

SUPPORTING SDGs ACHIEVEMENT

17 ambitious goals will not be achieved by doing *business-as-usual*. Strengthening national capacity to develop coherent public policy, alternative finance, and innovation are strategic approaches to support the SDGs achievement by 2030.

Coherence

Coherence is one of SDGs guiding principles that emphasizes on harmony between agencies in developing public policy. Overlapped government regulations is an example of uncoordinated public policy. Below is an example of coherent public policy in Indonesia:

National

Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals mandates the establishment of a 'National Coordination Team' for the achievement of SDGs targets.

Sub-national

Riau Governor Decree No: Kpts.187 / II / 2017 on the establishment of 'Sub-national Coordination Team' for the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Riau Province Year 2017-2019.

The example above illustrates institutional coherence between national and sub-national levels. In addition, horizontal public policy coherence is equally important. Coherence in governance plays a key role to ensure that the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of the SDGs are achieved by 2030.

Alternative Finance

Heavy reliance on aid donor fund is one of the most important lessons learned from the MDGs. SDGs addresses this challenge by utilizing alternative financing resources.



In Indonesia, financing for SDGs is no longer dependent on foreign aid. At present, domestic financing resources – for example APBD – are combined with alternative financing resources that were not previously explored. UNDP in Indonesia is exploring alternative financing resources, such as funding sourced from regional banks and philanthropy, SDGs financing through Islamic fund/zakat (in collaboration with the National Alms Agency/BAZNAS), crowdfunding to save Sumatran tiger, as well as seeking financial contribution from the private sector.

Innovation

Innovation for development is about finding effective solutions to address development challenges. An innovation by UNDP Indonesia is through the **Local & Urban Governance Dashboard**.

Local & Urban Governance Dashboard

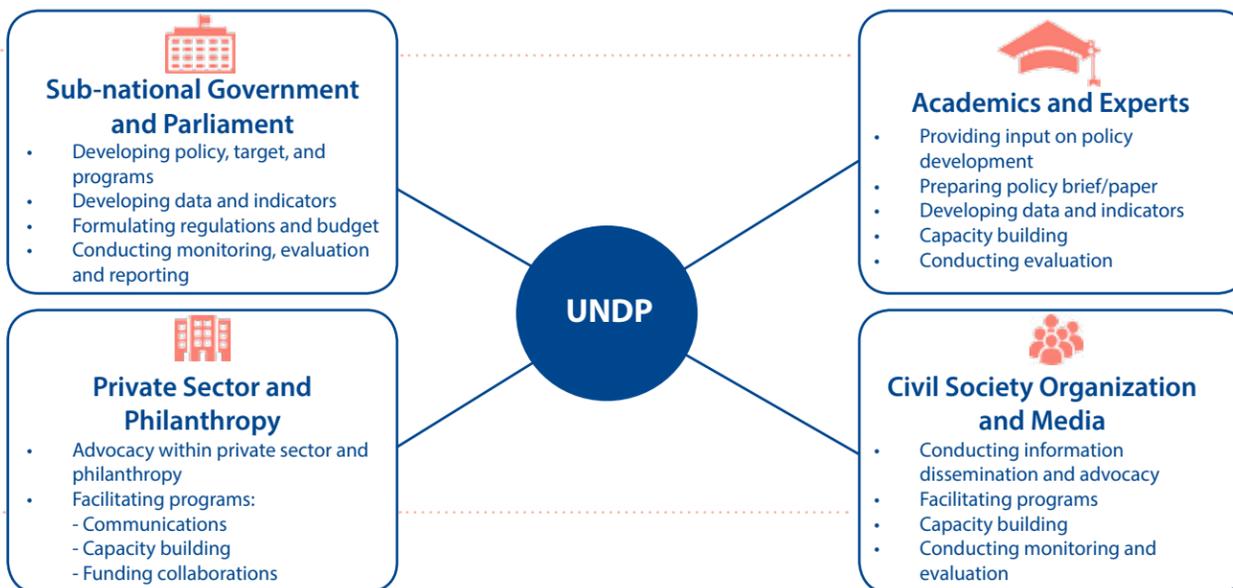


Local & Urban Governance Dashboard is a diagnostic tool, which presents data visualization and development recommendations - combining: 1) quantitative data on sub-national development, 2) qualitative data on public perceptions of sub-national government performance, and 3) development recommendations. SDGs Dashboard informs sub-national governments in developing public policy and integrating SDGs agenda into sub-national development planning and budgeting.



4 PILLARS OF SDGs STAKEHOLDERS IN INDONESIA

As an effort to advocate for the SDGs integration into sub-national development agenda, UNDP encourages SDGs stakeholders to partner and participate actively in their respective roles.



