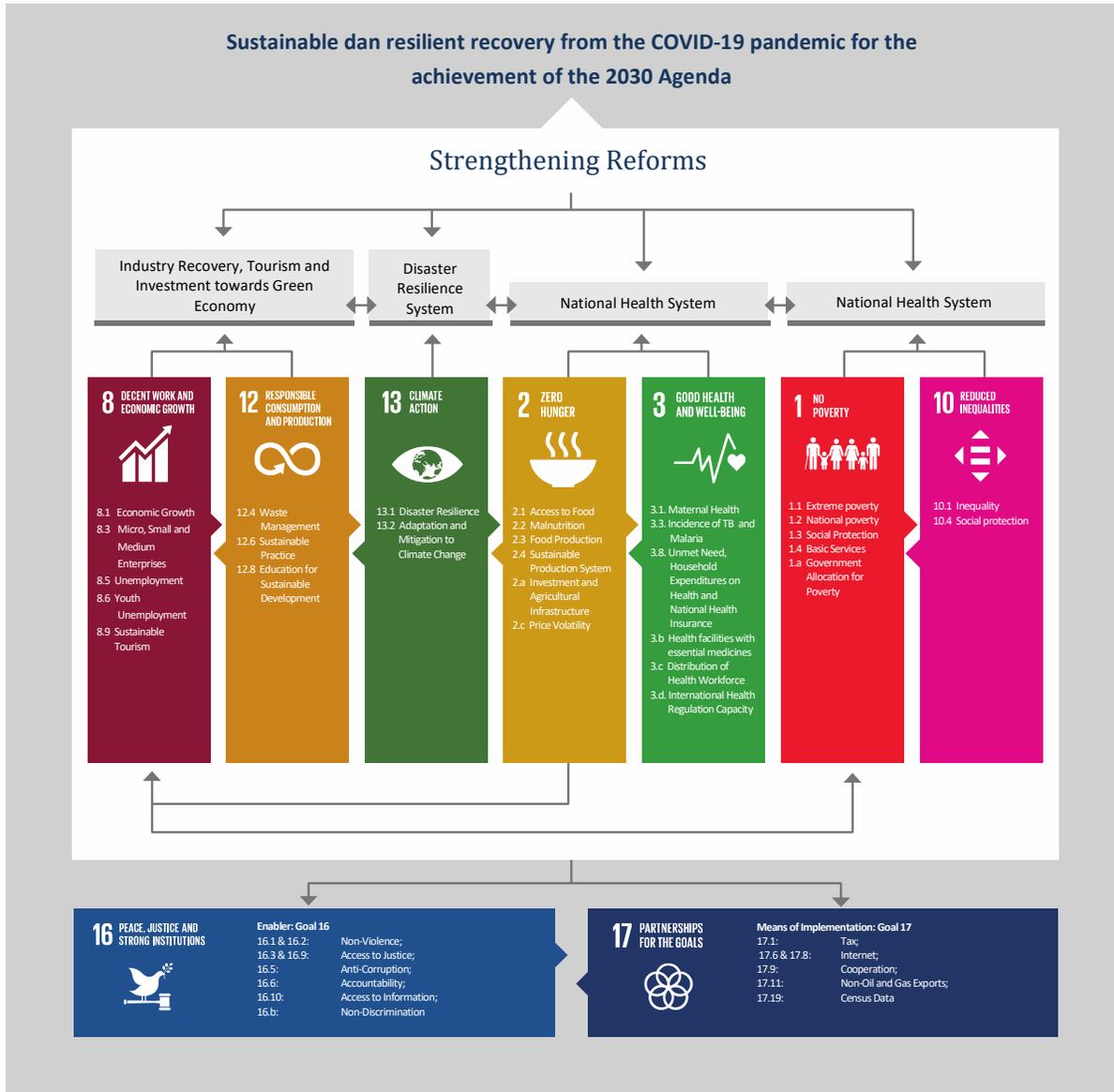


MAIN MESSAGE

VNR INDONESIA 2021



The COVID-19 pandemic poses challenges towards SDGs progress, but also underlined the need for greater international cooperation.

To ensure sustainable and resilient recovery, Indonesia has embarked upon systemic reforms in four key areas: social protection system, national health system, disaster resilience system, as well as industry recovery, tourism and investment towards green economy.

