



UNITED NATIONS  
INDONESIA



UNITED NATIONS in INDONESIA   
**COUNTRY RESULT  
REPORT 2023**



UNITED NATIONS  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

**UNSDCF**

**UNITED NATIONS IN INDONESIA  
ANNUAL REPORT RESULT 2023**

**COVER PHOTO:**

Perumda Tugu Tirta, the public water company of Malang City, East Java, is the pioneer of water safety plans (WSPs) implementation in Indonesia. These plans enable Perumda Tugu Tirta to provide clean water through hundreds of fountain taps in public spaces, including this one in SMPN 10 Malang junior high school.

WSPs national capacity building and pilot implementation in 6 regional water companies is supported by the Australian Government and implemented by WHO.

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JUNE 2024



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ANNUAL REPORT 2023

# FOREWORD

With the 2030 deadline for the achievements of the SDGs drawing closer, the imperative for intensified collaboration between the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations (UN) has never been more critical. We are tasked with not only achieving the SDG targets but also exploring innovative solutions to bridge the SDG financing gap, improve data collection, analysis, digitalization and embracing high-tech approaches for monitoring progress.

Indonesia's role as Chair of ASEAN in 2023 unlocked additional potential for regional cooperation, post-pandemic economic recovery, stronger institutions and a strengthened health architecture, among other issues. A particular emphasis for Indonesia was the work done in the socio-economic domain, especially in the context of regional cooperation on the 'blue economy'.

Indonesia's commitment to the sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was evident at the SDG Summit in September, where the Government presented four High Impact Initiatives, on transforming food systems, unlocking the power of data, nature driving economic transformation and the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions.



Symbolic for Indonesia's commitment to the SDGs was also the collaboration with the UN on the first-ever Voluntary Local Review done for an entirely new city—in this case, our new capital-to-be, Nusantara. This will play a crucial role for integrating sustainability actions and key principles right into the development plans of the city.

We extend our appreciation for the unwavering support and substantial contributions of the various ministries that UN in Indonesia works closely with in the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). This report is a testimony to our joint work: it not only encapsulates the dynamic cooperation between the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations but also aligns with Indonesia's development aspirations, notably the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). It diligently records our joint achievements across the UNSDCF's four pivotal outcomes: Inclusive Human Development, Economic Transformation, Green Development and Response to Climate Change and Natural Disasters and Fostering Innovation to accelerate progress towards the SDGs.

We eagerly anticipate the continuation and further strengthening of this invaluable partnership for the remainder of the current UNSDCF cycle and beyond.

April 2024,  
UN Indonesia Country Team

# FOREWORD

BY MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING / HEAD OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (BAPPENAS)

As 2030 approaches, collaboration between the Indonesian government and the UN becomes increasingly critical in achieving the SDG targets. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) will not only serve as a record of target achievements, but also as a pathway to explore innovative solutions. Hence, it will bridge the SDGs financing gap, improve data collection and analysis, enhance digitalization, and embrace high-tech approaches for monitoring and ensure the successful realization.

Indonesia's unwavering commitment to the SDGs was prominently showcased at the SDG Summit in September 2023 through the presentation of four High Impact Initiatives. These initiatives focused on transforming food systems, harnessing the power of data, driving economic transformation through nature-based solutions, and advancing the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions. Moreover, Indonesia's leadership as ASEAN Chair in 2023 played a pivotal role in mobilizing resources and unlocking potential funding by aligning regional efforts with global SDG goals, strengthening partnerships, and advocating for innovative financing solutions.

A powerful symbol of Indonesia's commitment to the SDGs was its collaboration with the UN on the first-ever Voluntary Local Review (VLR) conducted for The New Capital City of Nusantara. By embedding sustainability actions and key SDG principles into the city's planning and development, Indonesia is not only

redefining urban planning, but also setting a new benchmark for other cities across the country. This initiative underscores the nation's dedication to create sustainable, future-ready urban environments that align with global development goals.

