

PROCEEDING

EDITED BY

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**INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)
FOR A BETTER WORLD AND HUMANITY - PILLAR OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Monday, 29th June 2020



OPENING REMARKS

*Rina Shahriyani
Shahrullah
SH.,MCL.,Ph.D*



It is my great honor and pleasure to speak to all of you via this advanced technology device. I would like to convey my sincere congratulations to those involved in this International Webinar on Sustainable Development Goals for A Better World and Humanity.

In 2015, world leaders agreed to 17 Global Goals (officially known as the Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs). These goals have the power to create a better world by 2030, by ending poverty, fighting inequality and addressing the urgency of climate change. The 17 Goals are all interconnected, and in order to leave no one behind, it is important that we achieve them by 2030.

The principles of sustainability are made up of three pillars: economy, society, and the environment. The Covid-19 pandemic has exposed our fundamental weaknesses such as poverty, poor health systems, lack of education, including weak global cooperation. The pandemic has set countries back in terms of achieving the SDGs by 2030.

Today, all of us whether we live in developed or developing countries are now facing a common challenge, that is how to end this pandemic and how to end poverty, increase health system, provide education for all and engaging all parties to collaborate for a better world and humanity. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a solution and it serves as a global blueprint to protect our planet and ensure prosperity for all of us.

This Webinar is a great opportunity for all of us to learn from each other to deepen our understanding about the SDG's implementation from different countries. The speakers of this webinar consist of professors, alumni and students from Taiwan, Ghana, Thailand, Colombia and Indonesia. They are all here to share and discuss with us how the SDG's are being implemented in their own respective countries to enable us to lessen our socio-economic pains because of this global pandemic.

I am confident that all of us will benefit from the sharing of perspectives, experiences and challenges from the speakers. We are here to nurture individuals to utilizing their knowledge and expertise for a better world and humanity. This webinar consists of four parts and today we focus on the Social Development Pillar. I would like to thank everyone who are now joining this event. Kindly join our subsequent webinar series.

I wish you all the best and actively engage in this Webinar. Thank you very much.

PROCEEDING

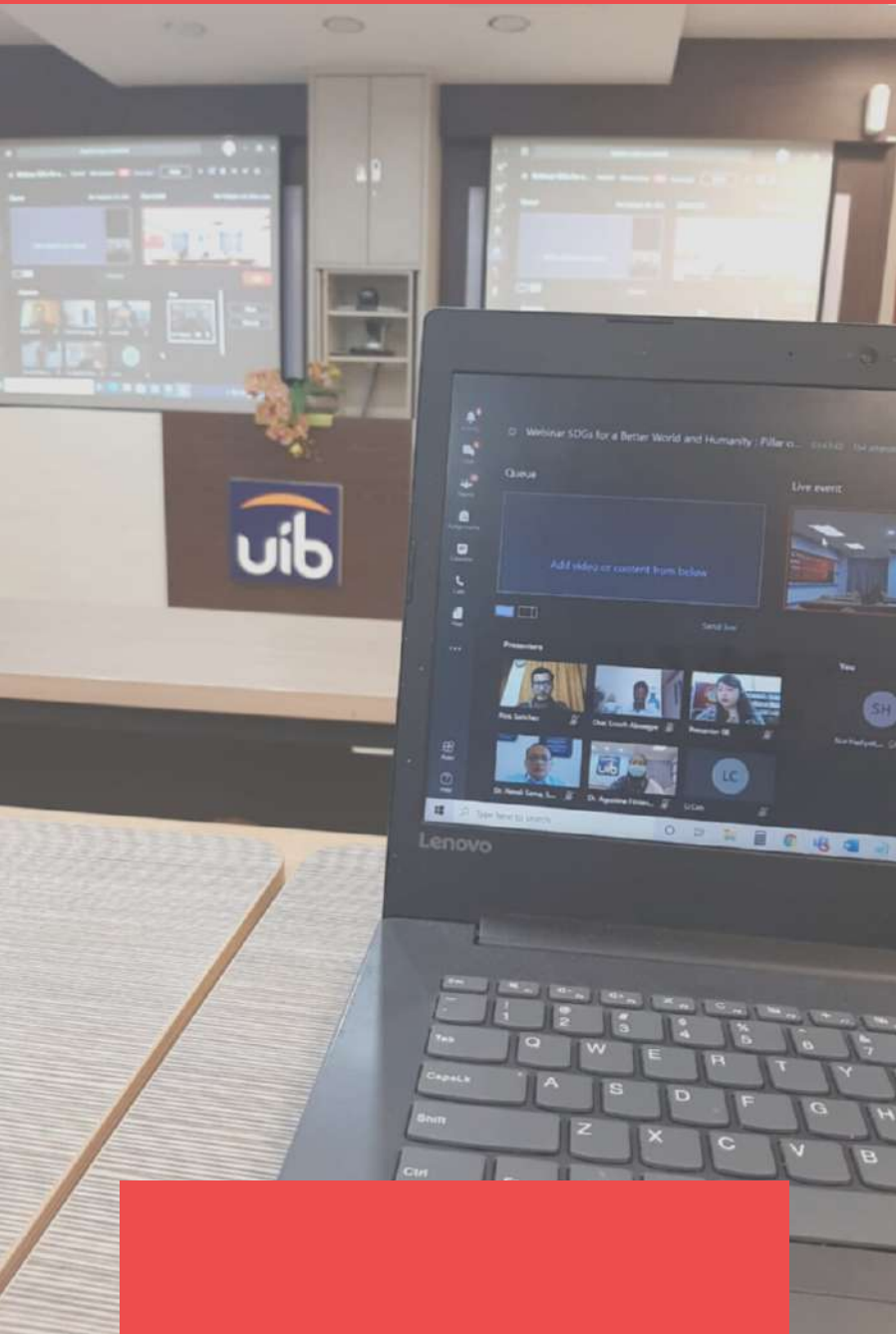
INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)
FOR A BETTER WORLD AND HUMANITY - PILLAR OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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RUNDOWN

Date	Time	Agenda	PIC
Monday, 29 June 2020 Theme: Pillar of Social Development	08.45-09.00	Preparation for Webinar	Committee
	09.00-09.05	Opening Remarks	Rina Shahriyani Shahrullah SH.,MCL.,Ph.D (Head of the Master of Law Program, UIB)
	09.05-09.20	Keynote Speech #1: Building Supply Chain Resilience for the Next Normal Era	Dr. Agustina Fitrianingrum, S.Pd., MM (Dean of Faculty of Economic and Business, UIB)
	09.20-09.35	Keynote Speech #2: The Technology Adoption in Sembulang Rural Areas	Dr. Hendi Sama S.Kom.,MM (Dean of Faculty of Computer Science, UIB)
	09.35-09.50	Keynote Speech #3: Using Technology to Keep Covid-19 at Bay: Taiwan Experience	Dr.Jau-Roung Chen Ms. Chiu-yen Wang, Ms. I-ting Chen, Ms. Ssu-yu Chen, Ms.Yu-ning Lee (Ming Chi University, Taiwan)
	09.50-10.05 (21.50-22.05 Previous Day Colombia Time)	Presentation on Goal 1: No Poverty	Mr. Manuel Fernando Rios Sanchez (Colombia)
	10.05-10.20	Presentation on Goal 2: Zero Hunger	Mr. Osei Enoch Aboagye (Ghana)
	10.20-10.35	Presentation on Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being	Mr. Pachara Chaicharoen (Thailand)
	10.35-10.50	Presentation on Goal 4: Quality Education	Mrs. Winsherly Tan S.H.,M.H. (Indonesia)
	10.50-11.05	Presentation on Goal 5: Gender Equality	Mrs. Yokhebed Arumdika Probosambodo S.H.,M.H. (Indonesia)
	11.05-11.50	Question and Answer	All Presenters
	11.50-12.00	Closing Remarks	Rina Shahriyani Shahrullah SH.,MCL.,Ph.D (Head of the Master of Law Program, UIB)

Contact : agustina@uib.ac.id

BUILDING SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE FOR THE NEXT NORMAL ERA

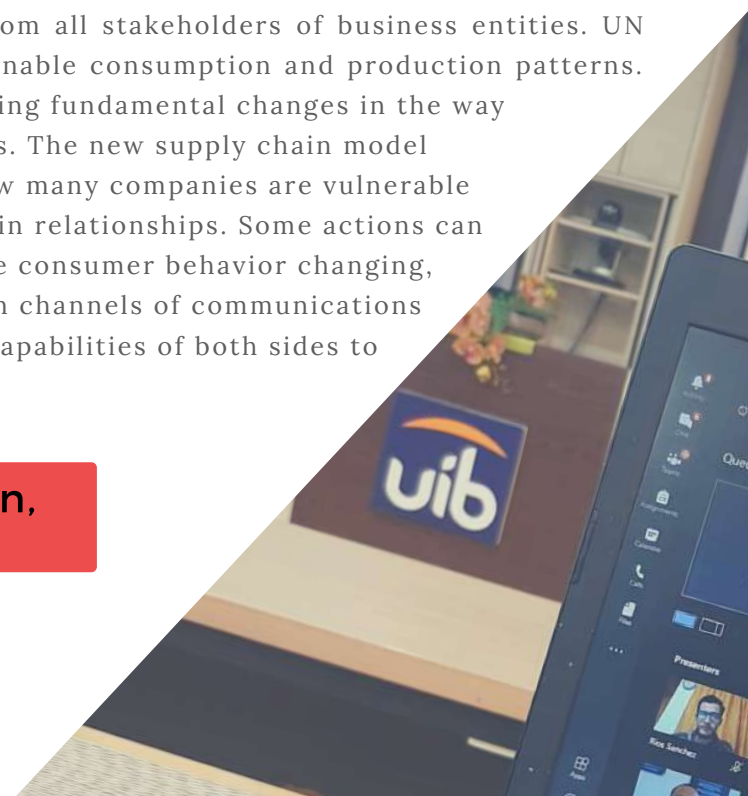
UIB

*Dr. Agustina
Fitrianingrum
S.Pd.,MM*



International business is always embedded with the international supply chain. The total value of exports as its result often uses as the indicator of national economic growth. However, this business is very fragile and sensitives to some risks or disruption that maybe happened both in the host and home countries. Disruptions can come in many sizes fro the lack of raw materials to the political aspect. The biggest one is Covid-19 that has been announced as the pandemic. Indonesian Statistic Bureau (BPS) updated the value of Indonesia's exports in April 2020 is only reached US \$ 12.19 billion, down 13.33 percent compared to exports in March 2020. In the latest report, Indonesia's Total exports dropped 28.9 % YoY in May 2020. Total imports recorded 8.4 USD in May 2020, which registered a decrease of 42.2 % year on year. This condition is obvious for Indonesia because China is one of the top export destination (15,1% of total export). Wuhan as the outbreak pandemic area, is the heart of 163 of the Fortune 1000 have Tier 1 suppliers brings impact to worldwide. How we can live a better life in the next era after the pandemic needs a lot of support from all stakeholders of business entities. UN SDG number 12 of the 2030 aims to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Paragraph 28 states that countries commit to making fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume goods and services. The new supply chain model becomes imperative when the pandemic shows how many companies are vulnerable because of global shocks through their supply chain relationships. Some actions can be prepared in the next normal are understand the consumer behavior changing, evaluate alternative inbound logistic options, open channels of communications with key customers to explore better the hidden capabilities of both sides to prepare for rebound.

