

VO LUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW SURABAYA CITY 2021

IMPROVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS
A RESILIENT POST-PANDEMIC COMMUNITY



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The 2021 Surabaya City's Voluntary Local Review was developed by the Surabaya City Government in partnership with the Consultant team under the auspices of United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). The Surabaya City Government confirms the full ownership of this VLR report where all the contents have been consulted and approved by the Government. UCLG ASPAC and UNESCAP provided technical financial assistance for the development of this VLR. However, the content contained in this VLR report does not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of UCLG ASPAC and UNESCAP.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AQI	AQI Air Quality Index	JKN	<i>Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional</i> (National Health Insurance)
B3	<i>Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun</i> (Hazardous and toxic materials)	Kemendagri	<i>Kementerian Dalam Negeri</i> (Ministry of Home Affairs)
Bappeko	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Kota</i> (City Development Planning Agency)	KLHK	<i>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan</i> (Ministry of Environment and Forestry)
Bappenas	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (National Development Planning Agency)	KLHS	<i>Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis</i> (Strategic Environmental Assessment)
BNPB	<i>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana</i> (National Board for Disaster Management)	KTP	<i>Kartu Tanda Penduduk</i> (Residence Identification Card)
BPS	<i>Badan Pusat Statistik</i> (Central Bureau of Statistic)	Linmas	<i>Perlindungan Masyarakat</i> (Civil Protection)
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
Dinsos	Dinas Sosial (Social Services Agency)	MSME	Micro, Small Medium Enterprise
DKRTH	<i>Dinas Kebersihan dan Ruang Terbuka Hijau</i> (Sanitary and Open Green Space Office)	Musrenbang	<i>Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan</i> (Community consultation on development planning)
DLH	<i>Dinas Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Environmental Agency)	NER	Net Enrolment Rate
DP5A	<i>Dinas Pengendalian Penduduk, Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak</i> (Population Control, Women Empowerment and Children Protection Office)	OPD	<i>Organisasi Perangkat Daerah</i> (Local Government Units)
DPUBM	<i>Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Bina Marga</i> (Public Works Office)	PAD	<i>Pendapatan Asli Daerah</i> (Local Own-Source Revenue)
Dishub	<i>Dinas Perhubungan</i> (Transportation Office)	PBI	<i>Penerima Bantuan Iuran</i> (Contribution Assistance Recipients)
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	Permendagri	<i>Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri</i> (The Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation)
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate	Perpres	<i>Peraturan Presiden</i> (Presidential Regulation)
GRDP	Regional Domestic Product	PKN	<i>Pusat Kegiatan Nasional</i> (National Hub of Activities)
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	Posbindu	<i>PTM Pos Pembinaan Terpadu Penyakit Tidak Menular</i> (Non-Communicable Disease Integrated Service Post)
IKU	<i>Indeks Kualitas Udara</i> (Air Quality Index)		
ISPU	<i>Indeks Standard Pencemar Udara</i> (Air Quality Index)		



PSBB	<i>Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar</i> (Large-Scale Social Restriction)	TPST	<i>Tempat Pengelolaan Sampah Terpadu</i> (Integrated Waste Processing Site)
PUPR	<i>Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat</i> (Public Housing and Public Works)	UCLG ASPAC	United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific
RAD	Rencana Aksi Daerah (Local Action Plan)	UMK	<i>Upah Minimum Kota</i> (City Minimum Wage)
RAN	<i>Rencana Aksi Nasional</i> (National Action Plan)	UMP	<i>Upah Minimum Provinsi</i> (Provincial Minimum Wage)
RPJMD	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah</i> (Local Medium-Term Development Planning)	UNESCAP	The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
RPJMN	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional</i> (National Medium-Term Development Planning)	VLR	Voluntary Local Review
RPJPN	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional</i> (National Long-Term Development Planning)	VNR	Voluntary National Review
Sakernas	Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (National Labor Force Survey)		
Satgas	<i>Satuan Tugas</i> (Task Force)		
Satlak	<i>Satuan Pelaksana</i> (Implementation unit)		
Satpol PP	<i>Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja</i> (Civil Service Police Unit)		
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals		
SPKUA	<i>Stasiun Pemantau Kualitas Udara Ambien</i> (Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station)		
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat		
TB	Tuberculosis		
TPA	<i>Tempat Pemrosesan Akhir</i> (Final Processing Site)		
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals		
TPS	<i>Tempat Penampungan Sementara</i> (Temporary Shelter)		



PREFACE

Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi
Secretary General of UCLG ASPAC



The role of local governments in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals/2030 Agenda goes far beyond just achieving SDG 11. Most of the SDGs are directly related to local governments' development agenda. Therefore, the achievement of the 2030 Agenda is largely determined by the performance of the Local Government in achieving the set goals. Local governments are responsible for providing services to their citizens in the following sectors e.g. health, education, transportation, solid waste treatment, and other urban services. Moreover, many cities in the world, receive a fairly large impact created by climate change, especially cities located in coastal areas.

Surabaya is the second largest city in Indonesia, a metropolitan city located at the northern coast of the island of Java. The Surabaya City Government needs to take action to mitigate the impacts of climate change so that the city's residents can avoid disasters due to climate change. In addition to climate change, the city of Surabaya has also received a fairly heavy impact from the COVID-19 pandemic. Economic development and urban infrastructure development have stalled because most of the development funds are diverted for the prevention and mitigation of the pandemic.

This VLR report is an idea from the Mayor of Surabaya to voluntarily develop a progress report on achieving the SDGs/2030 Agenda. The Surabaya City has developed its VLR report that becomes the first VLR of Local Governments in Indonesia. Of the 17 goals launched by the United Nations, for this report, the Surabaya city government prioritizes 9 SDGs that is deliberately synchronized with the RPJMD 2021-2016 and the Vision and Mission of the new Surabaya Mayor, Mr. Eri Cahyadi.

In collaboration with UNESCAP and facilitated by UCLG ASPAC, the Surabaya city government has worked closely with consultants to develop the Surabaya VLR starting from early March to June 2021. UCLG ASPAC is committed to proactively contributing to global partnerships between international institutions, national governments, communities, the private sector, and especially with the local governments. UCLG ASPAC will continue to use the global platform to voice out the regional potential in supporting local development and is cordially inviting City and Regional Governments to promote their active role in achieving the SDGs. The development of the Surabaya City VLR report will not be materialized without support provided by Surabaya City, UCLG ASPAC and UNESCAP, as well as the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas),

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the Ministry of Home Affairs, and other international agencies who contributed to the process of developing this report.



REMARKS

Eri Cahyadi, S.T., M.T.

Mayor of Surabaya City Periode 2021-2026



Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

It is an honor for the Surabaya City Government to be able to prepare a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) report that contains strategic issues and an overview of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at local level. This VLR report is being the first report in Indonesia and is expected to reflect local capacity development in order to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs globally.

The attainment of SDGs is one of the main priorities of Indonesian Government, particularly Surabaya City Government. We have issued several local development policies that reflect and support SDGs attainment in the city, one of which is the Surabaya City Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD).

In this VLR report, Surabaya City focuses on nine primary goals under the theme “Improving Sustainable Development Towards a Resilient Post-Pandemic Community”, namely Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Sustainable Consumption and Production, Life on Land, and Partnerships for the Goals. These nine goals have been embedded in the Surabaya City development plan and policy roadmap. This makes Surabaya a city with policies that are directed in accordance with the SDGs principles.

With the COVID-19 pandemic that has hit the world without exception, it is undeniable that the implementation of the SDGs is undergoing a slowdown. However, this report shows that the majority of the studied indicators show good results, with 179 of the total 222 indicators under the authority of local governments have reached the target. Furthermore, I believe that proper implementation of the SDGs can help communities and governments to bounce back when the pandemic is over.

The development of the Surabaya City VLR can run well because of the support provided from various parties. In this case, the Surabaya City Government collaborated with UCLG ASPAC and UNESCAP, and actively involved various relevant stakeholders. For this reason, I would like to express my gratitude to all partners who have contributed to the development of the Surabaya City VLR report, including Bappenas and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

I hope that this Surabaya City VLR report can be useful for all of us and becomes a reference for the preparation of other city’s VLR report in the effort to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in 2030.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.



SURABAYA CITY'S VLR HIGHLIGHTS

Since the inception of the global commitment to Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, the Surabaya City Government has been actively participating in the global development agenda. As mandated in Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation and Attainment of Sustainable Development Goals and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 7 of 2018 concerning the Development and Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Local Medium-Term Development Plans, the Surabaya City Government has integrated the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals into their development plans.

The Surabaya City Government is currently preparing the Surabaya City Local Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document for 2021-2026. The document contains a description of the vision, mission, and program of the elected Surabaya Mayor for the period of 2021 to 2026. Based on the description of the vision and mission of the Mayor, the Surabaya City Government has formulated 8 development goals and 11 targets. All of these development goals and targets are related to the 9 Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 8, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 15, and SDG 17. These nine goals are the priority goals for Surabaya City during the period 2021 - 2026.

THE VLR DRAFTING PROCESS

The Surabaya City Voluntary Local Review was prepared by the Surabaya Development Planning Agency collaborating with hired consultants under the auspices of UNESCAP and UCLG ASPAC in close coordination with the Surabaya City Government. This VLR uses the method compiled by UNESCAP in the Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines on Voluntary Local Reviews and is carried out in accordance with the relevant principles of inclusiveness and transparency by involving various stakeholders in the city of Surabaya. This VLR uses the method compiled by

This VLR uses the method compiled by UNESCAP in the Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines on Voluntary Local Reviews. The VLR development process also considers input and participation from the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) and the Ministry of Home Affairs as representatives of the central government. The involvement of various UN agencies such as UNESCAP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UN Habitat, and UNRCO who participated in various online meetings also helped complete the Surabaya City's VLR in 2021.



SDG's Status and Progress

Since 2015, efforts to achieve SDGs in the city of Surabaya have been on the right track and tend to continuously show good progress. However, the COVID-19 pandemic which spreads rapidly in the regions, including the City of Surabaya, has resulted in a slowdown in the achievement of SDGs.

Despite experiencing a slight slowdown, most of the indicators have achieved very good results, 179 out of 222 indicators have reached the targets. Some highlights of SDG achievements in Surabaya City, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the SDGs attainment, are elaborated as follows:

SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing

- The maternal mortality ratio has decreased and has reached the expected target. The maternal mortality ratio has reached 57.40 per 100,000 births in 2020. This decline was contributed by increase childbirth assisted by health workers.
- Infant and neonatal mortality ratios have continued to decline and have reached the expected target in 2019. The under-five and neonatal mortality ratios have fallen below the set target, which is below 25 per 1000 births (toddlers) and 12 per 1000 births (neonatal).
- The number of HIV/AIDS cases has increased from 923 cases (2016) to 1,343 cases (2019). This happened due to Surabaya's effort in the early detection programs. The number of cases is seen to be decreased to 786 cases in 2020.
- The tuberculosis cases in Surabaya increased from 5,428 cases (2016) to 7,950 cases (2019). In 2020, the number of tuberculosis cases that have been detected is seen to be decreased to 4,151 cases.
- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of Surabaya has decreased from 1.78 children (2016) to 1.705 children in 2020.
- Based on the data from the Surabaya City Health Office, the percentage of health insurance participants in Surabaya City has reached 96.14 percent in July 2021.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the health care system in Surabaya, including services for pregnant women, child and elderly health, prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases. The pandemic is indicated to be one of the causes of the decline in deliveries assisted by health workers in 2020.



SDG 4 – Quality Education

- The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the learning method from face-to-face learning to distance learning (PJJ – in Indonesian acronym which stands for Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh). There has been challenges in the implementation of the PJJ that the Surabaya City Government has to deal with.
- Gross Enrollment Rate at the elementary school level has declined from 105.86 percent (2019) to 104.3 percent (2020). In contrast, the gross enrollment rate at the junior high school level has increased from 86.49 percent (2019) to reach 98.93 percent (2020).
- There are no children who drop out of the primary and lower secondary schools in Surabaya.
- The continuation rate in Surabaya city has reached more than 99 percent in 2019.
- There is an improvement in educational facilities and an increase in the quality of teaching staff. Most of the educators have a minimum educational qualification of a bachelor's degree and most of the teachers have received educator certificates.

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

- The Gender Empowerment Index in Surabaya has been stagnated and shown a slight increase from 93.66 percent in 2016 to 93.70 percent in 2020.
- The number of domestic violence in Surabaya has continuously decreased from 77 cases in 2016 to 13 cases in 2020. The Surabaya City Government has launched programs to provide complaints handling mechanisms for the protection of women and children to prevent and resolve problems of violence that occur.
- There was an increase in the female labor force participation rate from 53.85 percent (2018) and reached 55.35 percent (2020). However, the percentage of female workers remains less than the percentage of male workers of 81.23 percent (2020).

SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

- The percentage of the people of Surabaya City who have access to clean water and proper sanitation has exceeded 95 percent. As many as 99.48 percent of the people of Surabaya City in 2019 had access to safe drinking water, and 98.10 percent had access to proper sanitation.
- The Water Quality Index in Surabaya City experienced a slight decrease from 57.68 percent (2019) to 56.05 percent (2020). The extensive use of disinfectants and soap during the pandemic may cause a slight worsening of the water quality.



SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

- GRDP per capita of Surabaya City continues to increase. GRDP per capita at current prices increased from 157.69 million rupiahs (2016) and reached 190.90 million rupiahs (2020).
- There is an increase in the percentage of formal workers in the city of Surabaya from 67.72 percent (2018) to 68.54 percent (2019). In 2020, the percentage of formal workers in Surabaya is seen to be decreased to 60.81 percent.
- The Minimum Wage in Surabaya City continues to increase from 3 million rupiahs in 2016 to 4.2 million rupiahs in 2020.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a huge impact on the economic sector of Surabaya City. Surabaya's GRDP per capita growth rate decreased from 5.7 percent (2019) and reached 5.13 percent (2020).
- The pandemic also affected the number of workers and increased the unemployment rate. The percentage of workers in Surabaya has decreased from 64.81 percent (2019) and reached 61.39 percent (2020).
- The open unemployment rate has increased from 5.76 percent in 2019 to 9.79 percent in 2020.

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

- Despite the pandemic, the Surabaya City Government continues to launch programs and make efforts to reduce slum areas by rehabilitating a number of houses that are unfit for habitation. In fact, the percentage of slum areas in the city of Surabaya has reached 0 percent since 2019.
- Suroboyo Bus provides adequate public transportation and can be used by all citizens of Surabaya City. The number of *Suroboyo Bus* passengers has increased from 29.738 passengers per month in 2018 to 34.292 passengers per month in 2020.
- Air quality Index (IKU) in Surabaya City has increased from 90.3 percent (2019) to 90.31 percent (2020).
- Waste transportation from Temporary Shelter (TPS) to Final Processing Site (TPA) has increased from 90.37 percent (2017) and to 100 percent (2020).
- Regarding disaster risk reduction, all urban villages in Surabaya City have been awarded the title "Disaster Resilient Villages." The Surabaya City has launched a self-sustained resilient program called *Kampung Tangguh* for urban villages in the city.



SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

- There is an increase in the number of waste management using 3R technology in Surabaya City from 14.81 percent (2017) to 32.26 percent (2020).
- There is an increase in community participation for doing their own solid waste management from 4.76 percent (2017) to 25.03 percent (2020).
- Surabaya City does not have special facilities for hazardous waste management (B3), that needs special programme to fix the challenges.

SDG 15 – Life on Land

- The green open space in the City of Surabaya has increased dramatically from 7,267 Ha (2016) to 7,356 Ha (2020). Compared to the area of Surabaya, green open space covers 21.99 percent in 2020.
- The urban forest park in Surabaya has increased from 45.23 percent (2016) to 66.03 percent (2020).

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

- The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a decrease in Surabaya City's tax revenue from 4,018 billion rupiahs (2019) to 3,277 billion rupiahs (2020).
- The pandemic has also made people develop a habit of using internet technology. Based on the data of the 2020 Surabaya City Welfare Statistics document, 74.46 percent of people aged 5 years and over have accessed the internet in the last three months.
- The Surabaya City Government continues to cooperate with other regions in Indonesia and with foreign parties.

Implementation of the Principles of Inclusivity and No One Left Behind

In the development planning of Surabaya City, the city government has involved all stakeholders in the city, from all parties such as private sectors, academics, media, and the community. These stakeholders are involved through a public consultation process or Development Planning Deliberation

(Musrenbang – in Indonesian acronym which stands for Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan). Apart from planning, the development of the City of Surabaya is planned for the welfare of the entire community of the City of Surabaya, especially vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, the elderly, children, and women.



Challenges in the Drafting and Achievement of SDGs in Surabaya City

The achievement of SDGs in Surabaya City is considered to be very good with 179 achieved indicators from a total of 222 SDG indicators. However, there are several challenges that hinder the pace of the SDGs attainment in Surabaya. Urbanization and population density cause urban sprawl and the growth of informal and slum settlements. The threat of climate change is real, and it has impacted the frequency of floods and flash floods in the city. Lastly, the COVID-19 pandemic, which is still continuously spreading and not showing any sign of subsiding has caused big problems in the city. The urban economy has slowed down, some sectors even halted. Many workers lost their jobs, which has been increasing the

unemployment numbers. The city needs to do a refocusing on their programs and development priorities.

In terms of the VLR preparation, more time is needed to ensure that VLR preparation is carried out in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. The coordination was carried out between UCLG ASPAC, the Surabaya City Government, Bappenas and the Ministry of Home Affairs to inform the preparation of the Surabaya City VLR to the central government and ensure that the preparation process is in accordance with the laws and regulations.

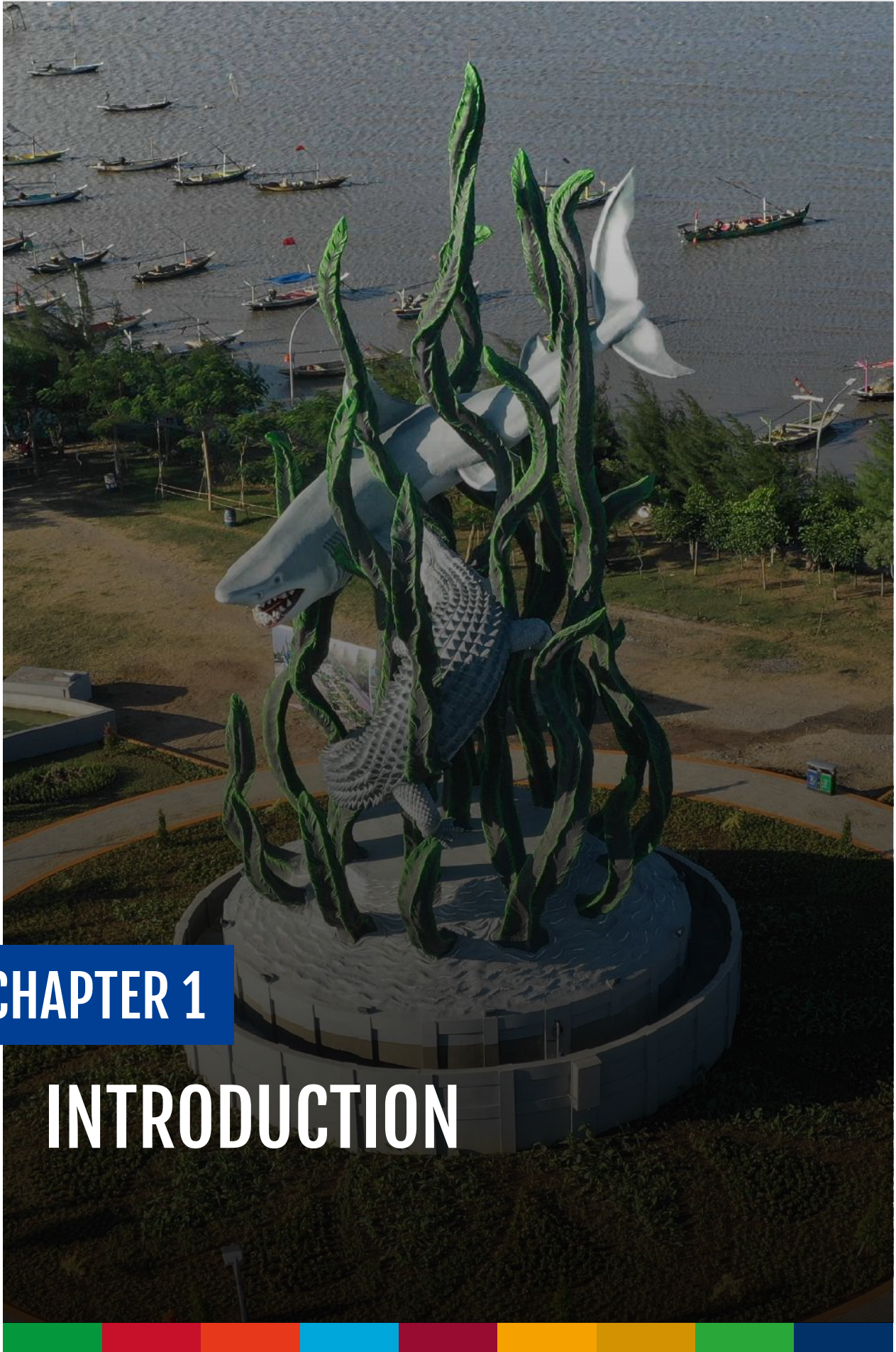
Future Plan and the Next Steps

The Surabaya City Government has committed to accelerating the achievement of SDGs after the COVID-19 pandemic ends. The City Government will carry out a human-centered development by improving the quality of Human Resources (HR) in the City of Surabaya. From an economic point of view, the Surabaya City Government will develop an inclusive economy by implementing pentahelix approaches in order to reduce poverty and unemployment in the city of Surabaya. Regarding the environmental pillar, the Surabaya City Government has committed to developing green infrastructure and an integrated transportation system that facilitate all economic and social activities in the City of Surabaya, as well as developing community-based disaster prevention and mitigation program.

This report proposed several recommendations for city government to strengthen and accelerate SDGs attainment in the future. First, strengthen local commitments in implementing SDGs. Second, improve integration and collaboration between local offices/agencies. Third, adjust work programs, budgets, and monitoring and evaluating the SDGs after the COVID-19 pandemic. Fourth, strengthen the involvement of non-government stakeholders for broader inputs and inclusivity. Fifth, improve the implementation of training and capacity building activities of government officials related to the SDG. Last, collaborate with other local governments with similar features to Surabaya and have succeeded in achieving the SDGs.



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION



Surabaya City is one of the largest metropolitan cities in Indonesia, located in the eastern part of the Java island. Geographically, the City of Surabaya is located between 07° 09' and 07° 21' South Latitude and 112° 36' to 112° 54' East Longitude (BPS Kota Surabaya, 2021). With a total area of 334,51 km² (Municipality Regulation of the City of Surabaya Number 12 of 2014) the City of Surabaya is the 25th largest city in Indonesia and the first largest city in East Java. Administratively, Surabaya is divided into 31 sub-districts and 154 urban villages. It is located on the north side of the Sidoarjo Regency, the east side of Gresik Regency, the southern side of the Java Sea and Madura Strait, and the west side of Madura Strait. Surabaya, which is the capital city of East Java Province has more than 2.9 million people and is the second-most densely populated city in Indonesia after Jakarta.

Aside from being known as the City of Hero (Kota Pahlawan) due to several heroic events during the independence movement against the Dutch colonization, Surabaya has long been known as the city of services and trades. Its strategic location has made Surabaya become the main port of agricultural product collections in the eastern part of Java to be delivered to Europe (Government of City of Surabaya, 2015). Surabaya is still considered as one of the national sea gates in Indonesia, particularly with the existence of Tanjung Perak Port, which serves as the second biggest and busiest port in Indonesia.

As the second biggest city after Jakarta, Surabaya plays a major position in Indonesia. Surabaya is one of the National Hub of Activities (Pusat Kegiatan Nasional [PKN]) and supports national economic activities. It also serves as the home for many national and international companies of various sizes. Surabaya was even once described as the city of a 'convenient store,' as it is the hub of many activities and is supported by various facilities

(City of Surabaya's Municipality, 2015a). Based on the data from BPS (2020) most of the citizens work for the manufacturing sector (21.7 percent) and service sector (77.6 percent). Though less than 1 percent of the people work in the agriculture sector, the number has doubled in the last two years. The development in Surabaya is not only affecting their people but also accelerating the development in the surrounding cities and regencies. This is all encouraged by Surabaya's strategic location and its function as the hub for the surrounding cities and regencies. In terms of spatial pattern, Surabaya's development is divided into three areas, housing area spreading across the city, trading area located at the center of the city, and industrial and trade activities taking place at the northern and southern part of the city bordering Gresik Regency (Surabaya City's Administration, 2016). The coastal area is mostly utilized as fishers' villages, salt and fish ponds, warehouses, military facilities, vessel industry, port, coastal, and protected zones.

Before the commencement of global commitment to sustainable development, Surabaya has participated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). MDGs were considered as successful in which Surabaya was awarded two MDGs Awards for Education and Maternal and Children's Health Categories In 2013. After the conclusion of MDGs in 2015 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) went for its replacement, Surabaya City has continuously shown great performance in implementing sustainable development. Surabaya City was even selected as the pilot city of Sustainable Development City in 2018, during the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) of Localising SDGs and Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships for SDGs in Indonesia (Public Relations Department, City of Surabaya, 2018).

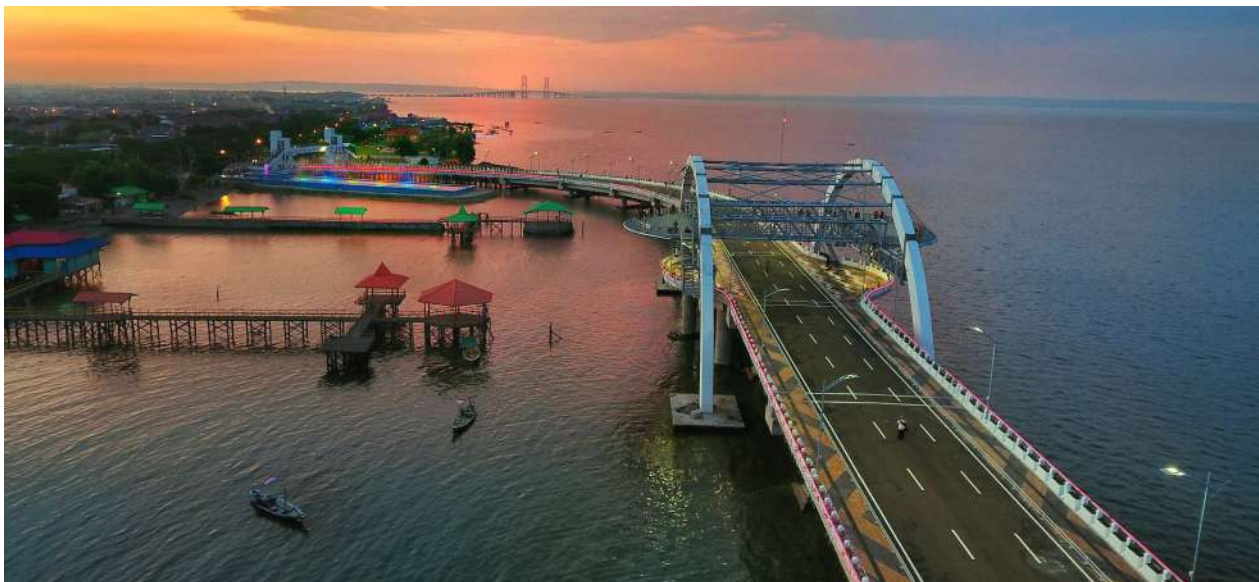


Though there has never been any by law that specifically stipulates the Sustainable Development Goals in Surabaya, the Presidential Regulation of Republic of Indonesia Number 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals has been used as a reference and guideline for the local governments in overseeing and evaluating the implementation of SDG at the sub-national level. According to the Presidential Regulation, the provincial government has the duty of preparing the local Action Plan for SDG every five-year in collaboration with Municipality/Regency governments in the respective province.

At the city level, the specific regulations on sustainable development are the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 7 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Strategic Assessment for Regional Medium-Term Development Plans.

This regulation stipulates that SDGs principles must be considered and incorporated in the Strategic Environmental Assessment Local Government's Medium-Term Development Planning (Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah [KLHS RPJMD]). Currently, Surabaya does not have SDGs Local Action Plan.

However, the City Government has currently been doing a review on the SDGs integration in Surabaya City's mid-term development plan amendment document for 2016-2021 and its KLHS RPJMD for 2021-2026. The review was conducted by the Surabaya City Government in collaboration with all stakeholders in Surabaya, including the private sector, academia, media, and civil society organizations.



Challenges in the Implementation of Sustainable Development

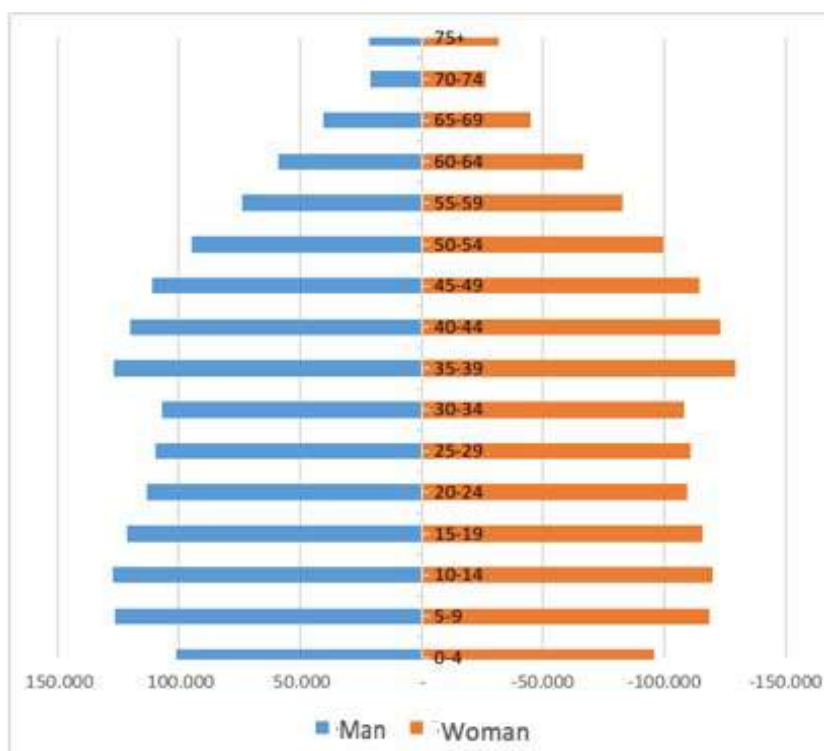
As of 2020, the achievement of SDGs in the City of Surabaya is considerably very good with 179 achieved indicators out of 222 SDG indicators under the city authority. Although the progress of achieving the SDGs in the city has been relatively good, several challenges hinder the SDGs attainment. Similar to other metropolitan cities in Indonesia, Surabaya City faces several challenges such as urbanization and population density causing urban sprawl and the growth of the informal economy and slum settlements, climate change and its impact on the frequency of floods and flash floods, and the COVID-19 pandemic, which is still continuously spreading and not showing any sign of flattening.

