



Indonesia

SDG MONITORING BY TRADE UNIONS

General Information

COUNTRY: **Indonesia**

UNION: **KSBSI**

DATE COMPLETED: **9 June 2017**

BACKGROUND ANALYSIS/COUNTRY CONTEXT:

1. Is your Government working on the Trade Union Priority SDGs? **Yes!**

a. If not what are the Goals that are not being tackled by your Government and why have these not been prioritised?

2. To what extent is your Government integrating the SDGs into national plans and in what concrete plans?

The SDGs have been incorporated into the current Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) which is effective from 2005 to 2025, and is translated into the National Medium Term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional - RPJMN) that is currently in its third period of 2015-2019. In the future, the SDGs that span from 2025 to 2030 will be mainstreamed into long term development plan 2025 – 2045 currently in the drafting process.

3. Which Ministries and departments are in charge of the integration of the SDGs in your country?

Under the Ministry of National Coordinating National Development Plan (BAPPENAS).



ASSESSING IMPLEMENTATION

1. Are there any forms of consultation/dialogue in place with the Government for the implementation of the SDGs in your country? **Yes!**
 - a. If not, why is this so?
 - b. If so, what is the nature of these consultations/dialogue? **Indonesia establishes a National SDGs Coordination Team that is supported by the SDGs Secretariat. The National Coordinating will conduct both horizontal and coordination at the national level (between ministries/agencies as well as between the government and non-state actors), and vertical coordination (between governments at the national and local levels)**

2. Has your union participated in these consultations and/or carried out social dialogue with the Government on issues related to the implementation of the SDGs? **We are yet to participate on the forum, following the upcoming consultancy report on the state of priority SDGs**
 - a. What are the key inputs that have been provided by your union on the SDGs in the current period? **N/A**
 - b. Have these inputs been taken on board? **N/A**

3. How is your government reporting on the SDGs' implementation at the national level?
 - a. Do you have access to this information? **Yes!**
 - b. Are the reporting mechanisms adequate? **Very few! Because the government is trying to incorporate the SDGs to their own existing development plan.**

4. Have national plans for the implementation of the SDGs been allocated enough resources for their implementation? **Since SDG implementation has been incorporated into the national development plan (long, medium, short term), resources for the implementation will be allocated through the state budget annually.**



SDG1 End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	World Bank	Indonesia: 8.3% (2014)
	Employed persons living below the nationally-defined poverty line by sex and age	OECD (most likely only OECD countries) & ILO and UN Regional Commissions	KSBSI comment: 10,9% live under poverty line Indonesia Basic Statistic (2015).
	Percentage of people living in extreme poverty (1.9 USD a day in 2011 purchasing power parities-PPP)	World Bank	Indonesia: 8.3% (2014)
	Percentage of people living in poverty on 3,1 USD a day	World Bank	Indonesia: 36.4% (2014) The proportion of population living in poverty (3.1 USD a day in 2011 PPP) has been decreased from 46.36% in 2010, 43.33% in 2011, 41.57% in 2012, 39.64% in 2013, to 36.4% in 2014
	UN Human Development Index	UN HDI	HDI 70,18. Source: Statistic central bureau, 2016) Indonesia: 0.686 (2014) Recent Data= Indonesia:0.689 (2015) The HDI 0.689 puts Indonesia in the medium human development category, it ranks at 113 out of 188 countries and territories
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	ILO & OECD	73% of population (177 million out of 235 million) has access to health care coverage according to BPJS Kesehatan (Health Social Security), June 2017 Employment social security (accident, death, old age benefit,pension): Covered 22 millions formal workers out of 45.827.785



