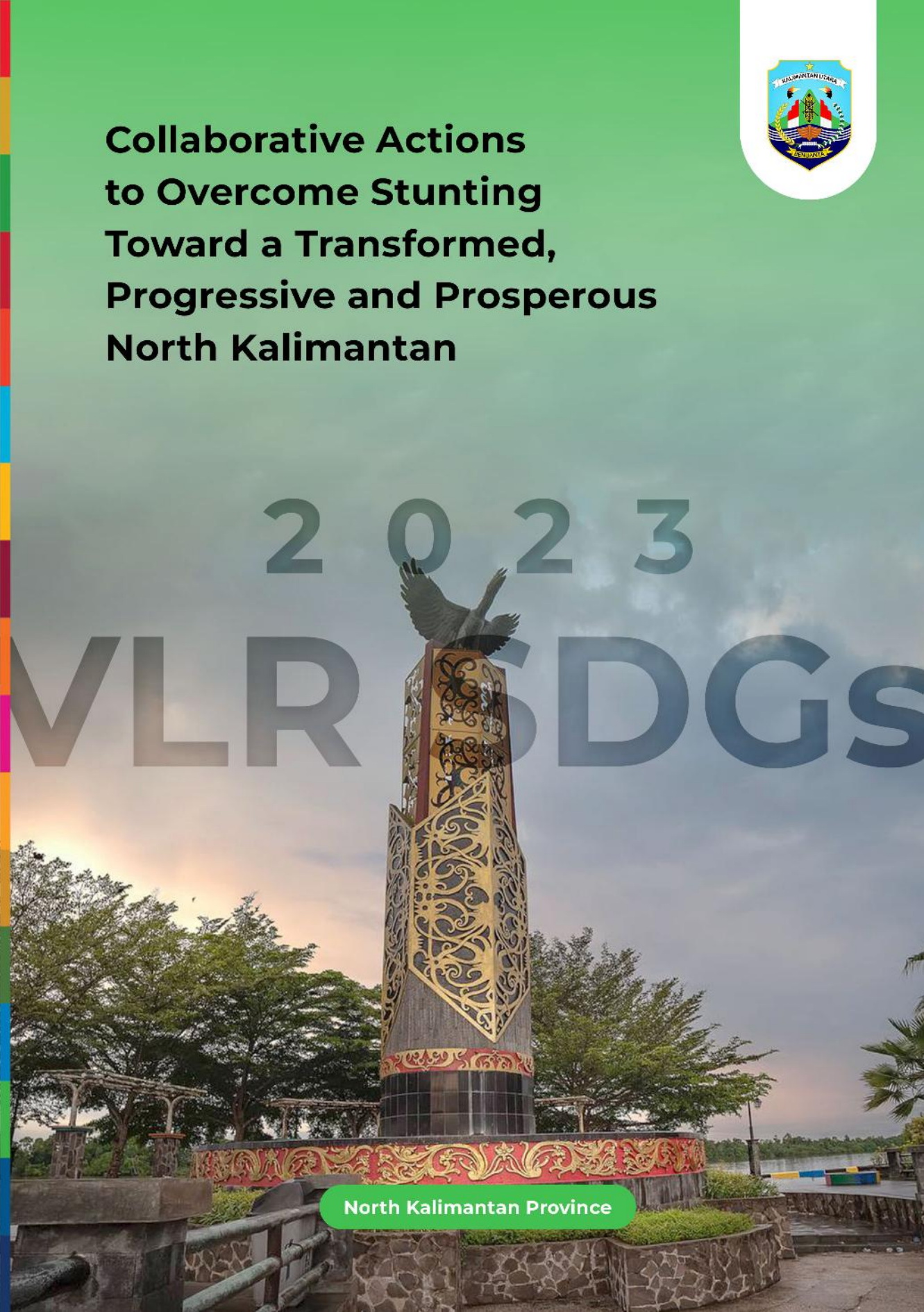
Collaborative Actions to Overcome Stunting Toward a Transformed, Progressive and Prosperous North Kalimantan

2023

VLR SDGs

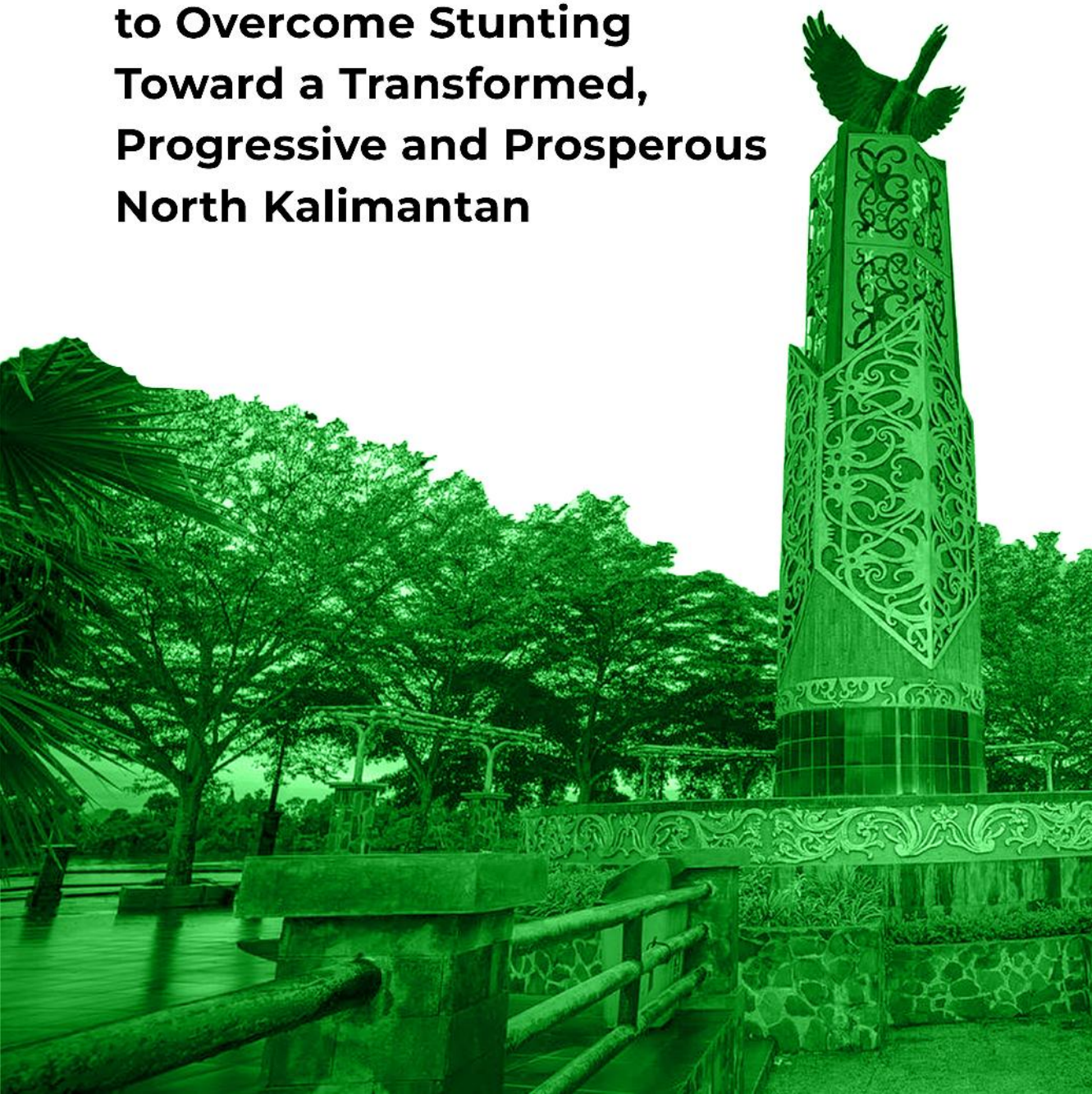


North Kalimantan Province

VLR SDGs 2023

North Kalimantan

Collaborative Actions to Overcome Stunting Toward a Transformed, Progressive and Prosperous North Kalimantan



Acknowledgement

Voluntary Local Review Sustainable Development Goals 2023

Collaborative Actions to Overcome Stunting Toward a Transformed, Progressive and Prosperous North Kalimantan

North Kalimantan Province

This report was compiled by the North Kalimantan Provincial Government

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Governor's Foreword



DR. (HC). H. Zainal A. Paliwang, M.Hum

Governor of North Kalimantan Province

Assalamualaikum warahmatullah wabarakatuh

In the 2021–2026 Regional Action Plan for the SDGs, North Kalimantan has committed to achieving 17 goals, 169 targets, and 289 indicators of the SDGs with the involvement of non-governmental development actors. The commitment engages the non-governmental organizations, namely philanthropists, academics, business actors, and community organizations, to achieve the SDG targets with a constant endeavor for the highest quality, despite this province being relatively new compared to other provinces.

As the Governor of North Kalimantan, I am highly committed to fostering collaborative efforts to tackle the diverse challenges confronting our society. Stunting, a critical issue detrimental to the health and well-being of our children, requires immediate attention and concerted action. This issue transcends a mere health issue; it reflects broader socio-economic disparities and systemic deficiencies that impede our collective prosperity.

Numerous efforts have been undertaken by North Kalimantan Province to achieve the SDGs. With pride and optimism, I present these efforts in the 2023 Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of North Kalimantan Province entitled "Collaborative Actions to Overcome Stunting towards a Transformed, Progressive, and Prosperous North Kalimantan". This VLR marks a significant milestone in our journey towards holistic development and sustainable progress in North Kalimantan Province.

This VLR encapsulates the dedicated efforts of various stakeholders, including government agencies, non-government organizations, community leaders, and passionate individuals, uniting to combat stunting comprehensively. Through innovative strategies, inclusive policies, and grassroots interventions, we have made noteworthy progress in reducing stunting rates and improving people's quality of life.

Our approach underscores the principles of collaboration, inclusiveness, and sustainability. By fostering cross-sector partnerships and engaging local communities in decision-making processes, we successfully utilized resources efficiently and maximized our impacts. Furthermore, our efforts are firmly rooted in a long-term vision of transformation, ensuring that every child in North Kalimantan has the opportunity to grow, develop, and fulfill their potential through aspirations.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to all those who have contributed to this endeavor, from the dedicated health professionals working tirelessly on the front lines to the volunteers advocating for change in their communities. Their passion, perseverance, and unwavering commitment inspire us all to pursue a better future.

As we reflect on the accomplishments documented in this VLR, let us acknowledge that our journey is yet to reach the final. Much work remains to be executed to guarantee that every child in North Kalimantan grows up healthy, consumes adequate nutrition, and is empowered to make meaningful contributions to society. With renewed determination and collective actions, I am confident that we can surmount future challenges and bring to fruition the vision of a Transformed, Progressive, and Prosperous North Kalimantan.

Together, let us persist in creating a brighter future for future generations.

Wassalamualaikum warahmatullah wabarakatuh

Sincerely,

DR. (HC). H. Zainal A. Paliwang, M.Hum
Governor of North Kalimantan Province

Executive Summary

Implementation of the VLR of North Kalimantan Province

As stated in paragraph 79 of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly Resolution on 25 September 2015, the 2030 Agenda encourages UN member states to review the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) periodically and inclusively at the national and local levels. This review must be "state-led and state-driven". Therefore, since 2016, many countries have conducted Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and presented them at the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on the SDGs. VNRs have spurred regional authorities worldwide to undertake Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) more often, aiming to localize the SDGs and accelerate progress toward global goals.

Through VLRs, regional authorities, such as North Kalimantan, not only demonstrate commitment, capability, and innovative local initiatives but also enhance stakeholder involvement in implementing the SDGs. VLRs allow regional authorities to communicate their progress towards the SDGs comprehensively and cohesively. This serves as a means to convey compelling narratives that connect regional strategies and actions horizontally with other regional governments and vertically with national and global agendas.

In 2023, the North Kalimantan Provincial Government, in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental actors in the province and the SDGs SSTC project of GIZ, took the initiative to conduct a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of the SDGs. Guided by the principles of inclusiveness, transparency, and collaboration, this process engaged a range of stakeholders from both governmental and non-governmental sectors.

Drawing from Indonesia's draft of the National VLR Guidelines from the SDGs National Secretariat and Indonesia's 2021 VNR Report, the inaugural VLR in North Kalimantan aims to comprehensively map and analyze progress on various goals related to the SDGs, with a particular emphasis on collaborative actions in preventing stunting. This report covers the overview of the SDGs achievement, policies, and funding from various sources, as well as monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, the VLR depicts the alignment between national policies and SDGs at the national and provincial levels in North Kalimantan.

Topic Selection for the VLR of North Kalimantan Province

Stunting refers to a condition of growth failure in children due to chronic

malnutrition, leading to a shorter height than expected for their age. It typically stems from insufficient nutritional intake, particularly during the first 1,000 days of life, from pregnancy to the first two years of the child's life. Stunting exerts serious effects on physical health, cognition, and productivity in the long run.

Addressing the stunting issue has become a primary concern for both central and regional governments, thereby requiring collaborative efforts. According to the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI), North Kalimantan indicated a high stunting prevalence rate of 22.1 percent in 2022, pointing out the crucial and immediate need for active involvement and support from various development stakeholders to expedite stunting reduction efforts. Taking into account the context and awareness of the various lessons learned from collaborative partnerships involving various stakeholders to combat stunting and achieve the SDGs targets, the North Kalimantan Provincial Government adopted "Collaborative Actions to Overcome Stunting towards a Transformed, Progressive, and Prosperous North Kalimantan" as the topic for the 2023 VLR. This VLR focuses on 4 (four) SDGs related to stunting, namely Goal 1, No Poverty; Goal 2, Zero Hunger; Goal 3, Good Health and Well-being; and Goal 6, Clean Water and Sanitation.

The North Kalimantan Provincial Government realizes that combating stunting requires a comprehensive approach involving integrated nutrition interventions targeted at priority locations and vulnerable groups. This integration necessitates coordination of planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and supervision of cross-sectoral activities across various levels of government and society. Efforts to prevent stunting must engage various stakeholders, including regional governments, health professionals, communities, and development partners. By fostering synergistic collaboration and ensuring sustainable efforts, it is expected to reduce the stunting prevalence in North Kalimantan Province, contribute to national and global targets, pave the way for children to grow and develop optimally, and help them achieve their full potential.

