



Deloitte Center *for*
the Edge

Southeast Asia
Sustainability Ambitions 2022

Introduction

This report focuses on five key aspects of sustainability selected by US-ASEAN Business Council members. These are areas that are fundamental in supporting the growth potential of the region. These are also where the private sector, particularly multi-nationals with a presence in Southeast Asia, can make a significant impact. We provide country-by-country reports for ASEAN, excluding Myanmar.

With the governments of ASEAN signaling their ambitions, Southeast Asia presents a fertile ground to take advantage of its rich natural capital to develop a strong model of sustainable development. There are many exciting opportunities for international companies to come to the region, partner local governments and non-profits, and tap on not just the economic potential, but also the green potential, of the region.



Energy & Climate

Southeast Asia's energy demand will likely increase by 2.3 times by 2040, when compared to 2017 levels.¹ In meeting the region's energy needs sustainably, ASEAN targets 25 percent of its energy generation mix to come from renewable sources by 2025.² While coal dependent nations such as Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia have announced that they will no longer build new coal-powered plants, the region is still likely to be dependent on fossil fuels to meet the rapidly growing energy demand. Nevertheless, this presents many opportunities for solar energy, which has been predicted to be a significant growth sector. The region is also rich in other renewable energy resources such as offshore wind, geothermal and hydropower. There is abundant potential for the region to accelerate large-scale adoption of renewable energy and invest in grid infrastructure upgrades to support renewable energy generation.



Biodiversity

As countries and organizations begin to embark on their net-zero journeys, the demand for high-quality carbon credits will increase in order to offset hard-to-abate emissions. This presents a significant opportunity for Southeast Asia as a region rich in natural capital including forests, peatlands, and mangroves. The establishment and deepening of carbon markets could be a win for Southeast Asian countries, particularly if they collaborate to establish policies and mechanisms to ensure that the region supplies high-quality carbon credits with a high level of transparency. This will be an even greater win for biodiversity, as 42 percent of all species in the region are at risk of being extinct by the end of the century.³



Water

Water security is a major concern of countries around the world. Southeast Asia is no different. Seasonal scarcity will be exacerbated by changing weather patterns due to climate change. There is also increasing pressure on freshwater resources due to increasing industrial activities, population growth and agricultural use. And yet, Singapore, a small island with limited land to collect and store rainwater, was able to overcome its constraints with innovative solutions that are now a model for the world. While different solutions may be needed for the other member states, Singapore shows that this is a challenge that can be surmounted with enough ingenuity and commitment.



Waste

From 2005 to 2015, the amount of solid waste generated in ASEAN has notably doubled, especially for countries such as Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines.⁴ Further, plastic is estimated to account for 90 percent of marine debris in the oceans, where six of the ten ASEAN member states generate over 31 million tons of plastic waste in a year alone.⁵ Rising income levels and urbanization rates of its member states will continue to place increasing pressure on waste generation volumes. While ASEAN has launched regional plans to address waste management issues and combat marine debris, the region will require significant research, investment and community mobilization to implement waste management and reduction strategies.



Gender Equality

Climate change affects the most vulnerable segments of society, particularly women, hardest. Unequal access to land, water, and other resources affects not only women's health and advancement, but also that of their children. Of concern, poverty rates have notably increased in several member states such as Cambodia and Indonesia over the past year, where women are found more likely than men to live below the poverty line. On the flip side, increasing labor force participation and reducing unpaid domestic work through better social provisions, such as childcare and aged care, represents yet another demographic dividend that has yet to be fully tapped. Hence, gender equality and women empowerment could have an outsized impact on climate action and the economy because of the role women play in their communities, in their homes and their families.

1 ASEAN Secretariat, "ASEAN Energy Cooperation: Overview," accessed July 20, 2022.

2 ASEAN Secretariat, "ASEAN Energy Cooperation: Priority Areas," accessed July 20, 2022.

3 Temese, World Economic Forum, and AlphaBeta, New Nature Economy: Asia's Next Wave - Risks, Opportunities, and Financing for a Nature-Positive Economy, 2021, p. 5.

4 Team Revolution, "Solving the Waste Management Problem in ASEAN," presented at Nanyang Technological University Singapore.

5 The World Bank, "ASEAN Member States Adopt Regional Action Plan to Tackle Plastic Pollution," accessed July 22, 2022.

Methodology

Effectively assessing ASEAN’s progress towards sustainability-centered goals is a formidable endeavor that calls for a systematic and holistic scoring approach. The following report aims to concurrently evaluate a country’s national level plans and the current progress towards these established goals. In line with the stated objectives for this report, we delineated clear criteria and standards to serve as the backbone for our analysis.

