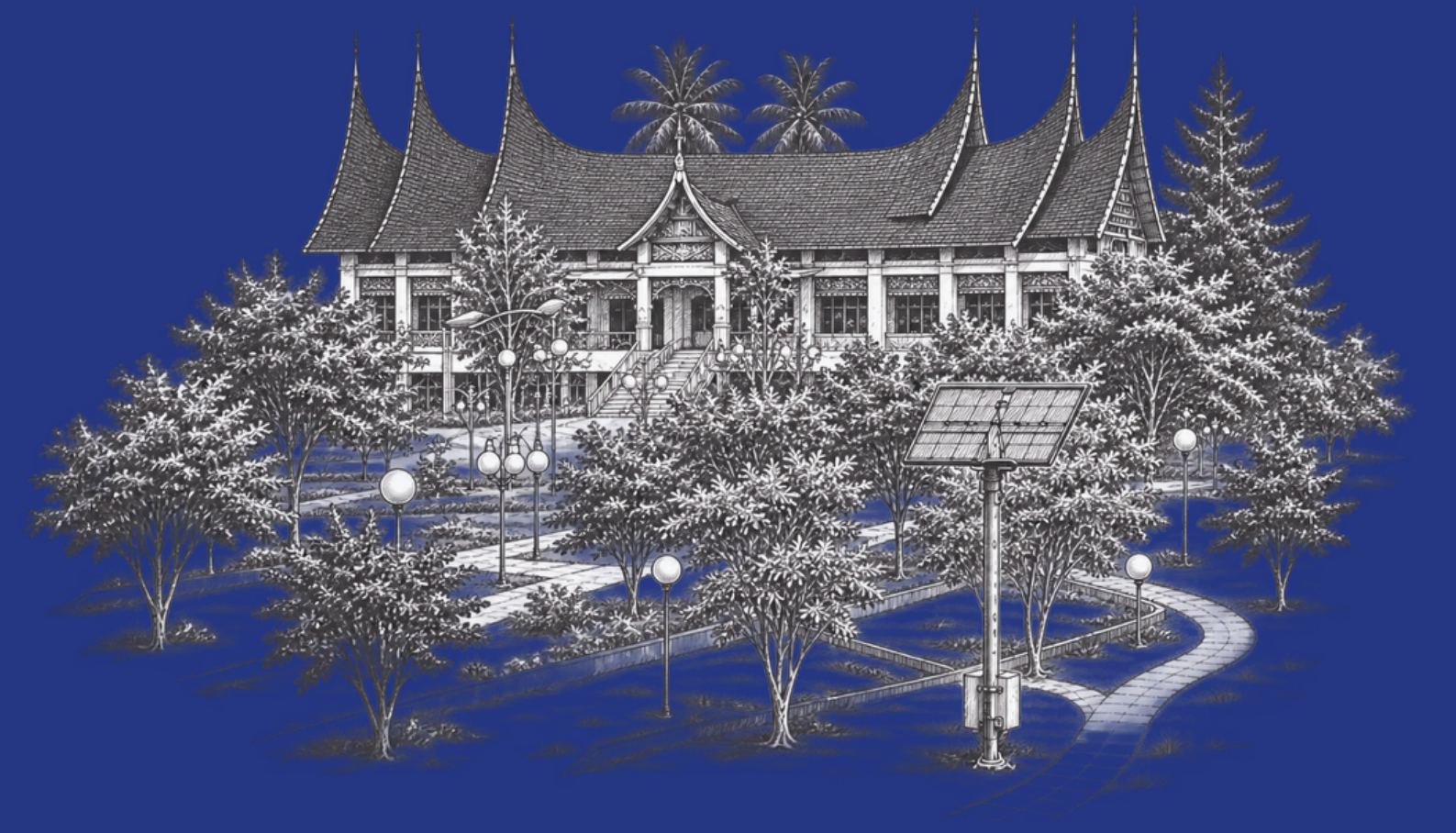


PADANG CITY, INDONESIA

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW

2026



Acknowledgement

Prepared in collaboration by

Padang City Government and the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), with support from the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the United Nations in Indonesia and United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC).



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Executive summary

This Voluntary Local Review (VLR) presents Padang City's first assessment of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the local level. As the administrative and economic centre of West Sumatra Province, Padang City plays a critical role in driving regional development. At the same time, its coastal location, rapid urbanization, environmental pressures and high exposure to earthquakes, tsunamis, flooding and other climate-related hazards present complex challenges for sustainable development. The VLR provides an opportunity for the city to assess achievements, identify remaining gaps, strengthen evidence-based decision-making and promote dialogue among stakeholders on pathways towards a more inclusive, resilient and sustainable future.

The review focuses on nine priority SDGs: SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). These goals were selected through policy reviews, stakeholder consultations and analysis of local development priorities and were subsequently organized into three thematic areas: (i) Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth; (ii) People-Centred Human Development and (iii) Sustainable Urban Development and Environmental Resilience.

The review finds that Padang City has made encouraging progress across multiple dimensions of sustainable development. Economic performance improved during the review period, reflected in declining poverty and unemployment rates and increasing gross regional domestic product per capita. Programmes supporting employment, tourism and micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises have contributed to economic opportunities and livelihoods. However, rising income inequality, reflected in the increasing Gini ratio, indicates that the benefits of growth have not been shared evenly across all groups.

In human development, improvements in maternal and child health, health insurance coverage, school participation and literacy demonstrate continued investment in human capital. Nevertheless, challenges remain, including incidence of HIV and tuberculosis, violence against women and children, uneven educational quality and the underrepresentation of women in decision-making processes. Addressing these issues will be essential to ensure that development benefits are shared more equitably.

Inclusive and sustainable economic growth



People-centred human development



Sustainable urban development and environmental resilience



Progress is also evident in sustainable urban development and environmental management. Access to drinking water and sanitation remains high, waste management services have expanded, housing conditions have improved and environmental indicators generally show positive trends. Padang City has strengthened climate action through increased climate-related financing, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and investments in public transportation, sustainable infrastructure and disaster preparedness.

Despite these achievements, Padang City remains highly vulnerable to disasters and climate-related risks, including earthquakes, tsunamis, flooding, coastal erosion, landslides and extreme weather events. Strengthening resilience through integrated urban planning, disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation and environmental management will therefore remain a central development priority.

The review highlights that progress across the SDGs is closely interconnected. Economic growth, human development, environmental sustainability and resilience reinforce one another, while weaknesses in any area can constrain progress across multiple goals. This underscores the importance of integrated and cross-sectoral approaches to planning and implementation.

The VLR also highlights the importance of strong data systems, institutional coordination, financing and multi-stakeholder partnerships. Continued collaboration among government agencies, civil society, academia, development partners, communities and the private sector will be essential to accelerate SDG implementation and strengthen monitoring and accountability.

Overall, the VLR demonstrates that Padang City is making steady progress towards the SDGs while revealing areas where accelerated action is required. Moving forward, key priorities include reducing poverty and inequality, improving the quality and inclusiveness of health and education services, strengthening the protection and empowerment of vulnerable groups, enhancing environmental sustainability and increasing resilience to climate and disaster risks. By building on existing achievements and strengthening integrated approaches to development, Padang City can continue advancing towards an inclusive, resilient, prosperous and sustainable future.

Message from the Mayor of Padang City

“Sustainable development remains a core commitment of our efforts to build a resilient, inclusive and prosperous Padang City”.

Sustainable development remains a core commitment of our efforts to build a resilient, inclusive and prosperous Padang City. As a coastal city that plays a strategic role in West Sumatra, we recognize that successful development requires well-defined policy directions, cross-sectoral collaboration and strong alignment between local, national and global development agendas. In this regard, we would like to express our sincere appreciation to the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), ESCAP, UCLG ASPAC and all parties who have supported the Padang City Government in preparing this Voluntary Local Review (VLR). This collaboration has enriched our learning process while strengthening our efforts to localize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Padang City.

This report presents an overview of Padang City’s development achievements based on its priority development themes, an assessment of SDG implementation, examples of existing good practices and policy recommendations to strengthen the implementation of the SDGs. Beyond serving as a monitoring instrument, the VLR is expected to become a valuable reference for local government agencies, academia, development partners, the private sector and the wider community in strengthening development planning, decision-making and evidence-based development implementation that is aligned with both national commitments and the global development agenda.

We hope this publication will serve as a shared foundation for continuously improving the quality of development in Padang City. The challenges we face cannot be addressed by the government alone but require the active participation of all stakeholders. We trust that the findings and recommendations presented in this report will provide a sound basis for developing policies that are increasingly responsive to community needs while strengthening partnerships in advancing a prosperous, resilient and sustainable Padang City. To everyone who has contributed to the preparation of this VLR, we extend our sincere appreciation and gratitude.



H. Fadly Amran, B.B.A.

Mayor of Padang City

H. Fadly Amran, B.B.A.

Wali Kota Padang

Message from the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Padang City

Sustainable development has become an integral part of Padang City's development agenda. Amid the various challenges faced as a coastal city, a centre of economic growth and an area highly vulnerable to natural disasters, the Padang City Government remains committed to ensuring that every development policy and programme is implemented in an inclusive, resilient and sustainable manner, with a strong focus on improving community well-being and protecting the environment.

In this spirit, collaboration through the Urban-Act Project, bringing together Padang City Government, the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and the United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC) has strengthened our efforts to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into regional development planning and implementation.

The preparation of the Padang City Voluntary Local Review (VLR) represents a strategic initiative to assess the progress of SDG implementation at the local level while strengthening accountability in regional development. This process builds upon the Padang City Government's existing development planning documents, including the 2025–2029 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS), resulting in an assessment aligned with regional development priorities while supporting the achievement of the national development agenda. The VLR demonstrates Padang City's commitment to advancing sustainable development within the global community.

We extend our sincere appreciation to all regional government agencies, ministries and national institutions, development partners, academic institutions, civil society organizations and all other stakeholders who have contributed to the preparation of this report. We hope that the VLR of Padang City will serve as a valuable foundation for strengthening collaboration, improving the quality of development planning and evaluation and advancing the vision of Padang City as a prosperous, resilient, inclusive and sustainable city for both present and future generations.



Swesti Fanloni, S.STP., M.Si.

Head, BAPPEDA Kota Padang

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Daerah (BAPPEDA) Kota Padang

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Message from the Minister of National Development Planning / Head of the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)

Sustainable development is a shared agenda that requires policy coherence and coordinated action at all levels of government. Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, local governments have a strategic role in translating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into priorities, policies, programmes and activities aligned with the characteristics and needs of local communities.

In this context, the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) is an important instrument for systematically assessing progress in SDG implementation at the local level. The VLR serves not only as a reporting mechanism, but also as a means of reflecting on development policies and interventions, identifying gaps and challenges, documenting good practices and strengthening learning to inform future policy improvements.

The VLR of Padang City demonstrates the commitment of the Government of Padang City to mainstreaming sustainable development into local development processes. By identifying nine priority SDGs and grouping them into the agendas of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, inclusive and sustainable human development and sustainable urban development and environmental resilience, the VLR provides an overview of the achievements as well as the development challenges faced by Padang City.

The preparation of the VLR should also be viewed as part of efforts to strengthen data and evidence-based development. The availability of high-quality, consistent, disaggregated and regularly updated data that can be used for monitoring is an important prerequisite for ensuring that development policies and programmes deliver measurable results. Therefore, the findings of the VLR need to remain connected to the processes of local development planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

At the same time, the complexity of development challenges requires stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships. Local governments cannot achieve the SDGs on their own. National and local governments, businesses, state-owned and municipally owned enterprises, universities, civil society organizations, communities, philanthropic organizations, the media and development partners have roles and resources that can complement one another. Such partnerships need to be directed towards making measurable contributions to development targets and ensuring that they provide benefits to communities, particularly the most vulnerable groups.

Experiences from various regions demonstrate that good practices are an important source of learning for accelerating the achievement of the SDGs. Therefore, the documentation of good practices in the VLR of Padang City is expected not to stop at recording the success of a particular programme, but to serve as a source of learning to strengthen policy effectiveness, encourage innovation and create opportunities for replication and further development in other areas, while considering local contexts.

Continued on the next page →



Pungkas Bahjuri Ali

Expert Advisor for Social Affairs
and Poverty Reduction
in the capacity of Head of the
National SDGs Secretariat

Furthermore, the findings of the VLR need to be translated into concrete and measurable follow-up actions. The recommendations are expected to strengthen local development policies, improve the quality and utilization of data, strengthen institutional capacity, optimize development financing resources and expand partnerships in support of the achievement of the SDGs. In this way, the VLR can become part of the development improvement cycle, rather than simply a document that ends at the reporting stage.

The National SDGs Secretariat appreciates the initiative of the Government of Padang City in preparing the VLR and involving various stakeholders throughout the process. This effort is an important part of strengthening the localization of the SDGs and, at the same time, reinforcing the linkages between local development agendas and national and global development agendas.

As we advance, we hope that the Padang City VLR can serve as an instrument for learning and evidence-based decision-making, while promoting consistency across policies, programmes, budgeting and development outcomes. The lessons generated are expected to strengthen collaboration among stakeholders and help accelerate the achievement of the SDGs in Padang City, while also contributing to broader learning on sustainable development in Indonesia.

Joint Message from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the United Nations in Indonesia

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ultimately succeed in places where people live, work and interact within cities and communities that shape the daily realities of development. As urban centres navigate increasingly complex social, economic and environmental challenges, local leadership becomes indispensable in turning global ambitions into practical solutions that improve people's lives.

The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of Padang City is an important contribution to this effort. The VLR serves as a reflection of the city's commitment to understanding where it stands on its sustainable development journey, identifying areas that require greater attention and fostering dialogue among stakeholders on the pathways towards a more inclusive, resilient and sustainable future. By documenting its progress, challenges, innovations and lessons learned, Padang is also sharing experiences that can support peer learning among cities and help accelerate SDG implementation in Indonesia and across the wider region.

The findings of this VLR demonstrate that Padang has made important progress towards the SDGs, including in poverty reduction, employment, human development, health, education and environmental management. The review also highlights promising local initiatives that are helping to foster more inclusive and sustainable development outcomes. At the same time, it underscores the need to accelerate action in areas where challenges persist, including reducing inequalities, protecting vulnerable groups and strengthening resilience to climate and disaster risks.

Cities across Asia and the Pacific are navigating profound transformations shaped by rapid urbanization, climate change, environmental pressures, digitalization, artificial intelligence, demographic transition and evolving development needs. While these shifts bring complex challenges, they also create new opportunities for sustainable and inclusive development. In this context, local governments play a central role not only in delivering services and infrastructure, but also in building resilience, promoting social inclusion and creating opportunities that leave no one behind.

Conducted under the framework of the Urban-Act Project in collaboration with United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC), this VLR reflects the value of partnership in advancing sustainable development. The process has brought together local institutions, communities, development partners and technical experts in a shared effort to strengthen evidence-based planning and deepen the localization of the SDGs. It also illustrates how local knowledge and innovation can enrich broader national and regional conversations on sustainable urban development.

Continued on the next page →



Lin Yang

Deputy Executive Secretary for
Programme · ESCAP



Gita Sabharwal

United Nations Resident
Coordinator in the Republic of
Indonesia

We would like to express our appreciation to the Government of Padang City, particularly the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), whose leadership and dedication have been instrumental throughout the review process. We also acknowledge the continued support of the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), which has played a vital role in fostering an enabling environment for SDG localization and strengthening the connections between local initiatives and national development priorities of Indonesia.

Our sincere thanks are extended to all stakeholders, including government institutions, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, communities and development partners, whose contributions have enriched this review. Their collective engagement demonstrates the importance of inclusive governance and multi-stakeholder collaboration in achieving sustainable development outcomes.

This report provides a valuable foundation for future action. We look forward to seeing the recommendations of this VLR translated into transformative actions that will help build a more resilient, inclusive and sustainable future for all residents of Padang City.

ESCAP and the United Nations in Indonesia remain committed to working with Padang City, BAPPEDA, BAPPENAS, UCLG ASPAC and other stakeholders to accelerate progress towards the SDGs. We hope that this VLR will not only guide Padang City's next steps but also inspire other cities in Indonesia and across the region to undertake similar efforts to monitor, share and advance their sustainable development agendas.



Lin Yang
Deputy Executive Secretary for Programme
ESCAP



Gita Sabharwal
United Nations Resident Coordinator
in the Republic of Indonesia

Message from United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC)

The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda depends to a great extent on how effectively global commitments are translated into action at the local level. Local governments play a critical role in this process, as many policies and public services that directly affect people's lives are delivered or facilitated at the local level. Localizing the SDGs therefore requires strong local leadership, effective coordination and inclusive approaches that are responsive to the specific context, needs and priorities of each city.

In this context, the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of Padang City marks an important milestone as the city's first VLR. It provides an opportunity to take stock of progress towards the SDGs, identify remaining challenges, and strengthen the evidence base for future development planning. Beyond reviewing achievements, the VLR also serves to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, enhance policy coherence, and foster greater coordination among institutions, levels of government, and non-state actors.

Padang City has made progress across a range of areas, including economic and human development, the provision of basic services, environmental management and urban resilience. At the same time, the review highlights persistent challenges that require continued attention, including inequality, gender-related issues, disaster risks and environmental pressures. Recognizing both achievements and remaining gaps is essential to ensuring that future policies and programmes are better targeted, evidence-based and responsive to the needs and priorities of all residents.

The VLR process also demonstrates the importance of collaboration. Sustainable development requires meaningful partnerships among different levels of government, communities, academia, the private sector, civil society and development partners. By bringing together these diverse perspectives and expertise, the VLR can help strengthen collective action, foster greater ownership and accelerate progress towards the SDGs.

UCLG ASPAC is pleased to support the localization of the SDGs and to work alongside cities and local governments across the Asia-Pacific region. The development of this VLR has been undertaken under the framework of the Urban-Act project. We greatly appreciate the commitment and collaboration demonstrated by the Government of Padang City throughout this process, as well as the support of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office in Indonesia, the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) and other development partners working to advance the SDGs in Indonesia. We hope that Padang's experience will contribute not only to accelerating progress in SDGs' implementation and achievement in the city, but also to knowledge exchange and peer learning among cities across Indonesia and the Asia-Pacific region.

I congratulate the Mayor of Padang City, Mr Fadly Amran and his colleagues in the Government of Padang City on the completion of its first VLR. May this report serve as a foundation for continued reflection, stronger partnerships and renewed action towards building a more inclusive, resilient, prosperous and sustainable Padang, while contributing to our collective efforts to advance the 2030 Agenda.