	<p>Number of social protection instruments available (e.g. pension, unemployment benefits)</p>		<p>Indonesia has five national level mandatory social protection programs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health care 2. Old age saving 3. Pension 4. Accident work protection 5. Death protection <p>Regional and local governments may have introduced their own social assistance initiatives, Indonesia: 31 Social Protection Components/Types of Program (2011)</p> <p>Source: ADB Project Number 44152 August 2012 Republic of Indonesia: Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index</p>
<p>1.a 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</p>	<p>Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p> <p>Public social protection expenditure as a percent of GDP in function of health care (%)</p>	<p>UN Regional Commissions</p>	<p>National budget for education: 20% Social assistance: 4,1% Source:Ministry of finance (2017)</p>
		<p>ILO</p>	<p>National budget for health care: 5,0%. Source: Ministry of finance (2017)</p>

SDG5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	ILO UN	
	Percentage of woman in informal/formal work		Percentage of woman in formal employment: 34.63% Percentage of woman in informal employment: 41.23% Source: Indonesia Labor Survey August 2016
	Percentage of woman covered by social protection		
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Proportion of women in managerial positions	ILO	20.03% (ILO 2013)
	Share of female participation in Education	UN	Share of 7-24 years old Female participation in education: 71.51% (2015) Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)
	Gender budgeting	UN WOMEN	

SDG8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Proportion of informal employment in nonagriculture employment, by sex	ILO	Informal workers 50,64% Formal workers: 49,26% Man: 57,52% Women: 42,48% Source: Indonesia Statistic central bureau Feb 2017
	Share of low paid work (share of workers earning less than two thirds of median earnings)	OECD National data	Indonesia: incomplete or unavailable official data (ILO/OECD)
	Share of permanent vs temporary employment	OECD	Share of part time employment (work less than 35 hour a week), 22,53% Source: Indonesia Central bureau Statistic, February 2017:
	Share of precarious work	National data	Vulnerable workers: 58,35% (out of 118.411.973 total workers) Vulnerable means: self-employed, temporary workers, unpaid workers, independent workers, household worker) Source: Indonesia Central bureau Statistic, February 2017
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	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	ILO	Indonesia average wages/month Man: 2,95 million Rupiah Women: 2,27 million Rupiah Surce: Central bureau Statistic, February 2017
	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	ILO	Statistic central bureau Feb 2017 Unemployment: 5,33% Man: 5,36% Women: 5,27% Young workers (15-24 years old): 15,29%
	ILO Gender Wage Gap	ILO Gender Wage Gap	Labour Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 35,1% Source: UN data 2013 Occupational segregation by gender has implications for earnings, with many women working in jobs with lower levels of remuneration. High incidence of female employment in house-keeping, services, agricultural.



			<p>This trend indicates that women are highly vulnerable and have a comparatively weak labour market attachment, due to the gendered division of tasks within households and difficulties in transitioning from work within the household to the world of work beyond the household.</p> <p>Policies that support women to maintain labour market attachment, through provision of maternity leave, child care and flexible work time arrangements, as well as programmes to support women to increase their qualifications and access off-farm employment, are therefore needed to address structural issues associated with the labour market outcomes of women in Indonesia. Progress in this area will be a key factor for unleashing the productive potential of the Indonesian labour force in the future.</p> <p>HDI for men and women varies:</p> <p>HDI for men 0.712. HDI for women 0.66.</p> <p>UNDP report 2016</p>
	Underemployment rate (unemployed looking for work and involuntary part time workers)	ILO	Underemployment: 9,49% Statistic central bureau Feb 2017
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	ILO	<p>NEET Man: 2,2% Women:4,63%</p> <p>Not considered as employment: 3,98 % from total employment Man aged 15-19 years old 64,29% Women age 15-19 years old 75,47% Source: Saticistic central bureau, Feb 2017</p>
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	UNICEF	<p>Total 6.9% Male: 7.9% Female: 5.8% Source: Indonesia labour survey 2009</p>
	Percentage of adults in situations of forced labour and	ILO	