Demographically, the existence of the population is very important in the development process. The population is like two sides of a coin, it could be seen as a potential, but could also be seen as a burden. If the government can manage its population well, the community may become potential capital for the region. On the other hand, the inability to manage the population will lead to an increasing burden for the region. Based on Surabaya's Population and Civil Registration Office (Dispendukcapil), as of 2020, 2,970,730 citizens already have ID cards. Out of the 31 sub-districts in the city of Surabaya, several sub-districts having a density level of more than 20,000

people/km², such as Bubutan Sub-District, Kenjeran Sub-District, Sawahan Sub-District, Semampir Sub-District, Simokerto Sub-District, Tambaksari Sub-District, Tegalsari Sub-District, and Wonokromo District. Following the consequences of the dense population in these eight sub-districts, the Surabaya City Government needs to maximize programs related to the provision of education, health, environmental, empowerment, family planning, sanitation, and clean water services in those sub-districts to improve the environment, social and economic quality of its citizens. The figure below (Figure 1-1) shows that the highest proportion in the population is 35–39-year age group compared to other age groups. There are 237,134 people of productive age from the age group of 15-19 years old or 7.98%, 222,984 people aged 20-24 years old or 7.5% percent, 220,180 people aged 25-29 years old or 7.41%, compared to the elderly aged 64 years old and over by 186,272 or 6.2%. The image of the young population pyramid (expansive) shows how the city of Surabaya has a high birth rate and a low mortality rate.



Figure 1-1 Population of the City of Surabaya, by Age-Group



Source: Surabaya City Civil Registry and Population Office, 2020

Table 1-1 Population of Surabaya by Age group and Sex

Age	Man	Woman	Total
0-4	101.100	95.746	196.846
5-9	126.167	118.584	244.751
10-14	127.195	119.686	246.881
15-19	121.578	115.556	237.134
20-24	113.453	109.531	222.984
25-29	109.461	110.719	220.180
30-34	107.083	108.008	215.091
35-39	126.823	129.457	256.280
40-44	119.816	123.120	242.936
45-49	110.905	114.431	225.336
50-54	94.557	99.460	194.017
55-59	73.855	82.882	156.737
60-64	58.864	66.421	125.285
65-69	40.450	44.725	85.175
70-74	21.067	26.457	47.524
75+	21.614	31.959	53.573
Total	1.473.988	1.496.742	2.970.730

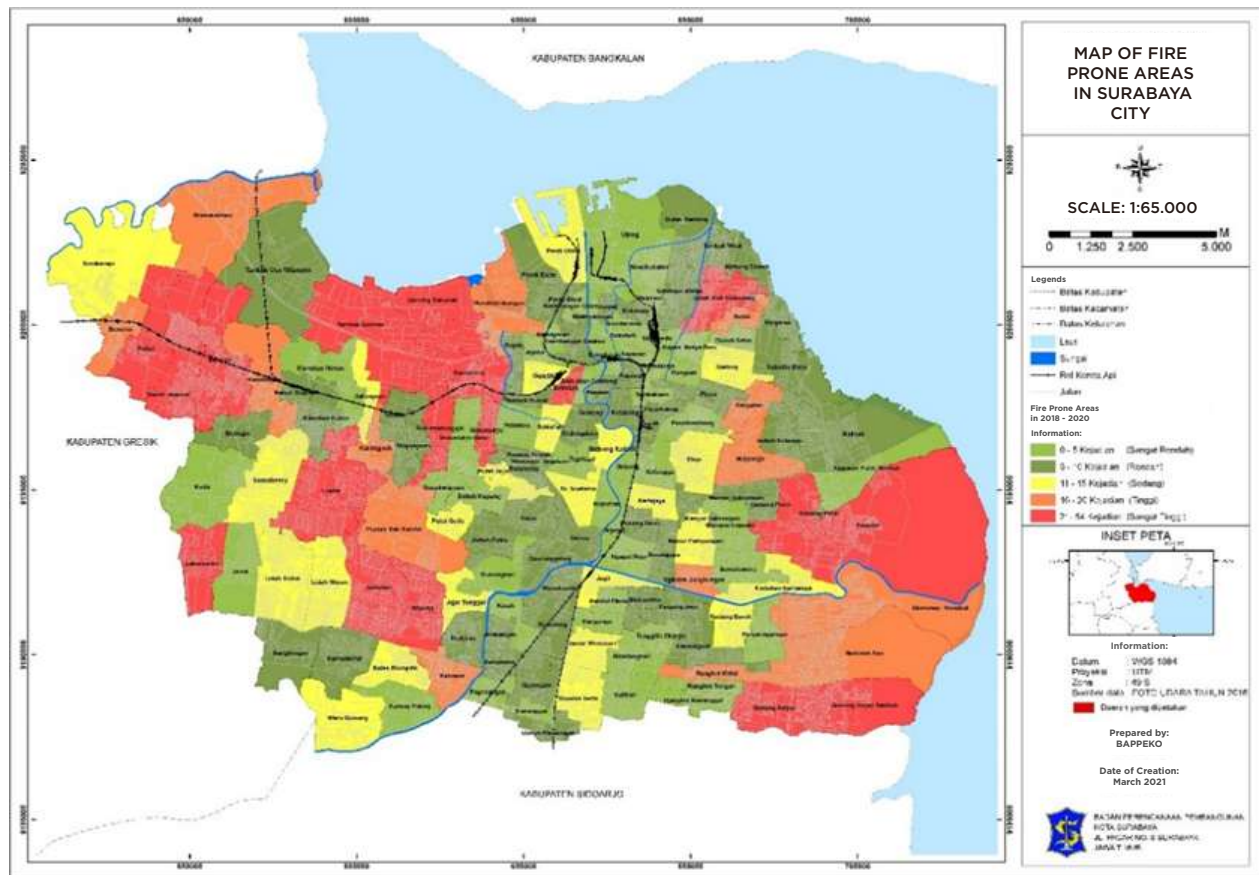
Sumber: Dispenduk Capil DKB, 2020



From a natural disaster perspective, Surabaya City is relatively safe from tsunami as it is not directly facing the ocean. However, the city is identified as an area that is prone to inundation and flood from the overflow of river and water canals discharge during the rainy season and tidal flooding, especially in the coastal areas of northern Surabaya. In addition, Surabaya is also vulnerable to fire and tectonic earthquakes. According to the latest data from the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) and the National

Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), Surabaya is very prone to earthquake disasters. There is a discovery of a potential source of the tectonic earthquake as the result of the movement of the Kendeng Fault from Surabaya going to the west to Central Java which previously was unidentified. In addition, several areas in Surabaya have a high fire potential. The following picture shows the map of fire-prone areas in Surabaya.

Figure 1-2 Fire prone areas in Surabaya City



Source: Surabaya Development Planning Office, prepared in 2020



In order to anticipate disaster events in Surabaya City, early detection and preparedness measures taken by the community and government are needed for the better protection of the whole community. The disaster management activities in the city are carried out by several relevant Local Government Units (OPD) as part of the Disaster Management Implementation Unit (Satlak PB) and the Surabaya City Disaster Management Implementation Unit Task Force (Satgas Satlak PB).

Currently, Surabaya City and many other regions in Indonesia are facing the biggest challenge of all, called the COVID-19 pandemic that spreads rapidly and massively in some parts of the country. The COVID-19 pandemic that hits the world since 2020 has exacerbated the challenges that the city currently faces in implementing Sustainable Development Goals. While it is believed that the COVID-19 pandemic in the short term can improve air quality due to reduced activities outside, the COVID-19 pandemic, however, brings a greater negative impact on the lives of urban communities.

The Surabaya City is facing considerable challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic, namely increasing poverty rates, increasing unemployment, decreasing revenue for Surabaya City, increasing medical waste which is also classified as hazardous and toxic materials, increasing plastic waste, declining quality of education, increasing violence against children and women,

increasing crime acts, and so forth. To overcome these challenges, the Surabaya City Government is developing a strategy aiming at addressing all of the challenges quickly.

with local stakeholders in Surabaya has been developing various joint programs to help the community survive this pandemic. During the pandemic, the Surabaya City Government empowered MSME entrepreneurs to produce masks and personal protective equipment to meet the local needs (Surabaya City Government, 2020). It is commonly known that one of the biggest city's expenditures during the pandemic is the provision of personal protective equipment and masks for medical personnel and the community. By actively involving MSMEs, it can reduce the possible incurred costs due to the importation of protective equipment from other regions/overseas. In addition, the Surabaya City Government has taken many initiatives to control the COVID-19 pandemic in Surabaya.

Based on the analysis of the development planning team and stakeholders in Surabaya City, the City Government has developed six development strategies that will be implemented from 2021 to 2026. These strategies are put together in the development plan to deal with the development challenges currently faced by the City of Surabaya. The six development strategies that have been formulated by the City Government in the Initial Draft of the RPJMD for the period of 2021-2026 presented in the Musrenbang RPJMD 2021-2026 can be seen in the figure below.



Figure 1-1 The Surabaya City's Development Strategy



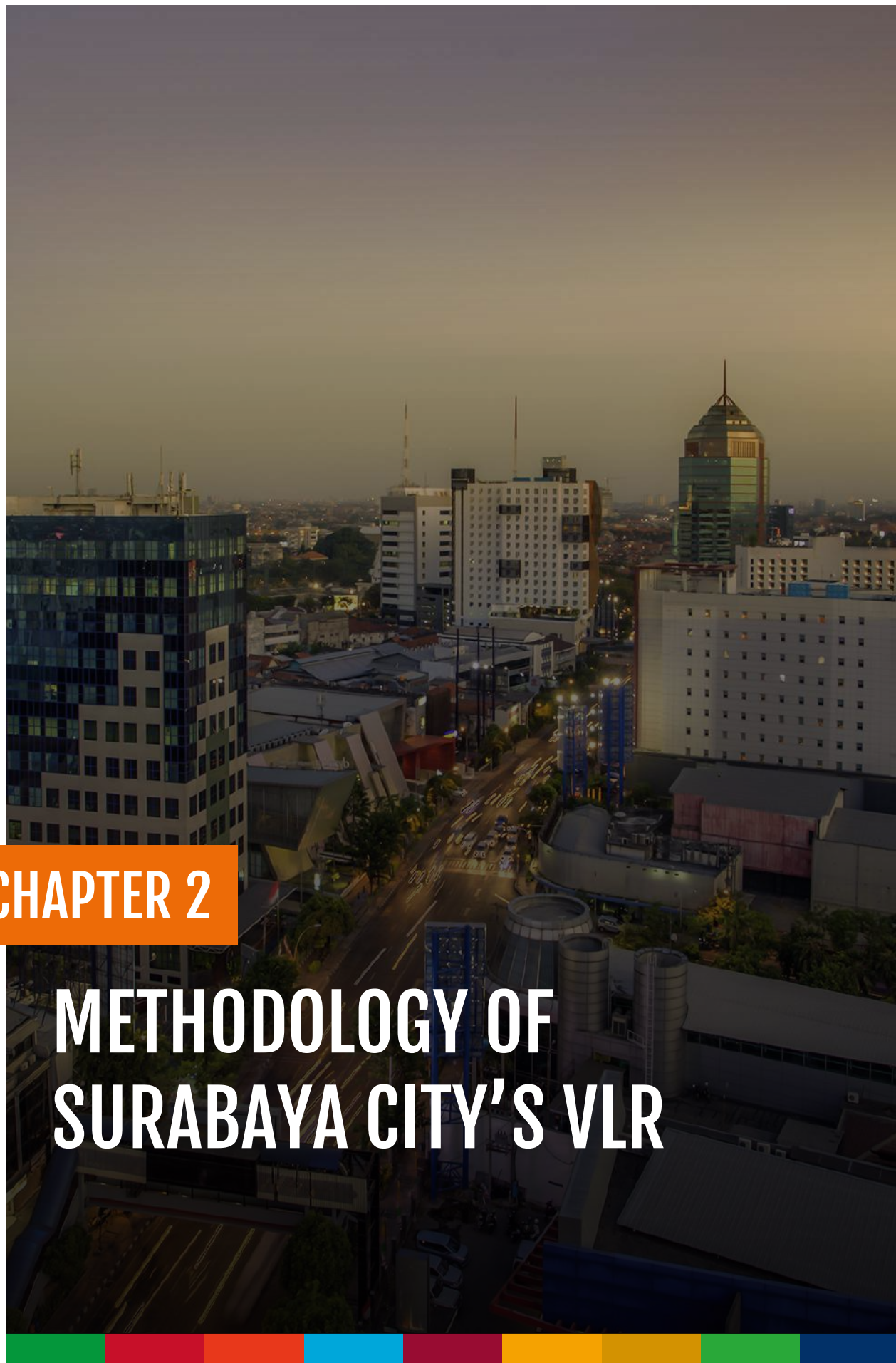
Source: presentation of the draft of RPJMD of Surabaya for 2021-2026 (tentative, in the process of improvement)

The Objectives and Purpose of this Report

This VLR report was prepared to capture the progress of SDGs achievement in Surabaya City since 2016 up to now, especially to see how the progress of the achievement goes during the pandemic. Of the 17 goals in the SDGs, there are nine priority goals for the City of Surabaya in 2021, including Goal 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), Goal 4 (Quality Education), Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). These nine goals were selected based on the results of a study conducted by the Surabaya City Government when compiling Surabaya City's KLHS RPJMD period of 2021-2026 and analyzing the progress of SDG achievements.

During the development of this report, relevant government agencies in Surabaya City were actively engaged in the process. Four main agencies were involved in the preparation of this report, namely the Surabaya City Development Planning Agency (Bappeko), the Surabaya City Environmental Office (DLH), the Surabaya City Cleanliness and Green Open Space Office (DKRTH), and the Surabaya City Cooperation Administration Office. The Mayor of Surabaya welcomes the initiative and provides formal support and a strong commitment to developing the VLR. There is full awareness from the Surabaya City Government that this report belongs to Surabaya and can be used to reflect the achievements of the SDGs in Surabaya to date and will become a useful reference in formulating strategies to accelerate the SDGs attainment in the city.

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CHAPTER 2

**METHODOLOGY OF
SURABAYA CITY'S VLR**



This report is the first VLR that Surabaya City has ever produced. It is developed referring to the Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines on Voluntary Local Reviews introduced by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). It follows the structure of the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) prepared by the Government of Indonesia in 2021. The document was in line with UNDESA's Handbook for the Preparation and UNDESA's Global Guiding Elements for Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) of SDG implementation. These guidelines address that planning documents used as references in the development of the VLR are development planning documents using the achievement of the goals of the 2030 agenda as the main reference. Another measure is the involvement of regional/local officials, local communities, and stakeholders who understand the needs of local communities to attain the 2030 agenda. Therefore, the approach in developing this VLR is to directly involve local stakeholders such as community organizations, local NGOs, and the private sector who are close to the aspirations of the local community.

Concerning the VNR, the theme of the VNR report prepared by Indonesia in 2021 is "sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development" by focusing on nine specific goals, namely SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 16 and SDG 17 (Bappenas, 2021). Although the priority goals of VNR and VLR have differences, the Surabaya City VLR report will also analyze the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on SDG achievement by focusing on nine priority goals of the Surabaya City government. Of the nine priority goals of the City of Surabaya, four goals match Indonesia's priority goals, namely Goal 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), Goal 8 (Decent Work and

Economic Growth), Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

The nine priority goals of Surabaya City will be discussed and analyzed based on the SDGs indicators following the second version of the SDGs metadata indicators that has already been compiled by Bappenas. Not all indicators provided are the municipality's authority, so the indicators used in the discussion section are the municipality's authority set by the central government and publicly available. The data was gathered through desk-based research and literature studies from various Surabaya City development planning documents that have been published and publicly accessible. The reference planning documents are those related to the planning documents to achieve the 2030 Agenda, such as the RPJMN document, East Java Provincial RPJMD, Surabaya City RPJMD, SDGs National Action Plan period of 2017-2019 (RAN SDGs), East Java Provincial SDGs Action Plan, the consultation public forum of RPJMD Surabaya 2021-2026, and Surabaya City KLHS RPJMD. These documents were available through publications on local agency websites, data from the Surabaya City BPS and East Java Province BPS, as well as media publications and civil society organizations.

Several indicators are not easy to fulfill because the calculation method cannot be carried out at the city level. Some data are not under the authority of the city and can only be carried out at the provincial or national level. Therefore, the use of several proxy indicators and data remains inexecutable. The use of proxy data is in accordance with the guidelines or provisions specified in government regulations.

The data collected are SDGs indicators from 2016 to 2020. The 2020 data will be used to analyse the impact analysis of COVID-19



pandemic on SDGs achievement in Surabaya City. However, the discussion on the pandemic impact on the SDGs achievement will be discussed in greater depth using data and good practices provided not only by the

Surabaya City Government, but also information from non-governmental organizations, the media, the private sector, and civil society groups.

The Method Used for Surabaya City's VLR Development

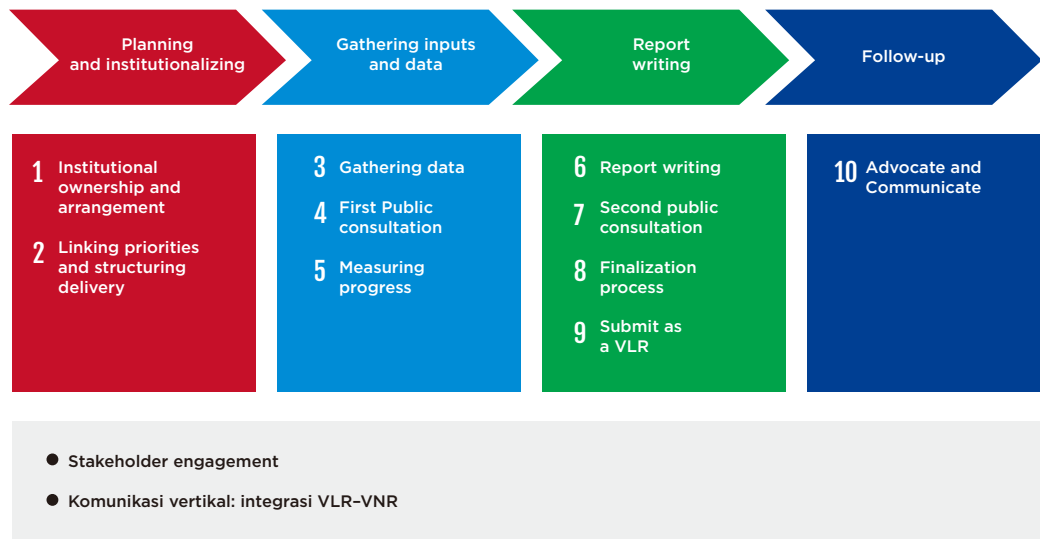
The development of Surabaya City VLR uses the method compiled by UNESCAP in the Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines on Voluntary Local Reviews. In addition to the UNESCAP's VLR guidelines, the Surabaya City VLR also uses an example of the Shimokawa City VLR method developed jointly by the Shimokawa City Government and IGES. The Shimokawa method

is similar to the development planning deliberation process (Musrenbang) conducted by the Indonesian government. Therefore, both UNESCAP and Shimokawa methods were used as a reference and were adapted to the development of VLR in Surabaya. The adjustment of the Surabaya City VLR method can be seen in table 2-1 below.

Table 2-1 The adjustment of the Surabaya City VLR method

UNESCAP VLR method	The Shimokawa method	Surabaya City VLR method
Planning and institutionalizing	1. Preparatory work	1. Institutional ownership and arrangement
	2. Establishing a platform	
	3. Vision setting	2. Linking priorities and structuring delivery
Gathering inputs and data	4. Gathering data	3. Gathering data
	5. Diagnosis	4. 1 st public consultation: gathering inputs from stakeholders
	6. Aligning with the SDGs	
	7. Plan for Action	
8. Tracking process	5. Measuring progress	
Report writing	9. Submit as a VLR	6. Report writing
		7. 2 nd public consultation: validation of data and draft report
		8. Finalization process
Follow-up	10. Advocate and Communicate	9. Submit as a VLR
		10. Advocate and Communicate

Figure 2-1 VLR Drafting Method of Surabaya City



The chart presented above explains ten stages of Surabaya city’s VLR development, with additional two activities carried out from the initial stage to the final stage. These stages are the best VLR development method for Surabaya city carried out in 2021, taking into account the current COVID-19 pandemic spreading in Surabaya city. All development stages are carried out virtually by using various online meeting platforms.

During the early stages of VLR development, there was an adjustment of the vision and mission of the newly elected mayor of Surabaya City, Mr. Eri Cahyadi, with the Sustainable Development Goals. Based on the mapping of the vision and missions of the Surabaya City’s Mayor, there are nine SDGs goals related to the Mayor’s vision and missions, namely SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 8, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 15, and SDG 17. The vision of the city of Surabaya is “Gotong Royong (togetherness) for Surabaya towards an advanced, humanist and sustainable world-class city” with the mission of realizing an inclusive economy, building excellent human resources, creating order, security, social

harmony, and legal certainty, strengthening the availability of modern urban infrastructure and utilities, and transforming a clean, dynamic and agile bureaucracy.

The planning process involving community participation in Musrenbang uses a public communication forum that involves elements of the community, academia, business, government, and the media. The elements involved in the planning process are in line with the theoretical approach to be carried out during this VLR development process, namely the pentahelix approach. The pentahelix model is based on five types of stakeholders, namely academia, private sector, community, government, and media. This model is very effective to use in managing complex problems by actors.

Prior to establishing multi-stakeholder coordination for developing the SDGs progress report, a framework and legal basis for the bilateral partnerships between UCLG ASPAC and Surabaya City should be prepared, hence the collaboration will not violate any prevailing legislations. The process of the Surabaya City



VLR development began with a meeting with the elected Mayor and the Development Planning Agency (Bappeko), explaining the objectives of this VLR, how the process is carried out, who will be involved in it, as well as other relevant matters relating to governance issues. The initiative was able to run smoothly because of the support from the Surabaya City Government Cooperation Agency. From the initial discussions, it was finally decided to develop legal cooperation in the form of a Technical Agreement between UCLG ASPAC and the Surabaya City Government. The Technical Agreement aims to describe the collaboration between the two collaborating parties, the responsibilities of each party as well as other matters concerning the technical arrangement of cooperation.

While the process of making the Technical Agreement is in progress, the Consultant team, UNESCAP/UCLG ASPAC, and the Surabaya City Government have held several meetings to finalize the initial plans for the preparation of a collaborating team in the Surabaya City Government consisting of several agencies such as the City Development Planning Agency (Bappeko), Environment and Green Open Space Office, Local Health Office, Local Education Office, Local Manpower Office, Cooperation Agency and other relevant agencies. Bappeko acts as the lead institution that collects data and information needed related to progress reports on the achievement of SDGs in the city of Surabaya. The Cooperation Agency acts as a liaison and a driving force for this collaboration to run smoothly.

Reports and planning documents that have been prepared so far, from 2016 to 2020 are used as the main reference for compiling the initial report on SDGs. Planning documents such as the 2016-2021 RPJMD for the City of

Surabaya, the KLHS of the RPJMD for the City of Surabaya 2016-2021, the Technical Draft for the RPJMD for the City of Surabaya 2021-2025, and the Public Consultation Forum on the Initial Draft of the RPJMD for the City of Surabaya 2021-2026 are the main references for this VLR report. If there are gaps in the existing data, the consultant team will try to obtain the latest data from public consultations carried out with related agencies.



The VLR Formulation Stages

There are four stages in the development of Surabaya VLR, namely planning and institutionalizing, gathering inputs and data, report writing, and follow-up. In the first step, the City of Surabaya coordinated with UCLG ASPAC and UNESCAP discussing local commitments, determining local priorities, the big picture of the progress of SDGs in Surabaya, as well as planning steps for preparing documents in the future.

The first meeting was held on 7 April 2021 at the Surabaya City Development Planning Agency (Bappeko) office attended by representatives of UCLG ASPAC and four main agencies in the implementation of SDGs in the city of Surabaya, namely Bappeko Surabaya, the Surabaya City Environment Office (DLH), the Surabaya City Cleanliness and Green Open Space Office (DKRTH), and the Surabaya City Cooperation Administration Agency.

Figure 2-2 Meeting with the Representatives of the City of Surabaya at the Office of Bappeko Surabaya



The second meeting was organized on 8 April 2021 at the Surabaya City Hall, in which the representatives of UCLG ASPAC and the elected Mayor were also present to obtain the commitment from the government in developing VLR. In the planning stage, approval and support from the Mayor of

Surabaya were obtained. Furthermore, the forum agreed to review 9 priority goals for the City of Surabaya's VLR, and several best practices for waste management, green open space, SMART CITY command center, disability-friendly city, and the COVID-19 response.

Figure 2-3 Meeting between Secretary General of UCLG ASPAC with the Mayor of Surabaya



In addition to Mayor's approval, Bappenas as the SDGs implementation coordinator in Indonesia also granted its support. A meeting between the Cooperation Division representing the Surabaya City Government, UCLG ASPAC as well as with representatives of Bappenas and the Ministry of Home Affairs was held virtually on 6 May 2021 to discuss the approval for Surabaya City's from the central government to develop a VLR.

The next stage is data collection and consultation. In addition to conducting a literature study of several documents, focus group discussions (FGDs) and public consultations with all parties involved in the implementation of SDGs in the city of Surabaya were organized. The FGD was held online on 25 May 2021 and attended by 16 agencies in the city of Surabaya and some UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNESCO, UN Habitat, and UNRCO. In this meeting, an initial presentation of the Surabaya City VLR was presented

aiming to verify the data used during the preparation stage. All participants were encouraged to provide input to clarify the data, as well as to obtain new information related to the implementation of SDGs in Surabaya. Input and suggestions from all parties are useful to improve the VLR draft.

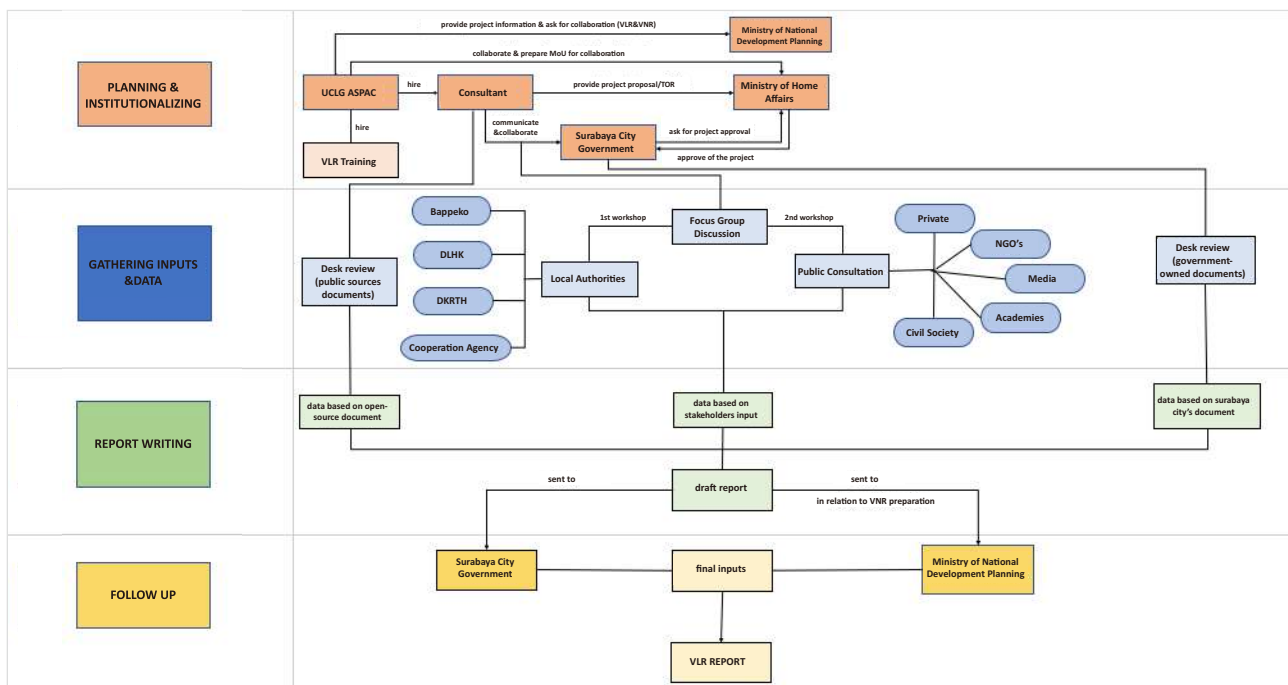
In addition to FGDs, data was also collected through questionnaires. At this stage, a questionnaire was prepared to obtain information from related parties, both to Surabaya City's technical offices/department (OPD) as well as to non-OPD agencies. Questionnaires were sent through email and included directly in the FGD activities. Participants were asked to complete and resubmit the questionnaire within one week. After this stage was over, an internal meeting was organized with four main Surabaya City agencies to re-clarify the data and discuss good practices that would be included in the report. It was agreed that after the meeting

Bappeko Surabaya will confirm the data and provide good practices.

The third stage is writing the report. After the data was collected and clarified, the VLR report was then developed referring to VNR. Good collaboration between the consultants and the Surabaya City team contributes to the seamless drafting process. The completed draft report was presented in a validation meeting that was held online on 16 July 2021, which

which invited all stakeholders in Surabaya to obtain further input and validate all the data used in the report. The meeting was successfully collecting feedback and recommendation to ensure and validate the data analysis as well as the data itself. All inputs became evaluation materials for the consultants to improve and complete the draft report. The image below describes the flowchart of the VLR Surabaya development.

Figure 2-4 Flowchart of VLR drafting process



Challenges of the VLR Surabaya Development

During the whole process, there are several challenges encountered, both in terms of implementation and content analysis. In terms of implementation, most of the meetings were only organized online. Offline meetings are almost impossible following restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Even though the discussion was carried out online, most of the participants actively participated in the discussion providing feedback to improve the report. However, several participants faced unstable network conditions that made the voice of those participants less clear.

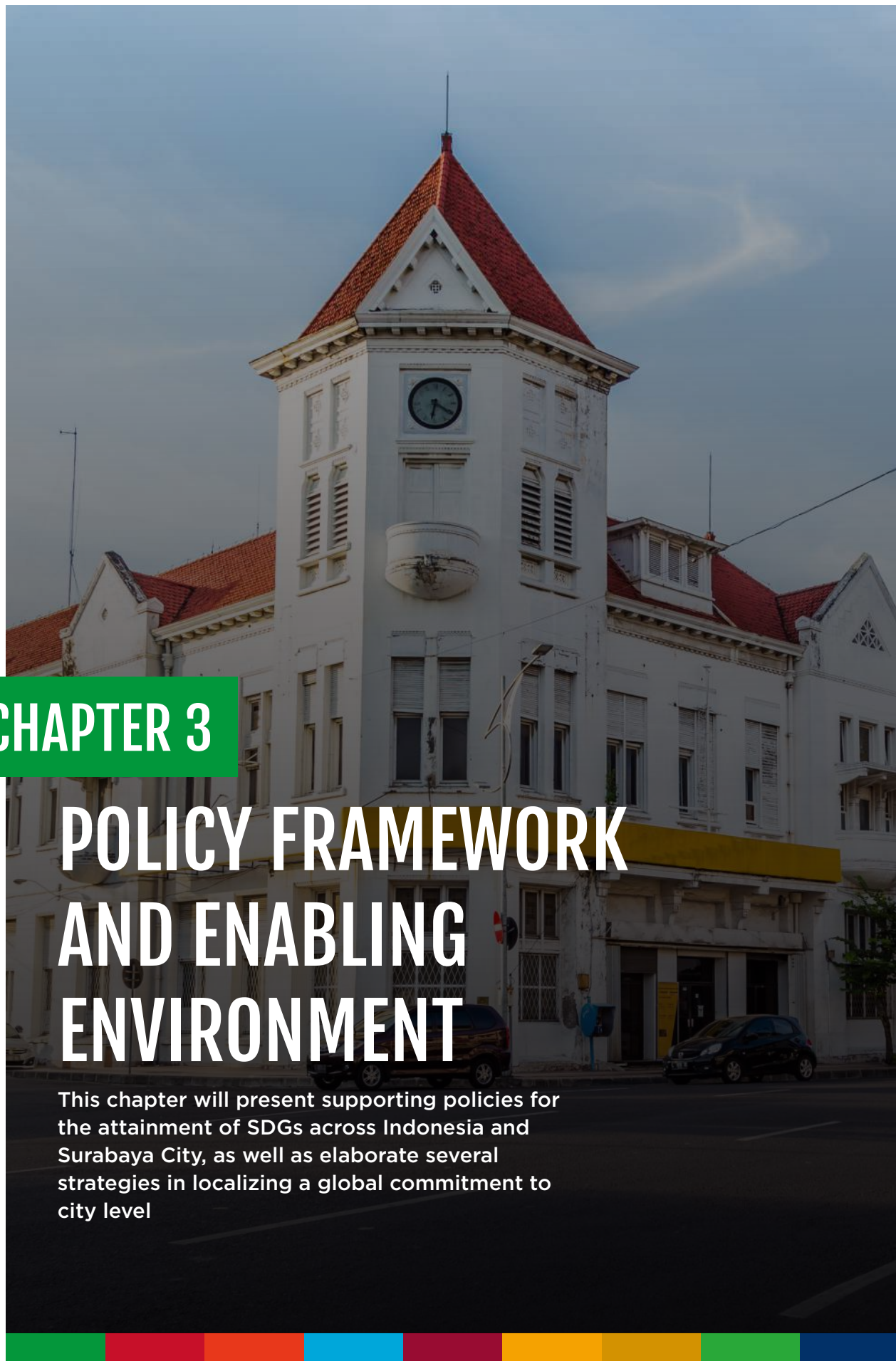
In terms of data collection, the data presented in this VLR is data collected from 2016 to 2020. Although data before 2016 was available, the Surabaya City Government decided to set the period to 5 years before the COVID-19

pandemic in 2020. Nevertheless, most of the data available are up to 2019 data. Most 2020 data are not completely available, neither on the website of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Surabaya City or in the Surabaya City development planning documents. Fortunately, the consultant found the August 2020 City Employment Executive Summary document issued in January 2021 that provides data and analysis on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Furthermore, Surabaya VLR inevitably has limitations in providing a more in-depth analysis on the impact of COVID-19 across all SDGs priority indicators. The analysis provided in the report is a basic analysis considering the limited available data and interim analysis from various documents/research/news.



