Enhancing Innovative Solution to Address Findings Arising From The Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 16 Achievements

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Abstract

The Indonesian government through the national coordinator of SDG implementation, respectively the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas has launched an Annual 2023 SDG report. The report covers the achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) enclosing an analysis of the fundamental 17 SDGs which includes current conditions, challenges and future policies. The annual report also provides an overview of the achievements on the implementation of SDG targets and indicators comprehensively, by including regional, demographic, social and economic-based analysis, which has subsequently brought a special attention to evaluate.

The scope of the conducted research is limited based on SDG 16 consist of: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Evaluation on the mentioned annual 2023 SDG report focusing on the SDG 16 using a methodology of evaluation research, by conducting a systematic investigation that analyses existing information in pursuing objective research outcomes which has drawn several revealing findings. At least three findings that needs to be taken into sophisticated considerations: (1) applying big data as a primary source of information in order to acquire equality of perception and accountable data source; (2) aligning national development goals with the Global SDG targets based on the provided key indicators pursuant to the SDG guidelines; (3) approaching policies which prioritize SDG’s orientation to accommodate institutional programs into the framework of SDG targets. These findings are the current and prominently significant in contributing for future progress in accelerating the SDG 16 achievements.

Revealing Findings

(1) Applying big data as a primary source of information in order to acquire equality of perception and accountable data source (sample focus: SDG 16.3)

Data collection is carried out using the mechanism of traditional data whereas traditional data are those that come from sources such as surveys, censuses and administrative records with statistical potential. This is connected with the work of government organizations that generate and use statistical information and are within the framework of the National Statistical Systems coordinated by Statistical Offices.¹

The consortium team consisting of Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas in capacity as an authorized organizing agency, along with the Indonesia Judicial Research Society (IJRS), Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI), and the Indonesia Legal Roundtable (ILR) together launched the index of Access to Justice in Indonesia.

The research team uses three parallel data collection techniques, namely through community surveys, expert interviews and administrative data collection within the national scope. The survey is conducted by the organizing agency, while interviews with the experts and administrative data collection is commenced by the consortium team. After completing the data collection, the data is then processed by the consortium team to produce an index of Access to Justice at the national level.² The result of the research which was last conducted in 2021 is as shown in Figure 1.

Based on Figure 1, the data generated for effective national monitoring and implementation progress are not regularly produced with the baseline index of 53.8 as per 2021, following the next year of 2022 with the target index of 71-90%. However, data on the result achieved for the year 2022 was not available due to the conduction of the research which will only be commenced in 2024. This situation however will certainly affect the progress of annual national monitoring which consequently inflicts an absence of index within the subsequent 2 (two) years ahead. A solutive resolution for the above circumstance that may be put into consideration in the meantime, is by applying big data. New monitoring approaches by

¹ Rodríguez, Fredy. 2021

Applying big data is currently advancing rapidly and can complement official statistics to help fill data gaps. With the help of a considerable range of new datasets derived from big data, it is expected to support the acceleration on achieving the SDGs indicators.

**Figure 1. Index of Access to Justice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Indicator (Code)</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Baseline (2021)</th>
<th>Target 2022</th>
<th>Score 2022</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.3.3</td>
<td>Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism</td>
<td></td>
<td>53,8</td>
<td>71-90 %</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>(next survey scheduled in 2024)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.3.3 (a)</td>
<td>Access to Justice Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas

In this case, it is considerable to use derived data from a respective source such as World Justice Project (WJP), an independent, multidisciplinary organization working to create knowledge, build awareness, and stimulate action to advance the rule of law worldwide. World Justice Project (WJP) provides a variety of measured data focusing on delivering four universal principles such as accountability, just law, open government, and accessible and impartial justice.

Based on Figure 2, the data provided by the World Justice Project concerning Access to and affordability of justice which can be beneficial to fill data gaps particularly on SDG 16.3. The Access to and affordability of justice measures the accessibility and affordability of civil courts, including whether people are aware of available remedies; can access and afford legal advice and representation; and can access the court system without incurring unreasonable fees, encountering unreasonable procedural hurdles, or experiencing physical or linguistic barriers. The outcome on the mentioned measure above has provided data for Indonesia as per 2022 with the value of 0.49 and 0.51 per 2023.

**Figure 2. Value of Access to and Affordability of Justice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Indicator (Code)</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Unit of Measurement</th>
<th>Score 2022</th>
<th>Score 2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.3.3</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Access to and affordability of justice</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: World Justice Project

The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), opened the debate about using non-traditional data sources to measure this ambitious agenda, to speed up reporting and the possibility of measuring variables not considered by official statistics. The integration of these new data with traditional data to produce more detailed high-quality information, timely and relevant for multiple purposes and users, and especially to promote and monitor development sustainable”. In other words, non-traditional data sources become an opportunity to complement official monitoring carried out by the statistical community.