For each of the nine discussed countries, five main categories were rated – Energy & Climate, Biodiversity, Water, Waste and Gender Equality. Each of these categories was in turn divided into subcomponents to facilitate a comprehensive scoring approach. Our scoring consists of two numeric score values, *Current Progress* and *Targets and Commitments*, and one qualitative checklist, *Implementation Factors*.

First, the rating for the Current Progress of a nation was scored on a scale of one to five using a relevant indicator or proxy indicator that reflected the county’s performance in a given category. Two different methods were used to generate the score values from the indicator values.

As many of the indicators were found in the UN Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022, we adopted the report’s rating system for our scoring system. The UN rates each indicator in four bounds according to optimum values: Major challenges, Significant challenges, Remaining challenges, and SDG achieved. Accordingly, we awarded two, three, four, and five points respectively for the corresponding bound. One point was awarded to countries where no data was available.

Other indicators, which were not adopted from the SDG Report, were developed using public databases from organizations like the World Bank and the UN Statistics Division. For these indicators, the scoring value was developed according to the percentile value that a country is placed at on a global level. Countries falling within the bottom 25 percent in the world were awarded two points, the 25th to 50th percentile awarded three points, 50th to 75th percentile awarded four points, and the 75th to 100th percentile awarded five. Countries lacking data availability were awarded one point.

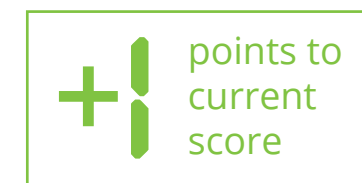
	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points	5 points
Subcomponents using UN SDG Indicators	No data found	Major challenges	Significant challenges	Challenges remain	SDG achieved
Subcomponents using other databases	No data found	Country falls within 0-25 percentile globally	Country falls within 26-50 percentile globally	Country falls within 51-75 percentile globally	Country falls within 76-100 percentile globally

Secondly, the *Targets and Commitments* of countries were measured against globally recognized targets and/or region-specific ASEAN targets, including the UN SDG targets and the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 26) pledges. With minimal exceptions, these targets consist of both a numerical target figure and a target year to reach this figure. While many such targets exist, we selected the targets that corresponded with or related strongly to the indicators used for the *Current Progress* score.

Countries were awarded either zero, one, or two points based on whether their commitments met the appropriate global targets. This figure would be added on to the Current Progress score to determine the *Targets and Commitments* score, with a maximum of five points scored.



Absence of target or commitment








Target has a clearly stated numerical figure AND a target year to reach the target, but achieving either will not meet the globally



Target has a clearly stated numerical figure AND a target year to reach the target, both of which meet the globally recognized target

Thirdly, the presence of *Implementation Factors* was described for each subcomponent of every category. These factors indicate whether there are gaps in implementation of the targets and commitments. The following five factors were used in our checklist, with the results displayed visually on a Yes/No basis within each category's score charts.

 Monitoring and Enforcing Mechanisms	The plans describe how implemented initiatives will be monitored/enforced. They detail the development of systems/incentives to ensure its effective implementation.
 Vulnerable Groups (Women, Children, Minorities, Low-Income)	The plans recognize the need to cater for vulnerable groups in the nation, and in response, develop initiatives specifically targeting these individuals.
 Evidence- Based Plan Development	The plans have been developed/modified based on a data-driven analysis of the nation's situation OR the government has intent to perform data collection to further inform its policy-making.
 Investment	The plans showcase intent to invest in scientific and technological capacity, OR targeted financial investment or budget allocation towards a given target.
 Awareness	The plans include strategies to increase awareness, to ensure individuals across the nation have the relevant information and awareness about a given sustainable goal.

Data cited in this report are the latest available as of June 2022. As sustainability is a constantly evolving field, we may not have captured all of the most recent developments in each country.

Indicator List

Category	Indicator	Source
 Energy & Climate	Greenhouse gas intensity growth rate	Environmental Performance Index ¹
	Population with access to electricity, %.	UN SDG Report 2022 ²
	Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	SDG Report
 Biodiversity	Energy intensity level of primary energy (megajoules per constant 2017 purchasing power parity GDP)	UN Statistics Division ³
	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	SDG Report
	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	SDG Report
	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	SDG Report
	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	SDG Report
	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	SDG Report
 Water	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	SDG Report
	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	SDG Report
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	SDG Report
	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	SDG Report
	Water-use efficiency (US\$/m ³)	SDG Report ⁷
 Waste	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	SDG Report
	Total annual Municipal Solid Waste Generated per capita/kg	World Bank What A Waste Global Database ⁴
	Household food waste estimate (kg/capita/year)	UNEP Food Waste Index ⁵
 Gender Equality	Hazardous waste generated per capita (kg)	World Bank What A Waste Global Database
	Health and Survival index	Global Gender Gap Index ⁶
	Educational Attainment index	Global Gender Gap Index
	Economic Participation and Opportunity index	Global Gender Gap Index
	Political Empowerment index	Global Gender Gap Index

1 Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, "Environmental Performance Index: Greenhouse gas intensity growth rate," July 2022.

