



## **THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

### **ASIA PACIFIC FORUM FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Agenda Item 2: Accelerating the Recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Full Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for SD in Asia and the Pacific**

#### **Ministerial Panel: Delivering on the SDGs through the energy, food and finance nexus**

**Bangkok, Monday, 27 March 2023, 09:00 - 12:00 (GMT +7)**

**Question:**

**We would like to explore more about Indonesia's lessons learned in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 pandemic to the achievement/attainment of SDGs targets, particularly on food, energy and development financing. Please highlight the efforts at national, subnational, and regional levels, if any.**

**Response by Minister of Village:**

**Chair,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Good morning,**

The convergence of multiple global crises, including the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis, and geopolitical conflicts, have not only threatened energy and food security, but also pushed millions of people in Asia and the Pacific region into poverty.

- ➔ These challenges have further undermined our region's ability to meet the SDGs.
- ➔ and reaffirm the need to enhance cooperation and collaboration to accelerate the achievements of the goals, through knowledge sharing and capacity building.

Therefore, allow me to share some of Indonesia's efforts to lessen the impacts of these crises.

1. **First**, strengthening food reserves, optimising food supply through food production centers, improving the effectiveness and efficiency of national logistics system to close the price gap, as well as strengthening farmers and fishers partnership schemes with modern retail business actors to shorten supply chains.
2. **Second**, stepping up efforts to increase the production of national food crops, by opening additional land, intensifying existing land, and creating sorghum ecosystems as a substitute for traditional staple foods. By 2024, sorghum will be grown on an additional 40,000 hectares across 17 regions in Indonesia.
3. **Third**, expanding access to electricity and ensuring its reliability. We have increased the proportion of renewable energy sources and improved energy efficiency. We have also implemented the One Price Fuel Program to ensure that all regions across Indonesia have equal access to energy while undertaking our energy transition programs.
4. **Fourth**, Attaining SDGs requires significant amount of fund in addition to what government has allocated in the state budget. In order to close this gap, Indonesia has issued green bonds, green sukuk, SDGs Bonds, and we are in the process of issuing SDGs Sukuk that can be tapped in globally. At the local level, we have been optimizing the spending of village fund for achieving SDGs, including for addressing energy and food issues at the village level.
5. **Finally**, Indonesia continues to promote green investment policies, which are essential in actualising economic transition and transformation. This includes improving investment climate, advancing green technology research and development, increasing funding schemes, as well as implementing innovative financing.

As we implement these policies, Indonesia continues to encourage stronger international collaboration in these areas, including through generating investment to improve agricultural productivity and diversification of food production as well as accelerating progress in energy transition in the region.

Thank you, Chair.

**Word Count: 398**