



2024

Republic of Indonesia

**SDG Bond and Blue
Bond Allocation and
Impact Report**

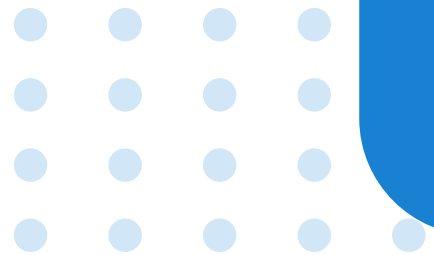


Table of Contents

Foreword	3
The Republic of Indonesia SDG Government Securities Framework	4
Section I: Indonesia's 2024 SDG Bond Allocation and Impact Report	6
Introduction	7
Highlighted Contributions of the 2023 SDG Bond Towards Achieving Indonesia's SDGs	8
Transaction Highlight	9
Allocation Report	10
Impact Report	14
Quantitative Impact	17
Allocation Towards Poor Provinces	22
Qualitative Impact	25
Featured Projects	29
Interpreting Reported Results	36
Appendix: Impact Measurement Methodology and Indicator	37
Section II: Indonesia's 2024 Blue Bond Allocation and Impact Report	40
Introduction	41
Highlighted Contributions of the 2023 Blue Bonds Towards Achieving Indonesia's SDGs	42
Transaction Highlights	42
Allocation Report	43
Impact Report	48
Quantitative Impact	50
Qualitative Impact	76
Featured Projects	80
Interpreting Reporting Results	84
Appendix 1: Impact Measurement Methodology and Indicators	85
Appendix 2: Explanation	87
Glossary	89

Foreword

The Minister of Finance of Republic Indonesia

Indonesia, an archipelagic nation of over 17,500 islands strategically located between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, boasts a vast coastline of 108,000 kilometers and is home to 280 million people. This geographical advantage places Indonesia at the forefront of global efforts to advance sustainable development. As a resource-rich nation, Indonesia's ability to leverage its natural wealth is crucial in addressing the interconnected challenges of climate change, environmental degradation, social inequality, and economic disparity, all while striving for inclusive and balanced growth.

The Government of Indonesia is deeply committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through comprehensive policies and initiatives across various sectors. Guided by the Medium-Term Plan (2020-2024) and key legislation such as Law No. 32 of 2014 on Environmental Protection and Management, Indonesia has established a strong foundation for sustainable development. These efforts include building resilience in both coastal and rural communities, enhancing education and health outcomes, and promoting gender equality. By aligning national development strategies with the SDGs, Indonesia aims to lead by example, driving progress across critical sectors such as food security, health, education, and the blue economy.

The scale of financing required to reach our SDGs is significant, with estimated funding needs of USD 8.7 trillion (IDR 122,000 trillion) by 2030 and a financing gap of USD 1.7 trillion (IDR 24,000 trillion). Similarly, in the blue economy, the 2022 Blue Financing Strategic Document, developed together with the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investment Affairs and UNDP, projects that we will need an annual investment of IDR 1,928.9 trillion to IDR 3,307.21 trillion (USD 128.59 billion to USD 220.48 billion) to reach a 12.45% GDP contribution from this sector by 2045. Addressing these challenges requires innovative financing solutions—most notably, our SDG Bond and Blue Bond initiatives.

In May 2023, Indonesia became the first country to issue a sovereign Blue Bond on the Japanese debt capital market, raising JPY 20.7 billion (USD 150 million) to support sustainable marine projects, including coastal protection, sustainable fisheries, marine biodiversity conservation, and mangrove restoration. Additionally, we raised approximately IDR 7.25 trillion (USD 490 million) from the 2023 SDG Bond to support projects that promote food security, clean water, quality education, and economic empowerment. This funding has created meaningful impacts across sectors, benefiting over a million smallholder farmers, expanding educational resources for seven million students, and providing economic opportunities for thousands of Indonesians.

This 2024 SDG Bond and Blue Bond Allocation and Impact Report presents a transparent and comprehensive overview of how these funds have been utilized to address Indonesia's social, economic, and environmental priorities. The report not only showcases the measurable impact of our financing efforts but also reinforces our commitment to accountability, transparency, and the SDGs. With a collaborative spirit and a dedication to sustainable progress, Indonesia continues to drive toward a resilient and inclusive future, setting an example for innovative financing in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals.



Sri Mulyani Indrawati

Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia

The Republic of Indonesia SDG Government Securities Framework¹

The Government of Indonesia established a robust framework to issue an SDG Bond that aligns with internationally accepted standards, such as those set by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the ASEAN Capital Market Forum (ACMF). This ensures that the issuer's goals for financing the SDGs are clearly represented, meeting investor expectations and establishing the highest levels of credibility and accountability.

Use of Proceeds

The Republic of Indonesia's SDG Government Securities Framework outlines three primary focus areas for Eligible SDG expenditures that can be financed or refinanced through the country's themed bonds. These areas include projects or sectors aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change (green focus), promoting the growth of the ocean economy (blue focus), and generating positive social outcomes (social focus). The Framework divides the eligible use of funds into two categories based on the three focus areas:

1. Eligible SDGs Expenditures with Green and Blue Focus
2. Eligible SDGs Expenditures with Social Focus

The Framework was developed by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) in collaboration with the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) and the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investments Affairs (CMMIA), with support from joint advisors. It includes project selection and evaluation criteria, along with indicators to ensure funds are allocated to projects with lasting impacts. The Framework is designed to integrate budget lines that address development gaps and align with the targets set by the SDGs.

Eligible SDGs Expenditures Green and Blue Focus

 Renewable Energy	 Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Land
 Energy Efficiency	 Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean
 Resilience to Climate Change for Highly Vulnerable Areas and Sectors/Disaster Risk Reduction	 Green Tourism
 Sustainable Transport	 Green Buildings
 Waste to Energy and Waste Management	 Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management

¹ The full document of the Republic of Indonesia SDG Government Securities Framework is available at <https://www.djppr.kemenkeu.go.id/governmentsecuritiesframework>

Eligible SDGs Expenditures Social Focus

 Employment Generation Including through the Potential Effect of SME Financing and Microfinance	 Access to Essential Services
 Socioeconomic Advancement and Empowerment	 Affordable Basic Infrastructure
 Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems	

The Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

Qualified projects are selected by identifying and refining the list of expenses within the Indonesian government's integrated planning and budgeting system (*Kolaborasi Perencanaan dan Informasi Kinerja Anggaran/KRISNA*). BAPPENAS is responsible for overseeing and evaluating this list to ensure the expenses align with the SDGs.

The MoF, in collaboration with BAPPENAS and relevant line ministries, then finalizes the list of key projects from the national budget that will be funded through bond revenues. The selection process also considers the alignment of these projects with the SDGs, national priorities, and other criteria outlined in the Framework. Detailed information about the selected projects, which match the themes identified during the selection process, is provided in the allocation section of this report.

Management of Proceeds

The Framework specifies that funds from the SDG Bond will be managed within the Government of Indonesia's overall account. Upon request by the relevant line ministries, these funds will be transferred to specific accounts within those ministries and will be used exclusively for initiatives outlined in the Framework. Until allocated for SDGs expenditures, the funds will be temporarily held in cash in the government's general account at Bank Indonesia (the Central Bank of the Republic of Indonesia).

The MoF actively oversees the distribution of the SDG Bond proceeds and is responsible for ensuring that the funds are used in accordance with the established Framework. The line ministries or agencies that utilize the SDG Bond revenues are responsible for monitoring and documenting the impact of the eligible expenditures related to the SDGs within their areas of responsibility. They then report these impacts to the MoF.



Indonesia's 2024 SDG Bond Allocation and Impact Report

SECTION I

Introduction

This report provides a detailed overview of how Indonesia allocated approximately IDR 7.25 trillion (USD 490 million) raised from the 2023 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Bond. The report highlights Indonesia's commitment to sustainable development and its proactive approach to addressing significant social, economic, and environmental challenges. It enhances transparency and accountability by outlining how the funds were used to support various activities aligned with the SDGs.

It is estimated that Indonesia will need around USD 8.7 trillion (IDR 122,000 trillion) from 2021 to 2030 to achieve its SDGs, with a financing gap of USD 1.7 trillion (IDR 24,000 trillion). To address this gap, innovative financing strategies are essential. The SDG Bond is a key element of this approach, supporting a broad array of sustainable development projects. In 2023, the Indonesian government successfully raised IDR 7.25 trillion through this bond, underscoring its commitment to innovative financial solutions.

The SDG Bond has significantly impacted several sectors. It improved food security under SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), improving over 61,000 hectares of planted areas to boost agricultural productivity and ensure access to nutritious food. The bond also enhanced educational resources for over 7 million students under SDG 4 (Quality Education), to reduce educational inequalities and promote inclusive development. Under SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), the bond created over 15 thousand new entrepreneurs through vocational training and entrepreneurship programs, particularly to combat unemployment and underemployment worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic.

This report showcases the tangible impact of the SDG Bond, underscoring the Indonesian government's dedication to achieving the SDGs and improving the well-being of its citizens.

Highlighted Contributions of the 2023 SDG Bond Towards Achieving Indonesia's SDGs



SDG 2 focuses on ending hunger and achieving food security, while SDG 6 emphasizes ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. To support these goals, the SDG Bond has funded agricultural projects that enhance food security and nutrition by improving agricultural productivity and providing support to smallholder farmers. Key initiatives include the construction of Reservoirs for Agriculture and the development of Tertiary Irrigation Canals, which also contribute to sustainable water management. With an allocation of approximately IDR 124.73 trillion (USD 8.43 million), these efforts have benefited over 1.1 million smallholder farmers, helping to address malnutrition, ensure access to nutritious food, and promote sustainable water use, especially in rural areas.



SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all. To support this goal, funds from the SDG Bond have been allocated to enhance the quality of education by upgrading infrastructure, acquiring learning materials, improving educational facilities, and providing professional development for teachers. Through the School Operational Assistance Program, these efforts are targeted at increasing access to quality education for over 4.28 million students in *Madrasah Ibtidaiyah* (elementary school level) and 3.31 million students in *Madrasah Tsanawiyah* (junior high school level).



SDG 8 promotes productive employment, inclusive economic growth, and decent work for all, while SDG 9 focuses on building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation. The SDG Bond has supported job creation, economic resilience, and infrastructure development through funding initiatives that encourage entrepreneurship, vocational training, and innovation. These efforts are crucial for creating quality job opportunities, supporting sustainable economic growth, and fostering industrial and technological advancements, particularly in response to the unemployment challenges exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The bond has funded programs expected to generate over 15 thousand new small entrepreneurs, while also contributing to improved infrastructure that supports inclusive and sustainable economic activities.



Transaction Highlight

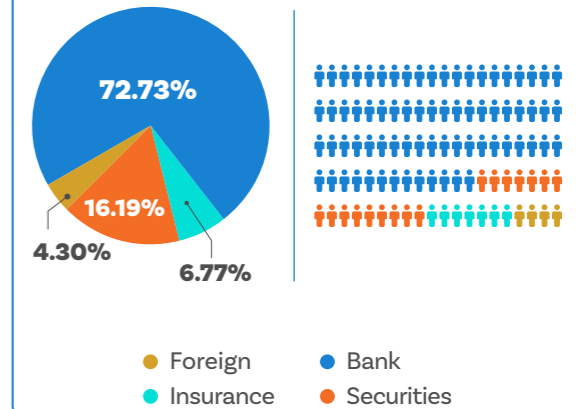
2023 SDG Bond

Issuance Date	2 February 2023	10 August 2023	2 November 2023
Issued Amount	IDR 4.55 T	IDR 1.05 T	IDR 1.65 T

Total IDR 7.25 T

Tenor	7 years	7 years	7 years
Due Date	15 October 2030	15 October 2030	15 October 2030
Coupon Rate	7.375%	7.375%	7.375%
Yield	6.55000%	6.22959%	7.07966%

Investor Distribution Statistics



Overview of the Proceeds Allocation

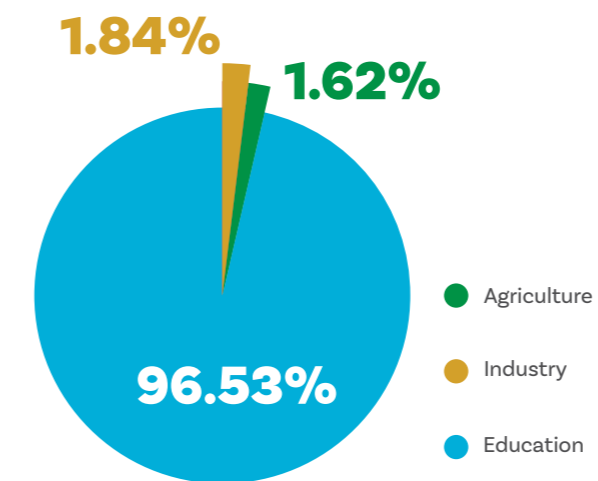
Eligible SDGs Expenditure with Social Focus	Projects
Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reservoir for Agriculture Tertiary Irrigation Canals
Employment Generation Including Through the Potential Effect of SME Financing and MicroFinance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepreneurship Training and Technical Assistance in Food, Furniture, and Building Materials Industries Industrial Vocational Educational Program for Higher Education Level Industrial Vocational Educational Program for Senior Secondary Level
Access to Essential Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Operational Assistance for Islamic Elementary School (<i>Madrasah Ibtidaiyah</i>) School Operational Assistance for Islamic Junior Secondary School (<i>Madrasah Tsanawiyah</i>)