2 UN, Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022, June 2022.

3 UNDESA Statistics Division, "SDG Indicators Database".

4 World Bank, "WHAT A WASTE 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050," September 2018.

5 UNEP, Food Waste Index Report 2021, March 2021.

6 World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2021, March 2021.

7 United Nations, "UN Water: Progress on Water-Use Efficiency (SDG target 6.4)," 2019.

Indonesia



Indonesia

Indonesia has sustained impressive economic growth since the late 1990s, paving the way to become the largest economy in Southeast Asia today. The COVID-19 pandemic has however hindered this expansion, lowering the nation to lower-middle income status as of July 2021. Economic recession coupled with continued urbanization has considerably aggravated existing environmental issues. To address evolving complexities hindering the nation's sustainable development, Indonesia developed a strategic plan composed of one main twenty-year development plan, spanning from 2005 to 2025. The long-term plan is in turn segmented into five medium term plans, the latest running from 2020 to 2024.¹

These initiatives have prioritized the development of the waste management and sanitation sector, which together comprise the main risks to the country's biodiversity and population. Limited infrastructure for the disposal of both solid and liquid waste has led to the significant amounts of contaminated land and water masses. Consequently, the pollution has caused the spread of waterborne diseases and resulted in Indonesia becoming the second highest contributor to ocean litter. Investments are needed to develop sufficient waste collection and processing facilities.

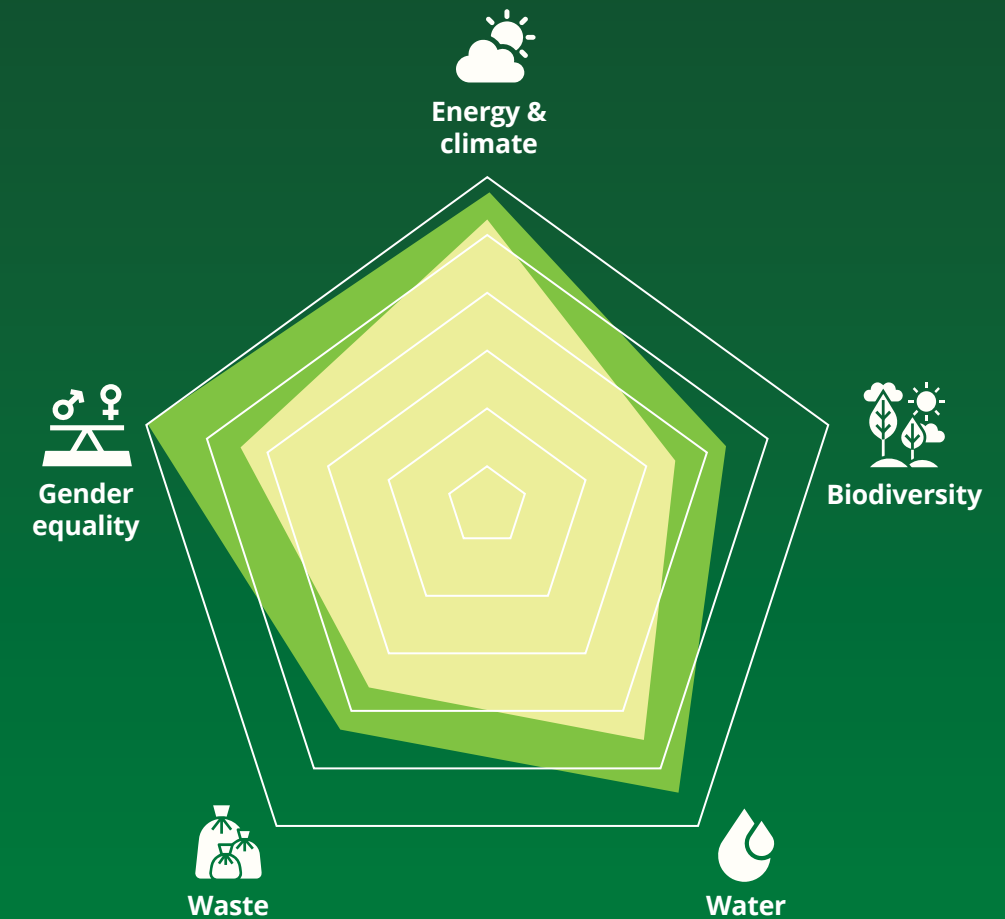
Indonesia's National Electricity Plan has set objectives for the implementation of renewable energy sources. However, the COVID-19 recovery strategy has overlooked alternative energy sources, with the prioritization of 27GW of coal-fired electricity by 2028.² In doing so, Indonesia remains one of only five nations worldwide to start new coal plant construction in this decade. During the recent 26th United Nations Conference of Parties on climate change or COP26, Indonesia announced that it

could phase out coal-fired power plants by 2040, if it receives sufficient financial help from the international community.³ This announcement is crucial towards securing a net-zero future for Indonesia and globally.