**Dr Bernadia Irawati
Tjandradewi**

Secretary General
UCLG ASPAC

Dr Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi
Secretary General
UCLG ASPAC

01 Introduction

Padang City's development context, key characteristics and interconnected sustainable development challenges.



Photo credit: Padang City Government.

1.1 · Overview of Padang City

Padang City is the administrative and economic centre of West Sumatra Province and is characterized by a coastal geographical setting and diverse landscapes. Located on the western coast of Sumatra Island, the city covers an area of 694.96 km² and consists of 11 sub-districts and 104 urban villages (figure 1). Padang City lies at elevations ranging from 0 to 1,853 metres above sea level, with 24 urban villages located along the coastline.

694.96

KM² AREA

11

SUB-DISTRICTS

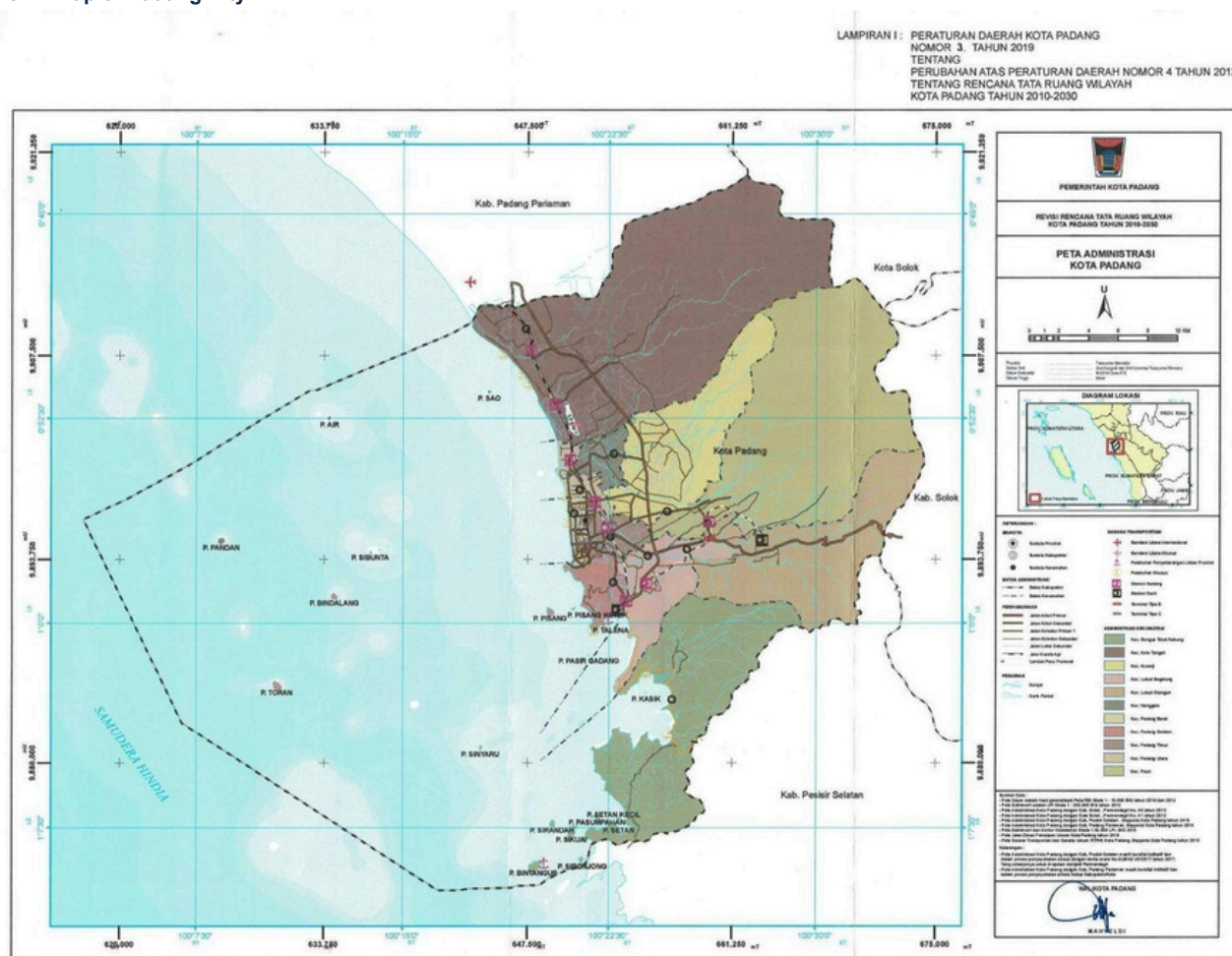
104

URBAN VILLAGES

24

COASTAL URBAN VILLAGES

Figure 1 · Map of Padang City



Source: JDIH Padang City, Padang City Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2019 concerning the Amendment to Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2012 on the Padang City Spatial Plan for 2010–2030 (Padang City, Regional Development Planning Agency, 2019). Available at <https://jdih.padang.go.id/peraturan/perubahan-atas-peraturan-daerah-nomor-4-tahun-2012-tentang-rencana-tata-ruang-wilayah-kota-padang-tahun-2010-2030-3880>

1.2 · Key characteristics

Padang City has diverse and continuously evolving characteristics in terms of its population, socioeconomic conditions and environment. These characteristics provide an overview of the city's general conditions, growth trajectory and the factors influencing its development. Understanding these conditions provides a basis for identifying the opportunities and challenges facing Padang City in achieving sustainable development.

1.2.1 · Population

From a demographic perspective, the population of Padang City was 965,050 people in 2025, with an annual population growth rate of 1.24% (figure 2). The city had a population density of 1,389 people per km² and a labour force of 493,647 people, reflecting the dynamics of a major urban area. In terms of human development, Padang City recorded a Human Development Index of 84.93, a poverty rate of 3.63% and a total poor population of 37,380. The open unemployment rate stood at 9.70%, while life expectancy reached 75.59 years. The population structure is dominated by people of working age (figure 2). The population is also relatively large in younger age groups, particularly those aged 0–14 years, indicating potential for continued growth. Overall, the city's demographic structure continues to reflect the characteristics of a demographic dividend, providing an important asset for supporting economic growth and sustainable development.

965,050

POPULATION · 2025

1,389

PEOPLE PER KM²

493,647

LABOUR FORCE

Figure 2a · Population and population growth rate, 2021–2025

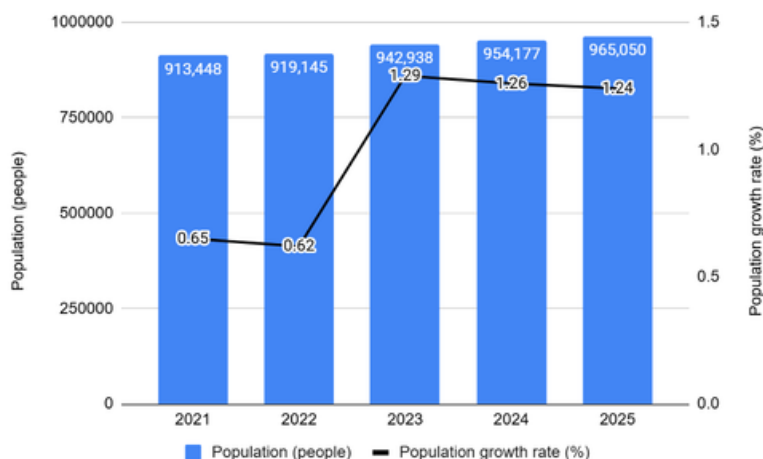
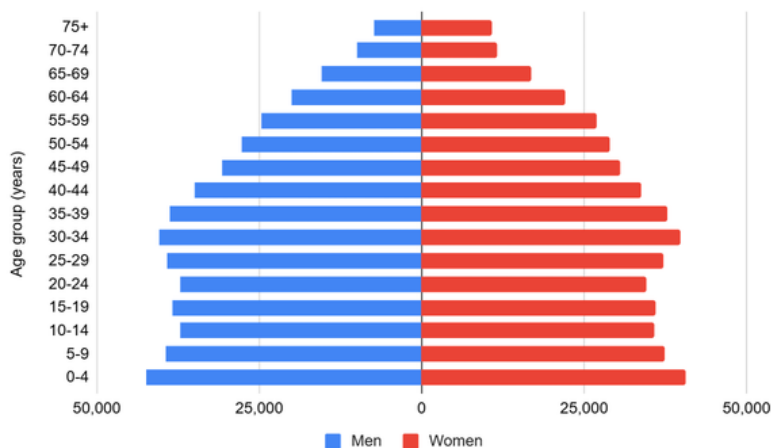


Figure 2b · Population by gender, 2025

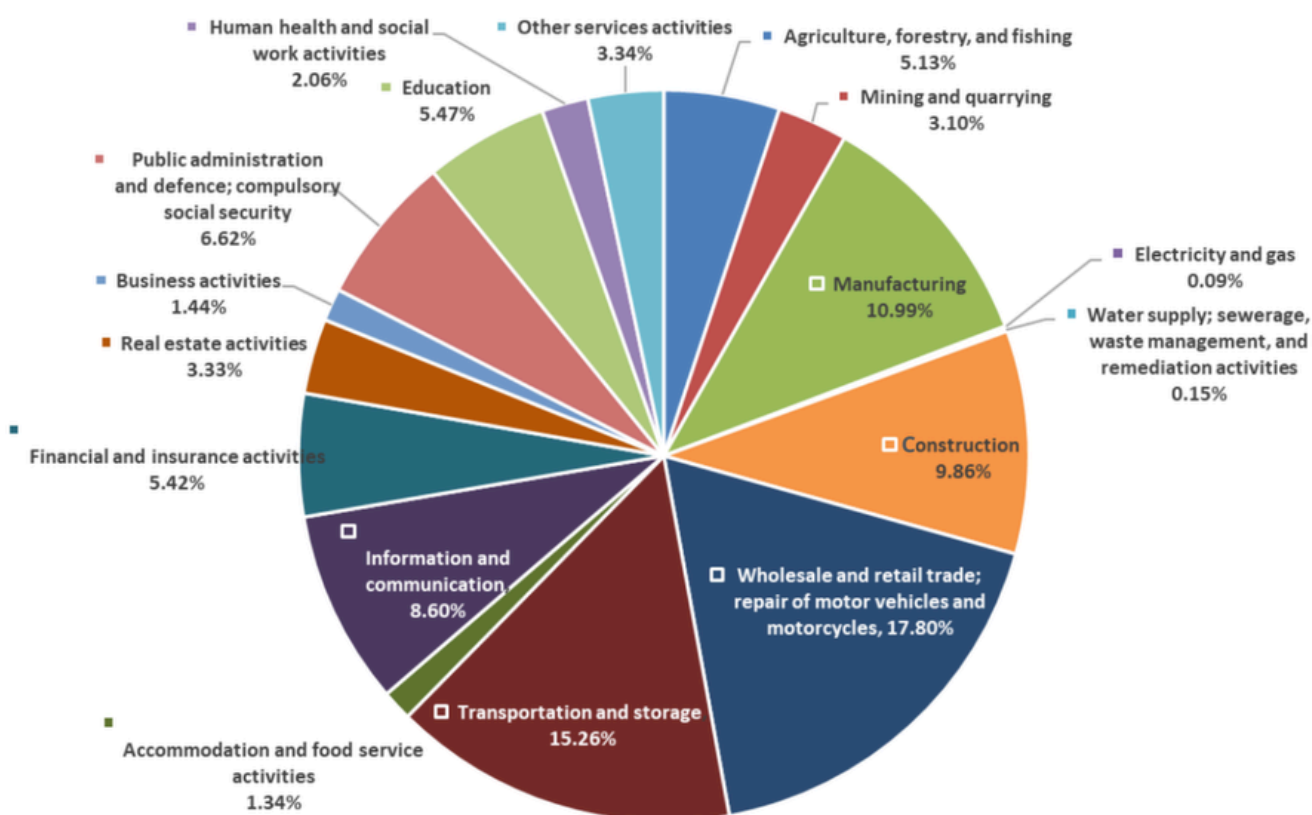


Source: BPS Statistics of Padang City, "Padang City in Figures 2025", 2025. Available at <https://padangkota.bps.go.id/id/publication/2025/02/28/a6cea883c7b5d3dd51772b6d/kota-padang-dalam-angka-2025.html>

1.2.2 · Social and economic development

As the principal centre of economic activity in West Sumatra, Padang City has an economic structure dominated by trade, transportation and manufacturing activities. In 2025, wholesale and retail trade, and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles made the largest contribution to the city's economy, accounting for 17.80% of gross regional domestic product at current prices. This was followed by transportation and storage at 15.26%, manufacturing at 10.99% and construction at 9.86%. Other notable contributors included information and communication at 8.60%, public administration and defence and compulsory social security at 6.62%. This composition indicates that Padang City's economy is primarily supported by trade, transportation, manufacturing and other service-related activities, which play an important role in supporting local economic growth and employment.

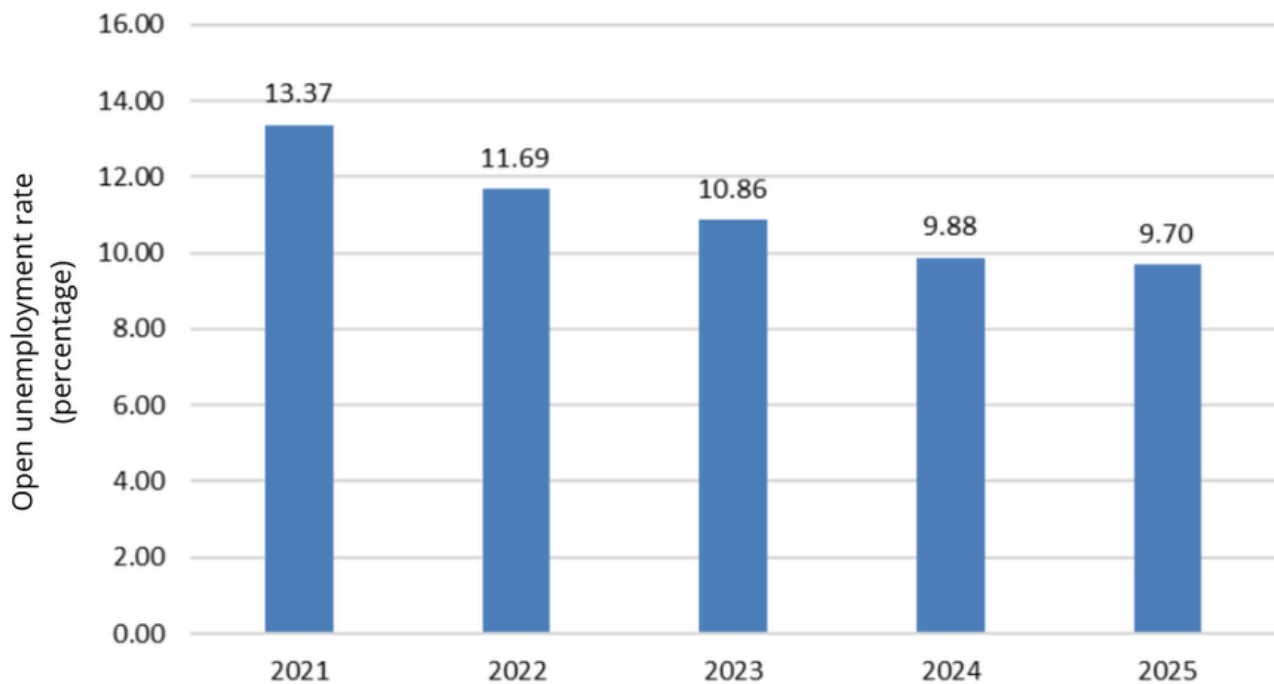
Figure 3 · GRDP distribution by industry, 2025



Source: BPS Statistics of Padang City, 2025. Available at <https://padangkota.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/3/UzFSTVVXUliME5XYzBZNUwwNVFRa3h6Y1d3M1p6MDkjMw==/produk-domestik-regional-bruto-atas-dasar-harga-berlaku-menurut-lapangan-usaha-di-kota-padang--miliar-rupiah---2021.html>

The open unemployment rate of Padang city showed a declining trend, falling from 13.37% in 2021 to 9.70% in 2025. This decline indicates improvements in employment opportunities and the recovery of economic activities following the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate remains relatively high, requiring sustained efforts to improve the quality of human resources, expand formal employment opportunities and strengthen the skills of the workforce in line with the needs of the city's principal economic sectors.

Figure 4 · Open unemployment rate, 2021–2025



Source: BPS Statistics of Padang City, 2025. Available at <https://padangkota.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/3/UzFSTVVXUlliME5XYzBZNUwwNVFRa3h6Y1d3M1p6MDkjMw==/produk-domestik-regional-bruto-atas-dasar-harga-berlaku-menurut-lapangan-usaha-di-kota-padang--miliar-ruiah---2021.html>

From a social development perspective, improvements in community well-being are determined not only by economic growth but also by equitable access to education, healthcare, decent work and social protection. Economic development should therefore be accompanied by policies that reduce disparities among population groups and ensure that the benefits of development are shared inclusively by all residents of Padang City.

1.2.3 · Environment

As a coastal city located in a disaster-prone area, Padang City faces complex and interconnected environmental challenges. Geological hazards, including earthquakes and tsunamis, as well as hydrometeorological hazards such as flooding, waterlogging, extreme weather, coastal erosion and landslides, are important factors influencing the city's development trajectory. In the 2024 Indonesia Disaster Risk Index, Padang City recorded a score of 155.96 and was classified as a high-risk area. This condition demonstrates that the sustainability of Padang City's development depends not only on economic growth and improvements in basic services, but also on the city's capacity to reduce disaster risks, strengthen territorial resilience and protect communities from the impacts of climate change.