TERMINOLOGIES

APBD	: Sub-national Government Revenue and Expenditure Budget	RAD	: Sub-national Action Plan
APBN	: State Revenue and Expenditure Budget	RPJMD	: Sub-national Government Medium Term Development Plan
Bappeda	: Sub-national Development Planning Agency	SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals	UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme

For more information:

UNDP Indonesia
Juliaty Ansyé Sopacua, SDGs Advisor
Democratic Governance and Poverty Reduction Unit

Menara Thamrin Building, 9th Floor
Jl. M.H. Thamrin Kav. 3 | Jakarta 10250, Indonesia
Phone: +62 21 2980 2300 (ext. 802)

SUB-NATIONAL SDGs LOCALIZATION: STRATEGY FOR INTEGRATING SDGs INTO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA



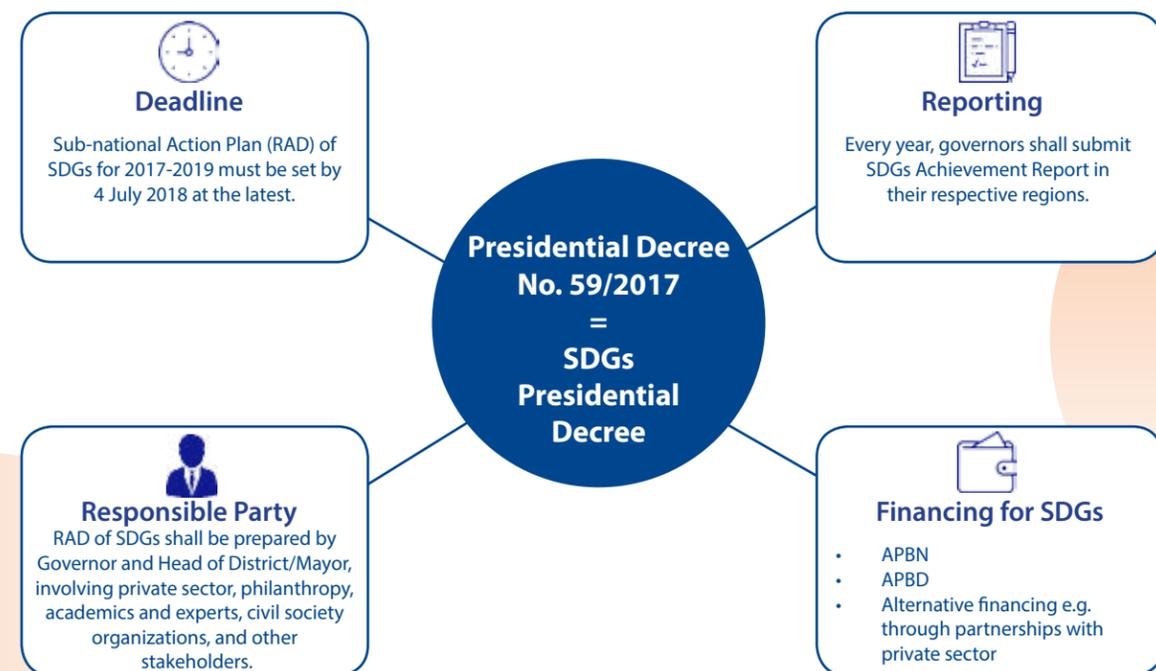
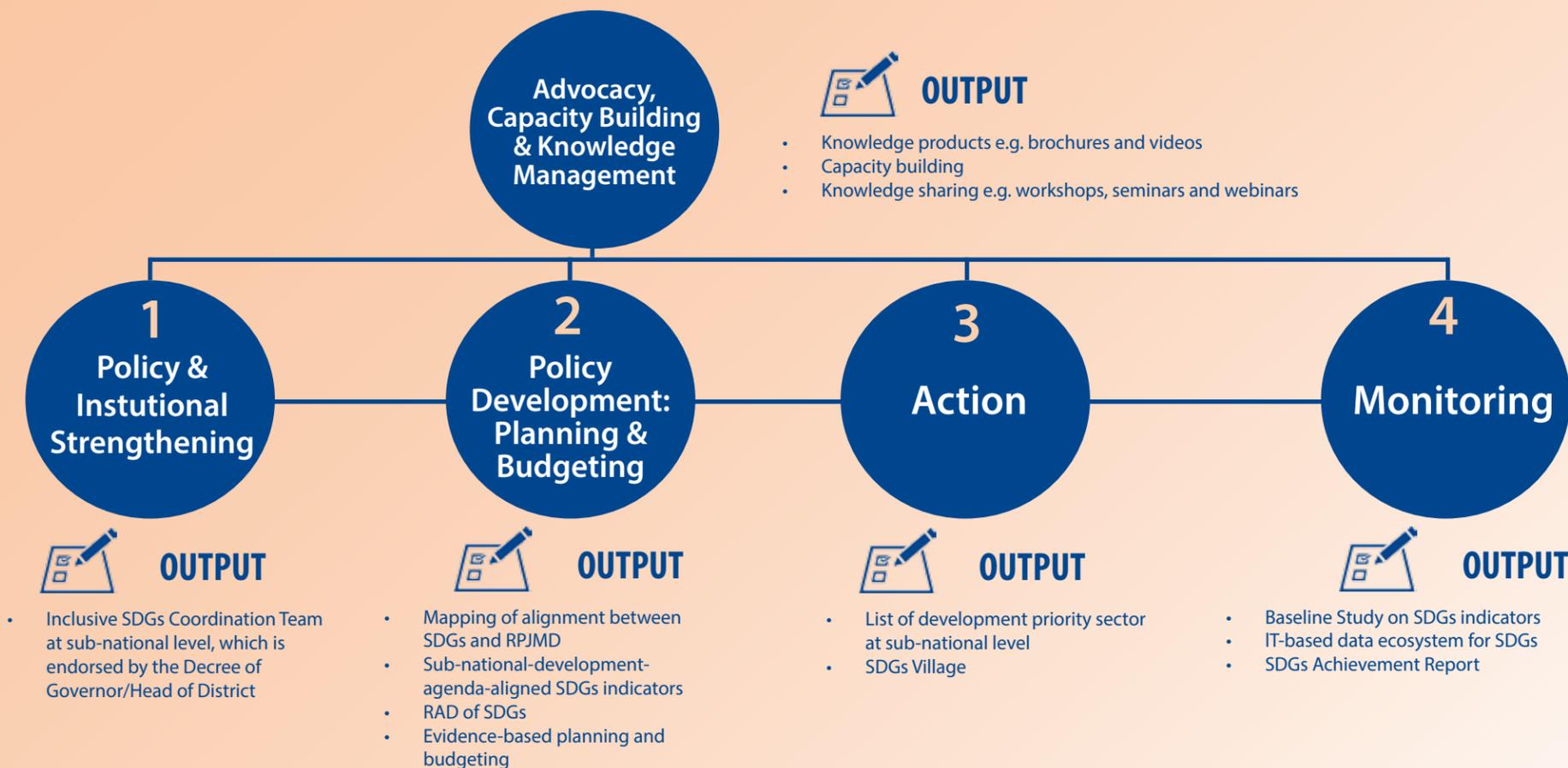
SDGs AND SUB-NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

