ROADMAP OF SDGs INDONESIA TOWARDS 2030

Amalia Adininggar Widyasanti
Senior Advisor of the Minister of National Development Planning of Indonesia/
Head of SDGs National Coordinator Secretariat

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Budgetary, Financing And Investment Processes - ESCAP and UNDP
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Launching of Roadmap SDGs Indonesia

Launched by Vice President, Mr. Jusuf Kalla on the second SDGs Annual Conference 2019, 8th October 2019
Outline

1. ROADMAP OVERVIEW
2. THE 2030 SDGs TARGET AND POLICY
3. INTERLINKAGES OF 17 GOALS
4. SDGS FINANCING STRATEGY
5. THE WAY FORWARD
CHAPTER 1
ROADMAP OVERVIEW
In the SDGs roadmap, beside business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, we also exercise the projection of policy intervention scenario to accelerate the SDGs accomplishment in 2030.

SDGs roadmap consists of the policy direction for every indicators or the goals, and SDGs interlinkages and the financing need of SDGs.

**HOW DO WE DO THAT?**

In principles, we attempt to make a roadmap that is easy to comprehend for various stakeholders.

- Concise
- Put challenges for every indicators
- Analysis of existing condition
- Feasibility to achieve target in 2030
- Considering policy options

The key issues are health, education, social protection, foods security and sustainable agriculture, infrastructure, – including:

Basic infrastructure such as water and sanitation, telecommunication, and green energy – ecosystem services and biodiversity, and also the financing for government’s administration.
CHAPTER 2
THE 2030 SDGs TARGET AND POLICY
**GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION**

4.1.1 Proportion of children: (a) at fourth grade who achieve minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics

**Proportion of children at fourth grade who achieve minimum proficiency in reading (trend projection)**

- The indicator calculated using Indonesian National Assessment Programme (INAP) test results. The data on INAP test results only available in the year 2016; hence, BAU scenario projection cannot be administered.
- The intervention scenario projection is based on:
  - 4% assumption growth of reading subject.
  - 3% assumption growth of mathematics subject.
- The growth number above based on the assumption that all districts carry out interventions to improve students proficiency in reading and mathematics.

**Proportion of children at fourth grade who achieve minimum proficiency in mathematics (trend projection)**

**Policy Direction 2020-2024**

- Strategies

  - Applying curriculum that provides teaching reinforcement focusing on mathematics, literacy, and science at all levels, and strengthening education in characters, religion, and citizenship;
  - Reinforcing the implementation of student learning assessments through strengthening the role of teachers for learning assessments in the classroom, as well as utilizing the learning assessment results to improve the learning quality.

**Policy Direction 2025-2030**

- Strategies

  - Applying curriculum that provides teaching reinforcement focusing on mathematics, literacy, and science at all levels, and strengthening education in characters, religion, and citizenship.
  - Reinforcing the implementation of student learning assessments through strengthening the role of teachers for learning assessments in the classroom, as well as utilizing the learning assessment results to improve the learning quality.

**Improve the quality of teaching and learning so that students gain basic skills, the ability to think critically, have personal values and character to become productive citizens**

Data Source: Ministry of Education and Culture
**GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY**

5.3.1. *Proportion of Women Aged 20–24 Years Married Or In A Union Before Age 15 and 18 y.o*

### Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 y.o

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>BAU Scenario</th>
<th>Intervention Scenario</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 y.o

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>BAU Scenario</th>
<th>Intervention Scenario</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>13.58</td>
<td>12.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>11.28</td>
<td>10.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>10.59</td>
<td>8.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>6.94</td>
<td>6.94</td>
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</tbody>
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**End of Child Marriage**

- Ensuring the regulation and legal framework to end child marriage
- Ensuring access and quality of welfare service, including a 12-year compulsory education
- Strengthening the collaboration actions among children, parents, families, and civil society, and governments
- Strengthening coordination and synergy across the Regions, among stakeholders including lines/ministries, private sectors, media, and CSO/NGOs
- Strengthening an integrated, complete, and continuous data and information systems

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**Strengthening The Child Marriage Prevention**

- Strengthening the regulation and legal framework
- Promoting children as agent of change to prevent child marriage
- Improving access and quality of welfare service, including a 12-year compulsory education
- Improving knowledge and understanding of children, parents, families, and civil society, and governments
- Improving coordination and synergy across the regions, among stakeholders including lines/ministries, private sectors, media, and CSO/NGOs
- Developing an integrated, complete, and continuous data and information systems.

