KEYNOTE SPEAKER
The honorable, Rector of University of Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, The speakers, participants, and all audience.

Thanks to Allah swt who has been giving us blessing and mercies so we can be here together in good condition and happy situation.

On behalf of the Local Government of Yogyakarta Special Province, we welcome this international seminar held by University of Mercu Buana Yogyakarta (UMBY) with the theme of SOCIETY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH: AN INTEGRATED VIEW TO INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. We believe that this today’s activity is a reflection of UMBY’s commitment and participation in reaching Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) signed by United Nations. In this wonderful opportunity, we would like to appreciate all participants both from Indonesia and abroad because your attendance is a clear evidence of our commitment to realize the MDGs.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the eight international development goals that were established following the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. All 189 United Nations member states at the time, committed to help achieve the following Millennium Development Goals by 2015: (1) To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (2) To achieve universal primary education, (3) To promote gender equality and empower women, (4) To reduce child mortality, (5) To improve maternal health, (6) To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, (7) To ensure environmental sustainability, and (8) To develop a global partnership for development.

There are several important things should be given more serious attention related to MDGs:

Firstly, although United Nations is actively involved in realizing MDGs, MDGs are not UN’s goals but are goal and responsibility of all countries participated in the Millenium Summit.
Secondly, seven of the eight goals have been quantified as the targets with clearly scheduled time of achievement so that enabling objectively measuring and progress reporting with internationally comparable indicators. Thirdly, the goals of MDGs are interconnected. Fourthly, UN supported global effort in monitoring progress, increasing attention, pushing action and research as intellectual base for policy reformation, capacity building, and resource mobilization needed to reach all the targets.

Fivelly, 18 targets and more than 40 related indicators were decided to reach during the period of 1990 to 2015 evaluated every five years. And the last, in spite of the fact that MDGs are global commitment, local values of every countries should be more accommodated to facilitate MDGs realization.

Basically, MDGs are the result of a common struggle and agreement between developed and developing countries. Developing countries such as Indonesia have an obligation to achieve MDGs including monitoring activities, meanwhile developed countries should help and give support in achieving every goal and target of MDGs.

As a signatory country of MDGs declaration, Indonesia has a commitment to realize MDGs as an integrated part of national development program because essentially all target and goal of MDGs has been in line with our development program. In Indonesia, people prosperity is measured with various indicators such as increasing people income, improving education and health level, increasing appropriate housing with comfortable and safe environment, increasing access to available resources, open employment for all people, and free from poverty and hunger.

Based on central government policy of Presidential Instruction No. 1/2010 about Acceleration of National Development Implementation 2010, and Presidential Instruction No.3/2010 about Equitable Development Program related to MDGs, Local Government of Yogyakarta Special Province (DIY) issued Governor Regulation No. 56/2011 about Local Action Plan (RAD/Rencana Aksi Daerah) of MDGs achievement. RAD is an effort of central and local synergy in a process of planning, budgetting, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating acceleration program of MDGs achievement.

Acceleration effort of MDGs target achievement has been actually done through various activities in every working unit, not only by government bureaucracy, but also supported by private sectors, higher education institutions, non-governmental organizations, and all society elements. In this case, approach model or society
empowerment innovation is very important. For example, Central Government launched National Program of Society Empowerment (PNPM) Mandiri Perkotaan dan Perdesaan in 2007 to effectively reduce poverty and create new employment by reformulating the mechanism of reducing poverty by involving society elements starting from planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating.

Referring to the achievement report of RAD MDGs DIY of the first semester 2015, DIY has been successful in achieving several MDGs targets. As the next agenda after 2015, a new concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be developed to accommodate every changes after 2015-MDGs.

In this wonderful opportunity, I would like to invite all participants to use this forum to share ideas and opinions to solve and face various problems and challenges related to MDGs target achievement at the level of local, national, regional, and global. Finally, my Allah swt always give us His guidance. Amin. Thank you so much.

Wassalamu alaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatu kauthah.

Yogyakarta, November 26, 2015
Governor of Yogyakarta Special Province
INTENSIFICATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) TO END POVERTY IN INDONESIA

Prof. Haryono Suyono
Chairman of Damandiri Foundation

There is a strategic urgency to put in place policies which take advantage of the demographic dividend for most countries. The first is the increased labour supply. This benefit is dependent on the ability of the economy to absorb and productively employ the extra workers. The second mechanism is the increase in savings. As the number of dependents decreases, individuals can save more. The third mechanism is human capital. Decreases in fertility rates result in healthier women and fewer economic pressures at home. The fourth mechanism for growth is the increasing domestic demand brought about by the increasing GDP per capita and the decreasing dependency ratio.

Two kinds of integrated policy are; first, intervention should be directed to the poor. Second, middle and high socio economic group must help to encourage the poors. The urgency to put in place appropriate policies is magnified by the reality that what follows the “demographic dividend” is a time when the dependency ratio begins to increase again. The other important is to make sure all poor families, especially young and fertile couples, to participate in local social and economic activities and encourage poor families to undergo training for participating in local economic activities.

Keywords: SDGs, Poverty, Pro-poor development