**National Policies to Accelerate the Achievement of the SDGs**

For all that COVID-19 has tested the world in unprecedented ways, it established beyond all doubt that—as with the looming climate crisis—none of us is safe until we are all safe. This accords with the promise at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: our shared commitment to leave no one behind. The UN continues to work with the Government of Indonesia on policy frameworks that advance the SDGs and ensure no one is left behind.

On Goal Five, for example, the UN began a collaboration with the Ministry of National Development Planning to develop a national strategy on gender mainstreaming using a gender responsive budget. Upon completion in 2022, the strategy will contain executive directions on the use of gender-responsive indicators for national and sub-national government budget plans.

On Goal Two, the UN is supporting the Government of Indonesia to develop e-Agriculture strategies that bolster food security through its Decade of Family Farming Global Action Plan. Under the action plan, the UN provided technical assistance to Indonesia’s national statistics agency through 2021 to plan, budget for, and incorporate farm-based SDG indicators in a nationwide agriculture census expected to be carried out in 2023. The UN also conducted a needs assessment for the operation of an affiliated ICT-based “agriculture war room.” Meanwhile, the UN-supported the expansion of a Ministry of Agricultureled apprenticeship scheme for agriculture-based occupations, as well as the creation of a new financial product co-developed with banks, which targets young people without financial experience and has considerable potential for national upscaling.

On Goal Six, the UN assisted the government in finding innovative solutions to water quality and supply challenges, in line with the consultative roadmap on delivering safely managed water services nationwide by 2030. Meanwhile, thematic studies and policy recommendations derived from two agriculture-focused loan projects—IPDMIP and READSI— contributed to new national regulations on irrigation that have increased farmers’ yields and incomes.

On Goal Three, the UN provided technical assistance to the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture and the Ministry of Heath to strengthen the multisectoral response to HIV and to develop a new multisectoral National Strategic Plan, which includes not just a health-based approach but participation from non-health partners, ministries, civil society, the private sector, and academia. Technical assistance was also provided to the Ministry of Health and Association of Provincial Health Offices for HIV treatment cascade monitoring. 27 priority cities/ districts, which are also under ASEAN Cities Getting to Zero participated and presented their cascade in regular coordination meetings with the national treatment acceleration working group, a practice that will improve understanding and transparency of HIV testing and treatment data.

Achieving the SDGs is critical to children’s welfare and the welfare of generations to come. In partnership with the Centre on Child Protection and Well-Being at the University of Indonesia, the UN supported the Government in conducting a situation analysis on children and young people in cities, which provides a foundation for future evidence-based policies for child and adolescent-sensitive urban development. The analysis forms the basis of one of the official policy papers for the “Urban 20” discussions under Indonesia’s G20 presidency. In parallel, the UN provided technical support to the Ministry of Villages in drafting national guidelines for child-responsive village planning and budgeting, including mainstreaming the participation of children and adolescents in planning processes. Another analysis explores young people’s civic engagement in Aceh, East Java, and Papua provinces. These studies contributed to Indonesia’s first-ever national budget analysis for children, which examines national allocations in health, education, child protection and social protection that most benefit children. Indonesia’s government also committed to using the UN’s Early Childhood Development Index to monitor the implementation of SDG targets related to children’s welfare.

To advance the implementation of the SDGs at a subnational level, 5,709 government officials and members of civil society groups received training under the SDG Leadership Program and the SDG Mobile Learning Program. Of those 5,709 participants—57% of them women, and 27% youth—some 98% reported being satisfied with the programme. Meanwhile, under the UN’s global “Generation Connect” initiative, three youth representatives from Indonesia were among a group of 26 young people selected to represent youth from the Asia Pacific region and discuss how young people can better support the SDGs at events leading up to the World Telecommunication Development Conference in Rwanda in June 2022.