of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	number of human trafficking cases		
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	ILO	
	Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	National data	Data provided by labor ministry, the OSH accident slightly declined in the last 3 years. There are 16,170 cases (2014); 9.679 (2015); 15.374 (2016) But there is discrepancy data between labor ministry office on the number of OSH cases. Berdasarkan data by Local Initiative for OSH Network (sept 2016) jumlah kasusnya mencapai 105.182 kasus pada 2015, dengan korban jiwa mencapai 2.375 orang,
	Number of trained labour inspectors as a ratio of workforce	ILO & ILO	At 1926 (approximately 0.6 labour inspectors for every 100 registered companies) the number of labour inspectors in Indonesia is quite limited. It is estimated that the labour inspectorate can therefore only provide services to approximately 5-to-10 per cent of registered enterprises or less than 1 per cent of all enterprises annually. In 2013, labour inspectors from the Ministry of Manpower identified labour violations in 13,331 companies and issued formal notifications to 8,050 companies. The most frequent labour violations that are detected by government labour inspectors included i) violations on employment reporting, ii) minimum wage compliance, iii) violations on registration, and iv) violations on collective bargaining agreements.
	Ratification of ILO Conventions FOA and CB	ILO & ILO	Indonesia has ratified 8 ILO core conventions
	Collective Bargaining Coverage	CB Coverage	Registered companies with collective bargaining agreement: 12,113 or 5,1% if proportional to officially registered companies 239,109. Source: Directorate General of PHI and Jamsostek, Processed by Pusdatinaker (2013)





	Trade Union Density	TU Density	<p>6% of formal workforce. Source: ministry of manpower 2015.</p> <p>Result of data verification of Trade Union membership is conducted by Ministry of Manpower Witnessed a significant decline in union membership from 3,4 million (2013) to 2,7 million (2016) without a clear case, Perhaps the evolution towards services in the Indonesian economy can explain some of the decline.</p>
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Survey question	<p>Despite decline from 7,45 million (5,81%) in 2016 to 7,02 million (5,5%) in 2017 unemployment remains a challenge for youth, especially within the context of a slowing economy.</p> <p>Unemployment for youth (15-24 years) is high in Indonesia, particularly for youth with secondary education. Youth account for over 50 per cent of the unemployed population and most unemployed youth have never worked before. Source: ILO Jakarta 2013</p> <p>There is evidence that demand for labour with tertiary qualifications is outstripping the supply of such labour. In addition, there is an oversupply of labour with junior high school and senior high school as their highest level of educational attainment. This has led to a situation where many positions in Indonesia are underqualified workers. Reducing the incidence of skills mismatch is important for strengthening the competitiveness and productivity of the Indonesian economy. In particular, as the economy continues to modernize, the demand for highly educated workers will continue to grow. Education plays an important role in this. Through Supporting youth to optimize their educational attainment as a key factor for improving outcomes in this regard.</p>



SDG10 Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
<p>10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p>	<p>Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers</p> <p>Share of top 1% and top 10% income earners in overall GDP</p>	<p>ILO</p> <p>Top 10%: World Bank</p>	<p>No data</p> <p>According to The Global Wealth Report by Credit Suisse 2016, The richest 10% Indonesians own an estimated 75,7% of national wealth.</p> <p>Top 1% earners in Indonesia own 49,3% of national wealth Indonesia: Top 20% 47.4% (2013) Source: World Bank</p> <p>Referring to the World Bank report titled Indonesia's Rising Divide (2015), it is explained that there are at least four main drivers of inequality in Indonesia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inequality of opportunities. Poor children often do not have a fair start to life, thus reducing their ability to succeed in the future. At least one-third of the inequality are due to factors beyond the control of the individual. 2. Inequality of job opportunities. The labor market is divided into high-skilled workers whose wages are increasing, and workers who have no opportunity to develop such skills are stuck in low-productivity, informal, and low-paid jobs. 3. The high concentration of wealth. A handful of Indonesians make profits through the ownership of financial assets that are sometimes obtained through improper means such as corruption, thus encouraging inequality to be higher both now and in the future. 4. Low economic resilience. Natural disasters are increasingly common and greatly affect poor households, thus eroding their ability to earn income and invest in the health and education needed to improve their economic degrees. <p>It is our perspective that the Indonesian government can address increasingly widespread economic inequality through public policy that favors people and workers. In particular, reducing inequality by addressing factors beyond the control of individuals that exacerbate inequality e.g. Improving public services in the regions; creating better jobs and opportunities, providing skills training for the workforce, which can improve the competitiveness of workers especially those who have not benefitted from a quality education;</p>