Keyword: international supply chain, next normal, UN SDG number 12



PRESENTATION

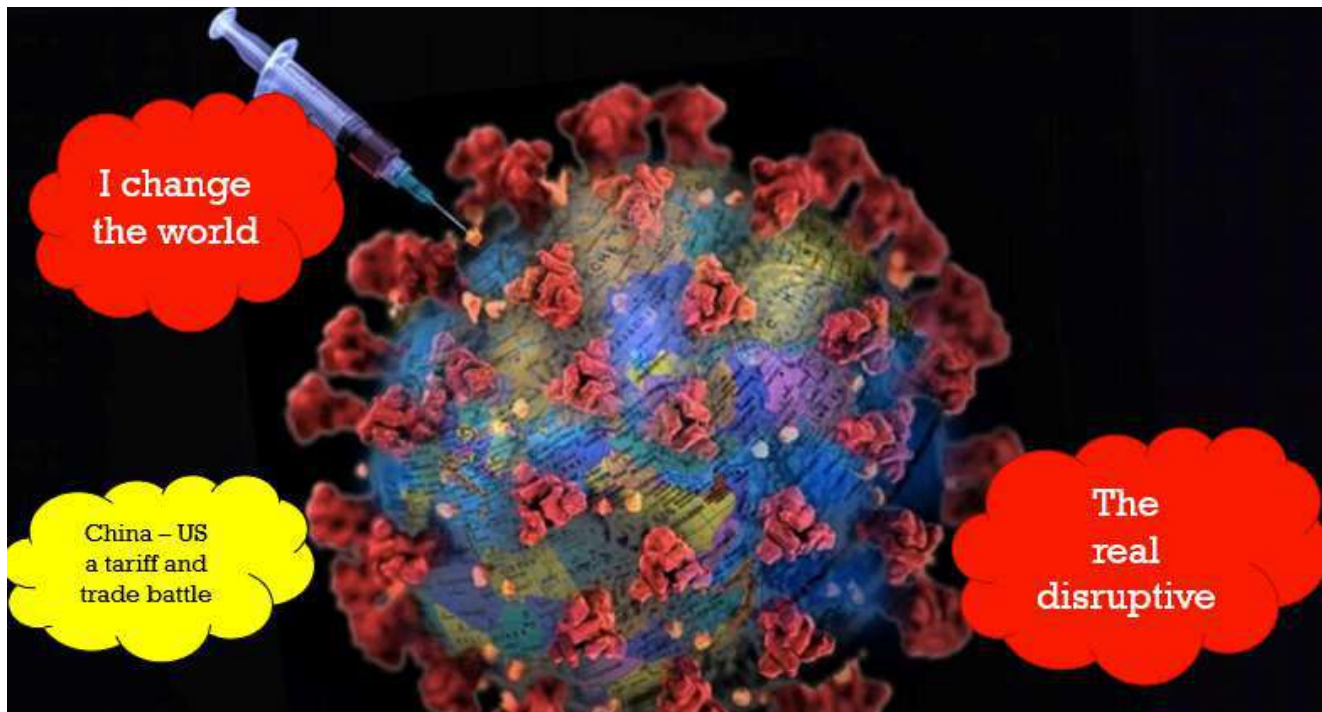


BUILDING SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE FOR THE NEXT NORMAL ERA

Dr. Agustina Fitrianingrum

Business and Management School of Universitas Internasional Batam

29th June 2020



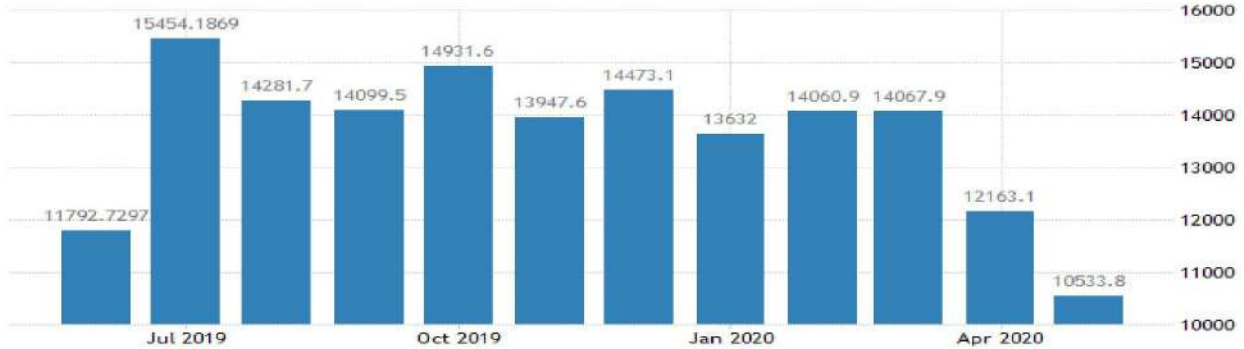
PRESENTATION

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Calendar News Indicators Markets Forecasts

Indonesia Exports 1960-2020 Data | 2021-2022 Forecast | Calendar | Historical

Summary Calendar Forecast Stats Download Alerts



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | STATISTICS INDONESIA

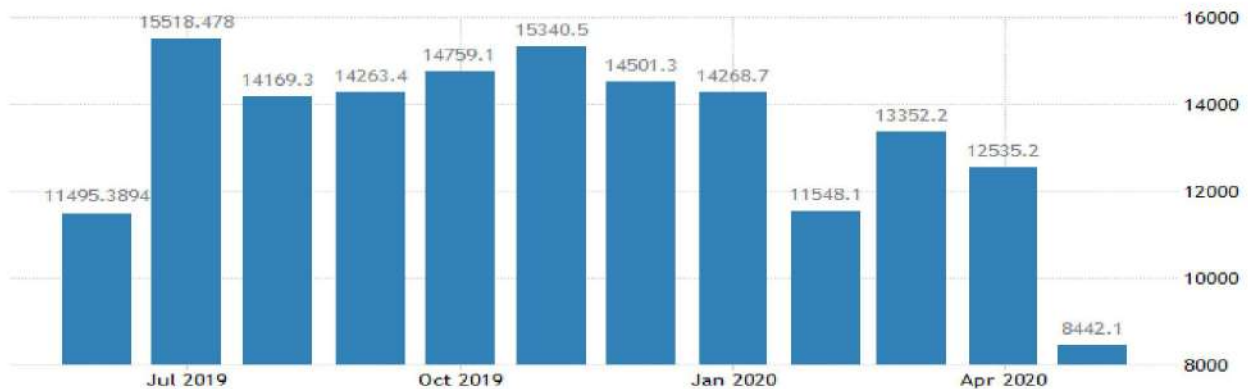
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10533.80	12163.10	18647.83	30.00	1960 - 2020	USD Million	Monthly

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Indonesia Imports 1959-2020 Data | 2021-2022 Forecast | Calendar | Historical

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SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | STATISTICS INDONESIA

Actual	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Dates	Unit	Frequency
8442.10	12535.20	18297.15	21.00	1959 - 2020	USD Million	Monthly

PRESENTATION

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ECONOMICS

Calendar News Indicators Markets Forecasts

Indonesia Exports By Country

This page displays a table with Indonesia Exports By Country in U.S. dollars, according to the United Nations COMTRADE database on international trade.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



BUILDING SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE
FOR THE NEXT NORMAL ERA

PRESENTATION

Supply Chain in The Next Normal Era

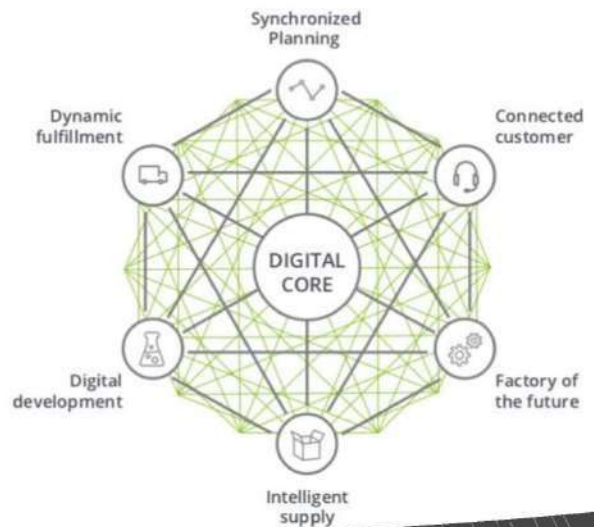
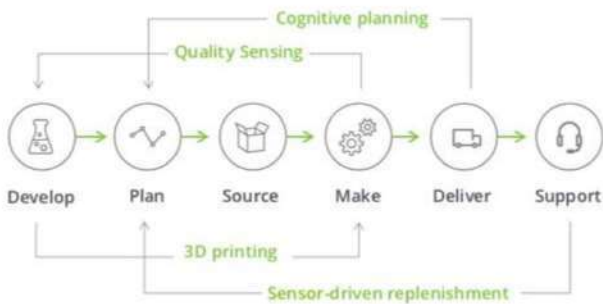
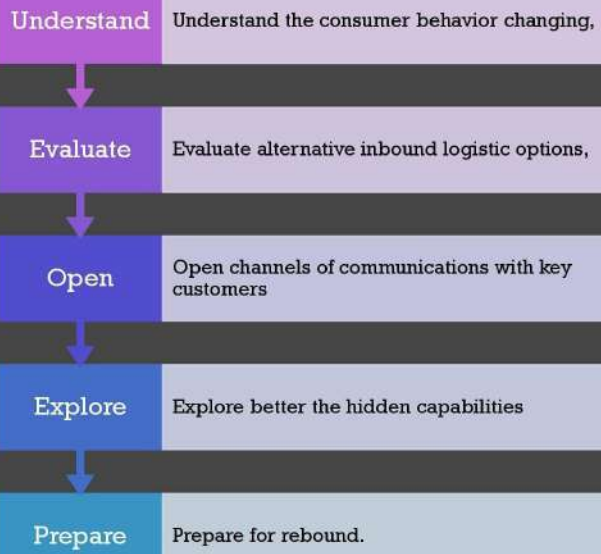


