

First slide:

Overall picture of the SDG National Coordination team → National Development Planning Agency has taken the leadership role and engage all sectors in creating action plans. As you can see each sector has its own role

Lessons learned:

1. Government participation/involvement → Bappenas as the coordinating ministry of SDGs has been highly proactive from what we see
2. Philanthropy is now seen as an actor, whereas in the past it was just another funding source. Many foundations not only act as grantmakers but they are also implementers, they have their own programs and run their own programs working with government and CSO
We are a part of the private sector but it doesn't equal business or corporations. As the biggest moslem population in the world, Indonesia's religious based philanthropy organizations has a potential of trillions of Rupiah in giving each year. That counts to billions of US dollars.

Second slide:

Now that philanthropy is seen as an actor, philanthropy has a big potential and offers resources to the achievement of SDGs. We need an enabling environment for philanthropy to thrive.

There are external and internal regulation as we all know. These 5 points are crucial to create an enabling environment. I won't go through everything, but in philanthropy's perspective there are still restrictive government regulations, especially tax incentives. And this is what we've been advocating because the current law on income tax and tax incentive is not effective in pushing on more philanthropy activities. There's a very narrow scope on what social activities or issues are defined as "contribution to national development", it has not included issues on environment, arts and culture, health and social justice. It also shows lack of trust from government to philanthropy organizations so there should be a scheme to make sure there's no misuse of the tax incentives both by organization and individual donors

Another example is our current law on fundraising activities are still outdated, which is back in 1961.

Definitely there are still some issues in terms of external regulations, and this doesn't include social and political context.

Third slide:

This is what we believe is a good supporting system looks like in terms of partnership for SDGs. AS you can see in the center is the national action plan and its surrounded by different types of support. All actors can be involved in each aspect and without the other it would be difficult to reach an effective partnership.

Right now technical and policy support for local government is also the key success since it will set priorities in each city/town/village. It serves as a guideline in implementation and scaling down the action plans.

Philanthropists in this case can determine which area/location that needs funding the most → make sure funding is distributed in the right places.