

**INDONESIAN  
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION  
PARALLEL REPORT 2021  
ON  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



# Executive Summary

The Sustainable Development Goals offer a new paradigm for development that centres social inclusion of the most marginalised. The concept of “leave no one behind” guides the approach of realising this ambitious agenda

Prepared by Indonesian civil society organizations (CSOs), this Parallel Report was created to complement the Government of Indonesia’s Voluntary National Review of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Implementation Report and ensure that Indonesia is fulfilling human rights in all levels of SDG implementation.

Indonesian CSOs through the Alliance of Universal Health Coverage (IAH) elaborate on the progress and challenges in implementing Goals 1, 3, 8, 10, 16 and Goal 17, particularly as pertains to Key Populations (KPs) including gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men, people who use drugs, sex workers, transgender people, children and young people who live with HIV. The report builds upon several data sources, including interviews and documented cases.

COVID-19 has impacted the bigger portion of poverty in the world. It does not only affect hunger but also has contributed to the increasing number of people who live under the poverty line. During COVID-19 in 2020, at least the number of poverties has increased to 10.19 % in comparison to 2019<sup>1</sup> which hinders the achievement of Goal 1 on poverty alleviation. From Goal 3, although the number of HIV cases were decreasing from 2019 to 2020, however the STI services were disrupted<sup>2</sup> due to COVID-19 patients as priority. With this incident, somehow the target 90 - 90 - 90 will face a delay to be achieved on time.

On Goal 8, the rate of unemployment has gone up due to pandemic COVID-19 at national level<sup>3</sup>. However, the government can’t portray the pictures that affected the key populations, especially the key population who are at utmost vulnerable. There are still many individuals who work in non-formal sectors that depend on daily basis income. Large scale movement restrictions have caused them to be unable to earn their income on a normal basis. Goal 10 aims to reduce inequality in various dimensions. Among the most important targets are: to progressively achieve and sustain growth in the income of the bottom 40% population (in terms of income) at a rate higher than the national average; empowering and enhancing social, economic and political inclusion for all, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or and another socio-economic status; ensuring equal opportunities and reducing inequalities in outcomes, by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices, promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions; adopting policies, particularly fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve

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<sup>1</sup> Final Draft VNR 2021 Goal 1 Page 44

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.who.int/hiv/data/HHS\\_Service\\_Disruption\\_Slides\\_July\\_2020.pdf?ua=1](https://www.who.int/hiv/data/HHS_Service_Disruption_Slides_July_2020.pdf?ua=1)

<sup>3</sup> Final Draft VNR 2021 Goal 8 Page 156

greater equality<sup>4</sup>. However, the key populations, particularly LGBTIQ individuals and sex workers are disproportionately represented among this group, due to pervasive stigma, discrimination, and violence. Furthermore, the government does not currently disaggregate poverty-related data by sexual orientation, gender identity, and other social status, so we are unable to know the full extent in which poverty affects LGBTIQ people and sex workers.

The situation for LGBTIQ people in Indonesia is worsening, it can be seen by the number of cases of public torture and humiliation against LGBTIQ individuals has increased in from 2016 to 2020. The Indonesia AIDS Coalition has reported that there were at least 776 cases on violence and discrimination toward MSM and transgender that happened in 23 cities around Indonesia during 2019 - 2020<sup>5</sup>. In addition to that, the Indonesian Government needs to improve their commitment on global partnership, the ASEAN Declaration of Commitment on HIV and AIDS has not been implemented yet due to its rigid bureaucracy in Indonesia<sup>6</sup>.

Although in the previous succession advocating the revision of penal code with varies criminalization against KPs<sup>7</sup>. However, the government still use the last draft from 2018, it has triggered public resentment in late 2019<sup>8</sup>.

At the moment, former PITCH Indonesia Program members try to influence the advocacy through a Technical Working Group on Human Rights at SDG secretariat to watch over the National Action Plan on Human Rights. The Government of Indonesia has determined 4 main priorities among the vulnerable groups which are: women, children, disabilities, and indigenous people. In this regard, KPs are not included in the main government's development agenda. Given the pervasive stigma, discrimination, and violence that faced by key populations, and the numerous barriers to the realization of the SDGs itself, the Government of Indonesia should be fully commit to the principle of "leave no one behind" and endeavour to support development initiatives that explicitly named and included key populations.

The Indonesian civil society alliance was effective in ensuring that parallel reports incorporate a range of perspectives, expertise, and experiences. They complemented VNRs with missing data, pointed out implementation gaps, highlighted the role of civil society in the fight against discrimination, violence and torture among the KP's, and/or made recommendations. The Government of Indonesia and civil society can and should strengthen the inclusion of KPs when it comes to reporting on SDG implementation, enabling other stakeholders to learn from progress made and the

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<sup>4</sup> Final Draft VNR 2021 Goal 10 Page 183

<sup>5</sup> Key Population's Outlook Report Toward Agenda 2030 Page 29

<sup>6</sup> <https://asean.org/storage/2016/09/Final-Endorsed-ASEAN-Declaration-on-Ending-AIDS-2016.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> Draft Penal Code of Crime Bill: 1) Article 446 chapter (1) point e on draft 9 July 2018 of criminalisation on premarital consensual intercourse; 2) Article 489 on draft 2015 on solicitation of prostitution; 3) Article 469 on draft 2 February 2018 of criminalisation on consensual same sex intercourse; 4) Article 660-665 draft 9 July 2018 on drug use; 5) Article 443 jo article 445 draft 9 July 2018 on the promotion of the contraception

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/kontroversi-ruu-kuhp-ditunda-pengesahan-karena-didemo-kini-mau-disahkan-desember.html>

challenges remaining. So, the Government's programs could cover the needs of the people of Indonesia, not the other way around.

# Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
A. KPs	5
B. Methodology and process	5
<b>2. Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	7
2.2 Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	10
2.3 Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all	14
2.4 Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	17
2.5 Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	21
2.6 Goal 17: Revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development	26
<b>3. Conclusions</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Acknowledgment</b>	<b>31</b>

# 1. Introduction

## A. KPs:

Key Affected Populations (KPs) in Indonesia are known as “Populasi Kunci” including: gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men, transgender women; people living with HIV (PLHIV); sex workers; people who use drugs (PWUD); and adolescent girls and young women (AGYW).

Data related KPs in Indonesia are lacking. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia has officially released the data of KPs, particularly the estimated data of PLHIV by March 2019 was 543,100 individuals. Additionally, the Ministry has estimated the number of men who have sex with men, transgender people, drug users, and sex workers and their clients to be 6,657,705.

## B. Methodology and process

The data collection for this report is based on reports and studies conducted by the PITCH Program in Indonesia, Indonesian Alliance on Universal Health Coverage, Indonesian National Commission on Violence Against Women and Girls (*Komnas Perempuan*), Indonesian AIDS Coalition (IAC), Seknas Fitra, Country Coordinating Mechanism on Global Fund – AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria (GF – ATM) Indonesia, Free and Equal Rights, ERNAMA Indonesia and other partners.

The data collection, interviews, and list of questions were disseminated from April – May 2021 to the partners. Most of the data are from 2016 to 2020.