Notwithstanding social distancing and health protocols, Indonesia has developed this VNR in an inclusive approach, through online consultations. Notable SDGs achievement, effects of the pandemic, and recovery efforts, include:



This VNR has been developed inclusively through online consultations. Going forward we highlight the SDGs achievement and efforts to recover from the pandemic.

Social Protection

- The national poverty rate fell from 11.13% (2015) to 9.22% (2019) but increased to 10.19% (2020) due to the pandemic. Most notably affecting women, people in rural areas, and the elderly. Child poverty rate increased from 11.76% (2019) to 12.23% (2020).
- From 2015 to 2019, Gini Ratio fell from 0.402 to 0.380, but increased to 0.385 (2020) due to the pandemic. Indonesia strengthened social spending from 12.3% in 2019 to 12.7% in 2020, the highest ever recorded.

National Health

- The pandemic has impacted several key health indicators.
- More than 1.6 million Indonesians were infected by COVID-19 since March 2020, putting pressure on the health system and affecting treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Tuberculosis incidence rate dropped from 312 (2019) to 182 (2020) per 100,000 population, attributed to the disruption of diagnosis and treatment during pandemic.
- Prevalence of Undernourishment fell from 10.73% to 7.63% in 2015-2019, but increased to 8.45% (2020).
- Stunting prevalence in children under five declined from 37.2% to 27.67% (2019), and wasting prevalence from 12.1% to 7.44% from 2013-2019.
- Food Insecurity Experience Scale fell from 8.66% (2015) to 5.12% (2020).
- The national health insurance system has covered 222.5 million people (82.51%) in 2020, but unmet need for health service rose from 4.66% (2015) to 5.44% (2020).

Disaster Resilience

- Indonesia is focused on achieving lowering GHG emission and disaster risk reduction, to enhance disaster resilience.
- GHG emission level in 2019 was 1,866,500 Gg CO₂e. Potential GHG emission reduced to 23.46% (2019) and GHG emission intensity reduced to 20.77% (2019) from the baseline.
- The total government budget (2018-2020) for low-carbon development activities is IDR54.57 trillion (in USD?).
- On disaster management in 2020: 409 deaths and disappearances, and 6,451,439 people affected and evacuated due to disasters.

Industry, Tourism and Investment Recovery towards Green Economy

- The pandemic has affected economic indicators: income per capita fell from USD 4,174.9 (2019) to USD 3,911.7 (2020); Economic growth contracted from 5.02% (2019) to minus 2.07% (2020); Informal sector economy grew to 60.47% (2020); Unemployment rate increased from 5.23% (2019) to 7.07% (2020); Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) rose 21.21 (2019) to 23.85% (2020), while disabled youth rose 52.32 (2019) to 53.37 (2020); Foreign tourist arrival declined from 16.1 million (2019) to 4.1 million (2020)..
- The reduction and handling of waste reached 14.58% and 67.40% consecutively, and 68.35% from 132.7 million tons of hazardous waste has been treated (2019). Approximately 100 companies have released Sustainability Reports in 2020, compared to 54 in 2016.



Means of Implementation

- On an enabling environment: increased public awareness on corruption; increased number of informative state institutions and improved freedom of the press index; expanding legal aid budgets; and increased of legal identity, such as 77,2% of children under-fives and 58,03% of children under-ones have obtained legal identity (2020).
- Internet users reached 73.7% (2019), with challenges remaining on digital divide and literacy.
- The internet-based 2020 Population Census was successfully implemented, with no major impediments in cooperation among stakeholders.

The Way forward

Indonesia will undertake and strengthen policy reform on:

- Improving social protection system by improving mechanism and widening coverage of social security and assistance.
- Improving the health system, focusing on disease control, health security, promotive-preventive actions, and supply side readiness.
- Developing a holistic and integrated approach of food system to overcome malnutrition.
- Promoting an inclusive economy system through sustainable investment, innovative financing, sustainable tourism, MSME support, and digital technology.
- Implementing sustainable production and consumption patterns through circular economy system by developing green industries and integrated waste and hazardous waste management, including medical waste.
- Strengthening disaster resilience through early warning systems, preparedness, capacity building, low carbon and climate resilience development.