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Data Source: SUSENAS, BPS
GOAL 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

8.1.1* Growth rate of real GDP per capita

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>BAU projection</th>
<th>Intervention scenario</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2030</td>
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</table>

One of the development objectives is to improve people’s welfare

Policy Direction 2020-2024

- Increasing the use of suitable technology
- Increasing agricultural entrepreneurship and management
- Increasing agricultural business scale
- Improvement of agricultural products’ standards and quality
- Strengthening industrial base
- Utilization of domestic market as source of growth and product innovation
- Implementation of Industry 4.0
- Boost manufacturing export that use medium-high technology

Policy Direction 2025-2030

- Strengthening structural reformulation policies
- Improving the economy productivity
- Implementation of inclusive growth and development and equitable distribution of income
- Maintain domestic price stability and international competitiveness
- Preserve the environmental sustainability

Acceleration of structural transformation through agricultural modernization, re-industrialization, and utilization of new sources of growth

Continuing structural reform policies through increasing economic productivity in an inclusive and sustainable manner
GOAL 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

10.1.1* Gini coefficient

Formulating growth that is pro-poor and the vulnerable

- Increasing the quality of fiscal policy that supports more equal redistribution for the poor and the vulnerable
- Optimizing the contribution from MSME’s sector to decrease inequality
- Strengthening a fair tax system
- Enhancing rural economy
- Increasing productive assets for the poor and vulnerable through the distribution of access to land ownership and management (Agraria Reform and Social Forestry)
- Controlling inflation and foods’ prices through import tariffs’ optimalization

Managing the stability of the growth that is pro-poor and the vulnerable as well as stimulating the growth for the middle-class

- Enforcing fiscal policy that supports more equal redistribution for the poor and the vulnerable
- Increasing MSME’s competitiveness in the global market
- Strengthening the quality of a fair tax system
- Coordinating programs and targets for the middle-class
- Application of foods policy for price stabilization

Source: Bappenas
CHAPTER 3
INTERLINKAGES OF 17 GOALS
How the 17 goals and their targets are interlinked with one to another

- Indonesia’s Development Plans are always designed through a holistic approach, with the framework of Thematic, Holistic, Integrated, and Spatial (THIS), along with the fact that Indonesia is a big country consisting of thousands of islands with hundreds of cultural tribes.

- The implementation of SDGs requests a more systematic policy design, comprehensive implementation strategies, and multi-stakeholder collaborations.

- All of these need to be translated into such understanding of interlinkages among goals and targets into concrete results on the ground.

- Therefore, this chapter discusses the results of detailed mappings of interlinkages across some of the Indonesia’s SDG goals and targets.
The results of various studies indicate that SDGs goals and targets are interrelated with each other (Le Blanc, 2015; Zhou and Moinuddin, 2017; Bappenas, 2018; Singh et al., 2018).

A Matrix of SDGs Interlinkages Across Targets:
Most targets are dependent and have a driver power

The analysis from the IGES study using ISM methodology found that all goal SDGs have driver power and dependency between each target or goal with the others.
The results of the analysis of the 43 SDGs targets indicate that there are 17 targets of 9 goals that have strong influence to other targets, with a low level of dependency. These targets are called to have the high driver power.
# Dependence and Influence

The structure of the influence and dependence of these 17 targets can be put into a Hierarchy Structure of Interlinkages.

- **Level** in the hierarchy structure indicates the degree of SDGs target(s) dependence. Target 2.3 at Level 1 has the highest dependency among the 17 targets, while Target 4.1 and Target 7.3 are at Level 10 showing their lowest degrees of dependence.

- The four targets at the lowest level (Target 4.1, Target 7.3, Target 7.2 and Target 11.1) are linked to independent sectors in the diagraph. They are less dependent to other targets, but their degree of influence are high.

- These four targets can be interpreted as the priority targets due to their power to be the main levers in the achievement of many other SDGs targets.

The Result of Hierarchy Structure of Interlinkages Among SDGs Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>Target 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Target 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>Target 2.1, Target 2.2, Target 8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 4</td>
<td>Target 6.2, Target 7.1, Target 10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 5</td>
<td>Target 3.3, Target 8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 6</td>
<td>Target 1.2, Target 6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 7</td>
<td>Target 11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 8</td>
<td>Target 7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 9</td>
<td>Target 3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 10</td>
<td>Target 4.1, Target 7.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The SDGs achievement can be leveraged through prioritizing the most important targets of the 17 goals.

The analysis suggest that policies should focus on the main levels of targets that can effectively drive up the achievement of the other targets. Therefore, the suggestions for main drivers of the SDGs targets are:

- All for free primary & secondary education (Target 4.1),
- Double energy efficiency (Target 7.3),
- Universal health coverage (Target 3.8),
- Increasing renewable energy (Target 7.2).

Additionally, other important policies to accelerate the achievement of SDGs are to achieve universal access to urban housing and basic services, to provide safe drinking water, to reduce poverty, to eradicate epidemic diseases, to improve access to energy, and to increase the income of the poor.

These targets will certainly facilitate the other end goals of development, which are to eliminate hunger and malnutrition, to achieve a more inclusive economic growth, which in turn can generate employment and increase productivity as well as to achieve the prosperity of the people.
CHAPTER 4
SDGs FINANCING STRATEGY
On counting SDGs investment needs for Indonesia, the 17 goals of 2030 agenda are classified into 8 sectoral groups as follows:

- Infrastructure
- Health
- Education
- Social Protection
- Environmental Protection
- Food
- Public Order & Safety
- Research & Development

SDGs financing needs for Indonesia are classified into three categories, according to types of intervention scenarios to pursue. Those are: *Business as usual, moderate intervention, and high intervention scenarios*, as depicted in the graph below.
The Government of Indonesia will initially share most of the investment needs for SDGs. However, this main role of the government will be gradually decreasing, since the role of non-government actors will be increasing. Within the high-intervention scenario, non-government’s contribution to SDGs investment is expected to increase from 38.2% (2020-2024) to 42.3% (2025-2030).