Methodologies that were used:

1. Partnership with the governments who have national mechanisms to develop and manage the data from all provinces in Indonesia. The National Report on Violence against Women and Girls was provided by *Komnas Perempuan*.
2. Disseminating the questionnaire by emails to the former PITCH Indonesia partners, Universal Health Coverage Indonesian Network and other partners.
3. Managing the reported cases and studies from the former PITCH Indonesia partners, Universal Health Coverage Indonesian Network and other partners.
4. Research and Development of the data from the reported cases and studies.
5. Interviewing key important stakeholders, in this case is Country Coordination Mechanism Indonesia Global Fund – AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Secretariat – Member of CCM that represent the CSO and KP’s .
6. Embedding additional relevant information from online research.

7. Data validation and approval from the resource organisations and key expert persons.

This report is created under collaboration of the former PITCH Partners Program in Indonesia and other stakeholders. Means of verifications are given to the partner to validate the authenticity and original information are summarized in the report.

## 2. Sustainable Development Goal

### 2.1 Goal 1: End poverty in its all form everywhere

#### A. Overall narrative and main messages

Goal 1 on ending poverty in its all form everywhere is an essential to development agenda, which ensures a fair sharing of opportunities while increasing well-being and quality of life for all. By empowering people, including the vulnerable and less fortunate, we are able to achieve a better quality of life with dignity and be able to participate in the development process.

- **Successes in achieving this Goal**

Despite the fact that the percentage of KP's with ID cards has reached 95%, there are still a significant number of Indonesian nationals who have problems accessing basic services, especially to accessing the government social assistance programs<sup>9</sup>.

- **Remaining gaps**

According to the qualitative data we collected, numerous individuals of the Key Population still lack complete population administration, stigma and discrimination against the Key Population remain high, particularly in remote locations, geographically isolated from essential services, costs for access to supportive services, and transportation costs, and many individuals from the Key Population are still not recognized as eligible beneficiaries for government aid.

- **Relevant laws, policies, mechanisms, and structures**

The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN)'s goal for 2020-2024 is to achieve an independent, advanced, fair, and affluent Indonesian society through accelerated development in various fields. Competitive advantages in different places are expected to drive development, which will be strengthened by qualified and competitive human resources.

Meanwhile, the goal of equitable development is hoped to be fulfilled in the Government Work Plan (RKP) 2021 by utilizing local wisdom to expedite poverty reduction and national economic recovery.

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<sup>9</sup> The Kapelata Foundation performed research on BPJS and ID cards in the Badung region, Denpasar, Buleleng in 2020



- **Contributions of CSOs**

During pandemic COVID-19 some CSO organisations have conducted studies on ID card and National Health Insurance card. Also, some organisations have created emergency COVID-19 response projects including mental health research. These initiatives have helped to understand the poverty situation among KPs who were neglected by the government in the first phase of isolation.

**Analysis:**

The strive that the Indonesian government tried to show is still lacking. It has been proven that poverty worsened during the pandemic COVID-19. KPs are becoming more vulnerable and affected by the Large Scale of Social Restriction (PSBB), mostly they lose their incomes. The government was unable to compensate the income losses until Q-3 of 2020 to KPs who were affected by massive isolation.

**B. Target 1.a: By 2030, ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions**

**What need to be changed, general policy for that**

During the Q-2 of 2020, massive isolation has been imposed in Indonesia, in response to the emerging COVID-19 situation. This isolation unfortunately was not followed by the rapid economic relaxation regulation, especially the social protection to the poor. The government was too slow in implementing the regulation, especially to KPs who are dependable on daily basis income. The financial regulation to boost the economy should work hand in hand with the relaxation of business practises. From the relaxation of extending credit schemes as well as the compensation for income loss to the poor.

**Fact 1:**

Many members of the KPs do not have a birth certificate, especially those who were born before 1980.

**Fact 2:**

95 percent of the KPs communities' already have ID cards, while others have a Population Identification Number but no ID cards, some have been misplaced and aren't being replaced, and other visitors only have temporary identities.

**Fact 3:**

17 respondents out of the 198 KPs members' from a survey in 2020 do not have an ID card.

### **C. Target 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services**

ID card or Population Identification Number is one of the requirements for receiving essential services, such as health care and government assistance, however many significant population communities still lack an ID card, despite government data showing that 99% of the population has been recorded in the system<sup>10</sup>.

#### **Fact 4:**

Although Surabaya residents are quite benefited from the City Government's Universal Health Insurance program, as long as they have an ID card / NIK Surabaya, they can access health services under the city government's auspices, there are still many flaws in its implementation.

#### **Fact 5:**

In the Badung area, Denpasar, Buleleng, Kapelata did a study on BPJS and KTP with a total of 400 respondents. BPJS/KIS/JKN affects 68.8% of the 400 respondents<sup>11</sup>.

#### **Fact 6:**

Only 30% of Key Population have access to government pandemic emergency aid during 2020.

#### **Fact 7:**

Stigma and discrimination against the Key Population remain high, particularly in remote locations.

#### **Fact 8:**

Many individuals from the Key Population are still not recognized as eligible beneficiaries for government aid.

#### **Fact 9:**

Only 55.67 percent of Key population groups have access to education, only 29.92 % have access to social assistance, and only 70 percent have access to health care.

#### **Fact 10:**

The government, especially the Ministry Social Affair, is not able to provide updated information on beneficiaries for social aids. The implementation of social aids distribution in each municipality to the sub-district of villages has resulted the potential of corruption.

#### **Fact 11:**

The district government of Surabaya has given social aids to the transgender community with very minimum quality of delivery, in addition the rigid bureaucracy has resulted to specific transgender people with ID cards only who received this

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<sup>10</sup> <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2020/07/02/99-penduduk-telah-melakukan-perekaman-ktp-elektronik>

<sup>11</sup> The Kapelata Foundation performed research on BPJS and ID cards in the Badung region, Denpasar, Buleleng in 2020

scheme, while there are still a lot of transgender people in Surabaya who do not have ID cards.

#### **D. Recommendations to Government and other stakeholders**

The government of Indonesia shall eradicate structural barriers.

Our recommendation to the government are:

- The government should promote the ease of ID card possession program and disseminate it in all provinces.
- The government should create disaggregated KPs data with privacy and data protection principles.
- The aids should be pro-poor and well targeted.
- Designing the Mid and Long-Term Development Plans on poverty alleviation with attendance and mutual dialogues from the most vulnerable and marginalised groups.

## **2.2 Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

#### **D. Overall narrative and main messages**

Goal 3 on health aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages. This goal is achieved if the health system runs properly, including quality and equitable health services, the fulfilment of health workers, pharmaceuticals, and medical equipment, strengthening governance, financing, community empowerment, and health information systems. The COVID-19 pandemic has been disrupting the health system.

The COVID-19 pandemic restricts health workers from providing health services and hinders the supply chain for the availability of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment. Thus, it impacts the achievement of health development targets. This condition affected KPs when they needed to access STI services, such as CD4 test and other treatments. The health services were prioritised to COVID-19 patients.