I extend my deepest appreciation for the unwavering support and substantial contributions of all UN agencies in Indonesia, as well as the various ministries that have collaboratively shaped the UNSDCF Results Report for 2023. This report not only encapsulates the dynamic cooperation between the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations, but also aligns with current and future Indonesia's development and the SDGs. It records our collective accomplishments across the UNSDCF's four pivotal outcomes: Inclusive Human Development, Economic Transformation, Green Development and Response to Climate Change and Natural Disasters, and Fostering Innovation to accelerate progress towards the SDGs. These outcomes are crucial in accelerating our progress towards the SDGs and ensuring a sustainable future for Indonesia.

Together, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the United Nations are committed to make significant advances towards the SDGs, ensuring inclusivity, and that no individual is left behind.

**H.E. SUHARSO MONOARFA**



## UN RESIDENT AGENCIES



## UN NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES



## BILATERAL PARTNERS



## MULTILATERAL PARTNERS



## FUND PARTNERS







CHAPTER 1

# A YEAR IN REVIEW

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY & REGIONAL CONTEXT  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
POVERTY & INEQUALITY  
CHAIR OF ASEAN



## KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY & REGIONAL CONTEXT

Indonesia's economic growth was resilient in 2023 with a growth of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 5.05 per cent (BPS, 2024). This growth was driven by improved domestic demand. Indonesia's economy was also impacted by the boom in commodities, which is expected to decline in 2024 and the following years. Growth was projected to reach a moderate 4.9 per cent in 2024 (World Bank, 2023) due to the normalisation of domestic demand following a post-pandemic jump, a softening of commodity prices and a projected global economic slowdown. Inflation eased significantly from 5.51 per cent in 2022 to 2.61 per cent in 2023.

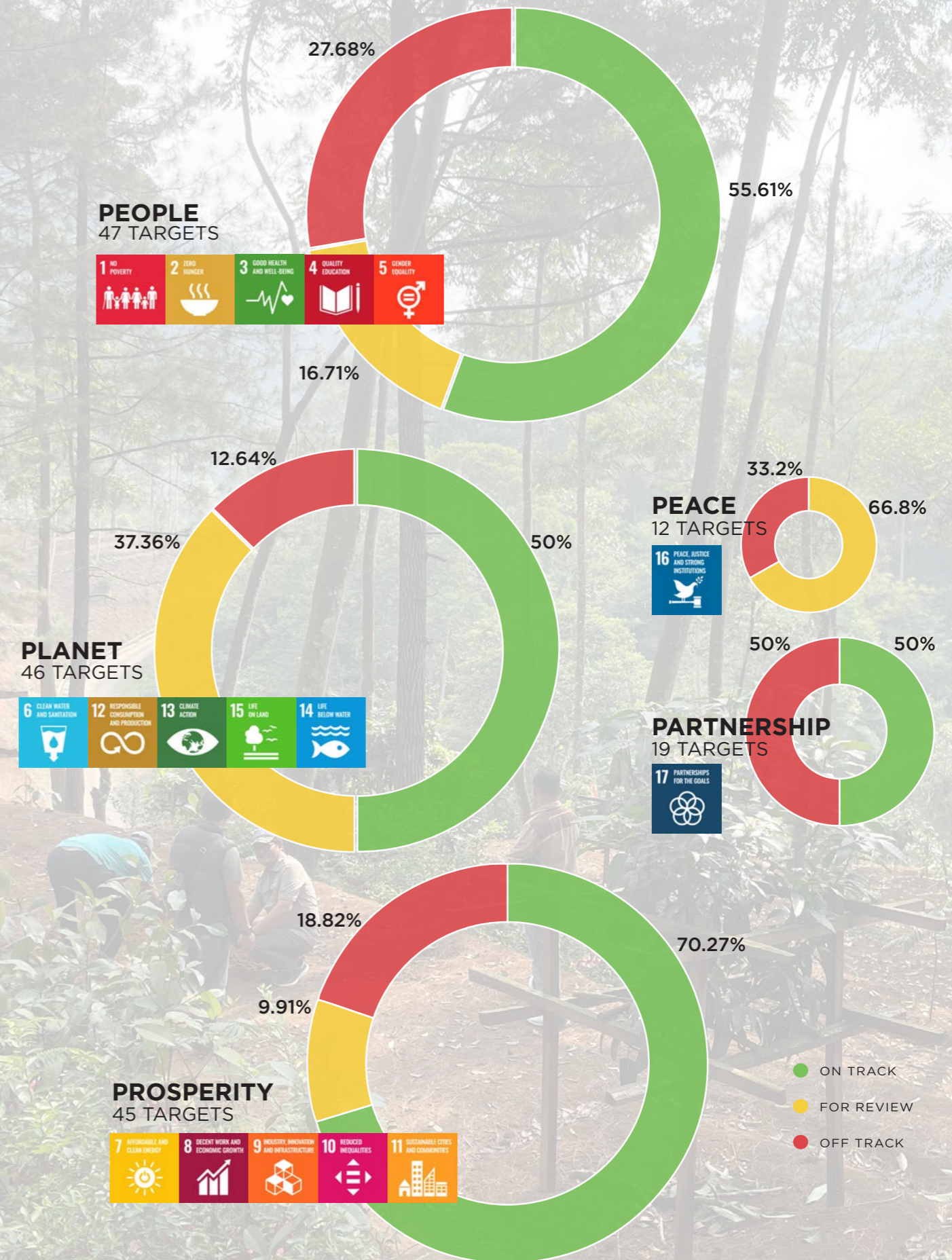
Indonesia was reclassified as an upper middle-income country by the World Bank in 2023. This reclassification was attributed to a robust recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, Indonesia's Gross National Income (GNI) per capita rose to US\$ 4,580, marking a substantial 9.8 per cent increase from the preceding year. The World Bank revises these classifications annually on 1 July, relying on the GNI per capita data from the previous year.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Indonesia is actively progressing towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As per the 5Ps framework of sustainable development—People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership—the country's progress in achieving SDG targets related to People (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) registered 21.3 per cent progress towards the 2030 target. Simultaneously, in the domain of targets related to the Planet (SDGs 6, 12, 13 and 14), Prosperity (SDGs 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11), Peace (SDG 16) and Partnership (SDG 17), the percentages are on track, with 23.9 per cent, 17.8 per cent, 41.7 per cent and 15.8 per cent, respectively.