Efforts to combat stunting in North Kalimantan Province align with the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of the Provincial Government and the province's 7th priority program, "Improving the quality of human resources through a comprehensive 16-year compulsory education". In its implementation, the provincial and district/city governments in North Kalimantan coordinate with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), a government agency mandated to coordinate Indonesia's efforts in combating stunting through programs focusing on children's first 1,000 days of life, pregnant women, and family health. These efforts include education and counseling, improving access to healthcare services, collaboration with relevant parties, funding for stunting intervention programs and activities, and monitoring and evaluation.

Summary of the SDGs Achievement of North Kalimantan Province

North Kalimantan Province has committed through the Regional Action Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2021–2026 to achieve 17 Goals, 169 Targets, and 289 Indicators of the SDGs. To support the achievement of these targets, the Provincial Government has signed a joint commitment with district/city governments to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs targets through the development of District/City Action Plans for the SDGs and by encouraging the involvement of non-governmental actors including philanthropists, academics, business entities, and community organizations.

In 2022, North Kalimantan reported progress in achieving the pillars of the SDGs as follows:

1. In the Social Pillar, 25.75 percent of the indicators were achieved, 19.76 percent of the indicators improved, 4.79 percent of the indicators required special attention, and 49.7 percent of the indicators had unavailable data.
2. In the Economic Pillar, 51.16 percent of the indicators were achieved, 13.95 percent of the indicators improved, 11.63 percent of the indicators required special attention, and 23.26 percent of the indicators had unavailable data.
3. In the Environmental Pillar, 43.18 percent of the indicators were achieved, 20.45 percent of the indicators improved, 2.27 percent of the indicators required special attention, and 34.09 percent of the indicators had unavailable data.
4. In the Legal Pillar, 38.1 percent of the indicators were achieved, 47.62 percent of the indicators improved, 4.76 percent of the indicators required special attention, and 9.52 percent of the indicators had unavailable data

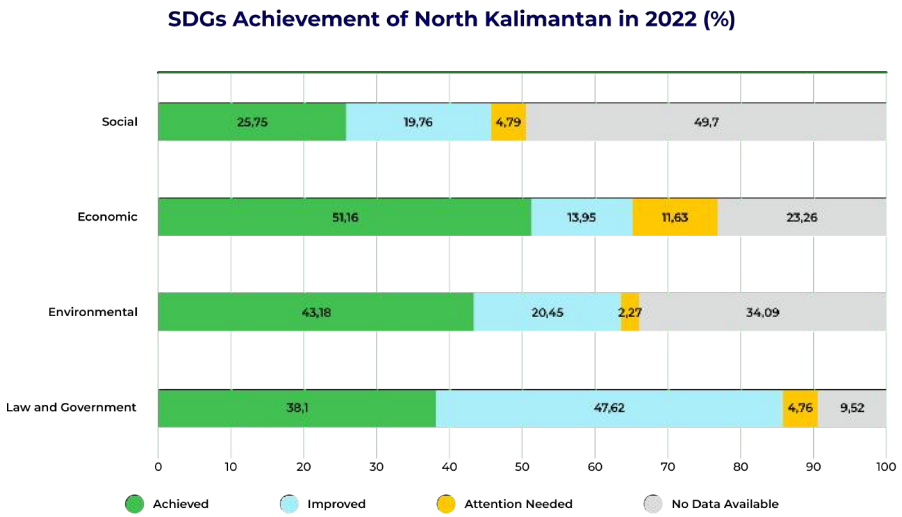


Figure 1. SDGs Achievement of North Kalimantan in 2022

Overall, the COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the performance in achieving all SDGs, resulting in considerable pressure and a decrease compared to previous years. Further, the substantial gap between the set targets and actual achievement requires special attention and collaborative efforts from regional governments and non-governmental organizations to address these challenges effectively.

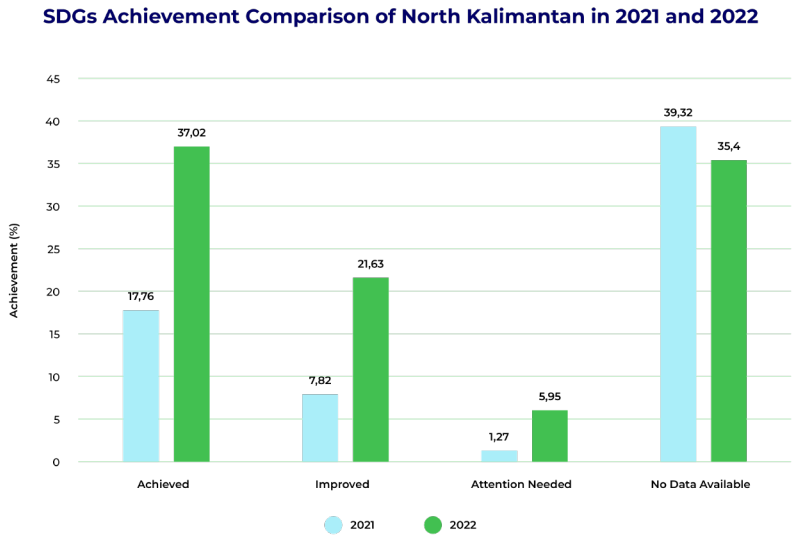


Figure 2. A comparison of the SDGs achievement of North Kalimantan in 2021 and 2022

The progress of the SDGs achievement from year to year experienced a significant increase, with the indicators achieved rising from 17.76 percent in 2021 to 37.02 percent in 2022. Similarly, the indicators improved from 7.82 percent in 2021 to 21.63 percent in 2022. However, there was also an increase in indicators requiring special attention, amounting to 5.95 percent in 2022 from only 1.27 percent in 2021. Furthermore, there was no data available for 35.4 percent of indicators in 2022, highlighting the need for efforts to enhance data provision.

North Kalimantan Province achieved 2nd place in the National SDGs Award in 2022, organized by the SDGs National Secretariat, marking a great accomplishment in the context of SDGs governance. The good practice promoted under the topic of health is an innovative program named “PROLANTERAKU” (Flying Doctor Service Programme of North Kalimantan Province). PROLANTERAKU is one of the good practices that support Sustainable Development Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being), Goal 4 (Quality Education), Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). PROLANTERAKU is an innovative renewal program implemented by the North Kalimantan Provincial Health Office, targeting communities in the Remote, Border, and Islands Areas (DTPK) who face challenges in accessing adequate healthcare due to geographical conditions, transportation, communication access, and other constraints. This healthcare service program, initiated in 2014, has

served more than 20,000 patients across an average of 10 loci annually. The healthcare activities involve internists, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, and ophthalmology.

Efforts to Accelerate SDGs Achievement and Reduce Stunting Rates through Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships

The main challenge in combating stunting in North Kalimantan is child marriage precipitated by poverty, traditional child-rearing practices due to limited information and low parental education levels, remote geographical location of villages without infrastructure access, and migration from other areas. As a proactive measure, the provincial government embarked upon multi-stakeholder partnerships engaging local, governmental, and non-governmental institutions.

An example of a multi-stakeholder partnership between district/city governments and the provincial government of North Kalimantan is the implementation of the Foster Fathers for Stunted Children (Bapak Asuh Anak Stunting - BAAS) Programme by the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN). This program serves as a structured stakeholder engagement platform to accelerate stunting reduction by directly targeting specific groups, with technical implementation delegated to each location. For instance, in Nunukan Regency, various governmental development actors, such as the 0911 District Military Command (Kodim 0911) of the Indonesian Army in Nunukan, actively participate as foster parents for stunted children. Each local governmental institution in Nunukan Regency has taken responsibility for one child per institution, totaling 40 institutions within the Nunukan and South Nunukan Districts. Besides the governmental institutions, PT Nunukan Bara Sentosa Satu (NBSS), a mining company, is directly involved in addressing stunting through several programs, including direct assistance to at-risk children under five/two years in the Sei Menggaris District.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have proven to be strategic partners in combating stunting through their consistent collaboration and support for the programs of the government, international organizations, and the private sector. Non-governmental actors possess flexibility and a diverse range of practical expertise in stunting intervention, which yields direct impacts. Such collaboration between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders is crucial to ensure comprehensive and effective efforts to address stunting. Therefore, the government provides regulations, and planning, as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, while BKKBN organizes programs focusing on behavioral change and family education. On the other hand, the private sector organizes support programs for communities around its operational locations through CSR. Furthermore, academics from several universities,

such as Universitas Borneo Tarakan and Universitas Kaltara, contribute to raising awareness of stunting prevalence through university programs and activities like thematic community service programs, and the media aids in disseminating and communicating campaigns related to stunting to the public.

A wealth of knowledge from governmental and non-governmental development actors in addressing stunting in North Kalimantan has been gathered to offer insights into efforts, successes, and lessons learned that can be shared and replicated. These best practices demonstrate the multiplier effects of multi-stakeholder partnerships in addressing and overcoming development challenges.

From the government's perspective, identified best practices include several programs, e.g., "Cegah Pernikahan Dini" (Stop Child Marriage) by the Education and Culture Office, "Pemberantasan Stunting" (Stunting Eradication) by the Community and Village Empowerment Office, "Cinta Ikan" (Love for Fish) by the Marine and Fishery Office, "PROLANTERAKU" (Flying Doctor Service Programme for North Kalimantan) by the Health Office, "Kaltara Sehat" (Healthy North Kalimantan) by Bappeda of Bulungan Regency, "Gebrak Penting" (Joint Movement of Tana Tidung Regency Caring for Stunting) by Bappeda of Tana Tidung Regency, and "CENTING" (Healthy Snacks to Prevent Stunting) by Bappeda of Malinau Regency. Meanwhile, best practices carried out by non-governmental actors in supporting stunting interventions include "Kuliah Nikah" (Pre-Marital Lectures) conducted by PT Lamindo, "WWTP" and "Gentong Mas Santun" (a movement to help the community achieve total sanitation) by PT Pertamina, "Nutritious Food Provision Health Programme" by PT Citra Sawit Lestari, "Agriculture on Former Mining Land" by PT Pesona Khatulistiwa Nusantara, and the "Thematic Community Service" program by Universitas Kalimantan Utara (UNIKALTAR).

The synergistic efforts of various parties in addressing stunting in North Kalimantan have shown remarkable results. North Kalimantan Province managed to decrease the stunting rate by 5.4 percent, from 27.5 percent in 2021 to 22.1 percent in 2022, and ranked among the top three provinces nationally in Indonesia with a stunting reduction above 5 percent. In recognition of this achievement, North Kalimantan Province received an award as the third-best province for achieving stunting reduction, according to the Indonesia Nutritional Status Study (SSGI) 2022 data.



1



Overview of North Kalimantan Province

1.1. General Condition

North Kalimantan is a province located in northern Kalimantan, Indonesia. It was established as the result of the regional expansion of East Kalimantan Province and officially inaugurated as the 34th province in 2013. This province is bordered by the Sulawesi Sea to the north, the Makassar Strait to the east, Central Kalimantan Province to the south, and East Kalimantan Province to the west. The total area of North Kalimantan Province is approximately 75,467.70 km^2, divided into 4 regencies, 1 city, 55 districts, and 484 villages. These regencies are Bulungan Regency, Malinau Regency, Nunukan Regency, and Tana Tidung Regency, and the city is Tarakan City. The provincial capital is Tanjung Selor, located in Bulungan Regency.

North Kalimantan is predominantly mountainous, with several relatively high peaks, including Mount Sembuang, Mount Tamambaloh, and Mount Bayan. Several major rivers that traverse North Kalimantan include the Kayan, Bahau, and Sesayap Rivers. These rivers have the potential to be developed for transportation and utilized as water resources. This province also possesses rich biodiversity, including tropical rainforests and coastal ecosystems. These forests serve as habitats for various plant and animal species, such as orangutans, tigers, and elephants. The province has abundant natural resources, particularly petroleum, natural gas, coal, and gold. These potentials provide the primary sources of regional revenue.

The population of North Kalimantan is relatively small compared to other provinces in Indonesia, totaling 734,713 people. The Dayak ethnic group is the indigenous people inhabiting this region. Still, there are various other ethnic groups, such as Banjar, Tidung, Bulungan, and more. The primary economic sector in North Kalimantan includes mining, especially the coal sector, but the fisheries, palm oil, and tourism sectors also hold potential for development. Regarding the tourism sector, this province has attractive tourism potential, particularly in natural and eco-tourism. Some popular tourist destinations in this region include Kayan Mentarang National Park, Derawan Island, and Kutai National Park.

Geografi & Iklim

Geography & Climate

North Kalimantan

TINGGI WILAYAH DAN JARAK KE IBUKOTA PROVINSI KALIMANTAN UTARA, 2022

Altitude and Distance to The Capital of Kalimantan Utara Province, 2022

Sumber: Badan Informasi Geospasial



KEADAAN IKLIM PROVINSI KALIMANTAN UTARA (STASIUN METEOROLOGI NUNUKAN), 2022

Climate Condition in Kalimantan Utara Province (Meteorological Stasion of Nunukan), 2022

Sumber: Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika



Figure 3. Geography and Climate of North Kalimantan

1.2. Stunting Issue in North Kalimantan Province

Based on Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 on the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction and the Agency Regulation of BKKBN Number 12 of 2021 on the National Action Plan for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction in Indonesia, addressing the stunting issue has become a top priority for both the central and regional governments, extending down to the village and subdistrict level. Therefore, joint efforts are required to achieve the national target of 14% by 2024, as stated in Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2021. North Kalimantan Province experienced a decreasing trend in the prevalence of stunting from 2017 to 2023, according to SSGI. In 2023, the stunting prevalence in North Kalimantan decreased by 17.4% from 22.1%. In 2022, it declined to 22.1% from 27.7% in 2021. This proves the significance and urgency of various development stakeholders' active involvement in accelerating stunting reduction. Based on the SSGI data, now known as the Indonesian Health Survey (SKI), and the electronic Community-Based Recording and Reporting (e-PPGBM), the stunting prevalence rate in North Kalimantan Province signified a decreasing trend, as seen in Figure 3, where according to the national survey results, there was a decrease of 4.7% in 2023 compared to 2022.