Illustration of Supply Chain New Model (Killpatrik & Barter, 2020)

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THE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION IN SEMBULANG RURAL AREAS

UIB

*Dr. Hendi Sama,
S.Kom.,MM*



Sembulang Village is a fairly remote area on Galang Island, Indonesia. Residents in the Sembulang area, in addition to having a profession as fishermen, also have quite capable entrepreneurial abilities, where the women produce a variety of traditional foods typical of the village of Sembulang, for example Sirih leaves which are converted into Peyek, a type of cracker; turmeric leaves are traditionally cooked and processed into Kueh Bawang; flour flour and brown sugar cooked into Putu Piring cakes; and also Mie Lase special food which is a traditional favorite.

The Sembulang rural area also has the potential to be a natural tourist attraction; and there are some activities to unwind, such as beach ball games, banana boat water games; and various activities to sail around the nearest island, namely land Mubut island and sea Mubut island, which is located around the Sembulang area; not to mention the beauty of the beach and durian gardens and mango orchards in the Sembulang area. This has become a very positive potential to increase the competitiveness of this area in the eyes of tourists, local and abroad.

Although so much of the potential of this area is used as a tourist object, the average population is still low educated. The Sembulang Village Head stated that it was true, the education and knowledge of residents around Sembulang must be improved; in order to make tourists who come, both from within the country and from abroad; can feel at home and linger in the Sembulang area.

Technology strengthening activities in the Sembulang rural area, carried out through observation activities, then mapping the Sembulang potential data, interviewing, web design for promotion, conducting promotional videos, to mentoring and fostering partners in the Sembulang area. The enthusiasm of the residents of the rural area of Sembulang is enormous; one of them due to the full support of the village head. Sembulang village at the end of this activity has a greater appeal, due to the exposure of tourist areas and tourism potential on various technology-based social media; and have an impact on improving the welfare of its citizens by increasing domestic and foreign tourist arrivals to the rural areas of Sembulang.

Keyword: sembulang, hinterland, technology, tourism



PRESENTATION

Hendi Sama

STRENGTHENING THE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION IN SEMBULANG RURAL AREAS

SDGs For Better World And Humanity Event

Presented at:

Universitas Internasional Batam, 29 June 2020



Dr. Hendi Sama
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Universitas Internasional Batam
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Speaker Profile

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Researcher
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Professional Career

2015-Now: Universitas Internasional Batam
Dean, Computer Science Faculty
2005-2015: Universitas Putera Batam
Information System Department Head

Formal Education

Universitas 17 Agustus 1945
(Doctor in Economics / Strategic Management)
Universitas Bina Nusantara
(Magister Management in Information System)
Bachelor: Bina Nusantara, 1987 - 1992
(Bachelor in Computer Science)

Current Research Interests

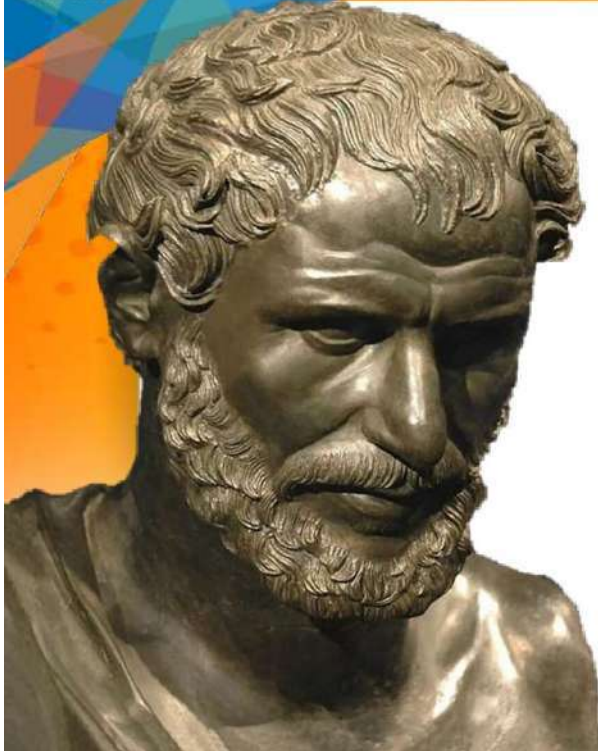
Management Information System
Data Science & Machine Learning

International Certification

Microsoft HTML5, Software Development, Database Administrator
COMPTIA Cloud Essential
Adobe Photoshop

PRESENTATION

Hendi Sama



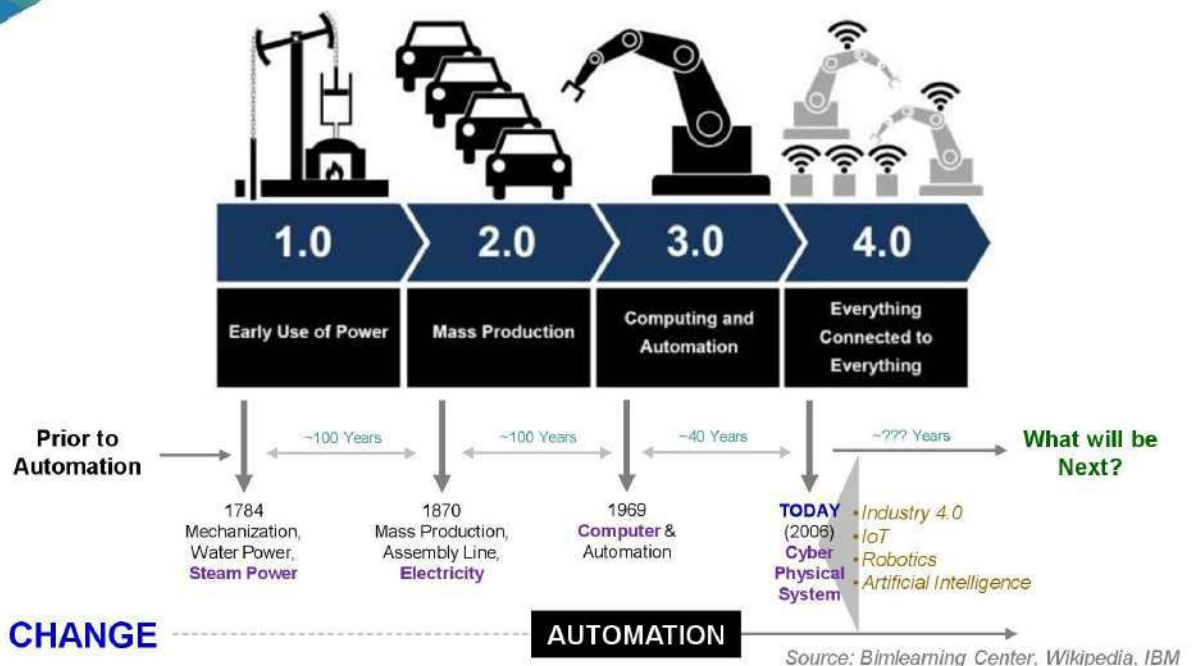
The Only Thing
that is Constant
is Change

Heraclitus, Philosopher
(535-475 BC)

Source: goodreads.com

Hendi Sama

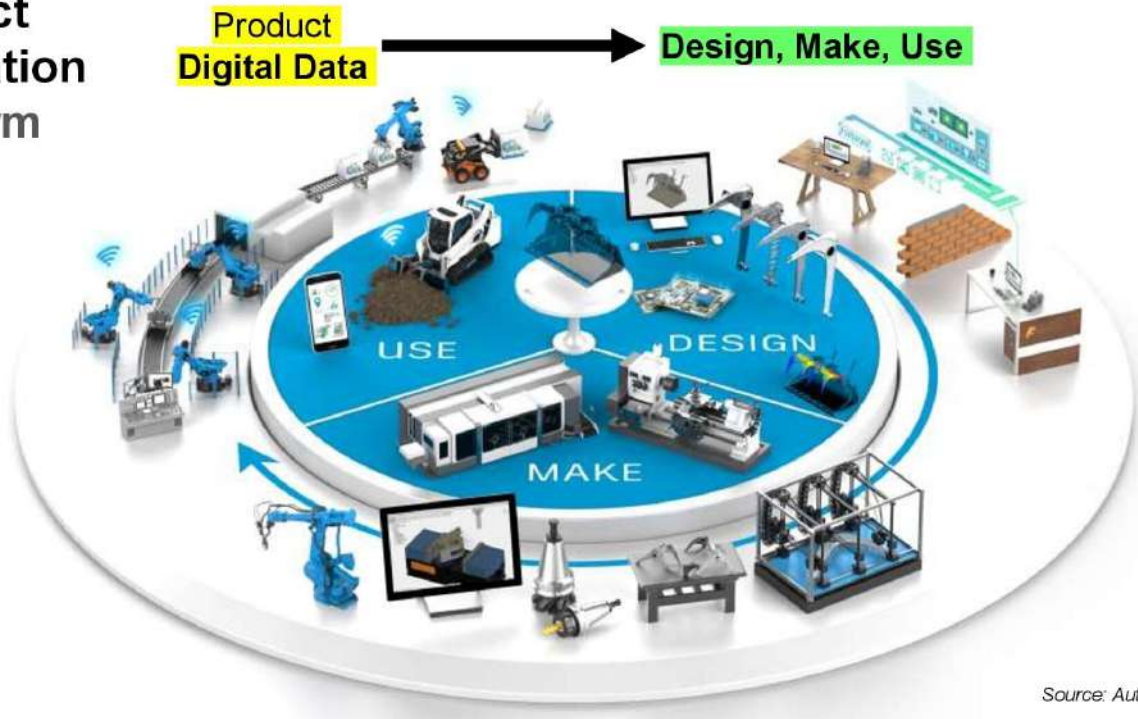
Industrial Automation



PRRSENTATION

Hendi Sama

Product Innovation Platform



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Technology Applied

www.sembulang.com

Culture Heritage Video



Source: wisdomtimes.com

PRESENTATION

Hendi Sama

Summary

- 1. Promotional videos for Sembulang strengthened its position of interest in the tourists eye**
- 2. The implementation of Website Marketing creates tourism potential in Sembulang village**

