

INDONESIA

Agenda Item 2(c): National progress and achievements on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies, distinguished delegates,

- I have the honour to speak on agenda item 2(c) on national progress and achievement, especially in relations to this year's topic of poverty eradication and prosperity enhancement.
- We are pleased to report that Indonesia has significantly reduced the prevalence of extreme poverty, from 28.32 percent in 2006 into 8.8 percent in 2015. We have attempted this through various of programs and policy interventions, such as: conditional and non-conditional cash transfer, universal health coverage, cash transfer for poor students, rice subsidy for the poor, micro credit programs, and others.
- Yet, we should not be complacent as much more needs to be done. At the core of the challenge is chronic poverty – namely, poverty that cannot be eradicated by economic growth alone. Poverty that is multidimensional in nature, and involves the issues of social inclusion, food security, health, and education, among many other factors.
- In this regard, we would like to underline that follow up and review mechanisms at the global and regional levels must link effectively with national efforts. The end goal must be to support national implementation, based on the country's actual needs. The product is a revitalized global partnership for means of implementation.
- During the roundtable discussion earlier today, many references were made on the need to implement the SDGs through an inclusive manner. Indonesia firmly subscribed to this principle. We are fully committed to ensure that no one is left behind – both in terms of development planning and development gains. And we therefore involve all relevant stakeholders, including CSO, private sector, and academic circle, as part of our SDGs National Implementation Team.
- The roundtable discussions also raised the importance of data. The availability of quality data is indeed very crucial to measure progress made and identify existing gaps. In this regard, we would like to underline that not only data must be available, it must also be measurable and understandable. Towards this direction, Indonesia has formulated what we call “metadata” consisting of definition, measurement, data sources, frequent dissemination, and available disaggregation. The end goal is to achieve “one data” policy, with standardized concept and definition.
- Finally, Indonesia will also be participating in this year's Voluntary National Review 2017, which reflects our firm commitment to the 2030 Agenda, including its follow up and review mechanism.

Thank you.