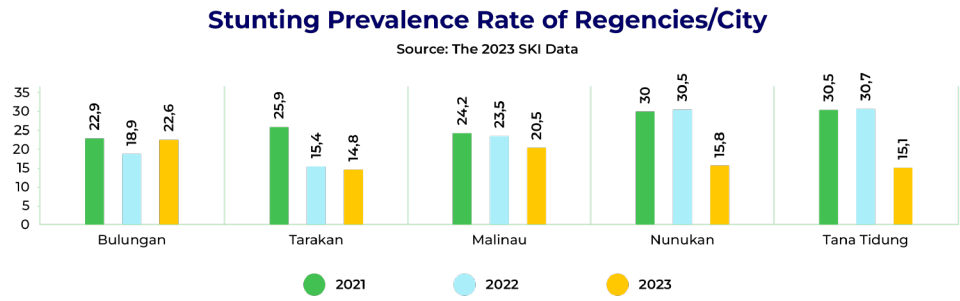


Figure 4. Stunting prevalence rate in North Kalimantan Province in 2020–2023

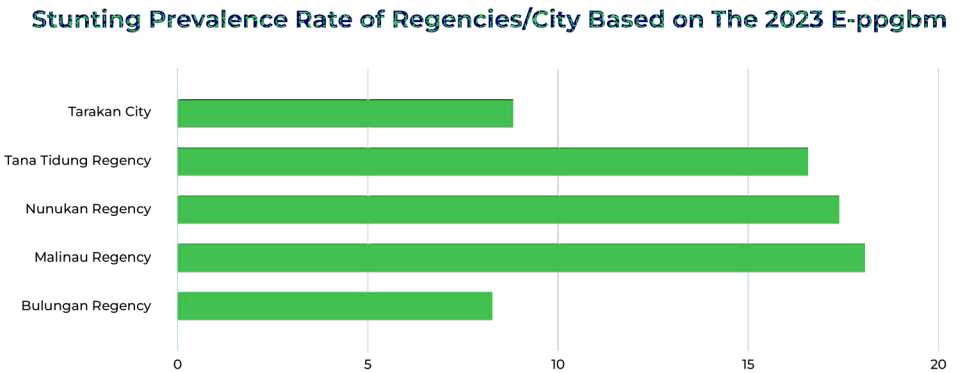


Figure 5. Stunting Prevalence Based on e-PPGBM in North Kalimantan Province (per-Regency) in 2023

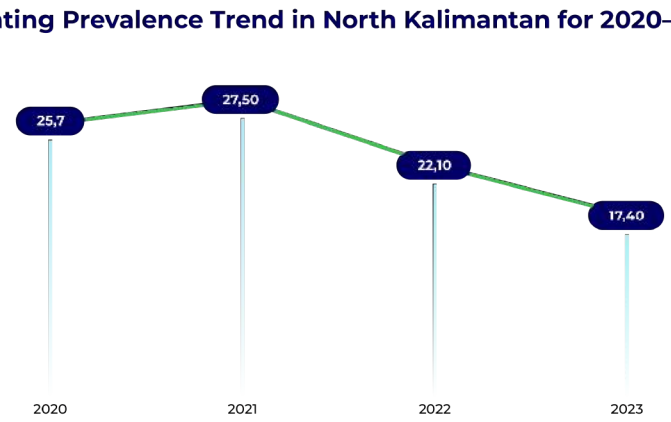


Figure 6. The Stunting Prevalence Trend from 2020–2023 Based on the Indonesian Health Survey Data

Data-data di atas menunjukkan peran penting dan kolaborasi antara para pemangku The data above illustrates stakeholders' significant role and participation in combating stunting while supporting the acceleration of achieving SDGs targets. Therefore, the North Kalimantan Provincial Government intends to share experiences by publishing the 2023 Voluntary Local Review (VLR) under the theme "Collaborative Action to Overcome Stunting Towards a Transformed, Progressive, and Prosperous North Kalimantan". This VLR focuses on 4 (four) SDGs related to stunting: Goal 1, No Poverty; Goal 2, Zero Hunger; Goal 3, Good Health and Well-being; and Goal 6, Clean Water and Sanitation.

The North Kalimantan Provincial Government realizes that combating stunting requires a comprehensive approach involving integrated nutrition interventions targeted at priority locations and vulnerable groups. This integration necessitates coordination of planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and supervision of cross-sectoral activities across various levels of government and society. Efforts to prevent stunting must engage various stakeholders, including regional governments, health professionals, communities, and development partners. The synergistic collaboration and monitoring of sustainable efforts instill optimism for a gradual decrease in the stunting prevalence in North Kalimantan Province. It is also expected to significantly contribute to national and global targets, pave the way for children to grow and develop optimally, and thereby help them achieve their full potential.

The primary challenge in combating stunting in North Kalimantan is the persistent occurrence of child marriage. This phenomenon is attributed to high poverty rates, low educational attainment, and inherent beliefs rooted in local culture. Another challenge is the lack of Communication, Information, and Education (KIE) initiatives to give insight into the danger of stunting among adolescents, particularly in rural areas where teenage marriages remain prevalent. Additionally, traditional parenting practices for the first 1,000 days of the child's life persisted due to limited access to information and the

low educational attainment of parents. The geographical remoteness of certain villages without inadequate infrastructure, along with the influx of migrants from neighboring areas like Nunukan and Tarakan Regencies, spurred collaborative efforts by the provincial government to initiate multi-stakeholder collaboration among regional governmental/ non-governmental agencies.

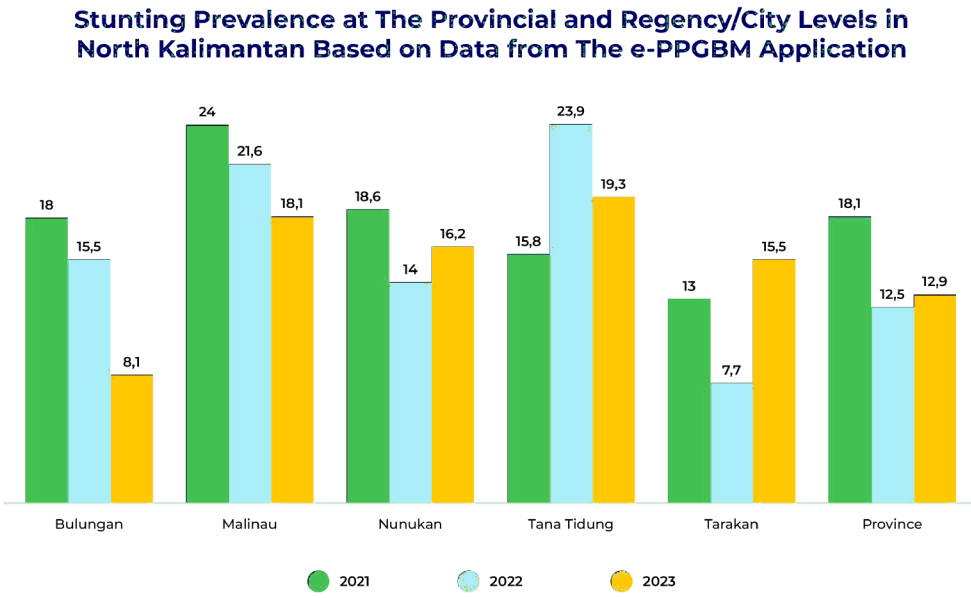


Figure 7. Stunting prevalence at the provincial and regency/city levels in North Kalimantan based on data from the electronic Community-Based Recording and Reporting (e-PPGBM) application

The prevalence of stunting in North Kalimantan is also presented in the data documented and reported via the electronic Community-Based Recording and Reporting (e-PPGBM) application. Based on the data provided, the prevalence of stunting in North Kalimantan was recorded at 18.1% in 2020, which dropped to 12.5% by 2022, only to experience a slight increase to 12.9% in 2023.

However, the reliability of the data is compromised by the relatively low level of significance or confidence, arising from the fact that data input from regencies/cities constitutes only 50.3% of the total target, whereas the criterion for data input accuracy into the e-PPGBM application is set at ≥ 70% per regency/city. Consequently, the aforementioned data could not be conclusively relied upon as a basis for analyzing the stunting prevalence in North Kalimantan for 2023.

Success Analysis

In terms of activity programs, the government's success in reducing the prevalence of stunting can be attributed to several convergence interventions as follows:

1. Specific interventions
   This intervention was executed by increasing and maintaining the coverage of the following efforts..
   A. Provision of complementary foods to toddlers
   B. Provision of complementary foods to pregnant women diagnosed with chronic energy deficiency (CED) in 2021 across regencies/ cities with affected individuals
   C. Provision of 90 blood supplement tablets to pregnant women
   D. Promotion of exclusive breastfeeding
   E. Facilitation of immunisation programs
   F. Promotion of breastfeeding for up to two years coupled with appropriate complementary foods
   G. Provision of vitamin A supplementation
   H. Provision of deworming medication
   I. Implementation of treatment and prevention strategies for infectious diseases
   J. Provision of manufactured and locally sourced complementary foods
   K. Provision of blood-boosting tablets to young women
   L. Promotion of Personal and Environmental Hygiene (PHBS) practices
2. Sensitive interventions
   A. Enhancement of food security initiatives and agricultural development
   B. Collaboration with the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office to improve access to clean water and sanitation through the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision (PAMSIMAS) program
   C. Expansion of coverage under the National Health Insurance (JKN)
   D. Dissemination of health education through training sessions and counseling
3. Stunting Prevention Intervention with Stunting Reduction Acceleration Teams (TPPS) in locus villages
4. Cross-program/cross-sector (LP/LS) collaboration in combating stunting

Failure Analysis

1. The high poverty rate exacerbates energy consumption deficits among pregnant women
2. Lack of knowledge among mothers/ family members regarding appropriate parenting practices and feeding patterns
3. Unhealthy sanitation and living environment
4. Limited access to clean water
5. Suboptimal cross-sector collaboration in combating stunting

Alternative Solutions

In response to these performance achievement challenges, the North Kalimantan Provincial Health Office, through the Public Health Sector work unit, conducted the following alternative solutions in 2021:

1. Improvement of balanced nutritional

intake by providing blood-boosting tablets to teenagers and promoting the MyPlate initiative for school children and teenagers

2. Provision of complementary food to pregnant women with chronic energy deficiency (CED)
3. Counseling sessions for mothers about balanced nutritional intake
4. Provision of packaged and locally sourced complementary foods
5. Provision of complementary foods and blood-boosting tablets to pregnant women according to the target number
6. Improvement of health education targeting young women as prospective mothers through the provision of complementary foods and education regarding balanced nutritional intake
7. Increased cross-program/cross-sector (LP/LS) collaboration in combating stunting
8. Community empowerment and creativity improvement to increase household income through Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
9. Strengthened convergence innovation to accelerate stunting eradication through the North Kalimantan Province Stunting Eradication Ambassador program



2



VLR Preparation Methodology

The implementation of the VLR marked a pioneering endeavor in North Kalimantan Province. The preparation of the VLR referred to the Technical Guide for VLR Implementation, formulated by the SDGs National Secretariat of the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as experiences and lessons learned from VLR implementation in other provinces and regencies/cities in Indonesia. The implementation of the VLR in North Kalimantan involved a collaborative effort among the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) and the Provincial Research and Development Agency (Balitbang) of North Kalimantan Province, the SDGs Secretariat of North Kalimantan Province, regional apparatus organizations (OPD), and non-governmental actors. This initiative was also supported by the German Government through assistance and capacity-building programs for the preparation of the VLR.

2.1. Implementation Stages of the VLR of North Kalimantan Province

The preparation of the VLR of North Kalimantan Province commenced with a kick-off meeting and the formulation of the VLR theme, "Collaborative Actions to Overcome Stunting towards a Transformed, Progressive, and Prosperous North Kalimantan." This theme aligns with the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of North Kalimantan Province for 2021-2026 and the Regional Action Plan (RAD) for the SDGs for 2021-2026, serving as the primary documents guiding provincial development planning and the provincial government's priority programs.

The subsequent stage involved the North Kalimantan VLR Development Workshop organized by the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) and the Provincial Research and Development Agency (Balitbang) of North Kalimantan Province and supported by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and South-South Triangular Cooperation as facilitators and assistants. This workshop took place on June 14-15, 2023, and was attended by governmental and non-governmental development actors from provinces and regencies/cities who actively shared best practices in implementing the SDGs and developed a draft executive summary of the VLR of North Kalimantan Province.



Figure 8. Documentation of the implementation of the VLR workshop of North Kalimantan Province

Furthermore, a follow-up plan for preparing a comprehensive report on the VLR of North Kalimantan Province, including a timeline for its completion, was established during the workshop. This workshop embodied one of the core SDGs principles, “No One Left Behind,” ensuring that every step of the SDGs implementation process involves all development actors inclusively.

The drafting team of the VLR of North Kalimantan Province then proceeded to gather data and draft an executive summary for the VLR. Upon completion of the executive summary, the National Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of North Kalimantan Province officially submitted the executive summary of the VLR to the SDGs National Secretariat of the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) of the Republic of Indonesia on 10 August 2023.

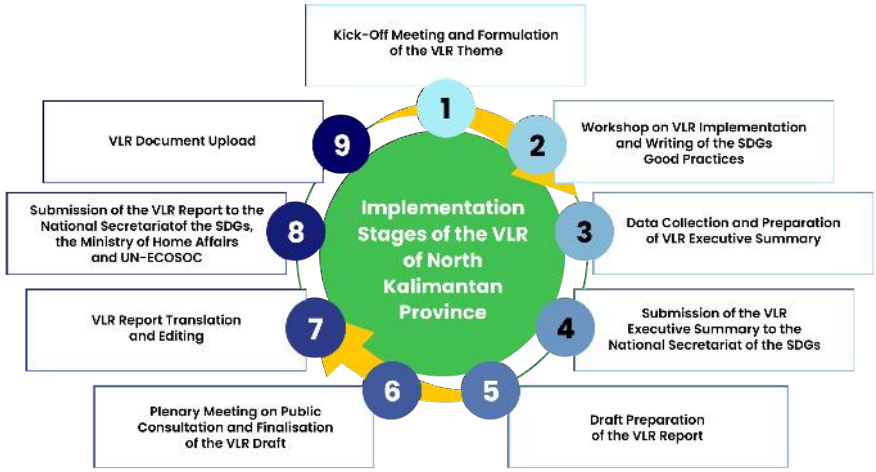


Figure 9. Implementation Stages of the VLR of North Kalimantan Province

The subsequent stage involved developing a complete version of the VLR draft according to the structure outlined in the Technical Guide for VLR Implementation. The various data and information collected in the earlier stages were compiled and presented comprehensively to support the preparation of the VLR daft.

Upon completion of the VLR draft, a public consultation plenary meeting was convened to communicate the VLR's contents and solicit inputs from both governmental and non-governmental development actors. These inputs were utilized as references and feedback to improve the VLR draft, moving it towards the finalization stage.