Risk profile

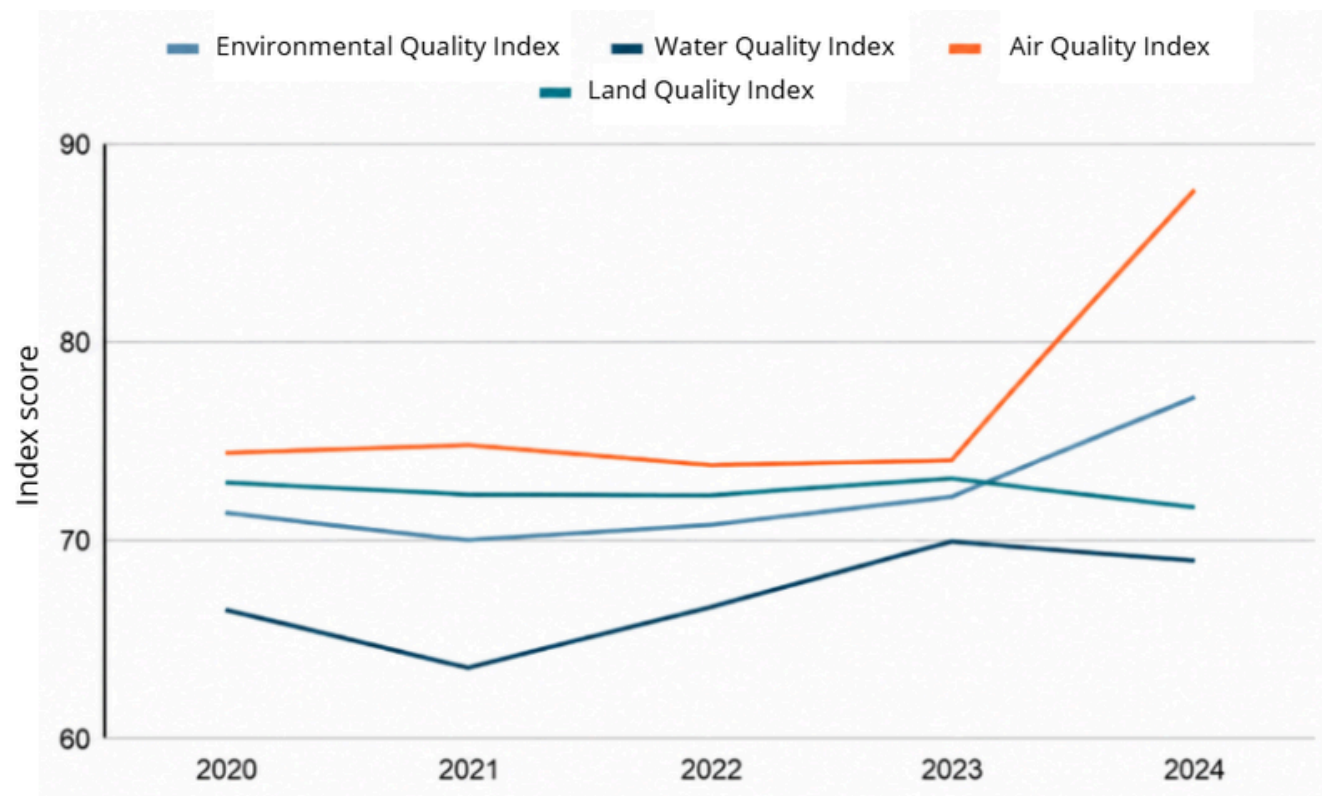
Earthquakes · Tsunamis · Flooding · Waterlogging · Extreme weather · Coastal erosion · Landslides

155.96

INDONESIA DISASTER RISK INDEX · 2024
· HIGH RISK

At the same time, the environmental quality of Padang City has shown relatively positive progress. This is reflected in the Environmental Quality Index, which generally increased between 2020 and 2024, from 71.53 in 2020 to 77.26 in 2024. This improvement indicates progress across most aspects of environmental quality, particularly air and water quality, although land quality continues to require further attention. These conditions provide an important foundation for Padang City to continue promoting environmentally sustainable development while strengthening its resilience to future challenges.

Figure 5 · Padang City Environmental Quality Index



Source: Padang City Regional Development Planning Agency, "Padang City Regional Medium-Term Development Plan, 2025–2029", 2025c. Available at <https://bappeda.padang.go.id/storage/35/01KATA0839QHVP6TN7KCX1EC6.pdf>

1.3. Sustainable development issues in Padang City

Sustainable development issues in Padang City reflect the interconnections between social, economic, environmental and urban resilience challenges. Based on the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) for the Padang City Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2025–2030, the principal issues requiring attention include:

ISSUE 01

Persistently high poverty rate

ISSUE 02

High levels of juvenile delinquency and moral degradation

ISSUE 03

Suboptimal healthcare services

ISSUE 04

Suboptimal waste management and low levels of community participation in waste management

ISSUE 05

Absence of adequate and effective drainage systems for separating wastewater and rainwater

ISSUE 06

Insufficient access to adequate sanitation

ISSUE 07

High frequency and intensity of disasters, including earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts and extreme weather; and

ISSUE 08

Land-use conversion

Sustainable development issues in Padang City should therefore not be viewed as separate sectoral concerns, but as a series of interconnected challenges. Poverty and inequality are closely linked to access to employment, education, healthcare and basic services, while issues related to waste management, sanitation, drainage, land-use conversion and disasters affect both the quality of life and urban resilience.

Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of Padang City

Methodology, data mapping and stakeholder engagement supporting Padang City's first assessment of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.



Photo credit: Padang City Government.

EVIDENCE · PARTICIPATION · LOCALIZATION

02

VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW

Padang City has integrated sustainable development principles into its local development planning process through the alignment of regional priorities with the SDGs. The preparation of this Voluntary Local Review (VLR) represents an important step in strengthening evidence-based decision-making and assessing the city's progress towards sustainable development.

The VLR was prepared with reference to the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2025-2029 and other relevant planning documents to ensure consistency between local development priorities and the SDGs.¹ It serves as a tool to identify achievements, gaps and priority areas for action while supporting more transparent, participatory and accountable development planning. This approach aims to ensure alignment between the global sustainable development agenda and regional development priorities, so that SDG implementation is not treated as a standalone initiative but rather as an integral part of the city's overall development process.

The VLR also positions Padang City within a framework aligned with 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR) of Indonesia, enabling results at the city level to contribute to national reporting.² In this regard, the VLR translates local progress, challenges and good practices into evidence that can complement and inform national SDG reporting for Indonesia. The VLR therefore serves as a bridge between implementation at the local level and commitments at the national level. At the same time, it serves as a global communication platform through which Padang City can share its good practices, lessons learned and sustainable development commitments with the international community.

¹ More information on the Padang City Regional Medium-Term Development Plan, 2025–2029 is available at <https://bappeda.padang.go.id/storage/35/01KATA0839QHVP6TN7KCX1EC6.pdf>

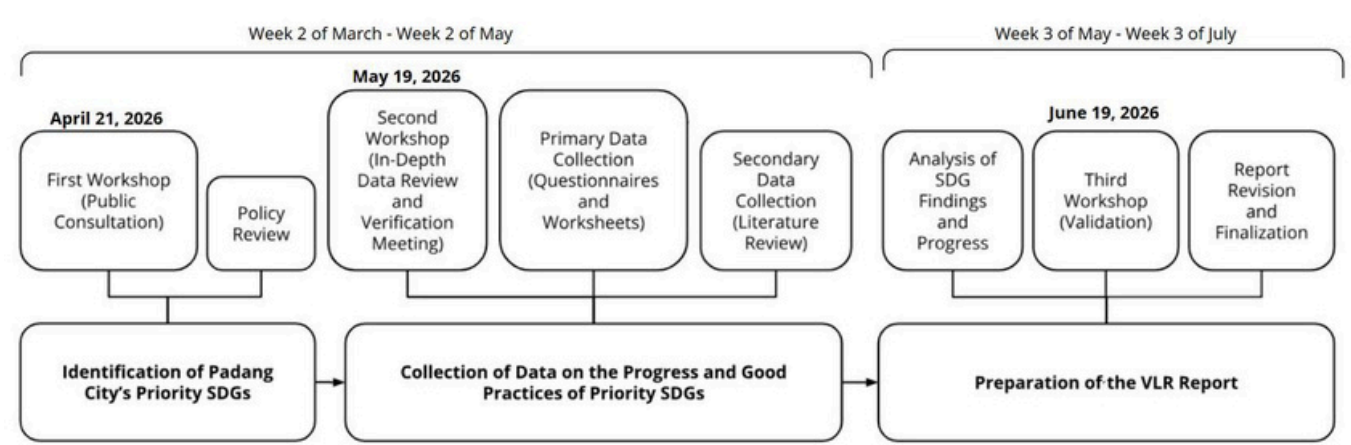
² More information on 2025 Indonesia's Voluntary National Review (VNR) is available at <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/indonesia/voluntary-national-reviews-2025>

2.1. Methodology for the VLR preparation and scope of the review

The review was prepared through a phased process consisting of public consultations, document and policy reviews, in-depth data assessment and verification through technical discussions with local government agencies, primary and secondary data collection, analysis of findings and report writing. This process was designed to ensure that the review was participatory and based on evidence.

The preparation of the VLR applied a mixed-methods approach integrating qualitative and quantitative methods. This approach was used to analyse SDG progress based on statistical data, while also understanding the local development context, implementation challenges and good practices emerging in Padang City.

Figure 6 · Flowchart of the preparation of the VLR



The methodology was designed to connect SDG indicator performance with the local policy and development context. The process began with a review of local planning and policy documents, sectoral data, performance reports and programme information relevant to SDG achievement. This review was undertaken to identify the linkages between the development priorities of Padang City and the SDG goals, targets and indicators, while also providing a basis for determining priority issues, data requirements and the scope of the VLR analysis.

01
Review
Local planning and policy documents, sectoral data, performance reports and programme information.

02
Prioritize
Link local development priorities with SDG goals, targets and indicators.

03
Consult
Engage government, private sector, academia, civil society, communities and development partners.

04
Assess
Define priority issues, data requirements and the scope of VLR analysis.

METHODOLOGICAL EMPHASIS

The methodology was designed to connect SDG indicator performance with the local policy and development context.

The main development issues and priorities for Padang City were discussed with a wide range of stakeholders, including local government agencies, provincial and central government representatives, the private sector, academia, civil society organizations, communities and development partners. Public consultations confirmed nine priority SDGs for the development of Padang City, which were included in the review: **SDG 1 (No Poverty)**, **SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)**, **SDG 4 (Quality Education)**, **SDG 5 (Gender Equality)**, **SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)**, **SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)**, **SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)**, **SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)** and **SDG 13 (Climate Action)**.

Figure 7 · Priority SDGs for Padang City



These three areas illustrate the interconnections among the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, while providing the analytical framework for evaluating progress in SDG implementation across the city.

2.2 · Data mapping and analysis

Data mapping was conducted by establishing the relationships between SDG goals, targets and indicators; data sources; responsible local government agencies or institutions; data periods; and notes on data availability. This mapping provided the basis for determining which indicators could be analysed in the VLR and which indicators may be dropped because of limited data availability or their limited relevance to the priority issues of Padang City. The process also helped identify the alignment between the national indicator framework, data available at the city level and local development priorities.

The data sources that were used included official statistical publications from Statistics Indonesia (BPS), local development planning documents, Strategic Environmental Assessment documents, annual reports and sectoral data from local government agencies, relevant national monitoring systems and other supporting documents related to SDG indicators. The use of multiple sources was intended to broaden data coverage, while ensuring that the analysis reflected the most recent and relevant sectoral conditions.

The assessment of indicator achievement uses baseline data from 2023 and achievement data from 2024, in line with the years for which the relevant targets are available. Meanwhile, data from 2025 and 2026 are included in the descriptive analysis, where available, to illustrate trends and provide a more up-to-date picture of current conditions. As the targets provided in the Bappenas (2020) *Technical Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluating the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals* are not available for 2025 and 2026, these more recent data are not used to assess achievement against the targets. All collected data also underwent a verification process with the relevant agencies in Padang City. Following the stakeholder consultation, held on 21 April 2026 in Padang City, a follow-up workshop was conducted with relevant local agencies to present the data requirements master sheet, explain the required information and data entry process and facilitate the validation and completion of the data. The agencies were also provided with a data collection form to submit and verify the required information. Following the workshop, data collection and verification continued through correspondence with the relevant institutions to follow up on missing or unavailable data and clarify the consistency of the information provided.

What was mapped

Relationships between SDG goals, targets and indicators; data sources; responsible local government agencies or institutions; data periods; and notes on data availability.

Data sources

- Official statistical publications from Statistics Indonesia (BPS)
- Local development planning documents
- Strategic Environmental Assessment documents
- Annual reports and sectoral data from local government agencies
- Relevant national monitoring systems and supporting SDG documents

ASSESSMENT YEARS



Data from 2025 and 2026 are included descriptively where available, but are not used to assess achievement against targets because the Bappenas (2020) targets are not available for those years.

VERIFICATION

All collected data underwent verification with relevant agencies in Padang City. Follow-up workshops and correspondence were used to complete missing data and clarify consistency.

Data mapping also helped identify alignment between the national indicator framework, data available at the city level and local development priorities.

The SDG indicators used in the VLR referred to the 2024 Indonesian SDG Indicator Metadata prepared by the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), as SDG indicators specifically standardized for the local level are not yet comprehensively available.³ Nevertheless, national indicators are not always fully relevant for assessing SDG performance at the local level. Therefore, a process of selecting and adapting indicators to the city context was undertaken. From a quantitative perspective, the processed data were used to describe the current level of achievement, identify progress and gaps and strengthen the thematic analysis of the priority goals of Padang City.

From a qualitative perspective, information was collected through public consultations, technical discussions with local government agencies and a validation workshop involving the local government, non-governmental actors and other relevant stakeholders. Case study submissions were also used to identify and collect examples of programmes, initiatives and good practices relevant to SDG achievement in Padang City. This process was used to develop a deeper understanding of the context underlying the data, including programme implementation challenges, policy-strengthening needs, collaboration opportunities and good practices supporting SDG achievement.

The review is therefore based not only on statistical data but also on stakeholder perspectives, ensuring that the report is more contextual, inclusive and responsive to local development conditions. Data analysis applied indicator-based trend analysis and calculation methods. Each indicator with annual data was analysed to identify the direction of change during the 2021–2025 period and subsequently presented in graphical form to illustrate its development over time. The analysis focused on describing changes in indicator performance.

The determination of indicator achievement status refers to the calculation method established in the *Technical Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluating the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals* issued by the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) (Bappenas, 2020). The achievement status of each reported SDG indicator is presented through the following notifications or symbols.

Green ACHIEVED •This status is assigned when an indicator with an established target has achieved its target for the current year. For an indicator without an established target, this status is assigned when the current year’s achievement shows an improvement compared with the previous year. For qualitative indicators, the status is considered achieved when the relevant regulation or policy has been issued or established.	Yellow ON TRACK TO BE ACHIEVED This status indicates an improving trend compared with the previous year, with achievement having passed the midpoint (at least 50%) between the baseline and the target, although the target has not yet been fully achieved. The illustration in the figure indicates that the achievement value has exceeded the 50% threshold towards the target and is therefore categorized as improving.	Red REQUIRES SPECIAL ATTENTION This status is assigned when indicator performance has declined compared with the previous year or, despite showing improvement, has not yet reached 50% of the distance between the baseline and the target. For indicators without established targets, this status is assigned when performance has deteriorated.
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Quantitative + qualitative evidence

The results of the data mapping and analysis were not intended to serve as a definitive or absolute assessment, but rather as an evidence-based tool for understanding the direction of development progress. Quantitative findings were therefore always interpreted alongside qualitative information provided by local government agencies and other stakeholders. This approach helped ensure that indicator trends could be explained more contextually, including in cases involving data fluctuations, changes in recording methodologies or external factors affecting performance.

³ More information on the Indonesian SDG Indicator Metadata is available at <https://www.bps.go.id/en/publication/2024/12/31/936a26d5d2b168b9971d3b02/indonesian-sustainable-development-goals-indicators-2024.html>

2.3. Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement was a central element in the preparation of the VLR to ensure that the review reflects the perspectives of the various actors involved in local development, from both governmental and non-governmental sectors. Stakeholders involved in the process included the central government, the West Sumatra provincial government, the Padang City government, sectoral local government agencies, Statistics Indonesia, the private sector, civil society organizations, communities, academia and development partners.

Figure 8 · Inception Workshop, 21 April 2026



Sources: Inception Workshop documentation, 2026.

Stakeholder engagement was conducted through several stages. An Inception Workshop was organized to gather input on priority development issues, good practices, implementation challenges and data requirements. A Data Validation Workshop was subsequently conducted to strengthen the validity of indicator data, review data completeness and document good practices in greater detail. Finally, a Validation Workshop was conducted to validate the draft findings, recommendations and VLR report narrative before finalization.

Figure 9 · Data Validation Workshop, 19 May 2026



Sources: Data Validation Workshop documentation, 2026.

The involvement of local government agencies was essential for ensuring data accuracy, methodological consistency and the relevance of sectoral analysis in the preparation of the VLR. These agencies contributed by providing data, clarifying indicators and documenting programmes that supported SDG achievement. Non-governmental actors, including academia, civil society organizations, communities, the private sector and development partners, also enriched the process by contributing cross-sectoral perspectives, identifying collaborative practices and providing a broader understanding of local sustainable development challenges.

Figure 10 · Validation Workshop, 23 June 2026



Sources: Validation Workshop documentation, 2026.

INCEPTION

Input on priority development issues, good practices, implementation challenges and data requirements.

DATA VALIDATION

Review data completeness, strengthen validity and document good practices in greater detail.

FINAL VALIDATION

Validate draft findings, recommendations and the VLR report narrative before finalization.

SDG achievement in Padang City

This chapter presents the progress of Padang City toward achieving the nine SDGs, based on the analysis of the data collected. The findings are analysed using the 5P framework (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership) to produce a comprehensive and structured assessment.



Economic growth



Human development



Urban resilience



Photo credit: Padang City Government.

PEOPLE · PLANET · PROSPERITY · PEACE · PARTNERSHIP

3.1. Inclusive and sustainable economic growth (SDGs 1, 8 and 10)

This section examines inclusive and sustainable economic growth as a key pillar in achieving long-term sustainability at the local level and highlights the progress of Padang City on SDGs 1, 8 and 10.