**Innovative Financing Instruments Leveraged for Sustainable Development**

The Ministry of National Development Planning has estimated that Indonesia needs US $4.7 trillion to finance the achievement of the SDGs by 2030, a figure the COVID-19 pandemic will have made far higher. As such, the UN is working with the Government to develop innovative financing mechanisms to close the financing gap.

Officially launched in December 2021, the Joint SDG Fund-backed ASSIST Joint Programme engages four UN agencies to scale up proven and new financial instruments that can be used to leverage public and private financing towards the SDGs. The programme is designed to build the capacity of institutional stakeholders to access and utilize financing to achieve the SDGs. It mobilised a total of US$1.68 billion in resources in Indonesia in 2021, through an innovative mixture of public and private financing.

Through ASSIST, the UN supported the government in launching its inaugural sovereign SDG Bond in September 2021. The bond amounted to EUR 500 million (US $584 million) at a 1.3% coupon rate in the global capital market. It focuses on financing social sectors responding to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, including projects on social protection, health, and education.

Prior to the bond’s issuance, the UN provided support towards the development of Indonesia’s SDGs Government Securities Framework, as well as the Second Party Opinion external review process for that framework. The Framework serves as the basis for the issuance of Indonesia’s sovereign thematic bonds, known as sukuk, which are oriented towards three main sectors—green, blue, and social investments. The framework lays out specific criteria for projects in each of the three sectors to ensure alignment with SDG targets; all have strict requirements on gender equality, and beneficiary targeting to ensure interventions reach women, indigenous populations, youth, rural populations, people with disabilities, and others at risk of being left behind.

Indeed, Indonesia has already issued several green sukuk with UN support. In June 2021, the Government issued its fourth Global Green Sukuk, amounting to US$ 750 million. In November 2021, Indonesia issued its third Retail Green Sukuk, amounting to IDR 5 trillion (US$346 million). Proceeds from both issuances will be allocated towards financing and refinancing projects under two eligible sectors: sustainable transportation and resilience to climate change.

The ASSIST programme also functions as a platform for the UN in Indonesia to partner with the private sector. To date, it has facilitated a UN partnership with Mandiri Capital Indonesia and the APEC Business Advisory Council on Indonesia Impact Fund, a private equity fund targeting SDG-oriented startups. It has also facilitated a partnership between the UN and Bank Rakyat Indonesia to develop green and SDG-linked loans. Both instruments will prioritize women-owned and youth-led Small Medium Enterprises. The UN is also working with the National Board of Zakat (BAZNAS) Islamic financing programme to expand zakat financing towards climate and biodiversity outcomes.

As a follow-up to the Government of Indonesia’s commitment to pioneer an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), the UN and the Ministry of National Development Planning co-launched an INFF Assessment in Indonesia in October 2021. The assessment is expected to lead to an INFF Roadmap, which aims to support the further integration of financing policies and reforms that will unlock investments that advance national sustainable development objectives.

To leverage more private sector investment for the SDGs, the UN supported the Government in developing an SDG investment map, which aims to translate country-level SDG gaps and priorities into a map of private sector investment opportunities. Indonesia will be the first country in the ASEAN to publish its SDG Investor Map in Q1 2022, ahead of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Thailand, which are developing similar maps. UN support for the map draws on desk research, policy priorities, and a detailed consultation process with government stakeholders, think tanks, corporations, and more than 45 impactful commercial investors. The map also includes analysis on optimising digital solutions, climate change impacts, gender, and marginalisation.

In 2021, the Government gave a mandate to PT Sarana Multi Infrastructure, a state-owned company under the Ministry of Finance, to establish and manage SDG Indonesia One, a funding cooperation platform integrated to support infrastructure-oriented development toward the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia. The platform derives funding from a mixture of private, philanthropic, donor, banking, investment, and other sources, and supports SDG-related infrastructure

projects from concept to implementation. It helps reduce investor risk, ensure environmental protection, and mobilize commercial and other sources of capital.