#### **● Successes in achieving this Goal**

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the achievement of health development targets had shown progress in improving maternal, child, family planning, reproductive health services, and the fulfilment of health workers, pharmaceuticals, and medical equipment.

In 2020, it is estimated that there were 543,100 people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA)<sup>12</sup>. From the modelling results, HIV incidence began to show a downward

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<sup>12</sup> Final Draft VNR 2021 Government of Indonesia Page 113 Paragraph 2

trend, reaching 0.24 per 1000 population in 2018 and is expected to continue to decline to 0.18 per 1000 population in 2024. This number has significantly decreased from the last report in 2019<sup>13</sup>.

- **Remaining gaps**

In terms of the new HIV infection number, the government has not been able to gather and report all the data from 6 provinces: North Sumatra, Riau, South Sulawesi, Gorontalo, West Sulawesi and West Papua<sup>14</sup>.

As of December 2020, the coverage of ARV treatment remains limited with only 142,906 or 26% of the estimated PLWHA who are undergoing ARV therapy. The government admitted that stigma and discrimination in society against people with HIV and HIV-vulnerable populations remain one of the challenges<sup>15</sup>.

- **Relevant laws, policies, mechanisms, and structures**

Indonesia committed to ending AIDS by 2030. The intermediate target by 2020 was to reach 90% of people with HIV aware of their status; 90% of people aware about their HIV status and accessing treatment; and 90% of people with HIV accessing treatment and decreasing the amount of virus in their blood (viral suppression). The city government's role was considered crucial to accelerate the achievement of these targets. The Fast-Track City was then initiated through the Paris Declaration at the end of 2014, and DKI Jakarta Province has become one of the Fast-Track cities since 2015 and is still ongoing to accelerate the HIV control.

The challenge is to replicate the Fast Track into other cities in Indonesia. In this matter, the local government already has KPs disaggregated data. It needs to improve the privacy policy of disaggregated data to prevent the data abused.

- **Contributions of CSOs**

The CSOs that work with local governments, such as the government of the Capital City of Jakarta have shown impeccable works. The other municipalities need to learn the best lesson learned from Jakarta and it can be replicated by the assistance of KPs organisations' around Indonesia.

**Analysis:**

There were lessons learned, particularly during COVID-19 era, that the government should not leave KPs behind. The combat of new infection of COVID-19 epidemic can be back-to-back with the provision of basic services, especially to STIs and reproductive health services to KPs who are in need.

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<sup>13</sup> CSO Parallel Report on VNR on SDG 2019.

<sup>14</sup> Final Draft VNR 2021 Government of Indonesia Page 113 Paragraph 3

<sup>15</sup> Final Draft VNR 2021 Government of Indonesia Page 114 Paragraph 1

**E. Target 3.1: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions**

**What need to be changed, general policy for that**

The Ministry of Health and the DKI Jakarta Provincial Health Office have also expanded HIV services, decentralized HIV treatment from hospitals to Community Health Centre to bring HIV treatment services to the community and started HIV treatment early after diagnosis (test & treat). Currently, there are 179 HIV testing counselling services, 116 support and treatment care, and 30 services for the Viral Load TCM test, 33 Early Infant Diagnosis services, and 16 Methadone Maintenance Treatment services that are ready to serve Jakarta and its surrounding areas requiring HIV testing and treatment<sup>16</sup>.

The municipality's government must adopt the pilot project by the Ministry of Health and DKI Jakarta Provincial Health Office to be implemented in other regions of Indonesia.

**Fact 12:**

Pandemic COVID-19 has impacted the disruption in HIV, Hepatitis and STI services. Indonesia is one among the countries that was affected by this, particularly the uncertainty of ARV stock during COVID-19 situation<sup>17</sup>. In addition, PLHIV who accessed the other health services were not prioritized due to the limitation visitor in the community health centre to prevent the new infection of COVID-19<sup>18</sup>.

**Fact 13:**

Besides being encouraged to obtain vaccination against COVID-19, those who refuse to be vaccinated are subject to a fine of Rp 5,000,000 by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government<sup>19</sup>. This creates fear among KPs, especially those who are making money on a daily basis.

**Quote:**

'IPPI Chief National Board mentioned that how we can achieve the goals of 90 – 90 – 90, if the KPs are still facing stigma and discrimination. Especially during this pandemic COVID-19, they are relying on daily income and most of them are still working in the informal sectors. On top of that, women who live with HIV are severely exposed to violence during this situation both from their intimate partners and from families who found out about their health status. It is often the families that prevent them from accessing the ART'<sup>20</sup>.

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<sup>16</sup> Final Draft VNR 2021 Government of Indonesia Page 145 Paragraph 5

<sup>17</sup> [https://www.who.int/hiv/data/HHS\\_Service\\_Disruption\\_Slides\\_July\\_2020.pdf?ua=1](https://www.who.int/hiv/data/HHS_Service_Disruption_Slides_July_2020.pdf?ua=1)

<sup>18</sup> [https://pph.atmajaya.ac.id/berita/dokumentasi/forum-diskusi-ilmiah-nasional-pph-pengaruh-pandemi-covid-19-dan-epidemi-hiv-di-indonesia/#\\_ftn1](https://pph.atmajaya.ac.id/berita/dokumentasi/forum-diskusi-ilmiah-nasional-pph-pengaruh-pandemi-covid-19-dan-epidemi-hiv-di-indonesia/#_ftn1)

<sup>19</sup> <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5224534/perda-dki-denda-warga-yang-ogah-vaksin-covid-19-ini-kata-satgas>

<sup>20</sup> Key Population Outlook Report Toward Agenda 2030 Page 19

Fact 14:

Until today, members of Inti Muda under 17 years old are still not able to request STIs services in any community health centre due to parental consent letters. This is a serious barrier to accessing HIV and STI prevention information<sup>21</sup>.

Fact 15:

The fund on prevention kit has been assigned in the component of Global Fund grants, however the government is being reluctant to spend on that item.

**F. Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes**

The government of Indonesia still uses the society paradigm that leads to Morality as the utmost important fundamental. KPs are excluded from this system, because it's against morality and religious values.

Fact 16:

*Komnas Perempuan* states in their 2020 annual report that there were 4 cases against Women PLHIV, 2 cases related to access to health<sup>22</sup>. HIV status should not hinder women to access to health, which is essential.

Fact 17:

The Draft of Penal Code are still referred from the last version in September 2019, there is a clause that showing contraceptive tools is punishable by law if the person does not have the license as physician<sup>23</sup>.

Fact 18:

Despite the municipalities have been able to spend on local budget to provide prevention kit, the Ministry of Health has lack capability to gather this information, including unable to create guideline on prevention kit provision. This has resulted that state budget spending on prevention programs is not well targeted.

**E. Recommendations to Government and other stakeholders**

The government of Indonesia shall eradicate structural barriers.

Our recommendation to the government are:

- The government should keep the STIs services and prevention program as part of the National Health Insurance scheme.
- The government should improve the current National Health Insurance system, particularly the access to primary health care services, including to revise the Act No. 82/2018 article 52 (i) and (j) on Health Security
- Recognising the most vulnerable and marginalised groups as beneficiaries.