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CHAPTER 3

**POLICY FRAMEWORK
AND ENABLING
ENVIRONMENT**

This chapter will present supporting policies for the attainment of SDGs across Indonesia and Surabaya City, as well as elaborate several strategies in localizing a global commitment to city level



Central Government's Policies in the Implementation of SDGs at the Sub-National Level

Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals

Indonesia has expressed its strong commitment to participate in the global agenda to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Intending to strengthen this commitment, the Government of Indonesia has issued a policy that seeks to align the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) with the 2030 Agenda, enacted in Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

This regulation stipulates an establishment of a National Coordination Team to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs, consisting of a Steering Committee, an Implementation Team, a Working Group, and a Team of Experts. The President himself serves as chairman of the Supervisory Board, the Vice President and the four Coordinating Ministers serve as deputy chairman of the Steering Committee, and the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) serves as implementing coordinator. Bappenas compiles and develops the National Roadmap for SDGs and the National Action Plan (RAN SDGs) and has tasks to formulate policies, provide recommendations as well as coordinate all the Ministries on the implementation of the SDGs.



Bappenas has issued the National SDG Roadmap and the RAN SDGs in 2018. Currently, Bappenas is preparing an inclusive RAN SDG for the 2020-2024 period. The agency also compiles a reference document on the SDG indicators as a monitoring and evaluation tool for the SDGs implementation, called the SDGs Metadata Indicator. This Metadata Document was firstly issued in 2017 and consists of four books, including Social Pillar Book, Economic Pillar Book, Environmental Pillar Book, and Law and Governance Pillar Book. Each book contains goals and indicators following the intended development pillar. This metadata document was reviewed in 2020 and revised accordingly resulting in a new edition of Metadata Indicators 2nd Edition.



Figure 3-1 Metadata Document of SDG Indicators 2nd Edition



This Presidential Regulation not only regulates the implementation of SDGs at the national level but also regulates the implementation of SDGs at the local level. At the provincial level, the Governor becomes the Chair of SDGs implementation in the region. The Governor has the responsibility to prepare the Local Action Plan for Sustainable Development Goals (RAD SDG) every 5 years. This RAD is a regional plan at the provincial level that involves the participation of the Mayor and Regent, civil society organizations, philanthropy, business actors, and academics within the province during the development process. The local SDGs targets and indicators are based on the SDG metadata indicator launched by Bappenas.

Although the Presidential Regulation or in Indonesian abbreviation called Perpres regulates the SDGs implementation at local level, this regulation is still limited to the involvement of local governments at the provincial level. The Perpres does not cover the implementation of SDGs at the City level. Therefore, several regulations have been issued by the relevant Ministries/Agencies to govern the integration of SDGs at the district/city level.



Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 7 of 2018 on the Development and Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Local Medium-Term Development Planning

In the Presidential Regulation 59 of 2019, the RAD SDG is not mandatory for district/city administrations. The central government requires the sub-national government to prepare the RAD down to the provincial level, while the Regency/City Government prepares RAD voluntarily. Although RAD SDGs is not mandatory for Regency/City level, they have been mandated to participate in efforts to achieve SDGs through the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) No. 7 of 2018. The regulation issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs does not directly address the SDGs, but the SDGs are integrated through strategic environmental assessment in the Preparation of the Local Medium-Term Development Plan (KLHS RPJMD). This assessment contains a systematic, thorough, and participatory analysis in ensuring that the SDGs principles become the basis and are integrated into local development (Kemendagri, 2018).

In the KLHS RPJMD report, regions are required to identify, collect and analyze data, one of which includes a study of the achievement of relevant SDGs indicators. The results of this study become the basis for formulating a scenario for Sustainable Development in the regions for the next 5 years.

The KLHS RPJMD document forms the basis for the preparation of the Local Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document. The RPJMD is a regional development planning document for the period of 5 years that contains an elaboration of the vision, mission, and programs of the regent/mayor and includes local development strategies. Not only based on the KLHS RPJMD but the development of the RPJMD must also be aligned with the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) prepared by the central government.

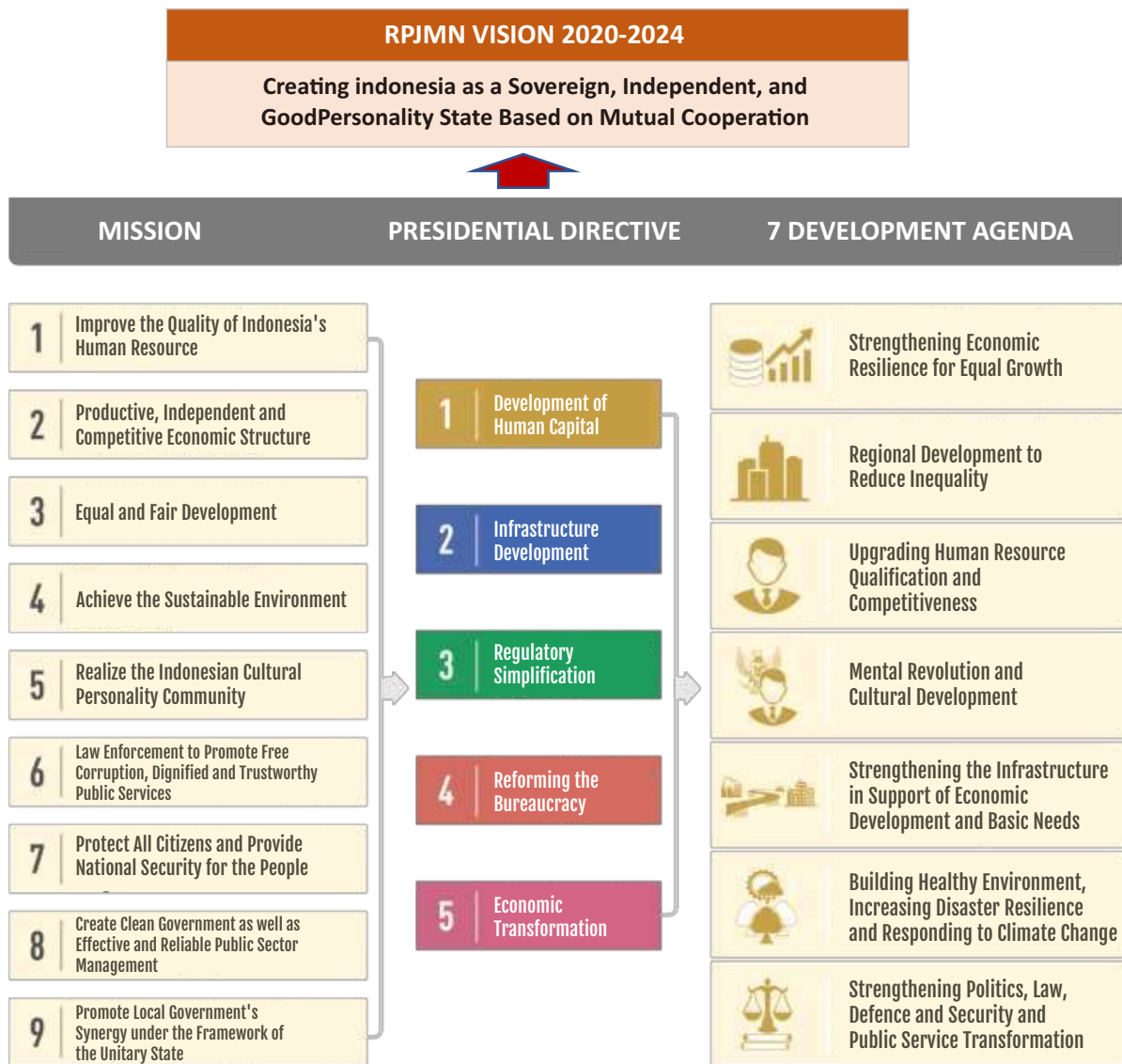
2020–2024 RPJMN Policy Relevant to SDGs

The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) is a development planning document serving as a reference for all Ministries/Agencies in preparing the Strategic Plan (Renstra) document and RPJMD document (Bappenas, 2020). The RPJMN describes the vision, mission, and program of the elected President adjusted to the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN)

document. The RPJMN document is only valid for 5 years until the end of the president's service period. The following is a chart of the process of integrating the SDGs into the development planning document as well as a chart of the vision, mission, direction, and development agenda listed in the 2020-2024 RPJMN.



Figure 3-2 Vision, Missions, Direction, and Seven Development Agenda in the 2020-2024 RPJMN



Source: The RPJMD of the Surabaya City, 2021-2026

Based on the 2020-2024 RPJMN Technocratic Draft, the RPJMN is aligned and in line with the SDGs. The RPJMN 2020-2024 has four pillars as the main objectives of national development. The four pillars of the RPJMN are already aligned with the four pillars of the SDGs.

All of the goals have been accommodated in the seven national development agendas with the main theme, 'A Prosperous, Fair, and Sustainable Middle-High-Income Indonesia' (Bappenas, 2019).

Figure 3-3 Four Pillars of 2020-2024 RPJMN

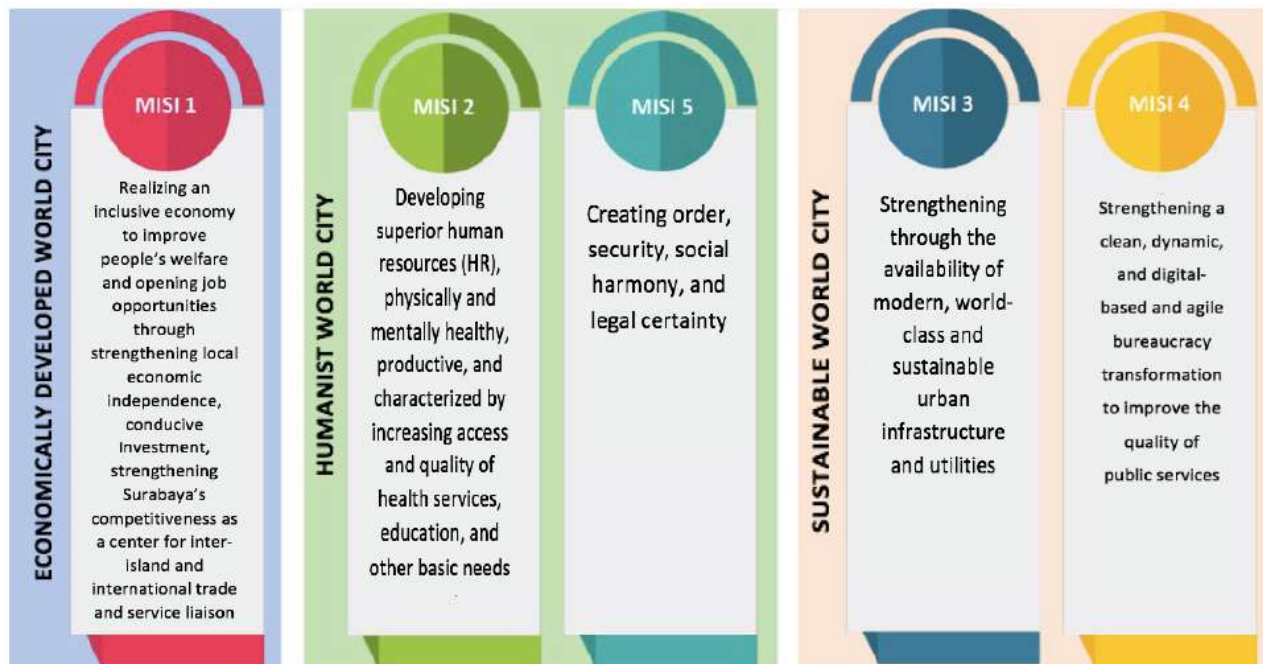


Source: Technocratic Draft of RPJMN 2020-2024

In the preparation of the Surabaya City's RPJMD, the document is not only in line with the KLHS RPJMD, but must also be in line with the RPJMN and support the national development priority agenda. Based on the Draft RPJMD for the period of 2021-2026 presented at the Public Consultation Forum,

the elected Mayor of Surabaya has five missions to be achieved during his term with the vision "Gotong Royong for an Advanced, Humanist, and Sustainable World Class City". The vision illustrates the hope of the Mayor to make Surabaya a developed, humanist, and sustainable world-class city.

Figure 3-4 Mission and Vision of the Mayor of Surabaya 2021-2026



Source: Draft of Surabaya City's RPJMD, 2021-2026



Of the five missions set by the Mayor, the missions are formulated into 8 development goals and 11 development targets. If compared to the SDGs, the 11 development targets of Surabaya City are related to nine goals,

namely are SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 8, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 15, and SDG 17. The following is the correlation between SDG goals and Surabaya City's development targets:




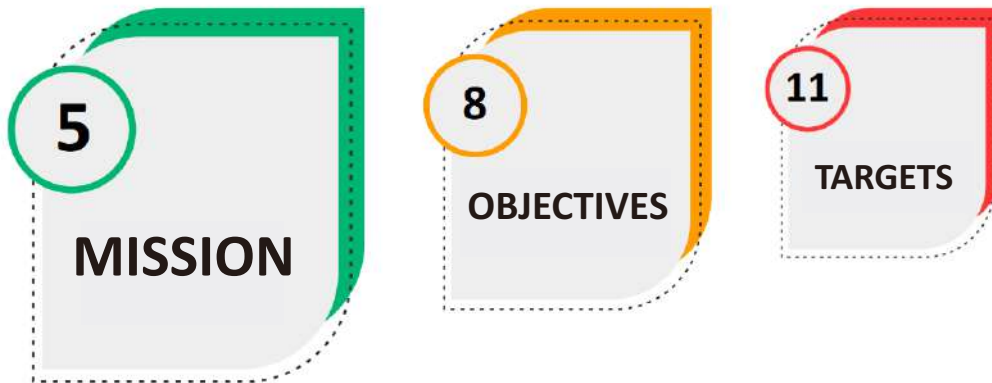
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Strategic sector based on local potency.</p> |  |
| <p>2 Increased investment value that brings an impact to employment and poverty alleviation.</p> |  |
| <p>3 Improved the quality of education, health and other basic needs.</p> |   |
| <p>4 Gender mainstreaming, empowerment and protection of women and children.</p> |  |
| <p>5 Society with proper quality character based on cultural values, religion and awareness of environmental sustainability.</p> |    |
| <p>6 Availability of integrated facilities and infrastructure .</p> |   |
| <p>7 Increased quality of the environment.</p> |   |
| <p>8 Increased accountability of local government administration.</p> |  |
| <p>9 Increased the quality of effective and innovative public services.</p> |  |
| <p>10 peace and order in society.</p> |  |
| <p>11 Increased the quality of community-based disaster mitigation and management.</p> |  |



Figure 3-5 Mission, Goals and targets of Surabaya City



Source: Draft RPJMD of Surabaya City's RPJMD, 2021-2026

From 5 missions, 8 goals, and 11 targets described above, there is a correlation between targets to be achieved with the SDGs in Surabaya. As discussed in the previous chapter, Surabaya City has set 9 SDG priorities, namely SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 8, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 15, and SDG 17. Of 11 development targets set out

in the RPJMD 2021-2026, the 9 priority goals of the SDGs have been integrated into it. Nonetheless, this does not mean that the rest of the SDGs are not included in the city development plan i.e RPJMD 2021-2026. They are included but not prioritized. The 9 SDGs priorities are elaborated below:



SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

- This goal is closely related to the Mayor's mission and objectives to improve the quality of human development and fulfill other basic needs. This mission implies an intention to improve the quality of education, health and other basic needs as well as to increase gender mainstreaming, empowerment, and protection of women and children.
- Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Hemorrhagic Dengue Fever, Malaria, TB are the types of diseases that still become a threat and problem for local governments. Dense and slum urban areas are often becoming the center of the spread of infectious diseases. The city government must prevent the spread of these communicable diseases by providing education, information, and basic services for the prevention of these communicable diseases.
- The community needs to be given knowledge about hygiene, healthy behavior and lifestyle in dense urban areas, and various health programs to prevent the spread of disease early.
- The indicators used to monitor the achievement of SDG 3 are the maternal mortality ratio, neonatal mortality ratio, under-five mortality ratio, communicable and non-communicable diseases, reproductive health and healthcare insurance.

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equal quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

- The role of local governments is very important in achieving SDG 4. Education, especially basic education, is the responsibility of local governments. Local governments are close to their communities so that they can identify problems and obstacles that may occur.
- Local governments can integrate various technical and vocational training programs into local economic development strategies to create job opportunities.
- Education programs provided by the government should guarantee equal access to girls and boys, ensuring that all girls and boys complete free, equal, and quality basic education.
- The indicators used to monitor progress towards achieving this goal are student participation rate, dropout rate, progression rate, education facility, and teacher certification.



SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

- Local governments can set an example of gender equality by providing services that do not discriminate against the population, both women and men.
- Local governments are also at the forefront of identifying and dealing with violence and behaviors that are harmful to women. Increasing the role of women in local government is also the priority in empowering women.
- The indicators that can be used to monitor the achievement of the goals and targets of SDG 5 are the human development index and the gender development index.

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

- One of the missions of the city government is the fulfillment of an integrated urban arrangement supported by high quality infrastructure to encourage the social and economic connectivity of the community.
- Access to clean water has not yet reached 100%. There are still many residents of Surabaya who do not have access to clean water and sanitation services. The biggest challenge for Surabaya is the provision of basic services such as access to clean water and sanitation in informal settlements.
- Local governments are obliged to improve water quality by increasing environmental protection, preservation of groundwater, and watersheds as well as solid waste and waste management so that rivers in urban areas are not polluted.
- Programs that can be carried out by the Surabaya city government are integrated water resource management, providing access to drinking water and sanitation for urban communities, especially in informal settlements and slums. Sanitation program by providing toilet facilities and solid waste management in informal settlements and slums.
- Indicators that can be used to monitor the achievement of SDG 6 are the city infrastructure index, the community index, the creativity index, and spatial planning.



SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.

- The first mission stated in the RPJMD is to create an inclusive economy to improve people's welfare and create new job opportunities through strengthening local economic independence, conducive investment climate, strengthening Surabaya's competitiveness as a hub for inter-island and international trade and services liaison. This mission can be described in 2 objectives; first, to increase quality economic growth which is based on the acceleration of the strategic sector through strengthening the competitiveness of Surabaya as a national and international hub. The second objective is to improve the regional investment climate to expand employment opportunities and alleviate poverty.
- Many programs have been planned to accelerate the growth of strategic sectors that prioritize local potential, and investments aimed at creating jobs and eradicating poverty.
- Indicators that can be used to monitor the achievement of SDG 8 are the rate of economic growth, the Gini index, GRDP growth, the open unemployment rate, the percentage of the poor, the value of regional investment, the percentage of labor absorbed, the Poverty Depth Index and the Poverty Severity Index.

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

- This mission can be elaborated into two objectives, first is the fulfillment of an integrated urban arrangement supported by quality infrastructure to encourage social and economic connectivity of the community. The second is to improve the quality of a healthy, comfortable and beautiful environment. The rapid urbanization and migration of people to urban areas have caused various problems, including the growth of informal settlements and slums.
- Local governments must prepare strategic spatial plans to prevent uncontrolled growth. Participatory planning is the chosen approach, involving all stakeholders in the pentahelix scheme, involving elements of academia, business, community, government, and media.
- The indicators that can be used are the index of community and community participation, the index of creativity, spatial planning and land, transportation management index, environmental quality index, air and water quality index, green open space index, and solid waste index.



SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

- One of the goals in the second mission is to improve the quality of human development and the fulfillment of other basic needs and character building. The goal is the creation of a society with character based on cultural values, religion, and awareness of environmental sustainability.
- Many programs are related to the goals and objectives to be achieved. The program manages natural resources efficiently, reduces the amount of waste generated from food consumption, waste management and chemicals, reduces recycling and reuses waste with a 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) approach.
- The community is given knowledge and awareness about sustainable development and environmentally-friendly lifestyles.
- Indicators that can be used to monitor the achievement of SDG 12 are the social piety index, the local culture index and the environmental awareness index.

SDG 15: Protect, restore and support sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

- The third mission, which has been set by the Mayor, is to strengthen integrated urban spatial planning through the availability of modern, world-class and sustainable urban infrastructure and utilities. The strategy used as stipulated in the Draft RPJMD Surabaya 2021-2026 is to improve the quality of a healthy, comfortable and beautiful environment.
- Programs that can be carried out are those related to the conservation, restoration and use of freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems. This program is of course also related to the conservation of forests, swamps and watershed areas (DAS). In managing water resources, local governments can cooperate and collaborate with the private sector, communities and other stakeholders.
- Local governments can also ensure that biodiversity conservation is part of urban development and planning strategies.
- The achievement of SDG 12 goals can use indicators of environmental and solid waste quality index, green open space index, and solid waste index.



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

- The Surabaya City Government expressed its determination to strengthen the transformation of a clean, dynamic, and digital-based agile bureaucracy to improve the quality of public services. The goal is the implementation of effective and innovative governance and public services so that local government accountability can be improved and public services become more effective and innovative.
- Programs related to the mission and objectives of this development are programs to strengthen Locally Generated Revenue (PAD) by optimizing tax collection and other sources of regional income; increasing cooperation and partnerships with other local governments, with the central government, private sector and the community.
- Financing for sustainable development cannot be realized without policies and programs of cooperation between local governments and other stakeholders.
- Bureaucratic reform and the application of technology in city governance are necessary. It is time to utilize technology in urban planning and controlling peace and public order such as Smart Cities technology to be adopted.
- Indicators that can be used to monitor the achievement of SDG 17 are the bureaucratic reform index, SAKIP scores, BPK opinion, employee professionalism index, electronic-based government system index and public satisfaction scores



The Commitment of Local Governments in the Implementation of SDG and VLR Development

The implementation of SDGs at the sub-national level depends on the commitment of the sub-national governments in implementing the SDGs. The program pushed by the national government without any seriousness in the implementation by the sub-national government as the main actor for SDGs will make the SDGs attainment less effective. Therefore, the central government strongly supports and encourages all regencies/cities in Indonesia to participate in efforts to achieve the SDGs.

Bappenas and the Ministry of Home Affairs are the two ministries that directly interact and encourage local governments to implement the SDGs in all regions. Formally, the Ministry of Home Affairs has Permendagri No. 7 of 2018 on the Implementation of Strategic Environmental Studies in the Preparation of Development Plans and Bappenas has a Ministerial Regulation of PPN/Bappenas No. 7 of 2018 concerning Coordination, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting on SDG Implementation. These two regulations encourage local governments to participate in integrating the SDGs into local development planning.

This requires involvement and participation from all parties in encouraging the locals/sub-national level governments to integrate SDGs at the sub-national level, for instance, the Association of Indonesian Municipalities (APEKSI). APEKSI is one of the inter-city cooperation institutions in Indonesia that was formed in response to the regional autonomy policy enacted in 2000. APEKSI encourages its member-cities to have an awareness of the SDGs and have a commitment to implementing

the SDGs in their development plans, strategies, and work programs. APEKSI actively assists the central government to carry out various activities related to the SDGs, such as seminars, workshops, training on SDGs, and the formation of working groups on climate change. The target of these activities is cities in Indonesia, both city governments and stakeholders at the city level who are actively involved in implementing the SDGs.

Currently, most cities in Indonesia already comprehend the concept of sustainable development. However, they are not at the same level of comprehension, it depends on the capacity of the implementers and planners for sustainable development at the sub-national level. There are monitoring and evaluation carried out by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Bappenas periodically on the integration of SDGs in regional development. This monitoring and evaluation are carried out through SDG Local Action Plan reports or KLHS RPJMD prepared by the regions. Since SDGs Local Action Plan is not a mandatory document, it is prepared voluntarily by the district/city government to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs in the respective district/city.

Although SDG Local Action Plan is not mandatory, Regency/City Governments are still required to compile an SDG indicator matrix. This matrix contains data on the achievement of SDG goals and indicators in an area within a certain time. The matrix can be used as a reference for analyzing the development of SDG achievements in the regions, as well as a reference for formulating strategies for accelerating the achievement of SDGs. Various



districts/cities have prepared an SDGs indicator matrix; However, the city of Surabaya has not yet developed an SDG indicator matrix.

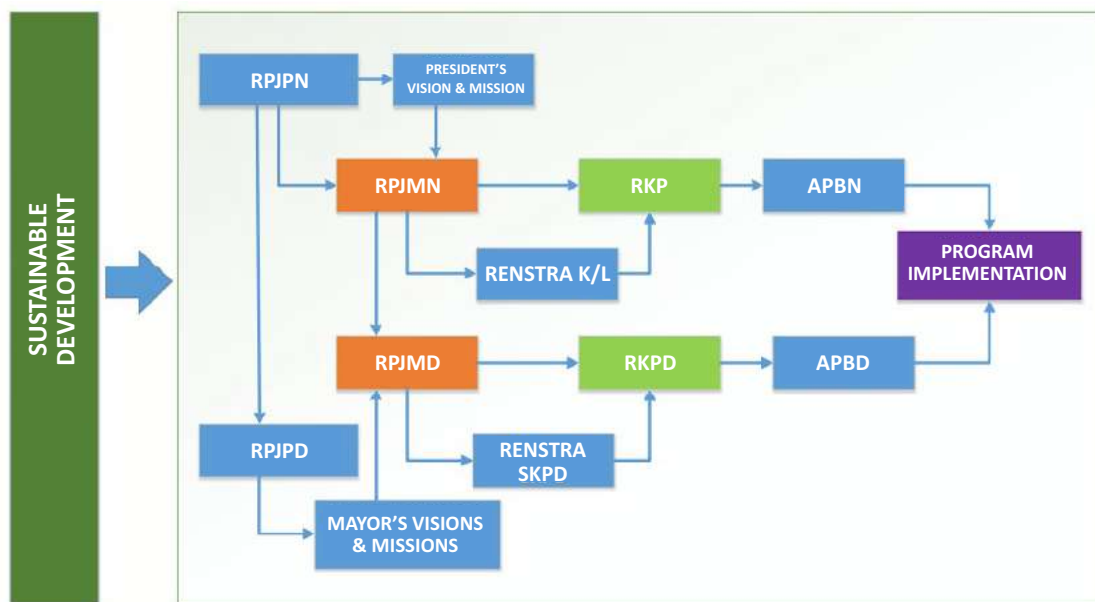
The commitment of Surabaya in achieving the SDGs can be seen by its inclusion of an analysis of the SDGs in the RPJMD document.

Integration of SDGs into the Regional Policy Framework

Although the SDGs are a global commitment, these goals must also be implemented at the local level. The SDGs will not be achieved if they are only carried out at the national level. The success of achieving the SDGs is highly dependent on the success of achieving the SDGs at the local level. This principle is also known as localizing SDGs. The achievement of

the localized SDGs target is carried out by considering local contexts exist in the respective regions. The setting of goals, targets and indicators needs to be adjusted by looking at local conditions. The following is a chart of the integration of Sustainable Development at the regional level.

Figure 3-6 Integration of Sustainable Development into the Development Planning Document



Source: Technical Guidelines of Sustainable Development Goals Actions Planning



Surabaya has been implementing the integration of the SDGs at the local level. As mandated by Permendagri No. 7 of 2018 on the Implementation of Strategic Environmental Studies in the Preparation of Development Plans, the analysis of the SDG achievements has been integrated into the KLHS RPJMD document. The Sustainable Development Goals have become one of the discussions in the Surabaya City RPJMD document, especially since it was included in the 2016-2021 Surabaya City RPJMD Amendment document issued in 2019.

Surabaya City has completed the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Surabaya City Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD KLHS) document and is currently preparing the

Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document for 2021 – 2026. Not all goals and indicators will be discussed. The goals and indicators that will be discussed in the document are goals that lie under the authority of the municipalities. Of the 17 goals and 232 global indicators, there are 16 goals and 222 indicators that lie under the authority of municipalities. However, SDG 14 concerning life below water is not the city's authority. Based on Law Number 23 of 2014, there is a shift in authority for the maritime sector from the city government to the provincial government and central government. Therefore, the achievement of goal 14 is not included in the analysis of the achievement of the SDGs for Surabaya city.



Table 3-1 SDGs Achievement in Surabaya City

No.	Goals	Achieved	Not achieved	No authority	No data	TOTAL
1.	SDG 1	23	2	0	0	25
2.	SDG 2	10	0	0	1	11
3.	SDG 3	27	2	0	5	34
4.	SDG 4	10	3	0	0	13
5.	SDG 5	9	4	0	1	14
6.	SDG 6	12	5	0	1	18
7.	SDG 7	1	1	0	0	2
8.	SDG 8	16	2	0	1	19
9.	SDG 9	12	1	0	0	13
10.	SDG 10	4	0	1	1	6
11.	SDG 11	17	1	2	0	20
12.	SDG 12	2	1	0	2	5
13.	SDG 13	2	0	0	0	2
14.	SDG 14	0	0	0	0	0
15.	SDG 15	3	1	0	0	4
16.	SDG 16	19	0	0	2	21
17.	SDG 17	12	0	0	3	15
TOTAL		179	23	3	17	222

Through the analysis of the achievements of the 16 Goals and 222 SDG indicators, there are 9 priorities for Surabaya City that have been successfully mapped out, including SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 6, SDG 8, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 15 and SDG 17. Looking at the availability of data for each indicator, it is seen that 179 indicators have reached the national target, 23 indicators have not reached the national target, 3 indicators are not in the study area, and 17

indicators indicate no available data. The Surabaya City Government continues to strive to complete and provide data on SDG achievements in the City of Surabaya by collaborating with all OPDs in the City of Surabaya, including the BPS. The analysis of priority objectives, indicators, and achievements of SDGs in the Surabaya City will be discussed in more depth in the next chapter.



No One Left Behind Principle

One of the principles emphasized in the SDGs is the leave no one behind principle which emphasizes how the SDGs should involve all parties in their implementation and not leave any community group behind. The implementation of the SDGs is not only carried out by the government, but requires the involvement of the private sector, academia, the media, non-governmental organizations, and all community groups. Planning for the implementation of SDGs in the Surabaya City is carried out by involving all stakeholders through public consultation processes. In public consultations, the community has the right to provide input to the government, either orally or in writing.