Source: wisdomtimes.com

Hendi Sama

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MING CHI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Dr. Jau-Rong Chen, Chiu-yen Wang, I-ting Chen, Ssu-yu Chen, Yu-ning Lee

USING TECHNOLOGY TO KEEP COVID-19 AT BAY: TAIWAN EXPERIENCE

As news of COVID-19 emerging from Wuhan, Taiwan was expected to undertake disastrous, as Taiwan is sitting just 180 kilometers off the coast of mainland China and owing to its close ties, proximity and transport links. Surprisingly, without implementing severe restrictions, lockdowns, or prolonged school and nursery closures, Taiwan has been able to hold the line of defense in the battle against Covid-19.

CNN news even reported that Taiwan's corona virus response is among the best globally. This study aims to explore how Taiwan has kept the Covid-19 under control when other parts of world have not.

During SARS outbreak in 2003, Taiwan was among the worst-hit areas along with Hong Kong and southern China. Learned from its 2003 SARS experience, Taiwan take the danger more seriously than in other parts of the world by means react faster to the COVID-19 not only at governmental but also at societal level. It is worth to mention that after weeks of banning the export of face masks to ensure the domestic supply, Taiwan contribute to the global fight against COVID-19 by means of (1) donating masks to other countries, including USA, Spain and other countries around the world and (2) Sharing Taiwan uses of technology to trace and investigate outbreaks.

What is more, this study finds that Taiwan merged national health insurance data with customs and immigration databases and launched ID-based mask distribution system from 1.0, 2.0 to 3.0 versions.

Even the technical surveillance methods used in Taiwan may raise privacy concerns, however, combined with the use of big data and technology, a coordinated Taiwan government response with full collaboration of its citizenry are helpful to keep Covid-19 at Bay in Taiwan.

Keyword: Taiwan, Covid19, Technology



PRESENTATION



29, Jun 2020

Using Technology to Keep Covid-19
at Bay: Taiwan Experience

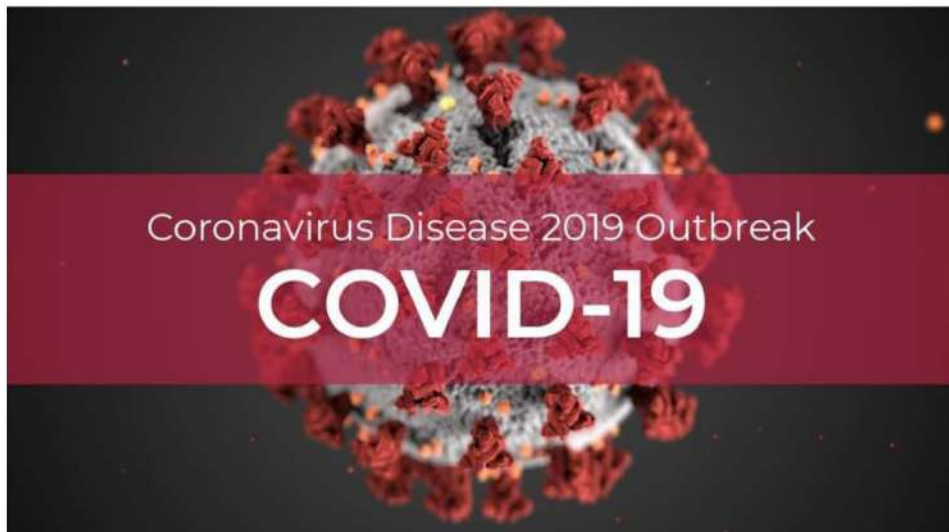
Professor: Kelly Chen
Attendee: Chiu-yen Wang, I-ting Chen,
Ssu-yu Chen, Yu-ning Lee

Coronavirus Disease



Coronavirus Disease 2019 Outbreak

COVID-19



PRESENTATION

Coronavirus Disease



Why Taiwan can control it ?



SARS experience

After SARS, health personnel conduct outbreak drills regularly.

PRESENTATION

Why Taiwan can control it ?



Immediately preventing spread of COVID-19 from China
Monitoring the international outbreak situation and adjusting travel notices

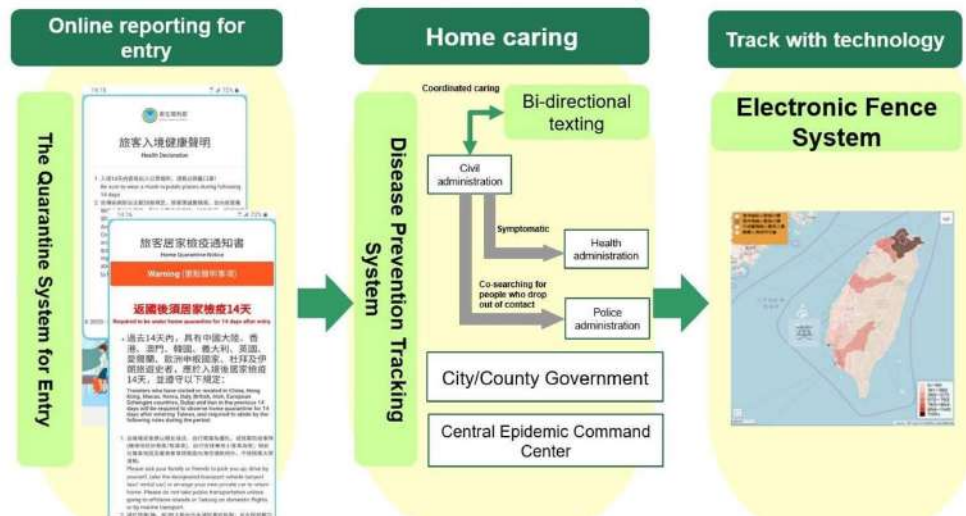
How does Taiwan face it ?



Seriously monitored the production and distribution of daily domestic medical alcohol .

PRESENTATION

How does Taiwan face it ?



Built a digital tracking system which can continually track the isolated/quarantined people at all time.

How does Taiwan face it ?



Taiwan mask export banned has been extended until the end of June.



PRESENTATION



How does Taiwan face it ?



National mask production team is formed.

How does Taiwan face it ?



E-mask 1.0



Name-based Mask Distribution System

The NHIA releases the updates on the mask stocks of every single NHI-contracted pharmacy on the Government Open Data Platform and provides the information of the NHI-contracted pharmacies on the NHIA website.

NHIA website

健保特約藥事機構查詢

Applications of open data



PRESENTATION

How does Taiwan face it ?



E-mask 1.0

Mask Maps

Provide real-time information of the face mask availability stock in Taiwan.



How does Taiwan face it ?



E-mask 2.0

Name-based Mask Distribution System 2.0

Pre-order
eMask website
+ NHI card /Citizen Digital Certificate
NHI Express App
Click eMask

Inquire Remittance Account & Payment
Payment Inquiry (Quick query version)
National Identity Card / ARC / APEC member
Let your digits of cell phone number registered for mask pre-order
ATM number only (including online banking)
Identify Verification with this Method
Payment Method
1. Transfer
ATM Online Banking
2. Credit Card

Message Notification
[Notice of Pickup]
You have completed the payment on the eMask Ordering System. Please go to the designated convenience store to pick up your masks with the pickup serial number XXXXXXXX from April 2 to April 8. Remind you again that you not picking up the masks by April 8 will be deemed to have withdrawn from the pickup. Thank you.

Convenience Stores Print the invoice
7-Eleven FamilyMart
HiLife OK
KIOSK
防疫大作戰
口罩取貨專區
→Key in pickup serial number
→Print the invoice
→Get your masks!

PRESENTATION

How does Taiwan face it ?



E-mask 2.0

Pre-Order face masks

Name-Based Mask Distribution System either the eMask website or the NHI (National Health Insurance Express Application Application).

Two-step Mask Reservation Using Mobile Phone:

1. Login with NHI Card

2. Finish Mobile Device Binding Procedure



Option 1
QR Code Scan

1. Log into the registration website using NHI Card
2. Click mobile device verification
3. Produce device verification code

Option 2
Certification Code Typing



1. Download NHI Express APP(全民健保行動快易通APP)
2. Click My Health Bank
3. Choose device verification

- ✓ Register the NHI Card is needed for first-time users
- ✓ Information needed:
 - Household number (please check the household certificate)
 - Address
 - Phone number, E-mail
 - Setting NHI Card password

How does Taiwan face it ?



E-mask 3.0



PRESENTATION

How does Taiwan face it ?



E-mask 3.0

There is a new way to order face masks. Besides getting them online and at pharmacies, NHI card holders will be able to order them at their neighbor convenience store.



Conclusion

1. Taiwan meet an emergency immediately because of the SARS experience.
2. A series of Anti-epidemic measures.
3. E-mask system to avoid panic-buying.
4. National mask production team largely yield mask not only for Taiwanese but also global.