			<p>This could be complemented by fiscal policy which focuses on increasing government's spending on infrastructure, health, education, social assistance and security. Trade unions support the government's efforts to continue to reform taxation, encourage infrastructure development, and expand social assistance programs. However, this effort is not sufficient because the above government's initiatives cannot be realized immediately as it will take years to see a positive impact. Therefore, combating corruption, expanding employment opportunities, reducing informal employment, and providing skills training need to be strengthened..</p>
	Share of bottom 40% income earners in overall GDP	Bottom 20%: World Bank	<p>Despite improvement in the Indonesia Gini ratio from 0,408 (2015) to 0,397 (2016) it remains a highly unequal society in real and relative terms.</p> <p>Indonesia: bottom 20% : 7.2% , bottom 40%: 17.6% (2013)</p> <p>Source: World Bank</p>
	Minimum wage as % of the median wages to read	Statutory Minimum Wage information (Requires information from National Level on Median Wage) information on minimum and median wages in UN Regional Commissions Stats	<p>Indonesia: 80% (2009)</p> <p>Source: Key Indicators for Asia and The Pacific 2011, ADB (2011)</p> <p>Unequal outcomes persist for men and women. For example, within the labour market, occupational segregation is pronounced for men and women, with many women working in jobs with lower levels of remuneration and more limited prospects in terms of career progression. The labour force participation rates of women are also extremely low, with many women reporting to be fully engaged with housekeeping responsibilities. However, throughout the course of the year, many women transition from being economically inactive to participating in the labour force as unpaid family workers. Many of these women are likely to be “homeworkers”, who are linked to global supply chains, and are conducting factory work in home based settings, earning either no pay or low pay. Strengthening the position of these workers within global supply chains through improving their working conditions will be a key factor for unleashing the productive potential of women for supporting the growth and competitiveness of the Indonesian economy in the future.</p>
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	National data	
	Involvement of social partners in migration policy	Survey question	





planned and well-managed migration policies	Freedom of association for migrant workers	Survey question	
	Migrant wages compared to minimum wage	ILO (Mean monthly employment-related income of employed persons by sex, total and migrants (Local currency) (Requires comparison to statutory minimum wage)	



SDG13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
<p>13.2 integrated climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p>	<p>Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production</p>	<p>Survey question</p>	<p>The government through the ministry of National Development Planning has created a National Action Plan for climate change. It will provide guidance for sectoral climate change adaptation actions, as well as integrated (cross-sector) climate change adaptation actions in plans for short-term (2013-2014), medium term (2015- 2019), and long-term (2020-2025).</p> <p>The Government made Law num. 16 of 2016, on the Ratification of the Paris Agreement to the Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p>Also published, Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No 16 of 2015 on the Ministry of Environment and Forests - Directorate General of Climate Change Control.</p> <p>The government has established a national focal point for the climate change national agenda, but limited for inter-governmental liaising. There is no involvement of trade union and CSOs and there is little transparency of information beyond the law itself.</p>
	<p>National and/or sectoral dialogues have been launched engaging social partners on the means to achieve a Just Transition for workers and communities in greenhouse gas-intensive sectors.</p>	<p>Survey question</p>	<p>Government established national action plan on climate change comprised of all relevant government sectors/ministries.</p> <p>Until now little union involvement in the implementation.</p>