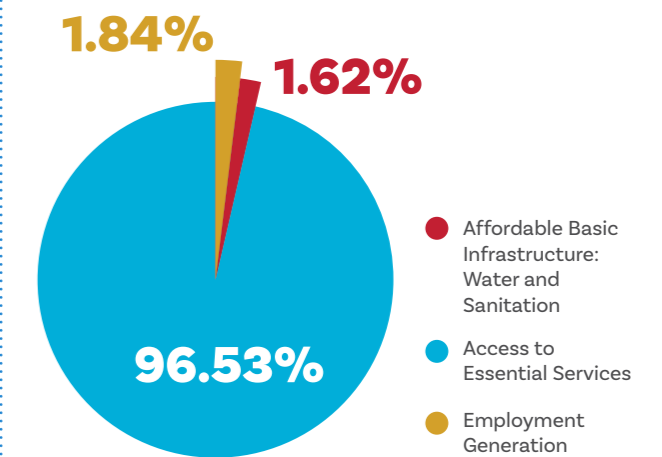
Allocation Report

Allocation Breakdown by Sector and Form of Assistance

Allocation by Sector



Allocation by Eligible Expenditure

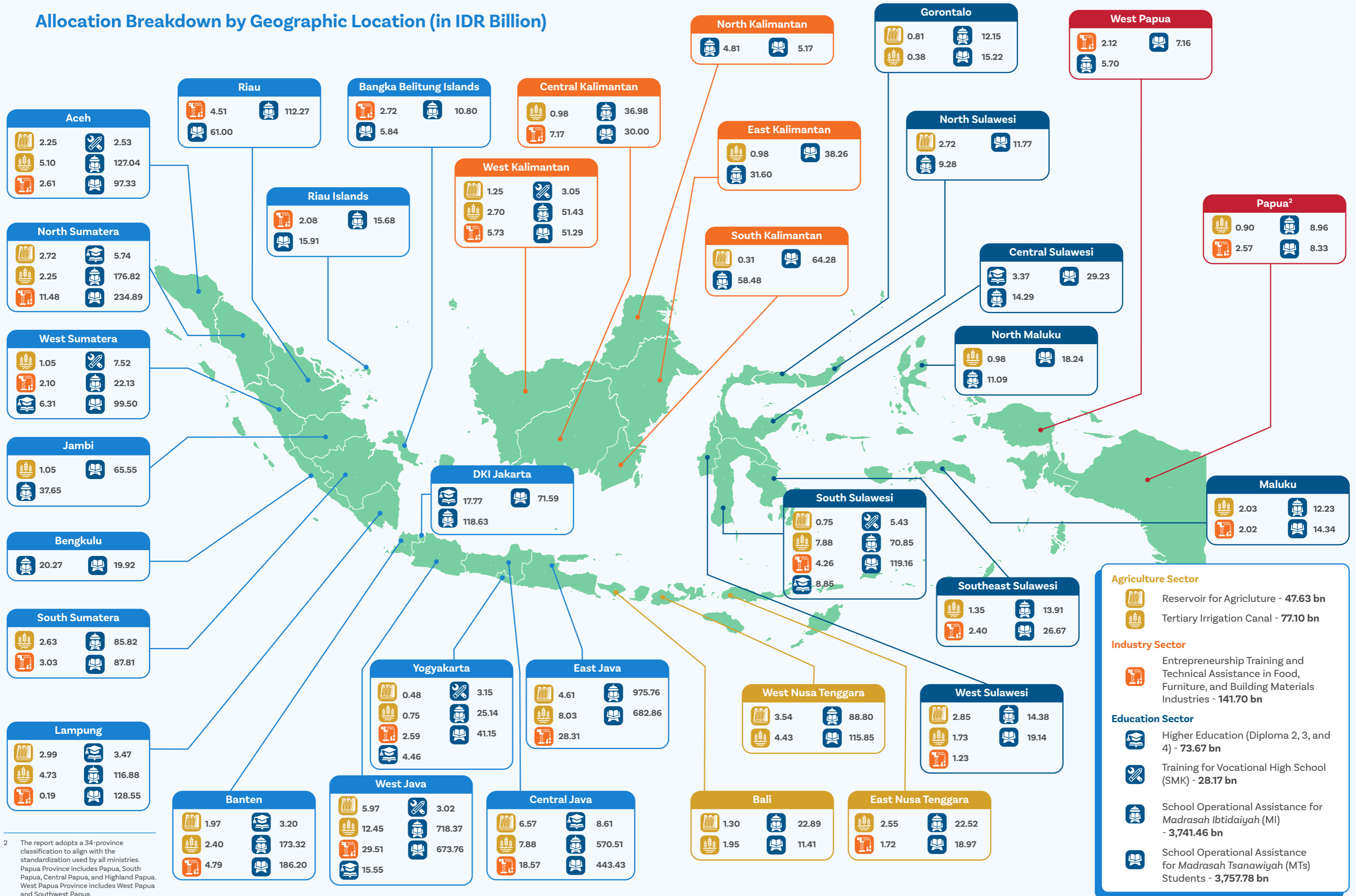


Allocation Breakdown by Project Owner (Responsible Ministry)²

SDGs	Responsible Ministry	Program	Allocation of Proceeds (IDR)	Percentage of Allocation (%)
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Ministry of Religious Affairs	School Operational Assistance for Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Students	3,741,461,882,725	48.68%
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Ministry of Religious Affairs	School Operational Assistance for Madrasah Tsanawiyah Students	3,575,783,109,223	46.53%
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Ministry of Industry	Entrepreneurship Training and Technical Assistance in Food, Furniture, and Building Materials Industries	141,695,758,000	1.84%
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Ministry of Agriculture	Tertiary Irrigation Canals	77,100,000,000	1.00%
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Ministry of Industry	Higher Education (Diploma 2, 3, and 4)	73,668,771,378	0.96%
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Ministry of Agriculture	Reservoir for Agriculture	47,629,350,400	0.62%
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Ministry of Industry	Training for Vocational High School (SMK)	28,173,441,110	0.37%
TOTAL			7,685,512,312,836	100.00%

² Any amount exceeding the SDG Bond proceeds is financed by other sources of fund available in the general treasury account

Allocation Breakdown by Geographic Location (in IDR Billion)



Agriculture Sector

- Reservoir for Agriculture - 47.63 bn
- Tertiary Irrigation Canal - 77.10 bn

Industry Sector

- Entrepreneurship Training and Technical Assistance in Food, Furniture, and Building Materials Industries - 141.70 bn

Education Sector

- Higher Education (Diploma 2, 3, and 4) - 73.67 bn
- Training for Vocational High School (SMK) - 28.17 bn
- School Operational Assistance for Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) - 3,741.46 bn
- School Operational Assistance for Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) Students - 3,757.78 bn

² The report adopts a 34-province classification to align with the standardization used by all ministries. Papua Province includes Papua, South Papua, Central Papua, and Highland Papua. West Papua Province includes West Papua and Southwest Papua.



Impact Report

Agriculture



Improving over
61,000
hectares of planted areas

Benefiting more than
24,000
workers (over 397,000 working days)
during the construction phase

Industry



Benefiting over
15,000
small and medium enterprises

Education



Supporting more than
3,500
vocational higher education
graduates and **over 2,100** vocational
secondary school graduates

Extended access to education for over
4.2 million
students in **more than 26** thousands
Islamic elementary schools in all provinces

Extended access to education for over
3.3 million
students in **more than 19** thousands
Islamic junior high schools in all provinces

The **sector-specific** allocations in Agriculture and Education have significantly impacted various regions of Indonesia, especially in the 3T (frontier, outermost, and least developed) areas. These investments have been crucial in addressing key issues like food security, agricultural productivity, and educational access, particularly in underserved regions.

In agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture's initiatives have focused on increasing productivity and ensuring food security, particularly in regions where these are most needed. The Reservoir for Agriculture Program has directly benefited both farmers and the broader agricultural landscape. The construction of 68 reservoirs in 3T areas alone irrigated 1,360 hectares of farmland, improving conditions for many farmers. Overall, these reservoirs have improved irrigation across 10,060 hectares of cultivated land, which is especially critical in regions that frequently face water shortages. This effort has made farming more sustainable, ensuring that farmers have the water resources necessary to support reliable crop yields.

Similarly, the Tertiary Irrigation Canals Program has bolstered agricultural output across the country. This program has positively impacted 51,400 hectares of farmland on a national scale. In 3T areas specifically, 185 new canal units have been constructed, benefiting 9,250 hectares of agricultural land. By stabilizing water supplies, these projects have allowed farmers to achieve more reliable crop yields, resulting in better livelihoods for farming communities across Indonesia. These initiatives are essential for enhancing food security and improving the economic resilience of some of Indonesia's most vulnerable regions.

In the industrial sector, the government has focused on vocational training and technical support to enhance employment and entrepreneurship opportunities. One of the key programs, led by the Ministry of Industry, is the Training and Technical Assistance for New Entrepreneurs Program, which has supported 15,225 entrepreneurs in sectors like food, furniture, and building materials. Notably, a significant portion of these entrepreneurs are women, demonstrating the government's commitment to promoting gender equality in economic development. This initiative has contributed to economic diversification and helped increase household incomes, especially in underserved regions.

Higher education has also been a priority for the Ministry of Industry, with a strong emphasis on diploma programs. These programs, which involve 12 institutions, have produced 3,507 graduates, including 1,460 men and 1,633 women. These graduates contribute to labor market and national economic growth.

The Vocational High School (SMK) Training Program has also been successful, with 2,165 students graduating from the program, including 1,224 men and 941 women. These schools prepare students for a variety of career paths after graduation.

In terms of inclusivity, the Ministry of Religious Affairs has made significant progress in expanding access to education for Madrasah students through the School Operational Assistance (BOS) program. This initiative has supported 4,283,069 students across 26,743 schools, including both public and private institutions. The program has also provided support to 3,129 students with disabilities,



17,931 students with special needs, and over 1.14 million students from low-income families. In 3T areas, 40,288 students have benefited from this program, promoting educational equity in even the most remote areas.

Similarly, the BOS for *Madrasah Tsanawiyah* has supported 3,313,220 students across 19,386 schools, benefiting both male and female students, as well as students with disabilities and special needs. Financial assistance has also been provided to 985,553 students from low-income families, with 34,604 of these students located in 3T regions.

These programs not only reflect the government's commitment to expanding educational access and supporting agricultural productivity, but they also highlight the broader aim of fostering gender equality. Women's participation in these programs, particularly in entrepreneurship and education, is a key aspect of the government's strategy for promoting equitable national development. By empowering women with skills, knowledge, and resources, these initiatives are helping to challenge traditional gender norms and enable women to take on leadership roles in their communities.

The government's focus on 3T regions, through both agricultural and educational initiatives, demonstrates a clear commitment to addressing the disparities between more developed areas and underserved regions. Investments in water infrastructure, vocational training, and education are laying the groundwork for long-term economic growth, improved livelihoods, and greater social inclusion in these regions. By prioritizing the needs of 3T areas, the government is working toward creating a more sustainable and equitable future for all Indonesians.

Quantitative Impact

A. Agriculture											
 2 ZERO HUNGER	Project Category					Allocation Information				Impacts	
	Project Name	Brief Description	Eligible Expenditure	Type of Project	Location	Amount Committed (IDR)	Amount Committed (USD ³)	Project Lifetime	Project Owners	Associated SDGs ⁴	Indicator
 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Reservoir for Agriculture	An agricultural reservoir is a structure designed to store water or raise the water level. The water source can include springs, rainfall, rivers, and other sources, with the primary purpose of supplying irrigation water. By increasing water storage capacity and efficiency, the program supports sustainable farming practices, boosts crop yields, and enhances food security.	Affordable Basic Infrastructure: Water and Sanitation	Building basic farming infrastructure to increase the level of productivity.	17 provinces (Aceh, North Sumatera, South Sumatera, Lampung, West Jawa, Central Jawa, Yogyakarta, East Jawa, Banten, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Gorontalo, West Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, dan South Sulawesi).	47,629,350,400	3,218,199	1 year	Ministry of Agriculture	2, 6	Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 503 farmer groups • 10,060 hectares planted areas • 10,563 workers during the construction phase Distribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68 reservoirs in 3T regions • 1,360 heaters planted areas in 3T regions Note: Each reservoir can serves 20 hectares
	Tertiary Irrigation Canals	The program aims to enhance the efficiency and accessibility of irrigation systems at the tertiary level, ensuring that water reaches the final users—farmers—effectively. This program focuses on constructing and improving tertiary irrigation canals and infrastructure, facilitating better water distribution for agricultural purposes.	Affordable Basic Infrastructure: Water and Sanitation	Building basic farming infrastructure to increase the level of productivity.	24 provinces (Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, Jambi, South Sumatera, Lampung, West Jawa, Central Jawa, Yogyakarta, East Jawa, Banten, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Southeast Sulawesi, Gorontalo, West Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua)	77,100,000,000	5,209,459	1 year	Ministry of Agriculture	2, 6	Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,028 farmer groups • 51,400 hectares planted areas • 14,392 workers and 308,400 working days during the construction phase Distribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 185 units in 3T regions • 9,250 hectares planted areas in 3T regions Note: Each unit can serve 50 hectares







³ 1 USD = IDR 14,800

⁴ This associated SDGs pertains to the qualitative analysis detailed in the subsequent section, specifically focusing on the Indivisible and Reinforcing category.




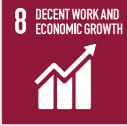


B. Industry

 	Project Category				Allocation Information				Benefit		
	Project Name	Brief Description	Eligible Expenditure	Type of Project	Location	Amount Committed (IDR)	Amount Committed (USD)	Project Lifetime	Project Owners	Associated SDGs ⁹	Indicator
	Training and Technical Assistance for New Entrepreneur in Food, Furniture, and Building Materials Industries	The program aims to empower new entrepreneurs (start-up) through comprehensive training, technical assistance, and machinery support, in particular, for food, furniture, and building material industries. The program is expected to enable participants to enhance their operational efficiency and competitiveness.	Employment Generation	Training for new entrepreneurs to improve their skills in business.	22 provinces (Aceh, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, Riau Islands, Riau, South Sumatera, Lampung, Bangka Belitung, West Jawa, Central Jawa, Yogyakarta, East Jawa, Banten, East Nusa Tenggara, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Maluku, Southwest Papua, Papua)	141,695,758,000	9,574,038	1 year	Ministry of Industry	8, 9	Beneficiaries: • 15,225 small and medium entrepreneurs

C. Education

     	Project Category				Allocation Information				Benefit		
	Project Name	Brief Description	Eligible Expenditure	Type of Project	Location	Amount Committed (IDR)	Amount Committed (USD)	Project Lifetime	Project Owners	Associated SDGs ⁹	Indicator
	Higher Education (Diploma 2, 3, and 4)	The program aims to support education activities at higher education facilities under the Ministry of Industry.	Access to Essential Services	Quality improvement of higher education, including training for teachers, improvement of facilities, and other support.	9 provinces (North Sumatera, West Sumatera, Banten, Jakarta, West Jawa, Central Jawa, Yogyakarta, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi)	73,668,771,378	4,977,620	1 year	Ministry of Industry	4, 8, 9	Beneficiaries: • 12 Institutions (Diploma) • 3,507 students who have graduated Distribution: • 1,460 male graduate • 1,633 female graduate
	Training for Vocational High School (SMK)	The program aims to support education activities at vocational high school facilities under the Ministry of Industry.	Access to Essential Services	Quality improvement of vocational school, including training for teachers, improvement of facilities, and other support.	7 provinces (Aceh, West Sumatera, Lampung, West Jawa, Yogyakarta, West Kalimantan, South Sulawesi)	28,173,441,110	1,903,609	1 year	Ministry of Industry	4, 8, 9	Beneficiaries: • 9 Vocational High School (SMK) • 2,165 students who have graduated Distribution: • 1,224 male graduate • 941 female graduate

C. Education

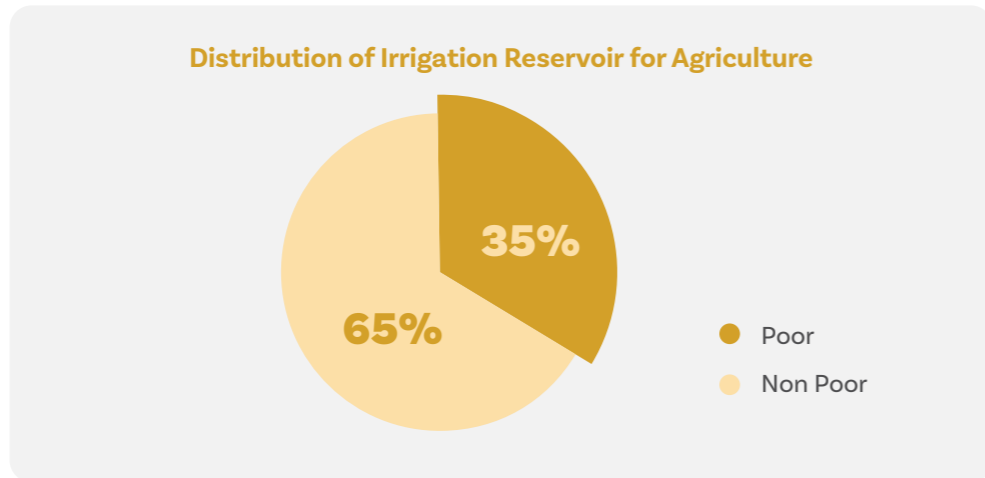
     	Project Category					Allocation Information				Benefit	
	Project Name	Brief Description	Eligible Expenditure	Type of Project	Location	Amount Committed (IDR)	Amount Committed (USD)	Project Lifetime	Project Owners	Associated SDGs ⁹	Indicator
	School Operational Assistance for <i>Madrasah Ibtidaiyah</i> Students	The BOS program for <i>Madrasah Ibtidaiyah</i> (MI) students aims to improve access to education and reduce dropout rates among religious school students. This program provides financial assistance to MI schools, enabling them to enhance infrastructure, acquire learning materials, and improve educational facilities.	Access to Essential Services	Quality improvement of primary education by providing financial assistance to schools.	All provinces	3,741,461,882,725	252,801,479	1 year	Ministry of Religious Affairs	1, 4, 5, 10	Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26,743 schools • 4,283,069 students Distribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,711 public schools and 25,032 private schools • 2,062,905 female students and 2,220,164 male students • 3,129 students with disabilities • 17,931 students with special needs • 1,149,246 students with a parental income of less than Rp 1 million per month • 40,288 students in 3T regions
	School Operational Assistance for <i>Madrasah Tsanawiyah</i> Students	The BOS program for <i>Madrasah Tsanawiyah</i> (MTs) students aims to support secondary-level religious education and improve educational outcomes. This program provides financial support to MTs schools, facilitating improvements in infrastructure, learning materials, and teaching resources.	Access to Essential Services	Quality improvement of secondary education by providing financial assistance to schools.	All provinces	3,575,783,109,223	241,606,967	1 year	Ministry of Religious Affairs	1, 4, 5, 10	Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19,386 schools • 3,313,220 students Distribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,525 public schools and 17,861 private schools • 1,630,751 female students and 1,682,469 male students • 2,955 students with disabilities • 16,781 students with special needs • 985,553 students with a parental income of less than Rp 1 million per month • 34,604 students in 3T regions

Allocation Towards Poor Provinces⁵

Agriculture

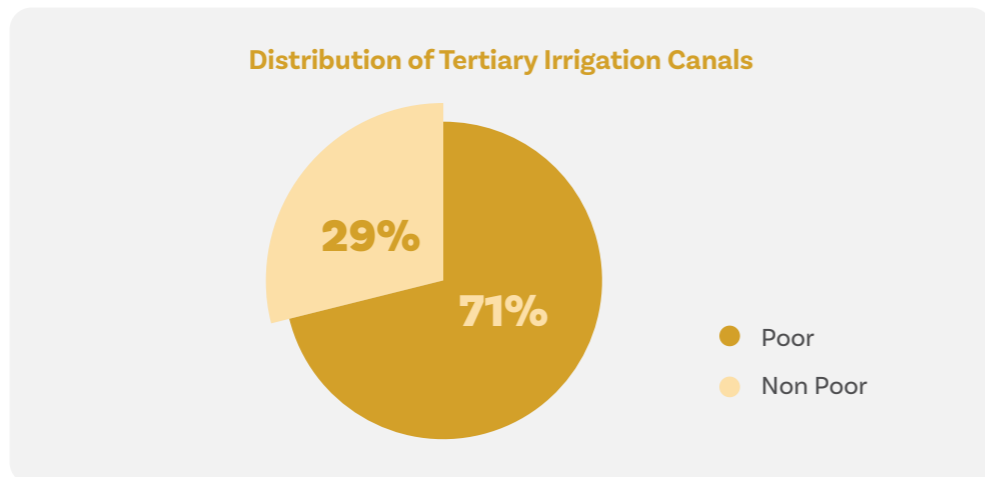


1. Reservoir for Agriculture



The allocation of irrigation reservoirs for agricultural purposes has been strategically designed to enhance productivity in provinces with varying poverty levels. The majority of resources (65%) are directed toward non-poor region.