Surabaya City has been recognized as one of the inclusive cities in Indonesia. The development of regional regulations and the implementation of work programs are carried out by involving the participation of the wider community. All stakeholders in Surabaya city can provide input on the draft policies that will be implemented. In addition, various programs are carried out by the Surabaya City Government to facilitate the needs of all community groups, especially people with disabilities.

In connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Surabaya City Government focuses on protecting its citizens without exception. It seeks to protect those who are vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic, especially by stipulating policies that limit the activities in public spaces. The Surabaya City Government also collects data of those who need social assistance, especially those who are classified as poor and those who are at risk of becoming poor as a result of the policy of cutting wages/layoffs. The assistance provided was not only in the form of financial assistance, but also basic food/food assistance, electricity subsidies, and subsidies for credit/internet quotas.

The data collection and supervision during the COVID-19 pandemic was carried out by the Surabaya City Government (Surabaya City COVID-19 Task Force) in collaboration local stakeholders. The establishment of the Wani Sejahtera Task Force in Kampung Tangguh (resilient village) Surabaya, whose membership is diverse, aimed at monitoring food needs and ensuring that social assistance was received by beneficiary families. The Task Force has to ensure that even under conditions of restrictions on community activities with the implementation of social restriction policy, the community do not lack food.



Box 3-1**MUSRENBANG**

The Development Planning Deliberation (MUSRENBANG) is an annual government agenda carried out at all level of government in Indonesia, starting from the village, urban village sub-district, district/city, provincial and national levels. At the district/city level, the Musrenbang becomes a discussion forum for district/city stakeholders to finalize the Draft Regional Development Work Plan (RKPD). This discussion forum is participatory since it involves all stakeholders in the region, from local government (legislative and executive), the private sector, non-governmental organizations, academics, and the community. All of these parties will discuss various problems that districts/cities face and arrange short-term regional development priorities according to the magnitude of the impact caused by these problems. This list of development priorities will then be proposed to the Regency/Municipal Bappeda which is then used to prepare the Work Plans of the Regional Apparatus Work Units (Renja SKPD) and prepare budget plans for all regional activities for the next year's fiscal year.

Institutional Mechanism

Unlike the central government which has established the National Coordination Team for SDGs implementation, Surabaya City does not own a special team to implement the SDGs. The implementation of SDGs in Surabaya is led by the Mayor of Surabaya who is assisted by relevant local agencies. Several LGUs have attempted to harmonize SDG principles into development planning and programs, such as the Surabaya City Development Planning Agency (Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Kota or Bappeko), the Surabaya City Environment Office (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup or DLH), the Surabaya City Cleanliness and Green Open Space Office (Dinas Kebersihan dan Ruang Terbuka Hijau or DKRTH) and the City Cooperation Administration Surabaya.

Bappeko Surabaya is the leading agency that ensures the coordination and the implementation of SDGs in Surabaya city. As the planning agency, Bappeko strives to align all Surabaya City development plans with the SDG principles. In preparing the RPJMD, Bappeko collaborates with DLH, those two of which have an ultimate role in preparing the RPJMD document and integrating SDGs indicators into the RPJMD document. In addition to the two aforementioned agencies, all agencies in Surabaya city also support the implementation of the SDGs as the implementers. Each agency seeks to harmonize its programs and activities with goals and targets following the agency's designated work. In implementing the SDGs, the government agencies build cooperation with all stakeholders in Surabaya City, be it academics, the private sector, and the community.

Structural Issues

As has been the case all over the world, the COVID-19 pandemic is the biggest challenge for the achievement of the SDGs in Surabaya. Not only the achievement, but it also has become an obstacle to the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is evident in the health sector and the economy. In the health sector, Surabaya city became one of the cities with the highest positive rate of COVID-19 in Indonesia in the early period of the pandemics. Following the event, Surabaya City Government has set strict Large-Scale Social Restrictions or called PSBB to control the spread of COVID-19. The East Java Provincial Government and the Surabaya City Government had banned people coming from other areas from entering Surabaya City without a letter of assignment stating the urgency/need to enter the Surabaya City area.

Due to COVID-19, Surabaya's economy faces considerable challenges. It makes Surabaya city's economic growth declining by -4.85 percent in 2020 (Surabaya City Government Public Relations, 2021).

In the same year, the open unemployment rate had increased due to the lay-off of workers committed by local companies. Even so, the Mayor of Surabaya feels optimistic that Surabaya City will be able to make a quick economic recovery. The Surabaya City Government is trying to provide space for its citizens to return to activities during the pandemic with health protocols.

Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has also forced the Surabaya City Government to reallocate and refocus the budget. The budget reallocation is carried out to maximize the use of the budget to deal with the impact of the pandemic. This strategy has been carried out by all regions in Indonesia to finance the handling of the pandemic. The limited budget has hampered the implementation of several programs in Surabaya City. However, the commitment of the Surabaya City Government to implement the SDGs has not diminished with the Mayor of Surabaya City established vision on sustainable city for his period of 2021-2026.



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CHAPTER 4

PROGRESS ON GOALS AND TARGETS

This chapter will elaborate on SDGs priorities in the Surabaya City. Of the 17 goals, the Surabaya City Government has set nine priority goals, consisting of Goals 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 15, and 17. In each goal, SDGs achievements will be displayed in several indicators from 2016 to 2020. The data will describe the SDG achievements before and after the COVID-19 pandemic in Surabaya. Generally, the achievement of nine priority goals until 2019 was quite good with most of the achievements have reached the target. However, it is undeniable that achievements in 2020 have decreased following the COVID-19 pandemic. Surabaya City Government needs to set a new strategy to accelerate the achievement of SDGs.



SDG 3 – Good Health and Wellbeing

SDG 3 is a global goal that aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all. This development goal is closely related to the mission and objectives of the Surabaya city government to improve the quality of human development and the fulfillment of other basic needs, such as improving the quality of education, health, and other basic needs as well as increasing gender mainstreaming, empowerment and protection of women and children.

Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Hemorrhagic Dengue Fever, Malaria, TB are the types of diseases that become a major threat

and challenges for local governments. Dense and slum urban areas are often being the center of the spread of infectious diseases. The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 also poses a huge challenge for local governments to achieve SDG 3. The spread of COVID-19 has disrupted the health system in the city, which has caused in a slowdown in the achievement of several indicators in SDG 3. The health service system in Surabaya City is starting to return to normal and the achievements of several indicators are starting to show improvement. The following are the trends and achievements of several SDG 3 indicators in Surabaya City.

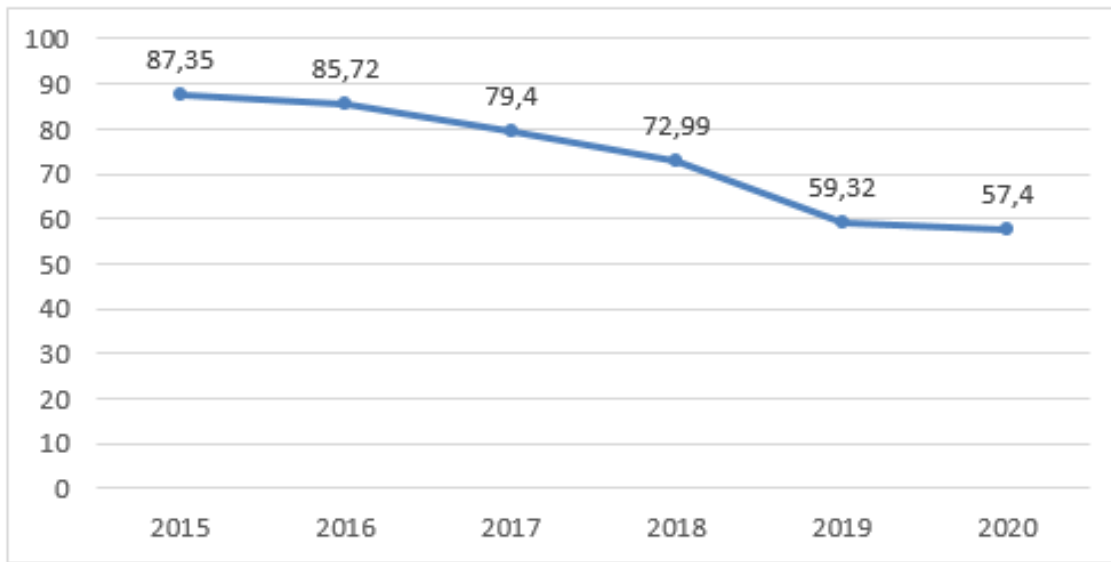
Maternity Health

Maternal Mortality Ratio

Based on the latest data from the Surabaya City's Health Office, it can be seen that the Maternal Mortality Ratio in Surabaya continues to decline from 85.72 per 100,000 live births in 2016 to 59.32 per live births in 2019. This achievement cannot be separated from Surabaya City Government's efforts to provide

better services and raise the awareness of pregnant women to pay attention to their nutrients and health. The outcome was highly satisfactory when the Maternal Mortality Ratio continuing to decline to 57.40 per 100,000 live births in 2020.

Figure 4-1 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)



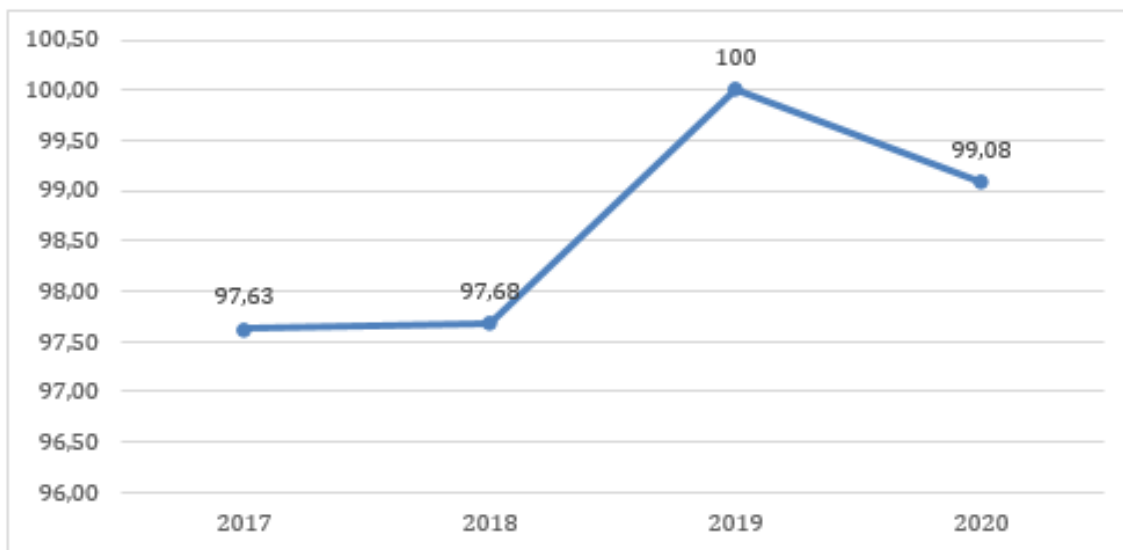
Source: Surabaya City Health Office, 2020

Childbirth Assistance by Medical Staff

One of the factors that cause a decrease in maternal mortality in Surabaya city is the increasing number of childbirth assisted by health workers. Deliveries carried out in qualified health care facilities and assisted by qualified health workers can reduce the risk of death during childbirth. Based on data obtained

from the Surabaya City Planning Agency, between the period 2017 and 2019, there was an increase in the delivery process assisted by health workers. However, this percentage has decreased slightly in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 4-2 Coverage of Delivery Assisted by Health Workers (%)



Source: Surabaya City Development Planning Agency



During the COVID-19 pandemic, the childbirth process in health services was carried out by with strict protocols and careful observation. This has resulted in a decreased mortality rate during the delivery process carried out by

health workers. Despite the decrease, the achievement is still considered very high, as it exceeds the target set by the Surabaya City Government that is 97.72%.

Neonatal, Infant, and Under-five Mortality Ratios

The neonatal, infant and under-five mortality ratios in Surabaya City have continuously decreased since 2015. Based on the data from the Surabaya City Health Profile 2019, neonatal and under-five mortality ratio has reached the target since 2015. Based on the Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the document stated that there is a target to reduce neonatal and under-five mortality ratio to at least 12 per 1,000 live births and 25 per 1,000 live births, respectively.

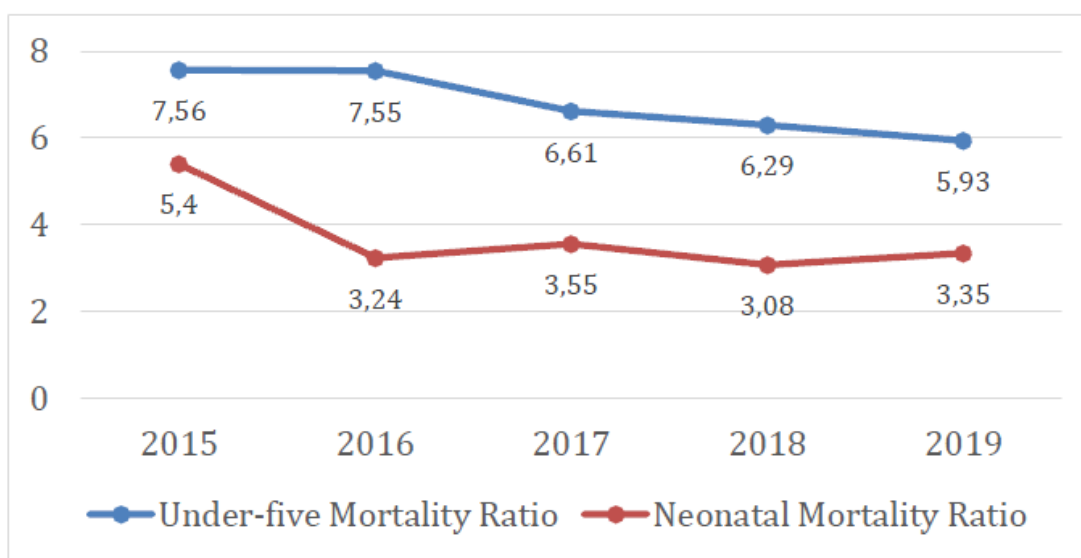
The neonatal mortality ratio has decreased from 5.4 per 1,000 live births in 2015 to 3.35 per 1,000 live births in 2019. This illustrates the success of the Surabaya City Government in reducing neonatal mortality by providing services to neonates. Based on data from the Surabaya City's Health Office, the percentage of neonatal visits to health facilities in full has

reached 100 percent since 2017. Even in 2020 when the COVID-19 pandemic spread, all newborns have received an examination with strict health protocol. All newborns in the city have been examined three times. First, when the baby is 6 to 48 hours old; Second, when the baby is 3 to 7 days old; and last, when the baby is 8 to 28 days old. When a newborn has been examined three times at a health facility, it can be considered that newborns have made a complete visit to health facilities.

The under-five (toddler) mortality ratio in Surabaya was 7.56 per 1000 live births in 2015. It continues to decrease to 5.93 per 1000 live births. The Surabaya City Government continues to strive to reduce under-five mortality by improving health services for children. Various programs are developed by the Surabaya City Government to maintain health and nutritional adequacy for children.



Figure 4-3 Neonatal and Under-five mortality ratio

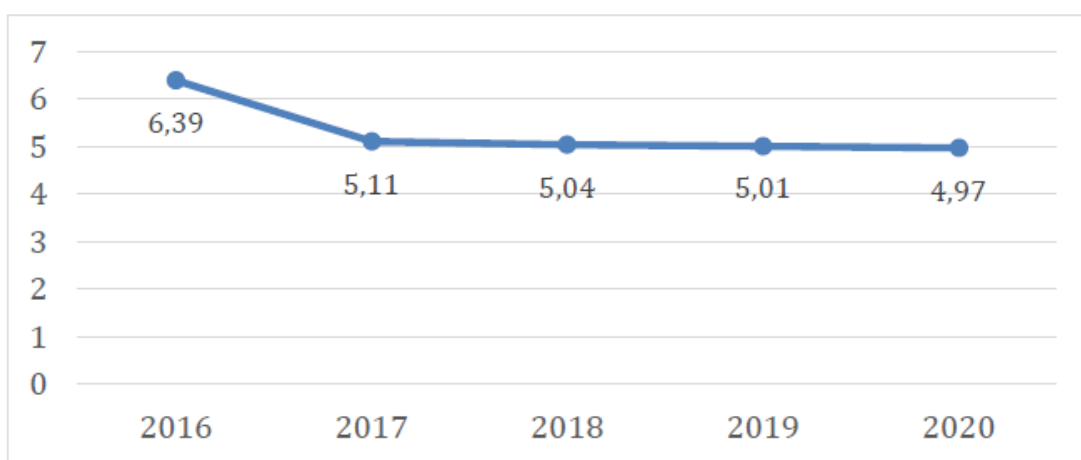


Source: Surabaya City Health Office, 2019

Based on the latest data from Surabaya City’s Health Office, the infant mortality ratio had decreased from 6.39 per 1,000 live births in 2016 to 4.97 per 1,000 live births in 2020. The Surabaya City Government continues to strive to reduce the infant mortality ratio by

preventing the causes of infant mortality. Most of the causes of infant mortality are due to low birth weight, asphyxia, and congenital abnormalities. These three accounted for 58.65 percent of 208 babies who died in 2020.

Figure 4-4 Infant Mortality Ratio (per 1000 live births)



Source: Surabaya City Health Office, 2019



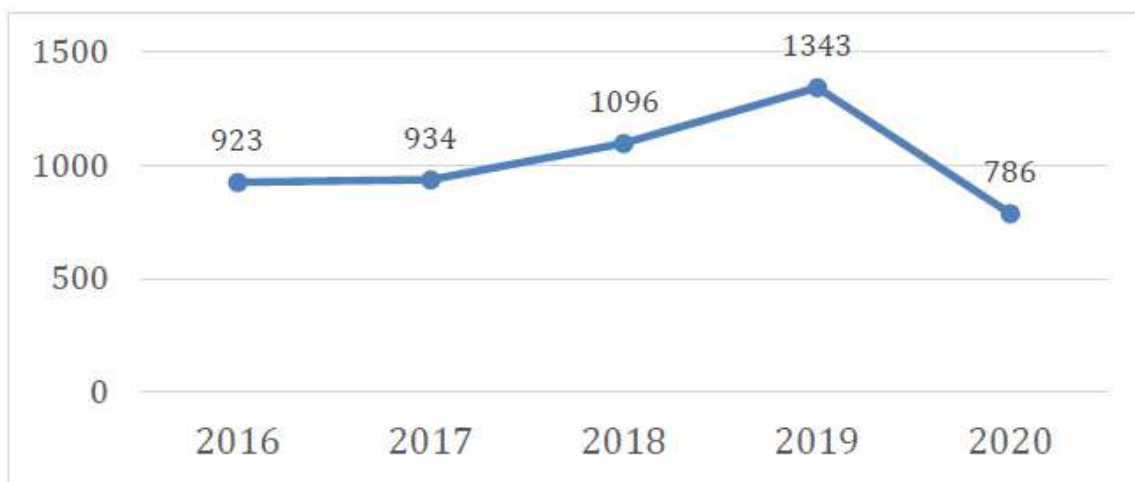
Communicable Diseases

HIV/AIDS

Surabaya is one of the cities with the highest rate of HIV/AIDS in East Java. In 2016, the total number of people living with HIV/AIDS reached 923 cases (Surabaya City Health Office, 2021). The number of HIV/AIDS cases has continuously increased to 1,343 cases in 2019.

The rise of the HIV/AIDS cases in Surabaya occurred in accordance with the Surabaya City Government’s effort in carrying out early detection of HIV/AIDS cases. However, the number of HIV/AIDS cases in 2020 has decreased to 786 cases.

Figure 4-5 HIV/AIDS Cases in Surabaya



Source: Surabaya City Health Profile, 2017 - 2019

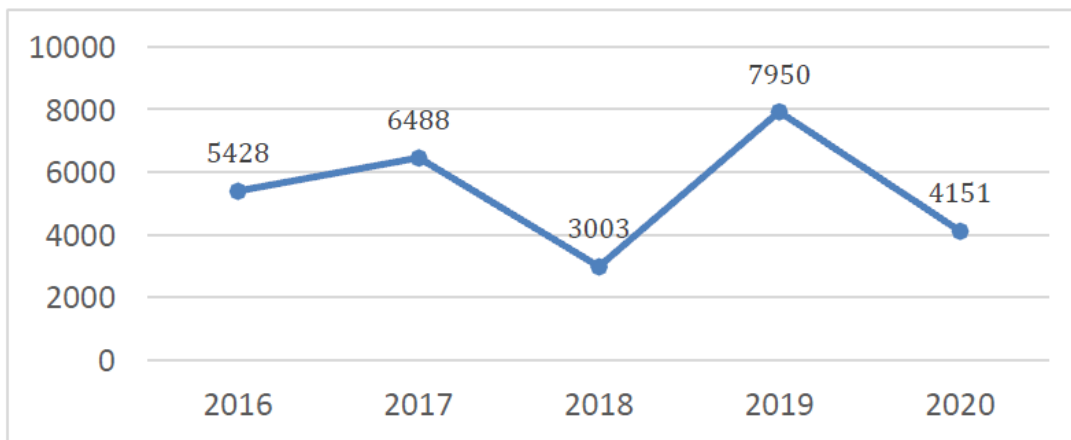
Tuberkulosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by the bacillus of the Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria. The spread of this disease is quite high in Indonesia. In Surabaya, the number of new TB cases has fluctuated since 2016. In 2016, the number of TB cases in Surabaya reached 5,428 cases. This number has fluctuated with a tendency to increase to 7,950 cases in 2019. The increase is due to the Surabaya City Government’s efforts to track cases and carry out early detection of TB cases

in the community. Community health service or Puskesmas is actively tracking new TB cases and providing services to TB suspects according to standards in collaboration with various services. The Surabaya City Government has provided optimized health services, both to those who are suspected of having TB or to those who are confirmed to have TB. Nevertheless, in 2020, the TB cases in Surabaya have dropped to 4,151 cases.



Figure 4-6 Tuberculosis Cases in Surabaya



Source: Surabaya City Health Office, 2021

Non-Communicable Disease

Surabaya City has a Non-Communicable Disease Integrated Service Post (Posbindu PTM) which conducts early detection and monitoring of risk factors for non-communicable diseases in the community. The number of Posbindu PTM in Surabaya City in 2019 reached 1,290 posts spread over 63

Puskesmas areas. These posts will concentrate on monitoring various non-communicable diseases, such as hypertension, obesity, hyperglycemia, hypercholesterolemia, and others, which are caused by people’s unhealthy lifestyles

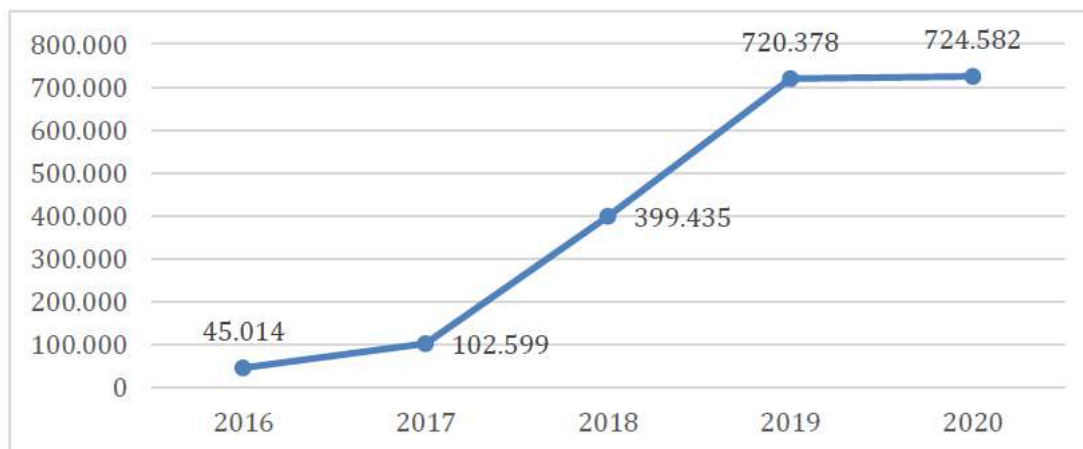
Hypertension

Based on 2020 data, it is estimated that the number of people with hypertension in Surabaya reaches 724,582 people. The Surabaya City Health Office has tried to improve health services for people with hypertension. Most people with hypertension

have received health services according to medical standards by measuring blood pressure, education on lifestyle changes, ensuring medication adherence, and making referrals if needed.



Figure 4-7 Hypertension Cases in Surabaya



Source: Surabaya City Health Office, 2021

Reproductive Health

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is an indicator used to see the average number of children born at the end of a woman's reproductive period. This indicator relates to the government's efforts to increase the average age of marriage and

improve maternal health services for pregnant women. Based on the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) for Surabaya City in 2021, the TFR of Surabaya City has decreased from 1.78 children in 2016 to 1.7 children in 2020.



Universal Health Coverage

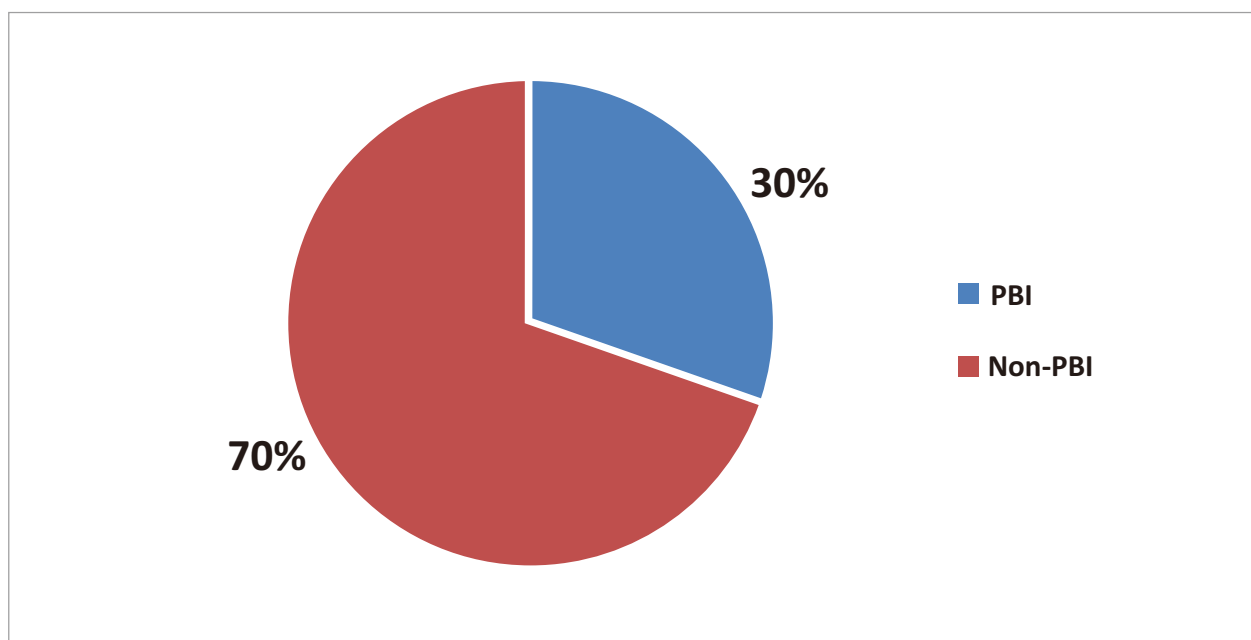
Healthcare Insurance

Each person in Indonesia, both Indonesian citizens and foreign nationals who have been staying in the country for a minimum of six months and pay contributions, own National Health Insurance (JKN) that serves as a social security scheme for health insurance. According to Surabaya City Health Office, the percentage of health care insurance participants in Surabaya has reached 96.14 percent in July 2021.

Looking at the recipients of social assistance, there are two types of JKN, namely Contribution Assistance Recipients (PBI) and

non-contribution assistance recipients. PBI is a type of JKN given to the poor and underprivileged. On the other hand, non-PBI JKN is a social assistance provided to wage earners, non-wage earners and non-employees. Based on the composition of beneficiaries, the number of non-PBI in Surabaya is higher than that of PBI. In 2019, the number of the poor and underprivileged who received assistance was 826,879 people. In terms of non-PBI, the number of wage-earning workers has a higher number than non-wage earners or non-workers.

Figure 4-8 Participation of the healthcare insurance scheme in Surabaya, 2019



Source: Surabaya City Health Office, 2019



Box 4-1**Kampung Tangguh Wani Jogo Suroboyo**

Kampung Tangguh Wani Jogo Suroboyo (translated in English as Dare to Guard Resilient Village Surabaya) is an innovative intervention to halt spreading the COVID-19 carried out by the City of Surabaya on the Rukun Warga (RW) or lowest level in the community scale. The high spread of COVID-19 occurred in East Java, especially Surabaya City, in 2020 has made the Surabaya City Government to react quickly and massively to suppress the spread of COVID-19. The small scale of intervention was chosen with the consideration that the implementation of restrictions could run more effectively if implemented on a micro/village scale.

Although initiated by the Surabaya City Government, Kampung Tangguh is carried out in mutual cooperation by all parties, starting from the government, police, and community groups. All parties involved have their own roles. In terms of public health, there is a Wani Sehat (Dare to be Healthy) Task Force whose role is to monitor COVID-19 patients. The Wani Sejahtera (Dare to be Prosperous) Task Force monitors the food needs of the community and ensures the distribution of social assistance to recipients of social assistance. Environmental security is the responsibility of the Wani Jogo Task Force, which plays a role in limiting and implementing a one gate system. In addition, the Wani Ngandani (Dare to Tell) Task Force provides information and education to residents regarding the prevention and handling of COVID-19 to the community. The implementation of participatory interventions is seen to have had a considerable impact in efforts to reduce positive cases of COVID-19 in the city of Surabaya.





SDG 4 – Quality Education

SDG 4 is a global goal that aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and supports lifelong learning opportunities for all in society. Education is one of the indicators that play an important role in the aspect of community welfare. Various experts consider that if a person is well educated, the chance/opportunity for the person to get a job will be higher, and by getting a decent job, one may increase one's standard of living as well as the family of his. This goal is in line with the Mayor's mission which states his determination to foster advanced Human Resources (HR), physically and mentally healthy, productive, and with character. If you

look at the HDI level, the HDI of Surabaya in 2020 has reached 82.23 and is significantly higher than the National HDI (71.94) and the HDI of East Java Province (71.71).

There are two points to consider in improving the education sector, first is increasing access to education and the second is improving the quality of education. There needs to be a balance between increasing access and improving quality in order to achieve inclusive and high-quality education for all children. The following section shows the trend of Surabaya City's achievements in the education sector.