Taiwan can help!



Contact : dri.manuel@uib.edu

NO POVERTY, WELFARE, COLUMBIA

**DARMASISWA
COLOMBIA**

*Manuel
Fernando Rios
Sanchez*



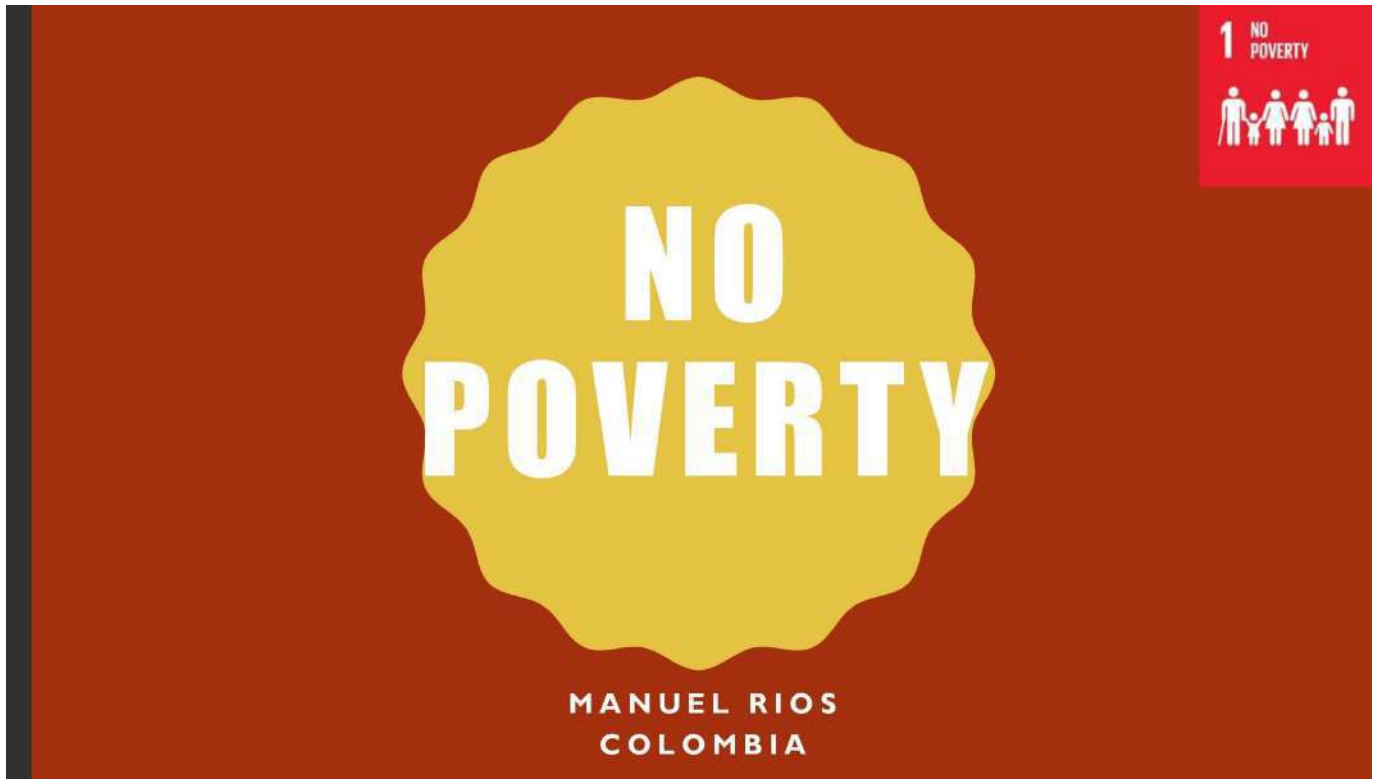
It is important to end poverty in all its form everywhere by 2030 because more than 700 million people or 10% of the world population still live in extreme poverty and struggle to fulfill their most basic needs even though their job doesn't guarantee a decent live. In fact, 8 percent of employed worker and their families worldwide live in extreme poverty in 2018. At least, the main causes of poverty are : 1)geographical factors which have influences on a country's ability to develop its location to create a range of natural advantages and disadvantages; 2) historical factors are important to understand the development of a country; 3) political factor, when corruption in government occurs, it will hold back the development of a country by wasting money or keeping it for themselves; 4) economic factor, the health of economy of a country is vitally important to its development. Talk about Colombia there is the SDG Fund programme that has been implemented in 4 municipalities in the South of Cauca with great potential in paving the way towards progress on rural development. The programme aims to create employment, livelihood, better nutrition and, most importantly, peace in Cauca, through the sustainable agricultural production of indigenous crops. The targeted groups include approximately 1000 families and 20 rural farmer organizations. To end poverty at least something that we can do : 1) Support our local community; 2) Give food instead of money; 3) Avoid wasting food by giving our leftovers to people in hunger; 4) Support NGO's and companies that provide work opportunities to people in need; 5) Contribute in the education and human development of poor communities; 6) Get involved in volunteer programs to help people in need; 7) Make a monthly donation to help people in our community and abroad .

Keyword: sembulang, hinterland, technology, tourism





PRESENTATION



PRESENTATION

GOAL 1: WHAT'S ABOUT?

1 NO POVERTY



NO POVERTY: WHY IT MATTERS

What's the goal here?

To end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030.

Why?

More than 700 million people, or 10% of the world population, still live in extreme poverty and is struggling to fulfil the most basic needs like health, education, and access to water and sanitation, to name a few. The majority of people living on less than \$1.90 a day live in sub-Saharan Africa.

Worldwide, the poverty rate in rural areas is 17.2 per cent—more than three times higher than in urban areas.

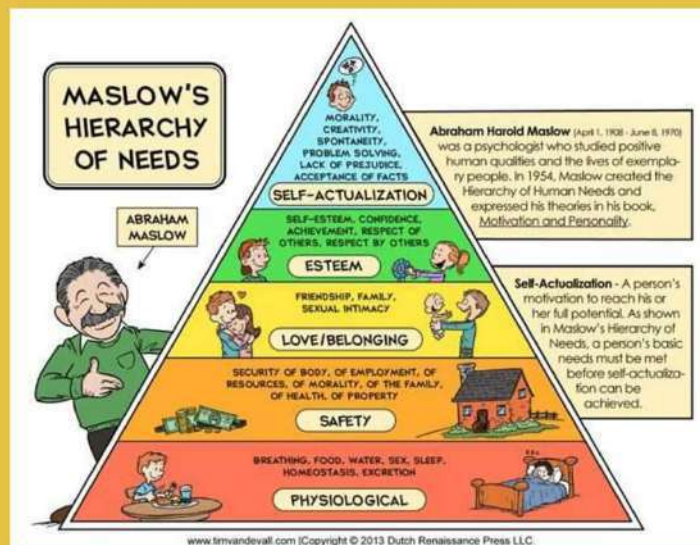
Having a job does not guarantee a decent living. In fact, 8 per cent of employed workers and their families worldwide lived in extreme poverty in 2018.

Poverty affects children disproportionately. One out of five children live in extreme poverty. Ensuring social protection for all children and other vulnerable groups is critical to reduce poverty.

55 per cent
of the
world's
population
have
no access
to
social
protection

BASIC NEEDS

1 NO POVERTY



PRESENTATION

TARGETS

1 NO POVERTY



- **1.1** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
- **1.2** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
- **1.3** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- **1.4** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- **1.5** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF POVERTY IN THE WORLD?

1 NO POVERTY



Geographic	Historical	Political	Economic
Geographic factors are linked to location and climate of a particular country. These have an influence on a country's ability to develop as its location can create a range of natural advantages or disadvantages. For example, locations with very high levels of sunshine and very little rain would have problems with the development of farming, or countries that experience regular earthquakes owing to their location can have development problems.	Historical factors are important for understanding how countries develop over time. Wars that occurred in the past often have long-term consequences that would affect development. If one country is taken over by another this can have an impact on its development; for example, colonialism.	Corrupt governments hold back the development of a country by wasting money or keeping it for themselves. Governments need to run countries effectively in order for development to benefit people in society.	The health of the economy of a country is vitally important to its development. Countries that develop positive trading relationships with other countries and have good economic investment in infrastructure, business, industry, agriculture, education and health tend to develop well. Countries can develop in uneven patterns; for example, cities may have better quality resources and infrastructure compared to rural areas.



PRESENTATION



What's the meaning of this?:

1 NO POVERTY



« DO NOT GIVE ME FISH, TEACH ME HOW TO FISH INSTEAD»

ATTRIBUTED TO CONFUCIUS.

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

1 NO POVERTY




COLOMBIA

Productive and food secure territories for a peaceful and resilient Cauca

This SDG Fund programme will be implemented in 4 municipalities in the South of Cauca, with great potential in paving the way towards progress on rural development. The programme aims to create employment, livelihood, better nutrition and, most importantly, peace in Cauca, through the sustainable agricultural production of indigenous crops. The targeted groups include approximately 1000 families and 20 rural farmer organizations.