2. Tertiary Irrigation Canals



The allocation of tertiary irrigation canals is heavily weighted toward poorer provinces, with 71% of the resources directed to these areas and 29% to wealthier regions. This strategy aims to address inequalities in agricultural infrastructure by prioritizing underdeveloped areas. Tertiary canals are crucial for efficient local

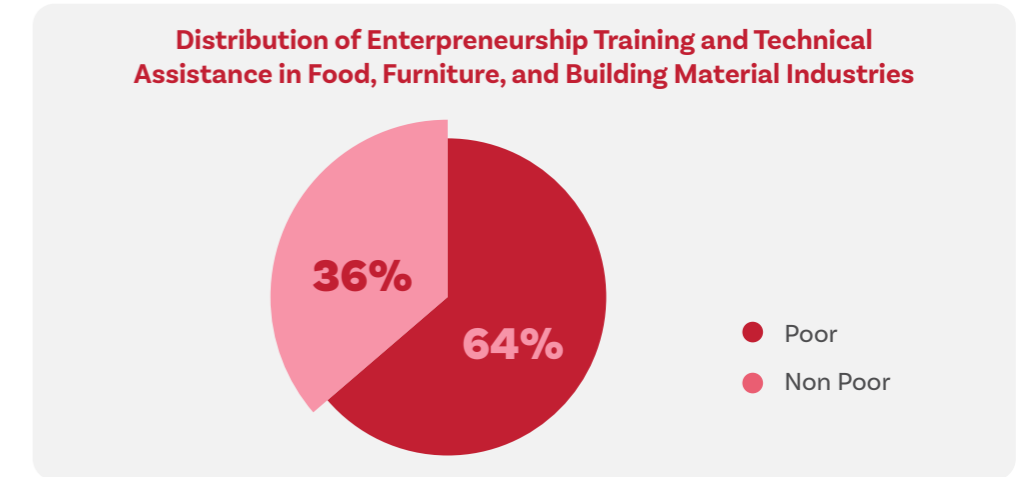
⁵ In this section, poor provinces are defined in two ways. First, they include provinces with poverty rates higher than the national average of 9.36% (based on data from the National Statistics Agency as of March 2023). There are 16 provinces Aceh (14.45%), South Sumatera (11.78%), Bengkulu (14.04%), Lampung (11.11%), Central Java (10.77%), Yogyakarta (11.04%), East Java (10.35%), West Nusa Tenggara (13.85%), East Nusa Tenggara (19.96%), Central Sulawesi (12.41%), Southeast Sulawesi (11.43%), Gorontalo (15.15%), West Sulawesi (11.49%), Maluku (16.42%), West Papua (20.49%), and Papua (26.03%). Second, the term also includes West Java, which, although it does not have the highest poverty rate (i.e. 7.62%), has the largest number of poor people, making up 15% of the country's poor population. This definition aims to capture as many "Leave No One Behind" (LNOB) individuals as possible.

water distribution, benefiting small-scale farmers who are often most affected by inadequate irrigation.

Industry



1. Entrepreneurship Training and Technical Assistance in Food, Furniture, and Building Materials Industries

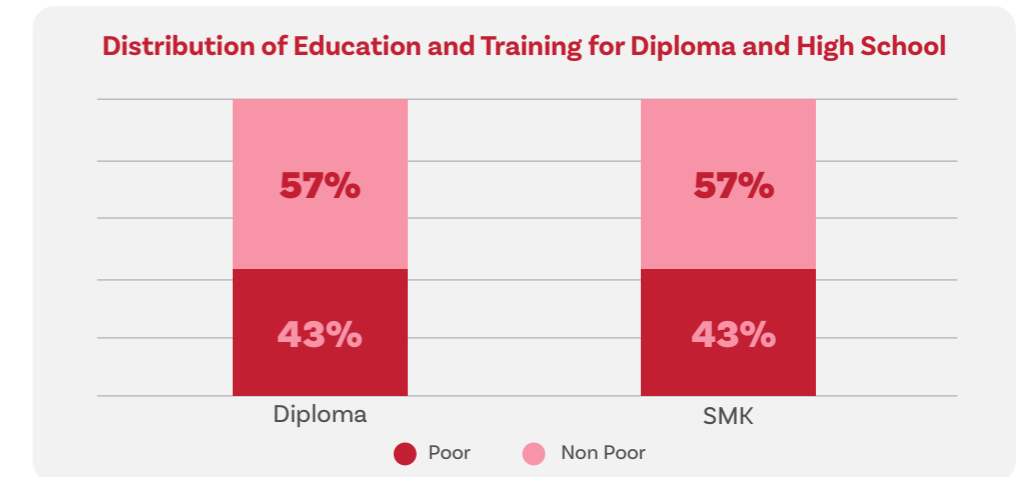


The allocation for entrepreneurship training and technical assistance in the food, furniture, and building materials industries prioritizes poorer provinces, directing 64% of resources to these areas and 36% to more affluent regions. Training and technical assistance are crucial for driving innovation, improving business skills and productivity, and enhancing the competitiveness of local industries.

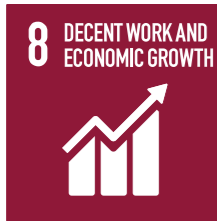
Education



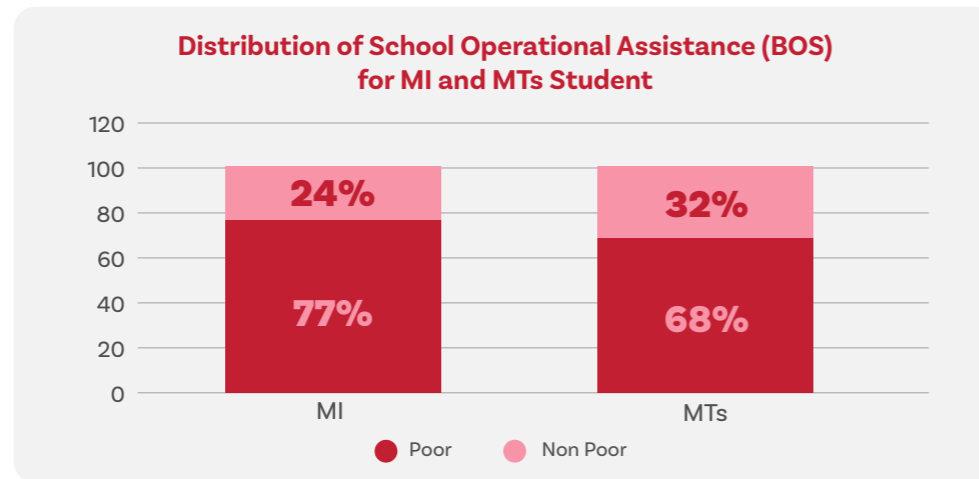
1. Higher Education (Diploma 2, 3, and 4) and Training for Vocational High School (SMK)



The allocation approach for SMK training programs mirrors that of higher education. 57% of funds for SMK are directed to non-poor provinces and 43% to poorer provinces. In addition, 57% of funds for higher education are disbursed to non-poor provinces and 43% for poorer provinces. Vocational training is vital in preparing students for direct entry into the workforce by providing hands-on skills. This strategic allocation aims to reduce skill disparities between regions, promoting more equitable economic development in Indonesia.



2. School Operational Assistance for Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) Students and Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) Students



The allocation of School Operational Assistance (BOS) for MI is heavily focused on poor provinces, with 77% of the funding directed to these areas and 24% to more affluent provinces. This approach underscores a strong commitment to addressing educational inequalities at the elementary level in economically disadvantaged regions. MI, as primary Islamic schools, play a crucial role in providing basic education, especially in areas where public education access may be limited.

For MTs, secondary Islamic schools, the allocation also prioritizes poorer regions, with 68% of BOS funding going to these areas and 32% to non-poor provinces. This strategy supports the continued education of students in underdeveloped regions, helping to break the cycle of poverty through education while maintaining educational standards in more prosperous areas.

Qualitative Impact

Indivisible: Project are inextricably linked to an achievement of an SDG

Reinforcing: Project aid the achievement of an SDG

Enabling: Project create conditions that enable achievement of an SDG

Consistent: Project do not significantly positively or negatively interact with an SDG



Agriculture Sector

Reservoir for Agriculture

Indivisible	
Reinforcing	
Enabling	
Consistent	

The Reservoir for Agriculture program directly supports **SDG 6** (Clean Water and Sanitation) by improving water management systems in farming areas. It also reinforces **SDG 2** (Zero Hunger) by increasing agricultural productivity and ensuring access to food. Additionally, the program contributes to **SDG 13** (Climate Action) by storing and regulating water supplies for agricultural use, helping to mitigate the effects of climate change. By providing farmers with reliable access to water during dry periods, the program enhances productivity in the agriculture sector and supports economic growth (**SDG 8**: Decent Work and Economic Growth).

Tertiary Irrigation Canals

Indivisible	
Reinforcing	
Enabling	
Consistent	

The Tertiary Irrigation Canals program directly supports **SDG 6** (Clean Water and Sanitation) by providing a more reliable water supply for agriculture and communities, which promotes sustainable water management. This program also strengthens **SDG 2** (Zero Hunger) by improving food security and reducing hunger. Furthermore, it supports **SDG 13** (Climate Action) by increasing climate resilience, helping to reduce the effects of climate variability, such as droughts and floods, on food production. By ensuring consistent water availability, the program boosts productivity in the agriculture sector and contributes to economic growth, aligning with **SDG 8** (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

Industry Sector

Entrepreneurship Training and Technical Assistance in Food, Furniture, and Building Materials Industries



The program offers training and technical assistance focused on the food, furniture, and building materials industries. By enhancing skills and supporting entrepreneurs, the program directly contributes to **SDG 8** (Decent Work and Economic Growth) through job creation, improved business performance, and overall economic growth. It also supports **SDG 9** (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) by fostering innovation and promoting the adoption of more efficient production techniques. Furthermore, the program advances **SDG 1** (No Poverty) and **SDG 10** (Reduced Inequalities) by improving the livelihoods of entrepreneurs and workers, creating better employment opportunities, and increasing income generation, ultimately helping reduce poverty in the communities involved. Finally, the program also contributes to **SDG 2** (Zero Hunger), given that the food industry is one of the selected sectors in this program.

Education Sector

Higher Education (Diploma 2, 3, and 4)



The program significantly advances **SDG 4** (Quality Education) by equipping students with specialized technical skills that align with labor market demands. This foundation not only prepares students for immediate employment but also empowers them to contribute to broader economic and industrial progress. By fostering these skills, the program strengthens **SDG 8** (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and **SDG 9** (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), enabling individuals to drive sustainable economic growth and embrace innovative practices. Additionally, the program plays a crucial role in addressing **SDG 1** (No Poverty) and **SDG 10** (Reduced Inequalities) by ensuring equitable access to education for both males and females (**SDG 5: Gender Equality**).

Training for Vocational High School



The program significantly advances **SDG 4** (Quality Education) by equipping students with practical skills that are highly valued in the labor market. The skills taught in the school not only prepare students for current job opportunities but also support sustainable industrialization (**SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure**). By aligning student skills with market needs, the program promotes **SDG 8** (Decent Work and Economic Growth), fostering meaningful employment and contributing to the nation's sustainable economic progress. Moreover, the program enables **SDG 1** (No Poverty) and **SDG 10** (Reduced Inequalities) by offering quality vocational training that boosts employability, reduces poverty through better job prospects, and addresses educational disparities by making technical education accessible to a broader population. In addition, the program also supports **SDG 5** (Gender Equality) by accepting both male and female students.

School Operational Assistance for Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Students



The program is vital for achieving **SDG 4** (Quality Education) as it guarantees that students in *Madrasah Ibtidaiyah* (Islamic primary schools) have access to the necessary resources and support, which are crucial for their academic growth and future prospects. By providing financial assistance to schools, the program supports **SDG 1** (No Poverty), **SDG 5** (Gender Equality), and **SDG 10** (Reduced Inequalities) by ensuring that students from diverse socio-economic backgrounds, including both boys and girls, benefit from improved school facilities. Additionally, the program contributes to **SDG 8** (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by investing in the education of young students, thereby laying the groundwork for a more skilled and knowledgeable workforce, which in turn supports sustainable economic development and enhances employment opportunities.

School Operational Assistance for Madrasah Tsanawiyah Students



The program is crucial for achieving **SDG 4** (Quality Education) as it ensures that students at *Madrasah Tsanawiyah* (Islamic junior high schools) receive the necessary support to access and benefit from quality education, which is key to their academic and personal development. The program reinforces **SDG 1** (No Poverty), **SDG 5** (Gender Equality), and **SDG 10** (Reduced Inequalities) by ensuring that students from all socio-economic backgrounds, including both boys and girls, can enjoy better facilities at school. The program also enables progress toward **SDG 8** (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by equipping students with the knowledge and skills needed for future employment, thereby contributing to the development of a more skilled workforce and fostering long-term economic growth.



Featured Projects

Sustainable Water Management for Farming Areas



SDG 2:
Zero Hunger



SDG 6:
Clean Water and Sanitation

Currently, the world is facing a severe food crisis, with 58 countries experiencing extreme hunger and 725 million people malnourished, 55 percent of whom live in Asia and 38 percent in Africa (WFP, 2024). This crisis is driven by various factors, including climate change, geopolitical conflicts such as the war between Russia and Ukraine, disruptions in global supply chains, and the post-COVID-19 pandemic. These global challenges have significant implications, leading to social and political instability in many regions, as well as instability in food prices. Indonesia, like many other countries, is also vulnerable to the global food crisis, with 7 to 16 percent of its population at risk of hunger (Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture 2024).

To support food security in Indonesia, water management as part of agricultural infrastructure plays an important role in increasing agricultural productivity. In this regard, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) provides relevant support, particularly to address the effects of climate change, such as utilizing efficient water technology, increasing community participation, improving irrigation systems, and developing reservoir systems.

Reservoir for Agriculture



Note: Reservoir in Wanasari Village, the District of Purwakarta (Province of West Java). Source: [Radar Karawang](#), [Jabar News](#), and [Kompas](#).

In response to climate change and increasing water scarcity, Indonesia has adopted innovative solutions like reservoirs for agriculture (*embung*), small farm reservoirs that conserve water and support sustainable agriculture. The reservoirs for agriculture collect and store rainwater during the wet season,

providing a reliable water source for irrigation during dry periods. These artificial ponds reduce water runoff and evaporation, replenishing groundwater aquifers and enabling year-round farming.

In 2023, the MoA disbursed IDR 47.6 billion (USD 3.22 million) to develop 503 reservoirs for agriculture

across several provinces. This includes a number of reservoirs in remote areas (3T areas: frontier, outermost, and underdeveloped). These reservoirs benefit over 10 thousand construction workers and can serve over 10 thousand hectares of planted areas.

One example was the construction of two reservoirs in Wanasari and Taringgul Tonggoh villages in the District of Purwakarta (Province of West Java), managed by local farmer groups. These reservoirs store water during dry periods, helping farmers irrigate their land and grow crops twice a year.

The first reservoir (Wanasari Village) has dimensions of 21 meters in length and 20 meters in width. The base of the reservoir measures 19 meters in length, 18 meters in width, and 2.5 meters in height. This reservoir will serve an area of 24 hectares, relying on runoff from rainwater and spring water.

The second reservoir (Taringgul Tonggoh Villages) has a length of 26 meters and a width of 24 meters, and it can irrigate an area of 25 hectares. Meanwhile, the base of the reservoir measures 18 meters in length, 16 meters in width, and 2.3 meters in height.