SDG 1



SDG 8



SDG 10

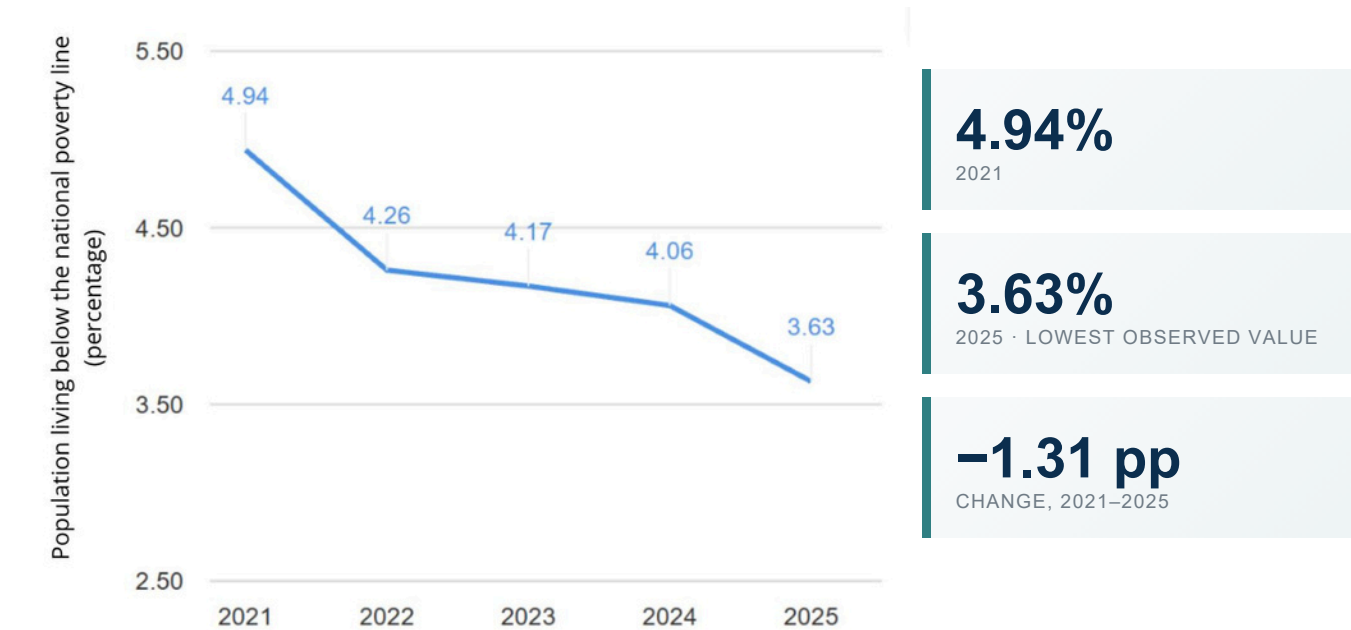




INDICATOR 1.2.1

Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line

Figure 11 · Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line



Source: Submitted by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 11 shows that the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line experienced a consistent downward trend over the period 2021–2025. In 2021, the poverty rate was recorded at 4.94%, which decreased to 4.26% in 2022. The decline continued in 2023 to 4.17% and further dropped to 4.06% in 2024. By 2025, the figure reached 3.63%, marking the lowest value during the observed period.

Overall, there was a decrease of 1.31% from 2021 to 2025, equivalent to approximately a 26.5% reduction compared to the baseline condition in 2021. This trend indicates an improvement in community welfare and reflects the effectiveness of various poverty alleviation efforts implemented during this period, although the rate of decline slowed between 2022 and 2024 before showing a more significant decrease again in 2025.

Considering that this indicator represents poverty based on the national poverty line, the downward trend from 2021 to 2025 provides quantitative evidence that Padang City is on track to support the achievement of SDG 1. This progress is also supported by good practices such as the Industrial and Employment Development Program, which serves as a key effort in poverty reduction in Padang City.

TREND Consistent decline The poverty rate fell in every year from 2021 to 2025.	MAGNITUDE ≈26.5% Reduction relative to the 2021 baseline.	INTERPRETATION Positive progress The downward trend provides quantitative evidence that Padang City is on track to support SDG 1.
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Photo credit: Padang City Government.

Industrial and Employment Development Program

The Industrial and Employment Development Program of Padang City is implemented through a series of integrated activities, including competency-based training (CBT), apprenticeship schemes, job placement through the Padang Job Fair, labour-intensive programmes and the development of small and medium industries (SMIs) through the Padang Rendang Center. This programme aims to reduce the open unemployment rate, bridge the skills gap between education graduates and industry needs, expand employment opportunities and enhance the competitiveness of local products to meet higher quality and hygiene standards. The programme is carried out continuously throughout the fiscal year through multiple training batches, annual job fair events, labour-intensive projects in the second and third quarters and ongoing assistance for SMI actors related to halal certification, business licensing, intellectual property rights and marketing digitalization.

Government agencies, private companies, local communities, sub-districts, urban villages and supporting institutions such as the Halal Product Assurance Organizing Agency (BPJPH). Private companies participate by providing job vacancies and conducting on-the-spot interviews during job fair events, while local governments and communities assist in identifying target beneficiaries for labour-intensive programmes. This programme demonstrates strong potential for replication as it combines digitalization approaches with community-based empowerment. However, its implementation still faces several challenges, including mismatches between workforce skills and evolving industry demands, budget and participant quota limitations, low digital literacy among business actors and difficulties in adopting modern production standards and maintaining the stability of raw material prices.

Figure 12 · Barista training, MUA training, mobile phone technician training, light vehicle automotive training and digital marketing training





INTEGRATED APPROACH

Competency-based training, apprenticeships, Padang Job Fair, labour-intensive programmes and SMI development through the Padang Rendang Center.

OBJECTIVES

Reduce open unemployment, bridge skills gaps, expand employment opportunities and improve the competitiveness of local products.

PARTNERS

Local government agencies, private companies, local communities, sub-districts, urban villages and institutions including BPJPH.

CHALLENGES

Skills mismatches, budget and participant quotas, low digital literacy, production standards and raw material price stability.

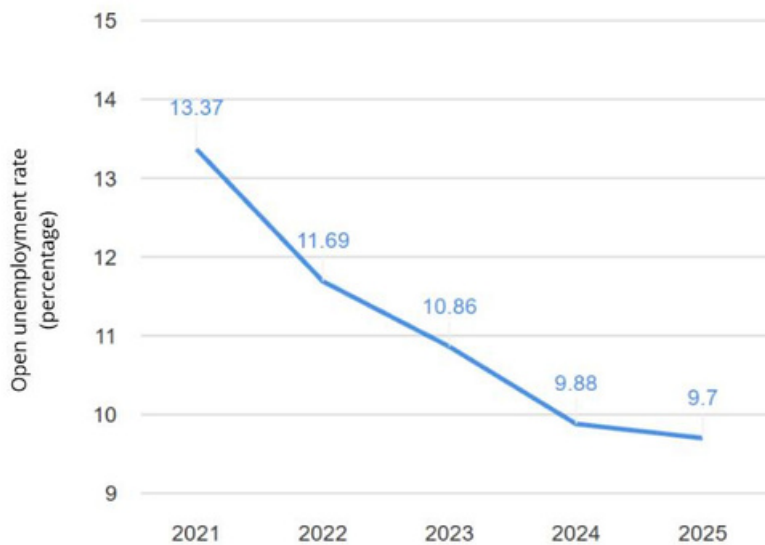
Source: Evaluation and Realization Report of Poverty Alleviation Activities by the Department of Manpower and Industry, 2025.



INDICATOR 8.5.2

Open unemployment rate

Figure 13 · Open unemployment rate



13.37%

2021

9.70%

2025

-3.67 pp

CHANGE, 2021–2025

Source: BPS Statistics of Padang City, "Padang City in Figures 2023", 2023. Available at <https://padangkota.bps.go.id/id/publication/2023/02/28/0f82539519b5c2e1eff579ef/kota-padang-dalam-angka-2023.html> ; BPS Statistics of Padang City, "Padang City in Figures 2026", 2026. Available at <https://padangkota.bps.go.id/id/publication/2026/02/27/10f4bbb5c5fb5ec2bd2df44ec/kota-padang-dalam-angka-2026.html>

Figure 13 shows that the open unemployment rate experienced a consistent downward trend over the period 2021–2025. In 2021, the open unemployment rate was recorded at 13.37%, which then decreased to 11.69% in 2022. The decline continued in 2023 to 10.86% and further dropped to 9.88% in 2024. By 2025, the figure reached 9.70%, marking the lowest level during the observed period. Overall, the open unemployment rate decreased by 3.67 percentage points from 2021 to 2025, equivalent to approximately a 27.4% reduction compared to the baseline in 2021. This trend indicates an improvement in labour market conditions, increased employment opportunities and a stronger capacity of the economy to absorb the workforce. Although the rate of decline slightly slowed during the 2024–2025 period, the achievement still reflects positive progress in reducing unemployment.

The sustained decrease in the open unemployment rate demonstrates progress toward achieving SDG 8, particularly the target of promoting productive and decent work opportunities for all, thereby supporting inclusive and sustainable economic growth. As part of efforts to reduce unemployment, the development of the Teluk Buo Tourism Village is currently being carried out to create new job opportunities for the local community in Padang City.

TREND

Down each year

13.37% → 11.69% → 10.86% →
9.88% → 9.70%.

REDUCTION

≈ 27.4%

Compared with the 2021 baseline.

SIGNAL

Labour market improvement

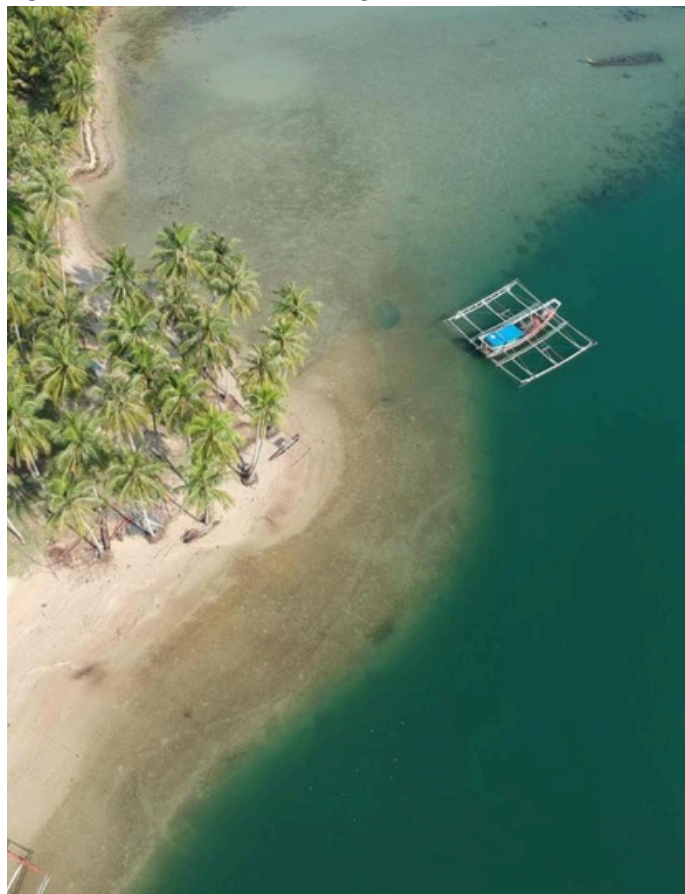
The trend reflects increased employment opportunities and stronger absorption of the workforce.

Teluk Buo Tourism Village development programme

The Teluk Buo Tourism Village, located in Teluk Kabung Tengah Subdistrict, Bungus Teluk Kabung District, Padang City, possesses strong marine tourism potential, characterized by white sandy beaches, a natural bay and approximately 10 hectares of mangrove forest ecosystem. This programme is developed by leveraging natural resources and coastal community livelihoods as key attractions within an ecotourism and community-based development framework. Various tourism activities, including snorkelling, fishing, mangrove tours and coastal culinary experiences, form integral components of the destination.

The development of the Teluk Buo Tourism Village has also generated economic opportunities for local communities, particularly fishermen and small-scale entrepreneurs in coastal areas. The growth of tourism activities has contributed to increased community income through tourism services, local food provision, transportation services and the development of community-based enterprises. In addition to enhancing the tourism appeal of Padang City, this programme contributes to job creation and strengthens the local economy in a sustainable manner, while maintaining the conservation of coastal ecosystems and mangrove forests as key assets of the tourism area.

Figure 14 · Teluk Buo Tourism Village



~10 ha

MANGROVE FOREST ECOSYSTEM

Community-based ecotourism

Located in Teluk Kabung Tengah Subdistrict, Bungus Teluk Kabung District, the village combines white sandy beaches, a natural bay and mangrove ecosystems with snorkelling, fishing, mangrove tours and coastal culinary experiences.

Local economic opportunities

Tourism activities contribute to community income through tourism services, local food provision, transportation services and community-based enterprises, particularly benefiting fishermen and small-scale entrepreneurs.

The programme links job creation and local economic development with conservation of coastal ecosystems and mangrove forests.

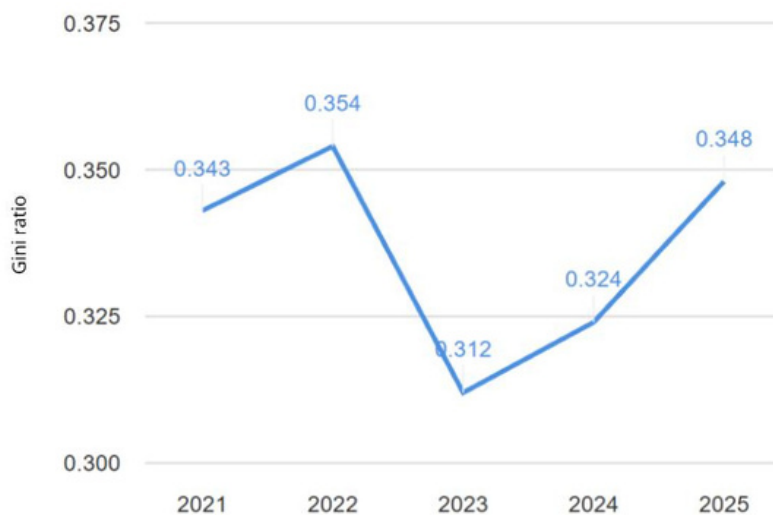
Source: Submitted by the Ministry of Tourism, Indonesia.



INDICATOR 10.1.1

(a) Gini ratio

Figure 15 · Gini ratio



0.343

2021

0.312

2023 · LOWEST OBSERVED

0.348

2025

BPS Statistics of Padang City, "Padang City in Figures 2026", 2026. Available at <https://padangkota.bps.go.id/id/publication/2026/02/27/10f4bbb5cfb5ec2bd2df44ec/kota-padang-dalam-angka-2026.html>

KEY SIGNAL

Income inequality increased again in 2024 and 2025.

Figure 15 indicates that the Gini ratio fluctuated over the 2021–2025 period. In 2021, the Gini ratio was recorded at 0.343, before increasing to 0.354 in 2022, reflecting a rise in income inequality. In 2023, however, the ratio declined significantly to 0.312. Despite this improvement, the Gini ratio increased again to 0.324 in 2024 and further rose to 0.348 in 2025.

Overall, the Gini ratio increased by 0.005 points from 2021 to 2025. Although this change is relatively small, the trend observed in the last two years indicates a resurgence of income inequality compared to the 2023–2024 period. This suggests that the benefits of economic growth and development have not yet been evenly distributed across all segments of society, highlighting the need to strengthen equitable welfare distribution and access to economic opportunities.

The upward trend in the Gini ratio toward the end of the period underscores the continuing challenge of reducing inequality. This calls for more inclusive policy measures to ensure that development benefits are more equitably shared among all population groups, in line with the objectives of SDG 10, which aims to reduce inequalities within society. Current efforts to address inequality in the City of Padang include, among others, the development of cooperative empowerment programmes as a notable good practice.

Cooperative empowerment programme

The programme aims to enhance cooperative institutions to become more transparent, accountable and capable of delivering equitable economic benefits to the community. Its implementation is carried out through continuous mentoring and supervision, including cooperative management training, regulatory education, financial reporting guidance, assistance in conducting annual member meetings (RAT), as well as periodic monitoring systems to assess cooperative performance and health. In addition, the programme provides recognition to cooperatives categorized as “Healthy” as a form of appreciation and motivation to improve governance practices in Padang City.

The programme is implemented through multi-stakeholder collaboration using a pentahelix approach, involving the Department of Cooperatives and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) as the leading sector, along with academia, community and women’s organizations, the banking sector and regional cooperative associations. Activities are conducted continuously throughout the year, with a focus on facilitating RATs in the first quarter, coaching and supervision in the second and third quarters and programme evaluation in the fourth quarter. The programme demonstrates strong potential for replication in other regions, as it is grounded in governance strengthening and human resource empowerment that are adaptive to local needs.

Despite challenges such as low levels of digital literacy, limited access to capital and issues related to leadership regeneration within cooperatives, various mitigation efforts have been undertaken. These include technical assistance in digitalization, strengthened supervisory mechanisms, partnerships with the banking sector and the development of technology-based cooperatives aligned with priority local economic sectors.

Figure 16 · Implementation of annual member meetings (RAT) and cooperative development activities



Photo credit: Padang City Government.



APPROACH

Management training, regulatory education, financial reporting guidance, support for annual member meetings (RAT) and periodic monitoring.

COLLABORATION

Pentahelix approach involving the Cooperatives and SMEs agency, academia, community and women's organizations, banking sector and cooperative associations.

CHALLENGES

Low digital literacy, limited access to capital and leadership regeneration, addressed through digitalization support, stronger supervision and banking partnerships.

Source: Submitted by Padang City Cooperatives and SMEs Agency.

3.2. People-centred human development (SDGs 3, 4 and 5)

This section examines people-centred human development as a key dimension in improving quality of life in an equitable, inclusive and sustainable manner and highlights the progress of Padang City on SDGs 3, 4 and 5.

SDG 3

3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

SDG 4

4

QUALITY EDUCATION

SDG 5

5

GENDER EQUALITY

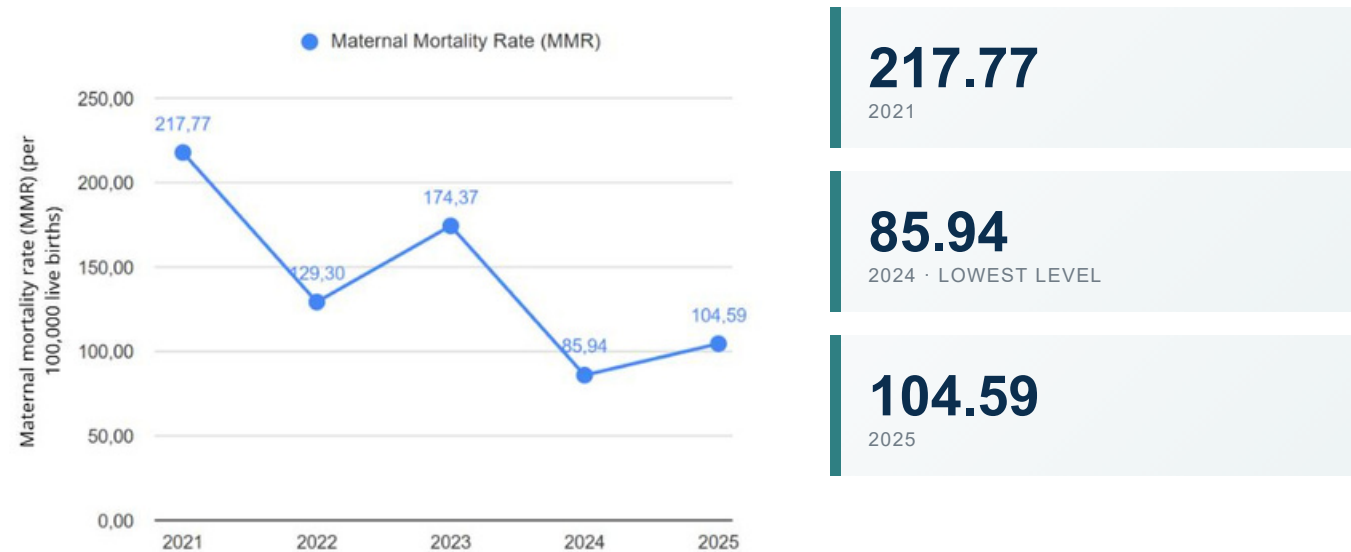
3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

INDICATOR 3.1.1

Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)

Figure 17 · Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in Padang City, 2021–2025 (per 100,000 live births)



Source: BPS Statistics of Padang City, “Padang City in Figures 2026”, 2026. Available at <https://padangkota.bps.go.id/id/publication/2026/02/27/10f4bbb5cfb5ec2bd2df44ec/kota-padang-dalam-angka-2026.html>

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is one of the key indicators used to assess the achievement of SDG 3, particularly in ensuring the safety of mothers during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Based on available data, the trend of MMR in Padang City over the 2021–2025 period shows significant fluctuations.