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<sup>21</sup> Mini Study on SRHR, IPPI & Fokus Muda, Papua, 2018

<sup>22</sup> Catahu 2020, Komnas Perempuan Page 25

<sup>23</sup> Dampak Kriminalisasi Perilaku Beresiko HIV, Populasi Kunci, ICJR

- Improving 90-90-90 targets.
- Embodying the rights and equity for vulnerable and marginalised groups into coherence legal practices and policy framework.
- Designing the Mid and Long-Term Development Plans on Health and Well-being with attendance and mutual dialogues from the most vulnerable and marginalised groups.

## 2.3 Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable growth, employment and decent work for all

### G. Overall narrative and main messages

Today we are facing an implausible pandemic that has affected the lives of the entire population. The economy is slowing, if not stagnating; it is like an invisible hand suddenly pressing the pause button.

The pandemic has also put the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) global agenda in jeopardy. Even before COVID-19 struck, many had cast doubt over whether all the goals would be achieved in 2030 as targeted when the SDGs were launched during the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015.

#### ● **Successes in achieving this Goal**

The pandemic has also proven that everybody is equal. COVID-19 affects the young and old, poor and rich, men and women; the pandemic has put us all on the same boat.

Other blessings in disguise of this pandemic are the rise of global cooperation and strengthening of science-based decision-making, both of which provide an ideal opportunity for states to achieve their SDG targets.

#### ● **Remaining gaps**

Looking at the performance of Asia-Pacific countries over the last five years, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP) reported that in line with the current trajectory, the region will not achieve any of the 17 SDGs by 2030. Progress exists but at a sluggish pace, with efforts to meet over a half of the goals stagnating or even moving to the opposite direction.

In Indonesia, not all provinces have regional action plans to meet SDGs, let alone include them in their middle and long-term development plan. At the national level, some targets have not even been determined.

Based on monitoring conducted by the SDGs Centre of Padjadjaran University, progress had been made up until 2018 in achieving SDG target indicators. The SDG target score increased in 28 out of 34 provinces that year.

- **Relevant laws, policies, mechanisms, and structures**

In accordance with Indonesia's efforts to promote sustainable growth, the Government has adopted the Circular Economy concept in development strategies which fits the narratives of achieving national economic growth targets and promoting environmental sustainability. Vision Indonesia 2045 has adopted Circular Economy policy as a way forward. The implementation of the Circular Economy concept in the production process ensures that all inputs are optimized, illustrated as a closed-loop production process through its 5R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover and Revalue). It is projected that the implementation of the Circular Economy concept can prolong the lifetime value of the consumer products and bring sustainable benefits through reinvestment in sustainable production processes.

By adopting circular economy opportunities in five key sectors of the economy (food & beverage, textiles, construction, wholesale and retail trade, and electrical and electronic equipment), Indonesia's GDP could increase by IDR 593 to 638 trillion (USD 42 to 45 billion) in 2030 (than it would under a “business-usual” approach); 4.4 million cumulative net jobs could be created between 2021 and 2030, out of which 75 percent could be for women; and the average Indonesian household could save IDR 4.9 million (USD 344) annually, representing almost nine percent of the current yearly household expenditure.

By creating new job opportunities, making supply chains more resilient, and providing business opportunities (particularly for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), a circular economy can be a key component of Indonesia's economic recovery. However, this analysis also highlights some challenges, including potential job losses and reduced demand for upstream production in the five focus sectors (under some scenarios). A robust multi-stakeholder roadmap is envisaged as the next step in this work and will be crucial for addressing these concerns and the barriers for capturing the circular economy opportunities (Bappenas et al, 2021)<sup>24</sup>. These indicators are not inclusive to KPs, because they are not disaggregated.

- **Contributions of CSOs**

There are not so many CSOs organisations that focus on decent jobs, especially those that are intersecting with KPs issues. Few CSOs are able to influence the policy on job opportunity, especially those who work for marginalised and vulnerable groups.

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<sup>24</sup> Final Draft VNR 2021 Government of Indonesia Page 152 - 153 Paragraph 3 - 4



**Analysis:**

The intersectionality is important to examine the inclusion of KPs in the job market. Especially during pandemic COVID-19, KPs members are hit so hard by this situation. Many KPs members lose their jobs and income. The government is not able to protect the rights of KPs in the job market, especially to create non-discriminatory laws in the work field.

**H. Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value**

To provide decent jobs for all Indonesians, the government must embark on a major job-creation initiative. However, making space for young age groups to receive training in order to grow good skills and compete in today's digital society is important. Despite efforts to continue formalizing employment and economic activity in Indonesia, the majority of people continue to work in the informal sector. People aged 60 and up (85.8%) and 55-59 years (73.34 percent) are the age groups primarily employed in the informal economy in 2020, according to age groups.

**Fact 19:**

According to the findings of a survey on BPJS and KTP ownership in 2020, the majority of respondents (50 percent) earn 3 million Rupiah or more. Meanwhile, following COVID-19, the majority of responders (45.2 percent). Monthly income of less than 1-million-rupiah A total of 400 persons from the MSM and transgender groups took part in the survey, below \$1.90 per day.

**Fact 20:**

In general, key populations do not have equal access to decent jobs. The MSM community can still obtain the same possibilities as the general population, while transgender can only work in non-formal sectors.

**Fact 21:**

Many people in the communities we work with have lost their jobs as a result of the pandemic and have yet to find new jobs.

**Fact 22:**

The social benefits of unemployment were not easily accessed by the Key Populations. Moreover, many of the social benefit beneficiaries were not well targeted to be helped by this scheme.

**I. Target 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities**

The administration has echoed the spirit of equality, but according to the data we got, it is stated otherwise. The government appears to be oblivious to the disparities that exist based on gender, ethnicity, and age. As a result of this "abandonment," people have become increasingly unequal. Not to mention that the amount of leave time that women are given does not always suffice to meet their needs for rest.

Fact 23:

In general, policies have not favoured gender-responsive wage payments, particularly in various Indonesian provinces. Men, on the other hand, have a larger wage than women.

Fact 24:

For the time being, due to the pandemic and Regulations for Restricting Community Activities (PPKM), or government restrictions requiring people to #stayathome, the unemployment rate of the young key population has increased in August 2021.

Fact 25:

More than 50 % of key populations have no jobs both in formal and non-formal sectors due to pervasive stigma and discrimination. Most of them lost their jobs during pandemic COVID-19, the social benefits for unemployment were not easily accessed by the key population. Moreover, many social benefit beneficiaries were not well targeted to be helped by this scheme<sup>25</sup>.

## **F. Recommendations to Government and other stakeholders**

Our recommendations for the government are:

- Design programs that are right on target, and according to the needs of key populations.
- Comprehensive and reliable data collecting on unemployment rates according to age, region, age, gender, and race so that needed government programs can be present in society.
- Disseminate gender-responsive policies to the lowest levels of society and penalise businesses that violate these standards.