Tertiary Irrigation Canals



Note: Tertiary irrigation canal in Seberang Kapuas Village, the District of Sekadau (the Province of West Kalimantan). Source: [Kompas](#)

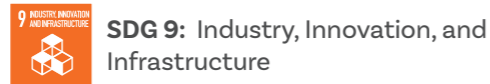
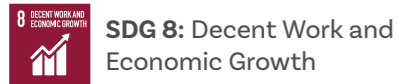
Irrigation systems have long been a fundamental part of agriculture and have been developed by many cultures around the world. Simply put, irrigation is the artificial application of water to farming areas, especially when the natural water supply is insufficient to meet the needs of crops. By using an irrigation system, the amount of water can be controlled to support crop growth. The MoA is also rehabilitating tertiary irrigation systems to improve agricultural productivity.

In 2023, the MoA disbursed IDR 77.1 billion (USD 5.21 million) to reconstruct more than 1,000 canals in various provinces, including 185 tertiary canals in remote regions. These canals support over 50 thousand hectares of planted areas.

An example of irrigation canals project in Seberang Kapuas Village was undertaken by the Lubuk Terutung Farmer Group. The initial condition of the irrigation canal was made of soil. These soil-based channels caused inefficient water distribution to rice fields and frequent water loss due to the porous nature of the soil. To enhance its functionality, the irrigation canal was upgraded to permanent structures using stone masonry construction with channels on both sides.

The rehabilitation work involved reconstructing a 66.4 meter and 40 centimeter-wide, which now efficiently irrigates 50 hectares of farmland. A significant impact of this rehabilitation is the accelerated planting process, as water distribution now flows smoothly to meet the needs of the crops.

Entrepreneurship Training and Technical Assistance Program in Food, Furniture, and Building Materials Industries



The manufacturing industry is a key sector for fostering economic growth in Indonesia, significantly contributing to GDP, employment, and exports. By enhancing productivity, encouraging innovation, and expanding industrial capabilities, the manufacturing industry can help Indonesia move up the value chain, reduce its reliance on raw materials, and diversify its economy.

The Ministry of Industry (MoI) aims to aggressively increase the number of new entrepreneurs in Indonesia, with the main goals of creating new jobs, stimulating economic circulation, enhancing capacity and creativity, improving livelihoods, and boosting economic growth. The food, furniture, and building materials industries are examples of sectors within the manufacturing industry. The development of new entrepreneurs in those three industries becomes target of the MoI.

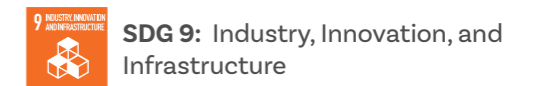
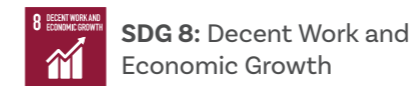
Over the past decade, the food industry has emerged as the most significant contributor to the manufacturing sector, accounting for over one-third (35 percent) of the total in 2023. On average, the food industry grew by 6 percent annually from 2010 to 2023. In contrast, the furniture industry contributed only 1.1 percent in 2023, with an average annual growth of just 2.2 percent during the same period. The building materials industry is closely linked to the construction sector. The construction sector contributed significantly to the economy, accounting for nearly one-tenth (9.9 percent) of GDP in 2023.

The MoI initiated a program to boost productivity through activities such as technical training, entrepreneurship management, business licensing, and provision of machinery. In 2023, the MoI allocated IDR 141.7 billion (USD 9.57 million) specifically targeting the food, furniture, and building materials industries. 15,225 new entrepreneurs were supported by the MoI, twofold from the initial target (7,575 new entrepreneurs) initiated a training and technical assistance to new entrepreneurs.



Note: This 3 in 1 industrial vocational training program (skilling, up-skilling, re-skilling) is held at seven Industrial Training Centers (BDI) spread across several regions in Indonesia. Source: [BPSDMI Kemenperin](#)

Industrial Vocational Educational Program



One of the challenges in boosting the manufacturing industry is the quality of human capital. To address this, the MoI introduced vocational schools at the senior secondary and higher education levels across regions in Indonesia. The Industrial Vocational Education Program, based on the Dual System, focuses on practical experience, with 70 percent of the curriculum dedicated to practical training and 30 percent to theoretical learning.

Currently, the program includes over 9,600 students enrolled in vocational education programs for three-

year programs (Diploma 3) and four-year programs (Diploma 4), focusing on competency-based training across 11 polytechnics and 2 academies. At senior secondary level, the program includes over 7,800 students at 9 vocational high schools (SMKs).

This system aims to bridge the gap between education and industry needs, equipping students with the hands-on skills required in the workforce. By partnering with universities and vocational institutes, the program guarantees that the training provided is both pertinent and applicable.

Higher Education Level



Note: Polytechnic of Furniture and Wood Processing in the District of Kendal (Central Java). Source: [MoI](#)

For example, Kendal Polytechnic of Furniture and Wood Processing is an attractive alternative for those interested in the furniture and wood processing industry. Established in 2014, the polytechnic aims to support the development of the furniture and wood processing industries in Kendal, Central Java. To achieve this goal, it offers three specialized study programs: Furniture Industry Business Management,

Furniture Production Engineering, and Furniture Design.

Not limited to the furniture industry, the Industrial Vocational Education Program also covers various other industries, including agro-industry, chemical and pharmaceutical industry, textile industry, metal industry, electronics industry, automotive industry, and logistics industry.



Note: Collaborate with PT Tera Data Indonusa or Axioo in improving the competence of human resources in the field of robotics through SMK-SMTI Makassar within the Ministry of Industry. Source: [Bpsdmi Kemenperin](#)

Similarly, the MoI enhanced training for SMK, allocating significant resources to initiatives such as student competency certification and industry-based learning. These efforts ensure that SMK graduates are better equipped to meet the demands of the job market. Additionally, factory-based teaching programs were introduced to promote project-based learning and develop marketable products.

The Ministry also focused on restructuring machinery and equipment for SMIs, particularly in the cosmetics and wellness industries. Financial support, technical advice, and training were provided to help these industries adopt energy-efficient technologies, improving their efficiency and product quality. By encouraging the adoption of digital marketing and local manufacturing, the Ministry aims to increase the competitiveness of Indonesian products in global markets and drive sustainable economic growth.

For example, Chemical Analyst Vocational High School, commonly known as SMAK Makassar, is a four-year vocational school. It specializes in producing skilled chemical analysts and mid-level laboratory operators ready for the workforce. Established in 1964, SMAK Makassar is the only vocational education institution in the field of chemical analysis located in Eastern Indonesia, specifically in Makassar, South Sulawesi.

The school is renowned for its high accreditation status, earning an 'A' (Excellent) rating, making it the top-rated school in South Sulawesi. The school prioritizes developing professional experts in chemical analysis who are highly employable in the industrial and business sectors. Its commitment to quality education is supported by ISO 9001:2008 certification and the presence of a Professional Certification Body and Competency Testing Center (LSP/TUK), which ensure that graduates meet industry standards and competencies.

School Operational Assistance for Madrasah



Note: MI Plus Darul Istiqamah in South Kalimantan and Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri 4, (MTsN 4) Labschool UIN Ar-Raniry, Banda Aceh. Source: [Kompas](#), [Darulistiqamah](#)

The School Operational Assistance (BOS) program is a government initiative in the education sector that aims to support schools in providing more effective learning environments, ensuring that schools have the necessary resources to enhance the quality of education and achieve national learning goals.

In Indonesia, there are 10.5 million Madrasah students spread across more than 460 thousand classrooms in all provinces. All these schools are supervised by the Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA). Specifically, there are over 4.3 million students enrolled in more than 26,500 Islamic primary schools (*Madrasah Ibtidaiyah/MI*). At the Islamic Junior Secondary School level (*Madrasah Tsanawiyah/MTs*), there are over 3.3 million students attending more than 19 thousand institutions.

In 2023, the Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA) increased the disbursement of BOS funding to IDR 7.3 trillion (USD 494 million) for MI and MTs in all provinces. Schools can use these funds flexibly to meet various needs, such as classroom activities, extracurricular programs, teacher development, infrastructure maintenance, and school

administration. To ensure proper use of the funds, the Ministry has implemented strict monitoring systems, including regular audits and inspections.

The increased funding is expected to enhance educational access, raise educational quality, and reduce inequality. With financial barriers lowered, more students are expected to enroll in MI schools, allowing schools to improve their resources and staff training. A study on the management of BOS funds in 12 provinces found the program effective, with improvements in accreditation, student enrollment, and reductions in dropout rates.

Additionally, schools have reported other positive outcomes, including better student performance in competitions, a more positive school culture, and increased student enthusiasm. This initiative reflects the government's commitment to an inclusive and equitable education system, benefiting students from all backgrounds, particularly in remote or disadvantaged areas.

Interpreting Reported Results

The 2024 Republic of Indonesia SDG Bond Allocation and Impact Report provides investors with detailed information on sustainable development projects that align with Indonesia's SDG Bond Framework and their associated impacts. Key indicators have been carefully chosen and evaluated both quantitatively and qualitatively. However, it is important to note the limitations of the data presented. The key considerations for interpreting these results are outlined below:



Scope of Results

The results are based on predicted direct impacts assessed before project implementation (ex-ante).



Omissions

Due to constraints related to data availability, assumptions, and methodology, there may be a broader set of indicators for projects than those covered in the impact report.



Uncertainty

The estimation of impact indicators relies on reasonable assumptions based on the information available at the time. Actual social impacts may differ due to changes in baseline conditions.



Source of Data

The report utilizes data obtained from the Indonesian government's internal sources as well as publicly available information.



Comparability

Results depend heavily on the availability of data, and differences between projects may arise. The analysis relies on secondary data provided by the respective line ministries responsible for overseeing each project.

Appendix: Impact Measurement Methodology and Indicator

Investing in SDGs is still a relatively new concept, particularly in Indonesia. Covering 17 diverse goals, one of the main challenges in assessing the impact of SDG investments is the lack of a standardized framework for categorizing SDG-enabling businesses and projects. The impact of SDGs is not limited to economic and environmental development; it also includes social progress.

The methodology used in the report follows UNDP's SDG Impact Standards for Bond Issuers as well as the ICMA Harmonized Framework (International Capital Market Association, 2020). The ICMA Framework outlines six key principles for reporting. Issuers are required to implement a formal internal process for tracking the use of proceeds, report annually on the use of these proceeds, identify the social project categories funded, define the target population expected to benefit, and report on the outputs, outcomes, and/or impacts of these projects. The impact report should also clearly describe the anticipated social benefits enabled by the projects.

Quantitatively measuring the impact of SDG Bonds can be challenging. Projects in areas such as education or infrastructure may not have immediate effects that are measurable within an annual reporting cycle. Thus, the indicators chosen should be practical and provide meaningful insights into the impact of the bond without undermining the value of the SDG projects being financed.

To capture the quantitative impact, this report utilizes specific metrics and indicators that highlight the absolute positive progress achieved by these projects through products and services, balancing both credibility and practicality across each SDG. Given the wide scope of the SDGs, selected indicators vary by the type of impact, reference point, metric, impact value chain, and level of maturity. Types of impacts considered include

improving access to essential needs, increasing productivity or cost-efficiency in meeting these needs, and enhancing effectiveness. Data can be measured using two reference points: a baseline from a prior period or a benchmark comparison against other groups or locations. The metrics may differ, with some indicators capturing incremental yearly improvements (e.g., annual increases) and others measuring cumulative improvements (e.g., ratios or annual totals). The maturity of the metrics, or how readily the necessary data can be obtained, is also a factor.

However, quantitative measures alone cannot fully capture the impact of projects financed by SDG Bonds. As previously noted, quantitative indicators face constraints like data availability. To address these limitations, qualitative methods are also employed to assess the impact of each SDG project financed through the bond. This evaluation uses the SDG Impact Assessment Tool, developed by the Gothenburg Centre for Sustainable Development (GMV), which complements quantitative data by addressing aspects that cannot be measured numerically.

The SDG Impact Assessment Tool involves a five-step process, starting from gathering available data to suggesting improvements based on the impact assessment. The first step involves collecting all relevant data from various sources. After data collection, the specific SDGs and their goals should be clearly defined, facilitating the next step of categorizing the SDGs. Not all SDGs may be relevant to each project funded by the SDG Bond. Once the SDGs are categorized, the impact of each project on SDG indicators can be assessed.

Impact assessment is conducted by categorizing each project according to its contribution toward achieving the SDGs.

Type	Name	Explanation
Positive	Indivisible	Project are inextricably linked to an achievement of an SDG
	Reinforcing	Project aid the achievement of an SDG
	Enabling	Project create conditions that enable achievement of an SDG
Neutral	Consistent	Project do not significantly positively or negatively interact with an SDG
Negative	Constraining	Project limit options to achieve an SDG
	Counteracting	Project clash with an SDG
	Cancelling	Project make it impossible to achieve an SDG

Indonesia's 2024 Blue Bond Allocation and Impact Report

Introduction

Indonesia, an archipelago of more than 17,500 islands strategically located between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, is the world's second-largest archipelagic nation. This geographical archipelagic positioned Indonesia to harness its maritime resources and establish its potential to become global leader in the blue economy. This advantage is especially significant in addressing pressing challenges such as climate change, marine plastic waste, and the need for effective governance in maritime management

To balance this economic potential with sustainability, the Indonesian government has committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a particular focus on SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water). Furthermore, the government's medium-term plan (RPJMN 2020- 2024) targets improvements in the management of maritime and marine resources. A significant step towards this goal was the ratification of Law No. 32 of 2014 concerning Marine Affairs. This law provides a clear definition of the blue economy and outlines Indonesia's responsibilities in sustainable marine resource management and development.

However, realizing the full potential of the blue economy while safeguarding its sustainability requires substantial investment. The Blue Financing Strategic Document (2022), developed collaboratively by the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investment Affairs and UNDP, estimates that the average annual investment needed to achieve a target of 12.45% GDP contribution by 2045 ranges from IDR 1,928.9 trillion or approximately 128.59 billion USD (assuming no marine resource depletion) to IDR 3,307.21 trillion or approximately 220.48 billion USD (assuming an annual marine resource depletion rate of 3%). This underscores the need to mobilize finance for sustainable blue economy projects that take environmental implications into account.

In May 2023, the Indonesian government demonstrated its commitment to blue and sustainable financing by issuing the world's first publicly offered sovereign Blue Bond in the Japanese debt capital market, raising JPY 20.7 billion (USD 150 million). This issuance, aligned with the principles of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), signifying Indonesia's dedication to exploring innovative financing instruments for investments that benefit communities and promote the sustainable use of marine ecosystems.

The bond, issued with 7-year and 10-year maturity periods and coupon rates of 1.2% and 1.43% respectively, will provide critical funding to boost Indonesia's blue economy. The proceeds are allocated towards coastal protection, sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture, marine biodiversity conservation, and mangrove rehabilitation.

This report aims to provide a comprehensive disclosure on the allocation and impact of funds deployed from Indonesia's 2023 Blue Bond transaction.

Highlighted Contributions of the 2023 Blue Bonds Towards Achieving Indonesia's SDGs



SDG 14 aims to promote the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution, address the conservation and sustainable use of ocean-based resources, and help mitigate some of the challenges facing our oceans. Funds from the SDG Blue Bond have been allocated to enhance disaster management and risk reduction for coastal communities, protect and restore biodiversity and ecosystems in coastal and marine areas, and prevent ocean pollution through waste management in coastal and small island regions. The Blue Bond funded 31 projects across 34 provinces in Indonesia, benefiting coastal communities and marine ecosystem by preventing disasters, rehabilitating mangrove forests and coral reefs, establishing new conservation areas, managing biodiversity, and creating waste management facilities.

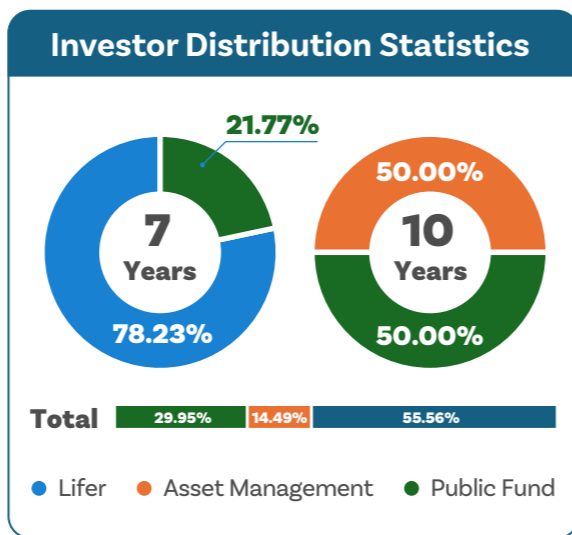
In addition, these efforts have also contributed to other SDG goals, such as.