There is a global responsibility to ensure that all countries have an effective national statistical system, capable of producing high-quality statistics in line with global standards and expectations. National capacity for

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3 [https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/product/sdgs-2023/](https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/product/sdgs-2023/)
4 See Access to and affordability of justice: [https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/indonesia/indicators](https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/indonesia/indicators)
data science must be developed to leverage opportunities in big data, to complement high-quality official statistics.6

(2) Aligning national development goals with the SDG targets based on the provided key indicators pursuant to the SDG guidelines (sample focus: SDG 16.5)

The commitment to implementing SDGs is strengthened through various regulations, such as the Presidential Decree Number 111 of 2022 on SDGs Achievement Implementation, which mandates the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas to form a National Implementation Team, National Working Groups, Expert Teams, and a National Secretariat for SDGs Implementation in 2020-2024.

Annex to the Presidential Decree Number 111 of 2022, substantively sets out the 2024 Sustainable Development Goal Targets. The Annex details: global goals, targets, and indicators pursuant to the guidelines based on the SDG Global Metadata and SDG Indonesia Metadata.

Based on Table 1, the Presidential Decree No. 111 of 2022 has inconsistencies particularly on SDG 16.5 compared to the guidelines of SDG Global Metadata and SDG Indonesia Metadata. Referring to the Presidential Decree, indicator of SDG 16.5 consist of: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all level and indicator of SDG 16.4 consist of: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms. Meanwhile, referring to the guidelines of the SDG Global Metadata and SDG Indonesia Metadata, the said indicator of: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms, constitutes the indicator of SDG 16.5.

Inconsistencies may have occur in the SDG's targets and indicators, which is why it is significant to refer to the provided guidelines and refrain from any potential inequality of perception.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 16</th>
<th>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legal Basis</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presidential Decree No. 111 of 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SDG Global Metadata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: Presidential Decree No. 111 of 2022, SDG Global Metadata, SDG Indonesia Metadata

(3) Approaching policies which prioritize SDG’s orientation to accommodate institutional programs into the framework of SDG targets (sample focus: SDG 16.4)

In Indonesia, there are several government institutions which in particular manages a specific sector of public administration concerning audit management and accountability for state finances.

Given the nature of the institutions above, whereas detailed in Table 2, they carry out such duties that subsequently manifest into institutional programs which by criteria may accommodate into the framework of SDG targets particularly SDG 16.4. Indicator SDG 16.4.1 consist of: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows. Unfortunately, this indicator has never generated any data on measurement since 2019.8

This indicator measures the total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (IFFs) in current United States dollars. IFFs are defined as “financial flows that are illicit in origin, transfer or use, that reflect an exchange of value and that cross country borders”.

The measurement of illicit financial flows (IFFs) requires combining data held by different entities of the national statistical system and beyond, especially

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6 See Goal 16: Perdamaian, Keadilan dan Kelembagaan yang Tangguh: https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/metadata-indikator-sdgs/

7 See SDG’s 2019: https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/literasi/laporan/
national statistical offices, customs and tax authorities, financial intelligence units and central banks. The balance of payments and system of national accounts data on illegal economic activities and non-observed economy provide a good starting point for the measurement of IFFs. Given the transnational nature of the indicator, data availability in other countries can support the calculation of national measures. The following existing data collection systems collect data relevant to IFFs from countries globally and can also be resources for countries to measure their IFFs.⁹

Table 2. Institutional Duty and Responsibility in Relation to SDG 16.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Duty and Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center or INTRAC | - Prevention of money laundering;  
- Data and information management;  
- Supervision of the compliance of the reporting parties;  
- Analyze or investigation of financial transactions that there are reasonable grounds to suspect are related to the commission of a money laundering offence or other crimes. |
| The Corruption Eradication Commission | - Preventive measures so that criminal acts of corruption do not occur;  
- Coordination with agencies authorized to eradicate criminal acts of corruption and agencies tasked with implementing public services;  
- Monitor the administration of state government;  
- Supervision of agencies authorized to eradicate criminal acts of corruption;  
- Inquiry, investigation and prosecution of criminal acts of corruption;  
- Actions to implement the judge's determination and court decisions that have obtained permanent legal force. |
| Audit Board of Indonesia | Audit on the management and accountability of state finances conducted by the central government, local governments, Bank Indonesia, state-owned enterprises, the Public Service Board, and institutions or other entities which manage state finances. |

Data source: The Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center or INTRAC¹⁰ The Corruption Eradication Commission¹¹ Audit Board of Indonesia¹²

Policy recommendations

1. Applying new monitoring approaches using big data as a resource which may complement official national statistics to help fill data gaps and support monitoring the acceleration on achieving the SDGs targets and indicators.
2. Adjusting national regulation on the Achievement of SDGs Implementation into aligning with the guidelines of SDG Global Metadata.
3. Enhance approaches towards policies to accommodate institutional programs into the framework of SDG indicators which is expected to contribute to the achievement of the SDG targets.

References


BPK. 2024. Duties and Authorities. https://www.bpk.go.id/menu/areas_responsibilities

⁹ See Metadata-16-04-01: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/
¹⁰ See Duties: https://www.ppatk.go.id/home/menu/2/profile.html#
¹¹ See Sekilas KPK: https://www.kpk.go.id/id/tentang-kpk/sekilas-komisi-pemberantasan-korupsi
¹² See Duties and Authorities: https://www.bpk.go.id/menu/areas_responsibilities


