



MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/
HEAD OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
AGENCY
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

**THE 2019 VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**AT THE ECOSOC HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
UNITED NATIONS**

NEW YORK, JULY 15th, 2019

H.E. Ms. Inga Rhonda King, President of the ECOSOC

Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates,

Very Good Afternoon to all.

1. Allow me to convey my sincere appreciation to the President of ECOSOC for convening the ECOSOC High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. It is my great honor to present the second Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Indonesia strongly supports the 2030 Agenda and is committed to achieve the SDGs, inter alia, to alleviate poverty, to increase economic opportunities and to achieve peace and prosperity for all. Although these goals are universal, they also reflect Indonesia's values.
3. The VNR presents Indonesia's implementation progress in achieving the Goals, as well as experiences and lessons-learnt from all SDGs stakeholders.
4. While the Government takes the lead on the implementation of the SDGs, participation of non-state actors – such as the private sector, civil society, academia and philanthropists-- is also crucial. In this regard, they have also pledged their

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commitments and are actively engaged in advancing Indonesia's progress to achieve the SDGs.

5. I am proud to report that Indonesia has developed a National Action Plan for 2017-2019, launched by the Vice President in 2018, to guide the implementation of SDGs by all stakeholder groups.
6. Indonesia has also developed projections of the attainment of key SDGs targets and indicators until 2030 in our SDGs Roadmap 2017-2030. The highlights of the Roadmap was soft-launched this morning in our side event of Leaving No Child Behind. The Roadmap also emphasizes the interlinkages across targets of the 17 goals and innovative financing strategy to achieve the 2030 agenda.
7. Indonesia recently held a presidential election that will be followed by the inauguration of the elected President in October 2019. The new National Medium Term Development plan of 2020-2024 will be released by the end of this year. Indonesia will continue aligning the national development agenda with the SDGs, and the majority of SDGs targets and indicators have been incorporated into the planning document.

Excellencies,

8. We did learn from our past experiences in formulating our previous VNR in 2017, in particular for the involvement of multistakeholders. Inclusiveness and “leaving no one behind” has underpinned our VNR process, including consultation with people with disabilities.
9. Ensuring opportunities are given to those who are interested in contributing to the VNR process, online and offline consultations are done inclusively. This process has resulted in our ability to showcase 43 SDGs best practices from state and non-state actors.

Excellencies,

10. Our 2019 VNR emphasizes the inter-linkages among the six Goals under review.
11. Despite global economic uncertainty, Indonesia has reduced inequality by increasing inclusive economic growth, tackling unemployment, building upon our achievements in access to education, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and the strengthening the prevention, response and resilience to disasters.
12. Indonesia’s inclusive economic growth saw a declining Gini coefficient to 0.384 in 2018, and increased employment

opportunities with the creation of nearly 10 million jobs between 2015-2018.

13. Efforts to reduce inequality have been supported by improved governance, including through greater participation of civil society in the decision-making process.
14. The growth also accompanied by improved quality of the environment and sustainable natural resources, climate change adaption and mitigation.
15. These positive results demonstrate the importance of looking across social, economic, environmental, as well as justice and governance goals, and taking a holistic approach to addressing development challenges.
16. The holistic approach requires cohesive and comprehensive multi-stakeholder approach.
17. Highlights of some significant contributions from non-state actors include:
 - a. Establishment of nine SDGs Centers in universities across Indonesia to provide research, data and evidence, and disseminate policy;
 - b. Initiative on “Philanthropy and Business for SDGs” encourages sustainable business practices and helps address financing gaps;

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- c. Indonesian Parliament successfully held the annual World Parliamentarian Forum on SDGs since 2016; and
- d. Supreme Audit Board monitors continuously and closely the preparation and implementation of the SDGs.

18. Efforts on localizing SDGs has been undertaken by all provinces in Indonesia, through mainstreaming SDGs into their sub-national Medium-Term Development Planning documents as well as sub-national SDGs action plans.

Excellencies,

19. In line with the 2019 VNR theme, Indonesia also reports the means of implementation underpinning all efforts to reduce inequality. We recognize that the process of development is as important as achieving the development outcomes. This VNR demonstrates Indonesia's endeavour in ensuring policy coherence for social and inclusive economic development, building partnership for innovative financing, as well as providing reliable and updated data. Furthermore, this VNR also underlines the importance of climate actions, development of communication technology to address digital divide; as well as building institutional capacity and good governance.

20. Indonesia has made significant progress in promoting social inclusion, among others through the 2016 Law concerning Disability and the implementation of gender-responsive planning and budgeting.
21. Indonesia has developed innovative mechanisms to mobilize financing for attaining the 2030 agenda, such as: establishing SDGs Financing Hub that facilitates financing collaboration between government and community, Public Private Partnership, religious-based philanthropy for SDGs that includes Zakat for SDGs, Green Financing for Financial Institution, and crowdfunding through digital platforms.

Excellencies,

22. Despite the progress of Indonesia in SDGs, we are still facing challenges, in particular to ensure that no one is left behind. We have to ensure that all of our 265 million people, spreading over 17 thousand islands, with vast diversity of cultures, ethnics, religions and languages, are appropriately engaged.
23. We have developed policy measures to address the challenges. Those challenges are: *First*, limited access to public services, such as: quality education and economic opportunities, due to poverty and geographical isolation. *Second*, some public services do not yet comply with national standards in ensuring services for all. *Third*, lack of

disaggregated data and information for ensuring inclusive development planning.

24. Furthermore, Indonesia is strongly committed to the SDGs principle of 'no one left behind', through:
- a. **First**, reducing inequality by:
 - i. promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth;
 - ii. reducing inter-region disparity by strengthening connectivity and enhancing the maritime sector; and
 - iii. accelerating high-quality economic growth through increasing added economic values and employment creation in various sectors.
 - b. **Second**, increasing the quality of human capital by reducing poverty and increasing access to quality basic services, including quality education at all levels.
 - c. **Third**, taking serious action on low carbon development initiatives that align with the Paris Agreement.
 - d. **Fourth**, continuously enhancing bureaucratic reforms towards accountable and transparent governance.
 - e. **Fifth**, ensuring adequate financing for SDGs through development of innovative financing mechanisms.

Excellencies,

25. Indonesia's significant performance towards SDGs is a reflection of our highest commitment for achieving the 2030 Agenda. We continue to welcome greater collaboration and cooperation with other member states towards the achievement of the SDGs.

Thank you.

New York, 15 July 2019

Minister of National Development Planning/

Head of National Development Planning Agency

Bambang P. S. Brodjonegoro