Figure 10. Documentation of the Finalisation of the VLR of North Kalimantan Province

The next stage involved translating the VLR's contents into English, followed by editing and designing for an attractive presentation. The VLR document that has been translated into English and edited was officially submitted to the National Secretariat of the SDGs, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the UN-ECOSOC to be reviewed before being published.

The final implementation stage of the VLR of North Kalimantan Province was the document submission to the website of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (UN-DESA) at https://sdgs.un.org/topics/voluntary-local-reviews and the official website of the North Kalimantan Provincial Government to be publicly accessible. The VLR document was also published on the website of Online VLR Lab at https://www.iges.or.jp/en/projects/vlr, an online platform developed by IGES (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies) for sharing the VLRs of the SDGs.

2.2. Comparison of the Implementation Stages of the VLR of North Kalimantan Province against the VLR of UNESCAP and the VLR Technical Guidelines of the National Secretariat of the SDGs

In the implementation, the drafting team of the VLR of North Kalimantan Province made some adjustments to the VLR implementation stages following the ongoing conditions. For a better understanding, the comparison of the implementation stages of the VLR of North Kalimantan Province against the VLR of UNESCAP and the VLR Technical Guidelines of the National Secretariat of SDGs is presented in the following table.

Table 1. Comparison of the VLR Implementation Stages

UNESCAP Method	Method of the VLR Technical Guidelines of the National Secretariat of the SDGs	Method of the VLR of North Kalimantan Province
Planning and Institutionalizing	Kick-Off Meeting	Kick-Off Meeting and the Formulation of the Topic for the VLR
Gathering Inputs and Data	Serial Meetings on Each Goal and Public Consultation	Workshop on the VLR Implementation and the Writing of the SDGs Good Practices

UNESCAP Method	Method of the VLR Technical Guidelines of the National Secretariat of the SDGs	Method of the VLR of North Kalimantan Province
	Consolidated Meeting on All Goals	Gathering Data and Drafting the Executive Summary of the VLR
	Meeting of All Parties and Vulnerable Groups	
Report Writing	Submission of the Main Message	Submission of the Executive Summary of the VLR to the National Secretariat of the SDGs
		Development of the Draft of the VLR Report
	Plenary Meeting on the Finalisation of the VLR	Plenary Meeting on the Public Consultation and the Finalisation of the VLR Report
	Translation and Editing of the Report	Translation and Editing of the VLR Report
Follow-Up	Submission of the VLR report to the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the UN-ECOSOC	Submission of the VLR report to the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the UN-ECOSOC
	Uploading the VLR Document	Uploading the VLR Document

2.3. Challenges to the Implementation of the VLR of North Kalimantan Province

In its implementation, the VLR of North Kalimantan Province was hampered by various challenges, including the lack of involvement of the development actors in a wider range, poor coordination with different development actors, insufficient data on the SDGs, and inadequate capacity for writing the lessons learned on (good practices for) the SDGs, both from the governmental and non-governmental development actors.

The VLR, ideally, is compiled participatory, involving all development actors engaged in the implementation of the SDGs. During the execution, the VLR was coordinated by Bappeda as the leading sector in the implementation

of the SDGs at the regional level. It was in line with the implementation of the SDGs alone, in which encouraging the involvement of various development actors, specifically non-governmental ones, became a challenge. Nevertheless, it is understandable since the involvement in implementing the SDGs is voluntary. Therefore, all actors were required to have an understanding and awareness of the significance of their roles and contributions to achieving the SDGs

Another challenge revolved around the availability of development data. Not all available and required development data were accurate, accessible, and reliable. It hindered the VLR from providing comprehensive information regarding the data on the progress and achievement of the SDGs.

The limited documentation on the SDGs good practices by various development actors also became a challenge. It occurred not only among the non-governmental actors but also the governmental actors. It was due to low awareness among the development actors of the need to document and publish innovative actions proven to be successful in supporting development.



3



Supporting Policies and Environment

3.1. National Policy in Implementing the SDGs at the Regional Level



SALINAN

PRESIDEN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

PERATURAN PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR 111 TAHUN 2022
TENTANG
PELAKSANAAN PENCAPAIAN TUJUAN PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

Menimbang : a. bahwa Negara Indonesia merupakan salah satu negara anggota Persetikatan Bangsa-Bangsa yang berperan aktif dalam pencapaian sasaran Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan/*Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) sebagaimana tertuang dalam dokumen *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*;

Indonesia has reaffirmed its strong commitment to actively contribute to the global achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. To fortify this commitment, the Government of Indonesia has introduced policies aimed at aligning the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) with the 2030 Agenda, as outlined in Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017, which was later revised by Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2022, focusing on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

This regulation mandates the establishment of a National Coordination Team to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), consisting of a Steering Committee, an Implementation Team, Working Groups, and an Expert Team. The President serves as the chairperson of the Board of Supervisors, with the Vice President and four Coordinating Ministers acting as deputy chairpersons of the Steering Committee, and the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) serving as the executive coordinator. Bappenas is responsible for drafting and developing the National Action Plan for the SDGs, as well as formulating policies, providing recommendations, and coordinating all ministries in the implementation of the SDGs.



Bappenas published the National Action Plan for the SDGs towards 2030 and the National Action Plan for the SDGs for 2020-2024. Additionally, the institution developed a reference document on the SDGs indicators, known as the SDGs Indicator Metadata, which serves as a monitoring and evaluation tool for the implementation of the SDGs. This metadata document comprises four books covering the Social, Economic, Environmental, and Legal and Governance pillars, first published in 2017 and revised in 2020, resulting in the second edition of the Indicator Metadata.

Although the Presidential Regulation governs the implementation of the SDGs at both

the national and regional levels, its primary focus is on the provincial level. At the provincial level, the governor holds the responsibility as the chairperson for the implementation of the SDGs and is tasked with preparing the Regional Action Plan for the SDGs every five years. This regional action plan is a provincial-level plan involving the participation of local stakeholders, including mayors and regents, civil society organizations, philanthropists, businesses, and academics. The targets and indicators for the local SDGs are derived from the SDGs Indicator Metadata established by Bappenas.

Despite the fact that the regulation covers the implementation of the SDGs at the provincial level, it does not extend to the city level. Consequently, various ministries and agencies have issued regulations to oversee the integration of the SDGs at the regency/city levels. Even though the national regulation does not mandate regencies to implement the SDGs, the national and regional governments appreciate and support regencies and cities that have taken initiatives in setting up their own SDGs implementation infrastructure by establishing the SDGs secretariats and developing regional action plans, progress reports, and annual reports on the SDGs.

3.2. The Provincial Government's Policy on The Implementation of The SDGs

To support the achievement of the goals, the Governor, as the agent of the central government, bears the duty to lead and coordinate the implementation of the SDGs at the regional level, covering all regencies/cities within the province. It involves collaborating with regents/mayors in the region to prepare and establish the Regional Action Plan of the SDGs, engaging community organizations, philanthropic entities, businesses, academics, and other relevant stakeholders. Alongside preparing the Regional Action Plan, the Governor is also responsible for monitoring, evaluating progress, and preparing annual reports.

The Governor of North Kalimantan Province established the Regional Coordination Team for the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, as outlined in the Decree of the Governor of North Kalimantan Province Number 188.44/K.89. This decree outlines the formation of the coordination team for the implementation and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in North Kalimantan Province from 2021 to 2026. The team consists of a steering committee and four



SALINAN

GUBERNUR KALIMANTAN UTARA

KEPUTUSAN GUBERNUR KALIMANTAN UTARA
NOMOR 188.44/K.89/2023
TENTANG
TIM KOORDINASI DAERAH DAN KELOMPOK KERJA PELAKSANAAN TUJUAN PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN/*SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS* PROVINSI KALIMANTAN UTARA TAHUN 2021-2026

GUBERNUR KALIMANTAN UTARA,

Menimbang : a. bahwa dalam rangka mendukungpelaksanaan Peraturan Presiden Nomor 111 Tahun 2022 tentang Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Berkelanjutan/*Sustainable Development Goals* (TPB/SDGs), merupakan komitmen global dan nasional yang bertujuan untuk menyelesaikan masalah kemiskinan dan pengan, perbaikan kualitas pertumbuhan ekonomi dan pelayanan dasar, kesenjangan antar daerah, kelompok pendapatan, dan gender, akses terhadap keadilan, perbaikan kualitas lingkungan hidup dan pembangunan yang inklusif dan cara pelaksanaannya melibat proses perencanaan dan pelaksanaan yang partisipatif, maka dipandang perlu untuk membentuk Tim Koordinasi Daerah Dan Kelompok Kerja Pelaksanaan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan/*Sustainable Development Goals* Provinsi Kalimantan Utara;

b. bahwa mereka yang nama dan/atau jabatannya tercantum dalam Lampiran Keputusan ini dianggap cakap dan mampu untuk melaksanakan tugas dimaksud;

c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud pada huruf a dan huruf b, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Gubernur Kalimantan Utara tentang Tim Koordinasi Daerah Dan Kelompok Kerja Pelaksanaan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan/*Sustainable Development Goals* Provinsi Kalimantan Utara Tahun 2021-2026;

Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 25 Tahun 2004 tentang Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Lembaran

working groups divided according to the Pillars of the SDGs.

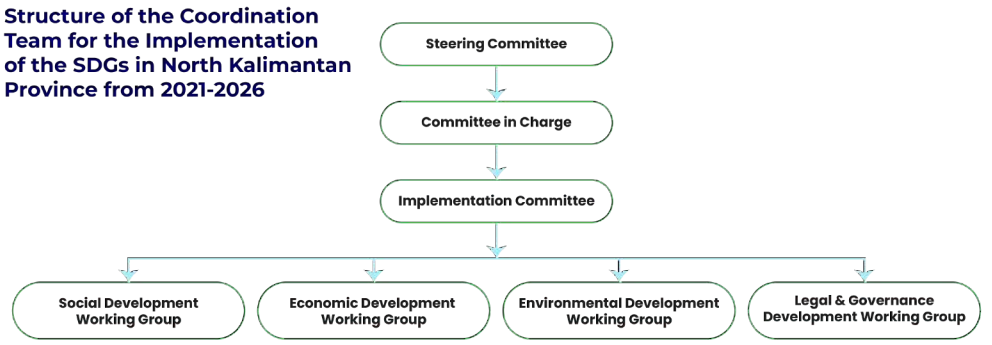
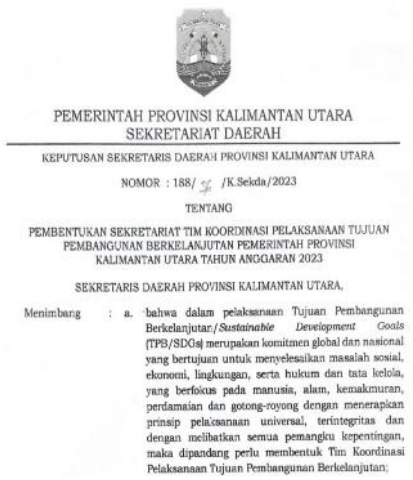


Figure 11. Structure of the Coordination Team for the Implementation of the SDGs in North Kalimantan Province from 2021-2026



PEMERINTAH PROVINSI KALIMANTAN UTARA
SEKRETARIAT DAERAH

KEPUTUSAN SEKRETARIS DAERAH PROVINSI KALIMANTAN UTARA

NOMOR : 188/ /K.Sekda/2023

TENTANG

PEMBENTUKAN SEKRETARIAT TIM KOORDINASI PELAKSANAAN TUJUAN PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN PEMERINTAH PROVINSI KALIMANTAN UTARA TAHUN ANGGARAN 2023

SEKRETARIS DAERAH PROVINSI KALIMANTAN UTARA,

Menimbang : a. bahwa dalam pelaksanaan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan/*Sustainable Development Goals* (TPB/SDGs) merupakan komitmen global dan nasional yang bertujuan untuk menyelesaikan masalah sosial, ekonomi, lingkungan, serta hukum dan tata kelola, yang berfokus pada manusia, alam, kemakmuran, perdamaian dan gotong-royong dengan menerapkan prinsip pelaksanaan universal, terintegritas dan dengan melibatkan semua pemangku kepentingan, maka dipandang perlu membentuk Tim Koordinasi Pelaksanaan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan;

To assist in carrying out the tasks of the coordination team, North Kalimantan Province established the SDGs Secretariat of North Kalimantan Province, as stipulated in the Decree of the Regional Secretary of North Kalimantan Province Number 188/56/K.Sekda/2023. The organizational structure of the SDGs Secretariat of this province adopted a holistic approach to implementing SDGs, reflecting the functions such as planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, all supported by data and knowledge management.

The SDGs Secretariat of North Kalimantan Province is located at the Regional Research and Development Planning Agency (Bappelitbangda) of the province. The Secretariat implemented the SDGs governance by preparing the Regional Action Plan of the SDGs, monitoring and evaluating the SDGs achievements, preparing annual SDGs achievement reports, building SDGs data systems, and actively coordinating and collaborating with non-governmental development actors.

Additionally, the SDGs Secretariat engaged in active communication and coordination with regencies/cities to provide technical assistance and capacity building for implementing the SDGs at the regency/city level within North Kalimantan Province.

Bagan Struktur Sekretariat SDGs Provinsi Kalimantan Utara

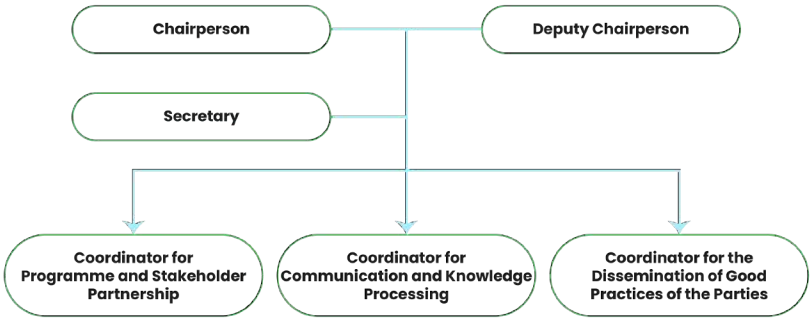


Figure 12. Organisational Structure of the SDGs Secretariat of North Kalimantan Province

3.3. North Kalimantan Provincial Government Policy in Handling Stunting

North Kalimantan Province is committed to supporting the stunting reduction programme initiated by the central government through Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 on the acceleration of stunting reduction. The commitment is realized by establishing the Team for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction (TPPS), as mandated by the Decree of the Governor of North Kalimantan Province Number 188.44/K.242/2022.