Transaction Highlights

Table 1 2023 Samurai Blue Bond

Issued Amount	JPY 14.7 Billion	JPY 6 Billion
Tenor	7 Year	10 Year
Issuance Date	19 May 2023	19 May 2023
Due date	24 May 2030	26 May 2033
Coupon Rate	1,20%	1.43%
Yield	1,20%	1.43%

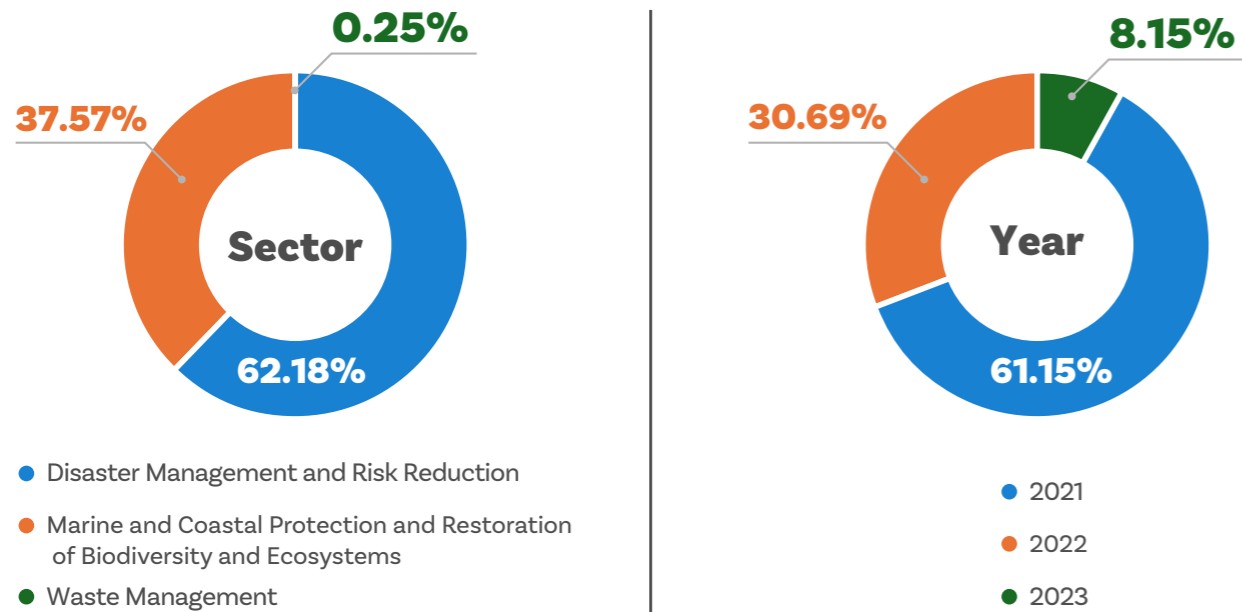


Allocation Report

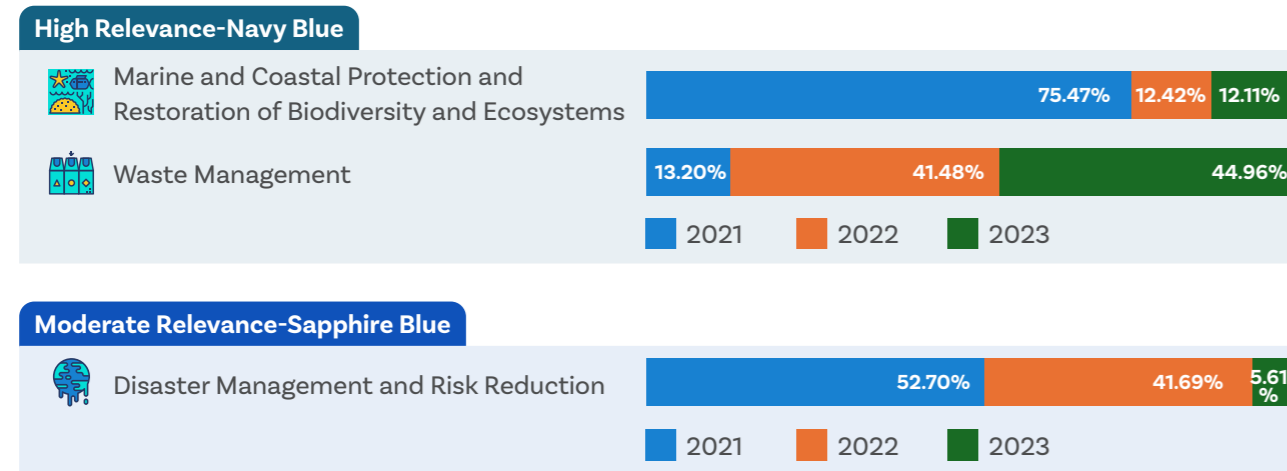
Allocation Breakdown by Eligible Expenditure, Sector, and Project Owner

The blue bond allocation by year shows a significant emphasis on project refinancing, with the allocation in 2021 accounting for more than 60% of the total amount. In contrast, the allocation for project financing in 2023 represents only 8.15% of the total amount. In terms of sectors, the bond has allocated funds to projects in three key areas of the blue economy⁶: disaster management and risk reduction, marine and coastal protection, restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, and waste management. Disaster management and risk reduction account for 62.18% of the total allocation. Further details on disbursements by year, sector, and project owner are provided in the figures below.

Figure 3 Blue Bond Allocation by Sector and Year



Allocation by Year and Sector (%)



⁶ Blue Financing Strategic Document (2022)

Figure 4 Blue Bond Allocation by Project Owner

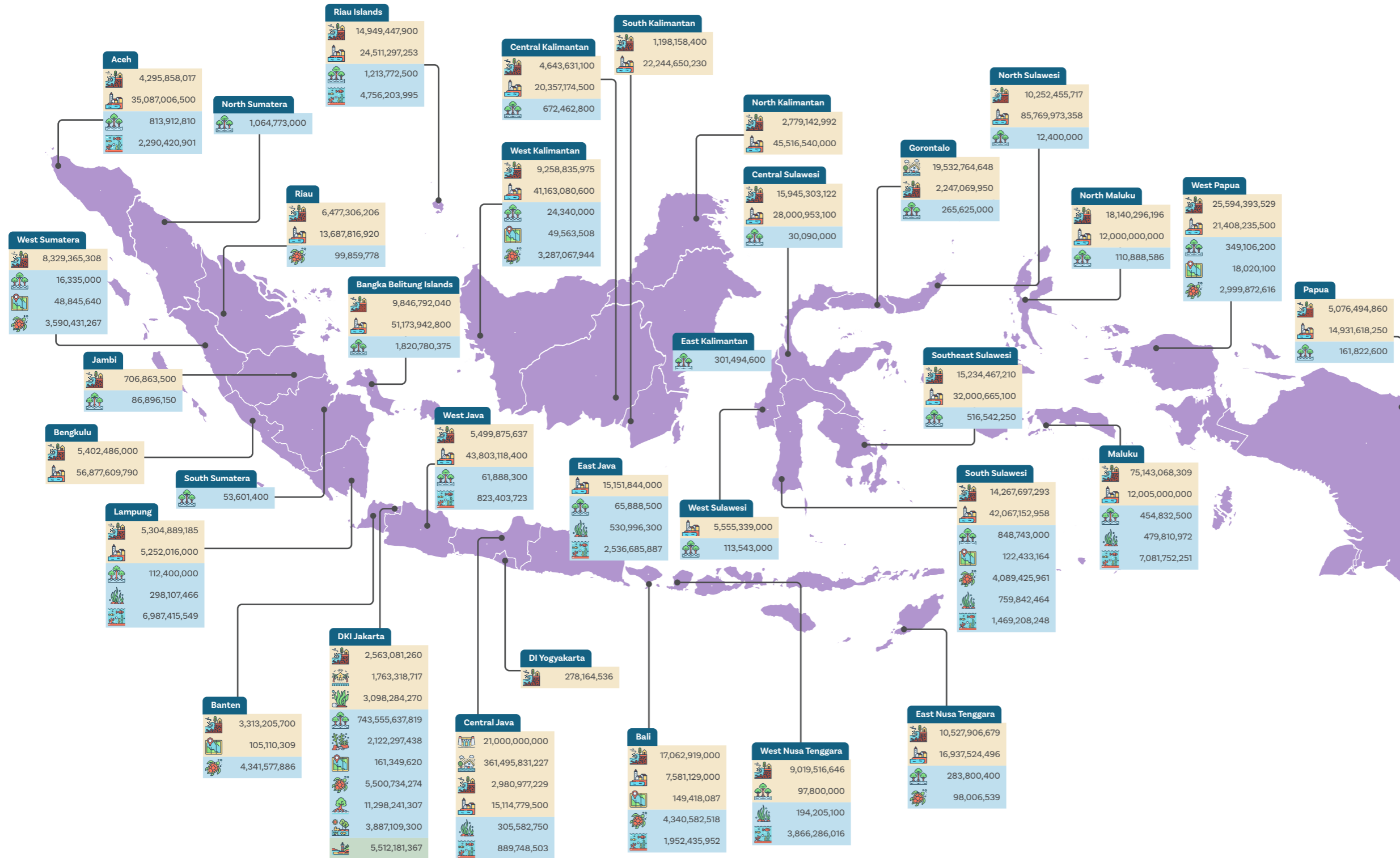
SDG	Responsible Ministry	Allocation of Proceeds ⁷			Percentage of Allocation (%)
		IDR	USD	Yen	
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	1,376,566,732,626	93,011,265.72	12,833,924,413.82	61.96%
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	755,231,673,380	51,029,167.12	7,041,130,648.70	34.00%
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	89,783,540,249	6,066,455.42	837,064,518.45	4.04%
Total Allocation⁸		2,221,581,947,103	150,106,888.26	20,712,119,580.97	100%

⁷ 1 USD is equal to IDR 14,800 and 1 Japanese Yen is equal to IDR 107.26

⁸ Any amount exceeding the Blue Bond proceeds is financed by other sources of fund available in the general treasury account

Allocation Breakdown by Geographic Location (in IDR)

The map visually represents the different regions, highlighting the number of projects funded by the blue bond. As illustrated, the blue bond has financed projects across all provinces in Indonesia.



Disaster Management and Risk Reduction

Ministry of Public Works and Housing

- Breakwater Development
- Flood Control Development Infrastructure
- Coastal Protection Infrastructure Maintenance
- Coastal Protection Infrastructure Development

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

- Resilient Coastal Area Infrastructure
- Coastal Area Vegetation Plantation

Marine and Coastal Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Ministry of Environment and Forestry

- Mangrove Ecosystem Rehabilitation
- Damaged Coral Reef Restoration

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

- New Conservation Area Designation
- Biodiversity Management
- Distribution of Seaweed Seeds
- Planting and Grafting Mangroves
- Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Small Island Facilities
- Distribution of Superior Seeds and Broodstock from Various Marine Fish Commodities and Brackish Water as well as Crabs

Waste Management

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

- Facility Development for Coastal and Small Island Pollution Waste Handling



Impact Report

Indonesia's Blue Bond encompasses both refinancing projects from 2021 and 2022 and financing for blue economy-related projects in 2023. It has supported 31 projects across three ministries and three sectors. These initiatives have had economic, environmental, and social impacts, benefiting all 34 provinces in Indonesia. Detailed information on the allocation and impact is available in the tables below.

The bond has funded projects related to disaster management and risk reduction in coastal areas under the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. Additionally, it has supported projects for marine and coastal protection, biodiversity restoration,

and ecosystem preservation. These efforts include safeguarding mangrove ecosystems, coral reefs, and endangered fish species. Furthermore, the bond has facilitated the establishment of new conservation areas, overseen by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. Lastly, it has contributed to waste management projects aimed at reducing pollution along the coast and on small islands.

This report discloses the impact of the Blue Bond in both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The details of the methodology are provided in the annex section

Quantitative Impact

Figure 5. Summary of the Blue Bond Allocation Quantitative Impact








14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	Disaster management and risk reduction sector		Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems sector		Waste management sector	
	Activities	Impact	Activities	Impact	Activities	Impact
	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakwater Development • Coastal Protection Infrastructure Development • Flood Control Development Infrastructure • Resilient Coastal Area Infrastructure • Coastal Protection Infrastructure Maintenance • Coastal area vegetation plantation 	 <p>Constructing and maintaining safety measures across all projects is approximately 684.19 km, with a total area coverage of 1,920.11 hectares (Ha), aimed at preventing disasters in 33 provinces.</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove Ecosystem Rehabilitation • Biodiversity Management • Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Small Islands Facilities • Damaged Coral Reef Restoration • Distribution of Seaweed Seeds • Distribution of superior seeds and broodstock from various marine fish commodities and brackish water as well as crabs. • New conservation area designation • Planting and grafting mangroves • Infrastructure for Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Small Islands 	 <p>Rehabilitated 41,821 Ha of mangrove forest and 2,104.56 m² of coral reef, while establishing 4.29 million Ha of new conservation areas and distributing seeds to support biodiversity management.</p>	 <p>Facility development for coastal and small island pollution waste handling</p>	 <p>12 waste processing facilities developed, each handling an average of 1.5 tons of waste per month</p>

Table 3. Breakdown of Project Categories, Allocation Information and their Impact Indicators

Year	Project Category					Allocation Information				Impact ⁹				
	Project name	Brief Description	Eligible Expenditure	Project Sectors	Location	Amount Committed (IDR)	Amount Committed (Yen)	Project Lifetime	Project Owner	Associated SDGs	Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Other Indicator	Impacted Provinces
Ministry of Public Works and Housing														
2021	Breakwater Development	This project focuses on the construction of breakwater infrastructure aimed at mitigating coastal disasters. By reducing the impact of waves and stabilizing shorelines, the project seeks to protect coastal communities, preserve marine ecosystems, and enhance economic resilience.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Disaster management and risk reduction	Central Java	21,000,000,000	195,785,940.70	1 year	PUPR	14	The total length of the construction is 0.02 km	The area coverage is 17.20 hectares (Ha)	The project protects over 20,000 households (HH) and involved 30 local people in its development	East Java
2021	Flood Control Development Infrastructure	This project aims to develop flood control infrastructure to mitigate the impact of flooding caused by tidal seawater. By blocking tidal seawater from entering river flows, the project seeks to protect inland areas from flood risks, enhance water management, and safeguard communities and ecosystems.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Disaster management and risk reduction	Central Java	174,117,060,797	1,623,317,740.04	1 year	PUPR	14	The total length of the construction is 4.6 km	The area coverage is 768 hectares (Ha)	The project protects six villages (Morosari, Bedono, Purwosari, Purworejo, Trimulyo, Sayung Kulon)	Central Java
2021	Coastal Protection Infrastructure Maintenance	The project focuses on the regular maintenance of coastal protection infrastructure to prevent landslides and coastal erosion caused by damage to the facility and to prevent further deterioration. Regular maintenance can sustain the performance of the structures and allow them to function optimally	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Disaster management and risk reduction	Aceh, Bali, Banten, Bengkulu, Jakarta, Gorontalo, Jambi, West Java, Central Java, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Bangka Belitung Islands, Riau Islands, Lampung, Maluku, North Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, West Papua, Riau, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West Sumatra	71,275,093,690	664,507,679.38	1 year	PUPR	14	The total length of the construction that is being maintained is 228.89 km	Water resources network Infrastructure that being maintained is 38,549.51 km	The project involves 2,658 local community members, contributing to a total of 76,469 man-days	Aceh, Bali, Banten, Bengkulu, Jakarta, Gorontalo, Jambi, West Java, Central Java, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Bangka Belitung Islands, Riau Islands, Lampung, Maluku, North Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, West Papua, Riau, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, and West Sumatra.

⁹ All impacts are measured based on the reports and data from each ministry for their specific projects.