There has been growing demand for better information on natural resources in Indonesia over the last 10 years. The Indonesian government has incorporated natural capital into national accounts to offer detailed statistics for improved natural resources management and the Ministry of Finance has begun to link accounts and make policies to manage the country's natural capital. The Indonesia Natural Resources Fiscal Potential Report, which will discuss physical and monetary values, is expected to be completed in 2025. To advance Indonesia's management of natural capitals, the Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) program in Indonesia has also been established to work with sector ministries and the national statistical agency to develop natural capital accounts. WAVES also strengthens the capacity of key planning, financing and sector agencies to use accounts to analyze the impact policies have on natural capital. This will be increasingly important as awareness of investing in natural capital rises among industries and governments.⁴

Partnerships and foreign investments remain a fundamental component for Indonesia's success in sustainable development. The nation's current limitations should be viewed as areas for opportunity and investment by relevant external actors. These investments are undoubtedly necessary: the mounting costs of climate change cannot be ignored and will be devastating unless rapid action is taken now.

Current progress: 
 Targets and commitments: 



Highlights



Solar power is at the forefront of Indonesia's renewables strategy. Partnerships can accelerate the deployment of solar technology in Indonesia



Indonesia has pledged to end deforestation by 2030, and will need to work with credible partners to finance long-term reforestation projects



Water supply services, wastewater and waste management systems, are critical to the country's livability, with numerous projects for water supply and irrigation to be developed in the coming years



Energy & Climate

Indonesia achieved the largest annual decrease in emissions of 12 percent from 2019-2020 since 1990. Nevertheless, Indonesia still faces immense challenges ahead in its carbon transition. In 2020, the country was the 10th largest greenhouse gas emitting country and the 19th largest emitter of carbon dioxide per capita.⁵ The Climate Action Tracker rated Indonesia's energy efforts as highly insufficient, identifying the nation's current emissions trajectory as not consistent with curbing global warming to below 2°C.⁶

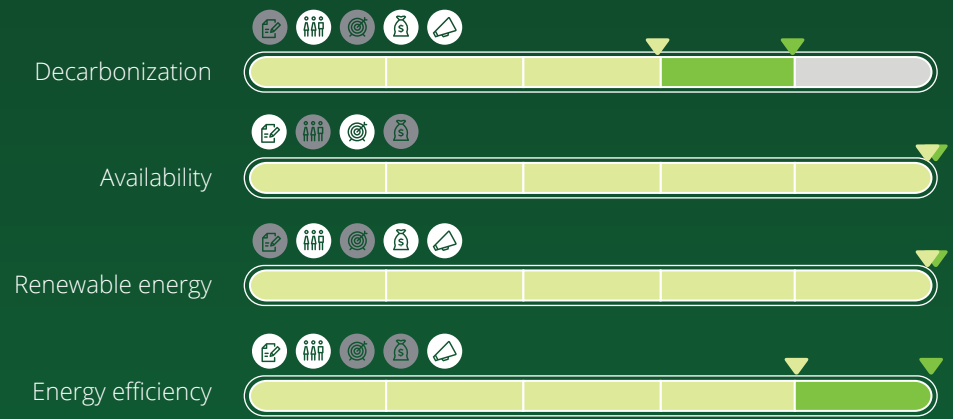
Indonesia's current initiatives to decarbonize focus on incentivizing the use of renewable energy and decreasing dependency on oil and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Indonesia announced during COP26 that it could phase out coal-fired power plants by 2040, if it receives sufficient financial help from the international community. The country's state-owned oil and gas company, Pertamina, is also currently exploring Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) in the country, having signed a memorandum of understanding with ExxonMobil to study possible CCS projects in 2021.⁷ Both these types of investments are crucial towards securing a net-zero future for Indonesia and globally.⁸