Indonesia's updated National SDG Roadmap 2030, with support from the Asian Development Bank, KfW Development Bank and the United Nations, underscores the country's renewed commitment to the SDGs, evident by increasing the number of SDG indicators with specific 2030 target values from the previous Roadmap's 60 to now over 120. These target values are critical for Indonesia to navigate its path towards achieving the 2030 agenda. The Roadmap also identified a financing gap of US\$ 1.7 trillion for Indonesia to meet the SDG targets.

Despite overall progress, certain indicators reveal regression in Indonesia's SDG performance. For example, on food security (SDG 2), the prevalence of undernourishment (SDG indicator 2.1.1) in 2022 stands at 10.21 per cent, which is higher than the 2017 baseline of 8.23 per cent. On health (SDG 3), Malaria incidence (SDG indicator 3.3.3) in 2022 has regressed, with 1.61 cases per 1,000 incidences, compared to the 2015 baseline of 0.85 per 1,000 incidences. Targeted efforts are needed to reverse these trends.



## POVERTY & INEQUALITY

The poverty rate (SDG 1) in Indonesia in March 2023 was 9.36 per cent, equating to approximately 25.9 million people. This rate represents a decrease of 0.21 per cent compared to September 2022 and 0.18 per cent compared to March 2022. However, this rate is still higher than the pre-pandemic level in September 2019, which was 9.22 per cent. The poverty rate in urban areas reached 7.29 per cent and in rural areas 12.22 per cent.

