

West Java SDGs Voluntary Local Review

Strengthening Commitment on Decade of Actions

Towards Resilient West Java to Leave No One Behind



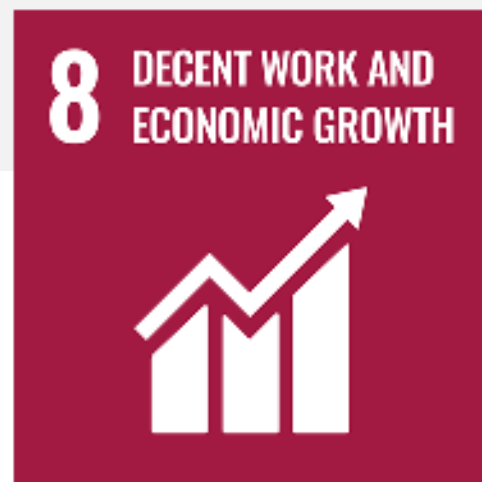
LAUNCH OF WEST JAVA VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW

Hon. Mr. Bey Machmudin

Acting Governor of West Java Province

Wednesday, 3 July 2024

International Mayors Forum





INTERCONNECTEDNESS

SDG2 on reinforcing existing policies on food assistance for underprivileged & **SDG3** improving equal distribution of health facilities and infrastructure.

Within 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:

- 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 (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional [JKND])
- 3.a.1* Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

3.3.1 SDG 3 Performance

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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

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

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SDG5 calls for a governance management model for gender mainstreaming requires to effectively engage not only in the government offices, but also in businesses and academic institutions.

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

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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:

3.5
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3.4.3 Good Practices SDG

Empowerment and Inclusion Program

In upholding the human rights of Indonesia-Australia partnership program goal of leaving no one behind. The sexual and reproductive health right inclusion program is implemented in Wanasreja, Cilawu) and Tasikmalaya comprises six activities:

1. Training for Special Educator Conducting a Training of Trainers covering 10 modules, in communication, etc.
2. Dissemination of Training Materials
3. Meetings with parents as the main focus
4. Soft Skills Training for Young Women
5. Meetings with industry as the main focus
6. Internship

Initiating a collaboration with training, hard skills in Muhammadiyah SLB in Garut

Sources: PPT program inkubasi kaum disabilitas

Karawang Free of Violence against Women (Berseri)

Early marriage and violence against women including in Karawang. According to early marriage rates in West Java, children by Media Indonesia (2019) violence against women has increased. EP Asset 3 Tambun Field initiated the innovations in this program include:

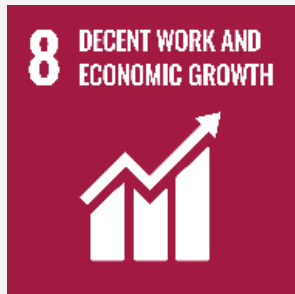
1. Creating a new governance structure for women and children at the village or neighborhood level through the establishment and development of Violence Reporting Centers and Family Strengthening Services.

Fig 20- Percentage

Over 20% first 18 8.6 pre slo tag esti We pro 202

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West Java has great potential to foster innovation and boost the economy on **SDG8**, but needs to fully take into account other goals that are mutually supportive

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 38 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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, 38 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.
- 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).

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

Karasari 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 2018, predominantly engaged in unauthorized gold mining (PETD), 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,

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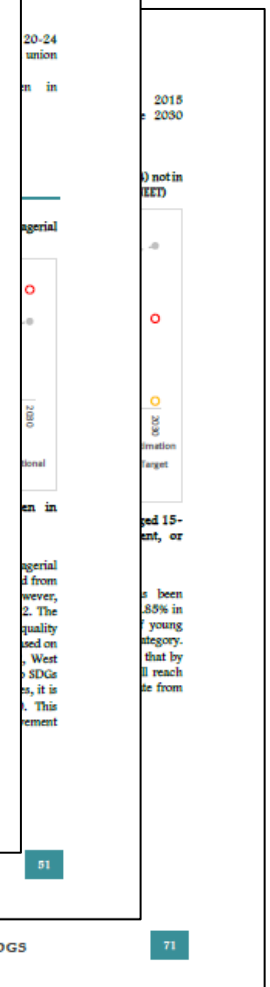
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Rapidly urbanizing

A focus on **SDG11** through better urban planning linked to progress on **SDG6** clean water and **SDG13** on low carbon, climate responsive development is essential.