- 62%** is the poverty index in Cauca, more than double that of the National average
- 60.1%** of the people in Cauca live in rural zones, which is the highest concentration of Colombia's rural population
- 40.6%** is the sexual violence rate in Cauca

Thematic Area Inclusive economic growth for poverty eradication	Total programme budget \$3.2 millones % funded by SDG-F 46%	UN agencies UNDP, UN Women, FAO and WFP Duration January 15th, 2015 - December 31st, 2016	National partners Presidential Agency for International Cooperation, Department for Social Prosperity, National Agency for Poverty Eradication, ministries of Foreign Trade, Health and Agriculture, Government of Cauca, University of Cauca, Coffee Growers Federation, social organizations (indigenous peoples, rural women, quince growers and rural producers).
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PRESENTATION



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Support your local community
- Give food instead of money
- Avoid wasting food, give your leftovers to people in hunger
- Support NGO's and companies who give work opportunities to people in need
- Contribute in the education and human development of poor communities
- Get involved in volunteer programs to help people in need
- Make a monthly donation to help people in your community and abroad
- Think in 3 more ways you can contribute to erradicate the hunger in the world

1 NO POVERTY



**THANK YOU
TERIMA KASIH
GRACIAS**

1 NO POVERTY

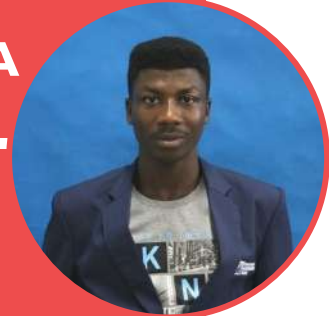


Contact : dri.osei@uib.edu

PROGRES OF G2 (ZERO HUNGER) AT EARLY 2020

**DARMASISWA
GHANA**

*Osei Enoch
Aboagye*



Hunger is on the rise again globally and undernutrition continues to affect millions of children. Public investment in agriculture globally is declining, small-scale food producers and family farmers require much greater support and increased investment in infrastructure and technology for sustainable agriculture is urgently needed. There a point that need to know : 1) An estimated 821 million people – approximately 1 in 9 people in the world – were undernourished in 2017, up from 784 million in 2015. This represents a worrying rise in world hunger for a third consecutive year after a prolonged decline. Africa remains the continent with the highest prevalence of undernourishment, affecting one fifth of its population (more than 256 million people). Consistent with the continued growth in undernourishment, 770 million people faced severe food insecurity in 2017; 2) Stunting has been decreasing in nearly every region since 2000. Still, more than 1 in 5 children under 5 years of age (149 million) were stunted in 2018. Globally, 49 million children under 5 were affected by wasting and another 40 million were overweight in 2018; 3) Strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of small-scale and family farmers, whose productivity is systematically lower than all other food producers, is critical to reversing the trend of the rise in hunger. The share of small-scale food producers in terms of all food producers in countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America ranges from 40 to 85 per cent, compared with fewer than 10 per cent in Europe; 4) Government spending on agriculture compared to agriculture's contribution to the total economy has declined by 37 per cent; the ratio fell from 0.42 in 2001 to 0.26 worldwide in 2017. In addition, aid to agriculture in developing countries fell from nearly 25 per cent of all donors' sector-allocable aid in the mid-1980s to only 5 per cent in 2017, representing a decrease of \$12.6 billion; 5) A continuous downward trend has been observed in export subsidy outlays reported to the World Trade Organization (WTO). The total outlays fell from close to \$500 million in 2010 to around \$120 million in 2016. This reduction in export subsidies by Governments is leading to lower distortions in agricultural markets.

• **Keyword:** zero hunger, progress, fact



PRESENTATION

OSEI ENOCH ABOAGYE
DARMA SISWA
2019/2020
GHANA



2 ZERO HUNGER



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL TWO: ZERO HUNGER

2 ZERO HUNGER



“End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote agriculture”

The goal states that by 2030, we should end hunger and all forms of malnutrition. This would be done by doubling agricultural productivity and income of small-scale food producers, by ensuring sustainable food production systems, and by progressively improving land and soil quality.

PRESENTATION

FACTS AND FIGURES

2 ZERO HUNGER



Hunger

- An estimated 821 million people were undernourished in 2017.
- The majority of the world's hungry people live in developing countries, where 12.9% of the population is undernourished.
- Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region with the highest prevalence of hunger, with the rate increasing from 20.7% in 2014 to 23.2% in 2017.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, the number of undernourished people increased from 195 million in 2014 to 237 million in 2017.
- Poor nutrition causes nearly half (45 per cent) of deaths in children under five – 3.1 million children each year.
- 149 million children under 5 years of age—22% of the global under-5 population—were still chronically undernourished in 2018.

FACTS AND FIGURES

2 ZERO HUNGER



FOOD SECURITY

- Agriculture is the single largest employer in the world, providing livelihoods for 40% of today's global population. It is the largest source of income and jobs for poor rural households.
- 500 million small farms worldwide, most still rainfed, provide up to 80% of food consumed in a large part of the developing world. Investing in smallholder women and men is an important way to increase food security and nutrition for the poorest, as well as food production for local and global markets.
- Since the 1900s, some 75% of crop diversity has been lost from farmers' fields. Better use of agricultural biodiversity can contribute to more nutritious diets, enhanced livelihoods for farming communities and more resilient and sustainable farming systems.
- If women farmers had the same access to resources as men, the number of hungry in the world could be reduced by up to 150 million.
- 840 million people have no access to electricity worldwide – most of whom live in rural areas of the developing world. Energy poverty in many regions is a fundamental barrier to reducing hunger and ensuring that the world can produce enough food to meet future demand.



PRESENTATION



As of 2017, only 26 of 202 UN countries are on track to meet the SDGs target to eliminate undernourishment and malnourishment, while 20% have made no progress at all and nearly 70% have no or sufficient data to determine their progress.

A study published in Nature concluded that it is unlikely there will be an end to malnutrition by 2030.

Contact : dri.pachara@uib.edu

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

**DARMASISWA
THAILAND**

*Pachara
Chaicharoen*



Physical health and wellness are critical issues gaining national attention because of the society of the world is entering an aging society. Then we must prepare to face with that situation. So, I would like to share you about theory of exercise. Exercise, the theory is "FITT" which it consists of a frequency, intensity, time, type. Type of exercise is divided into two major forms: 1) Aerobic exercise to help the cardiovascular and respiratory systems work better helps to burn fat. Increase good cholesterol levels should continue to exercise at least 30 minutes a day, 3-5 days a week, the intensity of exercise should be moderate. Exercise types such as running, swimming, cycling, aerobics. 2) Anaerobic exercise is an anaerobic exercise for energy combustion, such as weight lifting, short runners' training. Suitable for those who want to train their body for a specific purpose, such as an athlete who wants to train the muscles that they need to use specially. People who want to play muscle to get bigger muscles. Or workers rehabilitating from injuries, practicing to restore the strength of the muscles that are used for that job. Target of good health and well-being: 1) Reduce maternal mortality by 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. 2) End all preventable deaths under 5 years of age by 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under 5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births. 3) Fight communicable diseases by 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases. 4) Reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health by 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being. 5) Prevent and treat substance abuse. 6) Reduce road injuries and deaths. 7) Universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education. 8) Achieve universal health coverage. 9) Reduce illnesses and death from hazardous chemicals and pollution. 11) Increase health financing and support health workforce in developing countries. 12) Implement the WHO framework convention on Tobacco control. 13) Support research, development and universal access to affordable vaccines and medicines. 14) Improve early warning systems for global health risks. Everyone can help to make sure that we meet the global goals.

• **Keyword:** activities, health, well being



PRESENTATION



<https://www.cybercom.com/About-Cybercom/Blogs/the-sustainability-blog/sustainability-development-goal-3---good-health-and-well-being/>

By Pachara Chaicharoen

สุขภาพที่ดี Good health

The word health refers to a state of complete emotional and physical well-being. Healthcare exists to help people maintain this optimal state of health.

*Exercise “FITT”

*Rest enough (6-8 h/night)

*Nutrition(Foods)

<https://www.catdumb.com/7-reason-why-we-wake-up-in-night-378/>

PRESENTATION

Exercise

- Frequency
- Intensity
- Time
- Type
 - ❖ Aerobic exercise
 - ❖ Anaerobic exercise

