



Asia-Pacific Regional Youth Call to Action 2024

 **Indonesia**

Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Eradicating Poverty in Times of Multiple Crises: The Effective Delivery of Sustainable, Resilient and Innovative Solutions in Asia and the Pacific with Young People at the Forefront

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON REINFORCING THE 2030 AGENDA

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations in 2015, sets out a comprehensive and ambitious framework to address the world's most pressing challenge by 2030. Indonesia is one of the countries which plays an active role in determining targets for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as stated in the Transforming Art World document: The 2030 Agenda For Sustainable Development.

The Decade of Action for Sustainable Development Goals has been a key priority for the government and various stakeholders for as long as 10 (ten) years. The Indonesian government realises that efforts are needed to accelerate the achievement of targets by all stakeholders at both the central and regional levels.

The President of the Republic of Indonesia issued Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia number 111 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. This regulation covers:

1. The SDGs National Road Map is a planning document that contains strategic policies for the stages in achieving TPB from 2017 to 2030, which are by the global objectives and targets of SDGs 2030 and national development targets
2. SDGs National Action Plan
3. SDGs Regional Action Plan

The country has made significant progress in areas such as poverty reduction, education and environmental sustainability, but there are significant challenges that need to be addressed.



One of the critical aspects of reinforcing the 2030 agenda in Indonesia is the engagement of young people. Young people make up a significant portion of the population, and their perspectives, innovation, and energy can contribute substantially to the achievement of the SDGs. Engaging young people is essential to driving sustainable development and ensuring the long-term success of the SDGs. It is important to empower and support young people to actively participate in decision-making processes, policy formulation, and implementation of development programmes. However, there are barriers and limitations that hinder their participation. These can include limited access to quality education, economic opportunities, and the lack of a platform for meaningful engagement.

To reinforce the 2030 Agenda in Indonesia, it is essential to address these challenges and create an enabling environment for young people to actively contribute to sustainable development. This may be invested in young people's education and skill development as well as creating opportunities for young people's entrepreneurship and leadership. In its implementation, it may be a collaborative effort from a diverse range of stakeholders such as national and regional governments, CSOs, academics, philanthropy, the private sector, innovative funding and the Minister. In addition, fostering an inclusive and supportive society that values the participation of young people is crucial for their meaningful involvement in advancing SDGs.

OUR KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:

SDG 1: No Poverty

1. Encourage the government to build strict mechanisms to prevent child marriage through justice mechanisms that are oriented towards the best interests of children by not making marriage a solution to sexual violence against children.
2. Strengthen the capacity building of women and girls in rural areas to be fully empowered.
3. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including the access to free and accessible menstrual products to prevent period poverty.
4. Prioritise investments in education and skill development programmes to equip individuals with the knowledge and capabilities needed to secure decent and sustainable livelihoods.

5. Invest in initiatives that create employment opportunities, promote fair wages, and support livelihoods in communities.
6. Implement gender-responsive budgeting for climate adaptation and mitigation while also improving reliable disaggregated data to identify data gaps, best practices, and trends.
7. Encourage the government to improve national health coverage (BPJS PBI) and enhance the targeting accuracy of social protection programs by updating the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS).
8. Improve the social protection schemes for vulnerable groups, especially grassroots women's organisations and public/private/philanthropy sectors, through safety nets, cash transfers, insurance, and paid maternal leave, as well as providing accessible funds and grantmaking from the public and private sector.
9. Encourage discussion and immediately pass the draft domestic worker law.
10. Prioritise the review of the omnibus labour law that is oriented towards worker protection.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

1. Encourage the government and related stakeholders to develop the food security framework.
2. Develop integrated and inclusive access to the smallholder farmers' capacity building to improve productivity.
3. Encourage the diversification of the staple food based on the regions
4. Develop and implement policies that address the impact of climate change on agriculture, such as drought-resistant crops and sustainable water management practices.
5. Enhance support for farmers in Climate-smart Agriculture implementation.
6. Encourage the development of innovative solutions for sustainable food preservation and storage.
7. Strengthen civil society solidarity regarding food security in all levels of participation.
8. Integrate SDG 2 into broader national development plans and policies, recognising its interconnectedness with other goals such as poverty eradication, gender equality, and environmental sustainability.
9. Enhance food literacy through a nutrition education program that is inclusive and accessible which targets rural areas to improve dietary habits and address malnutrition.

SDG 5: Gender Equality

1. Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) uses International Technical Guidance Sexuality Education curricula, to include parents and adults as pivotal influencers, alongside proposing its integration into university curricula to equip prospective teachers with the necessary skills for effective implementation.
2. Implement the International Technical Guidance Sexuality Education out-of-school with innovative methods and innovative learning media, especially for students with disabilities.
3. Promote male involvement in family planning such as increasing the promotion of condoms as a non-hormonal contraceptive and vasectomy use so that family planning is not only for women.
4. Build a responsive education system and mechanisms for handling Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases.
5. Ensure equality and equity digital access for girls and women by broadening and strengthening internet data coverage, avoiding gender bias on technology, and safe access while using smartphones and other technologies.
6. Encourage the government to provide health services for transgender individuals in accessing special needs as a form of fulfilment of human rights.
7. Internalise gender mainstreaming and meaningful participation of young people in planning, implementing, and monitoring development programmes at village, national, and global levels.
8. Welcome a collaborative effort from Internal and External partners in developing gender equality and promoting gender equality engagement.
9. Strengthen health service personnel and law enforcement officials to support safe abortion services for women who are victims of rape.
10. Build and create more safe spaces for young LGBTQ+ persons in the religious space, workplace, school, etc.
11. Empower local/indigenous and ethnic communities about gender equality in daily activities.