In terms of structure, TPPS is led by the Vice Governor as the Chief Executive, assisted by three deputies: the Regional Secretary, the Head of the Regional Development Planning Agency, and the Chairperson of the Family Welfare Empowerment (PKK). In carrying out its duties and functions, TPPS is assisted by the TPPS Secretariat in the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3APKB).

Institutionally, TPPS consists of four fields as follows:

1. Convergence of Specific and Sensitive Intervention Services, coordinated by the Health Office;
2. Convergence of Behavior Change Advocacy and Family Assistance, coordinated by the P3AP2KB Office;
3. Convergence of Programme Planning and Budgeting, led by the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) and the Provincial Research and Development Agency (Balitbang);
4. Convergence of Data, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Management, led by the Office of Communication, Informatics, Statistics, and Encryption.

TPPS was established by involving various governmental and non-governmental development actors. The governmental development actors included regional apparatus organizations (OPD), focusing on maternal and child health issues. Meanwhile, the non-governmental development actors encompassed the Indonesian Pediatric Society (IDAI), the Indonesian Midwives Association (IMA), the Indonesian Nutritionist Association (PERSAGI), and the Indonesian Journalists Association (PWI).

In addition to establishing TPPS, North Kalimantan Province enacted 2 (two) policies related to stunting. The first policy was the Instruction of Governor Number 000.9.1/4973/BAPP-LIT/GUB on the target achievement of 16% for 2023. This instruction was directed towards the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) of the province, regents/mayors, village heads, and 131 heads of non-governmental organizations from the business sector in the North Kalimantan Province area. The second policy was the Instruction of Governor Number 400.13.24/3316/BAPP-LIT/GUB on the utilization of funds from the corporate social and environmental responsibility (TJSLP) in the AIDS-Tuberculosis-Malaria Prevention and Control Programme (PP ATM).

3.4. Acceleration of the Stunting Handling in North Kalimantan Province through Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships

Various innovative intervention efforts are essential to effectively address the issue of stunting in North Kalimantan Province. Therefore, the strategic efforts aimed at accelerating the reduction of stunting prevalence in the province involve a collaborative approach among various governmental and non-governmental stakeholders.

"Stunting" is recognized as an issue caused by multiple factors, including economic, social, and environmental factors. Thus, stunting prevention and reduction require diverse program interventions and the engagement of various development actors. Consequently, stakeholders across various districts in North Kalimantan Province have come together, signing joint agreements in their respective districts to collectively prevent and address stunting.

Efforts to accelerate stunting reduction through multi-stakeholder partnerships start in Tana Tidung Regency, where stunting prevalence is notably high. Supervised by the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) and the Provincial Research and Development Agency (Balitbang), this initiative is coordinated by the Regional Development Planning Agency of Tana Tidung Regency, involving both governmental and non-governmental agencies. Governmental agencies involved include the Health

Office, the Agriculture, Food and Fishery Office, the Social Affairs and Community Empowerment Office, the Education and Culture Office, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, and the Village Government in the pilot location. Meanwhile, non-governmental agencies include Universitas Kaltara and PT Pipit Citra Perdana Site Manjelutung. The partnership implementation is planned for three years (2024-2026) to reduce the stunting rate from 10.27% in 2023 to 8%.



4



Progress Towards The Goals and Outcomes

1 NO POVERTY

4.1.

Goal 1: No Poverty

The first goal of the SDGs is "No Poverty: End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere". It is a global commitment to eradicating extreme poverty across the world by 2030. This first goal is highly relevant to North Kalimantan Province, considering that extreme poverty is one of the major issues faced by the province. Ending poverty is not all about lifting people above the poverty line but also providing them the opportunity to live in dignity, access basic services such as education and health services, and participate in sustainable economic development.

4.1.1. Review of the Achievement of the Indicators for the Sustainable Development Goal 1

Number of Population Living in Poverty

The percentage of poverty reduction at the province level was relatively fluctuating during the COVID-19 pandemic, with a positive reduction in North Kalimantan Province, from 0.86 percent in 2021, to 0.63 percent in 2022, and to 0.34 percent in 2023. Figure 13 below illustrates the gradation of the reduction.



Figure 13. Extreme Poverty Rate in North Kalimantan Province in 2021–2023

The percentage of the population living under the poverty line also experienced a positive decline, from 7.41 percent in 2020, to 7.10 percent in 2021, and to 6.86 percent in 2022 (Figure 14).

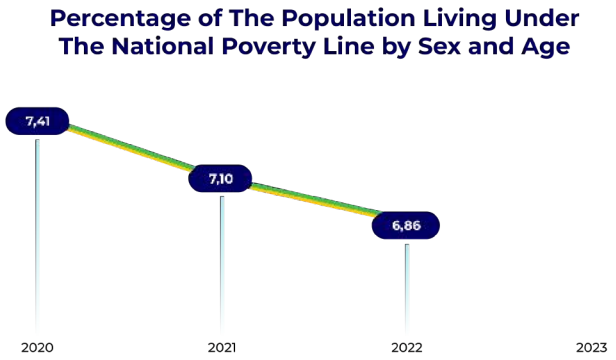


Figure 14. Percentage of the Population Living Under the National Poverty Line by Sex and Age in North Kalimantan Province in 2020–2023

Both figures above indicate the effectiveness of various efforts to address poverty taken by the government in cooperation with non-governmental actors, resulting in better achievement of Indicator 1.1 of Poverty Eradication and other indicators for Goal 1, as well as other sustainable development goals. The indicators for Goal 1 include Indicator 1.2.1* (Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age), Indicator 1.2.2* (Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions), Indicator 1.3.1 (Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/laboring mother, newborns, work-injury victims, and the poor and vulnerable groups), and Indicator 1.3.1(a) (Proportion of the health insurance participants under the National Social Security System (SJSN) for Health).

4.1.2. Programmes and Activities Conducted by Governmental and Non-Governmental Development Actors to Achieve Sustainable Development Goal 1

In achieving Goal 1 of no poverty, the North Kalimantan Provincial Government established a Regional Poverty Alleviation Coordinating Team (TKPKD) through the Governor Decree Number 188.44/K.31/2023. The establishment of TKPKD involved various governmental and non-governmental development actors. In addition to its establishment to alleviate poverty, the provincial government formulated a strategy by initiating a collaboration of the programs of the development actors known as the Regional Poverty Alleviation Plan (RPKD) of North Kalimantan Province for 2021–2026 through the North Kalimantan Governor Regulation Number 3 of 2022.

The table below outlines the documented roles and contributions of several governmental and non-governmental actors in achieving the SDGs and addressing stunting with respect to Sustainable Development Goal 1 in North Kalimantan Province.

Table 2. Actors and their contributions to achieving Goal 1 as an effort to eradicate poverty

Governmental Actors and Their Contributions	Non-Governmental Actors and Their Contributions
Education and Culture Office of North Kalimantan Province: 1. Education Operational Costs (BOP) at the provincial level for senior secondary schools, vocational schools, and public special schools (free schools). 2. Regular and Performance School Operational Assistance (BOS) for public and private senior secondary schools, vocational schools, and special schools (free schools). 3. Procurement of student equipment, i.e., stationery and bags for underprivileged senior secondary school/vocational school students who are not the beneficiaries of the Programme Indonesia Pintar (Smart Indonesia Programme), as well as stationery and shoes for the students of special school.	**Universitas Borneo Tarakan:** 1. The establishment of women-friendly villages through pentahelix collaboration in realizing gender equality in Indonesia's border areas to increase women's capacity in the fields of economy, health, and leadership, thereby improving the welfare of women and families 2. The results of the "Establishment of Women-Friendly Villages through Pentahelix Collaborative in Realising Gender Equality in Sungai Nyamuk Village, Nunukan Regency, Border Area of Indonesia" program are as follows: A. Establishment of a women's organization forum in Sungai Nyamuk Village B. Increased knowledge of health cadres with competence in women's reproductive health in Sungai Nyamuk Village C. Increased knowledge of parenting D. Improved adolescent understanding regarding the three basic threats to adolescent reproductive health E. Establishment of a task force to prevent violence against women and child marriage F. Legal and counseling services to provide access to justice in realizing gender equality G. Implementation of the FGDs of Forum Komunikasi Anak Desa Sungai Nyamuk (the communication forum for the children of Sungai Nyamuk Village) once a month H. Support for the achievement of the indicators of SDG 5, i.e., gender equality

Governmental Actors and Their Contributions	Non-Governmental Actors and Their Contributions
Agriculture and Food Security Office of North Kalimantan Province: 1. DAPUR B2SA (Diverse, Nutritious, Balanced, and Safe food) is a program aimed at increasing public understanding about B2SA food through promotion/dissemination/ education, as well as processing and providing B2SA food for primary school children and targeted communities for the stunting reduction acceleration program in integrated health posts for child health (*posyandu*). The beneficiaries of this program consisted of 150 students. 2. B2SA Goes To School is designed to increase early awareness among students, ensuring they have a diverse, nutritious, balanced, and safe diet, with the aim of fostering a healthy, active, and productive generation. The program was implemented through dissemination to primary schools in different loci.	**GIZ Propeat** GIZ Propeat implemented several programs, including 1) a demonstration plot development program for paludiculture, a concept of utilizing peatland for agriculture or agroforestry while maintaining its hydrological functions; 2) an alternative livelihood program such as stingless bee honey cultivation, crab farming development, as well as training and assistance in making salted snakehead fish and Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO).

4.1.3. Good Practices for Implementing Sustainable Development Goal 1

The Role of the Business Sector in Alleviating Extreme Poverty in North Kalimantan Province

In North Kalimantan Province, several non-governmental stakeholders from the business sector have contributed to community empowerment within their operational areas. Among these stakeholders are PT Pesona Khatulistiwa Nusantara (PKN), PT Citra Sawit Lestari (CSL), and PT Mitrabara Adiperdana (Mitrabara). The contributions of these non-governmental actors provide direct and indirect support for local government programs in eradicating poverty and stunting through activities that have a sustainable impact, recognizing that their contribution to the region may not be permanent.

In Bulungan Regency, PT PKN and PT CSL assist the community through activities in the fields of education and health. PT PKN enhances knowledge related to parenting and the quality of community education, as well as offers the One Family One Student scholarship program, in collaboration with universities in Indonesia and abroad, to improve the quality of human resources around the

mining area. Additionally, PT PKN strives to build the economic independence of the community around the mining area by developing cacao cultivation in cooperation with the local Agriculture Office and Agricultural Vocational Schools and facilitating the marketing of the products in the form of chocolate.



Figure 15. Cocoa Farmer Assistance and Chocolate Product Launch by PT PKN

PT CSL aspires to help the communities around its palm oil plantations develop a creative economy, enhance human resources, and support food security. In terms of human resource development, PT CSL has 13 fostered vocational schools that are targeted for skill competency tests and job training to support the Kurikulum Merdeka Belajar (the Government's emancipated learning curriculum). For food security, PT CSL provides training for vocational school students and modernized agricultural management to increase farmers' crop yields. PT CSL also collaborates with local *posyandu* to provide nutritious food, protect women and children, and give education on hygiene and health.

Another non-governmental stakeholder is Mitrabara, a coal mining company operating in Malinau Regency. This company offers several short-term and long-term programs that also support the economic sustainability of the community. The short-term programs focus on health, implemented in the form of training for *posyandu* cadres, assistance for malnourished pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers, prevention of malnutrition in infants, and outreach in collaboration with community health centers (*puskesmas*). For the long-term programs, Mitrabara organizes Mitra Keluarga Sehat, which educates mothers on how to plant food crops, cultivate organic vegetables, and make compost; Mitra Kehati for environmental conservation; MIKODES (village economic partner program) in collaboration with village-owned enterprises (BUMDES) to promote self-sufficiency; Mitra DEWI LOREH for developing tourism in Long Loreh Village; and Mitra Malinau Pintar (smart Malinau partner program) to develop community reading centers and provide scholarships in collaboration with Universitas Negeri Malang.

Non-governmental actors such as PT PKN, PT CSL, and Mitrabara aid the regional government in achieving more optimal outcomes to support the Government's agenda to alleviate extreme poverty. These companies leverage their CSR programs for sustainable community empowerment, which can benefit the public.

2 ZERO HUNGER

4.2.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Goal 2 of the SDGs is to "End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture." This goal aims to alleviate hunger, ensure food security, improve nutrition, and advocate sustainable agricultural practices. Goal 2 is crucial since the issues of hunger and malnutrition remain unresolved in many countries, including Indonesia, particularly in North Kalimantan. Achieving Goal 2 will not only enhance the quality of life for millions suffering from hunger or malnutrition but also contribute to sustainable economic and social development. Sustainable agriculture is pivotal in ensuring long-term food security, particularly amidst challenges such as climate change and environmental degradation.

4.2.1. Review of the Achievement of the Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 2

Stunting Prevalence

The achievement of Goal 2 indicators, particularly indicator 2.2.1* (prevalence of stunting (short and very short) among children under five years of age) and indicator 2.2.2* (prevalence of wasting (weight-for-height) among children under five years of age by type), has shown positive progress from year to year. The improvement in the achievement of indicator 2.2.1* over the years is illustrated in Figure 16 below.

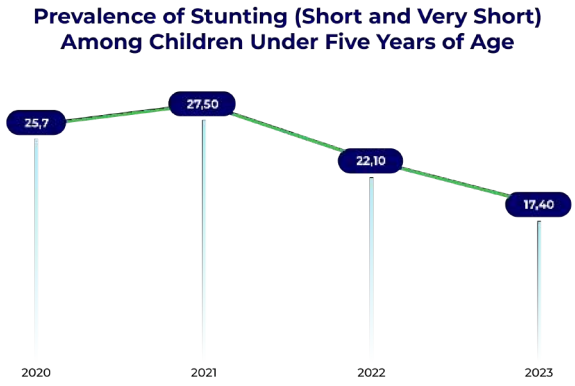


Figure 16. Prevalence of Stunting (Short and Very Short) among Children Under Five Years of Age in North Kalimantan Province for 2020–2023

The national survey result above indicates that the stunting prevalence in North Kalimantan Province remains above the national target. Specifically, the trend of stunting prevalence in North Kalimantan Province shows a favorable decline from 26.7% in 2019 to 17.4% in 2023. For this achievement, in 2022, North Kalimantan Province was awarded as one of the top three provinces with the greatest reduction in stunting prevalence.