SDG16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target	Indicators for Parallel TU monitoring	Data Source/Point	Analysis of Data Point
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Regional Human Rights Commissions	<p>Indonesia has the second National Strategy on Access to Justice (NSA2J). Through collaboration with UNDP and ministry of BAPPENAS, NSA2J was mainstreamed into the National Mid-term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2016-2019</p> <p>Indonesia registers only 17 percent of its vulnerable population with access to legal service while the poorer provinces throughout the Eastern part of the country has only as low as 10 percent of capacity in bringing cases to court. (UNDP) 2013</p> <p>In 2011, the government enacted Law No. 16/2011 on 'Legal Aid'. This law mandates the provision of free legal aid to the poor which equates to approximately 28.6 percent of the tot</p> <p>Established Ombudsman, Management of Public Complaint within the Public Services which was enacted in December 2013.</p>
	Availability of legal aid, existence of labour courts	Survey question / National data	Indonesia has a special labor court (known as the industrial relations court) law number 2 established in 2004. This is a special court within the general court where parties settle disputes when no solution can be reached through the bipartite and tripartite efforts.
	Cost and time to settle legal case	Survey question / National data	<p>By law, cases which cost less than 150 million Rupiah (10,000 Euro) will be borne by the state.</p> <p>Difficulty however arises with the time required to settle a case as it can be quite long, since it proceeds through civil law mechanisms. Long proceedings dissuade workers from taking legal action, because in many cases workers often give up working hours to try to reach a settlement.</p> <p>Unions have requested that the law no.2/2004 be reviewed with a view to shortening the time of settlement proceedings.</p>
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	<p>ITUC Rights Index</p> <p>ILO Tripartite body evaluations</p> <p>ILO Supervisory system</p> <p>OHCHR Universal Periodic Reviews</p>	<p>In October 2016, sent Direct Mission Contact to Indonesia following decision of committee applications standards of the ILO June 2016. This mission as ILO response to growing labor rights violation in Indonesia. Included threat to 26 unionist that accused conduct unlawful demonstration in front of president Palace. Fortunately the case has been solved, all the unionist freed.</p> <p>In the year of 2016, there are 74 violation cases for journalists</p>



			<p>Source: Aliansi Jurnalis Indonesia, AJI (Indonesia Journalist alliances)</p> <p>Indonesia score is 39,83. Rank number 127 from 180 countries</p> <p>Source: Work Press Freedom Index, 2017</p> <p>These data shown Indonesia still not the safe place to work particularly for trade union; human rights defenders,; journalists. Labor cases that went to the labor court tends declined. Some analyst said it happened because improving social dialogue. But some opinion said it happened because workers get feed up with uncertainty of time of settlement.</p> <p>As data shown below, from the year of 2013-2016, there was declining of labor cases to the court. 2.861 cases in (2013); 2,628 (2014); 1,263 (2015); 1,680 (2016)</p>
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TRACKING PROGRESS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To what extent has the implementation of the SDGs improved since the previous period and what have been the main policy developments in this respect during the last year?

- The improvement of the SDGs is not clearly seen, except that the government is more willing to collaborate with CSOs

2. What would be your recommendation and proposals for national policy and strategy?

- government needs to publish regularly achievement of SDGs progress
- Make sure that there are resources available within the budget to finance of the implementation
- Avoid the SDGs target as complementary to existing national development plan, it should clearly put as a stand alone national commitment to implement the SDGs.

3. What is your trade union doing in terms of activities/initiatives that could be framed within the SDGs? E.g. campaigns on labour issues, direct involvement in SDG implementation, framing your activities as SDG-related, etc.

- lobby to related partners
- training for members of union networks SDG's committee
- campaign for awareness raising and getting public support
- Participate in international debates
- Conduct research to strengthen the position on specific subjects related to workers issues
- Enhance capacity building for the issue of economic macro, environment, migration