Effective Sustainable Development Strategis: country level experience

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Indonesia's efforts

Indonesia participation in related International Fora

- · Stockholm Conference on Environment, 1972
- Earth Summit, 1992
- · WSSD, Johannesburg, South Africa, 2002
 - Hosting the 4th Preparatory Committee in Bali, 2002

Development of Documents:

- Agenda 21 Indonesia, 2007
- Paving the Way to Sustainable Development, 2002, as report to the WSSD
- National Strategy for Sustainable Development, 2008, published by the State Ministry for Environment

- National Conference on Sustainable Development, 2004: Implementation Plan on Water, Energy, Health, Agricultural, Biodiversity
- Attempt in development of Indicators for sustainable development
- Annual MDGs reports: National Develoment Planning Agency

Policies, Strategies, and Programmes

State Ministry for Environment (MoE) have been promoting the integration of SD principles into sectoral policies:

- Development of Strategic Environment Assessment, as a instruments in spatial planning
- Improvement of EIA procedures and methods
- Improvement of Clean City Program, including the disclosure of the dirtiest cities
- Capacity building and increase of awareness of local parliaments
- Continuation and improvement of criteria for Industrial Performance Assessment

Policies, Strategies, and Programmes (2)

- Integration of 'Towards Green Indonesia' Program → regreening, replantation, reforestation
- Publication of the annual report on the State of the Environment - Indonesia, 6 years in a row
- · Development of the principle of green economics
- · Development of alternative source of energies
- · Green Energy Policy
- · Policy on Mass Rapid Transport

Constraints and challenges

- Decision making process: sectoral, not cross-sectoral and not spatial consideration
- Vision of politicians five years vs. vision of sustainable development long term
- Externalities from environmentally sound management policies perceived as long-term while exploitation of natural resources considered as quick yields
- Investment costs and costs of technologies considered as high and external assistance needed
- Increase awareness of global warming and climate change as a promotion of sustainable development policies
- Related disasters and its costs implied to them increase the awareness of the public so that pressure to give more emphasis and priority to the application of sustainable development principles increase

- · Technology not free, need of capacity building
- · Sectoral ego still exists → need of strong leadership
- Development of energy security may be in conflict with food security objectives
- The establishment of the National Council for Climate Change (NCCC) could be used to promote sound and cross sectoral decision makin process

Way forward

- Decision making process be improved involving highest possible level of Government
- Establishment of a national council for sustainable development, challenged by the so many councils available
- The increase of awareness of economic ministries like the Ministry of Finance, the Coordinating Ministry for Economics, the Ministry of Trade, etc., should be used as a momentum in mainstreaming sustainable development principles into the national economic policies and planning in longer term
- The needs to have a Longer term national policies and directions binding through the Parliament as to directs politicians whose terms are only five years

- Indonesia needs to develop research and development in order to be able to acquire appropriate local technology that will be much less costly
- Continue the development of green economic concept and its application through, for instance, 3Rs
- Participation of stakeholders in promoting the implementation of sustainable development principles by business sector activities
- In assuring food security, ensure that agricultural land not converted into other purposes → contributing to poverty alleviation