In 2021, the MMR was recorded at 217.77, which then declined sharply to 129.30 in 2022. However, in 2023, the figure increased again to 174.37, indicating ongoing challenges in maintaining consistent maternal health services. A notable improvement was observed in 2024, when the MMR dropped to 85.94, representing the lowest level during the observation period. Nevertheless, in 2025, the figure slightly increased to 104.59.

Overall, the trend suggests progressive efforts to reduce maternal mortality, although the pattern remains unstable. The observed fluctuations may reflect various factors, including access to maternal health services, the quality of healthcare provision and broader socioeconomic conditions. The significant decline in 2024 indicates the presence of effective interventions or good practices, such as improved access to maternal healthcare services, strengthened health facilities and enhanced support programmes for pregnant women.

TREND Improved overall But the pattern remains unstable.	FLUCTUATION 2023 rebound MMR rose from 129.30 in 2022 to 174.37 in 2023.	INTERPRETATION Service consistency matters Access, quality of care and broader socioeconomic conditions may influence fluctuations.
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Photo credit: Padang City Government.

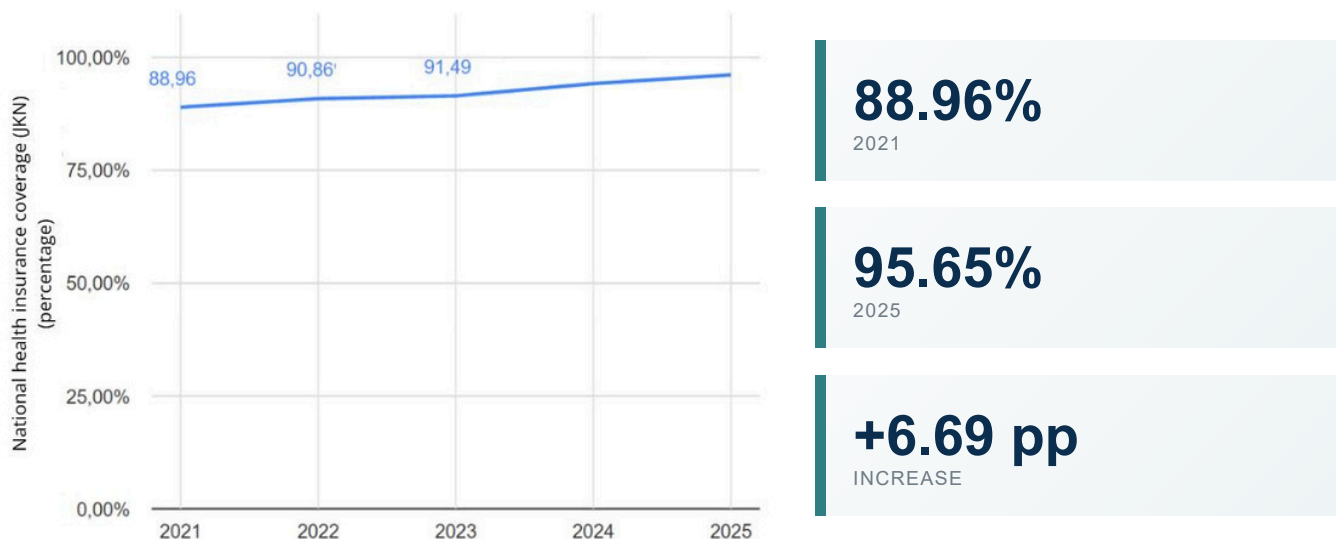




INDICATOR 3.8.2

[a] National health insurance (JKN) coverage

Figure 18 · National health insurance coverage in Padang City, 2021–2025



Source: Submitted by the DJSN Social Security and Monitoring Evaluation System.

A positive achievement is reflected in the coverage of the national health insurance (JKN), which has continued to increase consistently. JKN coverage increased from 88.96% in 2021 to 90.86% in 2022, followed by 91.49% in 2023, reaching 94.19% in 2024 and further increasing to 95.65% in 2025. This improvement demonstrates a strong commitment to expanding public access to healthcare services and serves as an important foundation for establishing an inclusive and equitable health system.



Photo credit: Padang City Government.

Healthy City programme

Purpose

Create a clean, comfortable, safe and healthy urban environment for all residents, beginning with healthy urban villages and healthy sub-districts. This approach aligns with the national policy direction to achieve a Healthy Indonesia through the strengthening of healthy cities and regencies across the country.

Coordination

The Padang Healthy City Forum brings together government agencies, community representatives, private sector, universities and other stakeholders to coordinate activities, share information and support the nine Healthy City areas.

Priority areas

Healthy and Independent Communities and Disaster Management require further strengthening, alongside improvements in informal settlements, markets, tourism areas, public facilities, cleanliness and safer public spaces.

Figure 19 · Preparation for the 2026 Healthy City/Regency assessment



Source: Submitted by the Communication and Informatics Agency of Padang City. Available at <https://padang.go.id/berita/penataan-kawasan-kumuh-pasie-nan-tigo-hampir-rampung>

The programme involves collaborative engagement between various stakeholders, such as community groups at the urban village and sub-district levels, cross-sectoral local government agencies (OPDs) within the Padang City government, the private sector including state-owned enterprises (BUMN) and regional-owned enterprises (BUMD), universities and other non-governmental organizations. This multi-stakeholder involvement is essential in ensuring that health development efforts are not only sector-based but also integrated and participatory.

The Padang Healthy City Forum plays a coordinating role in ensuring that various city government programmes and policies supporting the realization of a healthy city are implemented effectively and synergistically. The Padang Healthy City Forum is a multi-stakeholder coordination forum that supports the implementation of the Healthy City programme in Padang City. It brings together local government agencies, community representatives, the private sector, universities and other relevant stakeholders to coordinate

activities, share information and support the achievement of the nine Healthy City areas. The forum also serves as a platform for communication and coordination among stakeholders to promote the sustainability of the programme.

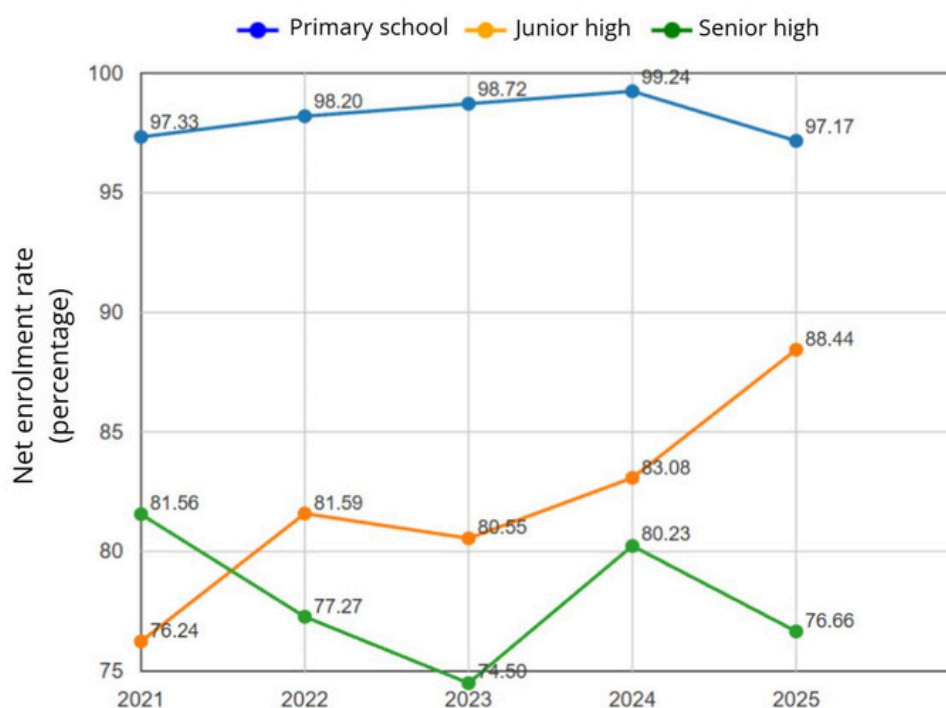
One of the ways Padang City maintains its Healthy City status is through cross-sectoral coordination and the implementation of the nine Healthy City areas. This includes strengthening coordination and data-sharing among local government agencies to ensure that indicator data and supporting evidence are complete and consistent. Efforts are also directed towards improving performance across the nine areas, particularly Healthy and Independent Communities and Disaster Management, which require further strengthening. Other activities include improving urban areas and public facilities, addressing informal settlements, improving markets and tourism areas, strengthening the cleanliness and health of public spaces and promoting safer public spaces through initiatives such as safe school zones and cycling infrastructure. The Healthy City agenda is also linked with other strategic programmes, including the Healthy Schools and Smart City initiatives, to improve the quality of public services. These efforts are supported by the Padang Healthy City Forum, which facilitates coordination between government agencies, communities and other stakeholders to support the continued implementation of the programme.



INDICATOR 4.5.1

Ratio of net enrolment rate (NER) at the primary school/equivalent level and (ii) Ratio of gross enrolment rate (GER) at the junior secondary school/equivalent, senior secondary school/vocational school/equivalent, and higher Education levels for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) lowest/highest income quintile, and (d) persons with disabilities/persons without disabilities

Figure 20 · Net enrolment rate (NER) by education level (primary school, junior and senior secondary school) in Padang City, 2021–2025



Source: Submitted by Statistics Indonesia (BPS) of West Sumatra Province.

PRIMARY

~97%–99%

High and stable; access to basic education is almost universal.

JUNIOR SECONDARY

76.24% → 88.44%

Significant improvement in access and participation.

SENIOR SECONDARY

81.56% → 76.66%

Participation remains challenging after a decline to 74.50% in 2023.

The net enrolment rate (NER) is an important indicator for measuring access to and participation in education among the school-age population at their respective levels of education. Based on data from Padang City for the 2021–2025 period, NER shows different trends across education levels. NER in Padang City during 2021–2025 demonstrates relatively strong performance, particularly at the primary education level. Primary school NER remained high and stable at around 97%–99%, indicating that access to basic education has been almost universally achieved.

At the junior secondary school level, NER increased significantly from 76.24% in 2021 to 88.44% in 2025, reflecting improvements in access and participation in lower secondary education. Meanwhile, senior secondary school NER showed a fluctuating trend, declining from 81.56% in 2021 to 74.50% in 2023 before increasing again to 76.66% in 2025. This indicates that challenges remain in maintaining participation rates at the upper secondary education level. Overall, these achievements demonstrate positive progress in supporting SDG 4, although increasing participation at the senior secondary level remains an area requiring further attention.

Equalizing access to education and improving school participation rates

The government of Padang City has implemented programmes to equalize access to education and improve school participation rates. These programmes aim to ensure that all communities, without exception, have equal opportunities to access quality education services.

The initiatives implemented under this programme include establishing new school units to reach areas with limited educational facilities, as well as providing educational access for out-of-school children (ATS) to enable them to return to formal or non-formal education services. This approach focuses not only on increasing educational infrastructure capacity but also on expanding educational inclusion for vulnerable groups.

The implementation of this programme involves various local government agencies, particularly the Padang City government through the Department of Education and the Department of Social Affairs. The Department of Education provides education-related data, including the identification of school-age children and educational service needs, while the Department of Social Affairs focuses on vulnerable communities at risk of dropping out or being excluded from education.

Figure 21 · Coordination on addressing out-of-school children (Anak Tidak Sekolah/ATS) and supporting students from low-income families in Padang City



Source: Submitted by the Communication and Informatics Agency of Padang City.

01

Establish new school units in areas with limited educational facilities.

02

Identify out-of-school children (ATS) and reconnect them with formal or non-formal education.

03

Support vulnerable communities at risk of dropping out.

04

Provide free school uniforms and student worksheets for new students from low-income families.

The success of this programme is measured through the increased number of school-age children able to access educational facilities. This indicator reflects the extent to which educational access has become more equitable and inclusive across Padang City. The 2025 Padang City Education Profile also shows a gender difference in GER of 98.91% and a Gender Parity Index for GER of 98.86%, indicating that participation in education is relatively balanced between male and female students.

In addition, the Padang City government has introduced a programme to support students from low-income families. The programme provides free school uniforms and student worksheets (LKS) for new students at the elementary and junior secondary school levels and their equivalents. This assistance helps reduce the financial burden on families at the beginning of the school year and supports more equal access to education, particularly for children from economically vulnerable households.

Furthermore, this programme aligns with national policies on fulfilling the basic right to education for all citizens, including efforts to achieve universal compulsory education and reduce school dropout rates. The data-driven approach applied in the programme also enables more accurate identification of target areas and groups, allowing interventions to be more effective and targeted.

More information on the 2025 Padang City Education Profile is available at https://disdik.padang.go.id/storage/dokumen/dokumen-anggaran/1777008426_Profil%20Pendidikan%20Kota%20Padang%20Tahun%202025.pdf?utm

Prevention and handling of violence against women and children

This programme is a series of efforts undertaken by the government, relevant institutions and the community to protect women and children from various forms of violence, including physical, psychological, sexual and digital violence. The main activities include receiving and reporting cases of violence, providing assistance and support to victims, facilitating access to legal and health services and supporting rehabilitation and psychosocial recovery. The programme is implemented continuously throughout the year through public outreach, education, complaint and reporting services and case assistance.

The programme aims to raise public awareness of the importance of protecting women and children, preventing violence early and ensuring that victims receive prompt and appropriate protection and recovery. Thus, this programme is not only responsive to cases but also preventive in building a stronger protection system at the community level.

Programme implementation involves various stakeholders across sectors, including local governments (through relevant regional government agencies), law enforcement officials, educational institutions, health workers, civil society organizations/NGOs, the media and communities and families. This collaboration is crucial to ensure comprehensive case management, from prevention and treatment to victim recovery.

Figure 22 · Prevention and handling of violence against women and children



Source: Submitted by the Padang City Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Service.

Programme response

- Receiving and reporting cases of violence
- Assistance and support to victims
- Access to legal and health services
- Rehabilitation and psychosocial recovery
- Public outreach, education and prevention

Challenges

Low public awareness, limited human resources and facilities, suboptimal inter-agency coordination, social stigma and fear that reduce reporting and increasingly complex digital-based violence.

Strengthening priorities

Public education, institutional and staff capacity-building, stronger cross-sectoral coordination, safe victim-friendly reporting systems and active community participation.

This programme has significant potential for future replication and development, given the growing need for protection for women and children in various regions. Strengthening service systems, increasing human resource capacity and utilizing information technology for case reporting and monitoring could guide future programme development to make it more effective and adaptable to new challenges.

However, programme implementation still faces several challenges, including low public awareness, limited human resources and facilities, suboptimal inter-agency coordination and low willingness of victims to report due to social stigma, fear and environmental pressure. Furthermore, technological advancements have given rise to new forms of violence, such as digital-based violence, which is increasingly complex and difficult to monitor.

To address these challenges, ongoing public education, institutional capacity-building and staff development and enhanced cross-sectoral coordination are needed. Furthermore, it is crucial to establish a safe and victim-friendly reporting system and encourage active community participation in creating an environment that protects women and children.

3.3. Sustainable urban development and environmental resilience (SDGs 6, 11 and 13)

This section examines sustainable urban development and environmental resilience as key pillars for ensuring long-term sustainability at the local level and outlines the progress of Padang City on SDGs 6, 11 and 13.

SDG 6

6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

SDG 11

11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

SDG 13

13

CLIMATE ACTION

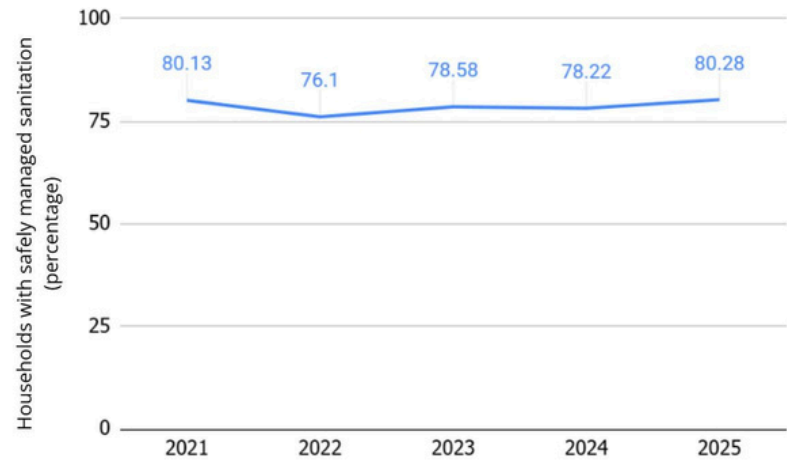
6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

INDICATOR 6.2.1

Percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with soap and water

Figure 23 · Percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with soap and water



Source: Submitted by Statistics Indonesia (BPS) of West Sumatra Province.

80.13%

2021

76.10%

2022 · LOW POINT

80.28%

2025

GLOBAL TARGET

100%

Further acceleration is required to close the remaining gap in access to safe sanitation.