One area where Indonesia has made recognizable progress is in its efforts to promote renewable energy use. The 2019–2038 National Electricity Plan (RUKN) outlines milestones to increase renewable energy in the country's energy mix from its current level of 13 percent (eight percent from hydropower and five percent from geothermal energy),⁹ to 23 and 28 percent in 2025 and 2038 respectively.¹⁰ Indonesia had intended to further expand the geothermal energy sector, but due to a poor

investment climate and policy uncertainties, the sector has experienced setbacks making geothermal projects less viable.¹¹ Solar power, on the other hand, has shown enormous potential with a sevenfold increase in private rooftop solar panel users from 2018 to 2021. Compared to other regional nations, Indonesia's solar energy potential has remained untapped until recently, with the Indonesia Solar Energy Association predicting that the current solar capacity of 180MW could jump to nearly 5,000MW by 2025.¹² Importantly, Indonesian state-owned banks are providing financing schemes specifically for rooftop photovoltaic (PV) panels to reduce the upfront costs of installing solar panels.¹³

Additionally, Indonesia's rich nickel resources offer enormous potential for the country's renewable energy goals, due to nickel's use in lithium-ion batteries for electric vehicles. In 2021, Indonesia was the biggest nickel producer in the world, producing one million metric tons of nickel, according to the United States Geological Survey. While Indonesia could become a regional or global hub for lithium-ion battery and electric vehicle production, the nation must ensure that sustainable mining and manufacturing practices are prioritized when productions accelerates.¹⁴

“Solar power has shown enormous potential with a sevenfold increase in private rooftop solar panel users from 2018 to 2021.”



- Current progress
- Targets and commitments
- Plans require improvement to achieve commitments
- Plans contain measures to achieve commitments
- Monitoring and Enforcement Mechanisms
- Vulnerable Groups
- Evidence-Based Development Plan
- Investment
- Awareness

Highlights



The 2019–2038 National Electricity Plan outlines milestones to increase renewable energy in the country's energy mix to 23% and 28%, in 2025 and 2038 respectively



Indonesia achieved the largest annual decrease in emissions of 12 percent from 2019-2020 since 1990



The Climate Action Tracker deems Indonesia's efforts to be *highly insufficient*, as the nation's current trajectory is not consistent with holding warming to below 2°C

Opportunities



The viability of geothermal projects can be restored through the development of funding schemes and establishment of relevant industry incentives



Investments in solar technologies coupled with grid modernization can accelerate renewable energy developments in Indonesia



Indonesia could become a regional or global hub for lithium-ion battery and electric vehicle production due to its large deposits of nickel



Biodiversity

With more than 18,000 islands, the large Indonesian archipelago houses a marine-rich, biodiverse ecosystem. To better protect marine species, Indonesia has committed to reduce marine waste by 70 percent by 2025.¹⁵

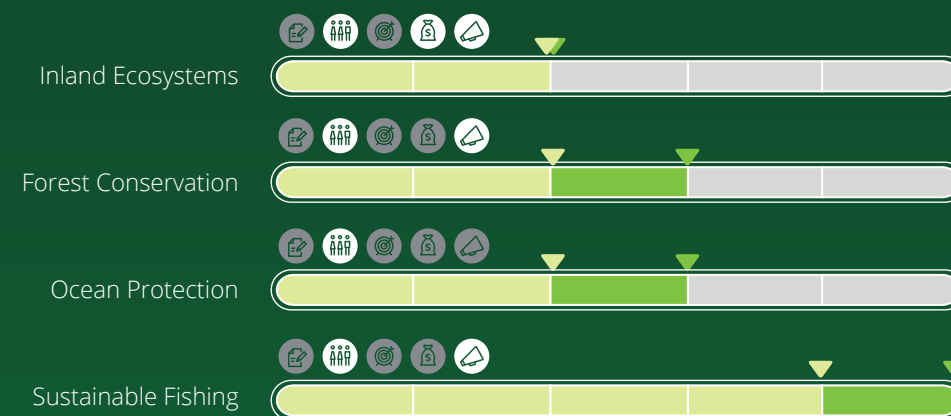
Indonesia has kept its marine conservation efforts high on its biodiversity priorities, having committed to establishing 32.5 million hectares of protected marine areas by 2030. The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has developed programs to expand the marine conservation areas of the nation and support sustainable fishing, including coral reef rehabilitation initiatives and banning of harmful fishing practices. As of 2021, 86.5 percent (26.1 million hectares) of the target has already been achieved.¹⁶

The conservation of threatened land-species is also of importance to Indonesia. In cooperation with NGOs, Indonesia has successfully implemented species rehabilitation programs, such as the conservation of Sumatran tiger through the Tiger Foundation as well as the Orangutan Foundation International.¹⁷ But animals are not the only form of biodiversity in need of conservation. More than half of Indonesia's medicinal plant population will see the reduction of 80 percent of its current distribution area by 2050 due to climate change impacts. These plants, which accounted for an estimated US\$14.6 billion in 2013, will require the cooperation of policymakers, farmers, stakeholders and businesses to develop effective conservation initiatives.¹⁸

¹⁹

As the nation with the third largest tropical forest area globally, Indonesia can potentially generate revenue through reforestation and forest conservation as demand for high-quality nature-based carbon offsets grows. Estimated to hold around 20 percent of the world's potential for nature-based solutions, greater investment from large private companies will help drive long-term reforestation projects.²⁰ During COP26, Indonesia joined more than 100 other nations globally in agreeing to end deforestation by 2030.²¹ This would be a significant achievement if the nation follows through with the non-binding pledge.