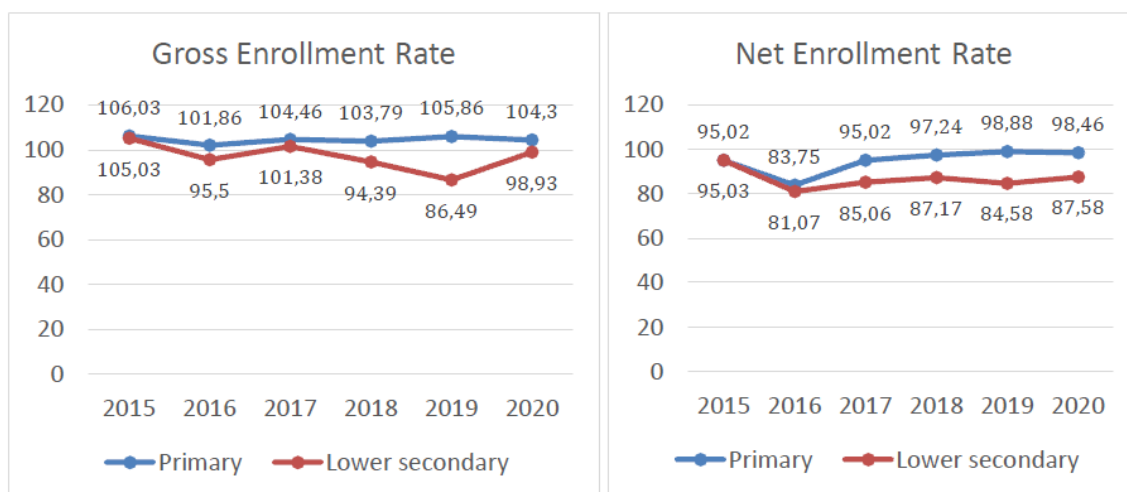
Improving Access to Education

Education Participation Rate

To see the increase in access to education, this can be done by looking at the number of education participation, either through gross enrollment rate (GER) or net enrollment rate (NER). GER and NER are indicators that can be used to look at the absorption of school-age children at every level of education. The difference is, GER has a higher percentage than APM because APM only counts the participation of students who fall into the age group of students at that level, while GER calculates the participation of all students at that level. The higher the GER percentage, the higher the level of participation at that level will achieve.

Based on the data, the GER and NER in Surabaya show a high participation rate. In 2015, GER at the primary level had reached 106.03 percent, while GER for the lower secondary level was 105.03 percent. Participation at the primary level continues to increase to 104.3 percent in 2020. It has reflected the high participation of primary school students in Surabaya. On the other hand, student participation at the lower secondary level has a fluctuated rate with a tendency to decline from 105.03 percent in 2015 to 98.93 percent in 2020.

Figure 4-9 Student Participation Rate in the City of Surabaya



Source: Surabaya Education Office, 2020

The chart above shows that there is high participation; both in the primary level and lower secondary level. However, the GER and NER data are not sufficient to analyze the increasing number in access to education. The high number of students attending school does not imply that all of these students will be able

to continue schooling and complete their education. Analysis of access to education must be seen as a complete educational cycle (Lewin, 2015), starting from the level of participation, achievement, dropout rate, progression, and completion rate.

Dropout Rate and Progression Rate

Based on data from the Surabaya Education Office included in the Surabaya City’s RPJMD 2021-2026, dropout rates at the primary and lower secondary level between 2016 and 2020 have been consistent at 0 percent. It illustrates that all students at primary and lower secondary levels in Surabaya have been able to complete their education since 2016. No elementary and lower secondary students have dropped out of school.

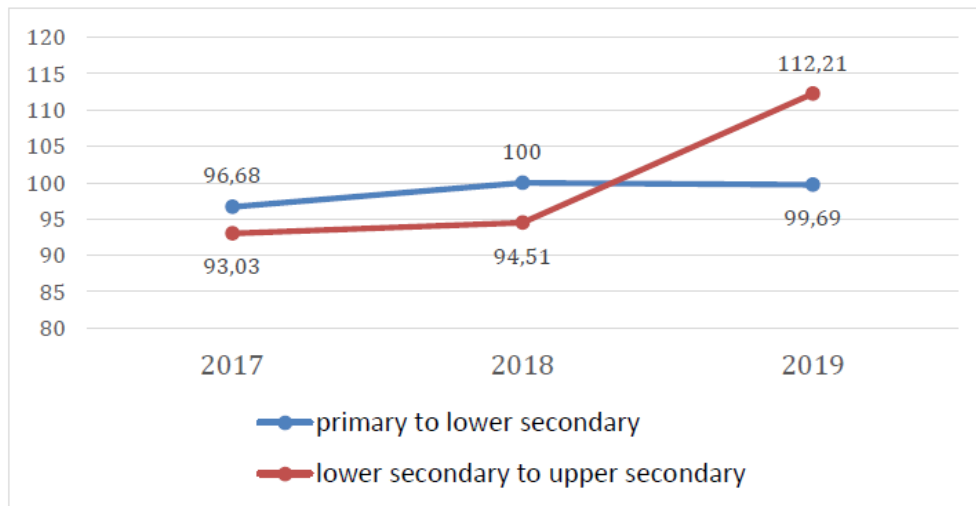
Although the dropout rate reached 0 percent, not all students choose to continue to a higher level. The progression rate in the city is quite high with the percentage exceeding 90 percent. The progression rate at the primary level is calculated annually by comparing the

number of new students in grade 7 (lower secondary) to students graduating from grade 6 (elementary). The progression rate at the lower secondary level is calculated by comparing new students in grade 10 of upper secondary to students graduating from lower secondary level.

The Continuation rate in Surabaya City shows a fluctuating trend from year to year. The progression rate from elementary level to junior high school in Surabaya City between 2017 and 2019 showed an increasing trend from 93.03 percent in 2017 to 112.21 percent in 2019. On the other hand, the rate of continuing from middle school to high school fluctuated from 96.67 percent in 2017 to reach 99.69 percent in 2019.



Figure 4-10 Education Continuation Rate in the City of Surabaya



Source: Surabaya Development Planning Agency, prepared in 2019; Surabaya

Increased Education Quality

The Surabaya City Government continues to improve the quality of education services in Surabaya. Improving the quality of education is carried out by improving school facilities,

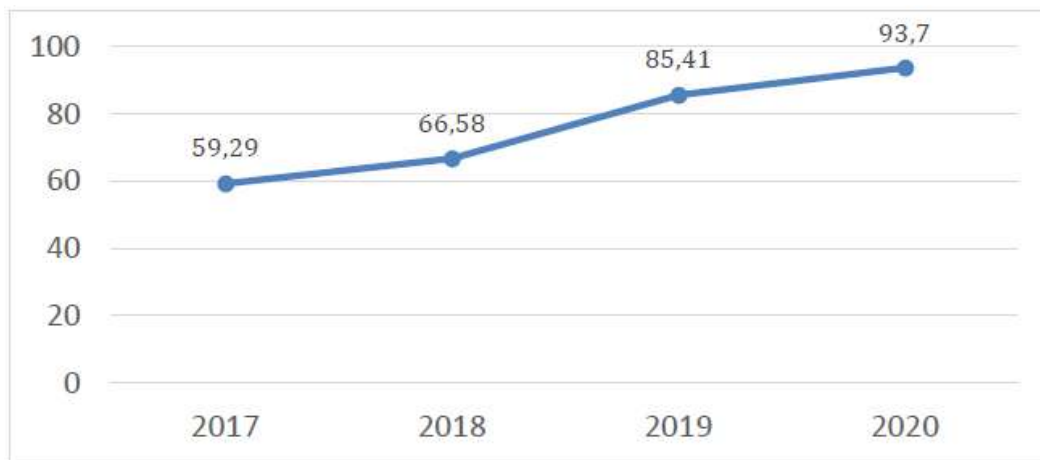
implementing standardized curriculum, developing and utilizing technology, and improving the quality of educators.

Education Facility

Educational facilities and infrastructure in Surabaya City continue to increase from year to year. During the 2017-2020 period, there was an increased percentage of educational

infrastructure with good conditions in Surabaya City from 59.29 percent in 2017 to 93.70 percent in 2020.

Figure 4-11 Percentage of Education Facility in Good Condition



Source: Surabaya Education Office, 2020

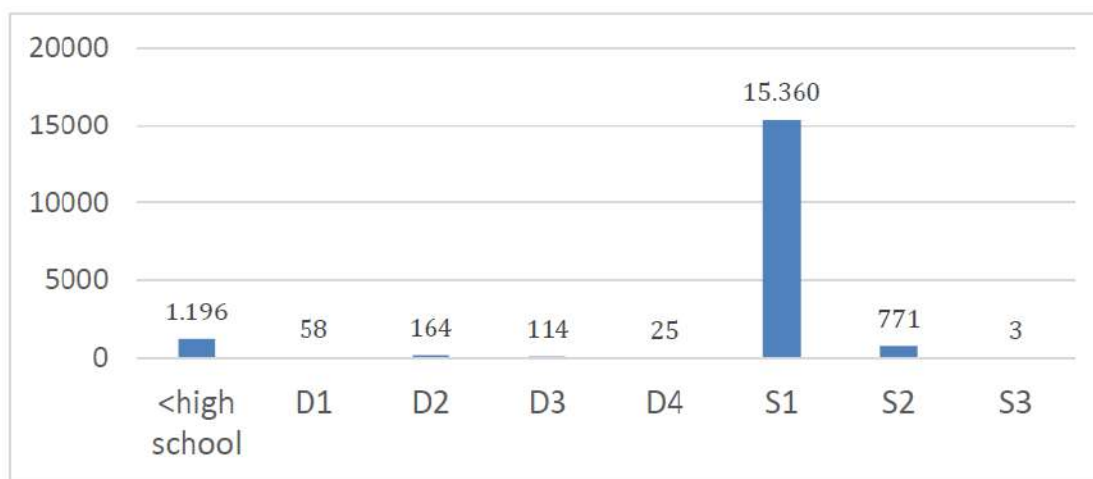


Teacher Certification

In addition to improving school facilities and infrastructure, the Surabaya City Government also improves the quality of educators by conducting training and certification of educators. It is believed that more educators who meet the qualification standards will be able to produce higher-quality students. Based on Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers, teachers should have a minimum academic qualification of a bachelor’s degree or four diplomas, and have an educator certificate.

In Surabaya City, most teachers have academic qualifications in accordance with Law Number 14 of 2005. Of the total 17,691 kindergartens, elementary, and junior high school teachers in 2020, as many as 15,360 teachers have undergraduate academic qualifications (S1) and 25 teachers have diplomas fourth (D4) academy qualifications.

Figure 4-12 Number of Kindergarten, Primary School and Junior High School Teachers in Surabaya City in 2019 by educational background



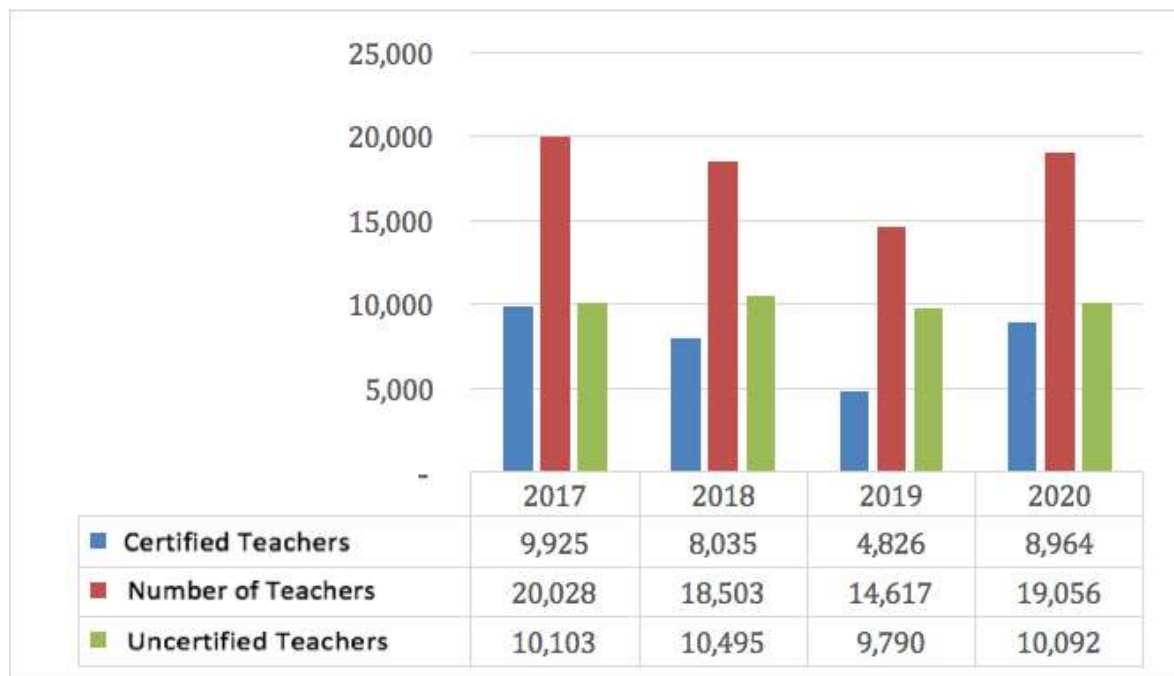
Sumber : Dinas Pendidikan, 2020

In terms of educational certificates, the number of certified teachers is lower than those who are not certified. In 2020, 8,964 teachers in Surabaya have been certified compared to 10,092 teachers who are not certified. According to Figure 4-13,

as much as 9,925 teachers were certified in 2017. The number has decreased to 4,826 in 2019. However, it started to increase in 2020 along with the increasing number of teachers in Surabaya City.



Figure 4-13 The number of Certified Teachers



Source: Surabaya City Education Office, 2017-2020





SDG 5 – Gender Equality

SDG 5 is a global goal that aims to create gender equality and empower all women and girls. However, discussions and analyzes related to gender equality are not only linked with SDG 5, but also linked with other goals. This section

will discuss the trend of achievement indicators related to women's empowerment, violence against children and women, access to reproductive health, and equal opportunities for women.

Gender Equality and Empowerment

The Surabaya City Government has made efforts to optimize the implementation of gender mainstreaming and improve gender equality. The achievement of gender empowerment in Surabaya is decent. However, the development of gender empowerment has been fluctuating from year to year. Looking at the Gender Empowerment Index, the Gender Empowerment Index of Surabaya City between 2016 and 2020 has shown a slight increase from 93.66 percent in 2016 to 93.70 percent in 2020.

One of the challenges in improving the Gender Empowerment Index is the existence of multicultural society in Surabaya City, particularly in terms of religion, ethnicity, customs and culture. However, the Surabaya City Government is trying to improve the Gender Empowerment Index by conducting various gender responsive program, such as the Gender Responsive Sub District (Kecamatan Responsif Gender [KRG]), the Surabaya Gender Award (SGA) and PPRG Village program.

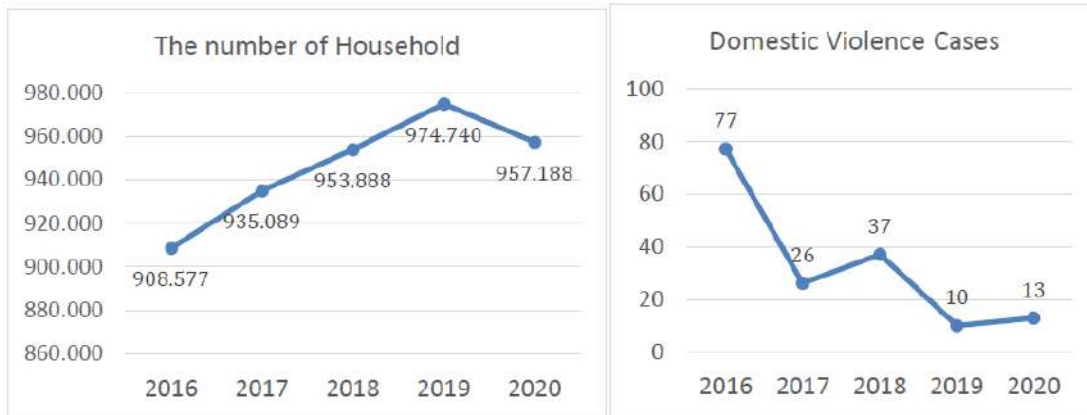
Violence Against Women and Children

One of the indicators used to analyze the success of gender mainstreaming and children's rights programs is by looking at the number of violence against women and children. If we compare the number of households and the number of domestic violence occurring per year between 2016 and 2020, there is a downward trend for domestic violence cases from 77 cases in 2016 to 10 cases in 2019. However, the domestic violence cases have slightly increased to 13 cases in 2020.

The Surabaya City Government continues to be attentive to the domestic violence (KDRT) issues and seeks to improve services for the

victims. There is concern that the phenomenon of domestic violence is like an iceberg where the visible number of cases is far less than the actual cases. Therefore, the Surabaya City Government through the Office of Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DP5A) continues to provide complaint service facilities for women and children who experience domestic violence. Based on the DP5A report, the percentage of resolved complaints of violence in Surabaya has reached 100 percent. Moreover, Surabaya also provides a counseling service for families that can be useful in preventing and reducing violence against women and children.

Figure 4-14 Number of Household and Domestic Violence Cases



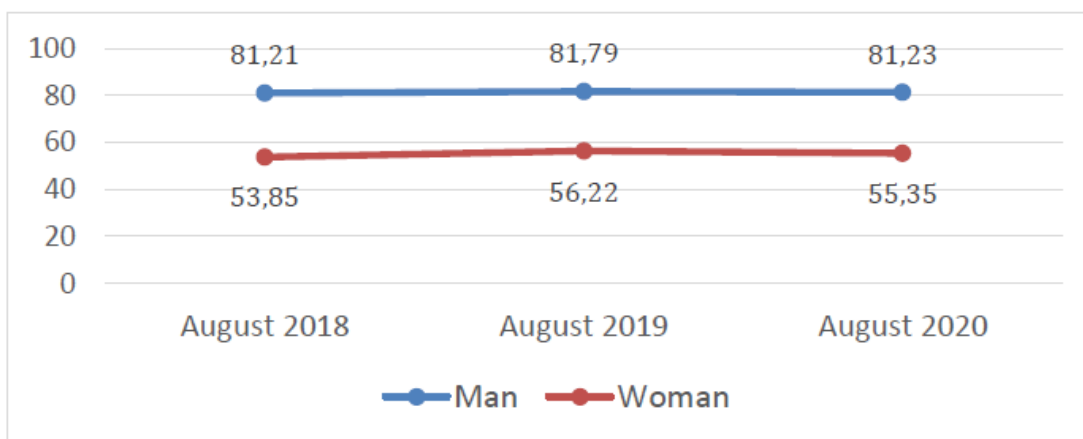
Source: Surabaya City Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office, 2020

Equal Opportunity for Women at All Decision-making Level

In gender mainstreaming, women should have an equal opportunity to work like men. However, in Surabaya City, the labor force participation is still dominated by males. According to the data as of August 2020, the male labor force participation rate reached

81.23 percent, while the female labor force participation rate only reached 55.35 percent (BPS City of Surabaya, 2020). Even so, there is an increasing number of female workers compared to August 2018, which only reached 53.84 percent.

Figure 4-15 Labor Force participation rate (in %)



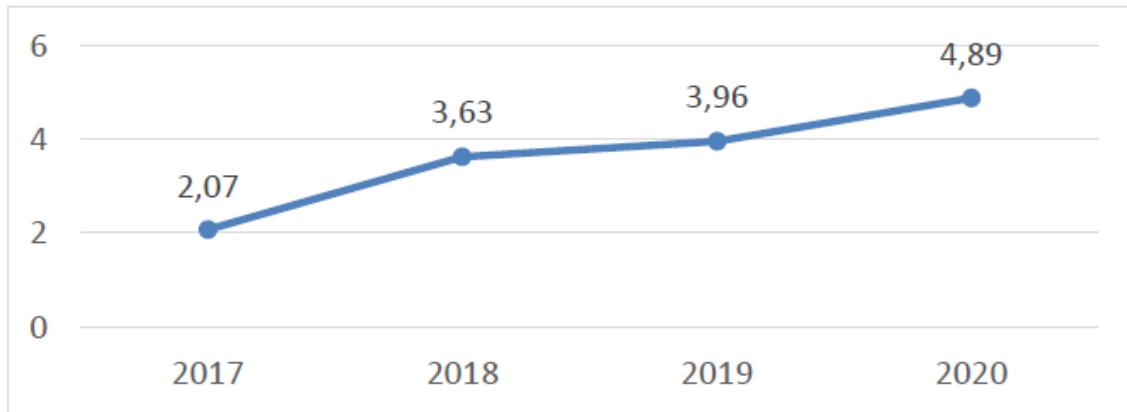
Source: Surabaya City's Executive Summary on Employment, August 2020

The number of female workers in Surabaya City has increased from 583,772 in 2017 to 600,845 in 2020. Most of the female workers in Surabaya City work outside the government sector. Only 4.89 percent who worked in

government institutions in 2020. Although women's participation in government institutions is relatively small, this percentage has continued to increase from year to year.



Figure 4-16 Percentage of Women’s Participation in City Administration Agency



Source: Surabaya City Civil Service and Training Agency, 2020; Surabaya City Development Administration Agency, 2020

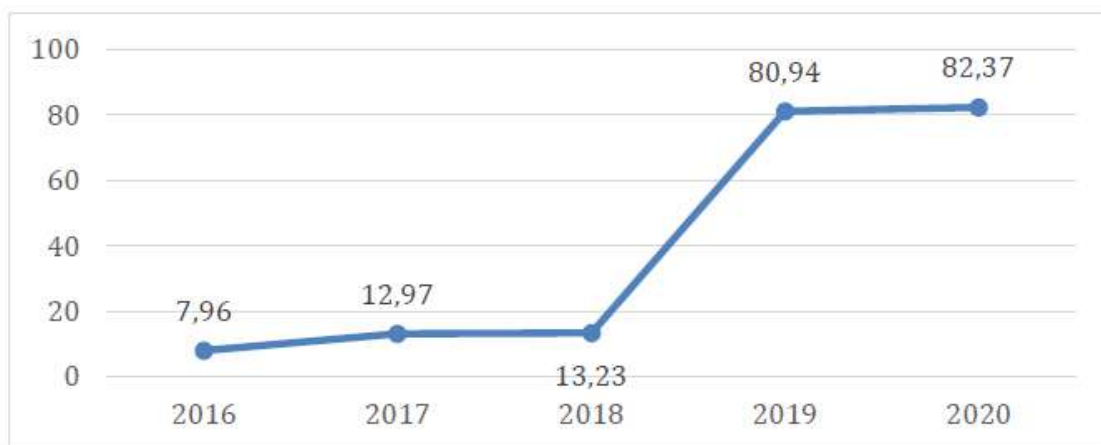
Sexual and Reproductive Health

Sexual and reproductive health has a closed linkage with the Family Planning program. Surabaya City has a high population and is continuing to increase. Therefore, the Surabaya City Government carries out the Family Planning program to address high population growth in the city.

Furthermore, the number of couples of childbearing ages in Surabaya continues to increase from 504,416 in 2016 and reached 513,412 in 2018. Along with the increase in

couples of childbearing ages, the number of family planning acceptors also experienced a drastic increase. In 2016, 7.96 percent of the couples of childbearing ages participate as the family planning acceptors. The percentage had drastically increased to 80.94 percent in 2019 from that of 2016. This drastic increase is not only due to an increase in couples of childbearing ages but also due to a rise of public awareness regarding the Family Planning program.

Figure 4-17 Family Planning Acceptor Percentage (in%)



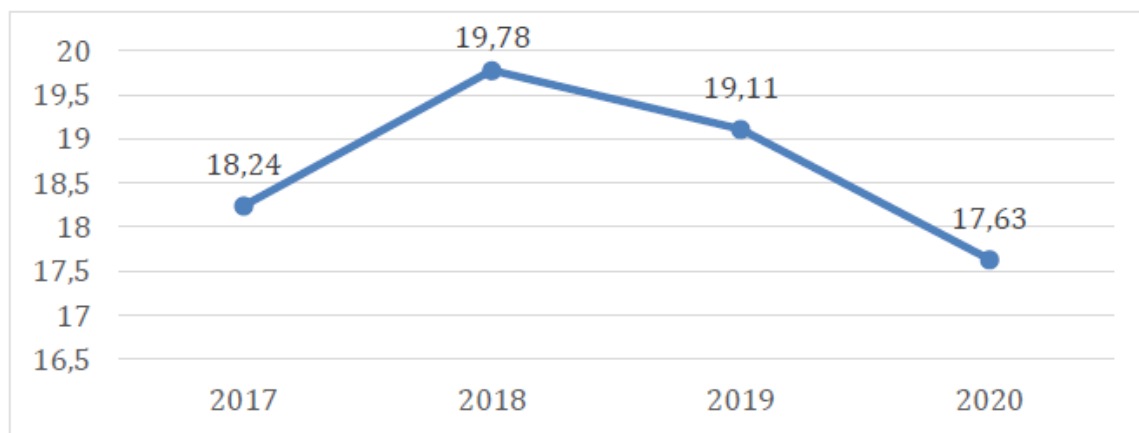
Source: Surabaya City Population Control, Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection Office, 2020



Although the ratio of family planning acceptors is quite high, there are still couples of childbearing ages whose family planning needs have not been met (unmet need). The percentage of unmet need for family planning

was increasing from 18.24 percent in 2017 to 19.78 percent in 2018. Since 2018, the unmet need percentages have continuously decreased to 19.11 percent in 2019 and 17.63 percent in 2020.

Figure 4-18 The Unmet Need for Family Planning (in %)



Source: Surabaya City Population Control, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office, 2020





SDG 6 – Clean Water and Proper Sanitation

SDG 6 is a global goal that seeks to ensure the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for all. The Surabaya City Government continues to strive to create a clean and healthy residential environment, especially by providing clean water and proper

sanitation. Achievements from 2016 to 2020 show that the coverage of the people of Surabaya City who have access to clean water and proper sanitation is relatively high above 95 percent.

Universal Access to Safe Drinking Water

The percentage of the population in Surabaya City who has sustainable access to adequate drinking water sources tends to stagnate with a slight decline. In 2016, the coverage of the

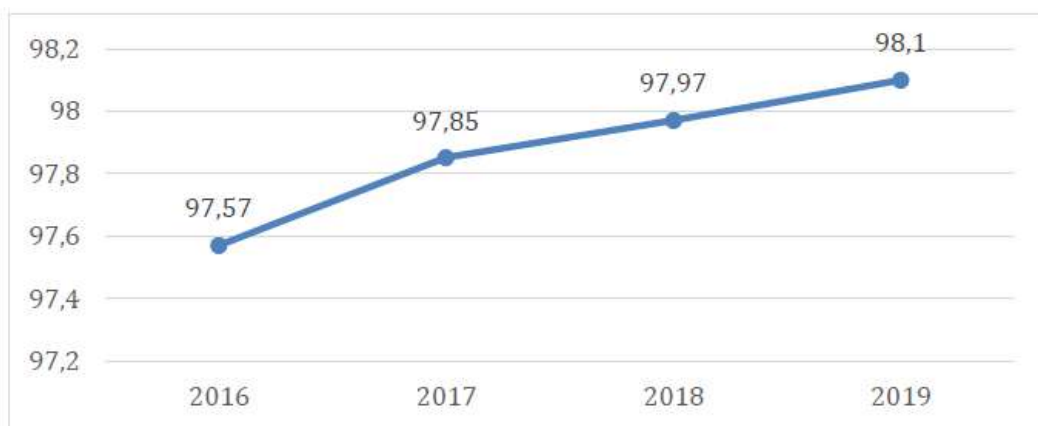
population with sustainable access to drinking water reached 99.56 percent and slightly decreased to 99.48 percent in 2019.

Access to Sanitation

One of the main objectives of the Surabaya City mission is to create a sanitation and drainage system to improve the quality of the city's environment. The Surabaya City Government has tried to provide proper sanitation services for the entire community, especially those who live in slum settlements. The availability of proper and clean sanitation facilities will be able to reduce the spread of

communicable diseases caused by an unhealthy environment. The coverage of the population with access to proper sanitation is increasing slowly. There is an increase in access to sanitation from 97.57 percent in 2016 to 98.10 percent in 2019. The available data is up to 2019 that makes the analysis relevant only up to 2019.

Figure 4-19 Coverage of Population with Access to Proper Sanitation (in %)



Source: Surabaya Social Service Office and PDAM Surya Sembada, 2021

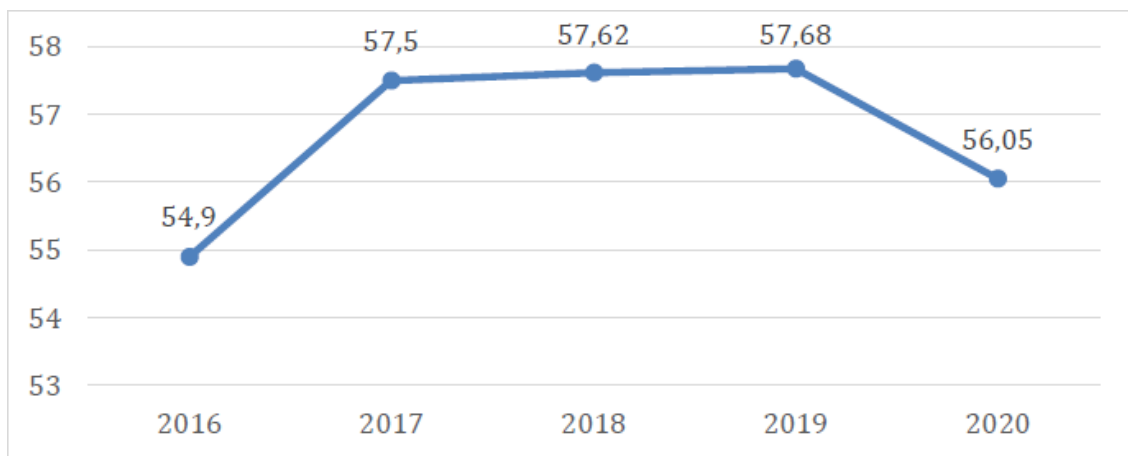


Improved Water Quality

Improving water quality is related to the effort to improve environmental quality. The Surabaya City Government continues to reduce water pollution and provide clean water for all Surabaya citizens. The Water Quality Index in Surabaya City in the period of 2016-2019 has increased. According to the RPJMD Surabaya City for the period of 2021-2026, the Water Quality Index has increased from 54.9 percent

in 2016 to 57.68 percent in 2019. However, relevant data in 2020 also shows a decline to 56.05 percent. The decline in Water Quality Index in 2020 was caused by the increasing use of soap, detergent, and other hygiene elements that contribute to water pollution. The increased use of soap or detergent is caused by the new habits in maintaining cleanliness during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 4-20 Water Quality Index (in %)



Source: Surabaya City Environment Office, 2021





SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDG 8 is one of the global goals that seek to support inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. The discussion in this section will focus more on economic growth

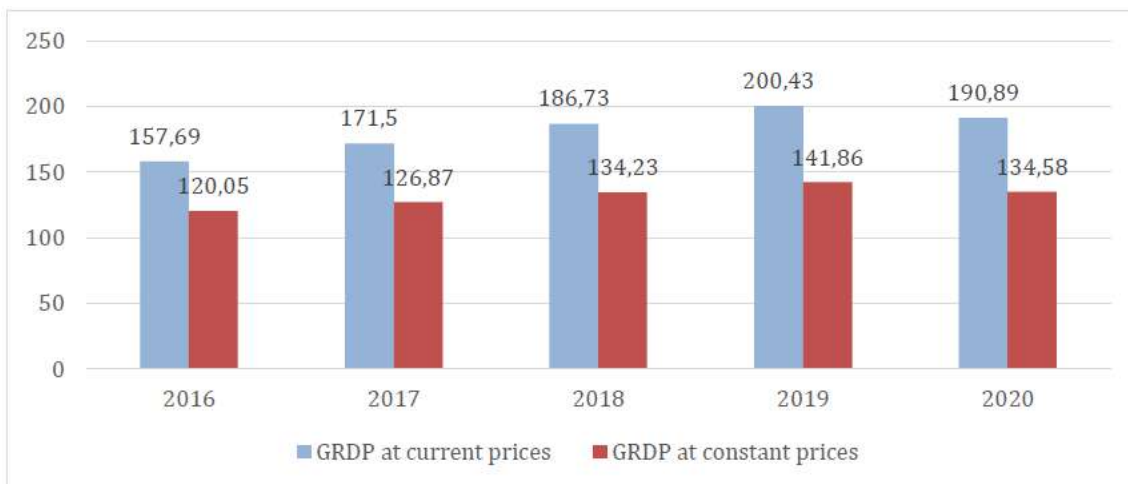
and employment in Surabaya City between 2016 and 2020. Most of the data are not for 2020, so the analysis of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy will only be targeted to available data up to 2020.