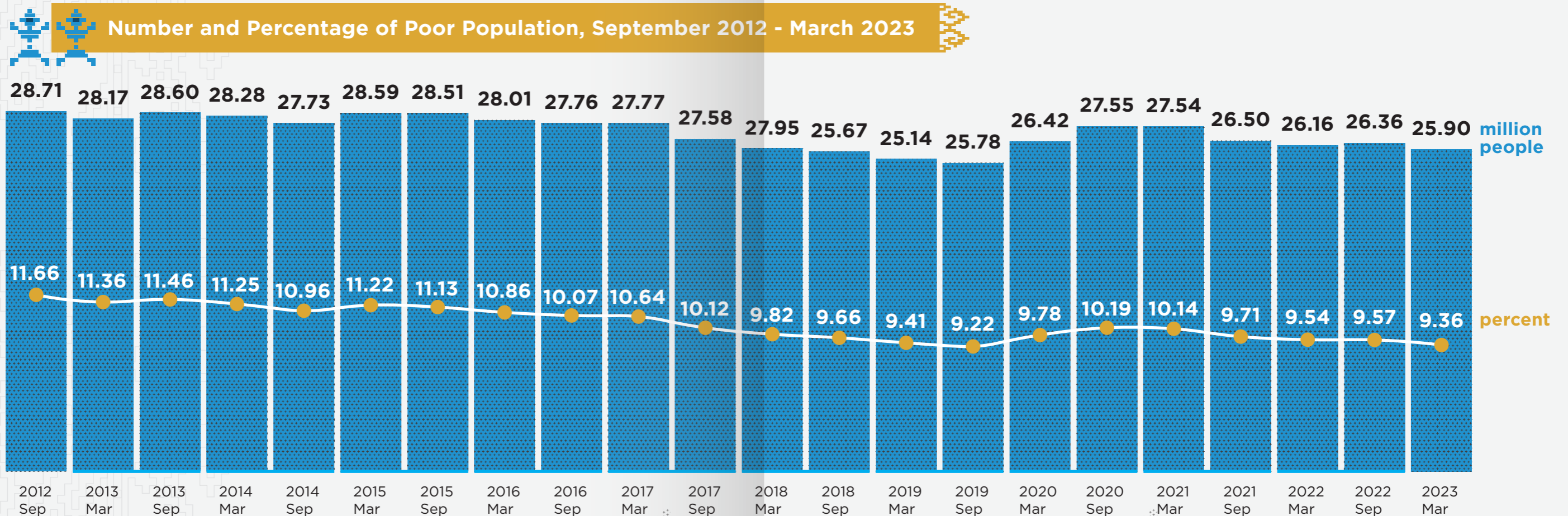
While there has been progress towards gender equality and women empowerment (SDG 5), some challenges remain. The prevalence of child marriage decreased from 9.23 to 8.06 per cent. However, the pace of decline is relatively slow and concerted

efforts are necessary to achieve the target of 6.94 per cent by 2030. Addressing child marriage is critical for gender empowerment and a more equitable society.

Gender disparity in Indonesia's labour force also remains a challenge. The latest data from the national statistics office, Statistics Indonesia (BPS), shows that the male labour force participation rate stands at 84.26 per cent, while the rate for female labour participation lags at 54.52 per cent. Introducing enabling policies to encourage more women to join the workforce and earn an income is essential to drive economic growth. Equally critical is to ensure that women have access to quality jobs that offer fair wages and safe working conditions.

## CHAIR OF ASEAN

Indonesia chaired the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2023, under the theme "ASEAN Matters: Epicentrum of Growth". During Indonesia's chairship, ASEAN produced several socio-economic deliverables that support Member States' efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals during post-pandemic rebuilding while affirming the importance of ASEAN's centrality. UN in Indonesia supported the development of Indonesia's Blue Economy Roadmap, which highlighted the commitment of Indonesia to further promote the development of the ASEAN Blue Economy Framework as one of the Priority Economic Deliverables. The framework affirms ASEAN's commitment to regional cooperation on the blue economy, advancing its priorities to facilitate value creation, resilience, inclusivity and sustainability. Other initiatives on the protection of migrant workers, protection of migrant fishers and fishing vessels, the ASEAN villages network and climate security were conducted in cooperation and coordination with several UN bodies such as ILO, IOM, ESCAP and UNDP.



CHAPTER 2

# HOW THE UN COUNTRY TEAM SUPPORTS INDONESIA

INTEGRATED POLICY ADVICE

TRANSLATING LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND (LNOB) INTO ACTIONS

DATA STRENGTHENING



## INTEGRATED POLICY ADVICE

### SDG Transitions

Indonesia's government demonstrated its renewed commitment to the SDGs through several interventions and announcements at the SDG Summit in September 2023 linked to the SDG Transitions. Climate change and its consequences are a key concern for Indonesian youth, and to help them articulate their priorities and agenda, the UN Country Team (UNCT) brought together 55 young women and men to identify concrete recommendations in the field of climate action. These recommendations were shared with the Indonesian government delegation as valuable input for the SDG Summit. They focused on four areas: Environmental Education, Sustainable Cities and Tourism, Waste Management, and Agriculture and Biodiversity.