“ More than half of Indonesia's medicinal plant population will see the reduction of 80 percent of its current distribution area by 2050 due to climate change impacts. ”



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Highlights



To ensure survival of marine species and habitats, Indonesia is committed to reduce marine waste by 70 percent by 2025



The Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2020) supports cooperation between government and private sector



Indonesia joined more than 100 other nations globally in agreeing to end deforestation by 2030 during COP26

Opportunities



Potential for Indonesia to generate revenue through reforestation and forest conservation by tapping on demand for nature-based carbon offsets



The government seeks to improve its waste management infrastructure, especially in coastal areas, to reduce marine pollution and damage to marine ecosystems



Scope for cross-sector collaboration to preserve Indonesia's medicinal plant population



Water

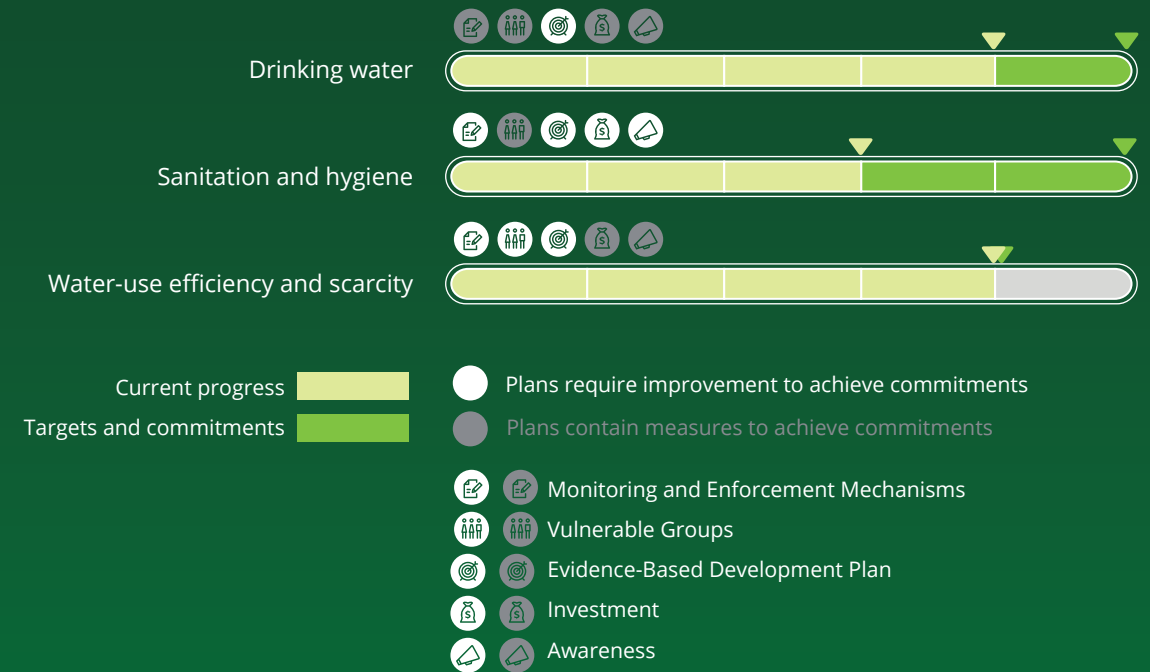
Indonesia targets to provide access to potable drinking water to all households by 2024, up from 87.8 percent of households in 2018, according to its National Medium-Term Development Plan (2020-2024). Currently, potable water is supplied by 391 local government-owned water utilities (PDAMs). However, in 2019, governing body BPPSPAM deemed only 60 percent to be performing well.²² As the Indonesian government seeks to increase access to water and improve current infrastructure performance, there will be sizeable demand for investments and technical assistance to build up the water supply infrastructure. Loans and grant agreements are being sought for water supply and wastewater treatment projects which the US International Trade Administration estimated to be worth US\$1.9 billion in 2020.²³