Sustainable and inclusive economic growth

Overall, Surabaya's economy continues to increase from year to year. The Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita of Surabaya City between 2016 and 2019 has shown an increasing trend. The GRDP per capita at current market prices in Surabaya has increased from 157.69 million rupiahs in 2016 to

200.43 million rupiahs in 2019, while per capita RGDP at constant market price in Surabaya has increased from 120.05 million rupiahs in 2017. 2016 to reach 141.86 million rupiahs in 2019. Unfortunately, Surabaya City's GRDP has shown a decrease in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic (see Figure 4-21).

Figure 4-21 GRDP per capita (in Million Rupiah)



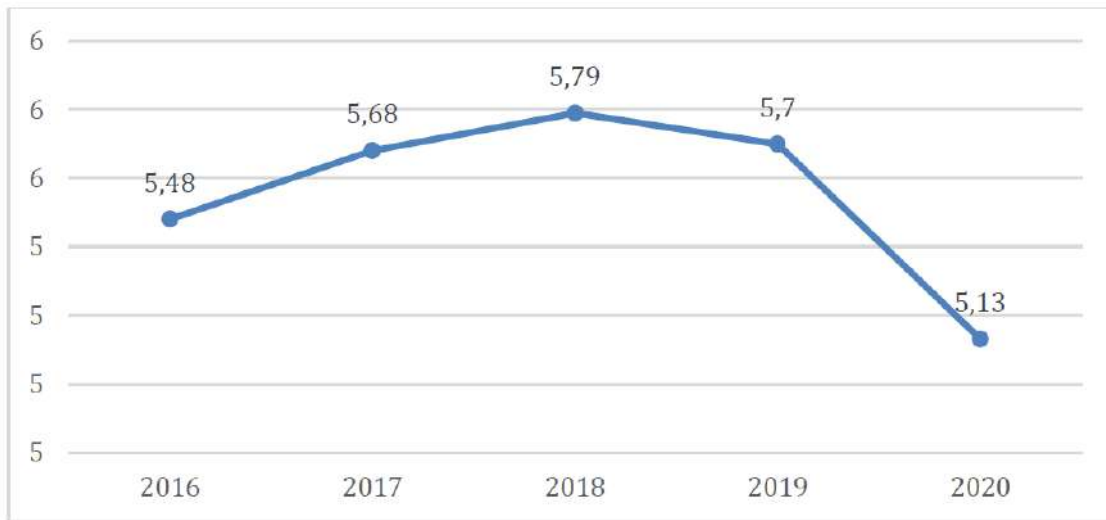
Source: Surabaya Regional Domestic Bruto Based on Expenditure 2016-2020, BPS of Surabaya City, 2021

Looking at the Figure 4-22, the growth rate of GRDP per capita in Surabaya City between 2016 to 2019 shows a slight increase from 5.48 percent in 2016 to 5.7 percent in 2019. The growth rate reached its peak in 2018 with a

percentage of 5.79 percent. However, there has been slowdown in GRDP growth in Surabaya City since 2018. The COVID-19 pandemic caused the GRDP growth rate in the City of Surabaya to decline to 5.13 percent.



Figure 4-22 GRDP Growth of Surabaya City



Source: Surabaya Regional Domestic Bruto Based on Expenditure 2016-2020, BPS of Surabaya City, 2021

This very drastic decline occurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic which affected economic activities in Surabaya. Restrictions on community activities have led the economy to shrink. Companies were, however, not able to survive the pandemic and decided to stop operating and laying off workers. This has led to the emergence of problems such as increasing unemployment, increasing poverty rates, and so on.

The Surabaya City Government has been addressing these challenges by starting to

open economic activities slowly. The Surabaya City Government encourages MSME actors to adapt with pandemic conditions by encouraging business actors to shift the operation using digital platform. The Surabaya City Government has encouraged the MSMEs during the pandemic to produce personal protective equipment used by health workers to treat COVID-19 patients. This policy not only helps the Surabaya City Government in providing personal protective equipment but also helps MSMEs survive the pandemic.

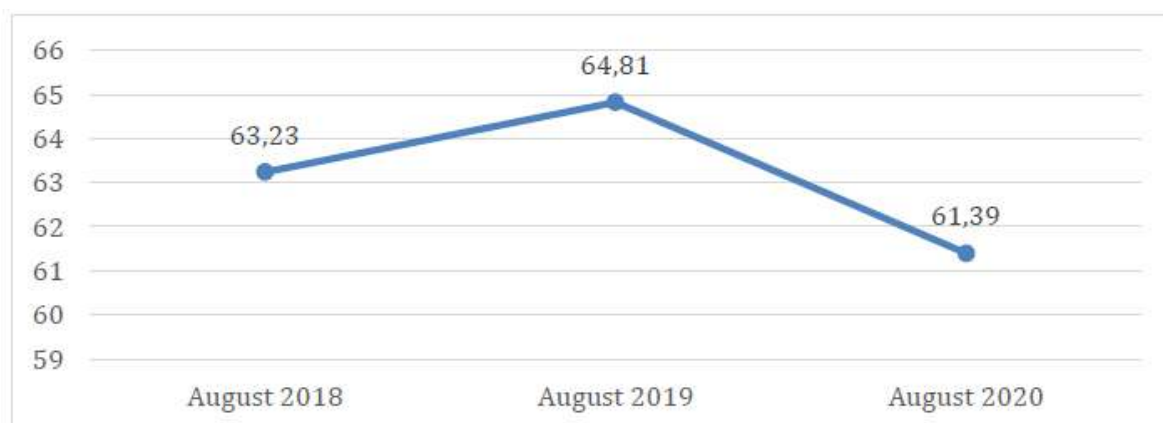
Employment

Based on the results of Sakernas (National Labor Force Survey) in August 2020, 63.23 percent of residents or 1,582,564 people aged over 15 years are included in the workforce in August 2018. In 2019, this number has increased by 35,601 people or 1.58 percent when compared to the number of the

workforce in 2018. Despite the increased number of the workforce, the ratio of employment in Surabaya City seems to have decreased. The ratio of the working population to the total working-age population decreased to 61.39 percent in 2020



Figure 4-23 Employment and Population Ratio in Surabaya City

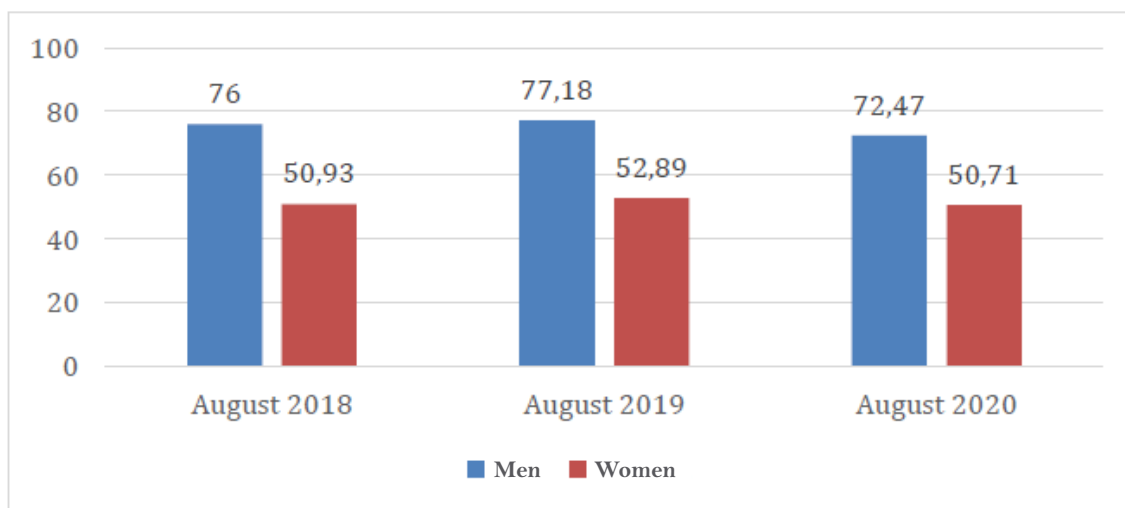


Source: Surabaya City's Executive Summary on Employment, August 2020

When analyzed based on gender, in general, men's and women's Employment Population Ratio (EPR) is declining compared to the previous period. As shown in the chart below,

men have higher employment absorption than women. In 2020, men's EPR is 72.47 percent, while women's EPR in the same year is 50.71 percent.

Figure 4-24 Employment Population Ratio of the City of Surabaya by Gender



Source: Surabaya City's Executive Summary on Employment, August 2020

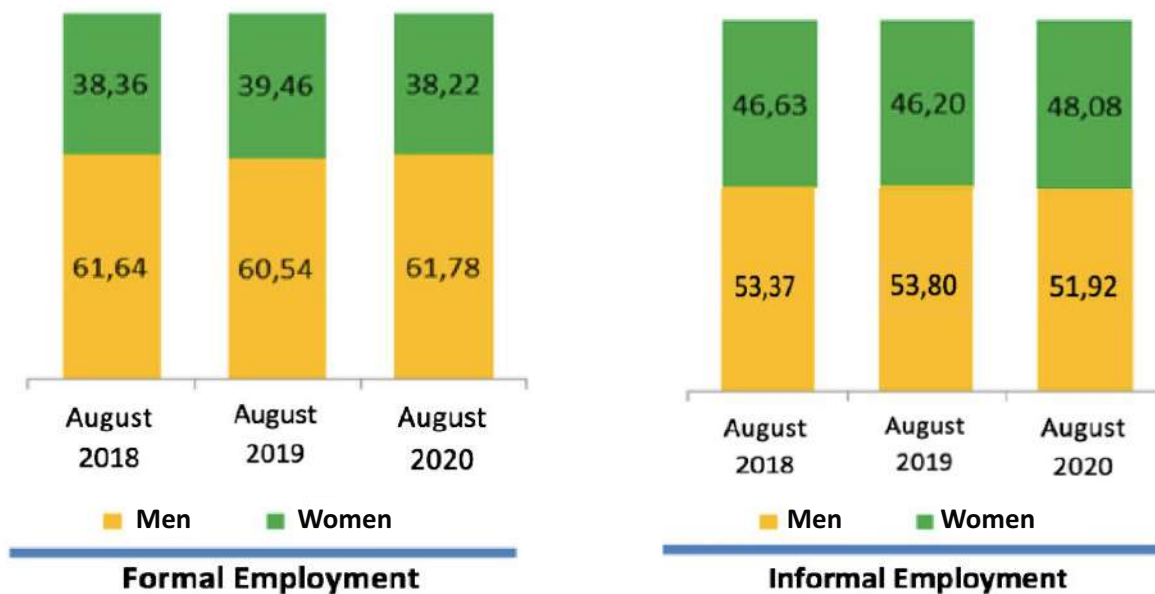


Increasing Formal Employment

The Surabaya City Government is aiming to increase the number of formal workers in Surabaya as an increase in the number of formal workers will improve the economic conditions of the people and the city of Surabaya. The percentage of formal workers in the city of Surabaya has increased from 67.72 percent in 2018 to 68.54 percent in 2019. However, Sakernas data as of August 2020 shows a decline in the percentage of formal workers in the city of Surabaya which reached 60.81 percent. In contrast, the percentage of the population working in the non-formal sector seems to have increased from 32.28 percent in 2018 and reached 39.19 percent in 2020. This phenomenon occurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic which caused many workers to be laid off and choose to switch to non-formal jobs.

When viewed by gender, men seem to dominate in both formal and non-formal sectors. When viewed based on development trends, in the formal sector, the percentage of men workers has increased insignificantly from 61.64 percent in 2018 to 61.78 percent in August 2020. On the other hand, women workers' figures has decreased slightly from 38.36 percent in 2018 to 38.22 percent in 2020. Employment in the non-formal sector shows the opposite trend from the formal sector. In the informal sector, the percentage of women workers has increased since 2018. In contrast, the percentage of men workers in the informal sector has continued to decline.

Figure 4-25 Percentage of Employed Population by Formal/Informal employment and Gender in Surabaya



Source: Surabaya City's Executive Summary on Employment, August 2020



Unemployment Rate

The open unemployment rate in the city of Surabaya has decreased from 6.01 percent in 2018 to 5.76 percent in 2019. Based on data from Susenas, the percentage of unemployment in August 2020 has increased 4.03 percent to 9.79 percent. This condition is thought to be caused by COVID-19 pandemic which has made the job market in the city of Surabaya unstable.

By gender, the unemployment rate among men in 2020 tends to be higher than women. The unemployment rate had decreased from 6.41 percent in 2018 to 5.64 percent in 2019. However, this percentage has almost doubled to 10.79 percent in 2020. On the other hand, the open unemployment rate among women has continued to increase since 2018. The increase happened slowly from 5.42 percent in 2018 to 5.92 percent in 2019. In 2020, the open unemployment rate has further increased to 8.37 percent.

Figure 4-26 Open Unemployment Rate in Surabaya (in percentage)



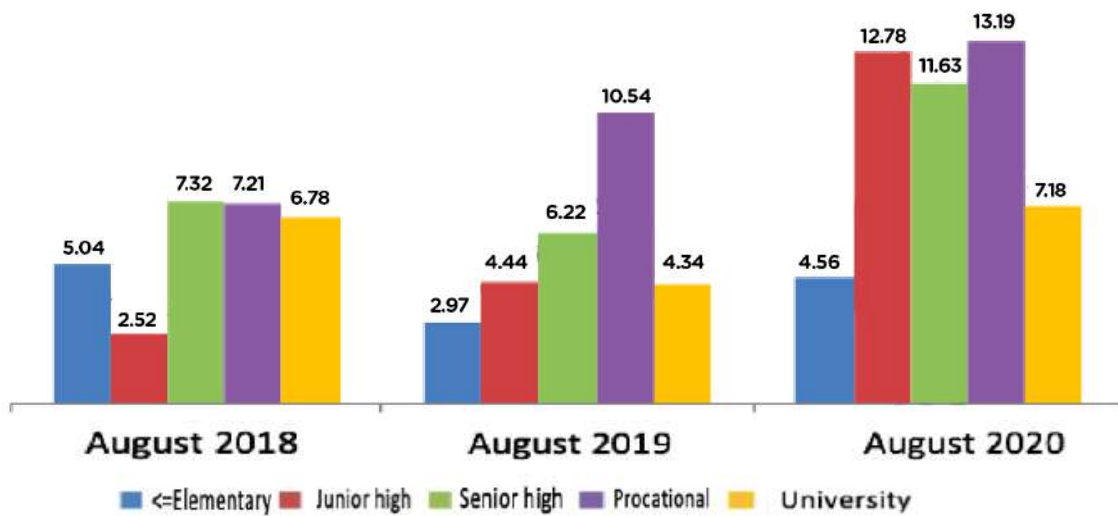
Source: Executive Summary of Working Labour of Surabaya City, August 2020

By level of education, the open unemployment rate seems to have increased in all categories of education. The highest increase was among the junior high school education level, which increased by 10.26 percent from 2.52 percent in 2018 to 12.78 percent in 2020. The open unemployment rate in the vocational category also increased from 7.21 percent in 2018 to 13.19

percent in 2020. This also happened in the senior high school category, which increased from 7.32 percent in 2018 to 11.63 percent. The unemployment rate with a university education background had decreased to 4.34 percent in 2019. However, this percentage increased significantly to 7.18 percent in 2020.



Figure 4-27 Open Unemployment Rate by Education (in Percentage)



Sumber: Ringkasan Eksekutif Ketenagakerjaan Kota Surabaya Agustus 2020

Minimum Wage

Local governments in Indonesia regularly update the policy to set the minimum wage to ensure that workers can have a decent life and increase their productivity. Furthermore, the minimum wage policy considers the sustainability of the company and the regional economic condition (Pratomo & Saputra, 2011). The Surabaya City Government periodically increases the City Minimum Wage (UMK) to ensure the survival of workers and companies in the city.

The minimum wage of Surabaya City in 2020 is set at 4,200,479 rupiahs (approximately USD 291) and has increased by 329,426 rupiahs

compared to the previous year. The UMK in Surabaya City is the highest in East Java Province, which is above the East Java Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP) at 1,768,777 rupiahs in 2020. When compared to the minimum wage in Jakarta, the Surabaya City UMK is relatively the same as the Jakarta UMP, which is at 4,276,349 rupiahs (approximately USD 297) in 2020 (DKI Jakarta Communications, Information and Statistics Office, 2021). The minimum wage of Surabaya City illustrates the high standard of living in the City in which the value is equivalent to the standard of living in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia.





SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 11 is one of the global goals that aim to build inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and settlements. This goal is very

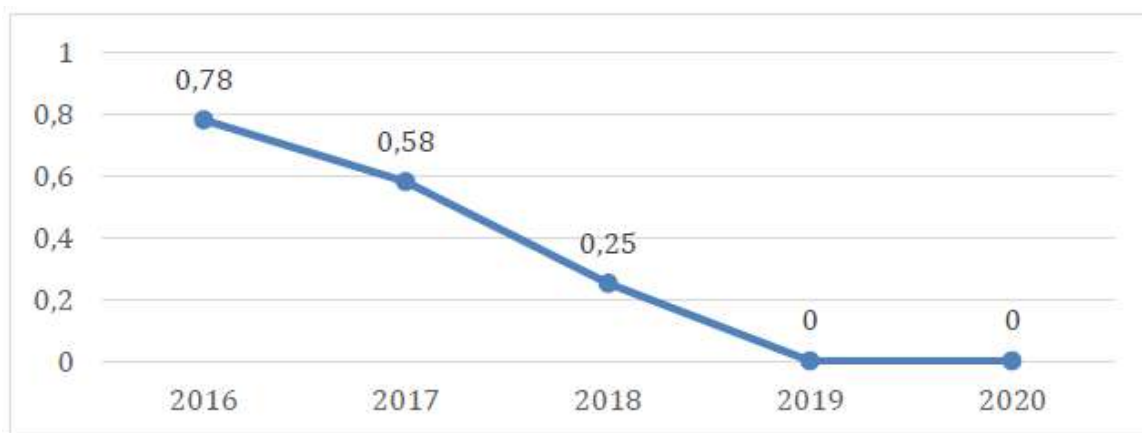
important for the Surabaya City Government and is related to one of their missions towards becoming a sustainable city.

Management of Slum Area

The Surabaya City Government has made efforts to provide better housing facilities and infrastructure for its people. One of the efforts is by continuing to rehabilitate uninhabitable housing in the city. According to the Surabaya City RPJMD document for 2021-2026, the number of uninhabitable houses that were successfully repaired in 2020 is 712 units. Based on the Surabaya Mayor’s Accountability Statement at the end of the 2020 Fiscal Year, the percentage of slum areas in Surabaya City

has decreased from 2016 to 2020 and has managed to reach 0 percent since 2019. This shows the success of the Surabaya City Government in realizing decent livable and sustainable settlements for the entire community. This success does not directly make the Surabaya City Government stop making improvements and developments. The Surabaya City Government continues to strive to improve the quality of a better residential environment.

Figure 4-28 Percentage of slum area in the City of Surabaya (in percentage)



Source: Surabaya City Development Planning Agency, prepared in 2020



Sustainable Transportation

The Surabaya City Government has succeeded in providing infrastructure to support sustainable transportation. The percentage of providing transportation support infrastructure in Surabaya City has reached 100 percent since 2017. The Surabaya City Government also continues to develop transportation facilities that are inclusive and can be used by all citizens. One of the transportation facilities owned by Surabaya City and considered to be quite good is the Suroboyo Bus. This city bus has low deck bus specifications that serve 3

corridors, the North-South Corridor, East-West Corridor, and the MERR Corridor. One of the factors to determine the quality of services for the public transportation is by the average headway of the public transportation. The average headway of *Suroboyo Bus* was at 46.73 minutes in 2018, which improved to 39.71 minutes in 2019. Another factor is the increased numbers of Suroboyo Bus' passengers, which increased from 29,738 passengers per month in 2018 to 34,292 passengers per month in 2020.

Box 4-2

SUROBOYO BUS



Suroboyo Bus is one of the flagship public transportation services in Surabaya City. This *Suroboyo Bus* is one of the Surabaya City Government's initiatives to provide good and decent transportation services for its people, reduce congestion, and reduce accidents in the city of Surabaya. As a means of mass transportation, *Suroboyo Bus* is designed to be used comfortably by all citizens of Surabaya without exception. The low entry design makes it easier for people with disabilities, pregnant women and the elderly to use this means of transportation. In fact, this bus is also equipped with a special button near the entrance that can be used by persons with disabilities if they need assistance from the assistant bus driver. This inclusive design makes *Suroboyo Bus* is also known as a disability-friendly transportation.

In addition to being inclusive and friendly to people with disabilities, the Suroboyo Bus is also a means of transportation that has a role in efforts to reduce waste in the City. The payment system for Suroboyo Bus does not use cash or e-money, but payment is made by providing plastic waste in the form of bottled drinking water. Payment with plastic bottles is a policy that supports the Surabaya City Government program to reduce plastic waste pollution and make Surabaya a clean and healthy city. Based on data from the Public Relations of the Surabaya City Government (2019), 39 tons of plastic bottle waste had been obtained from the Suroboyo Bus until January 2019. The plastic bottle waste that had been collected was then auctioned through the Directorate General of State Wealth, the results of which were designated as state assets. From the results of the auction, plastic bottle waste from Suroboyo Bus has provided additional income for Surabaya of 150 million rupiah (Surabaya City Government Public Relations, 2019). This payment policy using plastic bottle waste has received appreciation from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)



Air Quality

Air quality¹ in Indonesia is seen based on the Air Quality Index (in Indonesia known as Indeks Kualitas Udara or IKU) data in which is being calculated based on the annual average concentration of air pollutant parameters in the form of sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide

(NO₂), and particulate PM_{2.5}. Based on the 2nd version of Bappenas Metadata Indikator, the calculation of IKU follows the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) calculation method, as follows :

Formula:

$$IKU = 100 - \left[\left(\frac{50}{0.9} \right) \times (I_{eu} - 0.1) \right]$$

IKU : Indeks Kualitas Udara or Air Quality Index

I_{eu} : 40% SO₂ Index + 40% NO₂ Index + 20% PM_{2.5} Index

IKU in Surabaya during the 2016 – 2020 period continued to increase until it reached 90.31 in 2020 (see figure 4-29). The IKU value in 2020 reached the highest in the last five years as the result of decreasing community activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This success is the result of the Surabaya City Government’s strategy to control air pollution by conducting guidance and supervision, implementing and

enforcing the air pollution control policies, and increasing the number of green open spaces that help to absorb carbon emissions from transportation. Surabaya City Government monitors air quality by measuring industrial chimneys, conducting vehicle emission tests, providing public transportation, optimizing the provision of green open space, providing bicycle lanes and car-free days.

Figure 4-29 Air Quality Index (IKU) in Surabaya City



Source: Surabaya City Environment Office, prepared in 2021

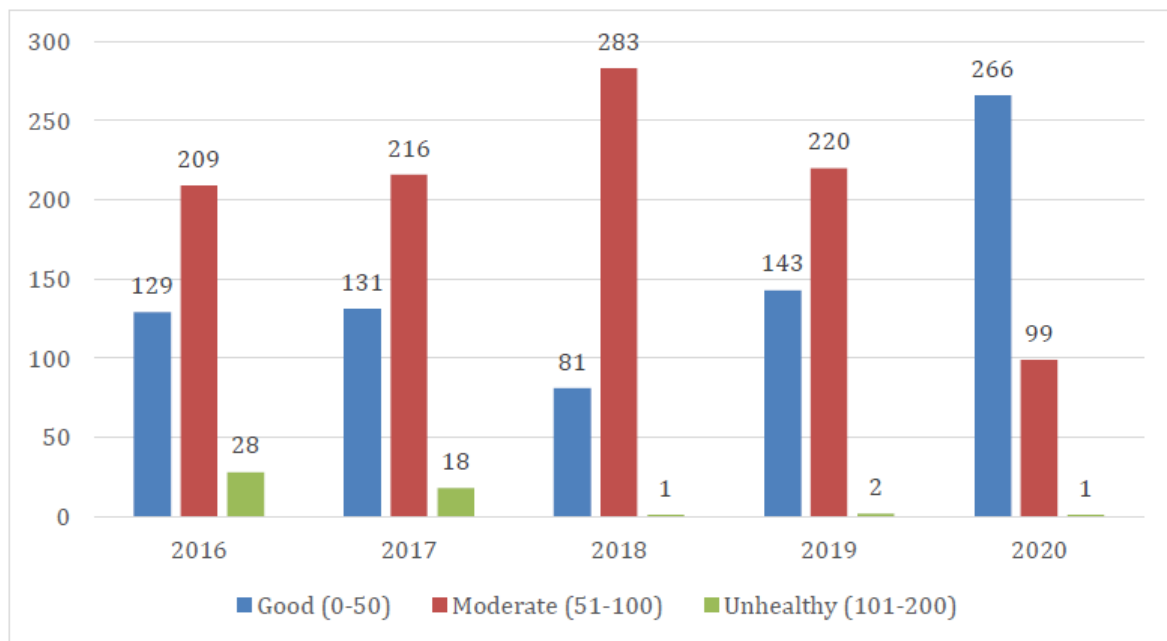
¹The IKU assessment in Indonesia is different from the global Air Quality Index. Air quality in Indonesia is considered to be very good when the IKU shows a high number or close to scale of 100. On the other hand, global air quality index with a scale of 0 to more than 301 is known in Indonesia as Indeks Standar Pencemar Udara (ISPU). The ISPU calculation is regulated in the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.14/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/7/2020 concerning Indeks Standar Pencemar Udara.



The Surabaya City also applies the Indeks Standard Pencemar Udara (ISPU), globally known as Air Quality Index (AQI) which describes ambient air conditions based on the impact on human health, aesthetic value and other living things. ISPU data is obtained from ISPU parameter measurements that include particulates (PM10), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and ozone (O₃). The data is obtained from the

ambient air quality monitoring station (Stasiun Pemantau Kualitas Udara Ambien or SPKUA) located in three locations and is informed to the city residents as a warning of pollution. Two (2) monitoring stations are located in Kebonsari and Wonorejo, while one monitoring station is located in Tandas. The monitoring station in Tandas -which is the industrial area, started its operations in 2020.

Figure 4-30 Number of Healthy and Unhealthy Days based on the Air Quality Index (ISPU) in Surabaya City



Source: Surabaya City Environment Office, 2021

ISPU results obtained from Wonorejo and Kebonsari monitoring stations as presented in Figure 4-30 above show an increase in ISPU in the good category during the 2018-2020 period and a decrease in ISPU in the unhealthy category since 2016. The number of days with good air quality (ISPU below 50) has increased from 129 days in 2016 to 266 days in 2020. The number of days with moderate air quality (ISPU between 51 to 100) has decreased from 209 days in 2016 to 99 days in 2020. Meanwhile, the number of days with poor air quality (ISPU between 101 to 200) continues to decline from 28 days in 2016 to 1 day in 2020.

The increase in the number of days with healthy air quality is in line with the air quality measurement shown in Figure 4-29. However, there are differences in the trends shown in Figure 4-29 and Figure 4-30. Figure 4-29 shows a slight improvement and tends to stagnate, while Figure 4-30 shows a significant increase in the number of days with healthy air quality. This variance is caused by the difference in the parameters used to calculate IKU and ISPU. In the IKU (Figure 4-29), there is a slight change in the three parameters used so that the trend shown tends to stagnate.



Meanwhile, there is a significant change in PM10 that has been used to calculate the ISPU that results in a significant increase in the ISPU. Based on the Surabaya City Environmental Agency data, the concentration of PM10 in

Surabaya City which was successfully recorded by Wonorejo monitoring station showed a decrease from 12.55 in January 2017 to 4.59 in December 2019.

Box 4-3

SURABAYA, ONE OF THE BIG CITIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA WITH CLEAN AIR QUALITY

Surabaya City is recognized as a big city with clean air quality in Southeast Asia. This recognition was given by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) at the 5th ASEAN ESC Award and 4th Certificate of Recognition which was held virtually on 21st October 2021. Through this award, Surabaya City is considered capable of reducing emissions and air pollution in the city. This accomplishment is the result of the Surabaya City Government's efforts to improve the quality of the environment by increasing green open space and carrying out various environmental innovations. The Surabaya City Governments conduct air quality measurements periodically, measuring emissions from industrial chimneys, measuring vehicle emissions, optimizing the provision of green open space, empowering urban farming, providing public transportation, providing bicycle lanes, bike to work campaigns, and car-free days.

Waste Management Index

Based on data from the Draft RPJMD for the City of Surabaya 2021-2026, there is an increase in the Waste Index of Surabaya City from 69.27 percent (2016) to 75.09 percent (2019). The increase in the Waste Index in the City of Surabaya illustrates a better waste management in the city and an increase in the implementation of the sanitation program in the City of Surabaya. The Surabaya City

Government has improved the daily service of transporting waste from the Temporary Shelter (TPS) to the Final Processing Site (TPA). In fact, the percentage of waste transported in less than a day continues to increase from 90.37 percent in 2017 to 100 percent in 2020. This makes the City of Surabaya receive the Adipura award in 2020 and become one of the cleanest cities in Indonesia.

Disaster Management

Disaster management is one of the priorities of the city of Surabaya. As previously explained, the city of Surabaya faced the risk of earthquakes with the discovery of plates that can generate earthquakes. In prevention efforts, the Surabaya City Government strengthens disaster-resilient urban villages and prepares for

r disaster prevention/management. As a result, the number of disaster-resilient urban villages in the city of Surabaya continues to increase during the 2017-2020 period. The percentage of disaster-resilient urban villages in 2017 was 21.42 percent. This percentage has increased to reach 100 percent since 2019.



Box 4-4**DISABLED-FRIENDLY CITY**

Surabaya City has strong concern and prioritises the needs of people with disabilities or with special needs. From year to year, the Surabaya City Government continues to improve and develop public facilities and public services so that the City of Surabaya can become an inclusive city, which facilitates the needs for all its citizens without exception. Based on the Surabaya City Social Service, in 2020, there are at least 9,852 persons with disabilities in the city (Roosa, 2021). This number seems to have increased in recent years. Even so, this number cannot capture the total number of people with disabilities as it is estimated that there are more people with disabilities who has not been identified.

The Surabaya City Government has built various facilities that can be used by people with disabilities in their daily activities. The existence of supporting facilities for persons with disabilities can help their independence so that they do not always depend on assistance from other parties. Some of the facilities that have been built by the Surabaya City Government to better serve people with disabilities, are:

1 Provision of elevators at the Pedestrian Bridge (JPO)

For people with disabilities, crossing using a pedestrian bridge is a challenge. Almost all pedestrian bridges only have stairs, making it difficult for those with wheelchairs. Therefore, the Surabaya City Government, in collaboration with the private sector and JPO tenants, began to renovate several JPOs and add elevator facilities to make it easier for those who use wheelchairs to cross safely. Not only for people with disabilities, this service is also very useful



2 Installation of a speech sensor-based device

The limited number of JPOs makes most people choose to cross on the pedestrian crossing. Unlike the JPO which has an elevator facility added, the Surabaya City Government has added a speech sensor-based device (Pelican Crossing Traffic Light). This sensor will emit a sound that can guide the blind to cross safely.

3 Taman Bicara (Talk Garden)

In addition to being used as directions, the sound sensor is also used as a means of providing information for persons with disabilities, especially for the blind. Inaugurated in May 2017, Taman Bicara is a park that is equipped with sensor facilities that can make sound when touched or when the sensor detects someone's presence. The sound sensor will provide an explanation about the plants around the sensor so that it can provide information for the blind.