2021	Coastal Protection Infrastructure Development	The project focuses on developing infrastructure to prevent landslides and coastal erosion. The initiative aims to enhance the safety of people living in coastal areas.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Disaster management and risk reduction	Aceh, Bali, Bengkulu, West Java, West Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Bangka Belitung Islands, Riau Islands, Lampung, Maluku, North Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, West Papua, Riau, West Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi	461,560,497,766	4,303,193,154.63	1 year	PUPR	14	The total length of the construction is 20.79 km	The area coverage is 118.31 hectares (Ha)	The project protects 48 villages (Kampung Pasir Village, Buho-Buho Village, Pekon Kerbang Dalam, Buko Village, Mentiring Village, Semidang Gumai District, Nangaroro Village, Tanjung Aru Village, Padang Village, Corawali Village, Pulau Parit Village, Mampie Village, Amal Baru Village, Penyak and Terentang Village, Karimunting Village, Dusun Teluk Suak RW 03 RT 01, 02, 03, Karya Bersama Village, Moro Village, Poigar Village, Tiberias, and Nonapan Village, Randomayang Village, Ujung Pandaran Village, Kampung Mumes, Miangas Village, Sonit Village, Matang Danau Village, Oesapa Sub-district, Panipahan, Sungai Lembu Village, Bengkulu City, Cilallang Village, Sanur Village, Sanur Sub-district, Sanur Kauh Village, Kampung Nasem, Putrapinggian Village, Pangandaran Village, Galesong Village, Sole Village, Bintet Village, Samak and Pegantungan Village, Angkue Village).	Aceh, Bali, Bengkulu, West Java, West Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Bangka Belitung Islands, Riau Islands, Lampung, Maluku, North Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, West Papua, Riau, West Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, and North Sulawesi.
2022	Flood Control Development Infrastructure	This project aims to develop flood control infrastructure to mitigate the impact of flooding caused by tidal seawater. By blocking tidal seawater from entering river flows, the project seeks to protect inland areas from flood risks, enhance water management, and safeguard communities and ecosystems	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Disaster management and risk reduction	Central Java	187,378,770,430	1,746,958,516.04	1 year	PUPR	14	The total length of the construction is 3.22km	The area coverage is 865 hectares (Ha)	The project protects 6 villages (Morosari, Bedono, Purwosari, Purworejo, Trimulyo, Sayung Kulon)	Central Java

2022	Coastal Protection Infrastructure Development	The project focuses on developing infrastructure to prevent landslides and coastal erosion. The initiative aims to enhance the safety of people living in coastal areas.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Disaster management and risk reduction	Bengkulu, Central Java, East Java, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, West Papua, West Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi	206,637,969,489	1,926,514,725.80	1 year	PUPR	14	The total length of the construction is 5.67 km	The area coverage is 118.10 hectares (Ha)	The project protects 13 villages (Nangaroro Village, Sungai Lembu Village, Mampie Village, Air Petai Village, Kragan Village, Karanganyar and Karanglincak Village, Kinjil Pesisir Village, Benua Kayong District, Ketapang Regency, West Kalimantan Province, Lion Village, Buko Village, Kalumeme Village, Napabalano Village, Abokarei Village, and Sausapor Village).	Bengkulu, Central Java, East Java, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, West Papua, West Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, and North Sulawesi
2022	Coastal Protection Infrastructure Maintenance	The project focuses on the regular maintenance of coastal protection infrastructure to prevent landslides and coastal erosion caused by damage to the facility and to prevent further deterioration. Regular maintenance can sustain the performance of the structures and allow them to function optimally	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Disaster management and risk reduction	Aceh, Bali, Banten, Bengkulu, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Jakarta, Gorontalo, Jambi, West Java, Central Java, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Bangka Belitung Islands, Riau Islands, Lampung, Maluku, North Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, West Papua, Riau, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West Sumatra	158,911,588,349	1,481,554,991.13	1 year	PUPR	14	The total length of the construction is 241.50 km	Water Resources Network Infrastructure that being maintained is 37,036.06 km	The project involves 3,542 local community members involved, contributing to a total of 94,279 man-days	Aceh, Bali, Banten, Bengkulu, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Jakarta, Gorontalo, Jambi, West Java, Central Java, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Bangka Belitung Islands, Riau Islands, Lampung, Maluku, North Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, West Papua, Riau, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, and West Sumatra.
2022	Flood Control rehabilitation	The project involves actively rehabilitating flood control infrastructure to enhance its effectiveness and resilience.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Disaster management and risk reduction	Gorontalo	19,532,764,648	182,106,700.06	1 year	PUPR	14	The total length of the construction is 1.4 km	The area coverage is 14 hectares (Ha)	The project protects two villages (Suka Makmur Village and Patilanggio Village) with around 50 household that directly impacted	Gorontalo

2023	Coastal Protection Infrastructure Maintenance	The project focuses on the regular maintenance of coastal protection infrastructure to prevent landslides and coastal erosion caused by damage to the facility and to prevent further deterioration. Regular maintenance can sustain the performance of the structures and allow them to function optimally	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Disaster management and risk reduction	Aceh, Bali, Banten, Bengkulu, Jakarta, Gorontalo, Jambi, West Java, Central Java, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Bangka Belitung Islands, Riau Islands, Lampung, Maluku, North Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, West Papua, Riau, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West Sumatra	76,152,987,457	709,984,966.04	1 year	PUPR	14	The total length of the construction is 178.10 km	Water Resources Network Infrastructure that being maintained is 47,259.04 km	The project involves 1,455 local community members involved, contributing to a total of 42,523 man-days	Aceh, Bali, Banten, Bengkulu, Jakarta, Gorontalo, Jambi, West Java, Central Java, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Bangka Belitung Islands, Riau Islands, Lampung, Maluku, North Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, West Papua, Riau, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, and West Sumatra.
						1,376,566,732,626	12,833,924,413.82							
Ministry of Environment and Forestry														
2021	Mangrove Ecosystem Rehabilitation	The project aims to restore, maintain, and improve the functions of mangrove forests along the coast by actively involving local communities in conservation and management efforts.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, North Sumatra, South Sumatra, West Nusa Tenggara, Riau Islands, Jambi, West Papua, West Sulawesi, Aceh, Lampung, Maluku, East Java, Papua, West Java, West Sumatra, Jakarta, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, Kep. Bangka Belitung, East Kalimantan, Riau, Southeast Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, North Maluku	617,396,821,359	5,756,077,021.81	1 year	KLHK	14	The total coverage of mangrove area that being rehabilitated is 34,911 Ha	The potential carbon storage of around 37,808,613 Mg ton CO2e in the next 10 year	The project Involves 34,594 local community members, contributing to a total of 2,940,660 man-days	North Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung, Jakarta, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Papua, and West Papua

2021	Damaged Coral Reef Restoration	The project focuses on transplanting damaged coral reefs to restore and preserve marine biodiversity. The initiative involves carefully relocating corals from degraded or threatened areas to healthier reef ecosystems.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Jakarta	1,070,467,590	9,980,119.24	1 Year	KLHK	14	The total coverage of coral reef being restored is 1,538.56 m2	The restoration process has improved the survival rate of Coral Reef up to 98% (Riau Islands), 88.75% (East Kalimantan), 80% (North Maluku), and 100% (Maluku)	The project directly impacted four villages: Pangundang Village in Riau Islands, Payung-payung Village in East Kalimantan, Nusaniwe Village in Maluku, and Kastela Sub-district in North Maluku. Moreover, other positive impacts include: In East Kalimantan, the economic benefit of coral reef restoration reached IDR 752,890,819.38 (FPIK Universitas Mulawarman, 2021). The coral reef restoration site has been used as a location for practical training, fieldwork, and research studies by local universities in North Maluku.	Riau Islands, East Kalimantan, Maluku, and North Maluku
2022	Mangrove Ecosystem Rehabilitation	The project aims to restore, maintain, and improve the functions of mangrove forests along the coast by actively involving local communities in conservation and management efforts.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Jakarta	66,554,190,479	620,494,037.66	1 year	KLHK	14	The total coverage of mangrove area that being rehabilitated is 3,638 Ha	The potential carbon storage of around 3,939,954 Mg ton CO2e in the next 10 year	The project involves 4,351 local community members, contributing to a total of 137,084 man- days	North Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung Islands, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Papua, and West Papua
2022	Damaged Coral Reef Restoration	Transplanting the damaged coral reef	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Jakarta	1,051,829,000	9,806,349.06	2 Year	KLHK	14	The total coverage of coral reef that being restored is 566 m2	Three months after the restoration process has improve the survival rate of Coral Reef up to 93% (NTT), 90% (South Sulawesi), 80% (East Java), 96.88% (Gorontalo), and 75% (North Maluku),	The project directly impacted five villages (Kombang Village in East Java, Barrang Caddi Sub-district in South Sulawesi, Wairotang Sub-district in East Nusa Tenggara, Kastela Sub-district in North Maluku, and Botutonuo Village in Gorontalo) and involved 4,351 local community members, contributing to a total of 137,084 man-days.	East Java, South Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, North Maluku and Gorontalo

2023	Mangrove Ecosystem Rehabilitation	The project aims to restore, maintain, and improve the functions of mangrove forests along the coast by actively involving local communities in conservation and management efforts.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Jakarta	69,158,364,952	644,773,120.94	1 Year	KLHK	14	The total coverage of mangrove area that being rehabilitated is 3,064 Ha	The potential carbon storage of around 3,318,312 Mg ton CO2e in the next 10 year	The project involves 3,418 local community members, contributing to a total of 99,961 man-days	North Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung, Jakarta, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, and West Papua
						755,231,673,380	7,041,130,648.70							
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries														
2021	New conservation area designation	New conservation area designated to protect marine and small island ecosystems, ensuring the preservation of biodiversity, habitats, and resources.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Bali, Banten, Jakarta, West Kalimantan, West Papua, South Sulawesi, West Sumatra	654,740,428	6,104,236.70	1 Year	KKP	14	The establishment of 4,29 million Ha of new area conservation	The establishment of 18 new conservation area	The EVIKA score of the 18 Conservation Areas ranges between 14.71% - 61.62%.	Bali, Banten, Jakarta, West Kalimantan, West Papua, South Sulawesi, and West Sumatra
2021	Biodiversity Management	The project involves biodiversity management of 14 species, namely: Appendix Shark, Ornamental Coral, Walking Shark, Banggai Cardinal Fish (BCF), Eel, Dugong, Sea Cucumber, Whale Shark, Turtles, Terubuk, Appendix Rays, Arowana, Napoleon, and Seahorses	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Bali, Banten, Jakarta, West Kalimantan, West Papua, South Sulawesi, West Sumatra	8,226,578,957	76,697,547.61	1 year	KKP	14	The establishment of 14 species management, namely: Appendix Shark, Ornamental Coral, Walking Shark, Banggai Cardinal Fish (BCF), Eel, Dugong, Sea Cucumber, Whale Shark, Turtles, Terubuk, Appendix Rays, Arowana, Napoleon, and Seahorses	The project is estimated to generate Non-Tax State Revenue (PNPB) from the utilization of fishery management amounting to approximately IDR 5.3 billion.	The EPANJI score and category for each type of species: Dugong (76.56, Very Good, Sustainably Managed); Turtle (72.13, Very Good, Sustainably Managed); Sharks and Rays (CITES Appendix, 78.88, Very Good, Sustainably Managed); Eel (60.08, Good, Optimally Managed); Sea Cucumber (49.85, Good, Optimally Managed); Shad (44.85, Fair, Minimally Managed); Coral (79.48, Very Good, Sustainably Managed); Whale Shark (62.08, Good, Optimally Managed); Walking Shark (21.14, Fair, Minimally Managed); BCF (69.73, Good, Optimally Managed).	Bali, Banten, Jakarta, West Kalimantan, West Papua, South Sulawesi, and West Sumatra
2021	Facility development for coastal and small island pollution waste handling	The project involves provision and assistance of facilities/ infrastructure for temporary waste disposal sites	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Waste management	Jakarta	727,488,860	6,782,480.51	1 year	KKP	14	The development of 2 waste processing facilities	Each facility processes 1.5 tons of waste each month	The project directly impacted two villages	West Java, Riau Islands and Jakarta

2021	Distribution of Seaweed Seeds	As part of the COVID-19 National Economic Recovery Program, seaweed seeds are being distributed to communities. This initiative aims to support economic recovery by empowering local communities to cultivate seaweed.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Central Java, East Java, Lampung, Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi	2,568,545,052	23,946,905.20	1 year	KKP	14	The number of seeds distributed reaches 96 ton with estimation of total production of 3,471 Ton	The project directly impacted 66 community groups	The project Creates a potential economic value of approximately IDR 5,640,160,500 (USD 381,091.93).	Central Java, East Java, Lampung, Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Sulawesi
2022	Biodiversity Management	The project involves biodiversity management of 16 species, namely: 1) Appendices Shark, (2) Ornamental Coral, (3) Walking Shark, (4) Banggai Cardinal Fish, (5) Eel, (6) Dugong, (7) Sea Cucumber, (8) Whale Shark, (9) Turtle, (10) Terubuk, (11) Appendix Ray, (12) Arowana, (13) Napoleon, (14) Sea Horse, (15) Belida, and (16) Setasea.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Bali, Banten, Jakarta, West Kalimantan, West Papua, South Sulawesi, West Sumatra	9,164,637,866	85,443,202.18	1 year	KKP	14	The addition of 2 new species brings the total to 16 species being managed, namely: Appendix Shark, Ornamental Coral, Walking Shark, Banggai Cardinal Fish, Eel, Dugong, Sea Cucumber, Whale Shark, Turtle, Terubuk, Appendix Ray, Arowana, Napoleon, Sea Horse, Belida, and Cetacea.	The establishment of 6 National Action Plans for the Conservation of Fish Species, protection status for 9 types of fish, and 5 procedural documents related to the protection and preservation of fish species.	The EPANJI score and category for each of species: Shark (CITES Appendix, 51.64, Optimally Managed), Ornamental Coral (78.88, Sustainably Managed), Walking Shark (31.81, Minimally Managed), Eel (47.35, Optimally Managed), Dugong (74.1, Sustainably Managed), BCF (73.57, Sustainably Managed), Sea Cucumber (69.20, Optimally Managed), Whale Shark (78.05, Sustainably Managed), Turtle (78.39, Sustainably Managed), Shad (66.94, Optimally Managed), Arowana (54.83, Optimally Managed), Featherback (58.90, Optimally Managed), Cetacea (80.35, Sustainably Managed), Ray (CITES Appendix, 47.64, Optimally Managed), Seahorse (53.23, Optimally Managed), Napoleon (66.56, Optimally Managed)	Bali, Banten, Jakarta, West Kalimantan, West Papua, South Sulawesi, and West Sumatra

2022	Resilient Coastal Area Infrastructure	Development of infrastructures that enhances preparedness and resilience of coastal communities in the face of disasters	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Disaster management and risk reduction	Jakarta	1,763,318,717	16,439,667.32	1 year	KKP	14	Providing additional benefit for coastal communities because the facility serves as a means of education, research, and tourism	The project directly impacted four districts (Kabupaten Kulonprogo, Kabupaten Pasuruan, Kabupaten Majene, and Kabupaten Malang)	The project involves 74 local peoples in communities.	South Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara and Jakarta
2022	Coastal area vegetation plantation	Plantation of coastal vegetation to enhance disaster mitigation efforts, leveraging involvement from local communities	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Disaster management and risk reduction	Jakarta	1,697,250,115	15,823,700.49	1 year	KKP	14	The total area being planted is 12 Ha	The project directly impacted each district: · Kabupaten Jember: covering 5 Ha in Mojomulyo Village (1 Beneficiary Group) and Sumberjo Village (1 Beneficiary Group); · Kota Pariaman: covering 7 hectares in Padang Birik Village (1 Beneficiary Group) and Manggangung Village (1 Beneficiary Group)	The project involves 198 local community members, contributing to a total of 2,184 man-days	East Java, West Sumatra and Jakarta
2022	Planting and grafting mangroves	The project focuses on planting and grafting techniques to restore and enhance mangrove forests.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Jakarta	6,082,684,751	56,709,721.71	1 year	KKP	14	The total area mangrove being planting and grafting are 208 Ha	The potential carbon storage of around 225,264 Mg ton CO2e in the next 10 years	Involving 693 local community members, contributing to a total of 9,349 man-days	Lampung, Jakarta, Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, West Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, and South Kalimantan.
2022	Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Small Islands Facilities	The project focuses on developing infrastructure to support the rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems and small islands through the establishment of Coastal Ecosystem Development and Restoration Centre (Pusat Restorasi dan Pengemangan Ekosistem Pesisir/ PRPEP)	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Jakarta	1,762,152,070	16,428,790.51	1 year	KKP	14	The development of 4 facilities	Approximately 40 individuals from community management groups representing four villages benefit from the PRPEP.	The PRPEP attracts around 500 to 600 visitors each month, generating an income of IDR 2,500,000 to IDR 5,000,000. Revenue sources include entrance tickets, vehicle parking, and food sales	Jakarta, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java, and West Sulawesi