Sanitation and wastewater management are also pressing issues, particularly with the rapid rate of urbanization. Currently, nearly 25 million people in Indonesia do not use toilets, circumstances forcing them to defecate in open spaces.²⁴ Of the sewage that is collected, ADB estimates that less than five percent is appropriately treated.²⁵ As untreated wastewater and open defecation contaminate the water supply, waterborne diseases such as cholera can be transmitted. A quarter of all children under five in Indonesia suffer from diarrhea, the country's leading cause of child mortality. Eliminating open defecation is therefore critical to improving public health in the nation.²⁶

The Medium-Term Development Plan outlines important sanitation targets, such as the elimination of open defecation.²⁷ Providing sanitation utilities has primarily been the main responsibility of local provincial governments, with some financial support from the central government. However, unclear institutional configurations at the local level mean that budget allocations from the central government are often insufficient for operations. As a result, the government is exploring non-public sector financing, subject to state regulation and supervision.²⁸

The predominant wastewater management system in Indonesia is the septic tank, with only a few cities having a centralized piped system for sanitation. For Indonesia to develop the infrastructure necessary for a sustainable and effective water management system, the government will need to form partnerships with the private sector which can bring increased efficiency and financing into the picture.

“ A quarter of all children under five in Indonesia suffer from diarrhea, the country's leading cause of child mortality. ”



Highlights



Indonesia intends to increase access to fresh drinking water through pipe systems to 100% of households by 2024



Indonesia plans to eliminate open defecation, and improve onsite and shared sanitation facilities for 90% of the population



Indonesia will prioritize achieving sustainable sanitation services (i.e. regulation, institution, and financing) at the district level

Opportunities



Private financing will play a key role in the development of sanitation and wastewater treatment infrastructure in Indonesia



Construction of dams, water supply systems, and irrigation programs required to support growing water demand



Commercial partnerships, loans, and technical assistance to water utilities suppliers needed



Waste

As Indonesia's urbanization rate increases from the current 55 percent to 73 percent by 2030, the country's current solid waste management (SWM) infrastructure will be insufficient for the growing levels of waste generation. Indonesia is committed to both reducing the levels of waste generated, while simultaneously expanding its SWM infrastructure. By 2025, the country aims to reduce waste by 30 percent, decrease ocean plastic by 70 percent, and appropriately treat 70 percent of waste produced.²⁹

Plastic waste is a key priority of the country's waste management goals, as Indonesia currently dumps 3.22 million tons of plastic waste into the ocean annually. Marine pollution is being addressed primarily through the Marine Plastic Debris Management project (2017-2025), which will improve waste management services and introduce integrated waste collection systems for waste transport, treatment and disposal.

As articulated by the National Plastic Action Partnership (2020-2025), the country intends to double the current recycling capacity to 975,000 tons per year by 2025, and seeks to build or expand plastic sorting and recycling facilities to do so.³¹ Because of the prevalence of plastic in consumer goods, the involvement of the Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) industry is likely to play a crucial role.³² Presented during the World Economic Forum's Annual Meeting in 2021, Indonesia has developed initiatives aimed at tackling plastic pollution and becoming plastic pollution-free by 2040. The country intends to work with industry leaders in the private sector to find affordable and environmentally friendly alternatives to plastic materials. Similarly, the

government intends to work closely with manufacturers to spearhead an industry-wide shift towards circular plastic.³³

Besides landfills and incineration, Indonesia is now turning towards advanced waste management technologies such as mechanical and biological treatment (MBT). To make full use of these possibilities, the country has recognized the need for external assistance and public-private partnerships to provide financing for SWM. In 2019, the World Bank approved a US\$100 million loan for Indonesia to improve its SWM services, with a large portion of the loan intended to finance MBT infrastructure.³⁴ Private firms have been offered the opportunity to operate Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) facilities that convert household waste into energy sources.³⁵ At the same time, Indonesia has acknowledged a lack of appetite among regional investors for waste management and recycling companies in Southeast Asia, likely due to a perception that infrastructure investments are subject to public-sector control and are therefore risky. The NPAP is likely to tackle this issue by improving awareness among regional investors on the waste management sector while tapping into a global investor base in the near future.³⁶

“ Indonesia faces a significant challenge with plastic waste, with the World Bank Indonesia estimating that the country is one of five responsible for more than 50 percent of total plastic waste in the oceans. **”**



Highlights



By 2025, Indonesia aims to reduce waste by 30%, decrease ocean plastic by 70%, and appropriately treat 70% of waste produced



Indonesia is now turning towards advanced waste management technologies such as mechanical and biological treatment and Refuse-Derived Fuel



To support the creation of a circular economy, the government intends to work closely with manufacturers to spearhead an industry-wide shift towards circular plastic

Opportunities



Reducing plastic use will require using environmentally friendly alternative materials, and circular plastic economies. These will require the partnerships of manufacturing companies and the private sector



The National Plastic Action Partnership seeks to tap into a global investor base to enhance its recycling and waste management sector



To make full use of advanced SWM technologies, the country will require external assistance and public-private partnerships to provide the necessary financing



Gender Equality

Gender equality is explicitly guaranteed by Indonesia's constitution. Beyond that, the government enacted the National Gender Mainstreaming Policy in 2000, which became the guiding framework for the National Long-term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025. All government ministries and agencies are required to include gender mainstreaming in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development projects.