This facility not only helps people with disabilities, as it has also been used by students to provide new information and to learn about plants around them. The Taman Bicara is an alternative learning location for students and the blind to find out the names and colors of the plants around them. The presence of a companion teacher will be very helpful and can be a complement for these students. This facility proves that the learning process can not only be done in the classroom by reading books, but learning can also be done in an open space in an innovative way. One of the parks equipped with this sound facility is Taman Surya which is located in the courtyard of the Surabaya City Hall.

Although the concept of Taman Bicara is very innovative, there are budget constraints on the procurement of sensor equipment. Surabaya City requires a budget of more than 100 million rupiahs (approximately USD 6,940.23) to procure 14 speech sensors in one green open space. Apart from the procurement aspect, a special attention to the security aspect is needed to secure the sensor.

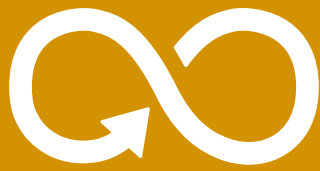
4 Other disabled-friendly facilities

Disability-friendly facilities in various public facilities, such as the use of ramps at the Education Museum, ablution areas in mosques, provision of wheelchairs at Surabaya's Al Akbar Mosque, special sidewalks equipped with guide tiles for the blind and motorized vehicle barriers, as well as lifts, special lanes, and parking lots persons with disabilities in the Surabaya City government building.



Despite all the challenges faced by each innovation, this Disability Friendly City initiative has had a positive impact for the people of Surabaya. This disability-friendly initiative has also brought the city of Surabaya to receive various awards, such as the 2014 International Disability Day Award (HDI), the Inclusive City Award in 2014, the 2020 Human Rights District/City from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, and others.





SDG 12 – Sustainable Consumption and Production

SDG 12 is one of the global goals to ensure the implementation of sustainable consumption and production patterns. This goal has a close

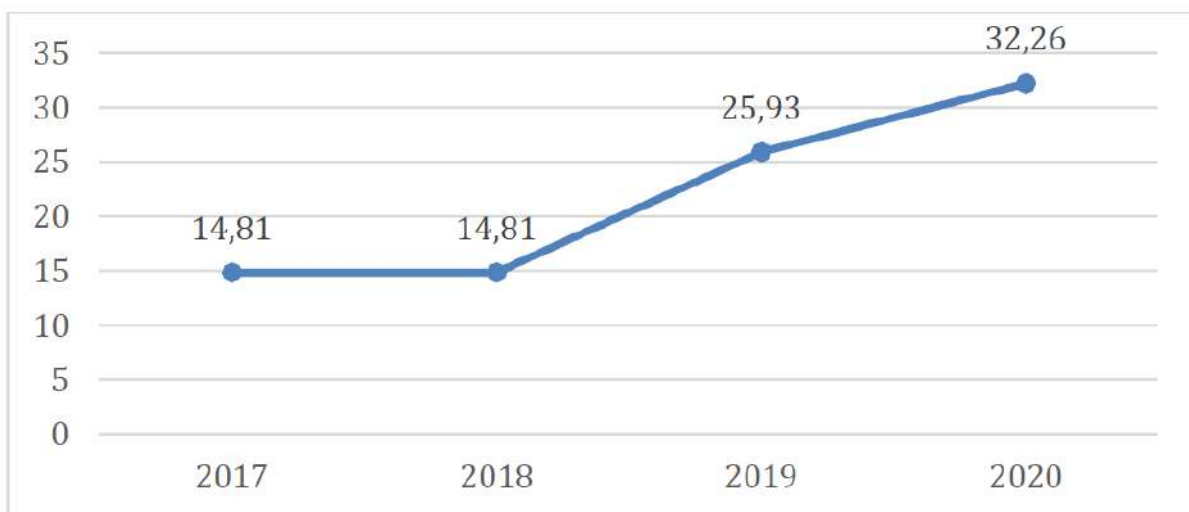
correlation with the achievement of SDG 11. Some of the indicators discussed in this section are related to solid waste and medical waste.

Waste Management with 3R Technology

With the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the city of Surabaya, it is estimated that the pile of waste in the landfill will increase. The Surabaya City Government seeks to minimize the accumulation of waste in the community's residential environment by transporting waste from TPS to TPA every day. In 2020, the percentage of waste transportation from TPS to TPA in less than one day has reached 100 percent. In order to create a healthy and clean environment, a cooperation between the government and the community to jointly

reduce waste production and carry out waste management independently is needed. The Surabaya City Government has built a waste management facility by applying 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) method. The percentage of waste management facilities that implement 3R continues to increase from 14.81 percent in 2017 and reached 32.26 percent in 2020. In addition, community participation in waste management has also seen an increase from 4.76 percent in 2017 and reached 25.03 percent in 2020.

Figure 4-31 Percentage of Waste Management Facility with 3R Technology



Source: Surabaya City Development Planning Agency, 2021



Hazardous Waste Management

With the massive spread of COVID-19, accumulation of toxic and hazardous waste is one of the main concerns, such as surgical masks or personal protective gears. The piling up of toxic and hazardous waste would be very dangerous for the community because it may spread the disease and threaten public health. Even so, information regarding the amount of toxic and hazardous waste in the City of Surabaya has not been obtained at this time during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it is certain that the medical waste generated per day is very high, especially with the management of massive spread COVID-19 in the city of Surabaya.

In terms of toxic and hazardous waste management, the City of Surabaya does not yet have special facilities to manage toxic and hazardous waste. All toxic and hazardous waste in the City of Surabaya must be taken out of the City of Surabaya to be managed by certified hazardous waste management company by the central government. The delivery of hazardous and toxic waste is carried out by the Surabaya City Government in collaboration with the private sector.

Box4-5

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT



The Integrated Waste Management Site (TPST) is the Surabaya City Government's effort to reduce the amount of waste generated by the community, by cutting the waste chain itself. The Surabaya City Government has recorded nine TPSTs in 2020 including PDU Jambangan, Super Depo Sutorejo,

TPS 3R Osowilangun, TPS 3R Waru Gunung, TPS 3R Karang Pilang, TPS 3R Kedung Cowek, TPS 3R Tenggilis, TPS 3R Gunung Anyar and Sorting Bratang.

The city of Surabaya is quite successful in managing waste. Solid waste management schemes in the City of Surabaya involve the participation of the Surabaya City Government, the private sector, and the community. The Surabaya City Government provides separate trash bins for organic and inorganic waste. The government then conducts outreach to the community so that they can separate domestic waste independently.

Through this waste sorting, the waste management process becomes shorter and these measures can reduce the accumulation of waste in the TPA. In addition, waste sorting like this provides its own benefits for the City of Surabaya and its people. First, pile of organic waste can be reused as fertilizer and converted into electrical energy for the community. Second, the community can earn money by depositing the inorganic waste they collect into the waste bank.



This participatory waste management effort in the city of Surabaya has received appreciation from various parties. It is seen as successful in reducing the volume of waste in the city of Surabaya. This can be seen from the Surabaya City report which stated that the amount of waste production in Surabaya has decreased from 2,123.52 tons per day in 2016 to 2,091.39 tons per day in 2020 (Surabaya City Government, 2021).





SDG 15 – Life on Land

SDG 15 is one of the global goals that aims to protect, restore and support the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and

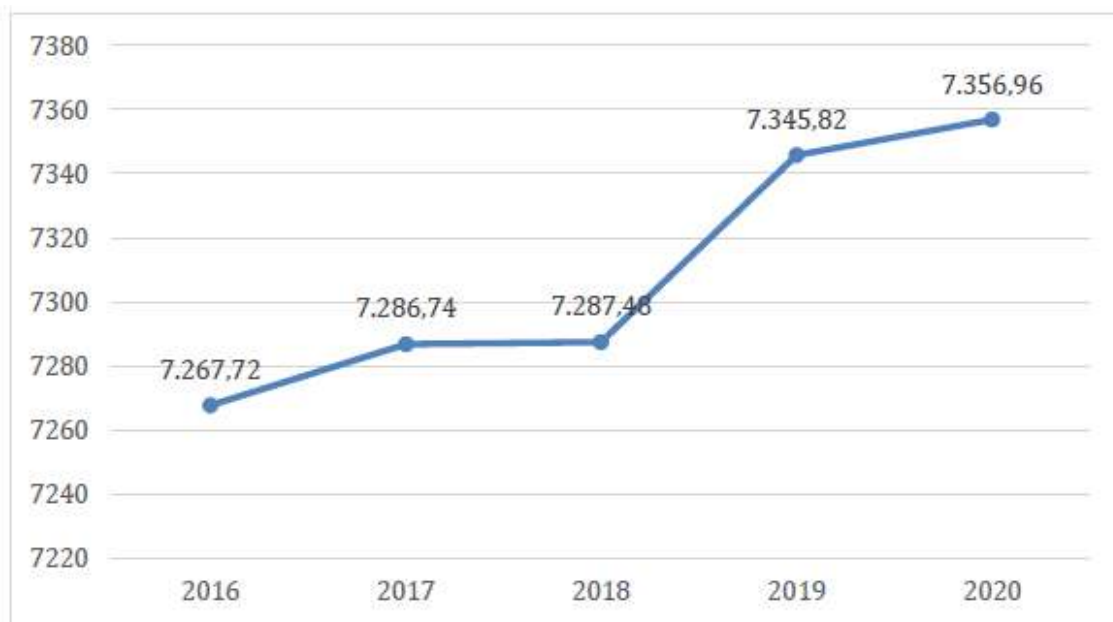
inhibit and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss. This section will discuss the development of green open space in the city of Surabaya.

Increased Green Open Space

The Surabaya City Government regularly continues to increase the green open space in the city of Surabaya. Surabaya is considered to have green open space that meets the minimum standards for the needs of a city, which is at 20 percent for public green space. The green open space has increased from

7,267.72 hectares in 2016 to 7,356.96 hectares in 2020. This increase is crucial in improving the quality of the environment in Surabaya, as well as the social life of the community. From the proportion of green open space to the developed urban area, the proportion has reached 21.99 percent in 2020.

Figure 4-32 Green Open Space in the City of Surabaya (Ha)



Source: Cleanliness and Green Open Space Office; Sport and Youth Office; Dinas Food Security and Agriculture Office; Public Housing and Settlement Office; Human Settlement and Spatial, Public Works, Highways and Drainage Office, 2020

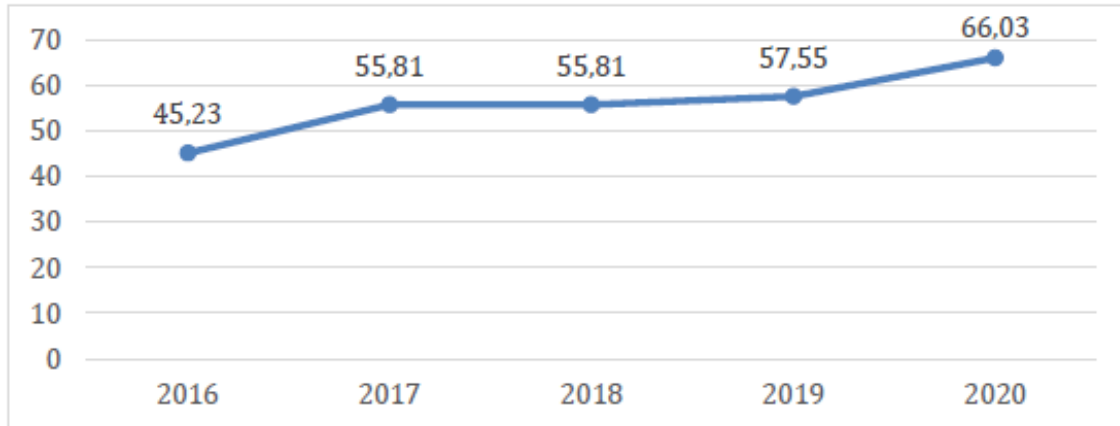


Increased Quality of Urban Forest Park

Along with the increase in green open space, the urban forest park in the city of Surabaya has increased between 2016 and 2020. In 2016,

the urban forest park in Surabaya was 45.23 hectares. This area continues to increase and reach 66.03 hectares in 2020.

Figure 4-33 Green Open Space, urban Forest Park in the City of Surabaya



Source: Food Security and Agriculture Office, 2020

Box 4-6

CITY OF A THOUSAND PARKS

City of A Thousand Park is an initiative launched by the Surabaya City Government to increase the number of green open spaces in the city of Surabaya. Green open space is often overlooked aspect in a city. Urban planning development that disregards the provision of green open space would have negative impact to the city. The benefits of green open space are not only to beautify cities, but it also be used to reduce air pollution and global warming. In addition, green open space can also be used by the community for playground as well as educational premise.

Since 2010, the Surabaya city government has built (and rehabilitated) various green open spaces in Surabaya. The initiative for planting plants and developing green open spaces is carried out in accordance with the Minister of Public Works Regulation (Permen) No. 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision of Green Open Spaces in Urban Areas which mandates that there must be at least 30 percent of green open spaces, consisting of: 20 percent of public green open space and 10 percent of private green open space. Although the percentage of green open space in the city of Surabaya has not reached 30 percent of the city area, the number of green open spaces in the city of Surabaya continues to increase from year to year.





In 2020, the area of green open space in the city of Surabaya reaches 21.99 percent, with more than 570 parks (Jawa Pos, 2020). The existence of hundreds of gardens and planting plants along the roads in Surabaya is not without results. The temperature in the city of Surabaya in 2020 was recorded to have decreased by about 2 percent, which was originally in the range of 30-31 degrees Celsius to 28-29 degrees Celsius (Surabaya City Government Public Relations, 2020). This is because the Surabaya City Government has planted various plants which are believed to help absorb air pollution in Surabaya. On the other hand, the Surabaya City Government has also planted a number of ornamental plants that can become a tourist attraction in Surabaya, such as the Tabebuaya flower tree which is known to be similar to Sakura flowers in Japan.

The success of the city of Surabaya in increasing the number of green open spaces and adapting to the impact of climate change has earned the city of Surabaya various awards related to the environment such as the 2013 Asian Townscape Award from the United Nations (UN) as the Best Park 2013, the Environmental Care Award in 2014, Indonesia Green Awards 2014 in the Green City category, as well as the Climate Village Award by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This success is not only the success of the Surabaya City Government, but also the success of all stakeholders involved such as the private sector and the wider community who participate in providing green open spaces in the city of Surabaya.





SDG 17 – Partnership to Achieve Goals

SDG 17 is one of the global goals that seeks to strengthen implementation measures and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Partnerships are important in achieving the SDGs because local governments cannot do everything alone. Local governments need to cooperate with other municipalities from other countries to

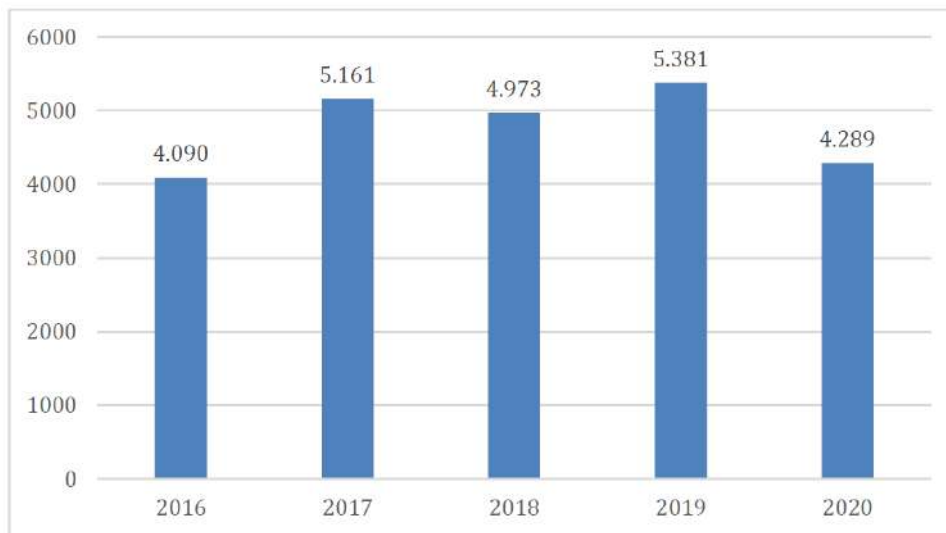
accelerate the achievement of SDGs. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic also highlights the importance of partnerships to stop the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this section, we will discuss trends in regional income, internet use, and cooperation with external parties.

Tax Revenue

The COVID-19 pandemic has reduced the revenue of the City of Surabaya. In the 2016 to 2019 period, Surabaya City's original local revenue (PAD) tends to be stable with an

increase of 1,291 billion rupiah. In 2019, Surabaya City's PAD reached 5,381 billion rupiah. However, in 2020 Surabaya City's local revenue decreased to 4,289 billion rupiah.

Figure 4-34 Revenue of the City of Surabaya (Billions of Rupiah)



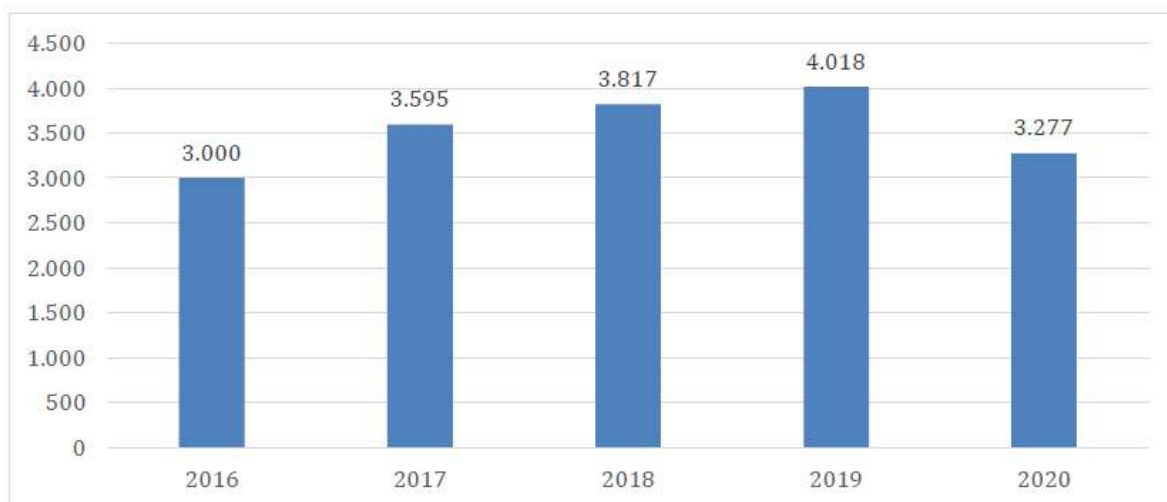
Sumber: Laporan Realisasi Anggaran Kota Surabaya 2020 (Audited)

Most of Surabaya's revenue is coming from local tax. The contribution of local taxes in the revenue component reaches 44.53 percent. If we look at the growth of local tax revenues, during the period 2015 to 2019, the average growth of local taxes in the city of Surabaya reached 10.21 percent. Local tax revenue for

Surabaya City in 2016 stood at 3,000 billion rupiah and increased to 4,018 billion rupiah in 2019. Based on the results of the 2020 Fiscal Year APBD adjustments, Surabaya City's 2020 local tax revenue has decreased to 3,277 billion rupiah.



Figure 4-35 Local Tax Revenue of Surabaya City (Billion Rupiah)



Source: Surabaya City Budget Realisation Report, 2020 (Audited)

Internet Use

The COVID-19 pandemic has shifted the habit and lifestyle of society. It generates the need for the internet to increase drastically. Most people work from home, be it for students or for workers, so the existence of the internet is very important. As one of the largest metropolitan cities in Indonesia, most of the people in Surabaya are accustomed to use the internet. Based on the 2020 Surabaya City Welfare Statistics document, the percentage of people aged 5 years and over who accessed the internet in the last three months in Surabaya City in 2020 is 74.46 percent.

This percentage is higher than the percentage in 2018 which was 62.29 percent.

When viewed by gender, the percentage of men who accessed the internet during the last three months was higher than women. In 2020, 75.55 percent of men accessed the internet, while only 68.83 percent of women accessed the internet in the last three months. When viewed by expenditure quintile, households with the highest per capita expenditures have a higher percentage of accessing the internet than households with middle and lower economies.

Development Cooperation

The Surabaya City Government actively collaborates with local stakeholders to improve public services and welfare. In 2018, there were 141 MoUs signed by the Surabaya City Government with other stakeholders.

Not all MoUs have been successfully realized and followed up. As much as 85.11 percent of MoUs in 2019 have been successfully followed up by the Surabaya City Government. In 2020, this percentage increased to 95.07 percent.



Figure 4-36 Percentage of Followed Up Cooperation MoU between local government and third party in the City of Surabaya



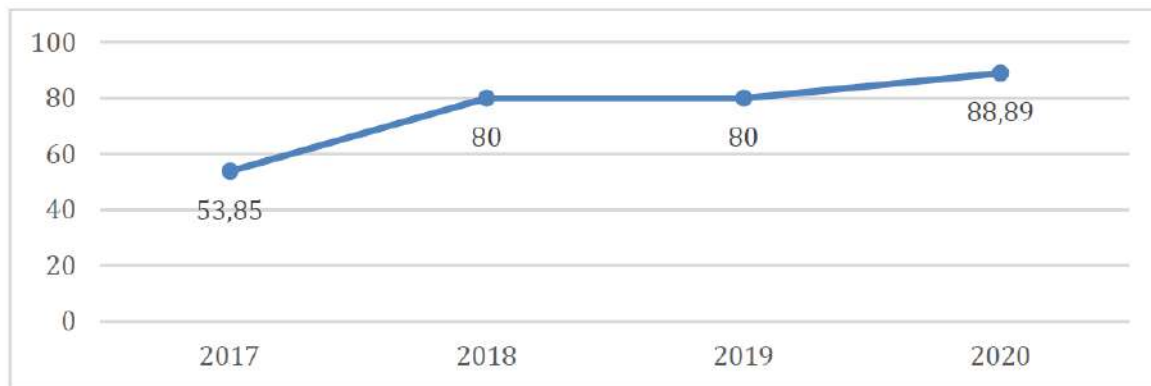
Source: Surabaya City Cooperation Administration Division, 2020

In terms of the number of international cooperation carried out by the Surabaya City Administration and foreign administration, the number of follow-up cooperation for the period of 2017 to 2019 has increased from 7 cooperation in 2017 to 12 cooperation in 2019. In terms of sister city cooperation, there is an increase in the number of sister city's MoU carried out by the Surabaya city government from 8 sister city MoUs in 2017 to 10 sister city MoUs in the early of 2021. The sister city MoUs carried out by the Surabaya city with Xiamen City and Guangzhou City (China), Busan City (South Korea), Kochi City and Kitakyushu City (Japan), Varna City (Bulgaria), Liverpool (United Kingdom), Monterrey (Mexico), Seattle

(the United States), and Gaziantep (Turkey) [Badan Administrasi Kerjasama, 2021].

In regards to the successful MoUs with foreign countries, the percentage increases gradually. In 2017, the percentage of MoUs that were followed up was 53.85 percent. This percentage continues to increase to 88.89 percent in 2020. The cooperation between the Surabaya City Government and foreign administrations are in the education, arts, culture and tourism, trade, industry, youth and sports, urban management, environment, health, transportation, creative economy development, as well as science and technology sectors.

Figure 4-37 Percentage of Cooperation MoU with foreign countries



Source: Surabaya City Cooperation Administration Division, 2020



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CHAPTER 5

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

As previously explained, local governments are mandated to integrate the SDGs into local development planning documents. Surabaya City has integrated the SDGs into their Local Mid-term Development Plans 2021-2026, which is currently being drafted. This section will explain the policies and enabling environment as efforts to integrate the SDGs, such as budget provision, involvement of non-government stakeholders, technology and innovation, and data availability.

Financing

Local governments in Indonesia need to prepare an annual local budget plan with the preparation of the Local Government Budget (APBD). The Surabaya City Government has completed the 2021 Local Proposed Budget (RAPBD) by the end of 2020. The total budget of the city in 2021 is targeted at 9.8 trillion rupiah, which is prioritized on economic recovery due to the pandemic and improving

people's welfare. Surabaya City's revenue is derived from local revenue, such as local taxes, and transfer income. Therefore, when tax revenue decreases, the local income will also decrease. The Surabaya City Government is aware of this problem, and thus it is necessary to develop a strategy for alternative financing to increase local income.

Based on the Financial Note of the 2021 Surabaya City Local Budget, the city's expenditure is directed towards the achievement of following subjects:

- 1 Economic recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- 2 Arrangement of residential areas and urban areas by taking into account the carrying capacity of the city as well as integrated and efficient urban infrastructure and utilities;
- 3 Improving basic services to the community in various aspects of life, including aspects of government, health, education, social and economic aspects;
- 4 Recovery and strengthening of the health system;
- 5 Strengthening the social safety net system;
- 6 Strengthening national insight and local cultural values in the joints of community life;
- 7 Increasing food security;
- 8 Improving disaster resilience;
- 9 Increasing the accessibility, capacity, and quality of public services;
- 10 Transparency in the management of local expenditures supported by an integrated information system, including planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting;
- 11 Implementation of the new normal scenario in the administration of Local Government by taking into account the COVID19 protocol;
- 12 Implementation of large-scale programs and priorities.

Although the total amount of budget for the SDG attainment program is not stated in detail, the Surabaya City Government indirectly has a budget related to the SDGs attainment through

work programs focusing on certain targets and indicators. The budget plan is spread across many local offices and agencies that undertake SDGs-related programs.



Technology and Innovation

The use of technology in Surabaya City has increased exponentially. Technology is used not only by the wider community for general purposes but also the city administration to provide services for the community. Information and communication technology are not only for public services but also for healthcare service, education service system, and women and children protection system.

As of the second quarter of 2020, the Surabaya City Government has built 63 information service system for permit/licensing and 18 for non-permit/licensing. Each office/agency in Surabaya has its own website managed by each office/agency. Even so, there is an official website owned by the Surabaya City Government that contains information about the city: <https://www.surabaya.go.id>.

One of the outstanding examples on the use of technology innovation is the Surabaya Command Center 112. It is a complaint-handling

service of the Surabaya City Government accessible by the citizens at all times. One only needs to call 112 to report an emergency and a response will be given quickly by the relevant agencies in less than 24 hours. This is a cross-sectoral service that has been integrated by several sectors, such as DP5A, DKRTH, DPUBM, Community Protection (Linmas), Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP), Transportation Service (Dishub), Social Service (Dinsos), Fire Department (PMK), and various other agencies.

The program, which has been running since 2018, has received appreciation from various parties, such as UNICEF, PLN, Andalas University, and the Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia. In fact, this Command Center has also received an award from the Global Contact Center World Association in 2019. It is considered successful in providing the best emergency services to the community in less than 10 minutes.

Capacity Building

Surabaya City officials have received various trainings and capacity building to increase their understanding of the SDGs, particularly to integrate the SDGs into local development plans. Capacity building activities are carried out not only by the central government, but also by non-governmental organizations. There are

several institutions that have held training sessions on the SDGs, such as the National Secretariat of SDGs Bappenas, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, UCLG ASPAC, UNDP, the Indonesian Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSD), and others.

Multi Stakeholder Collaboration

The implementation of the SDGs in Surabaya is not only the responsibility of the city government, but also requires the involvement of other parties. The COVID-19 pandemic shows the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration in implementing the SDGs amidst the pandemic. There must be a synergy between the government, the private sector, the community, academia and the media. This

approach is also known as Pentahelix Model. This multi stakeholder collaboration in planning approach is seen in the implementation of the Development Planning Consultation (Musrenbang) as well as public consultations held annually by the Surabaya City Government. Stakeholders were invited to deliberation sessions to discuss strategic planning issues, strategies and priority programs.



Data and Monitoring

The data on the SDGs attainment in the Surabaya is still very limited and scattered in various government documents. One of the reasons is because the SDG achievement matrix has not been compiled by the Surabaya City Government and consequently the data is not integrated. SDG achievement data can be found in various local development documents issued by the Surabaya City Government and the Surabaya’s Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). Some documents containing SDG achievement data are Surabaya City in Figures, Local Medium-term Development Plan, Local Long-term Development Plan, Mayor’s Accountability Reports, Health Profiles, Surabaya City Local Statistics, Surabaya City People’s Welfare Statistics, Surabaya City Government Work Plan, and others. In addition, some of the SDG achievement data can also be viewed on Surabaya’s BPS website.

The monitoring process is carried out in conjunction with the preparation of the Local Middle-term Development Plan (RPJMD).

One of the documents that analyzes the complete SDG achievement in Surabaya is the RPJMD. In other words, the monitoring process is exercised regularly along with the preparation of RPJMD.

Regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, the Surabaya City Government has its own website that specifically discusses the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the city. Owned by the Surabaya City Government, the website is aimed at providing information regarding the COVID-19 pandemic to its citizens. The website is named "Surabaya Fights COVID-19" and can be accessed via <https://lawancovid-19.surabaya.go.id>. In addition to providing general information about the COVID-19 pandemic, this website also contains information on the spread of COVID-19, health services, the amount of daily cases, a list of regulations, and other information needed by the community.

Figure 5-1 COVID-19 Website of Surabaya City

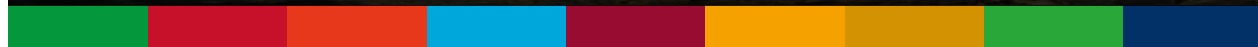


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CHAPTER 6

**CONCLUSIONS AND
THE NEXT STEPS**



Surabaya City has implemented and integrated the SDGs into their planning document. The Surabaya City administration has an important role in planning, implementing and reporting the progress of Surabaya's SDGs achievement. The implementation of the SDGs in the city has been included in Surabaya's Local Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMD). Although the SDG achievements have only been integrated in the 2021-2026 RPJMD, the Surabaya City Government has implemented the SDGs since the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 59 Year 2017.

With regards to the SDGs implementation in Surabaya, there is an increasing trend on the achievement of nine priority objectives of Surabaya City. Even so, there are still some indicators that are not yet fulfilled. Additionally, most of the SDG progress in 2020 have decreased due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic that affected the economic, social, and environmental aspects. COVID-19 has forced people to adopt a new lifestyle. The COVID-19 pandemic has also forced the government to move quickly in developing new strategies to adapt to the new habits of the community. On one hand, prioritizing health and putting aside the economy cannot be done because it can affect people's lives and welfare. On the other hand, prioritizing the economy but neglecting health should also not be done because it endangers public health. Therefore, the government must develop strategies that balances both health and economic aspects at the same.

Achieving targets in the midst of the pandemic is not easy because the government has to do extra work to control the spread of COVID-19 while keeping the economy from failing. The limited budget has forced several government programs to be rearranged or postponed. The budget reallocation is carried out by the Surabaya City Government to maximize programs directly related to mitigating the

COVID-19 pandemic, such as improving health programs, providing social assistance, supporting SMEs, and helping people who lost their jobs. Budget limitation is one of the biggest challenges in achieving the SDGs in Surabaya during the pandemic.

In addition to budget constraints, the absence of an obligation for cities to prepare Local Action Plans (RAD) for the Sustainable Development Goals is also a challenge in the process of monitoring and evaluating the SDG achievements. Evaluating the SDG achievements for every medium-term development plan means that the evaluation will only be carried out once every five years. This will make it difficult for Surabaya to see the progress of the SDGs achievements. Despite the amount of training sessions attended by Surabaya City Government officials, the number of human resources who really understand the SDGs is still relatively small.

For this reason, the availability of the SDG achievement data owned by the Surabaya City Government needs to be improved. There is a need for the SDG data center that combines the SDG achievement data for each goal and indicator in Surabaya City. Although some data is available on Surabaya's BPS website, the availability of SDGs-related data is still very limited. In addition, most of the available data has not been updated regularly, and thus one needs to search the documents issued by the Surabaya City Government to obtain SDGs data.