2022	Facility development for coastal and small island pollution waste handling	The project involves provision and assistance of facilities/ infrastructure for temporary waste disposal sites	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Waste management	Jakarta	2,306,482,466	21,503,659.02	1 year	KKP	14	The development of 6 waste processing facilities	The waste processing capacity reaches 1.5 tons per month. Additionally, waste can be transformed into tools, generating an economic income of approximately IDR 7,000,000 to Rp 9,000,000 per month.	The project directly impacted six villages, with a total workforce of 60 individuals from the beneficiary group	Bangka Belitung Islands, Jakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara and East Kalimantan
2022	Distribution of superior seeds and broodstock from various marine fish commodities and brackish water as well as crabs.	The project involves distributing superior seeds and broodstock of various marine and brackish water species to local communities. These include marine fish commodities such as snapper, grouper, trevally, pomfret, pearl oyster, cobia, and abalone, as well as brackish water species like milkfish, vannamei shrimp, tiger prawns, salted tilapia, and crabs. This initiative aims to support community livelihoods and promote sustainable aquaculture practices by providing high-quality breeding stock and seeds.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Aceh, Bali, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Maluku, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Sulawesi Selatan	19,065,304,467	177,748,503.33	1 year	KKP	14	The distribution of 5,172,798 marine fish, 113,834,430 brackish fish, 846,500 crabs and 93,572 superior breeds	The project directly benefited 356 community groups that receiving assistance from marine fish, 309 community groups that receiving assistance from brackish fish, and 11 community groups that receiving crabs	The project creates a potential economic value of approximately IDR 334,984,707,516.67 (USD 22,634,101.86)	Aceh, Bali, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Riau Islands, Lampung, Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Sulawesi

2023	Biodiversity Management	Biodiversity Management of 20 species, namely: Coral, Turtle, Banggai Capungan, Terubuk, Napoleon, Whale Shark, Sea Cucumber, Cetacea, Seahorse, Dugong, Arowana, Belida, Sea bamboo & Bahar Root, Kima & Lola, Appendix Shark II, Appendix II rays, eels, fully protected rays, walking sharks, and bilih	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Bali, Banten, Jakarta, West Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, West Papua, Riau, South Sulawesi, West Sumatera	10,956,341,960	102,147,510.35	1 year	KKP	14	The addition of 4 new species brings the total to 20 species being managed, namely: Coral, Turtle, Banggai Capungan, Terubuk, Napoleon, Whale Shark, Sea Cucumber, Cetacea, Seahorse, Dugong, Arowana, Belida, Sea bamboo & Bahar Root, Kima & Lola, Appendix Shark II, Appendix II rays, eels, fully protected rays, walking sharks, and bilih	The establishment of 6 National Action Plans for Conservation of Fish Species and Protection Status for 9 Types of Fish and 5 procedural documents related to the Protection and Preservation of Fish Types	The EPANJI score and category for each of species Coral (81.48, SUSTAINABLE), Turtle (81.30, SUSTAINABLE), Banggai Cardinalfish (80.06, SUSTAINABLE), Shad (78.67, SUSTAINABLE), Napoleon (73.51, SUSTAINABLE), Whale Shark (71.22, SUSTAINABLE), EPANJI score and criteria of each species: Sea Cucumber (69.51, OPTIMUM), Cetacea (68.82, OPTIMUM), Seahorse (68.49, OPTIMUM), Dugong (68.38, OPTIMUM), Arowana (65.32, OPTIMUM), Featherback (61.95, OPTIMUM), Sea Bamboo & Black Coral (59.12, OPTIMUM), Giant Clam & Lola (58.62, OPTIMUM), Shark (CITES Appendix II, 56.86, OPTIMUM), Ray (CITES Appendix II, 53.37, OPTIMUM), Eel (52.12, OPTIMUM), Fully Protected Ray (39.27, MINIMUM), Walking Shark (35.22, MINIMUM), Bilih (25.64, MINIMUM)	Bali, Banten, Jakarta, West Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, West Papua, Riau, South Sulawesi, and West Sumatra
2023	Coastal area vegetation plantation	The project focuses on the planting of coastal vegetation to enhance disaster mitigation efforts, with active participation from local communities	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Disaster management and risk reduction	Jakarta	1,401,034,155	13,062,037.62	1 year	KKP	14	The total of 7.5 Ha area is being planted	The project directly impacted two districts: Aceh Besar Regency (5 ha) and Purworejo Regency (2.5 ha).	The project involves 60 local people	Aceh, Jakarta and Central Java

2023	Planting and rehabilitating mangroves	The project focuses on planting and grafting techniques to restore and enhance mangrove forests.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Jakarta	5,215,556,556	48,625,364.12	1 year	KKP	14	The total area of mangrove planting is 108.45 ha and mangrove rehabilitation is 155.95 ha	The project directly impacted 17 districts: East Lampung Regency (Mangrove Rehabilitation), Karawang Regency (Mangrove Rehabilitation), Cirebon Regency (Mangrove Rehabilitation), Rembang Regency (Mangrove Rehabilitation), Pemalang Regency (Mangrove Rehabilitation), Gresik Regency (Mangrove Rehabilitation & Planting), Sampang Regency (Mangrove Rehabilitation), Pasuruan City (Mangrove Rehabilitation), Tanah Laut Regency (Mangrove Rehabilitation), Situbondo Regency (Mangrove Rehabilitation and Planting), Pangandaran Regency (Mangrove Planting), Brebes Regency (Mangrove Planting), Sumenep Regency (Mangrove Planting), Probolinggo Regency (Mangrove Planting), Bima Regency (Mangrove Planting), Parigi Moutong Regency (Mangrove Planting), and Southeast Minahasa Regency (Mangrove Planting).	The project involves a total of 195 local peoples that participating in the mangrove replanting, contributing 2,095 working days, with total wages approximately to IDR 232,750,000	Lampung, Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, East Java, South Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara, Central Sulawesi and North Sulawesi
2023	Infrastructure for Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Small Islands	The project aims to develop and enhance infrastructure that supports the rehabilitation and restoration of coastal ecosystems and small islands through the establishment of the Coastal Ecosystem and Development Centre (PRPEP).	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Jakarta	2,124,957,230	19,811,273.82	1 year	KKP	14	The development of 5 facilities	The project directly impacted five villages, involving participation of 50 local community members.	The PRPEP attracts around 600 to 800 visitors each month, generating an income of IDR 4,000,000 to IDR 6,000,000. Revenue sources include entrance tickets, vehicle parking, and food sales	Jakarta, West Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara and Maluku

2023	Facility development for coastal and small island pollution waste handling	The project involves provision and assistance of facilities/ infrastructure for temporary waste disposal sites	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Waste management	Jakarta	2,478,210,041	23,104,699.24	1 year	KKP	14	The development of 4 waste processing facilities	Each facility processes 1.5 tons of waste each month	The project directly impacted 4 villages, involving participation from 40 local community members from the beneficiary group	Jakarta, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan
2023	Distribution of superior seeds and broodstock from various marine and brackish water fish commodities	This project involves distributing superior seeds and broodstock of various marine and brackish water species to local communities. Species include marine fish such as snapper, grouper, sea finfish, pomfret, pearl oyster, cobia, abalone, and other marine ornamental fish, as well as brackish water species like milkfish, vannamei shrimp, tiger prawns, salted tilapia, and crabs.	Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Aceh, Bali, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Riau Islands, Lampung, Maluku, Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi	13,588,256,558	126,685,218.70	1 year	KKP	14	The total 3,540,180 marine fish, 92,321,836 brackish fish, 14,280 superior broodstock of brackish fish and 4065 superior broodstock of marine fish are distributed	Impacted directly 315 community groups that receiving sea fish, 272 community groups that receiving brackish fish, 20 community groups that receiving superior broodstock of brackish fish and 10 community groups that receiving superior broodstock of marine fish	Creating a potential economic value of IDR 259,643,790,800 (USD 17,543,499.38)	Aceh, Bali, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Riau Islands, Lampung, Maluku, North Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Sulawesi
Total						89,783,540,249	837,064,518.45							

Qualitative Impact

Indivisible: Project are inextricably linked to an achievement of an SDG

Reinforcing: Project aid the achievement of an SDG

Enabling: Project create conditions that enable achievement of an SDG

Consistent: Project do not significantly positively or negatively interact with an SDG

The blue bond aims to fund projects dedicated to conserving and sustainably utilizing oceans and marine resources. Projects related to disaster management, waste management, as well as protection and restoration of marine and coastal areas are directly linked to the achievement of SDG 14, connect to life below water. Additionally, these projects also positively impact 10 other SDGs. Specifically, they contribute to the achievement of SDG 11, 12, and 13, while reinforcing goal 3, 6, and 15, and enabling goal 1, 2, and 9.

Disaster management and risk reduction sector

Indivisible								
Reinforcing								
Enabling								
Consistent								

Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems sector

Indivisible													
Reinforcing													
Enabling													
Consistent													

Waste management

Indivisible											
Reinforcing											
Enabling											
Consistent											

In addition to **measuring** the SDG impact, the report **maps** the potential targets for each goal positively **impacted** by the projects funded by the blue bond. The number of targets **addressed** by each sector is as follows: **Disaster management and risk reduction** (13 targets), **Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems** (11 targets), and **Waste management** (13 targets). In total, the projects **address** at least 28 SDG targets due to some overlap among these three sectors.

Figure 7. Indonesia's Blue Bond Project: SDG Goal and Target Mapping Sustainable Management of Natural Resources on Ocean

Disaster management and risk reduction	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Waste management
<p>Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.</p>	<p>Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.</p>	<p>Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.</p>

Disaster management and risk reduction	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Waste management
Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks.	Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.	Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes.
Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.	Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological, and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing states.	Target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration to achieve healthy and productive oceans.	Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.	Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.	Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water, and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.	Target 14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture, and tourism.	Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse.

Disaster management and risk reduction	Marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Waste management
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.	Target 12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.	Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.	Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.	Target 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.	Target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
Target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration to achieve healthy and productive oceans.	Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, and accounts.	Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought, and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.		Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought, and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.
Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, and accounts.		Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.



Featured Projects

The Labor-Intensive Mangrove Planting Program



The Labor-Intensive Mangrove Planting Program (PKPM) was launched in October 2021 as part of Indonesia's National Economic Recovery Program (PEN) during the COVID-19 pandemic. This project aims to enhance the economic conditions of coastal communities while preserving mangrove ecosystems, which are vital for maintaining coastal environmental balance. PKPM actively promotes economic recovery and environmental conservation by involving coastal communities in mangrove planting and related activities.

The Blue Bond proceeds supported the PKPM across 41,821 hectares, engaging 43,056 workers

totaling 3,187,054 workdays. This program involves collaboration among ministries, including the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. Over the next decade, the restored mangrove ecosystems are expected to sequester up to 45,292,123 metric tons of CO2 equivalent. PKPM exemplifies a holistic approach benefiting both people and nature, aligning with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as poverty reduction (SDG 1), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), climate action (SDG 13), and life below water (SDG 14).

Semarang-Demak Tidal Flood Control Construction



Some coastal areas in Indonesia are in critical situations due to changes in their landscape. These areas have become more vulnerable to extreme weather, which has become a common occurrence in recent years due to climate change. Responding to this situation, the Government of Indonesia, through the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR), has been developing projects on flood and lava control, urban primary drainage management, and coastal protection. In addition to rehabilitating mangroves, physical constructions at critical coastal areas are

also prioritized to protect local residents from the risks of tidal flooding, extreme waves, and sea level rise, which could inflict significant material losses and even lives.

Specifically, in the case of Semarang City in Central Java, land subsidence of about 5-6 cm per year has resulted in the city being lower than sea level. This also causes tidal flooding in the eastern region of Semarang. In addition to land subsidence, tidal floods are also caused by river sedimentation and

the elevation of areas that are lower than the water surface. This necessitates the construction of a flood management system using water pump to discharge upstream flood water into the sea.

In 2021 and 2022, several activities were undertaken to address this issue, including raising concrete water embankments in various river areas such as the Sayung River and Babon River, as well as enhancing the Ngepreh drainage system. Additionally, pump

houses were constructed in several locations, such as in the Terboyo Industrial Estate and the Yos Sudarso area, to mitigate flooding at the Ahmad Yani airport entrance, and pump capacity was also increased in several other areas. As a result, numerous villages and communities benefited, particularly in the areas of Morosari, Bedono, Purwosari, Purworejo, Trimulyo, Sayung Kulon, Banjardowo, Gebangsari, and Genuksari.

Biodiversity Conservation Program



The increase in global population and widespread access to global markets have intensified utilization pressures, resulting in ecosystem damage, and threatening the extinction of several species in their natural habitats. To address this critical issue, conservation is necessary to preserve biodiversity and to prevent further loss of natural habitat.

Conservation efforts can be carried out at three levels: ecosystem, species, and genetic conservation. The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has already taken steps to conserve ecosystems and protect species. Specifically, they have prepared a planning document that includes a roadmap for safeguarding protected and endangered species. Additionally, a national action plan for fish species has been developed, covering a five-year period.

The main strategies for conserving protected and endangered fish species involve species and habitat management, policy reinforcement, building partnerships, increasing funding accessibility, and raising awareness through capacity-building initiatives.

Between 2021 and 2023, the number of protected fish species increased significantly. In 2021, 14 species were safeguarded, which rose to 16 in 2022 and further to 20 in 2023. Based on the Evaluation of the Management Effectiveness of Protected and/ or Endangered Fish Species (EPANJI) reports from 2021 to 2023, the status of several species has improved, progressing from minimum to optimum or from optimum to sustained. While some species have maintained their sustainability, a few have experienced a decline in status.

Table 4. The Detailed of EPANJI Status

Species	EPANJI Status		
	2021	2022	2023
Coral	Sustainably managed	Sustainably managed	Sustainably managed
Turtle	Sustainably managed	Sustainably managed	Sustainably managed
Bangai Cardinal Fish (BCF)	Optimum Managed	Sustainably managed	Sustainably managed
Terubuk	Optimum Managed	Optimum Managed	Sustainably managed
Dugong	Sustainably managed	Sustainably managed	Optimum Managed
Whale Shark	Optimum Managed	Sustainably managed	Sustainably managed
Sea Cucumber	Optimum Managed	Optimum Managed	Optimum Managed
Shark Appendix Cites	Sustainably managed	Optimum Managed	Optimum Managed
Rays Appendix Cites	Sustainably managed	Optimum Managed	Optimum Managed
Eels	Optimum Managed	Optimum Managed	Optimum Managed
walking sharks	Optimum Managed	Optimum Managed	Optimum Managed
Napoleon		Optimum Managed	Sustainably managed
Cetacea		Sustainably managed	Optimum Managed
Seahorse		Optimum Managed	Optimum Managed
Arwana		Optimum Managed	Optimum Managed
Belida		Optimum Managed	Optimum Managed
Sea bamboo & Bahar Root			Optimum Managed
Kima & Lola			Optimum Managed
Fully protected rays			Optimum Managed
Bilih			Optimum Managed

Interpreting Reporting Results

The 2024 Republic of Indonesia Blue Bond Allocation and Impact Report informs investors of details regarding to what extent, eligible sustainably managed development projects have been financed by the Bond proceeds in line with the Republic of Indonesia SDG Government Securities Framework, as well as their impacts. Data reported from the 2021- 2023 projects financed through the 2023 Blue Bond are the amount allocated up to 31 December 2023 and audited by Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia (the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia). Different key indicators for impact have been selected and assessed quantitatively and qualitatively, while the limitations of the data reported remain. The main considerations applied to interpret the results are as follows:



Scope of Results

The results are based on predicted direct impacts assessed before project implementation (ex-ante).



Omissions

Due to constraints related to data availability, assumptions, and methodology, there may be a broader set of indicators for projects than those covered in the impact report.



Uncertainty

The estimation of impact indicators relies on reasonable assumptions based on the information available at the time. Actual social impacts may differ due to changes in baseline conditions.



Source of Data

The report utilizes data obtained from the Indonesian government's internal sources as well as publicly available information.



Comparability

Results depend heavily on the availability of data, and differences between projects may arise. The analysis relies on secondary data provided by the respective line ministries responsible for overseeing each project.

Appendix 1: Impact Measurement Methodology and Indicators

The methodology employed in this report refers to the ICMA Harmonized Framework for Impact Reporting (International Capital Market Association, 2020). The framework comprises of six main principles in reporting, in which the issuers should put in place a formal internal process for tracking of proceeds, report the use of proceeds annually, identify the social project categories to which the proceeds have been allocated, identify the target population for which positive outcomes are expected, report output, outcome and/or impact of the projects. Furthermore, the impact report should illustrate the expected environmental and social impact that is enabled by the project. Measuring the impact of Blue Bonds quantitatively can be challenging. For example, the impacts from projects in marine and coastal protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems have very specific and diverse impact indicators for each project under these categories, making them hard to measure and aggregate.

Therefore, the indicators used should be able to portray the impact of the bond using practical and attainable data without reducing the merit of the SDG projects financed. To measure the quantitative impact, this report uses metrics and indicators which focus on capturing the absolute positive progress made in these projects through products and services through a balance of credible and practical set of indicators in every SDG. With a subject as broad as the SDGs, the attributes of chosen indicators are subject to different types of impact, reference point,

metric, impact value chain, and maturity. The type of impact considered are increasing access to certain needs, improving productivity or efficiency in the cost of meeting certain needs, and improvement in effectiveness.