The Global Gender Gap Index shows that Indonesia's efforts have closed 68.8 percent of its overall gender gap, ranking 101st out of 153 nations in 2021.³⁷ However, compared to 2020's ranking of 85th, Indonesia's score has worsened.³⁸ Whereas the country's Educational Attainment and Health & Survival scores have remained high, at 0.970 and 0.971 (1.000 = parity) respectively, Indonesia has experienced a decline in its Economic Participation and Opportunity score (now at 0.647). This was due to a sharp drop in the percentage of women in senior management positions, from 54.9 percent to 29.8 percent in just one year. Women's participation in the labor market (55.9%) is significantly less than men's (84.1%), with wage and income gaps remaining salient.

Political Empowerment also remains a critical issue area due to its low score of 0.164, demonstrating a lack of female representation in parliament and ministerial positions.

Women workers that are concentrated in small businesses and the informal sector could benefit from more digital support. According to the UN Women's analysis of survey data and big data on digitalization in Indonesia, women-owned micro and small businesses can benefit from using digital platforms to cope with the digitized economy propelled by COVID and balance responsibilities at home and at work.³⁹ Yet, they are currently unable to access social assistance support, especially for women in the informal sector.⁴⁰ Better gender data collection can aid in improving targeting and prioritizing beneficiaries in governmental social protection responses post-pandemic. Offering more stimulus packages to support women-owned businesses and unemployed women is also an important focus in policies to increase women's participation in business.⁴¹

Strategies must center around equipping women with the necessary skills to enter under-represented employment spheres, and creating a non-discriminatory environment conducive to their development.

“ Better gender data collection can aid in improving targeting and prioritizing beneficiaries in governmental social protection responses post-pandemic. ”








Ending all forms of discrimination, violence and harmful practices



Equal Opportunities and Empowerment



Current progress 

-  Plans require improvement to achieve commitments
-  Plans contain measures to achieve commitments
-  Monitoring and Enforcement Mechanisms
-  Vulnerable Groups
-  Evidence-Based Development Plan
-  Investment
-  Awareness

Highlights



The government enacted the National Gender Mainstreaming Policy in 2000



Indonesia's place in the Global Gender Gap ranking has dropped from 85th in 2020 to 101st in 2021



Women make up 15.9% of boards of listed companies and 10.3% of seats in the Upper House

Opportunities



To widen women's and girls' access to training programs, potential partners can lead STEM outreach programs for education in schools and vocational training programs that link women with job opportunities in these sectors



Relevant partners can focus on closing the gap in unmet childcare needs by expanding access to affordable and high-quality childcare for working women and women looking for employment



More technical and financial support can be given to women-led businesses and women in the informal sector to help their businesses in the post-COVID economy



Case study: Low Carbon Development Initiative

In October 2017, the Indonesian government launched the Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI) at the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) — declaring its commitment towards integrating climate action into the country's development agenda.

The initiative explicitly incorporates carbon emission reduction targets into Indonesia's social and economic policy planning, in addition to other interventions aimed at conservation of natural resources. In particular, the LCDI explicitly identifies development policies that maintain economic growth, alleviate poverty, and help meet sectoral-level development targets while concurrently steering Indonesia towards achieving its climate goals. The LCDI also focuses primarily on the energy and land use sectors, both of which contribute to 80 percent of Indonesia's greenhouse gas emissions.

Existing findings reinforces how the country's low carbon development will unlock a variety of additional economic, social and environmental

benefits. More specifically, the sustainable use of natural resources and reduction in carbon and energy intensities would allow for Indonesia's total GHG emissions to fall by almost 43 percent by 2030 — 41 percent is conditional. In this regard, Indonesia's achievement down the low carbon path is one that posits significant implications on the global scale as it demonstrates how it is entirely possible and profitable to tackle climate change; countries do not have to choose between ensuring sustainability or economic growth alone.

Evidently, Indonesia's ambitious economic shift will require a well-coordinated policy effort with full engagement from the national government, local governments, private sector and civil society. Along with increased financing from international development finance institutions, private investments and strategic policies, Indonesia's goal for a green economy is a future that is within reach.

Endnotes

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