The amount of non-government financing – in high scenario – is expected as much as:

- in 2020-2024: Rp 7,638 Trillion
- in 2025-2030: Rp 20,197 Trillion
Therefore….

there are SDGs Financing Gaps to be resolved

SDGs financing gap is defined as additional investments needs, in order to attain moderate or high scenario*

*calculated by differentiating the High and Moderate Scenarios with BAU scenario
IMPLEMENTING FINANCING STRATEGIES FOR SDGS

**Strengthening the quality of the budget**

- Strengthen strategic resource allocation and results orientation of the budget
- Reduce the current level of subsidization and refinancing of SOEs
- Improve the balance between recurrent and development budgets in line with SDG needs
- Greater allocative efficiency within sectors, between sectors and in terms of the actual budgetary linkages with the plan
- Stronger collaboration with development partners

**Deepening domestic resource mobilization**

- Strengthen tax office
- Expansion of tax resources and non-tax revenue
- Stronger implementation of the tax modernization project, incl. computerization
- Close collaboration with financial institution

**Scaling up private sector investment**

- Strengthen Financial Deepening and Financial Inclusion
- Enable environment and regulatory frameworks to ensure private sector investment in SDGs inter alia, the development of innovative SDG-related financial instruments
- Tax incentive to promote private sector in SDGs related activities (R&D, Vocational education, climate change, etc)
- Promote flows of private investment through PPP, CSR, Remittances, NGO, Philantrophy, Zakat, etc

**Establishing SDG financing hub**

- Develop regulatory framework to establish SDG Financing Hub
- Establish the SDG Financing Hub with the support of UNDP
- Dissemination of SDG Financing Hub
THE INDONESIA’S SDGs FINANCING HUB

**SDGs Financing Hub**

To coordinate, facilitate, and allign SDGs innovative financing

1. Mobilizing funds for sustainable development and raising resources that can be invested in sustainable development.
2. Channelling funds to sustainable development projects – ensuring that available funds make their way to concrete sustainable development-oriented investment projects on the ground in Indonesia.
3. Establishing strategic and matchmaking network
4. Maximizing impact and mitigating drawbacks – creating an enabling environment and putting in place appropriate safeguards that need to encourage increased non-state actors involvement.
5. Developing models, instruments and technology, as well as providing enabling environment for innovative financing
6. Capacity building and knowledge sharing
The concept was launched at SDGs Annual Conference 2018

FINANCING SOURCES COORDINATED AND SYNCHRONIZED BY SDGs FINANCING HUB

Government State Budget

Ministry of National Development Planning is the coordinator of SDGs implementation, including synchronizing financial sources to fund SDGs related activities and new innovative financing

KPBU, PINA (VGF, PDF, AP)

Banking sectors
Financial and Stock Markets
FDI and Domestic Investors
CSR, etc.

SDGs Financing Hub

GOVERNMENT

BUSINESSES

NON-PROFIT and NON-GOVT ACTORS

• Filantropi
• Crowdfunding
• Zakat, Infaq, Shodaqoh
• Kolekte, Perpuluhan, Dana Punia, etc.
CHAPTER 5
THE WAY FORWARD
Accomplishing SDGs is also accomplishing the Indonesia’s development agenda. Indonesia is putting its best effort to mainstream SDGs into its development policies and targets, and to ensure its implementation on the ground. These ambitious goals must be achieved, but it needs collaborative actions among stakeholders, shared contribution, as well as innovative approaches and strategies.

The roadmap of SDGs Indonesia is an important vehicle for Indonesia’s SDGs stakeholders in reaching the same goals and missions, with clear targets and directions. The roadmap shall be an important document, showing the high commitment of Indonesia to bring the 2030 agenda into the next development plan and into the reality. Indonesia is confident to achieve such targets, albeit remaining issues in hands, and these still need to be addressed carefully.

The interlinkages of SDGs targets and indicators presented in the roadmap shall be the basis for policy-makers and stakeholders to put their intervention priorities. Besides, it is essential to convince that achieving certain targets of SDGs will be the leverage of other targets’ achievements. Therefore, each target and indicator cannot be treated individually, but it needs a comprehensive framework of policy intervention.

Furthermore, Indonesia is fully aware that the implementation of SDGs needs huge sources of financing. A magnificent financing strategy is a must, while supporting the creative and innovating financing to develop is also a necessity. Financing resource mobilization will also be the key to the successful implementation of the 2030 agenda.

Apart from that, Indonesia will always put its best to the successful achievement of 2030 agenda!
Thank You