The Surabaya City Government already has a variety of good practices that can be replicated in other areas. The Government must continue to innovate in order to accelerate the SDGs achievement. Some recommendations that need to be considered by the Surabaya City Government to strengthen the performance of achieving the SDGs are as follows:



A Strengthen local commitments in implementing SDGs in Surabaya.

B Improve integration and collaboration between local offices/agencies in Surabaya in the process of implementing and analyzing the SDG achievements. The SDG goals cannot be seen separately; each SDG goal is interconnected with each other. Therefore, SDGs analysis must be done comprehensively.

C Adjust work programs, budgets, as well as the process of monitoring and evaluating the SDGs after the COVID-19 pandemic. Post pandemic will bring opportunity for systems reform.

D Strengthen the involvement of non-government stakeholders for broader inputs and inclusivity.

E Improve the implementation of training and capacity building activities of government officials related to the SDG, particularly the VNR and the VLR.

F Collaborate with other local governments with similar features to Surabaya and have succeeded in achieving the SDGs. Obtaining innovative breakthrough to accelerate the achievement of SDGs in Surabaya.



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Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005 tentang Guru dan Dosen



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ANNEX : STATISTICAL ANNEX



GOAL 1 | NO POVERTY

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
1.2.1*	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	4.51	Percentage (%)	Decrease to 7-8 %	Social Affairs Office
1.3.1 (a)	Proportion of population covered by health insurance through the National Social Protection System in the Health Sector.	100	Percentage (%)	Increase to 95%	Public Health Office
1.3.1 (b)	Proportion of participants in the Social Protection System in the Employment Sector.	55	Percentage (%)		Manpower Office
1.3.1 (c)	Proportion of poor and vulnerable people with disabilities whose basic rights and inclusiveness are fulfilled.	86.4995	Percentage (%)		Social Affairs Office
1.3.1 (d)	Number of households with access to conditional cash transfer/Indonesian Cash Transfer Programme.	31 Kec	Population	Decrease to 2.8 million	Social Affairs Office
1.4.1 (a)	Proportion of married women aged 15-49 years whose last delivery was in a health facility.	79.57	Percentage (%)	Increase to 70%	Public Health Office
1.4.1 (b)	Proportions of children aged 12-23 months who received complete basic immunizations.	98.06	Percentage (%)	Increase to 63%	Public Health Office
1.4.1 (c)	Prevalence of using contraceptive methods (CPR) by all means among couples of childbearing age (PUS) aged 15-49 years who are currently married.	80.20	Percentage (%)	Increase to 65%	Public Health Office
1.4.1 (d)	Proportion of households with access to adequate	99.90	Percentage (%)	Increase to 100%	Public Health Office

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
	and sustainable water sources.				
1.4.1 (e)	Proportion of households with adequate and sustainable sanitation services.	87.58	Percentage (%)	Increase to 100%	Public Health Office
1.4.1 (f)	Proportion of urban slum households.	37.63	Percentage (%)		Housing and Settlement Area, Human Settlements and Spatial Planning Office
1.4.1 (g)	Elementary school Net Enrollment Rate (NER).	96.33	Percentage (%)	94.78%	Education Office
1.4.1 (h)	Junior high school Net Enrollment Rate (NER).	83.97	Percentage (%)	82.2%	Education Office
1.4.1 (j)	Proportion of population aged 0-17 years with a birth certificate.	100	Percentage (%)	Increase to 100%	Population and Civil Registry Office
1.4.1 (k)	Proportion of poor and vulnerable households with access to electricity, either from Indonesia Electricity Company (PLN) or others.	100	Percentage (%)	Increase to 100%	PLN
1.5.1*	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100.000 population.	0.25	Fire incident	Decrease	BPB Linmas
1.5.1 (a)	Number of locations for strengthening local disaster risk reduction.		Disaster Resilient Village	Increase to 39 areas	BPB Linmas
1.5.1 (b)	Fulfilling the basic needs of victims of social problems.	100	Percentage (%)		BPB Linmas
1.5.1 (c)	Psychosocial assistance for victims of social problems.	100	Percentage (%)		BPB Linmas
1.5.1.(d)	Number of natural disaster/social problems areas receiving special education services	Increased		Increase to 450	Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management



Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
	(Disaster Safe Schools/SMAB)				
1.5.1 (e)	Disaster risk index in high-risk growth areas.	Decreased		Decrease to 118.6	BPB Linmas
1.5.2(a)	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)		Percentage (%)	Decrease	BPB Linmas
1.5.3*	National and local level disaster risk reduction strategy documents.		Document	Exist	BPB Linmas
1.a.1	Proportion of resources allocated by the government for poverty eradication programs.		Program for providing health care insurance for the poor		Social Affairs Office
1.a.2*	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Approximately 20%	Percentage (%)		Social Affairs Office

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency





GOAL 2 | ZERO HUNGER

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
2.1.1*	Prevalence of undernourishment		Percentage (%)	Decrease	Public Health Office
2.1.1.(a)	Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years of age.	8.22	Percentage (%)	Decrease to 17%	Public Health Office
2.1.2*	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).		Program	Decrease	Public Health Office
2.1.2.(a)	Proportion of population with minimum calorie intake below 1400 kcal/capita/day.	NA	Percentage (%)	Decrease to 8.5%	Public Health Office
2.2.1*	Prevalence of stunting (short and very short) among children under 5 years of age.	0.13	Percentage (%)	Decrease	Public Health Office
2.2.1.(a)	Prevalence of stunting (short and very short) among children under 2 years of age.	decrease	Percentage (%)	Decrease to 28%	Public Health Office
2.2.2*	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight/height) among children under 5 years of age, based on types.	3,8% and 8,5%	Percentage (%)	Decrease	Public Health Office
2.2.2.(a)	Prevalence of anemia in pregnant women.	pregnant women who get Fe (99,97%)	Percentage (%)	Decrease to 28%	Public Health Office
2.2.2.(b)	Proportion of infants aged less than 6 months who are exclusively breastfed.	72.48	Percentage (%)	Increase to 50%	Public Health Office
2.2.2.(c)	The quality of food consumption indicated by the Expected Food Pattern score; and level of fish consumption.	96,1% (2019), 96,25% (2020)	Percentage (%)		Agriculture Office
2.3.1*	Value-added agriculture divided by the number of workers in the agricultural sector (rupiah per worker).	Decrease			Agriculture Office

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency



GOAL 3 | GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
3.1.1*	Maternal Mortality Ratio	59.32	100.000 live birth		Public Health Office
3.1.2*	Proportion of ever-married women aged 15-49 years whose last delivery was assisted by trained health personnel.	96.92	Percentage (%)	Increase to 95%	Public Health Office
3.1.2.(a)	Proportion of ever-married women aged 15-49 years whose last delivery was in a health facility.	100.18	Percentage (%)	Increase to 85%	Public Health Office
3.2.1*	Under-5 mortality rate per 1000 live births.	5.93	Percentage (%)	Decrease	Public Health Office
3.2.2*	Neonatal Mortality ratio per 1000 live births.	3.35	1000/ live birth	Decrease	Public Health Office
3.2.2.(a)	Baby mortality ratio per 1000 live births.	5.01	1000/ live birth	Decrease to 24	Public Health Office
3.2.2.(b)	Percentage of regencies/cities that reach 80% of complete basic immunizations for infants.	98.06	Percentage (%)	Increase to 95%	Public Health Office
3.3.1.(a)	HIV prevalence in the adult population.	0.0046%	Percentage (%)	Decrease to <0.5%	Public Health Office
3.3.2.(a)	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population.	10,885	per 100.000 population	Decrease to 245	Public Health Office
3.3.3*	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population.	13	Percentage (%)	Decrease	Public Health Office
3.3.3.(a)	Number of regencies/ cities achieving malaria elimination.	Standard of treatment: 100%	Regencies/Cities		Public Health Office
3.3.4.(a)	Percentage of regencies/cities that carry out early detection of Hepatitis B infection.	775	Early detection case (man + woman)	Increase	Public Health Office
3.3.5*	Number of people requiring intervention against neglected	decrease		Decrease	Public Health Office

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
	tropical diseases (Filariasis and Leprosy).				
3.3.5.(a)	Number of provinces with leprosy elimination.	handling: 82,6%	Percentage (%)		Public Health Office
3.3.5.(b)	Number of regencies/cities with filariasis elimination (successfully passed the first phase of the transmission assessment survey).	number of new chronic filariasis = 0			Public Health Office
3.4.1.(a)	Percentage of smoking in the population aged ≤18 years.	NA	Percentage (%)	5.4	Public Health Office
3.4.1.(b)	Prevalence of high blood pressure.	Received service: 89,03% (prevalence:10,97%)	Percentage (%)	24.3	Public Health Office
3.4.1.(c)	Prevalence of obesity in the population aged ≥18 years.	NA	Percentage (%)	15.4	Public Health Office
3.4.2*	Suicide mortality rate.	2019: 1 jiwa	Person	Decrease	Social Affairs Office
3.4.2.(a)	Number of regencies/cities that have <i>Puskesmas</i> that carry out mental health efforts.	Surabaya has health services for people with severe mental disorders (84.83%)			Public Health Office
3.5.1.(e)	Prevalence of drug abuse.	0.0023%	Percentage (%)	Decrease to 0.02%	National Narcotics Board
3.5.2*	Alcohol per capita consumption aged ≥ 15 years within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol.	NA		Decrease	Public Health Office
3.7.1*	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.	80.94	Percentage (%)	Increase to 66%	Public Health Office
3.7.1.(a)	Prevalence rate of the use of contraceptive methods (CPR) in all	80.94	Percentage (%)	Increase to 65%	Public Health Office



Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
	ways in couples of childbearing age (PUS) aged 15-49 years who are married.				
3.7.1.(b)	Number of use of long-term contraceptives with modern methods (MKJP).	17.11	Percentage (%)	Increase to 23.5%	DP5A
3.7.2*	Adolescent birth rate aged 15-19 years (Age Specific Fertility Rate/ASFR).	NA	NA	Decrease to 38	DP5A
3.7.2.(a)	Total Fertility Rate (TFR).	1.73	Percentage (%)	Decrease to 2.28%	Public Health Office
3.8.1.(a)	Unmet needs health services.	19.11	Percentage (%)	Decrease to 9.91%	Public Health Office
3.8.2*	Number of population covered by health insurance or public health system per 1,000 population.	Increase	Percentage (%)	Increase	Public Health Office
3.8.2.(a)	National Health Insurance (JKN) coverage.	100	Percentage (%)	Increase to a minimum of 95%	Public Health Office
3.9.3.(a)	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning.	1 Village	Outbreak 2017	Decrease	Public Health Office
3.a.1*	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older.	NA	Percentage (%)	Decrease	Public Health Office
3.b.1.(a)	Percentage of availability of medicines and vaccines at <i>Puskesmas</i> .	100	Percentage (%)	Increase	Public Health Office
3.c.1*	Health worker density and distribution.	97.77	Percentage (%)	Increase	Public Health Office

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency





GOAL 4 | QUALITY EDUCATION

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
4.1.1*	Proportion of children and young people: (a) grade 4, (b) at the end of primary, (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in: (i) reading, (ii) mathematics.	100%	Percentage (%)	Increase	Education Office
4.1.1.(a)	Percentage of primary school accredited at least B.	91.18	Percentage (%)	Increase to 84.2%	Education Office
4.1.1.(b)	Percentage of lower secondary school accredited at least B.	88.59	Percentage (%)	Increase to 81%	Education Office
4.1.1.(d)	Primary Gross Enrollment Rate (GER).	102.63	Percentage (%)	Increase to 114.09%	Education Office
4.1.1.(e)	Lower Secondary Gross Enrollment Rate (GER).	92.29	Percentage (%)	Increase to 106.94%	Education Office
4.1.1.(g)	Average length of schooling of the population aged 15 years and older.	10.47	years	Increase to 8.8 years	Education Office
4.2.2.(a)	Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) for Early Childhood Education.	68.07	Percentage (%)	Increase to 77.2%	Education Office
4.4.1*	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills.	Increase		Increase	Education Office
4.5.1*	Net Enrollment Rate (NER) by sex in (1) primary level	94.34	Percentage (%)	Increase	Education Office
	Net Enrollment Rate (NER) by sex in (2) lower secondary level	100.04	Percentage (%)	Increase	Education Office
	Net Enrollment Rate (NER) by sex in (3) upper secondary level	80,64 (2015)	Percentage (%)	Increase	Education Office
	Net Enrollment Rate (NER) by sex in (4) university level	60,69 (2015)	Percentage (%)	Increase	Education Office
4.6.1.(a)	Percentage of literacy rate of the population aged ≥15 years.	100	Percentage (%)	Increase to 96.1%	Education Office

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
4.6.1.(b)	Percentage of literacy rate of the population aged 15-24 years and aged 15-59 years.	100	Percentage (%)	Increase	Education Office
4.a.1*	Proportion of schools offering basic services: (a) electricity (b) internet for teaching purposes, (c) computer for teaching purposes, (d) adequate infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities, (e) proper drinking water, (f) basic sanitation facilities per gender, (g) hand washing facilities (consisting of water, sanitation, and hygiene for all or WASH).	increased (85,41%)	Percentage (%)	Increase	Education Office
4.c.1*	Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level.	Increased (100%, 50,51%, 54,68%)	Percentage (%)	Increase	Education Office

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency





GOAL 5 | GENDER EQUALITY

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
5.1.1*	Number of gender responsive policies supporting women's empowerment.	Increase (19 subdistricts, 81 villages)	document	Increase by 16	DP5A
5.2.1*	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months.	Decrease: 2 (January 2018), 0 (2020)	case	Decrease	DP5A
5.2.1.(a)	Prevalence of violence against girls	decrease	Percentage (%)	Decrease	DP5A
5.2.2*	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months	26	cases, by type of violence	Decrease	DP5A
5.2.2.(a)	Percentage of victims of violence against women who received comprehensive services.	100%	Percentage (%)	Increase to 70%	DP5A
5.3.1*	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.	Decrease: 0.01%	Percentage (%)	Decrease	DP5A
5.3.1.(a)	The median age at first marriage for women was 25-49 years old.	2015: 36,58-41,40 2016: 39,66-41,28. 2017: 44-39,23. 2018: 38,90-42,02	More than 25 years old	Increase to 21 years old	DP5A
5.3.1.(b)	Birth rate for women aged 15-19 years (Age Specific Fertility Rate / ASFR).	15-49	Years old	Decrease to 38 years old	Public Health Office
5.5.1*	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, local parliaments, and local governments.	Increase: 34%	Percentage (%)	Increase	Population and Civil Registry Office
5.5.2*	Proportion of women in managerial positions.	30.30	Percentage (%)	Increase	Bagian Organisasi

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
5.6.1*	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.	NA	Percentage (%)	Increase	DP5A
5.6.1.(a)	Unmet need for family planning program.	19.11	Percentage (%)	Decrease to 9.9%	Public Health Office
5.6.1 (b)	Increased knowledge and understanding of couples of childbearing ages about modern contraceptive methods	80.94%	Percentage (%)	Increase	DP5A
5.b.1*	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone.	Increase	Percentage (%)	Increase	Communication and Informatics Office

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency





GOAL 6 | CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
6.1.1.(a)	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.	99.48	Percentage (%)	Increase to 100%	Social Affairs Office
6.1.1.(b)	Capacity of raw water infrastructure to serve households, cities and industries, as well as supply of raw water to islands.	12.330	L/second		Local Water Companies (PDAM)
6.1.1.(c)	Proportion of population with access to safe and sustainable drinking water services.	99.48	Percentage (%)	Increase to 100%	Social Affairs Office
6.2.1.(a)	Proportion of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water.	99.90	Percentage (%)	Increase	Public Health Office
6.2.1.(b)	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services.	98.10	Percentage (%)	Increase to 100%	Social Affairs Office
6.2.1.(c)	Number of villages that implement Community Based Total Sanitation (STBM)	24 kec (BABS), 98,27% STBM: 775.810 KK	desa/kelurahan	Increase to 45.000 (national scale)	Public Health Office
6.2.1.(d)	Number of villages that implemented Open Defecation Free (ODF)	verified ODF 67 kelurahan	desa/kelurahan	Increase	Public Health Office
6.2.1.(e)	Number of regencies/cities that have built wastewater infrastructure with a centralized system on a city, regional and communal scale.	511	Regencies/Cities	Increase to 438 regencies/cities	Housing and Settlement Area, Human Settlements and Spatial Planning Office
6.2.1 (f)	Proportion of households served by a centralized wastewater management system.	Increase (IPAL Komunal)			Environmental Agency
6.3.1.(a)	Number of regencies/cities whose quality of urban sewage management has been improved and the construction of a Sludge Treatment Plant (IPLT)	511	Regencies/Cities	Increase to 409 regencies/cities	Environmental Agency

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
6.3.1.(b)	Proportion of households served by the sewage management system.	Increase	IPLT	Increase	Environmental Agency
6.3.2.(a)	Lake water quality.	Increase		Increase	BBWS Brantas
6.3.2.(b)	River water quality as a raw water source.	Increase		Increase	BBWS Brantas
6.4.1.(b)	Agricultural/plantation and industrial water saving incentives.	NA		Exist	BBWS Brantas
6.5.1.(a)	Number of Integrated Watershed Management Plans (RPDAST) that are internalized into the Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW).	Exist (Kalimas and Brantas)	Lokasi Sungai	exist	Housing and Settlement Area, Human Settlements and Spatial Planning Office
6.5.1.(c)	Number of water resources information networks formed.	Exist (Kalimas and Brantas)		8 river areas	BBWS BRANTAS
6.5.1.(f)	Number of river areas that have community participation in river and lake catchment management.	4 Regencies	Regencies	10 river areas (national scale)	BBWS BRANTAS
6.5.1.(g)	Water resources institutional arrangement activities.	Exist	KPS (Komunitas Peduli Sungai or River Care Community) dll	Exist	BBWS

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency





GOAL 7 | AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
7.2.1*	Renewable energy share.	102,04%, 92,86%	Percentage (%)	10-16%	PGN
7.3.1*	Primary energy intensity.	23.2	TOE/Billion rupiah	Decrease to 463.2 SBM (national scale)	PGN

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency





GOAL 8 | DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
8.1.1*	Annual growth rate of GDP per capita.	6.10	Percentage (%)	Increase	Local Finance and Tax Management Agency
8.1.1.(a)	GDP per capita.	141.9	Million rupiah	Increase to more than 50 million rupiah	Local Finance and Tax Management Agency
8.2.1*	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	ILOR increase (0,01-0,03)		Increase	Bappeko
8.3.1*	Proportion of informal employment in total employment of non-agricultural sector, by sex.	1,474,934 (increase 94,13%)	Percentage (%)	Increase	Manpower Office
8.3.1.(a)	Proportion of formal workforce.	63.89%	Percentage (%)	51%	Manpower Office
8.3.1.(b)	Percentage of informal workers in the agricultural sector.	0.001	Percentage (%)		Manpower Office
8.3.1.(c)	Proportion of MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) access to financial services.	9.86	Person	29%	Cooperatives and micro-enterprises office
8.5.1*	Average hourly earnings of employees.	22,376.023	Rupiah	Increase	Manpower Office
8.5.2*	Open unemployment ratr, by sex and age.	11.76	Percentage (%)	Decrease	Manpower Office
8.5.2.(a)	Underemployment rate.	0.56	Percentage (%)	Decrease	Manpower Office
8.6.1*	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (NEET).	0.06	Percentage (%)	Increase	Manpower Office
8.9.1*	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP.	Increase		Increase to 8%	Tourism and Culture Office
8.9.1.(a)	Number of foreign tourists.	180,102	Person per year	Increase to 20 million (national scale)	Tourism and Culture Office
8.9.1.(b)	Number of domestic tourists.	27,575,125	person per year	Increase	Tourism and Culture Office

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
8.9.1.(c)	Total foreign exchange in the tourism sector.	Increase		Increase	Tourism and Culture Office
8.9.2*	Number of workers in the tourism industry in proportion to total workers.	34,056	NA	Increase	Tourism and Culture Office
8.10.1*	Number of bank offices and ATMs per 100,000 adult residents.	NA		Increase	Trade office
8.10.1.(a)	Average distance of Commercial Bank.	Near		Increase (closer)	Trade office
8.10.1.(b)	Proportion of MSME loans to total credit.	100	Percentage (%)	Increase	Cooperatives and micro-enterprises office

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency





GOAL 9 | INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
9.1.1.(b)	Length of toll road construction.			1,000 km (national scale)	BPJN
9.1.1.(c)	Railroad length.	128.11		Added 3,258 km	KAI
9.1.2.(b)	Number of ferry docks.	1	unit	Increase	Transportation office
9.1.2.(c)	Number of strategic ports.	1	location	24 ports (national scale)	ASDP
9.2.1 *	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita.	(4,95-5,43) increase	Percentage (%)	Increase	Trade and industry office
9.2.1.(a)	Manufacturing industry GDP growth rate.	5.43	Percentage (%)	Higher than GDP growth rate	Trade and industry office
9.2.2*	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment.	16	Percentage (%)	Increase	BPS
9.3.1*	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added.	85	Percentage (%)	Increase	Cooperatives and micro-enterprises office
9.3.2*	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit.	increase		Increase	Cooperatives and micro-enterprises office
9.5.1*	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP.	14,616,964,700		Increase	Bappeko
9.c.1*	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network.	83397	amount	Increase	Communication and Informatics Office
9.c.1.(a)	Proportion of the population who own a mobile phone.	increase		Increase	Communication and Informatics Office
9.c.1.(b)	Proportion of population using the internet.	increase	Percentage (%)	Increase	Communication and Informatics Office

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency



GOAL 10 | REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
10.1.1*	Gini coefficient.	Increase	Percentage (%)	Decrease to 0.36	Bappeda
10.1.1.(a)	Percentage of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age group.	0.38	Percentage (%)	Decrease to 7-8%	Social Affairs Office
10.2.1*	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex and persons with disabilities.	4.51	Percentage (%)	Decrease	Social Affairs Office
10.3.1.(a)	Civil Liberties Index.	17.96		Increase to 87	BPS
10.3.1.(d)	Number of discriminatory policies in the past 12 months based on the prohibition of discrimination under international human rights law.	NA	Complaints	Exist	Bagian Hukum
10.4.1.(b)	The proportion of participants in the Social Security Program in the Employment Sector.	BK		Increase to: 62.4 million formal workforces; 3.5 million informal workforces	Social Affairs Office

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency



GOAL 11 | SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
11.1.1.(a)	Proportion of households with access to adequate and affordable housing.	87.58	Percentage (%)	3.7 million household	Public Health Office
11.1.1.(b)	Number of metropolitan urban areas that meet urban service standards (SPP).	Livable (program to build uninhabitable houses, proper sanitation, 99% drinking water, 99% clean water)			Bappeko
11.1.1.(c)	Number of medium cities and new cities that meet SPP.	Livable (program to build uninhabitable houses, proper sanitation, 99% drinking water, 99% clean water)			Bappeko
11.2.1.(a)	Proportion of population with access to public transportation in urban areas.	34.40	Percentage (%)	Increase to 32%	Transportation office
11.2.1.(b)	Number of rail transit systems developed in big cities.	Exist		Exist	Bappeko
11.3.1.(a)	The number of medium cities outside Java which are directed as a buffer for urbanization flows and as the main growth centers.	BK		Minimum 20 medium cities (national scale)	Bappeko
11.3.1.(b)	Number of new Metropolitans outside Java as National Activity Centers (PKN).	BK		5 metropolitans (national scale)	Bappeko

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
11.3.2.(a)	Average institutions that play an active role in the Sustainable Urban Development Planning Dialogue Forum.	95	Percentage (%)	Increase	Bappeko
11.3.2.(b)	Number of infrastructure financing institutions.	Exist		Exist	Bappeko
11.4.1.(a)	Number of heritage cities in metropolitan urban areas, big cities, medium cities and small cities.	Exist	Cities	Exist	Bappeko
11.5.1*	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.	0.25	Fire incident	Decrease	BPB Linmas
11.5.1.(a)	Indonesian Disaster Risk Index.	21,74% (Priority), 7,93% (Regencies/ cities)		Decrease to 30%	BPB Linmas
11.5.1.(b)	Number of disaster resilient cities formed.	Increase (320 Villages)		Increase	BPB Linmas
11.5.1.(c)	Number of weather and climate early warning systems and disasters.	Exist, 32 Cities/ regencies		Exist	BMKG
11.5.2.(a)	Direct economic loss in relation to GDP attributed to disasters	0.00378			Bappeko
11.6.1.(a)	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed.	96.43	Percentage (%)	Increase to 80%	DKRTH
11.6.1.(b)	Number of green cities that develop and implement green waste in metropolitan urban areas.	Exist		Increase/Exist	Bappeko
11.7.1 (a)	Proportion of urban open space for all	21.96%		Increase/Exist	Bappeko



Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
11.b.1*	National disaster management strategy plan and implementation in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Exist	Document	Increase/Exist	Bappeko
11.b.2*	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster management strategies in line with national disaster management plans/strategies	Exist	Document	Exist	Bappeko

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency





GOAL 12 | RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
12.4.2.(a)	Number of hazardous waste treated and the proportion of hazardous waste treated according to the laws and regulations (industrial sector).	Program		Increase to 150 million ton (national scale)	Environment Agency
12.5.1(a)	Amount of recycled waste.	112,757		20 ton per day (national scale)	DKRTH
12.6.1.(a)	Number of companies applying Indonesian National Standard ISO 14001 certification.	NA		Increase	Investment and One Stop Service Office
12.7.1.(a)	Number of registered eco-friendly products.	NA		Increase	Environment Agency
12.8.1.(a)	Number of public facilities that apply Community Service Standards (NAM) and are registered.	Increase		Increase	Bappeko

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency





GOAL 13 | CLIMATE ACTION

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
13.1.1*	National and local level disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy documents.	Exist	Document	Exist	BNPB
13.1.2*	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.	0.25	Person	Decrease	Fire Department

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency





GOAL 15 | LIFE ON LAND

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
15.1.1.(a)	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	NA	Percentage (%)	Increase	Environment Agency
15.3.1 (a)	Proportion of land degraded over total land area		Percentage (%)	5.5 million Ha (national scale)	Environment Agency
15.6.1*	Availability of legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits.	Exist		Exist	Environment Agency
15.9.1.(a)	Biodiversity utilization plan document.	Will be prepared	Document	Increase	Environment Agency

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency





GOAL 16 | PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
16.1.1 (a)	Number of homicide cases in the past year.	3	Amount	Decrease	City Police (Polrestabes)
16.1.2 (a)	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause.	0	People per 100.000 population		National Unity and Politics Agency (Bakesbangpol)
16.1.3 (a)	Proportion of the population subjected to physical violence in the previous 12 months.	474	Amount		City Police (Polrestabes)
16.1.4*	Proportion of the population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.	NA	Amount		City Police (Polrestabes)
16.2.1.(a)	Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past year.	Decrease		Decrease	Social Affairs Office
16.2.1.(b)	Prevalence of young women and men who experienced violence.	Decrease		Decrease	Social Affairs Office
16.2.3.(a)	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–24 years who experienced sexual violence before age 18.	Decrease 26		Decrease	DP5A
16.5.1.(a)	Anti-Corruption Behavior Index.	Increase		Increase to 4.0	Bappeko
16.6.1*	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of the original approved budget.	Increase		Increase	Bappeko
16.6.1.(a)	Percentage increase in Unqualified Opinion (WTP) on the Financial Statements of Ministries/Institutions and Local Governments (Province/Regency/City).	100%	WTP	Increase to 95% (ministries), 75% (provinces), 50% (regencies/cities)	Indonesian Audit Board (BPK)

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
16.6.1.(b)	Percentage of improvement in Government Performance Accountability System (SAKIP) of Ministries/Agencies and Local Governments (Province/Regency/City).	73.47		Increase to 85% (ministries), 75% (provinces), 50% (regencies/cities)	Bagian Organisasi
16.6.1.(c)	Percentage of E-procurement usage towards procurement expenditure.	100	Percentage (%)	Increase to 80%	Bappeko
16.6.1.(d)	Percentage of government agencies that have a Bureaucratic Reform Index score for both Ministries/Agencies and Local Governments (Province/Regency/City).	NA		Increase to 75% (ministries), 60% (provinces), 45% (regencies/cities)	Bagian Organisasi
16.6.2.(a)	Percentage of Compliance with the implementation of the Public Service Law of Ministries/ Agencies and Local Governments (Province/Regency/City).	100	Percentage (%)	Increase to 100% (ministries), 100% (agencies), 100% (provinces), 100% (regencies/cities)	Bagian Organisasi
16.7.1.(a)	Percentage of women's representation in the national legislative (DPR) and local legislative (DPRD).	34	Percentage (%)	Increase	Population and Civil Registry Office
16.7.1.(b)	Percentage of women's representation in decision-making in executive institutions (Echelon I and II).	30.30	Percentage (%)	Increase	Population and Civil Registry Office
16.9.1*	Proportion of children under 5 years old whose births have been registered to a civil authority, by age.	Increase		Increase	Population and Civil Registry Office



Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
16.9.1.(a)	Percentage of birth certificate ownership for people with lower income 40%.	Increase		Increase to 77.4%	Population and Civil Registry Office
16.9.1.(b)	Proportion of children with birth certificates.	100	Percentage (%)	Increase to 85%	Population and Civil Registry Office
16.10.2.(c)	Number of certificates owned by Information Management and Documentation Officials (PPID) to measure the quality of PPID in carrying out their duties and functions as stipulated in the legislation.	74.3		Increase	Local Employment Agency (BKD)
16.b.1.(a)	Number of discriminatory policies in the past 12 months based on the prohibition of discrimination under international human rights law.			Exist	Bagian Hukum

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency





GOAL 17 | PARTNERSHIPS

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
17.1.1*	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source.	8,765,153,020,783 (increase 7%)	Rupiah	Increase	Bappeko
17.1.1.(a)	Ratio of tax revenue to GDP.	45.85	Percentage (%)	More than 12%	Bappeko
17.1.2*	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.	40.50			Bappeko
17.6.2.(b)	The penetration rate of fixed broadband access in urban and rural areas.	NA		Increase to: Urban (20 Mbps) 71% household and 30% population; Rural (10 Mbps) 49% household and 6% population	Communication and Informatics Office
17.6.2.(c)	Proportion of population served by mobile broadband	meningkat		Increase to: Urban 100% population; Rural 52% population	Communication and Informatics Office
17.8.1*	Proportion of individuals using the Internet.	meningkat		Increase	Communication and Informatics Office
17.17.1.(a)	Number of projects offered to be implemented under the Public Private Partnership scheme.	Exist		Exist	Cooperation office
17.17.1.(b)	Total government allocations for project preparation, project transactions, and government support in Government and Business Entity Cooperation.	Exist		Exist	Cooperation office

Indicator		Status in 2019		Target	Source
17.18.1.(a)	Percentage of data users who use BPS data as a basis for planning, monitoring and evaluating national development.	100%	Percentage (%)	Increase	BPS
17.18.1.(b)	Percentage of statistical publications that apply accuracy standards as the basis for planning, monitoring and evaluating national development.	81.25%	Percentage (%)	Increase	BPS
17.18.1.(c)	Number of metadata of basic, sectoral, and special statistical activities contained in the Statistical Reference Information System (SIRuSa).	NA		Increase	BPS
17.18.1.(d)	Percentage of disaggregated SDGs indicators that are relevant to the target.	77.93%	Percentage (%)	Increase	Bappeko
17.19.2.(b)	Availability of registration data related to births and deaths (Vital Statistics Register)	Exist		Exist	BPS
17.19.2.(c)	Number of external visitors who access statistical data and information through the website.	8689		Increase	BPS
17.19.2.(d)	Proportion of consumers who are satisfied with access to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS).	8689		Increase	BPS

Source: Surabaya City's City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City's Environmental Agency



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