Work Out, Eat Well, Be Patient. Your body will reward you



Enough Rest



Shouldn't using phone before sleep

PRESENTATION

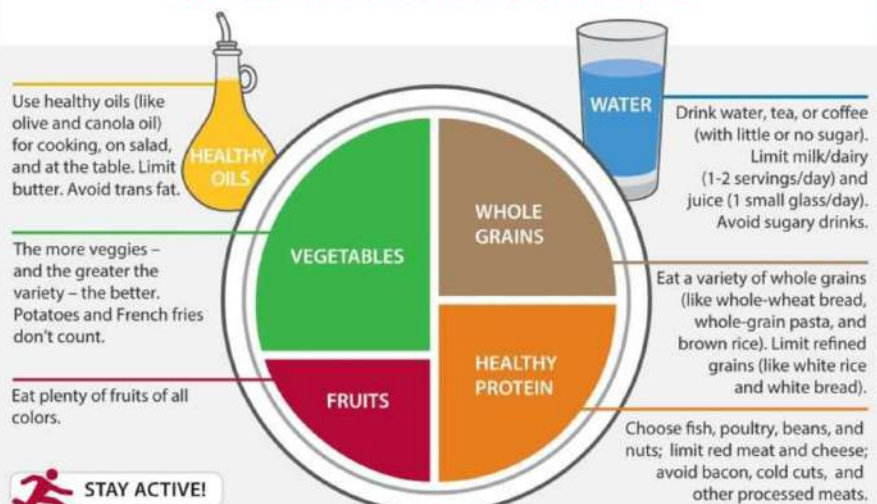
Promoting well-being

Target of good health and well-being

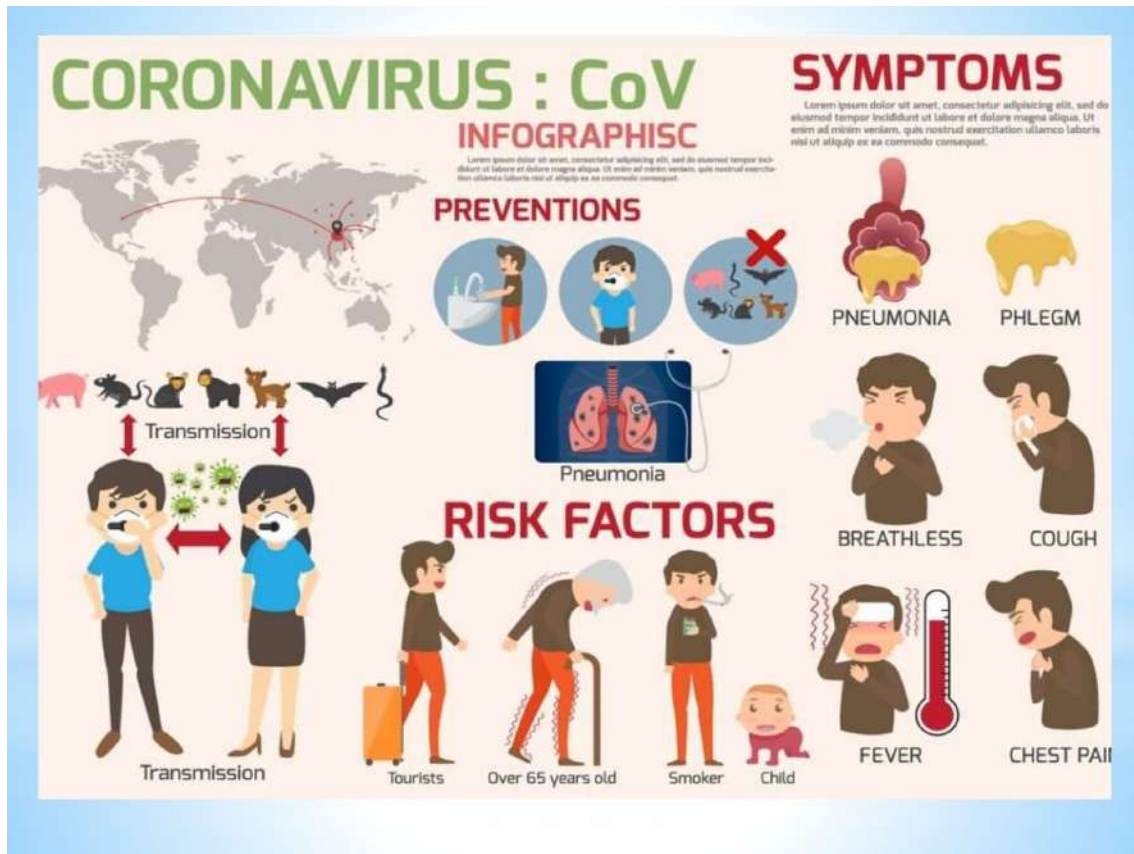
- Reduce maternal mortality by 2030
- End all preventable deaths under 5 years of age by 2030
- Fight communicable diseases by 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
- Reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases and promote mental health by 2030

Nutrition(Foods)

HEALTHY EATING PLATE



PRESENTATION



- Prevent and treat substance abuse.
- Reduce road injuries and deaths.
- Universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education.
- Achieve universal health coverage.
- Reduce illnesses and death from hazardous chemicals and pollution.
- Increase health financing and support health workforce in developing countries.
- Implement the WHO framework convention on Tobacco control.
- Support research, development and universal access to affordable vaccines and medicines.

Contact : winsherly@uib.edu

FULFILLMENT OF EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS FOR CHILD STREET IN BATAM CITY: CHALLENGES TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

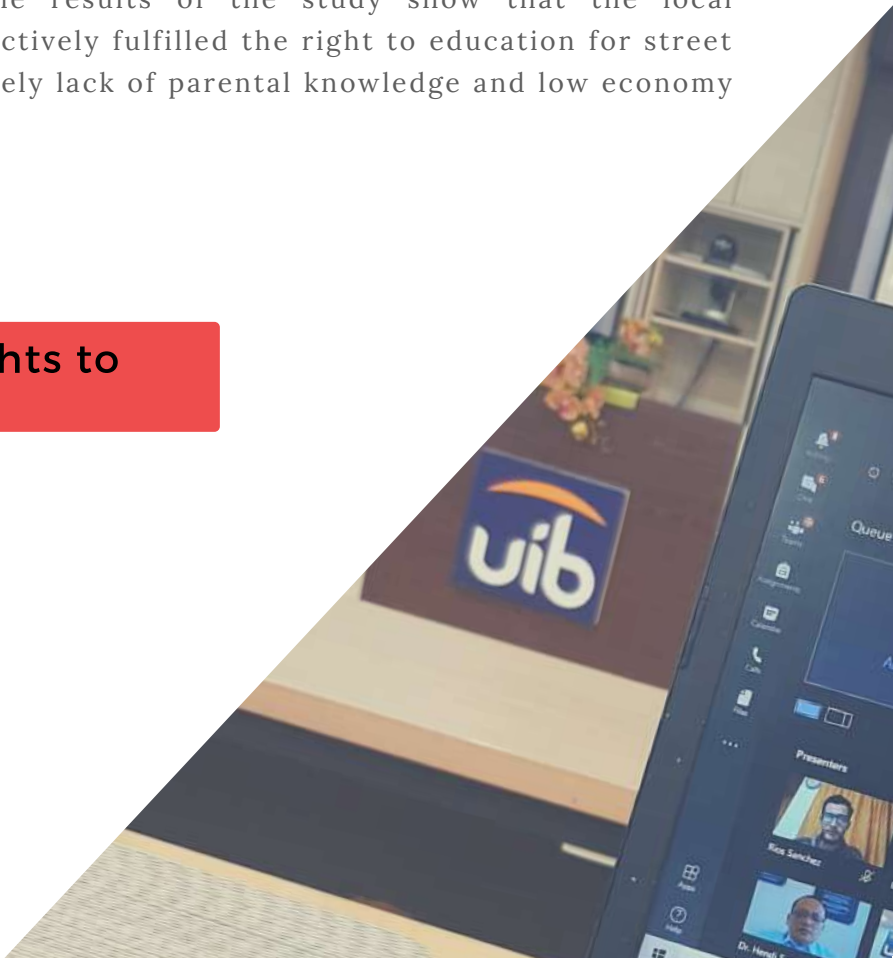
ALUMNUS OF
THE MASTER
OF LAW
PROGRAM,
UIB

*Winsherly Tan
SH.,MH*



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have the main goal to direct the development of education in the eighth goal. Normatively, Indonesia has a set of regulations regarding right to education for children. However, Indonesia still faces various problems concerning street children, including those who are still handled by Government of Batam city in fulfilling the right of education for street children. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of fulfilling the right to education for street children in Batam city and to analyze and deepen the constraints experienced by the Batam city in fulfilling the right to education for street children. This research used Theory of Legal Effectiveness by Soerjono Soekanto. The research method employed in this study is empirical juridical. The results of the study show that the local government of Batam city has not effectively fulfilled the right to education for street children due to several obstacles, namely lack of parental knowledge and low economy of street children's families.

Keyword: Street children, Rights to Education, Batam city.



PRESENTATION

Fulfillment Of Educational Right For Child Street In Batam City: Challenges To Achiev Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

*Winsherly Tan
Universitas Internasional Batam*



Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

- ◆ In 2015, 195 nations agreed with the United Nation that they can change the world for the better.
- ◆ This will be accomplished by bringing together their respective governments, businesses, media, institutions of higher education, and local NGOs to improve the lives of the people in their country **by the year 2030**.



PRESENTATION

How about Indonesia ?

Nawacita
Joko Widodo

Central
Government

Regional
Government

SDGs Regional Action Plan (RAD)

Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 59 of
2017 concerning Sustainable Development Goals
(TPB).



How about
education ?



"no one leave behind"

PRESENTATION

Riau Island
Province
(KEPRI) have a
RAD



The field of education, also increased a lot of Improvements. If in 2012 the percentage of high schools accredited B is still at 60 percent, up to 87 percent in 2016.

Questions?



PRESENTATION

Data tell us:

in 2018 there were 194 street children

in 2013 there were 200 street children and 74 of them dropped out of school which means that **37% of street children dropped out of school**. Then in 2014 there were 100 street children and 36 of them dropped out of school which means that **36% of street children dropped out of school**. In 2015 there were 150 street children and 36 of them dropped out of school which means that **24% of street children dropped out of school**. Then in 2016 there were 227 street children and 15 of them dropped out of school meaning that there were **6.6%**.



Source: Data from Batam City Social Service.

Research Result

Mrs. Martuala Tambun from Social Service and Community Empowerment.

Mrs. Eva Magdalena Siahaan, S.Sos. as Batam City Child Protection Worker

1. Street children earn income: helped their parents to increase the family income
2. Training has been done for street children such as reading, writing, and others things that can build the creativity and psychology of the child



PRESENTATION

Discussion



Conclusion



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GENDER EQUALITY : WHERE ARE WE NOW?

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OF LAW
PROGRAM,
UIB

*Yokhebed
Arumdika
SH., MH*



The purpose of this study is to describe clearly and carefully about Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and empower all women and girls based on Indonesian perspective. It also aims to analyze the International Law, Regional Law, Indonesian Law regarding gender equality and the challenges of gender equality Indonesia. Based on the result of this research showed that both of United Nations and ASEAN have international agreements that are meant to promote gender equality internationally and regionally. Furthermore, Indonesia has several legal instruments regarding gender equality. It is also has National Commission on Violence Against Women. There has been several progresses in Indonesia regarding gender equality. However, there are still challenges to be faced, such as woman as object, cultural issues and woman-shaming.

Keyword: Human Rights, Women's Rights, Gender Equality, Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations, International Law, ASEAN.



PRESENTATION

GOAL 5



GENDER EQUALITY: WHERE ARE WE NOW? (INDONESIAN PERSPECTIVE)

Yokhebed Arumdika
Faculty of Law



BACKGROUND




Achieve gender
equality and
empower all
women and girls

- ❑ As one of SDGs goals, gender equality not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world – *United Nations, 2020.*
- ❑ However, it's still a long way towards gender equality since many challenges remain, especially in Indonesia.



PRESENTATION





QUESTIONS

what are **the international law and regional law** on gender equality?

what are **the challenges** of gender equality in Indonesia?


what are **the legal instruments in Indonesia** on gender equality?