Substantial funding for the SDGs is also derived from all UN agencies and funds that operate in Indonesia, via international development partners, private sector partners, and other donors. One example among many is the International Fund for Agricultural Development’s (IFAD) mobilization of a total of $ 680 million from development partners for the period 2017–2024, of which $ 600 million is financed by the Asian Development Bank.

**Tech, Innovation and Big Data-Driven Development**

The COVID-19 pandemic provided an additional impetus to accelerate data-driven solutions to ongoing developmental challenges in Indonesia.

In 2021, four years ahead of schedule, all 34 of the country’s provincial governments were using technology to deliver immunisation services. The UN’s SMILE digital platform had helped distribute more than 250 million COVID-19 vaccine doses to a population of some 270 million people by years’ end. Meanwhile, a software enhancement to SMILE enabled the platform to synergise service delivery between the Ministry of Health and Indonesia’s largest vaccine manufacturer, Biofarma. The government also deployed the One Data Vaccination System to facilitate real time monitoring of COVID-19 responses, with additional data inputs from UNICEF’s RapidPro monitoring system.

The World Health Organization and its partners undertook the first global assessment of 133 countries’ health data in 2021 using a bespoke analysis tool called SCORE, which is designed to strengthen countries’ capacity for health data collection, enable governments to monitor progress towards health-related SDGs, and facilitate evidence-based policymaking. Indonesia’s assessment found available data to track the progress of 68% of health-related SDG indicators. Based on this, the UN and Government partners conducted activities to strengthen data quality, including translating WHO’s data quality assurance toolkit into Indonesian. Ten Indonesian policymakers also took part in a regional conference on strengthening health information systems to support evidence-based decision-making.

The UN also employed innovative data collection systems to support Government interventions for children and families affected by COVID-19. For example, the UN supported the Government in vulnerability mapping and the registration of children affected by orphanhood using RapidPro—an open-source platform developed by UNICEF that allows users to input data via SMS, and other widely available communication platforms. The UN employed satellite imagery to assess the preparedness of schools and health facilities in remote jurisdictions.

In 2021, the UN provided technical assistance for the country to update its projection onf the HIV epidemic using the AIDS Epidemic Modelling tool to estimate the total resources that would be needed to control the epidemic. This included capacity building training on the modelling tool’s use and athe review of the efficacy of Indonesia’s HIV policy framework through the exercise of HIV National Commitments and Policies Instrument (NCPI) reporting; Global AIDS Monitoring reporting (GAM); the National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) reporting; and the Sustainability Index Dashboard (SID) reporting. The review’s findings helped the UN support the Government in creating a multisectoral strategy on HIV under the Coordinating Ministry for Human development and Culture and the Ministry of Health;s Health Sector National Strategic Plan on HIV 2020-2024. Technical assistance was also provided to strengthen monitoring of HIV programme implementation through the establishment of an HIV programme monitoring dashboard, which visualizes data from the Ministry of Health’s National HIV information system and community-based implementing partners.

The UN also supported Indonesia’s leadership in the Global Fast Track Cities to end AIDS initiative, and the ASEAN Cities Getting to Zero initiative, which includes 27 priority HIV districts in Indonesia. Under the latter initiative, the UN provided technical assistance to 27 city-level governments to conduct routine HIV treatment cascade analysis to review progress, identify bottlenecks and develop actionable plans to scale-up HIV treatment.

The UN incorporates data collection tools to monitor the SDGs across every sector. For example, the UN continues to build the capacity of Indonesia’s fisheries to input data into an e-log book the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries is using to analyse the state of marine life at two pilot sites, with plans to expand to a third pilot site in 2022. With support from academia, the UN launched a study designed to strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture’s national food security and nutrition early warning surveillance systems. Another UN project, called GOLD-ISMIA, aims to persuade artisanal gold miners to phase out dangerous mercury use, by making available non-mercury-based technologies for gold processing. In coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the UN launched a digital application called Jari Emas (golden

finger), which monitors the avoidance of mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining communities. By February 2022, it had logged the avoidance of 6.22 metric tonnes of mercury in locations where the UN introduced alternative processing technologies.