntru Sun

DISPARITIES IN SERVICE DELIVERY Delivery in Health Complete Basic Immunization Coverage (%) Facilities (%) 99,0 **Highest** 83,1 DIY DIY **National** 70,4 58,9 25,2 29,2 Lowest **PAPUA MALUKU**

Source: Riskesdas, 2013

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE





Source: SDKI

Environmental development has also been facing challenges as well...

- Economic growth still heavily relies on natural resources i.e. oil and gas, minerals, forestry. This resource-driven growth has caused depletion and degradation (RPJMN 2015-2019).
- In 2013, the proportion of households with access to safe drinking water is 67.7% while those with access to basic sanitation facilities only 60.9%. Therefore, 100 million people still have no access to drinking water and 120 million have no access to proper sanitation (BPS, 2013).



Y STRATEGIES