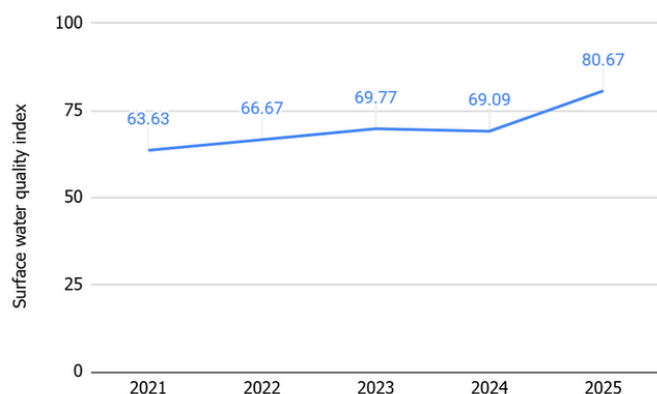
INDICATOR 6.3.2

(a) Surface water quality as a source of raw water

INDICATOR 6.6.1

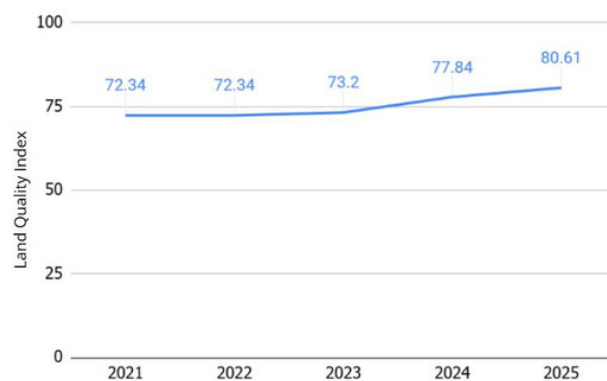
(a) Land Quality Index

Figure 24 · Surface water quality as a source of raw water



Source: Padang City Environmental Agency.

Figure 25 · Land Quality Index



Source: Padang City Environmental Agency.

63.63 → 80.67

INDEX POINTS 2021 TO 2025

The indicator improved overall despite a slight decline to 69.09 in 2024, before rebounding significantly in 2025.

72.34 → 80.61

INDEX POINTS 2021 TO 2025

The index increased consistently and approached the national target of 80.44, with the 2025 value slightly above that target.

Between 2021 and 2025, the quality of surface water used as a source of raw water in Padang City showed an improving trend, with the indicator increasing from 63.63 to 80.67. Although the indicator experienced a slight decline to 69.09 in 2024, it rebounded significantly in 2025. This trend indicates improvements in the quality of surface water resources used to meet the city's clean water needs.

Between 2021 and 2025, the Land Quality Index in Padang City showed a consistent upward trend, increasing from 72.34 in 2021 to 80.61 in 2025. Following relatively stable performance during 2021–2022, the indicator improved substantially, approaching the national target of 80.44. If this positive trend can be maintained, the annual Land Quality Index target is likely to be achieved, potentially ahead of schedule.

Management and development of the Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM)

Figure 26 · Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM) piped network



Source: Submitted by Padang City Housing and Settlement Areas Agency.

Expanding safe drinking water access

The Padang City government has continued to accelerate SPAM management and development across residential areas, working with local government agencies, community institutions and third-party partners.

Long-term investment

The programme aims to improve the quality of life of residents by expanding and equalizing access to safe drinking water. Efforts to improve access to clean water were financed during 2008–2022 through the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) and city budget (APBD), while integrating the national PAMSIMAS programme.

2021–2025 focus

Building on established infrastructure, the local government continued to expand the piped distribution network and upgrade supporting facilities during the 2021–2025 budget period.

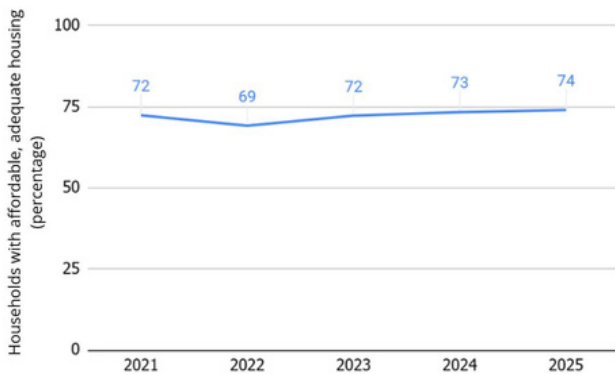
The programme aims to improve quality of life by expanding and equalizing access to safe drinking water.



INDICATOR 11.1.1

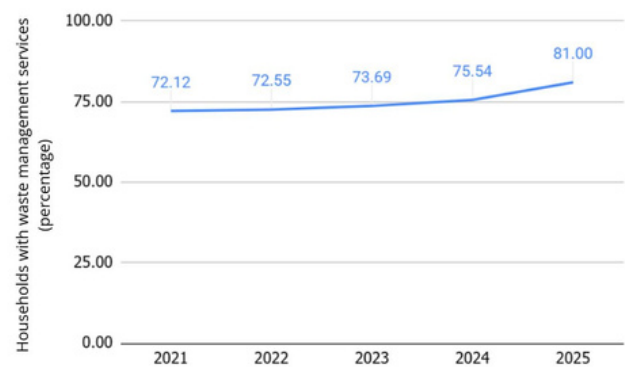
(a) Percentage of households with access to adequate and affordable housing

Figure 27 · Percentage of households with access to adequate and affordable housing



Source: Submitted by Padang City Housing and Settlement Areas Agency.

Figure 28 · Percentage of urban households served by waste management services



Source: Submitted by Padang City Environmental Agency.

74.02%

ADEQUATE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING · 2025

After declining to 69.17% in 2022, access increased steadily and exceeded the national target by 2025.

81.00%

HOUSEHOLDS SERVED · 2025

Coverage rose consistently from 72.12% in 2021 to 81.00% in 2025, reflecting continued service expansion.

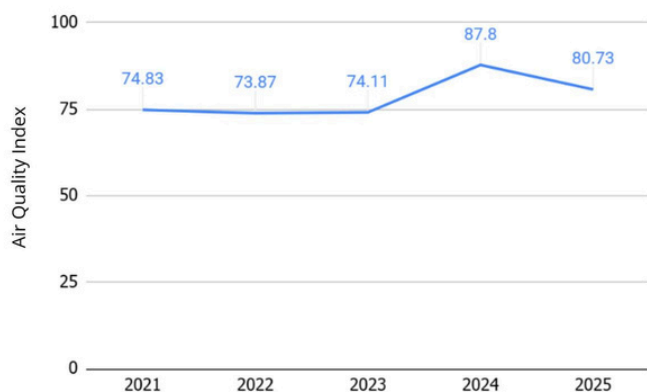
Between 2021 and 2025, the percentage of households with access to adequate and affordable housing in Padang City showed an overall upward trend. The indicator stood at 72.41% in 2021, declined to 69.17% in 2022 and then gradually increased to 74.02% by 2025. This improvement reflects enhanced access to adequate and affordable housing as part of the city's efforts to promote inclusive and sustainable settlements. Having exceeded the national target, Padang City has demonstrated strong performance in the housing and settlements sector.

Between 2021 and 2025, the percentage of urban households served by waste management services in Padang City increased significantly, from 72.12% in 2021 to 81.00% in 2025. This improvement occurred consistently throughout the observation period, reflecting the continued expansion of urban waste management service coverage throughout the city.



INDICATOR 11.6.2
(b) Air Quality Index

Figure 29 · Air Quality Index



74.83

2021

87.80

2024 · PEAK

80.73

2025 · ABOVE NATIONAL TARGET

Source: Submitted by Padang City Environmental Agency.

Between 2021 and 2025, the Air Quality Index in Padang City remained generally favourable despite some year-to-year fluctuations. The indicator stood at 74.83 in 2021, declined slightly to 73.87 in 2022, then increased substantially to 87.80 in 2024 before reaching 80.73 in 2025. Overall, these results indicate that air quality in Padang City has consistently met the standards for good air quality and has improved compared with the beginning of the observation period. As the 2025 achievement exceeded the national target, Padang City has demonstrated strong performance in air quality management and urban environmental governance. If air pollution control measures continue to be implemented consistently, the city is expected to maintain good air quality in the years ahead.

Despite year-to-year fluctuations, the index remained generally favourable and improved compared with the beginning of the observation period. The 2025 achievement exceeded the national target, indicating strong performance in air quality management and urban environmental governance.

Figure 30 · Interior of a Trans Padang bus carrying pupils



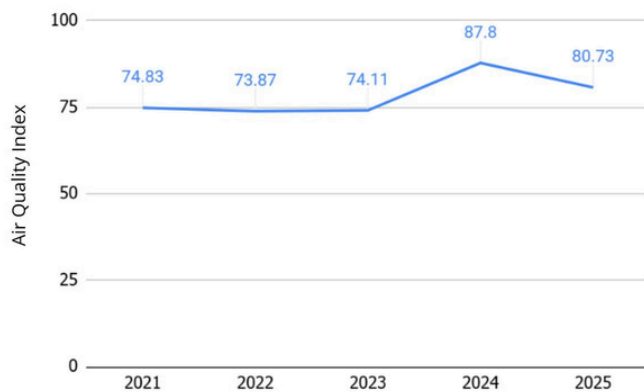
Source: Trans Padang official Instagram account. Available at [instagram.com/official_transpadang.psm](https://www.instagram.com/official_transpadang.psm)



INDICATOR 11.6.2

(b) Air Quality Index

Figure 29 · Air Quality Index



74.83

2021

87.80

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80.73

2025 · ABOVE NATIONAL TARGET

Source: Submitted by Padang City Environmental Agency.

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Despite year-to-year fluctuations, the index remained generally favourable and improved compared with the beginning of the observation period. The 2025 achievement exceeded the national target, indicating strong performance in air quality management and urban environmental governance.

Trans Padang



Photo credit: Padang City Government.

Since its launch in 2014 by the Padang City Transportation Agency, with Perumda PSM serving as the operator, Trans Padang has provided high-quality public transport services. Currently operating a fleet of 72 buses, Trans Padang serves six corridors covering all parts of the city. The service is fully supported through fare subsidies provided by the city's regional budget (APBD), with the primary objective of encouraging residents to shift from private vehicles to public transport in order to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution.

72

BUSES

6

CORRIDORS

2014

SERVICE LAUNCHED

Figure 30 · Interior of a Trans Padang bus carrying pupils



Source: Trans Padang official Instagram account. Available at [instagram.com/official_transpadang.psm](https://www.instagram.com/official_transpadang.psm)

NEXT STEP

The Padang City government, through the Transportation Agency, is currently planning to introduce electric buses, beginning with the renewal of the Trans Padang Corridor 1 fleet and the F07 feeder route, as part of its transition towards a more environmentally friendly public transportation system.

Figure 31 · Padang City Public Transport Network Map

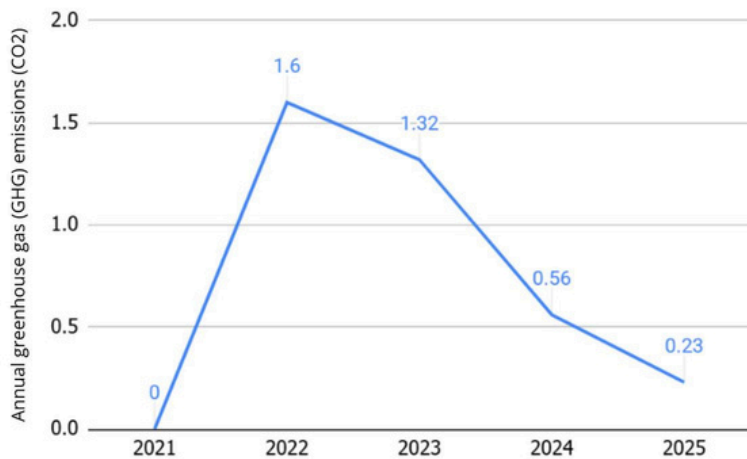




INDICATOR 13.2.2

Annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

Figure 32 · Annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



1.60

GgCO₂ · 2022 PEAK

1.32

GgCO₂ · 2023

0.23

GgCO₂ · 2025

Source: Submitted by Padang City Environmental Agency.

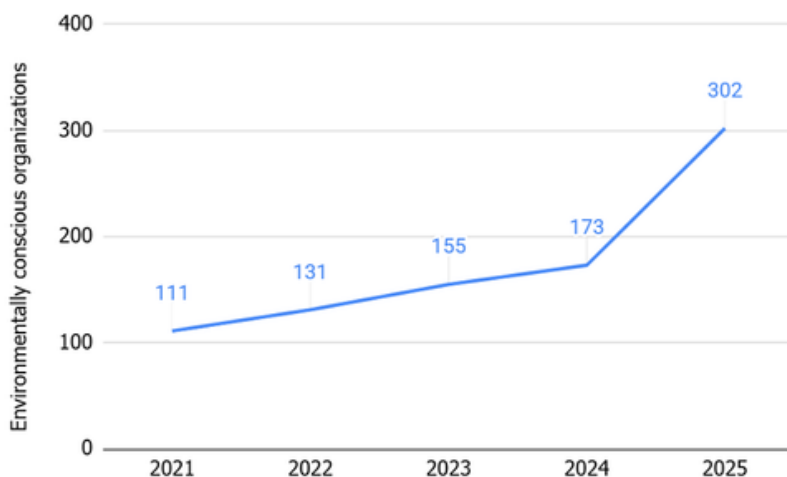
Between 2021 and 2025, annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Padang City showed a substantial downward trend. After reaching 1.60 GgCO₂ in 2022, emissions declined to 1.32 GgCO₂ in 2023 and continued to decrease significantly, reaching 0.23 GgCO₂ in 2025. This reduction reflects strengthened efforts in emissions control and environmental management to support low-carbon development in Padang City. Overall, the declining trend demonstrates positive progress towards climate change mitigation and the achievement of sustainable development.



INDICATOR 13.3.1

(a) Number of formal educational institutions and environmentally conscious community organizations

Figure 33 · Formal educational institutions and environmentally conscious community organizations



111 → 302

Institutions / organizations · 2021 to 2025

Source: Submitted by Padang City Environmental Agency.

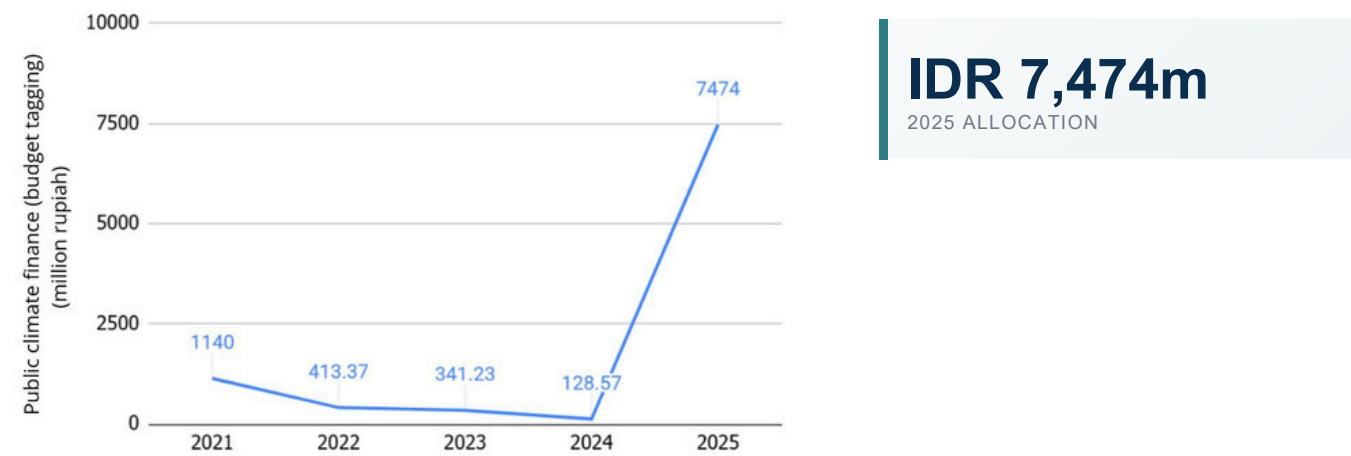
Between 2021 and 2025, the number of formal educational institutions and community organizations promoting environmental awareness and stewardship in Padang City increased significantly, from 111 institutions in 2021 to 302 institutions in 2025. This steady year-on-year growth reflects increasing participation by both educational institutions and local communities in fostering an environmentally responsible culture.



INDICATOR 13.A.

1(a) Public climate finance (budget tagging) allocation

Figure 34 · Public climate finance (budget tagging) allocation



Source: Submitted by Padang City Environmental Agency.

Between 2021 and 2025, public funding allocated to climate change programmes through the budget tagging mechanism in Padang City showed a fluctuating trend. Climate-related allocations amounted to IDR 1,140 million in 2021, declined to IDR 128.57 million in 2024 and then increased sharply to IDR 7,474 million in 2025. The substantial increase in 2025 reflects the strengthened commitment of the government of Padang City to supporting climate change response programmes.



Photo credit: Padang City Government.

Early warning systems (EWS)

Disaster preparedness for a city with high earthquake and tsunami risk.

KEY SYSTEM PARAMETERS

18

SIREN
LOCATIONS

1 km

AUDIBLE RANGE

26th · 10:00 WIB

MONTHLY TEST SCHEDULE

As a city with a high level of earthquake and tsunami risk, early warning systems (EWS) play a critical role in disaster preparedness. Through the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), the Padang City government has installed a network of early warning sirens with an effective audible range of up to one kilometre. As part of routine maintenance, system performance testing and preparedness enhancement in accordance with the established standard operating procedures (SOPs), the sirens are activated and tested on the 26th of every month at 10:00 a.m. (Western Indonesia Time/WIB). The selection of the 26th also serves to commemorate the 2004 Aceh Tsunami, which occurred on 26 December 2004.

Figure 35. Early warning sirens in Padang City



Source: Submitted by Padang City Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD).