INTERNATIONAL LAW ON GENDER EQUALITY

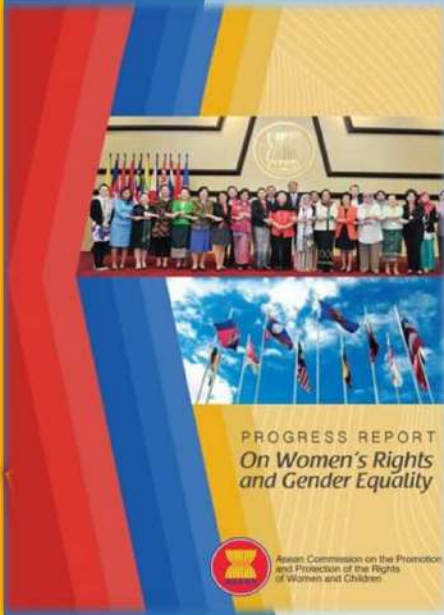
Treaties and conventions that are meant to promote gender equality:

- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**
- The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**
- The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security (Resolution 1325)**



PRESENTATION

REGIONAL LAW ON GENDER EQUALITY (ASEAN)



ASEAN is taking towards the empowerment of women and girls are guided by the following regional instruments:

1. Declaration on the Advancement of Women in the ASEAN Region (1988)
2. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women in the ASEAN Region (2004)
3. Ha Noi Declaration on the Enhancement of the Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children (2010)
4. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Elimination of Violence Against Children (2013)

REGIONAL LAW ON GENDER EQUALITY (ASEAN)

ASEAN Member Countries



5. ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (2015)
6. ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence Against Children (2015)
7. ASEAN Declaration on the Gender-responsive Implementation of ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the Sustainable Development Goals (2017)



PRESENTATION

ASEAN HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION



In its General Principles, states that the rights of women, among others, are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of human rights and fundamental freedoms.



ASEAN COMMUNITY VISION 2025



Envisions
"an inclusive community that promotes high quality of life, equitable access to opportunities for all and promotes and protects human rights of women...", among others.



**I want a gender
equal world.**

I am #HeForShe.

STAND TOGETHER FOR GENDER EQUALITY
AT HeForShe.org



PRESENTATION



LEGAL INSTRUMENTS IN INDONESIA ON GENDER EQUALITY

- Law No. 39 Year 1999 regarding Human Rights
- Law No. 23 Year 2004 regarding Against Domestic Violence
- Law No. 12 Year 2006 regarding Citizenship
- Law No. 21 Year 2007 regarding Against Human Trafficking

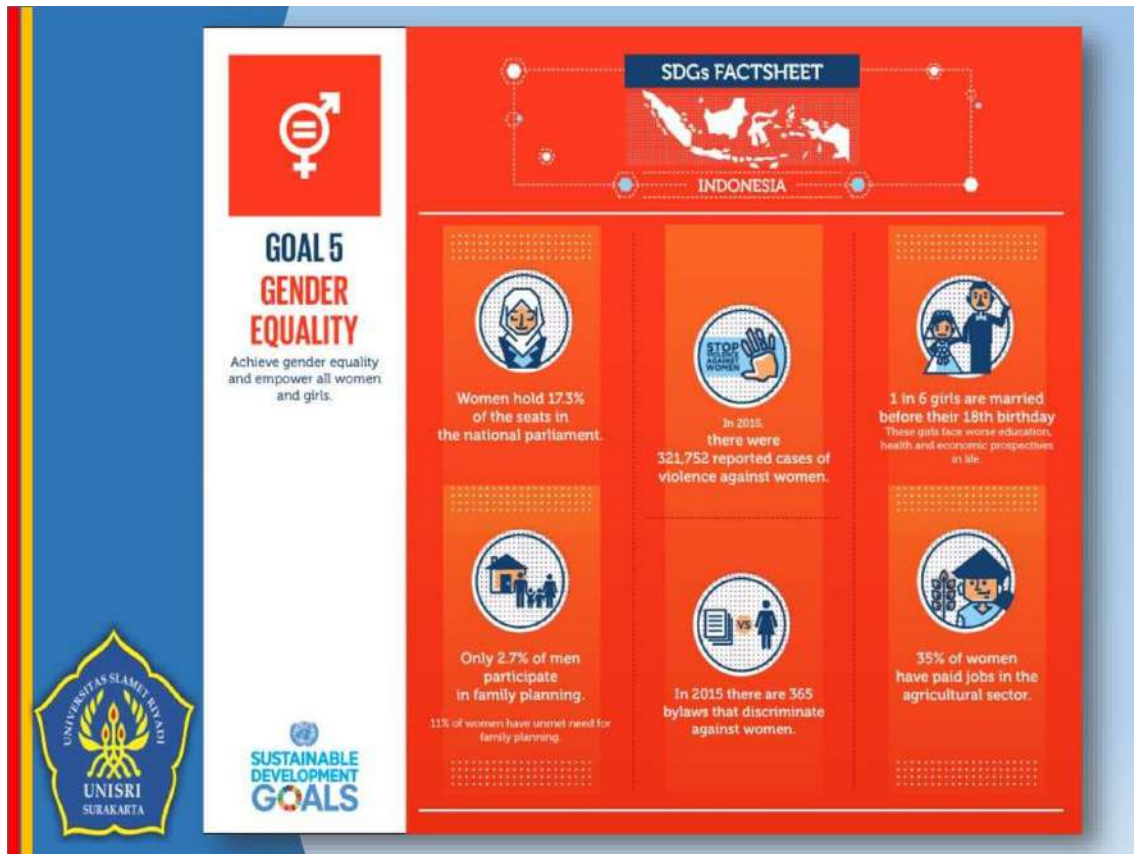
LEGAL INSTRUMENTS IN INDONESIA ON GENDER EQUALITY



- Law No. 2 and Law No. 42 Year 2008 regarding Politic
- Presidential Instruction No. 9 Year 2000 regarding Gender Mainstreaming
- Presidential Regulation No. 65 Year 2005 regarding National Commission on Violence Against Women



PRESENTATION



THE CHALLENGES OF GENDER EQUALITY IN INDONESIA

➤ Woman as Object

Everyday, there are at least 8 women who are allegedly raped in Indonesia- *National Commission on Violence Against Women, 2019.*

Sadly, instead of sympathizing, most people in Indonesia will blame the victims/ survivors.



PRESENTATION

THE OBJECTIFICATION OF WOMEN HARMS US ALL.

- Indonesian women are taught to play "hard to get," as if lack of consent were sexy, and when they do turn someone down, they're considered "teases". These everyday phrases teach women that their role in relationships is as objects to be won.



- Indonesian women also told not to wear revealing clothing because others might take it as "an invitation".
- Indirectly, they're taught that their bodies are to blame for anything bad that happens to them. And by sending the message that what happens to their bodies is up to other people, Indonesian people teach women that they are objects.



PRESENTATION

➤ Cultural Issues

There has been several progresses over the last years in Indonesia, such as more girls are going to school, fewer girls are forced into early marriage, more women are serving in government and become a leader, and laws are being reformed to advance gender equality.

However, the cultural issues regarding “men are superior to women” still rooting strongly since many regions/ ethnic groups in Indonesia are Patriarchy.



- For example, in the Javanese (the majority ethnic group in Indonesia) there are idioms related to 3 main roles of women namely “*macak, masak, manak*” which means grooming, cooking, and give birth.
- While men are considered taboo when doing housework.
- Javanese women are taught to “never complain, never explain”.
- Therefore, until now, gender bias can not be avoided in Indonesia.

PRESENTATION

➤ Woman-Shaming

If the previous challenges come from the society, then these challenges are obtained from fellow women, namely body-shaming, makeup-shaming, even mom-shaming.

Nowadays, women tend to judge other women about everything. The underlying reasons revolve around low self-esteem. Psychologically a lot of the time when we are judgemental about other people it is because something about them and their life choices triggers insecurity in us- *Dr. Elena Touroni, 2016.*



- In line with the statement, it also happened in Indonesia, especially in this Revolution Industry 4.0 era where social media has an influential role.
- Recently, mom-shaming is the most dominant action in Indonesia.
- Mom-shaming is bullying, criticizing or degrading other moms for their parenting choices because they differ from the shamer would make.

PRESENTATION

Kanya

80% responden (4 dari 5 ibu) menjadi korban mom shaming karena gaya pengasuhan.

4 DARI 5 IBU JADI KORBAN MOM SHAMING

Pelaku mom shaming 67% dari ibu-ibu lain dan 7% dari para ayah.

#SUDAHISHAMING

UNISRI SURABAYA

Mom-shaming in Indonesia (data as per 2018 via online survey by kanya.id, an Indonesian digital platform regarding woman empowerment and parenting)

- From 80% respondents, 4 out of 5 moms were bullied because of their parenting style
- 67% of the perpetrator were other moms, while 7% were the fathers.

CONCLUSIONS

1.

Both of United Nations and ASEAN have international agreements that are meant to promote gender equality internationally and regionally.

2.

Indonesia has several legal instruments regarding gender equality. It is also has National Commission on Violence Against Women.

3.

There has been several progresses in Indonesia regarding gender equality. However, there are still challenges to be faced, such as woman as object, cultural issues and woman-shaming.





CLOSING REMARKS

*Rina Shahriyani
Shahrullah
SH.,MCL.,Ph.D*

Our time is approaching to the end. It has been almost three hours to discuss about the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. We have heard the facts, strategies and concrete actions on how to end poverty, making hunger down to zero, health and well-being, and as well as education access for all and gender equality. The presenters are professors, alumni of Master of Law Program Universitas Internasional Batam (UIB), foreign students of Darmasiswa Program and foreign partners of UIB.

The SDGs cannot be discussed within three hours only. Other goals have not been discussed or well explored in this webinar even though two UIB Professors talked about Goal 12 and Goal 17. Therefore, Faculty of Law will continue the series of this Webinar next month which focus on Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institution. I hope that all of us would like to join the next webinar.

I would like to thank all speakers, especially those who are from overseas who have to stay late because of the time difference. My sincere thanks to Manuel, Enoch, Mohammad, the four students of Prof. Kelly who cannot memorize their names correctly, alumni of UIB, Mrs. Winshery and Mrs. Yokhe. The UIB Professors (Dr. Agustina and Dr. Hendi Sama), thank you for joining and presenting in this webinar. Special thanks to our MC, Ibu Nur and the IT Team who have been working behind the screen to ensure everything in going smoothly. Last but not least, all participants today who are still watching and participating via MS Teams.

Before ending my remarks, I would like to inform you that the Master of Law Program offers a course in which the SDGs are discussed and implemented at local. If you are interested to learn more about the SDGs, you can join our Master of Law Program or simply become participants to our webinar series on the SDGs.

Thank you so much and wishing you all the best.





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