However, quantitative measure cannot capture the impact of projects financed by Blue Bond entirely. As mentioned before, the quantitative indicators used are subject to constraints such as data availability. To supplement the limitations of quantitative indicators, qualitative methods are also used to evaluate the impact of each blue project financed through the bond. The qualitative method that has been used in this evaluation is the SDG Impact Assessment Tool developed by the Gothenburg Centre for Sustainable Development (GMV). Given the complex nature of SDGs, the tool fills in the gap that cannot be explained quantitatively.

Using the SDG Impact Assessment Tool requires a five-step process from gathering available data to recommending improvements based on the impact assessment. First, all available data is collected through various means. Once the data has been collected, each SDG and goals should be defined. This would make the next step, sorting the SDGs into various categories, much easier. A project financed by the Blue Bond might not be relevant to all of the SDGs. Once the SDGs have been sorted, one can begin assessing the impact of each project towards the SDGs indicators level. Impact assessment is done by sorting each project according to its impact on attaining the SDGs as follows.

Impact Measurement	Definition
Indivisible	Project are inextricably linked to an achievement of an SDG
Reinforcing	Project aid the achievement of an SDG
Enabling	Project create conditions that enable achievement of an SDG

Impact Measurement	Definition
Neutral Consistent	Project do not significantly positively or negatively interact with an SDG
Negative Constraining	Project limit options to achieve an SDG Counter-acting Project clash with an SDG Cancelling Project make it impossible to achieve an SDG

For example, the result of qualitative assessment of marine and coastal protection and the restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems projects would be:

1. SDG 14: Life Below Water

- **Type:** Positive - Indivisible
- **Explanation:** This SDG focuses on conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas, and marine resources. Projects related to marine and coastal protection are directly linked to the achievement of this SDG as they aim to maintain and restore the health and biodiversity of marine ecosystems.

2. SDG 15: Life on Land

- **Type:** Positive - Reinforcing
- **Explanation:** This SDG targets the protection, restoration, and promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss. Projects that restore biodiversity and ecosystems contribute to these goals and thus reinforce the achievement of this SDG.

3. SDG 13: Climate Action

- **Type:** Positive - Enabling
- **Explanation:** While not directly tied to marine and coastal protection, SDG 13 focuses on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Healthy marine and coastal ecosystems can enhance resilience to climate change, thus enabling the achievement of climate action goals.

4. SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

- **Type:** Positive - Enabling
- **Explanation:** This SDG aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. Restoration projects can contribute to the sustainability and resilience of coastal communities, thus enabling the achievement of this SDG.

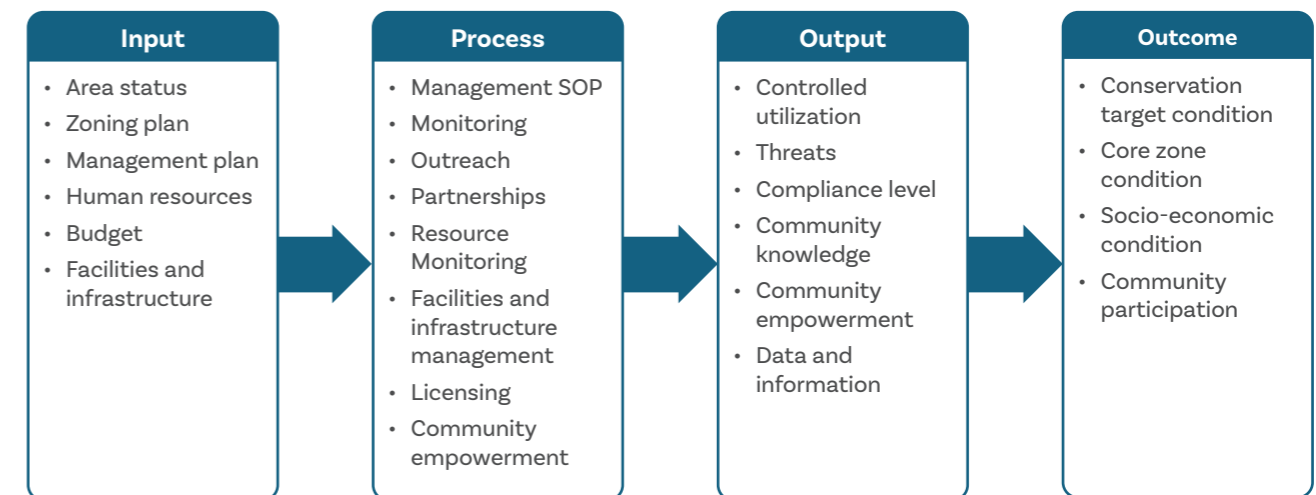
Appendix 2: Explanation

Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of Conservation Area Management (Evika)¹⁰

In 2020, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries through the Directorate General of Marine and Spatial Management has established a tool to assess the effectiveness of an area's management, namely the Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Conservation Area Management (Evika). Evika has been established through Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management Decree Number 28 of 2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for Evaluating the Effectiveness of Conservation Area Management.

The Evika assessment is carried out on four criteria, namely input, process, output, and outcome, which contains 24 indicators. The input criteria evaluate the indicators needed in managing the area; the process criteria evaluate how the management activities are carried out by the Unit Management Organization (SUOP); and the output and outcome criteria evaluate the outputs resulting from activities carried out during the management process. The results of Evika's assessment are categorized into three statuses: minimum managed (<50%; bronze), optimum managed (50-85%; silver), and sustainably managed (>85%; gold).

Figure A2.1. Framework for Assessing the Effectiveness of Conservation Area Management



Evaluation Of The Effectiveness Of Management Of Protected Fish Species And/Or Fish Species Listed In The Appendix Of The Convention On International Trades In Endangered Species Of Wildlife Fauna And Flora (Epanji)¹¹

The Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management conducts an assessment of the Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Management of protected fish species and / or those listed in the Appendix of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (EPANJI) which refers to the guidelines established through Decree of the Director General of Marine Spatial Management Number 38 of 2023, which

¹⁰ Decision Director General of Marine Spatial Management Number 28/KEP-DJPRL/2020 Concerning Technical Guidelines for the Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Conservation Area Management

¹¹ Decision Director General of Marine Spatial Management Number 38 of 2023 Concerning Technical Guidelines for Evaluating the Effectiveness of Management of Protected Fish Species and/or Species Listed in the Appendices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

is a revision of the previous guidelines established through Decree of the Director General of Marine Spatial Management Number 11 of 2021.

EPANJI aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the management of protected fish species and/or those included in the CITES Appendix that have been carried out by stakeholders; and develop management recommendations for the future. The results of this EPANJI assessment can serve as a reference for stakeholders in managing protected fish species and can obtain an overview of the level of management that can be used as a baseline for future management.

Aspects of assessing the effectiveness of protected and endangered fish species management include 4 criteria with their respective indicators as shown in the following table.

Table A2.1 EPANJI Criteria's and Indicators

No	Criteria/Stage	Weight	Indicator	Weight
1	Input/Planning	20	Status of fish resources	15
			Determination of conservation priority fish species	20
			Management status of priority fish species	25
			Action plan for conservation of priority fish species	20
			Human resources	20
2	Process/Implementation	35	Process/ Implementation	35
			SOPs/Technical guidelines for fish species management	10
			Habitat management	12
			Monitoring and law enforcement	15
			Partnership and cooperation	5
			Sustainable utilization arrangements	15
			Capacity building	10
			Priority fish species recovery	5
			Fish resource monitoring	10
			Awareness raising	15
3	Outputs	25	Protection of important habitats of priority fish species	15
			Data and information	15
			Regulation of sustainable utilization	20
			Threats to resources	20
			Knowledge of parties	10
			Compliance of parties	10
			Participation of the parties	10
4	Outcome/Impact	20	Condition of priority fish resources	60
			Economic benefits from sustainable utilization	40

The assessment of the effectiveness of management of protected fish species and/or those listed in the CITES Appendix, is designed using the questions in the indicator. The answer to each question must be accompanied by a verification tool related to the question. Each question is scored based on the answers. The value of the answer ranges from 0 - 4, which is then multiplied by the weight of the indicator.

The final EPANJI score is then classified into three management levels: adequate (minimum managed), good (optimum managed) and excellent (sustainably managed). The evaluation status of the effectiveness of management of fish species that are protected and/or listed in the CITES Appendix can be seen below.

Table A2.2 The evaluation status of the effectiveness of the management of fish species that are protected and/or listed in the CITES Appendix

Final Score EPANJI	Status		Description
<45%	Adequate	Minimum Managed	Management efforts have been initiated, but not all programs have been implemented yet.
45 - 70%	Good	Optimum Managed	Management efforts are planned and implemented but not all management outcomes and impacts are achieved.
>70%	Very Good	Sustainably Managed	The impact of management has begun to be felt by the community, such as stable resource conditions and/or the community's economy has begun to improve.

Glossary

A **Agricultural productivity:** The efficiency with which agricultural inputs are converted into outputs. Increased productivity is essential for improving food security and supporting rural livelihoods.

E **Eligible projects:** Initiatives that meet specific criteria outlined in the SDG Government Securities Framework. These projects are eligible for funding through SDG bonds and typically focus on areas such as climate change mitigation, social equity, and economic development.

F **Financial gap:** The difference between the total funding required to achieve the SDGs and the available financial resources. This gap highlights the need for innovative financing solutions like SDG bonds to mobilize necessary investments.

G **Gender equality:** The state of equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for individuals regardless of gender. This principle is emphasized in various initiatives aimed at promoting women's participation in education and the workforce.

I **Impact report:** A comprehensive section within the report that outlines the outcomes and effects of funded projects. It includes both quantitative and qualitative assessments of how these initiatives have contributed to achieving the SDGs.

Infrastructure improvements: Enhancements made to physical structures such as transportation networks, water supply systems, and educational facilities. These improvements support economic growth and enhance the quality of life in communities.

M **Market access improvements:** Efforts made through infrastructure development or policy changes that enhance producers' ability to sell their products in local or international markets. Improved market access is crucial for boosting economic opportunities in rural areas.

Q **Quantitative impact:** Metrics and numerical data that demonstrate measurable effects resulting from funded projects, such as the number of beneficiaries served or improvements in specific indicators like employment rates or educational access.

Qualitative impact: Descriptive assessments that provide insights into the broader effects of projects on communities. This may include narratives about changes in social dynamics, community well-being, or economic conditions resulting from funded initiatives.

R **Reservoirs for agriculture:** Infrastructure projects aimed at improving water management for agricultural purposes. These reservoirs help ensure reliable irrigation, enhancing agricultural productivity in targeted regions.

S **SDG bonds:** Financial instruments issued by the government to raise funds specifically for projects that contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These bonds are designed to attract investments that align with sustainable development initiatives.

School Operational Assistance Program (BOS): A government initiative providing financial support to schools, particularly Madrasah (Islamic schools), to enhance educational access and quality. This program targets students from low-income families and those with special needs.

Social protection initiatives: Programs aimed at providing safety nets for vulnerable populations, including those at risk of poverty or social exclusion. These initiatives help improve access to essential services and economic opportunities.

T **Tertiary irrigation canals:** Channels constructed to distribute water from primary sources to agricultural fields. These canals play a vital role in improving irrigation efficiency and supporting farmers' livelihoods.

Training and technical assistance for new entrepreneurs program: A program designed to support aspiring entrepreneurs through training and resources in various sectors, including food production and construction materials. This initiative aims to foster job creation and economic resilience.

3T areas: Designation for Indonesia's frontier, outermost, and least developed regions (*tertinggal, terdepan, dan terluar*). These areas are prioritized for investment and support through SDG bond funding to address significant development challenges.

U **Use of proceeds:** Refers to the allocation of funds raised through the SDG bonds. This section details how the money will be spent on eligible projects that support the SDGs, ensuring transparency in financial management.

V **Vocational training:** Educational programs designed to equip individuals with specific skills needed for particular trades or professions. These programs are crucial for enhancing employability and supporting economic growth.

No.: 176/0.UNDP/ERN.0/12.23

Independent limited assurance statement in relation to the subject matter included in the 2024 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Bond & Blue Bond - Allocation and Impact Report of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia

To:
the Director General of Budget Financing and Risk Management, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (the “Ministry”)

Scope

We have been engaged by the Ministry to perform a ‘limited assurance engagement,’ as defined by Standards on Assurance Engagement (SAE)3000 (Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information) established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (IICPA), here after referred to as the engagement, to report on the subject matters detailed below (“Subject Matter”) as presented in the Ministry’s 2024 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Bond and Blue Bond- Allocation and Impact Report (the “ Report”)for the period from 1 Januari 2023 to 31 December 2023. The Subject Matter for our limited assurance engagement was limited to the information as follows:

- The process for project evaluation and selection based on the Republic of Indonesia SDGs Government Securities Framework (the “Framework”);
- The allocation of proceeds to eligible SDG & Blue Bond projects disclosed in the SDG & Blue Bond Report.

The allocation of proceeds is disclosed as allocation of proceeds to eligible SDG projects in IDR in the 2023 SDG Bond & Blue Bond Allocation Breakdown by Project Owner Responsible Ministry) Table of the SDG Bond Report.

The Subject Matter did not include:

- Data sets, statements, information, systems or approaches other than the selected indicators/disclosures;
- Any other elements included in the SDG & Blue Bond Report and any other SDG & Blue Bond information published elsewhere in the Ministry’s reports, website and other publications;
- Information prior to 1 January 2023 and subsequent to 31 December 2023.

Other than as described in the preceding paragraph, which sets out the scope of our engagement, we did not perform assurance procedures on the remaining information included in the Report, and accordingly, we do not express a conclusion on this information.

Criteria

In preparing the Subject Matter, the Ministry has applied the International Capital Market Association Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles and Sustainability Bond guidelines and ASEAN Capital Markets Forum Green Bond Standards, Social Bond Standards and Sustainable Bond Standards on the Use of Proceeds, Process for Project Evaluation and Selection, Management of Proceeds and Reporting as set out in the Republic of Indonesia SDGs Government Securities Framework (the “Framework”)for the selected Subject Matter in the SDG Bond Report.

The Ministry’s responsibility

The Ministry is responsible for selecting the Criteria, and for presenting the Subject Matter in accordance with that Criteria, in all material respects. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls, maintaining adequate records and making estimates that are relevant to the preparation of the Subject Matter, such that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the presentation of the Subject Matter based on the evidence we have obtained.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the SAE 3000 (Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information) established by the IICPA, and the terms of reference for this engagement as agreed with the Ministry. Those standards require that we plan and perform our engagement to express a conclusion on whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Subject Matter has not been reported and presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria. The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, including an assessment of the risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our limited assurance conclusions.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We have maintained our independence and confirm that we have met the requirements of the Code of Ethics for Public Accountants established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants and have the required competencies and experience to conduct this assurance engagement.

Description of procedures performed

Procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. Our procedures were designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance.

Description of procedures performed (Continued)

Although we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls when determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our assurance engagement was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls. Our procedures did not include testing controls or performing procedures relating to checking aggregation or calculation of data within IT systems.

A limited assurance engagement consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for preparing the Subject Matter and related information, and applying analytical and other appropriate procedures.

Our limited assurance procedures included:

- Conducting interviews with key personnel to understand the design and implementation of the process for project evaluation and selection based on the Framework;
- Performing observation in the implementation of Republic of Indonesia's procedures on collecting, collating and reporting the allocation of proceeds to eligible SDG projects;
- Comparing the amount of the SDG & Blue Bond proceeds allocated to the eligible SDG projects to corresponding information in the relevant underlying sources, on a sample basis, to check the validity of the data;
- Consider the disclosure of the Subject Matter in the SDG & Blue Bond Report.

Limitations on our scope of work

Our limited assurance procedures have not covered the following:

- Verification of the operating effectiveness of the project evaluation and selection process;
- Verification of the use of proceeds to the eligible SDG projects nominated by each of the Line Ministries as the project owner;
- Verification of the tracking, monitoring, and reporting of the impacts of the eligible SDG projects from the Line Ministries to the Ministry; and
- Verification of the average project lifetime and impact of the implementation of the eligible SDG projects disclosed in the SDG Bond Report.

Conclusion

Based on the limited assurance procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Subject Matter set out in the SDG & Blue Bond Report for the period from 1 Januari 2023 to 31 December 2023 has not been reported and presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria.

Use of Our Limited Assurance Statement

We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this limited assurance statement, or on the Subject Matter to which it relates, to any persons other than the Ministry or for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.

Kantor Akuntan Publik
TANUBRATA SUTANTO FAHMI BAMBANG & Rekan



Erna, SE, Ak., CPA, CA
License No. AP. 1044

31 December 2024



MINISTRY OF FINANCE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Published by Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia

Contact us:
Directorate General of budget Financing and Risk Management
(62-21) 3516296
www.djppr.kemenkeu.go.id
webmaster.djppr@kemenkeu.go.id