Table 5-15 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 ^a	40.74 ^a	78.85 ^a	100 ^a	62.32 ^b	36	61	77	100 ^a

Table 5-11 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 ^a	61.58 ^a	87.78 ^a	100 ^a	90.57 ^b	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 ^a	66.30 ^a	76.28 ^a	100 ^a	100 ^a	21	21	44	44
11.2.1.(b)	Proportion of the population served by public transportation	7.74 ^a	12.60 ^a	18.14 ^a	100 ^a	15.49 ^b	5	63	11	100 ^a

Table 5-7 Data, Projections, Distance to SDGs Target, and Achievement Prospect Indicators for SDG 6

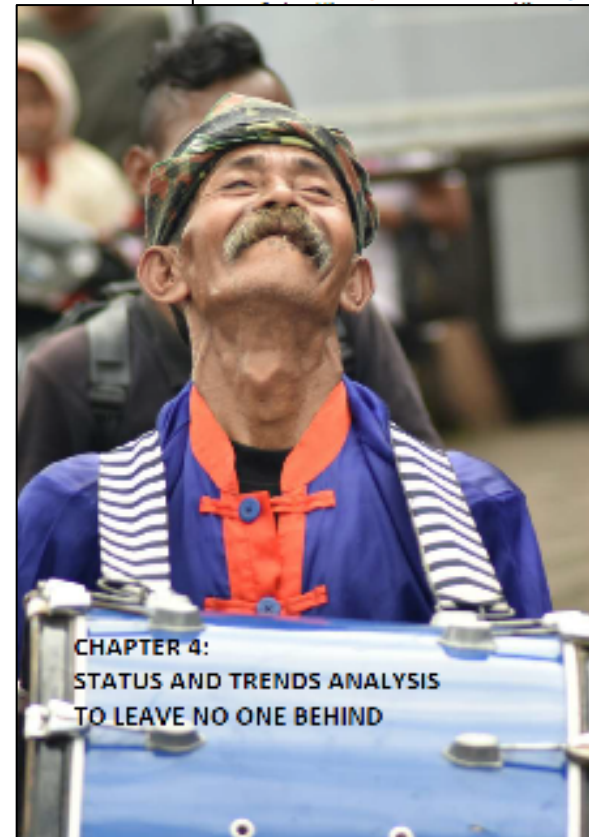
Codes	Indicators	2015	2022	2030	Global Target	National Target	Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress (2022)- Global Target (DT1 - %)	Distance to SDGs Target/ Halfway Progress (2022)- National Target (DT2 - %)	Achievement Prospect - Global Target (AP1 - %)	Achievement Prospect - National Target (AP2 - %)
6.1.1 ^a	(a) Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Ladder 4)	67.20 ^a	85.04 ^a	100 ^a	100 ^a	100 ^a	79	79	100 ^a	100 ^a
6.2.1 ^a	(a) Proportion of population using hand-washing facility with soap and water	58.66 ^a	78.86 ^a	100 ^a	100 ^a	100 ^a	49	49	100 ^a	100 ^a
6.2.1 ^b	(b) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	62.80 ^a	74.02 ^a	86.84 ^a	100 ^a	100 ^a	30	30	65	65

Sources: (UN & target's wording); ^aRoadmap Sustainable Development Goals 2025-2030; ^bEstimation/ Linear Projection (Yearly Change); ^cSDGs Indonesia secretariat - Ministry of PPN/Bappenas.
Note: ^aProgress 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.



WEST JAVA VLR INNOVATION

*Special analysis on
Leaving No One Behind
(LNOB)*



The journey of the VLRs has reached its halfway mark, covering 50% of the total VLRs. The remaining 50% will be completed by the end of 2023.

Table 4.1: Status and Trends of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) - West Java Province (2018 & 2022)

Year	2018	2022
Total VLRs	1,000	1,000
Completed VLRs	500	500
Remaining VLRs	500	500

The data shows that the number of completed VLRs has increased significantly over the period, indicating progress in the implementation of the LNOB strategy. The remaining VLRs are being prioritized for completion by the end of 2023.

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“Towards a
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