4.2.2. Programmes to Achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2

Regarding the achievement of Goal 2, specifically related to the indicators on the reduction of stunting rates, below are examples of programs implemented by development actors in North Kalimantan and their contributions to combating stunting.

Table 3. Development actors and their contributions to achieving Goal 2 as an effort to mitigate stunting in North Kalimantan

Governmental Actors and Their Contributions	Non-Governmental Actors and Their Contributions
North Kalimantan Provincial Social Office: 1. **Stunting Prevention Dissemination for Beneficiary Families of the Family Hope Programme (KPM PKH):** This program is conducted in five regencies/cities to provide information to mothers from KPM PKH about the definition, consequences, prevention methods, concepts of stunting and the first 1,000 days of life (HPK), as well as families at risk of stunting. 2. **Family Capacity Building Meetings (P2K2) for PKH Beneficiaries:** These meetings are conducted in five regencies/cities to enhance knowledge and understanding of the importance of child care and education, health, financial management, child protection, and social welfare to encourage behavioral changes for the better in the community. 3. **Provision of Nutritional Support for Pregnant Women:** Nutritious food assistance is provided to pregnant women listed in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). 4. **Provision of Social Food Assistance:** This assistance is given to abandoned individuals with disabilities, abandoned children, and abandoned elderly people under the care of social welfare institutions (LKS).	**Universitas Borneo Tarakan** 1. **Success Goes to School:** This program is an initiative to end stunting in North Kalimantan Province, targeting senior secondary school and vocational school students. Twice a week, students are asked to bring home-prepared meals to school with the concept of "Isi Piringku" (fill up my plate). This effort aims to initiate changes to behavior and diet by involving the active participation of parents, teachers, and the community 2. **Construction of aquaponic systems for mustard greens, water spinach, and catfish:** This initiative supports and enhances the effectiveness of the stunting reduction acceleration program by providing knowledge about the construction and benefits of aquaponics, thereby promoting local food enrichment and improving community nutritional status 3. **Student activities in locus villages:** These activities aim to assist breastfeeding mothers and pregnant women in managing local food sources to produce supplementary/ fortified foods for consumption.

Governmental Actors and Their Contributions	Non-Governmental Actors and Their Contributions
The Communication, Informatics, Statistics, and Encryption Office of North Kalimantan Province: 1. **Public Campaign on Accelerating Stunting Reduction in Nunukan Regency:** This campaign is conducted through the dissemination regarding the acceleration of stunting reduction and extreme poverty alleviation within the scope of the North Kalimantan Provincial Government, held at the Makodim (Military District Command Headquarters) 0911 field in Nunukan Regency. This initiative is a follow-up to the results of an online roadshow in collaboration with the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, which discusses stunting reduction acceleration. 2. **Publication and Information Dissemination:** Publication and information dissemination of stunting management in North Kalimantan Province are conducted by the regional government in collaboration with community organizations or the strategic partners of the provincial government to circulate information and government policies (print media, online media, and electronic media). 3. **Provision of Public Wi-Fi "Kaltara Rumah Kita" and Vsat:** This facility is available in areas with no mobile coverage in North Kalimantan Province to provide access to quality internet network services, allowing the public to access public information and understand central and regional government policies and priority programs related to stunting management.	
Agriculture and Food Security Office of North Kalimantan Province: 1. **Dapur B2SA and B2SA Goes to School:** This program aims to educate and raise awareness among students as early as possible on the importance of having a diverse, nutritious, balanced, and safe (B2SA) diet, as well as to encourage the utilization and processing of local food resources to meet the community needs for balanced nutrition, especially primary school students, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers, to foster a healthy, active, and productive generation.	

Governmental Actors and Their Contributions	Non-Governmental Actors and Their Contributions
2. **Safety and Quality of Fresh Food of Plant Origin (PSAT):** This initiative enhances the facilities and infrastructure for PSAT supervision to ensure the safety of PSAT in circulation/post-market through sampling, monitoring, inspection, and testing. It also seeks to increase the number of PSAT businesses and commodities that have obtained registration numbers and fresh food safety certifications, provide education on food safety, and strengthen fresh food safety data. The target of this initiative is to increase the availability of fresh food that meets the safety and quality requirements by 85 percent. 3. **Nutritious Rice Areas (Biofortification):** This program aims to increase the production of iron-rich rice through the cultivation of nutritious rice (biofortification) as an effort to fortify important minerals by developing high-yielding varieties to create a healthy, intelligent, and productive Indonesian population. Biofortification (1) can be developed in staple foods, (2) is cheaper and more beneficial in terms of cultivation because fortified seeds are only required at the beginning and can subsequently be propagated by farmers, (3) is beneficial for consumers vulnerable to malnutrition, (4) is high-yielding and environmentally friendly, and (5) is supported by the procurement of fertilizers and seeds covering 100 hectares, with 50 hectares in Bulungan and 50 hectares in Malinau.	

4.2.2. Good Practices for Implementing Sustainable Development Goal 2

Supporting Community Empowerment and Self-Sufficiency through the Integration of University Programmes and Youth Participation

Non-governmental stakeholders actively contributing to combating stunting include Universitas Kaltara (UNIKALTAR) and Universitas Borneo Tarakan (UBT), two leading universities in North Kalimantan. These universities combine the expertise of academic scholars and the participation of young people, i.e., students,

to help communities become more self-sufficient in managing and processing food using available resources. This approach is pivotal in fostering healthier behaviors and promoting self-sufficiency by utilizing local food resources.



Figure 17. Thematic Community Service (KKN) Programme by Students of Universitas Borneo Tarakan (UBT)

UNIKALTAR has integrated the SDGs into the curriculum through a thematic Community Service Programme (KKN) for final-year students under the theme "Utilization of Local Food Sources as Supplemental/Fortified Food". In 2023, UNIKALTAR started a collaboration with the Bulungan Regency Government to implement the Mahasiswa Peduli Stunting or HUNTING (University Students Care for Stunting) program, which is implemented in 10 (ten) villages across Bulungan and Tanah Tidung Regencies.

UBT has introduced better dietary patterns that engage parents, teachers, and the community in the movement known as "Gerakan Kaltara Tolak Stunting" or "Success Goes to School" (North Kalimantan movement to combat stunting). This initiative was built on a collaboration between UBT, the provincial government, and the Provincial Education Office. In each district/city, one senior secondary school/vocational school is selected as the target of activities focusing on changing behavior and diet for the better through the *"Isi Piringku"* concept, nutritional status measurement, and the distribution of stunting prevention modules for teenagers. This activity has enriched the knowledge of all involved parties about the utilization of local food resources through the construction and benefits of aquaponics for planting mustard greens, water spinach, and cultivating catfish. This increase in knowledge is expected to improve cooking practices, enhance community nutritional status, and support the reduction of stunting rates.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4.3.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

In the SDGs, health issues are integrated into Goal 3, which aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. To achieve healthy and prosperous lives by 2030, North Kalimantan Province emphasizes the importance of improving access to healthcare services for all citizens, especially those living in remote and hard-to-reach areas. One of the obstacles to accessing healthcare services in North Kalimantan is the distance between villages. Some locations can only be reached by rivers, using speedboats with limited schedules. Additionally, the number of medical personnel in those areas is still limited, requiring each medical personnel to divide their time to reach all locations. These challenges of healthcare access are the main concerns in reducing stunting rates in North Kalimantan.

4.3.1. Review of the Achievement of the Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 3

SDG 3 includes four targets that are highly relevant to reducing stunting. Target 3.2 aims to end all preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years of age. This target consists of Indicator 3.2.1* (a): Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR); Indicator 3.2.1 (b): Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1,000 live births; and Indicator 3.2.2*: Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) per 1,000 live births. Target 3.7 focuses on achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, family planning, and education. The indicators under this target include Indicator 3.7.1*: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods; and Indicator 3.7.2*: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group. Target 3.8 seeks to achieve universal health coverage, which is evaluated by Indicator 3.8.1*: Coverage of essential health services; and Indicator 3.8.1[a]: Unmet need for health services. Lastly, Target 3.C aims to increase health financing and support health workers in developing countries, which is measured by Indicator 3.C.1*: Health worker density and distribution.

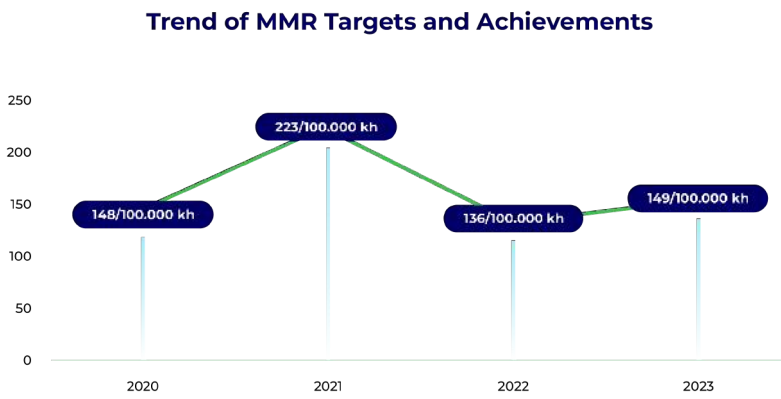


Figure 18. Trend of MMR targets and achievements in North Kalimantan Province for 2020–2023

The Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) in North Kalimantan Province from 2020 to 2023 experienced fluctuations, as depicted in the chart above. The MMR in 2020 recorded 148/100,000 live births, then increased to 223/100,000 live births in 2021, followed by a decrease to 136/100,000 live births in 2022, and experienced another increase in 2023 to 149/100,000 live births. Although the MMR over the past four years has been fluctuating, it remains below the national target of 194 per 100,000 live births. In 2024, the MMR target will undergo a change of the program indicator nomenclature to the number of maternal deaths. The data above implies the hard task that should be tackled in 2024, necessitating stronger government support and commitment regarding access, resources, and funding. Furthermore, creative and strategic innovations through local wisdom and cultural approaches are required to achieve the provincial target of reducing the MMR in North Kalimantan.

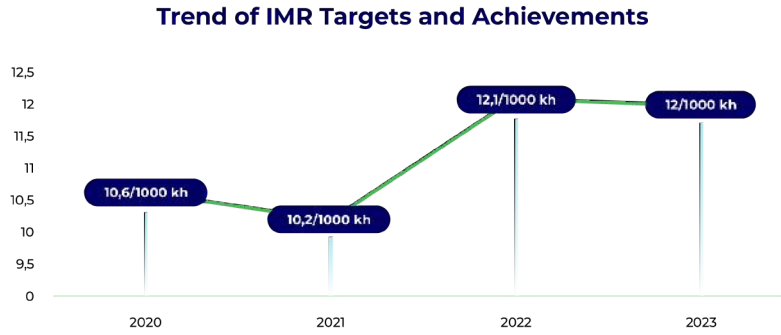


Figure 19. Trend of IMR targets and achievements in North Kalimantan Province for 2020–2023

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in North Kalimantan Province from 2020 to 2023 also experienced fluctuations, as seen in the chart above. The IMR in 2020 recorded 10.6/1,000 live births, then decreased to 10.2/1,000 live births in 2021. Subsequently, it significantly raised to 12.1/1,000 live births in 2022, followed by a slight decrease to 12/1,000 live births

in 2023. Although the IMR over the past four years has been fluctuating, the province's achievements remain below the national target of 17.6/1,000 live births. The IMR target set by the province is 10.4/1,000 live births, considerably lower than the national target of 16.4 per 1,000 live births. Still, there is a hard task that must be tackled in 2024, which requires maximum resources, funding, and creative innovations to achieve the provincial target of reducing the IMR in North Kalimantan.

Analysis of the Success in Reducing MMR and IMR

Efforts to accelerate the reduction of MMR and IMR in North Kalimantan Province have been taken by improving access to and quality of maternal and infant healthcare services. These efforts include advocating for local leaders, fostering cross-sector and cross-programme collaboration through the establishment of the North Kalimantan Provincial Task Force to reduce MMR and IMR, conducting MMR and IMR awareness campaigns, enhancing the quality and quantity of Antenatal Care (ANC) services at *puskesmas*, improving the knowledge and clinical skills of health workers in managing maternal and neonatal emergencies, implementing the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) for infants under two months old and Integrated Management of Childhood Health, organizing the orientation of the Programme for Childbirth Planning and Complication Prevention (P4K) by *puskesmas*, increasing community empowerment through the formation of Maternal and Child Health Care Groups in several regencies/cities, providing classes for pregnant women and mothers of toddlers at *puskesmas*, providing maternity waiting homes in several regencies/cities in North Kalimantan Province, and refining the referral system using the island group-based *puskesmas* approach.

Failure Analysis

Several obstacles to improving access to and quality of healthcare services have been identified. If not addressed promptly, these obstacles may prolong the time to address stunting and disrupt access to healthcare services for the community. Among these obstacles are the suboptimal commitment and support from regional leaders; ineffective cross-sector and cross-programme collaborations; the low performance of the Task Force to reduce MMR and IMR; the uneven distribution of facilities and infrastructure, as well as the number of health workers in remote, border, and island areas; the limited availability of Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (BEmONC) at *puskesmas*; the inadequate number of hospitals with Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CEmONC); a shortage of specialist doctors in obstetrics and gynaecology (Obgyn), paediatrics, and anaesthesia in various regencies and cities; the limited availability of facilities, infrastructure, medical equipment, and medicines; limited access and transportation in remote, border, and island areas, hampering access to healthcare facilities; suboptimal utilisation of mortality data through the application; ingrained culture and behaviour within the community, such as child marriage, reliance on traditional birth attendants, and the preference for

home births; the low educational level of mothers; the insufficient health education for prospective brides and grooms; the ineffective cross-sector collaboration, which results in inadequate preparation of women of childbearing age (WUS) as prospective brides facing pregnancy; and the minimal utilisation of the National Health Insurance (JKN) within the community.

Alternative Solutions

Efforts undertaken to overcome the obstacles to promoting childbirth at healthcare facilities are as follows.

