H.E. Ms Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Under-Secretary General of the UNESCAP,
H.E. Lyonpo Tandi Dorji, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bhutan,
Excellencies,
Distinguished guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good Afternoon.

First of all, I would like to convey my appreciation to UN ESCAP for organizing this important event, which focuses in reinforcing the importance of private finance to achieve the SDGs.

Distinguished guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. Please allow me to share the progress of SDGs implementation in Indonesia, particularly in formulating its financing scheme.

2. First, we have mainstreamed the SDGs into our National Medium-Term Development Plan in 2020-2024 and Annual Work Plan. We are also localizing the SDGs by incorporating them into our National Action Plans and Subnational Actions Plans as well
as by developing Indonesia SDGs Roadmap. Indonesia SDGs Roadmap further elaborates SDG targets, indicators, interlinkages, and the funding strategies. The Roadmap provides a basis for Indonesia policymakers and stakeholders to prioritize their interventions and financing.

3. Achieving SDGs in 2030 is not an easy task. The United Nations has estimated the amount of necessary investments to achieve the SDGs. Out of the global SDG financing gap amounting to USD 2.5 trillion per year, Indonesia will need to mobilize financing resources from non-government stakeholders up to USD 702 billion by 2030, in high scenario, and up to USD 421 billion by 2030, in moderate scenario. The amount of funding for investment to meet the SDGs are daunting, but not impossible to reach.

4. Indonesia has laid its funding strategies for SDGs until 2030, including on the mobilization of a wide range of financing resources; institutional reforms and policies; coherent planning, development, and implementation of key reform components; and prioritization and timely delivery. To mobilize additional financing for SDGs, the Government of Indonesia is currently developing different schemes of blended finance, including Public-Private Partnership, Non-State Budget Investment Financing, and collaborative financing schemes.

5. Given the urgency to ensure our SDGs financing, Indonesia has initiated an innovative financing mechanism through establishing SDGs Financing Hub which coordinates cooperation between government and community through blended financing, grants and loans from Development Partners, Public Private Partnership, religious-based philanthropy for SDGs, Green Financing for Financial Institution, zakat for SDGs, and crowdfunding through digital philanthropy. The SDG Financing Hub is a platform to allow strategic networking and matchmaking investors with investees. Moreover, the government in collaboration with private actors and international organizations has operated a platform of Tri Hita Karana to spearhead the implementation of blended finance in Indonesia.
6. With all these overarching financial instruments and resources that flows at the domestic and international level, we are aware that regional partnerships are highly important. Therefore, we need to have a strong commitment and work collaboratively to help accelerate and deepen the transformation of financial systems to provide development finance efficiently.

7. Building a platform leads to a better coordination and synergy between different fund resources to finance priority SDGs programs and projects. But more importantly is to nurture ownership. The Government of Indonesia organizes SDGs Annual Conferences to provide a space for different SDG actors to increase awareness, to discuss progress, challenges, and critical actions, and to build network for collaborations.

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

8. To conclude, I would like to reiterate the importance of regional partnerships for the achievement of SDGs and the prominent role of private finance in the Asia and the Pacific. I aspire through this event, all the Asia and the Pacific leaders are able to have common agreement in investing for the SDGs.

I thank you.