# **2.4 Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**

## **J. Overall narrative and main messages**

Goal 10 aims to reduce inequality in various dimensions. There are several specific targets to be achieved by 2030. Among the most important are: to progressively achieve and sustain growth in the income of the bottom 40% population (in terms of income) at a rate higher than the national average; empowering and enhancing social, economic and political inclusion for all, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or and another socio-economic status; ensuring equal opportunities and reducing inequalities in outcomes, by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices, promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions;

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<sup>25</sup> <https://megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2020/04/23/10000121/salah-sasaran-pembagian-bansos-covid-19-di-dki-warga-mampu-hingga-anggota?page=all>

adopting policies, particularly fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality. It's stated that an inclusive economy is needed in order to achieve the prosperity of Indonesian development. This overlook stigma and discrimination, structural barriers face by KPs.

- **Successes in achieving this Goal**

There is significant progress from 2014 to 2018 in the number of underdeveloped villages. A village is classified as an underdeveloped village based on its status of: (1) provision of basic needs, (2) basic services, (3) environment, and (4) activities of empowerment of villagers. Underdeveloped villages are classified as such due to minimal availability and access to basic services, infrastructure, accessibility/transportation of public services, and governance. An index is developed based on those indicators called Village Index<sup>26</sup>.

- **Remaining gaps**

Although the Government of Indonesia has been able to develop a village index, the data that show how inclusive participatory decision-making processes are not comprehensive. KP is still excluded, and the data is not disaggregated.

The development of an integrated data collection system towards social registration of 100 percent population will just commence. The first step is to include data further than the bottom 40 percent. This step was taken primarily to improve the accuracy of data on program recipients, to minimize exclusion and inclusion errors, especially for the poor and vulnerable groups post-COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, integrated social assistance programs are also developed with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of poverty reduction by increasing the adequacy of benefits received by beneficiaries. However, the disaggregated data of KPs are not in place, especially to address the stigma, and discrimination to KPs.

- **Relevant laws, policies, mechanisms, and structures**

The RKP 2021 is focused on economic recovery from COVID-19, some of its themes are relevant to Goal 10. For example, the following are considered national priorities: (1) Strengthening Economic Resilience for Quality and Equitable Growth; (2) Regional Development to Reduce Inequality; and (3) Increasing Quality and Competitiveness of Human Resources. These three national priorities are very relevant in achieving the targets of Goal 10<sup>27</sup>. However, there is no clear indication that KPs have been benefiting from it.

The human development strategies are closely related to efforts to expand social protection, strengthen the health sector, and alleviate poverty and reduce inequality. Human resource development needs to be directed at efforts to increase the

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<sup>26</sup> Final Draft VNR 2021 Government of Indonesia Page 192 Paragraph 1

<sup>27</sup> Final Draft VNR 2021 Government of Indonesia Page 199 Paragraph 3

productivity and competitiveness of the workforce, including through strengthening vocational education and training, as well as general secondary and tertiary education.

This strategy is directed at increasing the productivity of labor affected by the COVID-19 crisis. In the preparedness of prolonged COVID-19 pandemic, prolonged COVID-19 pandemic, the quality and effectiveness of learning during the pandemic will also be strengthened<sup>28</sup>. These indicators are not inclusive to KPs, because they are not disaggregated, moreover COVID-19 has severe impact to KPs at large.

- **Contributions of CSOs**

The pandemic COVID-19 has caused more restriction of CSOs engagement in development processes. Those who are actively engaged with local government are still invited to attend regular meetings. For example, the local government of the Capital City of Jakarta was inviting several organisations to discuss during pandemic COVID-19 through an online platform.

**Analysis:**

The Government of Indonesia has just started to invest in human capital since the last report. It is yet to improve the impact on people's behavior change. Once the equity reaches to the marginalised and the most vulnerable group. The inequality can be tackled.

**K. Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status**

**What need to be changed, general policy for that**

Meaningful engagement from KPs to economic, social and political aspects of life have been limited. For the past few years, the government keeps trying to limit civic participation in decision making. There is a need for policy reform on public participation to give opinion, actively participating in important decision-making processes.

It is stated in the constitution of UUD 45 that all Indonesian citizens are allowed to give and cast their opinion in public discussion as well as participatory meetings.

**Fact 26:**

*Komnas Perempuan* recorded in *Catahu* 2020, there were 11 GBV cases towards sexual minorities<sup>29</sup>.

**Fact 27:**

*Rumah Cemara* recorded 130 cases of discrimination/harassment for the past 12 months due to HIV status.

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<sup>28</sup> Final Draft VNR 2021 Government of Indonesia Page 200 Paragraph 4

<sup>29</sup> *Catahu* 2020, *Komnas Perempuan* Page 23

Fact 28:

There are still many GBV cases were not reported by the victims due to the high cost to be borne all the way of process. This happened between 2020 – 2021 in Jakarta, Riau and Central Java and affected the sex workers.

#### **L. Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequality by eliminating discriminatory laws**

The government of Indonesia still uses the society paradigm that leads to Morality as the utmost important fundamental. KPs are excluded from this system, because it's against morality and religious values.

Fact 29:

From 2020 to 2021, OPSI has recorded 199 cases of discrimination/harassment towards sex worker in Indonesia.

Fact 30:

Transgender women were pranked and humiliated on YouTube during pandemic COVID-19<sup>30</sup>.

#### **G. Recommendations to Government and other stakeholders**

Our recommendations for the government are:

- Recognising the most vulnerable and marginalised groups needs all public participation.
- Establishing inclusive index for development, particularly that KPs oriented.
- Improving the data and privacy rights protections on data collections.
- Developing a wider platform for public participation on socio-eco political activities.
- Designing the Mid and Long-Term Development Plans on inequality with meaningful engagement and mutual dialogues from the most vulnerable and marginalised groups.
- The government and CSO organisations should work in unison on advocacy, particularly on population and development issues.

Draft of Bills and Bills should be based on *Bhineka Tunggal Ika*, equality, justice, non-discriminative and honoring human rights. All these values should embody all the norm of draft of bills or bills and people oriented and fulfilling the citizen constitutional rights, particularly to PLHIV, Sex Workers, LGBTIQ, PUD. Draft of Bills and Bills should not merely achieve the legislation target completion, but also it should benefit other stakeholders.

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<sup>30</sup> <https://www.suara.com/news/2020/05/03/172448/keji-youtuber-ferdian-paleka-prank-waria-kasih-semako-isi-batu-dan-sampah?page=all>

## 2.5 Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Reporting the progress of Goal 16 achievement in 2021 cannot be done without discussing about the COVID-19 global pandemic that has hit the world, including Indonesia. Goal 16 plays a vital role in the Government of Indonesia's efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and mitigate its detrimental impacts through its three components: 1) access to justice for all, 2) peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, and 3) effective, accountable, and inclusive institution at all levels. Since its Voluntary National Review 2019, the Government of Indonesia has conceptualised a comprehensive framework on Goal 16, which holistically describes how Indonesia places Goal 16 as a foundation to achieve all sustainable development goals in just and inclusive manners. The framework is still relevant for this Voluntary National Review 2021<sup>31</sup>.

