Section 3

To Achieve High Quality of Life beyond SDGs 2030

Mitigating disparities. To tackle social disparities, Indonesia should capitalise on the opportunities provided by its demographic dividend. Improving the quality of human resources will optimise this dividend. There is a wide disparity in the educational achievement of children from households with incomes in the bottom 20% and those in the top 20%. Access to quality health care has yet to be provided for all Indonesians. To mitigate social disparities, it is proposed to enhance Japan's FDI and its links to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises; provide vocational education and training linked to industry; and develop infrastructure in rural areas.

The use of digital technology, especially communication technology, offers scope for reducing social disparities. Communication technology can enable children living in remote areas and in low-income families to access high-quality education. It can also promote free or low-cost long-distance learning, both in regular and vocational schools, enabling educational needs to be served in an equitable manner regardless of location and social status. Many healthcare services can be provided through telemedicine. Such technology could also be used to create jobs in remote areas. It is therefore important that the infrastructure to use communication technology is provided equally and the education to use digital technology is strengthened.

The 'smart city' concept will be extended and implemented throughout most Indonesian provinces to cope with the anticipated scale of urbanisation. According to the United Nations (2018), more than 55% of the world's population lives in urban areas, and this figure is set to rise to 68% by 2050. The smart city concept is about using technology to optimise city operations and urban flows, and/or introducing smart governance, in which policymaking is more flexible, practical, and closer to citizens.

Preparing for disasters. Both Indonesia and Japan are prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and flooding. We cannot prevent such disasters, but we can reduce their risks by conducting evacuation drills and rescue exercises,

preparing emergency food supplies and temporary housing, and drawing up disaster management plans. Digital technology should be utilised to improve disaster resiliency. Early warning systems for earthquakes, tsunamis, flooding, and other disasters should be put in place soon in Indonesia. Japan is a leader in the use of such technologies.

Spurred by the most recent disasters and the subsequent reconstruction of earthquake-affected parts of Lombok and rebuilding of the tsunami-affected areas in Palu and Donggala in Central Sulawesi, disaster management is becoming one of the priority issue for the Government of Indonesia. Japan has supported early warning systems by providing high-technology equipment for the early detection of tsunamis and equipment for monitoring the movements of the earth's tectonic plates. In addition, there is scope for experts and researchers from Japan to co-operate more widely with researchers and geologists from Indonesia in mapping disaster-prone areas. This information could help ensure central and district governments are better prepared when disasters strike, so the death toll and impact can be minimised.

Ensuring environmental sustainability. Indonesia has ratified the Paris Agreement through Law No. 16/2016, showing its commitment to strengthening the response to climate change, which has become an urgent threat to the nation. Mitigation and adaptation measures should be implemented though policy regulation and the institutional setting. The national commitment towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient development path are consistent with the Nine Priority Agendas (Nawa Cita) Framework determined by President Joko Widodo. Indonesia has pledged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 26% through its own efforts and by up to 41% with international support. Indonesia's projected economic and population growth will increase energy consumption. The use of renewable energy, such as replacing the development of new coal-fired power plants with clean and renewable energy sources, is therefore an important element. Renewable resources such as fisheries and forests should be used sustainably too. To improve air and water quality and to preserve ecosystems on land and in the ocean. Cleaner technologies should be promoted in various sectors, including the small and medium-sized enterprise sector. Digital technology should be used for monitoring resource stocks and pollution levels.