### Global accelerator on jobs and social protection

At the SDG Summit, Indonesia introduced its national roadmap for the implementation of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection. This roadmap, developed with support from ILO, UNDP and UNICEF, and coordinated by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), prioritises inclusive and integrated social protection, as well as technology-based lifelong learning and skills development<sup>i</sup>. The government has called for joint UN support to implement the roadmap.

### Sustainable energy transition

To help accelerate progress on SDG 7 and support a just, equitable and inclusive energy transition in Indonesia, the UNCT developed a One UN Strategy on Sustainable Energy. Through extensive consultations and coordination among UN agencies, this strategy identifies priority areas where the UN can provide high-impact support to Indonesia's government and people.

In 2023, Indonesia officially launched its Energy Compact, joining a global community of Member States and non-state actors who have made commitments towards SDG 7 and net-zero goals. This commitment is the result of recommendations made by the RCO and Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL). The effort was supported by the internal UN Sustainable Energy Group, co-chaired by the RCO and UNDP. It marked a significant

milestone in the nation's energy transition trajectory and aligns with its Roadmap for SDGs. It will be used to increase the share of renewable energy, targeting 23 per cent by 2029, with a focus on significant solar and wind power capacity expansions that reach up to 5.3 GW. The government also plans to accelerate grid connectivity in selected areas to enable more penetration of renewable energy, especially in industrial estates and economic zones.

The Energy Compact commitment is complimented by Indonesia's Joint Energy Transition Plan (JETP), which focuses on community preparation and addresses such challenges as the creation of equitable green jobs. It aligns also with the UN's ongoing work on the Just Energy Transition Partnership. UNDP chairs the Just Transition Working Group, with ILO as a member, and helped introduce a Just Energy Transition Framework that was accepted by the government in the final investment plan of the JETP<sup>ii</sup>.

### Food system

FAO, IFAD and WFP collaborated with the government on agriculture digitalisation, local and food diversification, financial fiscal transfer and blended finance<sup>iii</sup>. They worked with civil society, the private sector and development partners, contributing to the food system transformation for more healthy diets<sup>iv</sup>.





### Nature driving economic transformation through the Blue Agenda

ILO, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNESCO and UNIDO, under RCO coordination, provided integrated policy advice to the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) in the formulation of Indonesia's National Blue Economy Development Roadmap<sup>v</sup>, a blueprint for ocean-based development. Priority was given to ocean health, sustainable economic potential from the blue sectors (green shipping, fisheries) and innovation of sustainable marine-based resources. Over time, the Roadmap is expected to generate increasing revenues from ocean-based activities while conserving marine biodiversity and the health of the ocean. The Indonesia National Blue Economy Roadmap was instrumental for the ASEAN Blue Economy framework, launched under Indonesia's chair<sup>vi</sup>.

Launched in November 2022, the National Blue Agenda Actions Partnership (NBAAP)<sup>vii</sup> showed steady progress in its first year. The Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment led the process, with active participation of the ministries, highlighting the strong alignment between NBAAP and international ocean-focused initiatives. A pre-Steering Committee meeting held in December 2023 served as platform to review the partnership's achievements so far and chart a course for the future. FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOPS and UN Women<sup>viii</sup> are involved in activities and projects supporting Indonesia's goals for a sustainable ocean economy, ranging from fisheries management and aquaculture to skills development<sup>ix</sup>, pollution reduction and financial mechanisms. The Blue Health and Blue<sup>xi</sup> Food Task Forces, for instance, conducted field trips to Raja Ampat and Lombok, among other locations.

### New capital Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN)

The UN and the Nusantara National Capital Authority formalised their intention to collaborate through a UN-wide Declaration of Intent in October 2023, which placed specific emphasis on a coordinated approach with the UN. This new partnership targets accelerating Indonesia's SDG progress through sustainable urban development, policy and governance expertise, capacity-building (food systems, healthcare), joint research (socio-economic impacts), digital solutions (data, smart cities), master plans (culture, disaster preparedness), and the development of its Voluntary Local Review. It also includes identifying areas requiring additional support, particularly for vulnerable groups and gender equality. Several UN agencies visited the IKN in 2023.

### Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) in 2023

VLRs play a central role in advancing the achievement of the SDGs, particularly in a decentralised country like Indonesia. When cities or provinces voluntarily review their SDG progress, it helps local governments to identify priorities, challenges and opportunities, and drive changes.

In different provinces and cities, VLRs were being formulated in 2023. Through the SDG working group, the UN supports these reviews, which aim to track SDG progress and identify gaps and areas that require more concerted action at the local level.

Supported by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the RCO, the 2023 West Java VLR focused on seven goals: SDGs 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11 and 13. The VLR assesses West Java's progress on SDG targets until 2030, using an achievement prospect index methodology.

The VLR of Nusantara will be the first one ever for a new capital city, so that authorities can integrate sustainability actions and key principles already during the development stage, such as the Leave No One Behind commitment. To date, SDGs achievement data for IKN is only available for five indicators under Goals 6, 9, 14 and 15. The proposed SDGs under review include 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 16 and 17. The baseline VLR could help Nusantara in promoting transparency by providing detailed information about the progress and challenges faced in implementing the new capital. It can also highlight the importance of involving local communities in the planning and implementation process. It can document community feedback, demonstrate how their input was considered and make recommendations for institutionalising stakeholder engagement processes. ESCAP, UNDP and the RCO are supporting the New Capital Authority in this endeavour<sup>xii</sup>.



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## TRANSLATING LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND (LNOB) INTO ACTIONS

The LNOB principle was mainstreamed in many UN agency initiatives in Indonesia in 2023. A new feature in the UNINFO system allowed them to identify and tag beneficiaries from a comprehensive list of people in vulnerable situations. All UN agencies' data, monitoring and evaluation officers participated in a training session aimed at integrating LNOB into reporting practices, along with programme and project managers.

As UN agencies have become efficient in collecting disaggregated data on women and on persons with disabilities, many other people in vulnerable situations received increased attention and benefitted from a wide array of programmes and projects. These groups included youth, adolescents, children, older people, migrants and refugees, internally displaced people, victims of trafficking, coastal and remote rural communities and people living with HIV.

Those vulnerable groups experienced tangible improvements across various development domains, such as education, health, food systems, justice and rule of law, employment, technology, food security, water, sanitation and hygiene. The outcomes indicate an increased access to services and better livelihoods, capacity-building opportunities, enhanced access to technologies and digital platforms, improved inclusion in national data and statistics, and better representation at the policy level. Most importantly, UN agencies made concerted efforts to ensure the meaningful engagement and representation of these groups in their programmes and projects.



## DATA STRENGTHENING

The UN in Indonesia reached an important milestone in 2023 with several initiatives to strengthen its role in data-related support and advocacy. These efforts are in line with the broader global goals of promoting sustainable development and harnessing the power of data for positive change. Key focus areas included:

### Repositioning for impact

The UN strategically repositioned its role to effectively champion the UN 2.0 Quintet of Change agenda through the UN Global Pulse Asia Pacific hub<sup>xiii</sup>. Marking the final milestone in Pulse Lab Jakarta's transformation, UN Global Pulse Asia Pacific was launched on 23 June 2023. The hub encourages a culture of creativity across the UN through co-developing and scaling of innovations and works closely with sister UN Global Pulse entities in Finland and Uganda. It is designed to run portfolios of on-the-ground innovation projects that apply data, digital, foresight and behavioural science methods to development and humanitarian issues, focusing on scanning and experimenting with solutions that might be fit for regional scaling.

With support from the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ESCAP and the UN Indonesia Data, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (DMEL) working group, BPS launched a regional Hub for Big Data and Data Science to combine innovative technology and data science methods to use Big Data, and to provide a platform to further data science projects in Asia and the Pacific<sup>xiv</sup>. The regional hub will work closely with the National

Statistics Offices in the Asia Pacific region, the global hub in China and other regional hubs in Rwanda, the United Arab Emirates and Brazil, alongside various development partners and the private sector.