In 2015, UN member states agreed on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to improve social welfare and economy, safeguard environmental sustainability and ensure sustainable development through inclusive governance.

The 17 SDGs have targets related to local development agenda. As policymaker, the sub-national government holds a key role in linking SDGs with the community. Sub-national governments play a role in coordinating the integration of SDGs into sub-national development policies, tailored to the potential and challenges in their respective regions.



STEPS OF INTEGRATING SDGs INTO SUB-NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA



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1. Policy & Institutional Strengthening

The first step is the awareness raising on SDGs to all stakeholders, followed by the establishment of Sub-national SDGs Coordination Team (whose membership involves all stakeholders, and the implementation is led by the Head of Bappeda). The Sub-national SDGs Coordination Team is endorsed by the Decree of Governor/Head of District.

2. Policy Development: Planning & Budgeting

The Sub-national SDGs Coordination Team coordinates mapping of alignment between SDGs and RPJMD, setting of sub-national SDGs indicators, and formulation of RAD of SDGs, whose processes involve stakeholder meetings and public consultation.

To support policy development process, UNDP develops 'Local & Urban Governance Dashboard' - which serves as a diagnostic tool in the planning

and budgeting process of development programs (see 'Supporting SDGs Achievement' in the next page).

3. Action

To accelerate the achievement of SDGs, it is necessary to prioritize development focus. One of the acceleration programs for achieving SDGs is by setting up a pilot village, called the SDGs Village. The SDGs Villages will implement priority development programs based on RAD of SDGs, where a) program management is led by village apparatus; b) program funding involves non-state actors support; c) program implementation involves public consultation.

4. Monitoring

Baseline Study is vital to monitor initial status of the SDGs. Subsequently, an IT based data ecosystem needs to be developed to capture the progress of SDGs achievement and to map stakeholders contribution related to the achievement.

In addition, a comprehensive SDGs Achievement Report needs to be developed and disseminated to all stakeholders.

Advocacy, Capacity Building & Knowledge Management

SDGs Localization processes bring valuable experience that can be shared by the sub-national government through various forms of knowledge products such as brochures or pocket books. The sub-national government can also conduct knowledge sharing through seminars, workshops, or trainings which will help improving the capacity of stakeholders to support the achievement of SDGs. These activities are conducted both at national and sub-national levels.