1. Advocating and establishing the Task Forces to reduce MMR and IMR at the regency/city level
2. Ensuring the sufficiency of healthcare human resources in terms of quantity, distribution, and competence
3. Ensuring the availability of puskesmas capable of providing BEmONC services at the regency/city level
4. Ensuring the adequate availability of hospitals capable of providing CEmONC services at the regency/city level
5. Strengthening cross-programme and cross-sector collaboration regarding reproductive health services for prospective brides and grooms
6. Ensuring the availability of adequate facilities, infrastructure, medical equipment, and medicines at puskesmas to support quality maternal and infant health services
7. Strengthening mortality data through the mortality application system (MPDN)
8. Improving the audit of maternal and perinatal death surveillance to evaluate causes of death and prevent similar fatalities
9. Ensuring the availability of transportation in remote, border, and island areas, especially for maternal and neonatal referrals with complications
10. Improving collaboration and community empowerment through the Mother and Infant Care Hospital (RSSIB) program, MCH Handbook, Pregnancy Classes, the Programme for Childbirth Planning and Complication Prevention (P4K), self-introspection survey (SMD)/village community deliberations (MMD), Posyandu for Adolescents, and Desa Siaga (Alert Villages)
11. Planning and providing adequate funding for maternal and child health with financial support from state and regional budgets, among others
12. Strengthening the dissemination of JKN and Jampersal (Childbirth Insurance) at the regency/city level, which was still suboptimal
13. Increasing campaigns for reducing MMR and IMR

4.3.2. Programmes Implemented to Achieve Sustainable Development Goal 3

The table below outlines the actors and their contributions to the achievement of Goal 3 and the reduction of stunting rates in North Kalimantan Province.

Table 4. Actors and their contributions to achieving SDG 3 as an effort to address stunting in North Kalimantan

Governmental Actors and Their Contributions	Non-Governmental Actors and Their Contributions
Health Office: PROLANTERA-KU (Flying Doctor Service Programme for North Kalimantan Province): This initiative aims to enhance healthcare services for communities in border areas by providing outreach services from specialist doctors in internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, and ophthalmology. Since 2014, it has served over 20,000 patients annually across 16–10 loci using air and river transportation.	**Universitas Kaltara:** 1. Thematic Community Service Programme "HUNTING" (University Students Care for Stunting): This program aims to provide information on stunting, including necessary knowledge and parenting practices, conducted by university students under the assistance of village/regency health staff. This activity targets stunting locus villages in Bulungan Regency, and in 2023, the program covered seven villages in the regency. 2. The workshop on Multi-Stakeholder Partnership (MSP) Implementation in Reducing Stunting Prevalence in Tana Tidung Regency: The workshop aims to uniform the understanding and goals for reducing stunting rates based on problem analysis.
Bappeda Kab. Bulungan, DInas Kesehatan: SIMAK INAGRAM: memastikan penurunan angka kematian bayi melalui kerjasama dengan dukun bersalin karena masih ada masyarakat yang menggunakan dukun; menyediakan rumah tunggu kelahiran untuk tiap kecamatan; kolaborasi dengan beberapa pemerintah desa untuk menyediakan ambulans untuk pelayanan jemput, dampingi, dan antar ibu hamil.	**Universitas Borneo Tarakan:** 1. Development of LOVERS (Advocacy and Education Service for Healthy Teens): This is a community service program implemented by lecturers and student teaching assistants, seeking to change the unhealthy behaviors of adolescents who learn to adjust theirs by strengthening healthy living habits. This activity engages the Provincial Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DPPPAPPKB). 2. Assistance for the Ambassadors of Getaralakting (North Kalimantan Movement Against Stunting): It aims to foster teenagers to become agents of change by educating and promoting healthy behaviors to their peers as part of the efforts to prevent stunting.
Bappeda of Tarakan City: 1. ANTING JEBOL (Outreach Service for Stunting Children): It is a home visit service for families with children affected by stunting, aiming to provide assistance and, if necessary, transportation to the hospital. 2. *Posyandu* for Adolescents: This posyandu is specified for junior and senior secondary high school students to provide early education on stunting.	

Governmental Actors and Their Contributions	Non-Governmental Actors and Their Contributions
Education and Culture Office: 1. Providing grant funds for the Provincial BUNDA PAUD (Women Early Childhood Educators) Task Force 2. Providing grant funds for the Provincial Guidance Team for UKS (School Health Promotion Efforts) 3. Providing grant funds for the Indonesian Early Childhood Educators and Education Personnel Association (HIMPAUDI) of North Kalimantan Province 4. Constructing school nurse's offices 5. Constructing school latrines/toilets and their sanitation 6. Renovating school latrines/toilets and their sanitation 7. Constructing School Healthy Canteens	

4.3.3. Good Practices for Implementing Sustainable Development Goal 3

Efforts to Meet the Public Health Service Needs in Remote Locations through the Flying Doctor Service for North Kalimantan Province - PROLANTERA-KU

Background

North Kalimantan has two regencies in border areas directly adjacent to Malaysia, namely Nunukan Regency and Malinau Regency with a fairly large area of 52,466 km^2. In this region, there are several remote areas and islands with low access to specialized healthcare services due to geographical conditions, transportation, communication access, high poverty rates among the population, and various other social issues. To address these issues, the North Kalimantan Provincial Government, through the Health Office, has launched an innovation to reach DTPK through the Flying Doctor Service Programme for North Kalimantan Province (PROLANTERA-KU). This program aims to improve healthcare services and the population's health status in border areas.

Program Implementation

The PROLANTERA-KU innovation is an initiative of the North Kalimantan Provincial Government to achieve Goal 3 of the SDGs by providing healthcare services to the people of North Kalimantan living in DTPK. This program ran from 2014 to 2023 and constituted a tangible government action to realize a healthy and prosperous society, especially for those living in areas with difficult access to adequate healthcare. The conditions and challenges in the field were demanding,

so this program required contributions and collaboration from various parties, including the provincial government; regency governments; districts, subdistricts, and village administrative units; businesses; and media. The convenience of healthcare services involved several specialist doctors, namely internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, and ophthalmology. In addition to regular healthcare services, the program supported the reduction of stunting prevalence by providing direct services to pediatrics, obstetrics, and gynecology specialists for children and pregnant women in DTPK.



Figure 20. Programme Implementation of the Flying Doctor Service Programme for North Kalimantan Province (PROLANTERA-KU)

PROLANTERA-KU conducted outreach activities with these specialist doctors, visiting households in the remotest corners of isolated villages or Remote and Border Areas (DTP). However, these remote areas in both regencies were challenging to reach by regular transportation. The services required unconventional transportation, specifically through air access with small aircraft. It was because the land access was poor for cars, and some remote locations could only be reached by crossing rivers with long boats, which often required a hard effort to fight against strong river currents. Additionally, mountainous locations, such as Krayan District in Nunukan Regency, required air access. This situation emphasized the need for multi-party cooperation.

Results and Impact

Since its implementation from 2014 to 2023, PROLANTERA-KU has served more than 20,000 patients in DTPK, with an average of 10-16 service locations per year. Until 2023, the Mobile Clinic Implementation was held in 16 locations in the North Kalimantan Province. In 2023, 3,132 patients were treated.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



4.4.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Proper Sanitation

Goal 6 of the SDGs aims to ensure communities have universal access to clean water and sanitation. Programs aimed at achieving the SDGs regarding access to clean water and sanitation seek to ensure the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for everyone. In addressing stunting, it has been found that, in addition to malnutrition, poor access to clean water and sanitation is also a significant cause of high stunting rates in Indonesia. The correlation between dirty water consumption and stunting is due to the abundance of microorganisms, such as pathogens and E. coli bacteria, in dirty water. When consumed, these microorganisms can disrupt the human body's systems.

Some diseases lurking in dirty water include diarrhea and worm infections. For example, children without proper access to clean water may experience repeated bouts of diarrhea. During diarrhea, a child's body will lose many fluids and micronutrients (important nutrients). Zinc is one of them. When the body lacks zinc, the intestines, which are disrupted during diarrhea, cannot regenerate. According to research, zinc deficiency in children can lead to stunting and delayed sexual maturation.

The lack of access to clean water also makes children vulnerable to worm infections. Initially, worms entering the body will absorb nutrients from the child's body, then reduce their appetite. If this continues, it will lead to malnutrition and slow the child's growth. This is why children may suffer from stunting due to worm infections.

4.4.1. Review of the Achievement of the Indicators for Goal 6 of the SDGs

At least two (2) SDG Goal 6 indicators are most relevant in supporting the reduction of stunting rates in North Kalimantan: Indicator 6.1.1* Percentage of households using safely managed drinking water services, and Indicator 6.2.1* Percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services, including hand washing facilities with water and soap.

The achievement positions for the targets of these two indicators of Goal 6 are illustrated in the graphs below.

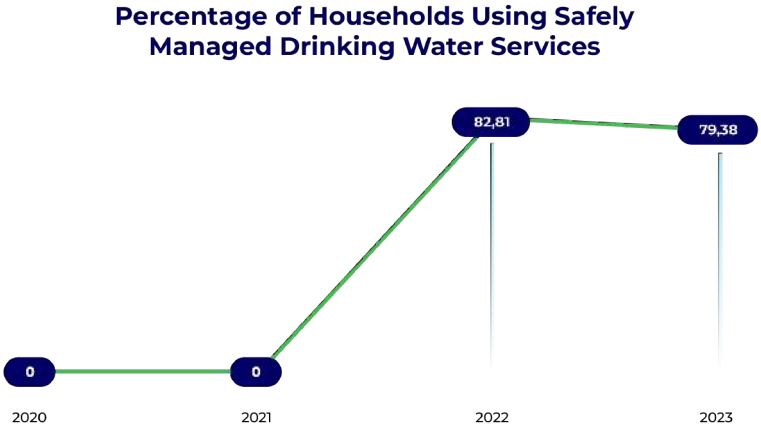


Figure 21. Achievement of indicator 6.1.1* for 2022-2023

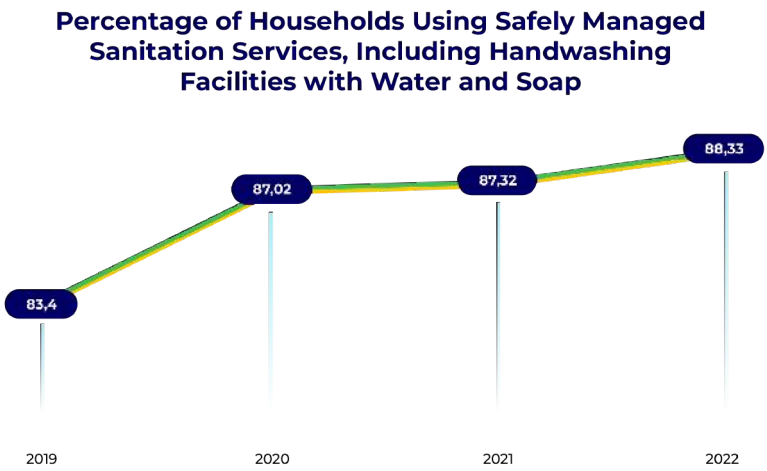


Figure 22. Achievement of indicator 6.2.1* for 2022-2023

4.4.2. Programs Implemented to Achieve Goal 6 of the SDGs

The programs and activities carried out by governmental and non-governmental development actors to ensure the availability of safe drinking water for households (indicator 6.1.1*) and access to safely managed sanitation services (indicator 6.2.1*) in North Kalimantan are as outlined in the following table.

Table 5. Actors and their contributions to achieving SDG 3 in addressing stunting in North Kalimantan

Governmental Actors and Their Contributions	Non-Governmental Actors and Their Contributions
Malinau Regency Government: Emergency Stunting Programme, Neighbourhood Unit (RT) Funds to Eradicate Stunting. Activities include Clean RT Initiatives, a schedule for neighborhood cleaning in RT, and maintenance of wastewater channels in 381 RT.	**PT Mitrabara Adiperdana:** Mata Bening Programme. Construction of clean water channels, including assistance in installing PDAM pumps in Long Loreh Village and clean water wells through solar panel installation in Kuala Lapang Village, Malinau Regency.
Bulungan Regency Government and Pertamina EP Bunyu: Gentong Mas Santun (Social Movement for Proper Sanitation) aims to improve sanitation infrastructure in West Bunyu and South Bunyu to reduce open defecation.	**Pertamina EP Bunyu:** The Bunga Kemuning (Bunyu Source of Food Creations to Overcome Stunting) Programme initiated Gentong Mas Santun.
Provincial Education and Culture Service: School sanitation improvement activities included: 1. Construction of school latrines/toilets and their sanitation 2. Rehabilitation of school latrines/toilets and their sanitation	**Universitas Kaltara:** A community service-themed "Improving Water Quality with Artificial Filtering Systems" was conducted to raise people›s awareness about water quality and teach them how to create domestic-scale filters. This activity took place in two villages in Bulungan Regency: Paru Abang Village and Kelising Village.
	Universitas Borneo Tarakan: Management of organic waste using BSF fly larvae as bio-activators.

4.4.3. Good Practices for Implementing Goal 6 of the SDGs

GENTONG MAS SANTUN: An initiative to meet sanitation and clean water needs while changing community behavior with multi-stakeholder partnerships

Background

Bunyu Island, located in Bulungan Regency, North Kalimantan Province, is the outermost island in the southeast of Kalimantan Island, surrounded by sea. Covering an area of 198.32 km², the island comprises three villages. Many of these villages initially lacked proper latrines and septic tanks. Consequently, open defecation was common, leading to water pollution and diseases such as diarrhea, typhoid, skin diseases, and itching. These health issues contributed to the high stunting rates on Bunyu Island. To address this, since 2019, PT. Pertamina EP Asset 5 Bunyu Field (PEP Bunyu Field), in collaboration with the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of the Bunyu Community Health Centre (Puskesmas), conducted community empowerment initiatives aimed at resolving these issues.



Program Implementation

The community empowerment activity initiated by PEP Bunyu Field and UPT of the Bunyu community health center was developed based on the community health center's daily observations of the sanitation issues faced by the residents of Bunyu Island. Of the three villages on Bunyu Island, only one (1) was free from sanitation problems. Due to its coastal location and the frequent high and low tides, constructing watertight concrete septic tanks was prohibitively expensive. Therefore, a simple solution was necessary to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status on Bunyu Island.

The community health center collaborated with PEP Bunyu Field to develop a strategy to address this problem, initiating a series of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), surveys, and potential mapping. The program, named Gerakan Tolong Masyarakat Sanitasi Tuntas abbreviated as Gentong Mas Santun (Social Movement for Proper Sanitation), was designated as one of PT Pertamina's empowerment initiatives. In 2020, the program entered phase 1, which involved constructing floating latrines and septic tanks using recycled, chemical-free drums. The program continued in 2021 with phase 2, which included scientific testing for marine pollution levels.