18 designated siren locations

1. HW Hotel
2. SMPN 2 Padang
3. Padang Sarai Brimob Dormitory
4. Perumnas Pratama, Bungus Teluk Kabung
5. Plaza Andalas
6. Ash-Habul Jannah Mosque, Lubuk Buaya
7. Nurul Yaqin Muhammadiyah Mosque, Pasar Laban
8. Nurul Haq Mosque, Parupuk Tabing
9. Former Mayor's Office
10. Baiturrahmi Mosque, Ulak Karang
11. SMPN 25 Padang
12. PU PS PAM Office, Jl. S. Parman No. 28, Padang
13. Tirtonardi Elementary School (SD Tirtonardi) Padang
14. Air Tawar Housing Complex, Jl. Merak (beside Air Tawar Community Health Centre)
15. Bank Nagari Siteba Branch
16. Padang City Fire and Rescue Department
17. Wisma Indah Evacuation Shelter, Ulak Karang 3
18. Bungus Barat Urban Village Office

Figure 36a. Blue Line Tsunami Safe Zone — ground-level view



Figure 36b. Blue Line Tsunami Safe Zone — aerial view



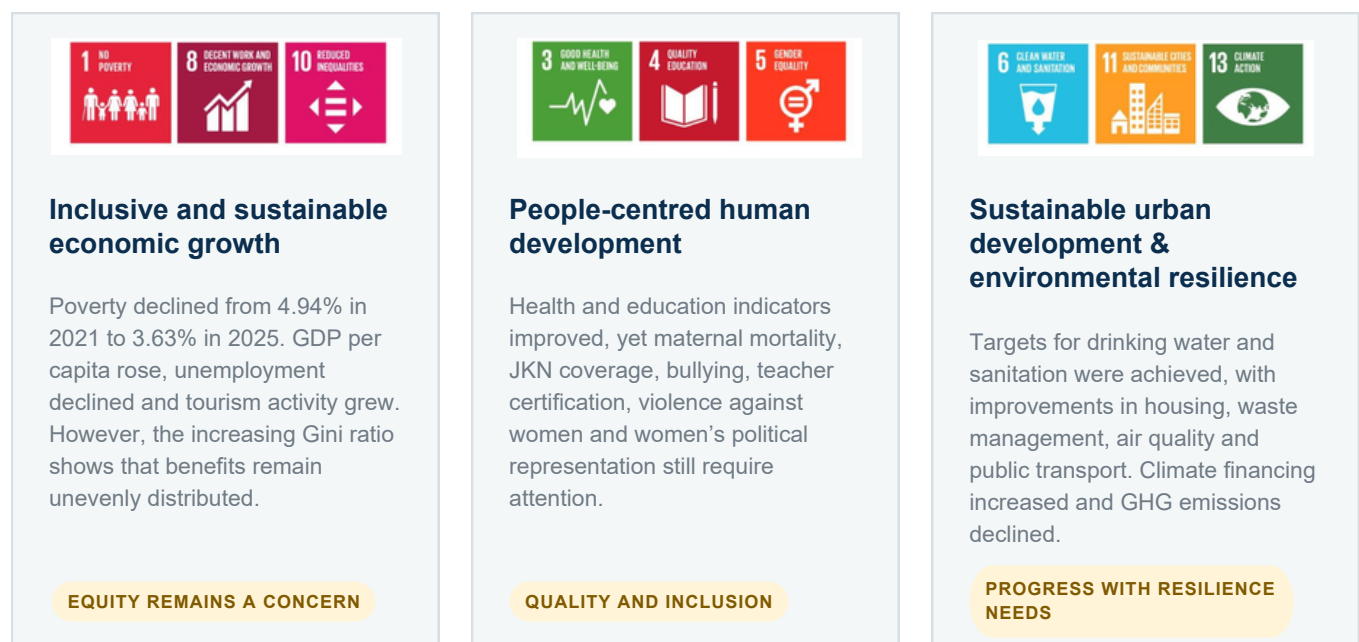
Photo credits: Tempo.co. Available at <https://www.tempo.co/foto/arsip/penampakan-garis-biru-zona-aman-tsunami-di-kota-padang-21792>

WHAT THE BLUE LINE MEANS

In addition, through the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), the Padang City government has established 22 designated road markings, known as the Blue Line Tsunami Safe Zone. One of these markings is located along Jalan Raya Ampang, Padang, West Sumatra. The blue horizontal line functions as both a psychological and spatial indicator for the public. During a tsunami emergency, residents evacuating from high-risk (red zone) areas can use the line as an indication that they have reached an area considered relatively safe from tsunami inundation.

3.4. Key findings from the SDG assessment

Padang City demonstrates encouraging progress across several SDG targets, although challenges remain in ensuring equity and long-term sustainability. While significant progress has been made, future advancement will depend not only on continued improvements within individual SDGs but also on strengthening the interlinkages among them. In Padang City, progress in economic growth, human development and environmental sustainability is mutually reinforcing and understanding these relationships helps identify both the synergies that can accelerate development and the constraints that may hinder achievement of the SDGs. Ensuring that economic, social and environmental gains are distributed equitably and sustained over time will require stronger integration across sectors and continued attention to persistent development challenges.



With respect to inclusive and sustainable economic growth (SDGs 1, 8 and 10), poverty declined from 4.94% in 2021 to 3.63% in 2025, achieving the target, while rising GDP per capita, lower unemployment and growing tourism activity indicate continued economic progress. Initiatives such as employment and SME support programmes, and the development of the Teluk Buo Tourism Village have contributed to job creation and local economic development. However, the increasing Gini ratio suggests that the benefits of growth remain unevenly distributed, highlighting the need for continued efforts to promote inclusive economic opportunities.

Rising GDP per capita and declining unemployment (SDG 8) reflect positive economic progress. However, these gains have not been distributed equitably, as reflected in the rising

Gini ratio (SDG 10) and the continued vulnerability of certain population groups to poverty (SDG 1). This highlights the importance of linkages with the human development agenda, as improved access to education and healthcare contributes to a more productive, skilled and resilient workforce. Conversely, persistent inequality can weaken the poverty-reducing effects of economic growth and limit access to economic opportunities for vulnerable groups. Achieving inclusive growth therefore requires economic expansion to be accompanied by policies that strengthen human capital and promote a more equitable distribution of development benefits.

Beyond economic performance, strengthening human capital through improved health, education and gender equality is essential to ensuring that growth remains inclusive and sustainable. In people-centred human development (SDGs 3, 4 and 5), improvements were recorded in several health and education indicators, including lower infant mortality, reduced incidence of communicable diseases, higher school enrolment and improved literacy. Nevertheless, maternal mortality, access to health services, school bullying, teacher certification, violence against women and women's political representation remain areas requiring further attention. Ongoing programmes focused on healthy living, educational quality, and the protection and empowerment of women and children are important for addressing these challenges.

Improvements in health and education indicators demonstrate positive trends but remain insufficient to achieve the desired outcomes. Health insurance coverage under the National Health Insurance (JKN) programme (SDG 3) has yet to reach its target, indicating that disparities in access to healthcare services persist. Similarly, although school participation rates continue to increase, rising bullying cases and the failure to achieve targets for certified teachers, particularly at the junior secondary level (SDG 4), suggest that improvements in educational quality have not kept pace with expanded access. These challenges have implications for workforce development and may constrain the achievement of inclusive economic growth. Furthermore, increasing levels of violence and discrimination against women (SDG 5) not only undermine gender equality but also limit social and economic participation. Strengthening the quality of basic public services, enhancing protection for vulnerable groups, and promoting women's participation in development are therefore essential to ensure that the benefits of both human development and economic growth are shared more equitably and sustainably.

These human development outcomes are further influenced by the quality of the urban environment and access to basic infrastructure, which underpin health, well-being and economic opportunity. In sustainable urban development and environmental resilience (SDGs 6, 11 and 13), Padang City achieved its targets for drinking water and sanitation access, while also improving housing conditions, waste management, air quality and sustainable public transport. Progress on climate action is reflected in increased climate financing and declining greenhouse gas emissions. Given the city's high disaster risk, continued investment in disaster preparedness and resilience remains essential.

The provision of basic infrastructure, including drinking water, sanitation and waste management services, directly contributes to improved quality of life and supports economic productivity. At the same time, sustainable urban development creates enabling conditions for better health outcomes and broader social inclusion. However, if development is not accompanied by adequate environmental safeguards and disaster risk reduction measures, vulnerability to natural hazards may increase, potentially undermining economic gains and public welfare. Strengthening climate and disaster resilience is therefore essential to safeguarding development gains and ensuring their long-term sustainability.

More broadly, the experience of Padang City demonstrates that progress in one area can reinforce achievements in others, while shortcomings in a single sector may generate negative spillover effects across multiple SDGs. Economic growth can support poverty reduction and improved social services, but its benefits are likely to be constrained if inequalities persist. Likewise, improvements in education, health and gender equality contribute to a stronger and more productive workforce, while investments in sustainable infrastructure and environmental resilience help protect both livelihoods and development outcomes. Consequently, an integrated and cross-sectoral approach is required to maximize synergies, minimize trade-offs and accelerate progress across the SDGs in Padang City.



Photo credit: Padang City Government.

3.5. Looking at sustainable development in Padang City through the 5Ps lens

The 5Ps framework provides an integrated perspective on Padang City's sustainable development progress by highlighting the connections between social, economic, environmental, governance and partnership dimensions. While the city has made encouraging progress across multiple SDGs, the analysis also demonstrates that development outcomes remain uneven and that persistent challenges require coordinated action across sectors.



LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Progress in reducing poverty and improving health, education and access to basic services has contributed to improved well-being (People), while improvements in environmental management and climate action reflect growing attention to sustainability (Planet). Economic growth, rising incomes and declining unemployment have improved livelihoods (Prosperity), although increasing inequality indicates that the benefits of growth have not been shared evenly. Continued efforts to protect vulnerable groups and address gender-based violence remain important for social inclusion and cohesion (Peace). Finally, the VLR process itself demonstrates the value of collaboration between government, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector and development partners in advancing sustainable development (Partnership). Together, these findings highlight the importance of integrated approaches that balance economic growth, social inclusion and environmental resilience to ensure that no one is left behind.

Viewed through the 5Ps framework, the development trajectory of Padang City demonstrates progress across multiple dimensions of sustainable development, while highlighting the need to ensure that these gains are more inclusive and equitable. This indicates that the central challenge is not only improving development outcomes but also ensuring that their benefits are distributed fairly and inclusively. Consequently, the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) principle should remain at the core of future development efforts. This can be achieved by strengthening the identification and targeting of vulnerable groups, promoting greater integration across economic, social and environmental policies and expanding meaningful public participation in planning, implementation and monitoring processes.

04

Policies and enabling environment

Connecting global SDG monitoring frameworks with Indonesia's national indicator system and Padang City's local development priorities.



Photo credit: Padang City Government.

4.1. Alignment with global and national SDG indicator frameworks

The global indicator framework for the SDGs serves as the primary reference for measuring, monitoring and evaluating SDG progress at the global level through a standardized set of indicators. In response to evolving data needs and measurement methodologies, the global indicator framework is reviewed and updated regularly to maintain the relevance and quality of SDG monitoring.

Figure 37. Global Indicator Framework

A/RES/71/313 E/CN.3/2018/2
E/CN.3/2019/2 E/CN.3/2020/2
E/CN.3/2021/2 E/CN.3/2022/2
E/CN.3/2023/2 E/CN.3/2024/4
E/CN.3/2025/6 E/CN.3/2026/12

Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goal indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.¹

Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	Indicators
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
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	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2 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	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and 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	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
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	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

¹ Resolution 68/261.

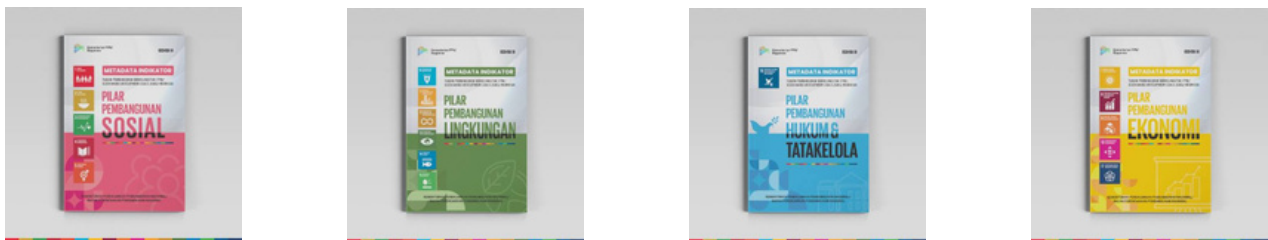
1/23

01 Global framework Standardized SDG indicators
02 Indonesia metadata Operational definitions, methodology, data sources and responsible institutions
03 Padang VLR City-level indicator selection, data requirements and analysis

As part of the adoption and contextualization of the SDGs in Indonesia, the Government of Indonesia, through the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), developed and published the Indonesian Sustainable Development Goals Indicator Metadata.⁴ This metadata serves as an official guideline that provides the operational definition, methodology, data source, unit of measurement and responsible institution for each SDG indicator at the national level. The indicators are organized into four pillars: the Social Development Pillar,⁵ Environmental Development Pillar,⁶ Legal and Governance Development Pillar⁷ and Economic Development Pillar.⁸ The metadata plays an important role in ensuring a consistent understanding and measurement of indicators across different levels of government, while bridging the application of the global indicator framework with the national development context of Indonesia.

Indonesian Sustainable Development Goals Indicator Metadata

Figure 38. Indonesian SDG Indicator Metadata



For this review, the global and national indicator frameworks were both used as references for identifying relevant indicators, determining data requirements and developing the analytical approach for assessing sustainable development progress at the city level. This alignment is essential to ensuring that the assessment of SDG progress in Padang City remains consistent with the national monitoring system, while enabling the VLR findings to strengthen reporting, learning and SDG-related policymaking at both local and national levels.

⁴ More information on the Indonesian SDG Indicator Metadata is available at <https://www.bps.go.id/en/publication/2024/12/31/936a26d5d2b168b9971d3b02/indonesian-sustainable-development-goals-indicators-2024.html>

⁵ More information on the Social Development Pillar is available at <https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/api/v1/media/d81a3b62-8493-492a-9872-3420ffff0ecf>

⁶ More information on the Environmental Development Pillar is available at <https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/api/v1/media/ae416538-6f99-44cb-b3e9-8679238d0b32>

⁷ More information on the Legal and Governance Development Pillar is available at <https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/api/v1/media/d865974c-83e5-4203-b695-3038aeda244e>

⁸ More information on the Economic Development Pillar is available at <https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/api/v1/media/4e4563ee-35ae-42ed-9900-01ff7f778859>

4.2. Policy alignment and SDG localization in Padang City

In preparing the VLR of Padang City, SDG progress was assessed in the context of local development priorities, challenges and policy directions. Through data collection, indicator mapping and stakeholder validation workshops, the VLR sought to ensure that the global SDG framework was interpreted and applied in a manner that reflects the city’s specific development context and needs.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Padang City Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2025–2029 provides a clear illustration of this alignment between local development priorities and the SDGs (Padang City Regional Development Planning Agency, 2023). The SEA identifies strategic issues that closely correspond to SDG targets, including poverty reduction, improvements in basic services, sustainable settlements, environmental protection, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. The incorporation of these priorities into local planning documents demonstrates the commitment of Padang City to embedding sustainable development principles within development planning and implementation.

Figure 39. Strategic sustainable development issues in Padang City, 2025–2030



LOCALIZATION OPPORTUNITIES

The localization of the SDGs is further reflected in the programmes and initiatives implemented by local government agencies, which contribute to social, economic and environmental development outcomes. At the same time, opportunities remain to strengthen the alignment between SDG targets and local performance indicators, improve data quality and consistency and enhance monitoring and evaluation systems. Addressing these areas would enable a more systematic and transparent assessment of local contributions to the SDGs.

Within the VLR, flagship programmes and initiatives also serve as examples of good practices in sustainable development. Documenting these experiences helps demonstrate how local policies are translated into concrete actions, while providing valuable lessons to support continuous improvement in SDG implementation.

05

Implementation mechanisms

Sustaining and accelerating SDG progress through finance, data, institutional capacity, partnerships and policy follow-up.

01

Financing

02

Data & technology

03

Capacity

04

Partnerships

05

Follow-up



Photo credit: Padang City Government.

5.1. SDG financing

01

Align budgets with SDG targets

SDG financing should prioritize programmes that improve well-being, promote inclusive economic growth, expand basic services, strengthen environmental resilience and reduce disaster risks. Aligning regional budgets with SDG targets, supported by budget-tagging mechanisms, can enhance resource allocation and track contributions to sustainable development.

DIVERSIFY FINANCING SOURCES

- | | |
|----|--|
| 01 | Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) |
| 02 | Central and West Sumatra provincial governments |
| 03 | Private sector, state-owned and regionally-owned enterprises |
| 04 | Academia, communities and development partners |

In addition to optimizing the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), the Padang City government should diversify its financing sources through collaboration with the central government, the West Sumatra provincial government, the private sector, state-owned and regionally-owned enterprises, academia, communities and development partners. Collaborative financing schemes may support employment programmes, the empowerment of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives, drinking water and sanitation services, waste management, low-emission public transportation, the protection of vulnerable groups and strengthened disaster preparedness.

POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS

Employment programmes · MSMEs and cooperatives · drinking water and sanitation · waste management · low-emission public transport · protection of vulnerable groups · disaster preparedness

5.2. Optimizing data and technology for SDG monitoring and evaluation

Data and technological support should be strengthened to ensure that SDG progress can be monitored consistently, comprehensively and comparably from year to year. An SDG data system containing a list of priority indicators, government agencies responsible for the data, data sources, metadata, updating schedules and methodological notes for each indicator should be established.

A city-level SDG dashboard or database can serve as an important instrument for supporting evidence-based decision-making. Where possible, the system should also provide data disaggregated by geographical area, gender, age, socioeconomic status, disability and other vulnerable groups. This would enable the LNOB principle to be translated more concretely into development planning and evaluation.

01

Priority indicators

Define the city indicator set

02

Data governance

Assign agencies, sources and update schedules

03

Metadata

Document methods and notes

04

Dashboard

Support evidence-based decisions

DISAGGREGATE WHERE POSSIBLE

GEOGRAPHY

GENDER

AGE

SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

DISABILITY

OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

This helps translate the Leave No One Behind principle more concretely into development planning and evaluation.



5.3. Strengthening SDG capacity and institutional arrangements

Capacity and institutional arrangements should be strengthened to prevent SDG implementation from becoming sectoral and fragmented. The Padang City Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) can serve as the primary coordinator for integrating the SDGs into the regional planning cycle, including the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD), Strategic Plans of Regional Government Agencies (Renstra) and the Annual Work Plans of Regional Government Agencies (Renja). This integration should be supported by clear indicators, targets, divisions of responsibility and monitoring mechanisms.

The capacities of local government agencies should also be strengthened in data management, indicator analysis, metadata preparation, programme evaluation, documentation of good practices and the integration of gender, social inclusion, climate and disaster-risk considerations into planning. A cross-agency SDG coordination forum may be convened regularly to review indicator performance, discuss implementation constraints, agree on data requirements and formulate policy follow-up measures.

PRIMARY COORDINATION ROLE

Bappeda

Integrate the SDGs into the regional planning cycle: RPJMD, RKPD, Renstra and Renja, supported by clear indicators, targets, divisions of responsibility and monitoring mechanisms.

Capacity priorities

- | | |
|----|---|
| 01 | Data management and indicator analysis |
| 02 | Metadata preparation and programme evaluation |
| 03 | Documentation of good practices |
| 04 | Integration of gender, social inclusion, climate and disaster-risk considerations |



Photo credit: Padang City Government.