- **Successes in achieving this Goal**

During the pandemic COVID-19, the government has launched an emergency subsidy, particularly to the affected population due to income loss. The central government through the Ministry of Social Affairs has distributed COVID-19 packages a few times. These packages are expected to alter the social problem during the pandemic by creating financial compensation. In the previous year at the UN level, the government of Indonesia accepted a recommendation from the Universal Periodic Review in 2017. While 2021 is the year to prepare the recommendation from UPR to be presented in 2022. The 2 recommendations that have been accepted and ensure the protection of LGBTIQ and sex worker were: recommendation 141.56 to ensure the Human Rights Activist protection and recommendation 141.58 to revoke discriminative laws that is not coherence with UUD 45.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> Final Draft VNR 2021 Government of Indonesia Page 244 Paragraph 1

<sup>32</sup> <https://aruspelangi.org/agenda/pemerintah-indonesia-menerima-rekomendasi-perlindungan-ham-kelompok-lgbt/>

- **Remaining gaps**

The corruption remains a risk during the pandemic. At the same time, many resources have been reallocated to respond to the health, economic, and social crises. The resource reallocations have decreased the corruption prevention and mitigation mechanism's coverage during the emergency. In addition, rapid action needed to respond to the pandemic might lead to a relaxation of procurement procedures. The government strives in tackling the pandemic, the focus has contributed to the negligence of preventing the number of corruption and rising of violence in the society, especially that affected KPs for the past 12 months.

- **Relevant laws, policies, mechanisms, and structures**

The Government of Indonesia recognized the need for improvements in corruption prevention and mitigation measures. Therefore, during this pandemic and the upcoming recovery phase, anti-corruption approaches such as bidder selection, cash flow tracking, and complaint and reporting mechanism must be consistently applied.

In addition, the internal supervision mechanism must also be improved by maximizing the inspectorate's role in every government agency to conduct internal control, ensure good governance, and ensure that all activities associated with the state's finance are already under the prevailing regulation.

Although the government has provided opportunity for CSO in formulating the Draft of National Human Right Action Plan through multi stakeholder partnership, the implementation of meaningful engagement from KPs is still lacking, due to favoring treatment to the CSOs. The government tends to invite the CSOs who can pick a side to them, which exercise the independence of public oversight in the process of transparency.

- **Contributions of CSOs**

The Indonesian CSO has successfully passed:

- The postponement of the launch of the Bill of Criminal Code in September 2019.
- The judicial review on draft bill of criminal code, especially to drop the criminalisation of consensual same sex intercourse.
- The judicial review on narcotic law no. 35 by conducting seminars with Indonesian Parliament members.
- Promoting non-discriminatory treatment of PLHIV by local leaders and religious leaders.

**Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all**

Several studies show that vulnerable groups often have to bear disproportionate negative impacts of corruption compared to others. Vulnerable groups often rely

more on public services as they had limited choices to access private services as an alternative<sup>33</sup>.

During 2020, the tendency on violence against LGBTIQ people was rising, particularly on social media platforms. Most of the case was mediated, although one case happened to transgender woman who was burnt alive, while the justice was not served to her, because the perpetrators were not severely punished.

This phenomenon also happened with cases handled by other organisations. Few cases are in the follow up process; many survivors are either afraid of threats or being expelled from their home when pursuing follow-up.

Fact 31:

In the beginning of 2021, IPPI has recorded 16 cases in related violence toward Women PLHIV, 1 case is managed by P2TP2A, while the rest decided to withdraw the cases. The victims are afraid when their HIV statuses are revealed it will jeopardize the family and also the lengthy bureaucracy processes.

Fact 32:

From 2020 to 2021, OPSI has recorded 67 GBV cases are still undergoing investigation, 47 GBV cases were mediated, and 1 GBV case was ruled by the court with 4 months imprisonment for the perpetrator.

Fact 33:

A transgender woman was burnt to death by six men during the pandemic COVID-19 situation in April 2020. Mira, late transgender woman deserves a justice from its perpetrators<sup>34</sup>.

Fact 34:

Milen Cyrus, a transgender woman, must face to be in male prison due to her gender identity and expression. Apart her biological sex status, the correctional facility must provide her adequate and appropriate localisation for her case<sup>35</sup>.

Fact 35:

IAC during the national congress has launched the report, since 1 September 2019 until 10 November 2020 there were 776 cases of violence and discrimination toward MSM and transgender women. There are only 26 cases that are still being followed up on the litigation processes. These cases happened in 23 cities in Indonesia<sup>36</sup>.

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<sup>33</sup> Final Draft VNR 2021 Government of Indonesia Page 243 Paragraph 3

<sup>34</sup> <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-4969262/ini-peran-6-tersangka-di-kasus-waria-mira-dibakar-hidup-hidup-di-jakut>

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.scmp.com/news/asia/southeast-asia/article/3111718/indonesian-trans-woman-celebrity-millen-cyrus-moved>

<sup>36</sup> Key Population Outlook Report Toward Agenda 2030 Page 29



Fact 36:

A transgender woman was assaulted by a man in Surabaya. The case was escalated by a legal aid to the Jawa Timur Central Police Station. Although it has been reported for one and half months. The central police have not been able to catch the perpetrator. Local community has informed us that this man has been seen recently at the crime scene. The central police of Jawa Timur seems to omit the case unsolved<sup>37</sup>.

**Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels**

The exclusiveness of CSOs participation in decision making processes, the COVID-19 has exacerbated inclusion of KPs in meaningful participation. Not only was there a large scale of isolation, but all the meetings were placed online. Only a limited number of CSOs are part of KPs being invited to the meetings.

The technology infrastructure was limited, especially when it needed to connect to the internet. Not all KPs members are privileged to the basic internet infrastructure, either they do not have the compatible devices or the internet quota to be able to attend the meeting. And the pandemic did not give much choice for them to interact, unless they had extra pocket money to be able to purchase the internet package.

These challenges created the minimum meaningful participation in decision making process of KPs members, especially from LGBTIQ, Sex Workers and PWUD groups.

**Target 16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development**

There are some concerns raised in conjunction with the Universal Periodic Review held in May 2017. The main issues of concern raised in conjunction with the Universal Periodic Review in May 2017 include Ensure anti-discrimination law and repeal laws discriminating against indigenous people, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and inter-sex persons, persons with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups<sup>38</sup>; reform the draft bill of penal code<sup>39</sup>; as well as repeal laws limiting access to sexual and reproductive health services and provide contraception and family planning services<sup>40</sup>. This year is quite crucial for the government to formulate a concrete agenda to respond to the committee in 2022.

During the Mid Term Review on Population and Development in November 2018, in UNESCAP, Bangkok. The commission noted the urgent need to eliminate all forms of sexual and gender-based discrimination and violence, including intimate partner and

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<sup>37</sup> Key Population Outlook Report Toward Agenda 2030 Page 29

<sup>38</sup> Indonesia HCL Letter, 23 Oct 2017, UN OHCHR, Annex Page 3, A. Cross – cutting issues, Para 1

<sup>39</sup> Indonesia HCL Letter, 23 Oct 2017, UN OHCHR, Annex Page 3, B. Civil and political rights, Para 3

<sup>40</sup> Indonesia HCL Letter, 23 Oct 2017, UN OHCHR, Annex Page 4, C. Economic, social, and cultural rights, Right to health

non-partner violence, as well as violence perpetrated against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex or queer people<sup>41</sup>.

