

The Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development 2021
Agenda Item 3: Linking national, regional and global dimensions
of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Topic: Review of regional progress on SDGs

Thursday, March 25th 2021, 10.00-11.00 AM

Mr/Madam President,

The regional monitoring and tracking of the SDGs are crucial to ensure that no country is left behind in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. UN-ESCAP plays a pivotal role in this effort, and as such, Indonesia would like to share some perspectives:

First, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the SDGs must be properly understood so that we can address it accordingly.

In Indonesia, the effects of the pandemic on SDG implementation are significant:

- Economic growth contracted by 5.32% in the second quarter of 2020, but it has improved to 2.19% in the fourth quarter, the unemployment rate rose from 5.23% in 2019 to 7.07% in 2020.
- People living below the national poverty line has risen from 9.22% in 2019 to 10.19% in 2020. The Gini ratio have also increased from 0.380 in 2019 to 0.385 in 2020.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has put enormous pressure on the health system and disrupted essential health services such as maternal and child health.

Second, a coordinated and integrated response to the pandemic rooted in the framework of SDGs is important to mitigate its affects and accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

In its annual 2021 budget, Indonesia will focus on economic recovery, particularly industry, investment, and tourism sectors. On social services reform, we will focus on the health system, disaster resilience, and social protection.

In accelerating progress on the 2030 Agenda despite the pandemic, the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan will retain its adoption of 124 out of 169 SDG targets. Localizing SDGs to the subnational level has also been implemented: 29 out of 34 provinces have enacted their SDGs subnational action plan, taking into account public participation.

Third, we must enhance our collective efforts to improve data collection and analysis, as well as develop effective evaluation.

To support monitoring and evaluation, Indonesia launched the 2nd Edition of Metadata for SDGs Indicators consisting of 133 national indicators that are aligned with global standards.

- 40% indicators are produced by BPS-Statistics Indonesia with the remaining sourced from sectoral data from line ministries and subnational government.

- The pandemic requires us to think creatively to come up with solutions. In this context, the government of Indonesia is exploring non-conventional data sources for VNR 2021, including verifiable studies and big data analysis from non-state stakeholders.

I thank you.

(389 words)