SDG 13: Climate Action

1. Support and fund initiatives that engage Indigenous youth in climate action, respecting their cultural values, traditional knowledge, and meaningful participation.
2. Involve youth in the sustainable energy transition from top-down and bottom-up approaches, climate action planning, implementation, and evaluation.

3. Foster youth participation - the policy should recommend a multi-sectoral collaboration for developing green jobs that engage, skill, empower and promote young people in environmental and climate action.
4. Advocate for youth-centred policies, investments and priorities for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) .
5. Build youth resilience through climate education and skills by developing age-appropriate, culturally relevant DRR education programmes that go beyond textbook knowledge. Equip youth with practical skills, peer-to-peer to promote through youth mentorship programmes and exchange visits.
6. Leverage technology and innovation through youth-led platforms (such as social media campaigns and mobile apps) for sharing knowledge and coordination response, utilising gamification and interactive tools to make DRR learning engaging and accessible, and encouraging youth to use data analysis and visualisation tools.
7. Encourage people at all levels to use green energy such as solar, wind, bioenergy, and hydroelectric power, and use it efficiently.
8. Promote sustainable transportation to all levels of society.
9. Create integrated and inclusive waste management to Reduce, Recycle, and Reuse waste.
10. Protect forests and ecosystems, mainly from deforestation and illegal logging.
11. Support climate-friendly businesses that engage in reducing gas emissions, such as climate-tech and green-tech.
12. Encourage the support and facilitation to youth-led movements that include one health lens in their participation in climate adaptation and mitigation.

SDG 16: Peace, Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

1. Ensure the involvement of youth in decision-making related to Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE).
2. Strengthen community involvement in the process of forming and monitoring the implementation of policies that support vulnerable groups.
3. Integrate women's and children's protection services across parties, including community service providers and law enforcement officials, which has implications for optimising government institutions to fulfil victims' rights.

4. Strengthen support for human rights defenders (activists, journalists, social workers) by mitigating discriminatory policies and the potential for criminalization.
5. Address the funding of violent extremism groups by fraudulent humanitarian donations through auditing donations and ensuring donations are channelled to those in need.
6. Foster the ratification and implementation of UNSCR 2550 toward the National Action Plan of Youth Peace and Security.
7. Strengthen the community through intersectionality and positionality, not only specified toward interfaith initiatives.
8. Encourage all law enforcement institutions to have policies regarding guidelines for adjudicating women cases in conflict with the law by considering vulnerable conditions and discrimination gender in the justice system.
9. Encourage meaningful women's representation in executive and legislative positions.
10. Strengthen institutions at the village level for women's empowerment through adequate funding support (Including Integrated Basic Service Posts at the Village level).
11. Encourage the government to implement programmes about peacebuilding and tolerance for adolescents to build awareness of the importance of peace in order to reduce conflict, discrimination, and create a more inclusive environment for all.

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

1. Multi-stakeholder partnerships should be inclusive for all levels, especially for indigenous, youth, religion, grassroots, and other groups who have difficulty accessing dialogue with the government.
2. Strengthen the involvement of youth in decision-making on various issues.
3. Prioritise policies that support multi-stakeholder partnerships and create an enabling environment for collaboration.
4. Encourage Inter-Sectoral Cooperation by integrating efforts spanning education, health, environment, and economic sectors, optimising impact and expediting progress for all SDGs.
5. Embrace corporate social responsibility initiatives aligned with the SDGs and seek avenues for cross-sectoral collaboration.
6. Advocate for fair and equitable trade agreements that prioritise the interests of all parties involved, fostering mutual benefits and contributing to sustainable development.
7. Enhance data collection, analysis, and reporting mechanisms to monitor progress towards SDG 17 and other sustainable development goals.
8. Strengthen regional and international partnerships to facilitate technology transfer, knowledge sharing, and capacity-building initiatives.
9. Invest in capacity-building programmes at the national and local levels to strengthen institutions, enhance governance structures, and promote effective public administration.
10. Foster collaboration between government agencies, civil society, and the private sector to build collective capacity for sustainable development.

The APFSD country and sub-regional briefs were developed through collective discussions and engagements between youth advocates at the APFSD Youth Forum in Bangkok on February 15-17, 2024. The Indonesia Call to Action was drafted by Aqilla Izzi, Amertia Reesia, Ana Abdillah, Bella Citra Hadini, Daniel Wahyu, Dina Amanda Aprilia, Farah Putri Arijani, Fithriyyah, Hendri Surya Widcaksana, Indra Oktora, Kesuma Anugerah Yanti, Muhammad Rhaka Katresna, Najwa Nur Awalia, Putri Gemma Guntari, and Sofi Septiani Julaeha Nursaniah. Overall supervision was provided by the ARROW Call To Action team.