5.4. Partnerships for sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder collaboration can support broader and more effective SDG implementation and scale up good practices. These include employment development, cooperative empowerment, the Padang Healthy City programme, equitable access to education, prevention of violence against women and children, development of drinking water supply systems, the Trans Padang bus system and the tsunami early warning system.

Moving forward, partnerships should be managed more systematically through stakeholder mapping, identification of potential contributions and the establishment of priority areas for collaboration. This will ensure that cooperation extends beyond one-off activities and contributes directly to achieving SDG indicators, expanding programme impacts and strengthening collective ownership of Padang City's sustainable development agenda.

Government

City agencies, provincial and national institutions

Knowledge actors

Academia and technical partners

Society & market

Communities, civil society, private sector and development partners

Good practices that can be scaled through partnership

Employment & cooperatives

Skills, jobs and enterprise support

Healthy City & education

Quality public services

Protection programmes

Women, children and vulnerable groups

Drinking water systems

Basic infrastructure

Trans Padang

Sustainable mobility

Tsunami EWS

Disaster preparedness

5.5. Policy follow-up

01 VLR findings	02 Planning	03 Budgeting	04 Implementation	05 Monitoring	06 Review
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Policy follow-up is required to translate the VLR findings into regional development planning and implementation. The findings should inform the preparation of planning documents, budgeting, performance monitoring and cross-sectoral coordination. Indicators demonstrating positive trends should be sustained through continued programmes, while indicators that are declining, stagnating or constrained by limited data should be prioritized for improvement.

The Padang City government should also establish a regular monitoring mechanism for priority SDG indicators, strengthen joint data validation involving relevant local government agencies and document good practices more systematically. A multi-stakeholder coordination forum can provide a platform for agreeing on annual priorities, identifying financing opportunities, addressing cross-sectoral challenges and overseeing the implementation of the VLR recommendations.

REGULAR FOLLOW-UP MECHANISM

- 01 Monitor priority SDG indicators
- 02 Joint data validation across agencies
- 03 Systematic documentation of good practices
- 04 Multi-stakeholder coordination on annual priorities, finance and cross-sectoral challenges



Photo credit: Padang City Government.



Conclusion

The review demonstrates that Padang City has made encouraging progress towards the SDGs, particularly in poverty reduction, employment creation, access to basic services, environmental management and climate action. At the same time, progress remains uneven across the SDGs. Challenges related to inequality, violence against women, communicable diseases and exposure to climate and disaster risks continue to require targeted attention. The VLR highlights that sustainable development outcomes are closely interconnected and that future progress will depend on strengthening the linkages between economic growth, human development and environmental resilience.

Four key priority areas emerge for accelerating SDG achievement in Padang City:

01

Inclusive economic opportunities

Reduce poverty and inequality through more inclusive economic opportunities.

02

Quality basic services

Improve the quality and accessibility of health, education and social protection services.

03

Protect vulnerable groups

Strengthen protection and empowerment, particularly for women and children.

04

Urban resilience

Enhance resilience to environmental, climate and disaster risks.

These priorities are critical for ensuring that no one is left behind.

As a follow-up to this VLR, Padang City may use the findings and recommendations contained in this report to inform future planning, budgeting, monitoring and stakeholder engagement processes. Regular review of SDG progress will help track achievements, address emerging challenges and ensure that development efforts remain aligned with local priorities and the 2030 Agenda.

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A

SDG indicator assessment tables

Baseline, result, target, target source and status information as presented in the draft VLR appendix.

ACHIEVED

Target achieved according to the source table.

WILL BE ACHIEVED

Progress indicates the target is on track.

NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION

Indicator requires additional attention.

SDG 1: No Poverty

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
1.1.1*	Extreme poverty levels Central Bureau of Statistics · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	0.41	1.12	0.40	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
1.2.1*	Percentage of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age group Central Bureau of Statistics · Percentage · Target source: RPJMD 2025-2029	4.17	4.06	3.66	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
1.3.1 [a]	Proportion of health insurance participants through the SJSN Health Sector. National Social Security Council · Percentage · Target source: RPJMD 2025-2029	91.49	94.19	99.00	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
1.5.1*	Number of victims killed, missing and affected by disasters per 100,000 people.				
	a. Fatalities National Board for Disaster Management · Per 100,000 people · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	0.212	0.22	PM	ACHIEVED
	b. Wounds/Injuries National Board for Disaster Management · Per 100,000 people · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	0.000	1.31	PM	ACHIEVED
	c. Evacuate National Board for Disaster Management · Per 100,000 people · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	251.236	5.22	PM	ACHIEVED
1.a.2*	Spending on basic services (education, health and social protection) as a percentage of total government spending. Central Bureau of Statistics · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	44.24	50.33	25.00	ACHIEVED

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
2.1.1*	Prevalence of undernourishment. Central Bureau of Statistics · Percentage · Target source: RPJMD 2025-2029	6.52	8.57	5.82	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
2.2.1*	Prevalence of stunting (short and very short) in children under five years/toddlers. Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey · Percentage · Target source: RPJMD 2025-2029	24.2	20.60	17.90	WILL BE ACHIEVED
2.2.2*	Prevalence of wasting (weight/height) in children under 5 years of age, by type. Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	12	10.00	7.00	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
2.2.3*	Prevalence of anemia in pregnant women aged 15-49 years. Health Agency · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	10.37	8.73	33.00	ACHIEVED

SDG 3: Health and Well-Being

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
3.1.1*	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). Padang City in Numbers · Deaths per 100,000 Live Births · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	174.37	85.94	183	ACHIEVED
3.2.1	(a) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR); (b) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1,000 live births. Padang City in Numbers · SDKI · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	10.39	9.67	16	ACHIEVED
3.2.2*	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NIR) per 1,000 live births. Padang City in Numbers · SDKI · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	5.38	5.59	10	ACHIEVED
3.3.1*	The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population. Padang City Health Profile 2021-2024 · Monthly HIV counseling and testing report · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	0.353	0.326	0.18	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
3.3.2*	Tuberculosis Incidence (TBI) per 100,000 population. Padang City in Numbers · New cases per 100,000 uninfected population · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	388.06	449.71	190	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
3.3.4*	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population. annual report · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	11.6	11.9	1.09	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
3.4.1 (b)	Prevalence of high blood pressure. Padang City Health Profile · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	13.57%	9.90%	34.10%	ACHIEVED
3.4.1 (c)	Prevalence of obesity in the population aged ≥ 18 years. My Healthy · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs Indonesia Application (ASIK) · Target source: 2021-2024	19.10%	19.30%	21.80%	ACHIEVED
3.7.2*	Teenage birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1000 women in the same age group. KLHS of Padang City's RPJMD 2025- 2031 · Birth per 1.000 women aged 15-19 years · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	4	5.3	18	ACHIEVED
3.7.2 [a]	Total Fertility Rate (TFR). KLHS of Padang City's RPJMD 2025- 2031 · Number of children per WUS aged 15-49 years · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	2.27	2.21	2.1	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
3.8.2 (a)	National Health Insurance (JKN) coverage. Sismonev DJSN · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	91.49	94.19	98	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION

SDG 4: Quality Education

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
4.1.2.(a)	Number of children not attending school:				
	Elementary school/equivalent Education Pocket Book 2024 - 2025 · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	8.97	6.21	pm	ACHIEVED
	Junior high school/equivalent Education Pocket Book 2024 - 2025 · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	10.27	7	pm	ACHIEVED
4.5.1*	Net Participation Rate Ratio (APM) at elementary school/equivalent level, and (ii) Gross Participation Rate Ratio (APK) at junior high school/equivalent, senior high school/vocational school/equivalent, and tertiary education levels for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) lowest/top quintile, (d) disabled/non-disabled. BPS West Sumatra				
	(i.a) Ratio of APM-SD Female/Male Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	98.65	100.3	99.99	ACHIEVED
4.6.1.(a)	Percentage of literacy rate of population aged ≥ 15 years. BPS West Sumatra · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	99.81	99.65	pm	ACHIEVED
4.a.1.(a)	Percentage of students who experienced bullying in the last 12 months. Education Pocket Book 2024 - 2025 · Percent · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	10	11	pm	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
4.c.1*	Percentage of teachers who meet qualifications according to national standards according to educational level. Education Pocket Book 2024 - 2025				
	Percentage of teachers at levels (i) TK/RA/BA, (ii) SD/equivalent, (iii) SMP/equivalent, (iv) SMA/SMK/equivalent, and (v) PLB who have teacher certificates Education Pocket Book 2024 - 2025				
	(i) PAUD Education Pocket Book 2024 - 2025 · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	34.19	37.07	pm	ACHIEVED
	(ii) SD Education Pocket Book 2024 - 2025 · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	48.18	55.76	pm	ACHIEVED
	(iii) SMP Education Pocket Book 2024 - 2025 · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	71.21	58.25	pm	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
	Percentage of teachers at the levels of (i) Kindergarten/RA/BA, (ii) Elementary School/equivalent, (iii) Junior High School/equivalent, (iv) Senior High School/Vocational High School/equivalent, and (v) Special Needs Education who meet the academic qualifications of S1/D4 in accordance with the standards set by the Ministry of Education and Culture Education Pocket Book 2024 - 2025				
	(i) PAUD Education Pocket Book 2024 - 2025 · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	33.29	36.38	pm	ACHIEVED
	(ii) SD Education Pocket Book 2024 - 2025 · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	47.38	55.30	pm	ACHIEVED
	(iii) SMP Education Pocket Book 2024 - 2025 · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	70.42	57.99	pm	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION

SDG 5: Gender Equality

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
5.2.2*	Proportion of adult women and girls (aged 15-64 years) experiencing sexual violence by someone other than their partner in the last 12 months. Gender and Children Profile of Padang City · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	22	30	Decrease	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
5.5.1*	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) central parliament and (b) local government. Central Bureau of Statistics · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	13.95	8.89	pm	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION

SDG 6: Clean Water and Adequate Sanitation

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
6.1.1*	Percentage of households using safely managed drinking water services. Statistics Indonesia (BPS) of West Sumatra Province · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	98.64	97.65	50	ACHIEVED
6.2.1*	Percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with soap and water Statistics Indonesia (BPS) of West Sumatra Province · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	78.58	78.22	20.46	ACHIEVED
6.3.1.(a)	Percentage of industrial liquid waste treated safely. Environmental Agency · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	80	82.6	PM	ACHIEVED
6.3.2.(a)	Surface Water Quality as a Source of Raw Water Environmental Agency · Index Scale (1-100) · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	69.77	69.09	55.5	ACHIEVED
6.6.1.(a)	Land Quality Index Environmental Agency · Index Scale (1-100) · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	73.2	77.84	80.44	ACHIEVED

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
7.1.1*	Electrification Ratio Central Bureau of Statistics · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	100	99.1	100	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
7.1.1 [a]	Electricity consumption per capita Regional Planning and Development Agency · kWh/capita · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	1740.46	1742.39	1408	ACHIEVED
7.1.2 (b)	Proportion of households using gas/LPG as the main fuel for cooking compared to the total number of households Regional Planning and Development Agency · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	94.48%	92.71%	PM	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
7.1.2 (c)	The proportion of households that use electricity as the main fuel for cooking compared to the total number of households. Regional Planning and Development Agency · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	0.34%	0.98%	PM	WILL BE ACHIEVED
7.2.1 (a)	Renewable energy mix (from primary energy) Department of Environment · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDG 2021-2024	2.42	2.22	23	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
8.1.1 [a]	GDP per capita. Statistics Indonesia (BPS) · Million Rupiah per person · Target source: RPJMD 2025-2029	84.53	92.21	87.57	ACHIEVED
8.5.2*	Open unemployment rate. Statistics Indonesia (BPS) · Percentage · Target source: RPJMD 2025-2029	10.86	9.7	9.88	ACHIEVED
8.9.1 [a]	Number of foreign tourist visits. Government tourism office · People · Target source: RPJMD 2025-2029	455698	228352	32174	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
8.9.1 [b]	Number of domestic tourist trips. Government tourism office · People · Target source: RPJMD 2025-2029	3702838	5320498	5700000	WILL BE ACHIEVED

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
9.1.1.(a)	Good condition of national roads Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	85.8	86.2	97	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
9.1.2*	Number of passengers and cargo by mode of transportation. PSM Public Enterprise · Passengers · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	3,616,791	4,159,265	PM	ACHIEVED
9.1.2 [a]	Number of Airports Statistics Indonesia (BPS) · Airports · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	1	1	PM	ACHIEVED
9.1.2 [b]	Number of Ferry Ports Statistics Indonesia (BPS) · Ferry Ports · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	2	2	PM	ACHIEVED
9.5.2*	Number of personnel in science and technology (researchers, engineers, and faculty members) in government agencies and universities per million people Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) · Number of Science and Technology Personnel per 1 million people · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	3.18	3.14	1.242	ACHIEVED

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
10.1.1.(a)	Gini Ratio Statistics Indonesia (BPS) · Index Scale (0–1) · Target source: RPJMD 2025-2029	0.312	0.324	0.320	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
10.1.1.(b)	Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age group Statistics Indonesia (BPS) · Percentage · Target source: RPJMD 2025-2029	4.06	3.63	3.66	ACHIEVED
10.3.1.(b)	Number of human rights violations complaints handled. Secretariat of the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) of West Sumatra Province · Complaints · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	17	18	PM	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
11.1.1 (a)	Percentage of Households with Access to Adequate and Affordable Housing Housing and Settlement Areas Agency · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	72,30%	73,36%	70%	ACHIEVED
11.5.1	Number of Deaths, Missing Persons and Directly Affected Persons Attributed to Disasters per 100.000 population a. Death · National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure · Per 100.000 population · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	0,212	0,218	PM	ACHIEVED
	b. Injured · National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure · Per 100.000 population · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	0	1,306	PM	ACHIEVED
	c. Suffer and Evacuate · National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure · Per 100.000 population · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	251,236	5,222	PM	ACHIEVED
11.6.1 (a)	Percentage of Urban Households Served by Waste Management Services Environmental Agency · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	73.69%	81.00%	80%	ACHIEVED
11.6.2 (a)	Annual average of PM10 fine particulate matter Environmental Agency · µgram/m3 · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	10.4	5.08	<40	ACHIEVED
11.6.2 (b)	Air Quality Index Environmental Agency · Index Scale (1-100) · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	74.11	80.73	84.5	ACHIEVED
11.a.1 (a)	The proportion of the population living in areas where spatial planning and development planning have been supplemented by an Environmental Impact Assessment (KLHS) Regional Development Planning Agency · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	100%	100%	100%	ACHIEVED
11.b.1	The planning and implementation of a national disaster management strategy aligned with the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure · Document · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	1	1	1	ACHIEVED
11.b.2	The percentage of local governments that have adopted and implemented local disaster management strategies aligned with the national disaster management plan/strategy Regional Development Planning Agency · Document · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	1	1	1	ACHIEVED

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
12.3.1.(a)	Percentage of food waste 2021 National Waste Management Information System · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	63	63	28	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
12.b.1.(a)	Number of locations implementing sustainable tourism development Tourism Agency · Location · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	5	5	5	ACHIEVED

SDG 13: Climate Action

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
13.1.1.(a)	Number of Deaths, Missing Persons and Directly Affected Persons Attributed to Disasters per 100.000 population				
	a. Death National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure · Per 100.000 population · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	0.212	0.218	PM	ACHIEVED
	b. Injured National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure · Per 100.000 population · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	0.000	1.306	PM	ACHIEVED
	c. Suffer and Evacuate National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure · Per 100.000 population · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	251.236	5.222	PM	ACHIEVED
13.1.2	Planning and implementation of a national disaster management strategy aligned with the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure · Document · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	Available	Available	Available	ACHIEVED
13.1.3	Percentage of local governments that have adopted and implemented local disaster management strategies aligned with the national disaster management plan/strategy Padang City Government · Document · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	Available	Available	Available	ACHIEVED
13.2.1	Implementation of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, as well as monitoring, reporting, and verification of GHG emissions reported in the Biennial Update Report (BUR) and National Communications Ministry of Environment · Document · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	Available	Available	Available	ACHIEVED
13.2.2	Annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions Padang City Environmental Agency · MTon CO2e · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	1.32	0.56	PM	ACHIEVED
13.3.1 [a]	Number of formal educational institutions and community organisations committed to environmental protection and sustainability Padang City Environmental Agency · Unit · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	173	302	PM	ACHIEVED
13.a.1 (a)	Amount of public funds (budget tagging) allocated for climate change financing Padang City Environmental Agency · Billion (Rupiah) · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	0.12857	7.474	PM	ACHIEVED

SDG 14: Life Below Water

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
14.5.1	Total area of marine conservation areas RPJMD 2025-2030 · Percentage · Target source: RPJMD 2025-2029	21.89	21.89	21,89	ACHIEVED
14.b.1	Availability of a legal, regulatory, policy, and institutional framework that recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries Government of Padang City · Document · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	Available	Available	Available	ACHIEVED
14.c.1	Availability of a policy framework and instruments related to the implementation of UNCLOS (the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea). Indonesian Government · Document · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	Available	Available	Available	ACHIEVED

SDG 15: Life on Land

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
15.1.1*	Proportion of forest area relative to total land area KLHS RPJPD 2025-2045 · Percentage · Target source: RPJMD 2025-2029	51.1	51.1	50.1	ACHIEVED
15.3.1*	Proportion of degraded land relative to total land area KLHS RPJPD 2025-2045 · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	0.41	0.41	0.12	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
16.1.3 [a]	The proportion of the population who have been victims of violent crime in the past 12 months. Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning Agency · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	0.0108	0.014	0.06	ACHIEVED
16.2.1 [a]	The proportion of households with children aged 1–17 who have experienced physical punishment and/or psychological aggression from a caregiver in the past year. Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning Agency · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	74	78	PM	ACHIEVED
16.9.2 [b]	The percentage of children who have a birth certificate Population and Civil Registration Agency · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	100	99.54	100	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Indicator	Indicator name · data source · unit · target source	Baseline	Result	Target	Status
17.1.1.[a]	Ratio of tax revenue to GDP RPJMD 2025-2029 · Percentage · Target source: RPJMD 2025-2029	0.65	0.69	1.17	NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION
17.8.1*	Percentage of Internet users Statistics Indonesia (BPS) of West Sumatra Province · Percentage · Target source: RAN SDGs 2021-2024	79.56	84.41	82.3	ACHIEVED