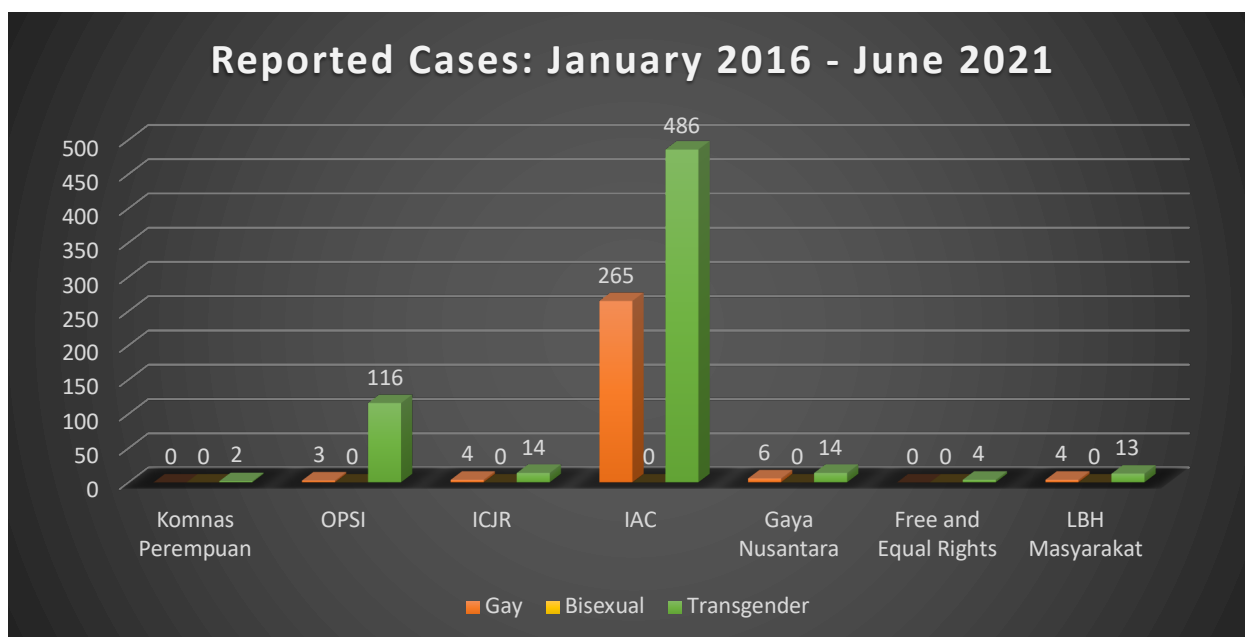
As well as during the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development 2021 the document was adopted and emphasized the importance of justice, inclusive planning, and rights for the most marginalized groups, including girls and women; sexual and gender minorities; people living with HIV/AIDS<sup>42</sup>.

Fact 37:

The advocacy on Bill of Elimination on Sexual Violence has to restart from zero due the parliament has changed the articles in the last draft. Those articles tend to not protect the victims of sexual violence.

Fact 38:

There is still a gap inside the Ministry Home Affairs on national administrative hierarchy. The ministry has never trained the sub-district villages leaders to be administratively literate in providing the public services. This hinder to provide adequate public services that is KPs oriented.



<sup>41</sup> Asia – Pacific Mid Term Review on Population and Development, November 2018, ESCAP/APPC/2018/5 Page 13 Point 25 Line 17

<sup>42</sup> Asia – Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, March 2021, ESCAP/RFSD/2021/4 Page 7 Point 7 Line 15 and Page 18 Point 69 Line 6

## **Recommendations to Government and other stakeholders**

In order to achieve Goal 16, we recommend the following:

1. The development and laws and regulations enforcement must be based on free corruption and discrimination. It must be the benchmark of development practices.
2. There must be proof to develop health, education, social protection programs and livelihood must be from universal enumeration and giving equal opportunities to all citizens regardless social, economic, political statuses, gender, religions, ethnic and other statuses.
3. The policies must ensure the systems are responsive to mitigate the risks and addressing the violence against children, women, and vulnerable groups.
4. The laws must ease everyone to access justice. It must include funding assistance to advocates and litigation assistance be available and accessible.
5. The systems must ensure public information is transparent, accessible, and available at all times. These aim to provide citizen rights and as feedback to the government to improve the quality of services in order to enhance the government accountability.
6. There must be a UN body/optional protocol that oversight SDGs achievement at the national level, especially engaging the civil society on programs planning, implementation and monitoring.

## **2.6 Goal 17: Revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development**

Goal 17 of SDGs with a focus on five important Targets that are relevant and affect the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, namely tax revenue, growth of non-oil and gas export, internet use, international development, and data.

Taxes as an indicator of Goal 17 can show the situation of resource mobilization in the country. Exports may capture the external circumstance as well as may describe the internal situation. The use of the internet can illustrate how Indonesia is rapidly turning to the digital world in response to the pandemic.

International cooperation shows how Indonesia interacts with the international community in development. Furthermore, the data especially with the implementation of the 2020 Population Census shows how the country continues to carry out its ten-year national agenda even amid the pandemic by leveraging available resources.

- **Successes in achieving this Goal**

In response to the COVID-19, the government refocused the state budget to the efforts in prevention, treatment and control spread of the COVID-19. Efforts in the health sector, social protection, and SMEs were prioritized. Efforts in social protection were directed to maintain consumption levels of the poor and vulnerable groups. Subnational governments need special assistances to compensate for the significant reductions generated in their regions.

The government issued the first sovereign bond in Asia with a special purpose in response of COVID-19 pandemic. It was also considered as one of the first market reopening transactions, building the road for investors to participate with the country in its response to COVID-19 pandemic. As the largest issuance of dollar-denominated bonds by the Indonesian government in history<sup>43</sup>.

- **Remaining gaps**

Indonesia is struggling with the low tax ratio, thus increasing the ratio should be addressed. First, the expansion and diversification of taxpayers and tax sources. The number of taxpayers needs to be increased. The sources for tax also need to be diversified to generate new sources. Second, retaining and intensifying current taxpayers and tax sources. As the economy grows, the income levels of the current taxpayers will also increase. Similarly, as the country's economy grows, the generated economic values of the current businesses will escalate as well. These will be another set of sources for tax revenue in the upcoming future. In these contexts, the KPs have not benefitting so much from the economic growth as well as the empowerment programs that were paid from the tax.

The digital ecosystem should be prioritized, thus digital literacy is a must for content creators, programmers and users, especially the elderly. Parallel with digital literacy, manners of proper communication in digital ecosystem, such as social media, should be disseminated. Adverse effects of internet use, such as hate speech and hoaxes continue to spread widely through digital platforms, creating social tensions and some are followed by legal processes. At the same time, digital divide remains. Those living in rural areas and underdeveloped regions, as well as vulnerable groups, such as women, elderly and people with disabilities, continue to experience disadvantages in internet access. KPs, especially LGBTIQ and Sex worker groups are suffering from hate speech, hoaxes, and pranks. It has been shown by the number of harassment and violence in 2020.