The building process of the latrines and septic tanks involved local communities in a participatory manner to foster a sense of ownership and shift people's mindsets. The program implementation engaged multiple stakeholders, including the Bulungan CSR Forum, Health Office, Environment and Forestry Office, Village Community Empowerment Office, Public Works and Public Housing Office, Public Housing and Residential Areas Office, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning Office, relevant village governments, the North Kalimantan Province Village Government Association, the Bunyu District Regional Children's Forum, and the Bulungan Regency Regional Children's Forum. Additionally, the community health center and PT Pertamina provided training on septic tank maintenance and cleaning to ensure the community could maintain the facilities. Each activity promoted the motto "JAMBAN SEHAT, TUBUH KUAT, LAUT TERAWAT" (proper latrine, healthy body, maintained marine environment) to the community members involved in the program.

Results and Impact

By the end of the 2023 program, Bunyu Island had proper sanitation facilities and achieved 100% ODF (Open Defecation Free) status with the installation of 100 latrines and floating septic tanks. As a result, residents no longer practiced open defecation, significantly reducing water pollution around the island.



5



Means of Implementation

In implementing SDGs governance in North Kalimantan Province, various innovative efforts were necessary to ensure more rapid and effective achievement of the SDGs. In addition to employing the multi-stakeholder partnership approach, several other innovative initiatives were conducted. These initiatives encompassed aspects of financing, technological innovation, capacity building for SDGs implementation staff, data and monitoring system development, and knowledge management system development.

5.1. Capacity Building

In improving SDGs governance in North Kalimantan Province, the SDGs Secretariat of North Kalimantan Province conducted various capacity-building activities, including training and mentoring on diverse SDGs governance topics such as SDGs Secretariat Development; SDGs Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting; SDGs Data Governance; and SDGs Knowledge Management; supported by the SDGs SSTC project of GIZ Indonesia.



Figure 23. SDGs Workshop, Tanjung Selor, 27-28 September, 2022

5.2. Role of SDGs Centers

To accelerate the achievement of SDGs in North Kalimantan Province, several universities in the region have taken the initiative to develop SDGs Centers to support the governance and implementation of SDGs. Universitas Kalimantan Utara (UNIKALTAR) and Universitas Borneo Tarakan (UBT) are among the institutions that have established such centers. These SDGs Centres have contributed to assisting the SDGs Secretariat of North Kalimantan Province in various aspects of SDGs governance, including the implementation of the SDGs Regional Action Plan (RAD), Monitoring and Evaluation, and the preparation of Annual Achievement Reports and VLR at both the provincial and regency/city levels. Additionally, these centers have supported their respective institutions internally in the implementation of SDGs by academics.

The SDGs Centre of UNIKALTAR is one of the SDGs Centres that has had a long-standing collaboration with the SDGs Secretariat of North Kalimantan Province, playing a key role in overseeing the implementation of sustainable development in the region. The SDGs Centre of UNIKALTAR serves as a hub that connects non-governmental actors (NSA) with governmental actors (SA) within the province. In recent years, it has made significant contributions by intensively enhancing the capacity of both NSAs and SAs and has been actively involved in implementing Technical Guidance for the Preparation of the Regional Action Plan of North Kalimantan Province as well as its Monitoring and Evaluation.

The SDGs Centre of UBT serves as an SDGs-oriented study center with core competence in supporting the achievement of SDGs targets for North Kalimantan Province. This support is integrated into the Tri Dharma of Higher Education (education, research, and service), aligning with the vision and mission of North Kalimantan Province. The innovative contributions from UBT academics exemplify the university's commitment to support and play a role in sustainable development in the region. To enhance these efforts, UBT stands at the forefront of fostering multi-sector collaborative partnerships, bringing together government, business actors, philanthropists, community organizations, and academics to work collectively towards achieving the SDGs.



Figure 24. Implementation of MSP in Tana Tidung Regency in collaboration with the SDGs Centre of UNIKALTAR



Figure 25. MSP Implementation Meeting in Tana Tidung Regency in collaboration with the SDGs Centre of UNIKALTAR

5.3. Non-Governmental Actors Forum

The North Kalimantan Provincial Government established a non-governmental forum to mobilize support for achieving the SDGs, known as the Corporate Social Responsibility (TSJP) forum of North Kalimantan. The

TJSP forum was created on 31 December 2016 through the Decree of the Governor of North Kalimantan Number 188.44/K.259/2017, dated 1 March 2017. This forum was actively involved in various stages of SDGs implementation, including the preparation of the SDGs Regional Action Plan (RAD), its execution, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as the preparation of reports on SDGs achievements.

Due to the crucial role and contribution of the TJSP forum, the North Kalimantan Provincial Government, through the forum secretariat located at the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) and the Provincial Research and Development Agency (Balitbang), issued Governor Regulation Number 11 of 2023 on Social and Environmental Responsibility of Business Entities. This policy aims to bolster the role and contribution of business actors alongside regional governments and other stakeholders in implementing their respective social and environmental responsibility programs and activities. To oversee the implementation of these programs and activities, the North Kalimantan Provincial Government developed an online application and established a communication channel in the form of a WhatsApp Group. With regulatory support from the province, the TJSP forum of North Kalimantan currently boasts 106 members of the non-government actors who collectively support the achievement of the SDGs in North Kalimantan Province.



Figure 26. Non-governmental Actors (NSA) Involvement Activity by the SDGs Secretariat of North Kalimantan Province

5.4. Innovation in Knowledge Management and Data Governance

To support the knowledge and learning management of SDGs and its data governance in implementing it in the holistic region, the SDGs Secretariat of North Kalimantan Province has developed a web-based application named SDGs KU (Kalimantan Utara/North Kalimantan), accessible at https://sdgs.kaltaraprov.go.id/. This application aims to enhance public awareness about the SDGs by sharing information and knowledge from various actors (best practices), publishing various guidelines and regulations regarding the SDGs from the central government, displaying development actor profiles, collecting planning data (Regional Action Plans), and facilitating monitoring and evaluation.



Figure 27. SDGs KU Application (https://sdgs.kaltaraprov.go.id/)

In addition to supporting SDGs education, data collection, and knowledge sharing, the SDGs KU application displays profiles and roles of development actors from both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders who have contributed to the achievement of SDGs in North Kalimantan Province. This effort acknowledges and appreciates the participation of all parties in supporting sustainable development. The lessons shared by each development actor are filtered and disseminated through SDGs KU as examples of good practices with significant impacts and results for development.

5.5. Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships

A systematic framework document for establishing multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSP) has been developed and implemented to ensure the acceleration of achieving the SDGs in North Kalimantan. This framework guides the SDGs Secretariat of the province through the stages and practical steps for establishing an MSP. It consists of 5 (five) essential stages: initiation, establishment, management of implementation, review, and development and maturation.

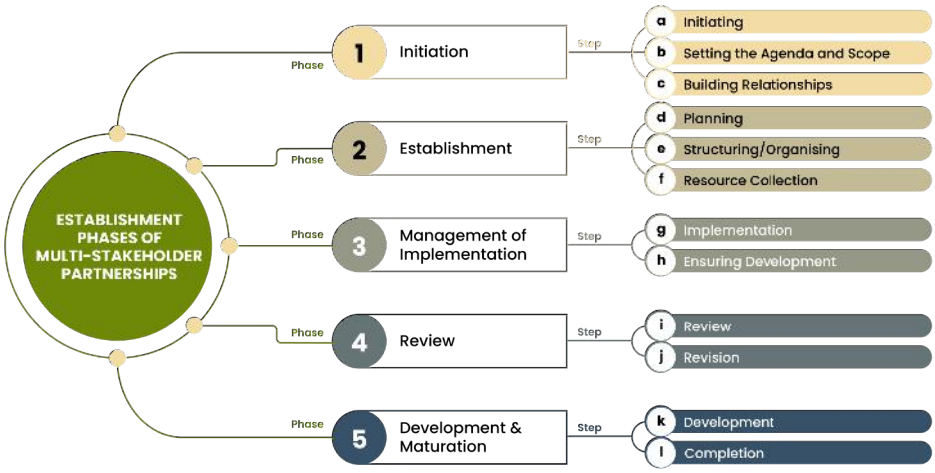
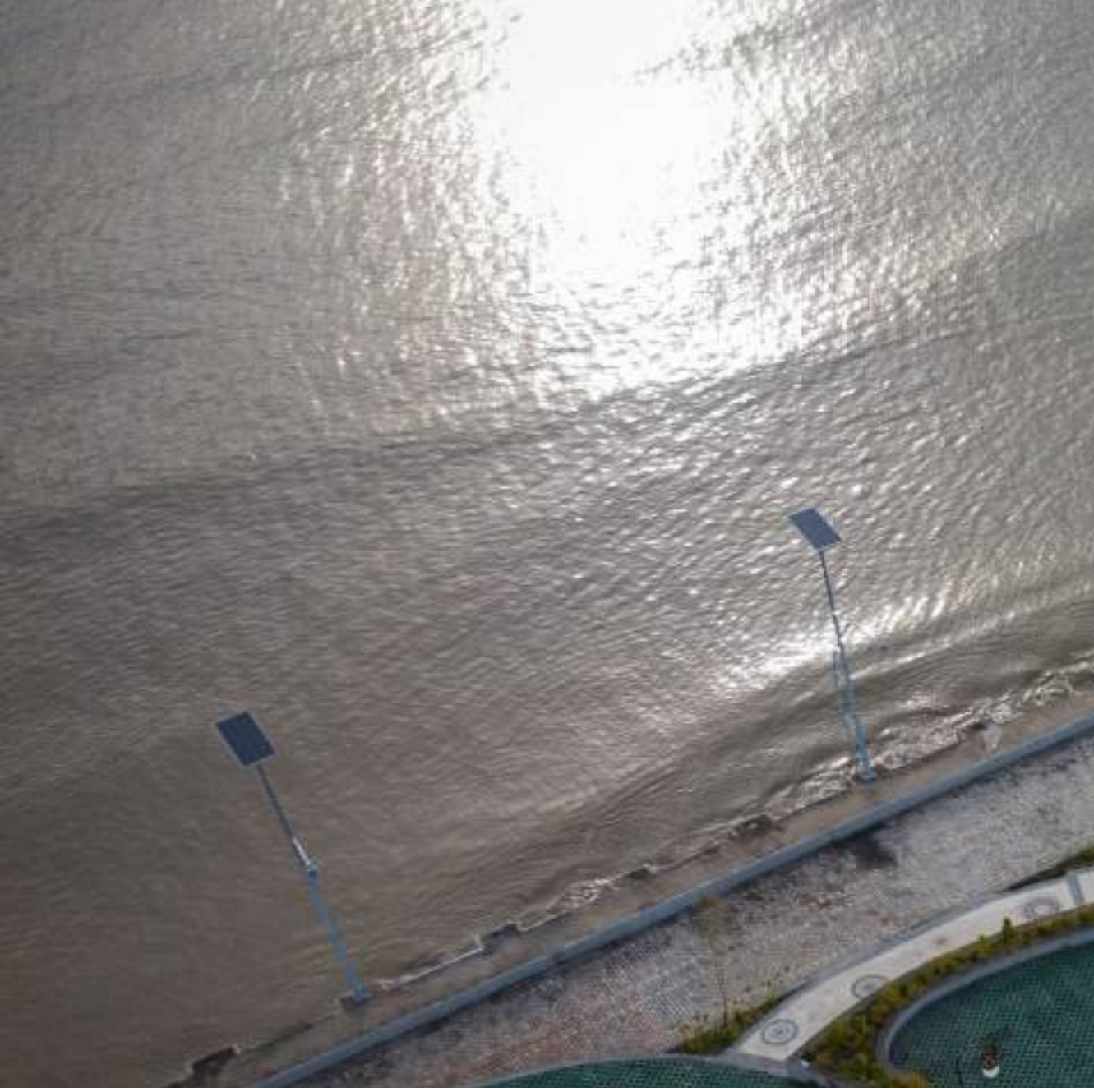


Figure 28. Establishment Phases of Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships in Implementing the SDGs

The implementation of the MSP in North Kalimantan began when the Acting Governor of North Kalimantan was inaugurated on 22 April 2013 by the President of the Republic of Indonesia through the Minister of Home Affairs at the Presidential Palace, Jakarta. The Governor and Vice Governor for the 2021-2026 period further optimized the implementation of the MSP in North Kalimantan by involving multiple stakeholders. Some of the MSP partners that have collaborated with the North Kalimantan Provincial Government include GGGI, GIZ Propeat, GIZ I4Ag, Inovasi Pendidikan, YKAN, SKALA, TJSLBU, BAZNAS Kaltara, SDGs Center of UBT and SDGs Center of Unikal, as well as CSR initiatives from PT PKN, NBSS, and others.

GIZ Propheat implements several programs, including 1) a demonstration plot development program for paludiculture, which is a concept of utilizing peatland for agriculture or agroforestry while maintaining its hydrological functions; 2) an alternative livelihood program such as stingless bee honey cultivation, crab farming development, as well as training and assistance in making salted snakehead fish and Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO).



6



Conclusion and Next Steps

Based on direct experience in stunting management and SDGs governance in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental actors, the North Kalimantan Provincial Government has identified several challenges and recommendations:

1. Knowledge and skills improvement of the SDGs Secretariat managers at the district/city level must be continuously carried out to enhance the capacity of SDGs governance at the regional level.
2. Introductory and advanced activities to increase awareness among various development actors of the SDGs should be inclusive to build a sense of ownership of the SDGs among all stakeholders at the regional level.
3. Increasing the involvement of non-governmental actors through various platforms managed by the North Kalimantan Provincial Government that engage non-governmental stakeholders may lead to better and more effective results.
4. Business-as-usual and intervention scenario projections should be considered when reviewing prioritized SDG indicators relevant to the region's priority development and when creating a roadmap for their achievement.
5. Efforts to improve the availability and quality of SDGs data to strengthen the scope and accuracy of SDG monitoring and evaluation efforts should begin at the local level.
6. The continuity of multi-stakeholder partnership efforts that have been initiated should be optimized and prioritized to enhance collaboration among development actors and accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.
7. The implementation of VLR (annual or biennial, depending on the region's needs) should be included in the provincial annual agenda. It requires extensive consultations with stakeholders under the coordination of the North Kalimantan Provincial Government through the province's SDGs Secretariat.
8. The North Kalimantan Provincial Government should innovate in implementing regional development priorities and national programs to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs, particularly in reducing the stunting rate, which includes empowering the community and improving their economic status.

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