- **Relevant laws, policies, mechanisms, and structures**

In February - March 2020, Indonesia Statistic Bureau began to conduct the online census. It is expected that everyone would participate it. However, in order to be able to register, Indonesian citizens are required to fill in their National Identity Number

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<sup>43</sup> Final Draft VNR 2021 Government of Indonesia Page 287 Paragraph 3

(NIK) to be able to participate in the survey. There are some KPs who do not possess it, especially transgender women.

In terms of non-oil and gas exports, the 2021 RKP in addition to focusing on accelerating economic recovery and social reform, has also set a target of Indonesia's non-oil and gas exports of 6.0% -7.9%. In line with the recovery of industry and trade, the policies stipulated in the 2021 RKP include increasing export growth, namely optimizing the competitive advantage of leading industrial sectors; increasing export facilitation, increasing product standards; optimizing the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), Free Trade Agreement (FTA), and Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) for export expansion; and improved logistics efficiency. None of the agreements above mentioned has particularly benefited KPs as one of its beneficiaries. It is shown from the lack of good gesture from the government to include KPs in the discussion socio-economic discourses.

The government seems to include the KPs only when the scenarios face challenges because public participation requires multi stakeholders' representation.

- **Contributions of CSOs**

The Indonesian CSO has successfully passed:

- A few Indonesian CSOs organisations are actively engaged with ASEAN, Asia - Pacific, and Global negotiation processes.
- A few Indonesian CSOs organisations have published research on public spending versus domestic and international commitment, especially those benefiting KPs.
- A few Indonesian CSOs organisations who are able to keep in the loop of international negotiations and disseminate that to the local network.

#### **Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development**

ICJR, a research-oriented organisation has reviewed that SDG and national policies are not yet synchronised. While many KPs organisations are not being informed about the SDG implementation in Indonesia, few of them are familiar with provision of basic health care services.

#### **Interview:**

'Fitra Foundation Researcher said that, the state should prioritise the gender budgeting into their annual development programs, this includes central and local governments. To achieve gender budgeting at least there are seven requirements to fulfil. There are; commitment from the governments; enabling regulations; disaggregated data, especially by gender and other statuses; financial resources; manpower at all levels of governments; gender tool analysis; and partnership between government and the society'<sup>44</sup>.

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<sup>44</sup> Key Population Outlook Report Toward Agenda 2030 Page 35.

**Target 17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries**

The Indonesian Parliament has engaged with other Parliaments in Asia and the Pacific on Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. However, the implementation is not yet taking place, particularly that can achieve the rights of KPs communities.

**Interview:**

CCM – KPs member of Drug Policy Reform said: “Although in 2016, the 19<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit has launched a commitment of ASEAN Declaration of Commitment on HIV and AIDS: Fast-Tracking and Sustaining HIV and AIDS Responses to End the AIDS Epidemic by 2030 to improve the domestic funding resources and raising awareness on budget improvement in order all member states will have a decent standard of services. However, Indonesia has a very rigid bureaucracy that slows down the tactical strategy to alleviate current challenges with fast-responses on HIV and AIDS”.

The study was conducted by IAC and Seknas Fitra in two cities in Indonesia, Bandung and Semarang. It shows that mostly local governments are not prioritising the halting of HIV & AIDS in the regions. Especially the Regional Mid Term Development Plan and Annual Work Plan of local governments are still not embedding the budget for HIV & AIDS issues<sup>45</sup>.

**Recommendations to Government and other stakeholders**

In order to achieve Goal 17, we recommend the following:

1. The importance of meaningful engagement of KPs in all decision-making processes, especially those discussing the social, economic, and political impact of its communities.
2. We need to push domestic resources mobilisation to fund programs that can benefit KPs communities in order to shift international donor dependency.
3. The subregional, regional and international commitment on achieving SDG should be synchronised with national policies.
4. The government should provide appropriate information and training for CSOs organisations to comply with self-governed procurement projects.
5. The government should immediately implement international commitments at national levels.
6. The UN and governments should increase the civic participation in the global commitment on HIV and AIDS, e. g. ASEAN City Getting to Zero.

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<sup>45</sup> Pendanaan Organisasi Berbasis Komunitas Dalam Penanggulangan HIV & AIDS, Studi Kota Bandung dan Kota Semarang, IAC – Seknas Fitra, 2018, Page 6 Para 3

### 3. Conclusions

The number of female representations in all levels nowadays are increasing. However, the understanding in formulating the program that benefitting KPs are still lack in their mindset.

KPs are not acknowledged by the system due to pervasive stigma, discrimination, and violence. It hinders the enjoyment of human rights fulfillment, particularly the services to KPs. This causes KPs to become a hidden population and left behind from attainment of development and social benefits.

Meaningful dialogue between the government and KPs must be prioritised in the formulation of new laws, policies, and regulations. As illuminated above, too often this dialogue does not take place in Indonesia at the district and national levels, causing the regulatory framework to inadequately serve the needs of key populations.

Opportunities for KPs to engage with these policy processes should be embedded into the districts and national levels, so that KPs can benefit from the programs and efforts of the Government of Indonesia to realize the 2030 Agenda and provide adequate job opportunities, economic growth, cultural acceptance, and political inclusion.

Stigma and discrimination remain rampant across current government programs, including on health. This is particularly dangerous for the health not just of KP communities, but for the entire country.

A mutual partnership among the government and CSOs is needed in order to reach a comprehensive understanding of the issues, including sexual and reproductive health and rights for young people and all of civil society. The mutual partnership is not merely the inclusiveness to engage the non-state actors, but also formulating working plans and funding opportunities for young people and civil society organizations.

# Acknowledgment

This report is a part of Indonesian CSOs through PITCH Program in Indonesia, Indonesian Alliance on Universal Health Coverage (IAH), Indonesian National Commission on Violence Against Women and Girls (*Komnas Perempuan*), Indonesia AIDS Coalition (IAC), Seknas Fitra, Country Coordinating Mechanism on GF – ATM Indonesia, Free and Equal Rights, ERNAMA Indonesia and other partners.

Arvi Bastian, Founder and Executive Representative of Free and Equal Rights (FnE) authored this compilation report and conducted the research. The leadership team was supported by associate partner Baby Rivona Nasution, Founder and National Coordinator *Ikatan Perempuan Positif Indonesia* (IPPI) who assisted and coordinating report compilation. Ardhany Suryadarma, from Rumah Cemara who oversaw the work.

We are grateful for contributions and assistance from colleagues at *Perkumpulan Berdikari dan Setara (Berdikari – Setara)*, especially Oeij Alexander.

The report was edited by Arvi Bastian and Teya Adhitasya Hadikusumo, and Gie by Flore for design.

PITCH Program in Indonesia and Indonesian Alliance on Universal Health Coverage's missions are to assist the most vulnerable and marginalised communities in Indonesia to attain the equal rights to the development without fear of facing discrimination, torture, as well as violence. While we are grateful for all the input we have received, the report and views expressed here are true and based on the compilation report and database from all participated and contributing organisations.