### Aligning with national development priorities

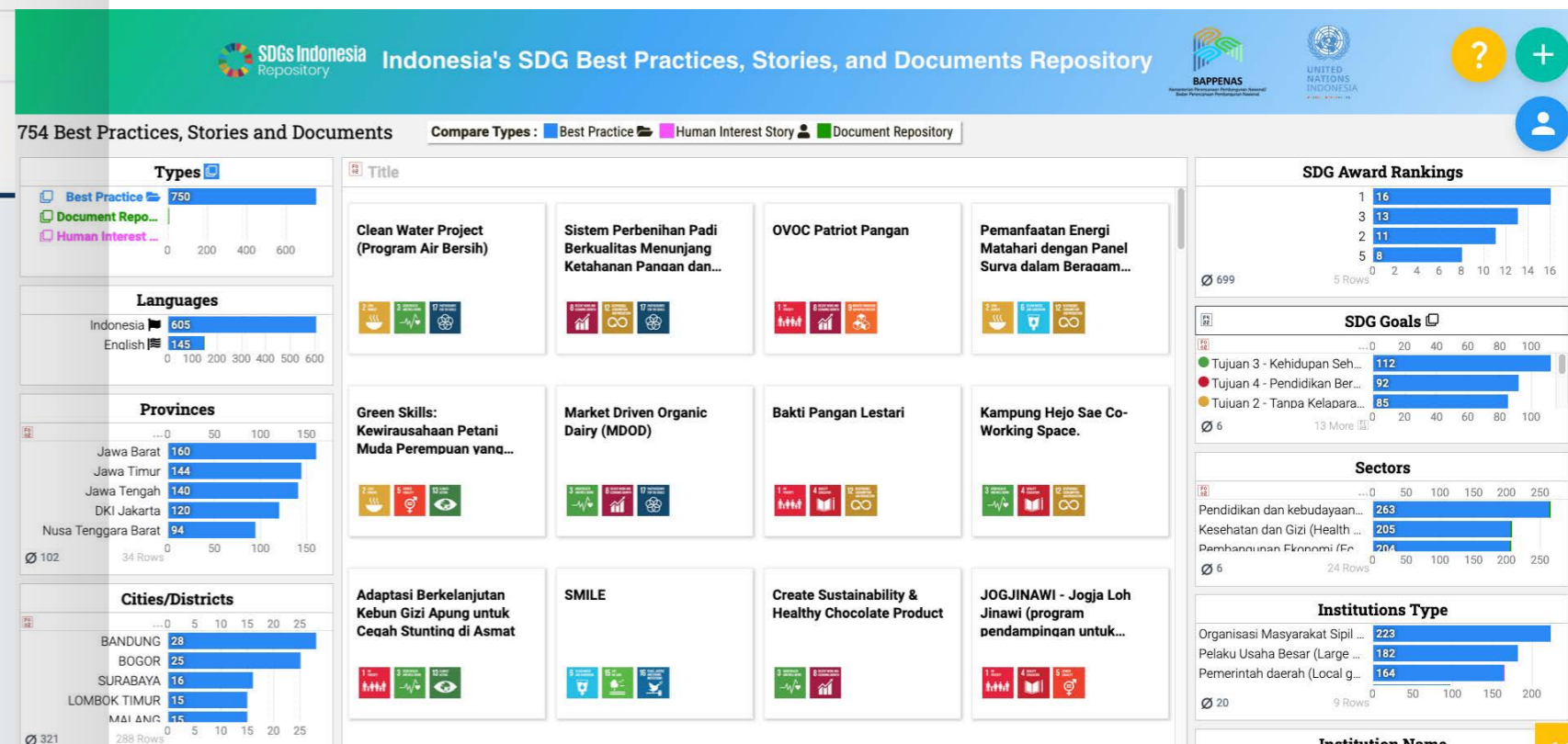
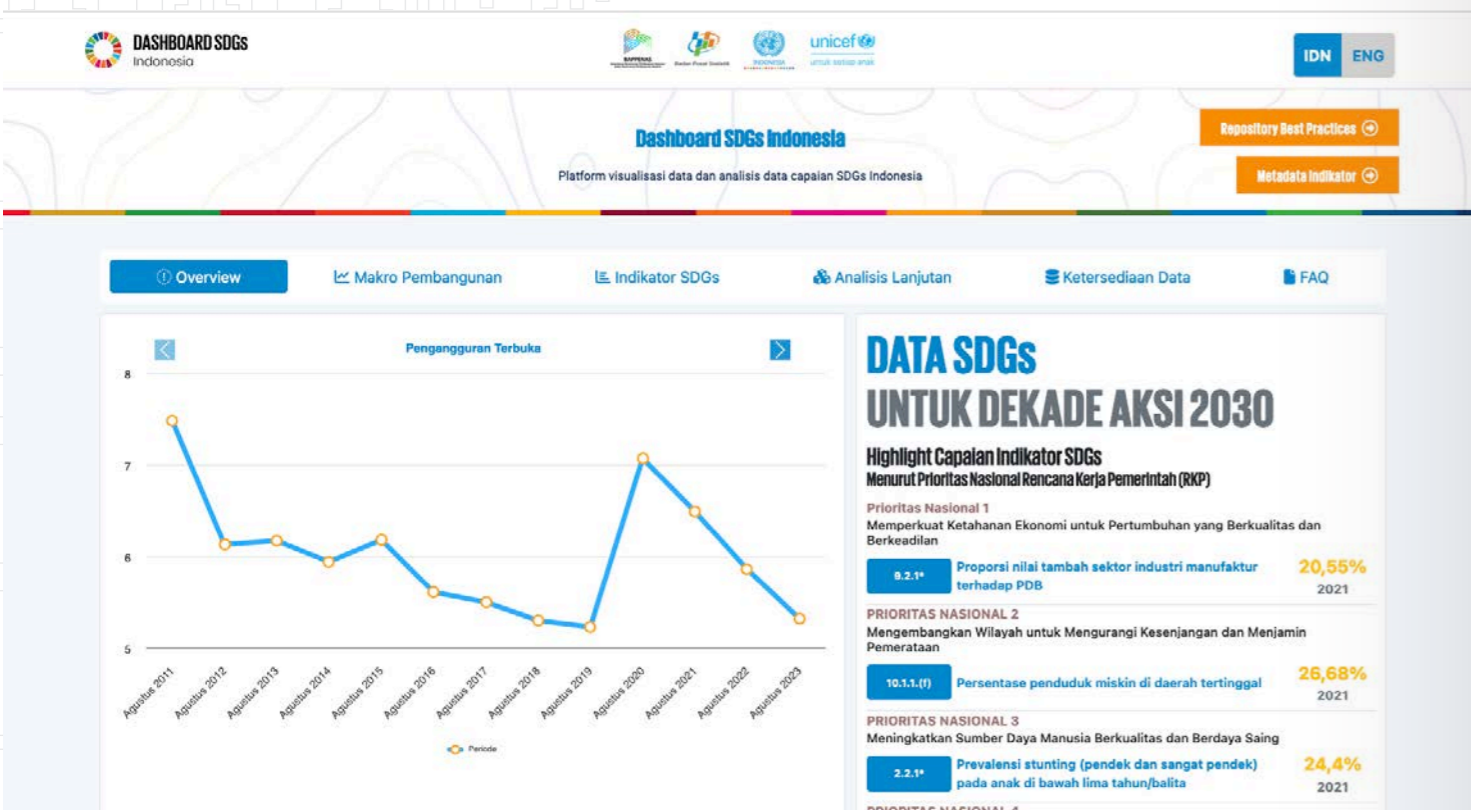
The UN continued to provide support for One Data, with a particular focus on the management and use of migration and disaster data and the strengthening of sectoral data, such as social protection data, HIV AIDS data and urbanisation data (further detailed in section 3).

### Improving SDG data visualisation and analysis

The UN-supported [SDGs Dashboard](#) and [repository of SDG best practices](#) were enhanced to streamline the accessibility, interpretation and use of data for more informed decision-making. Indonesia's experience in making SDG data accessible through the Dashboard was shared in the SDG Action Week in September 2023, which is part of the 2023 Global SDG Summit, as well as in the SDG Indonesia Annual Report 2023 launched at the SDG Annual Conference. In 2023, the Dashboard saw 64,000 visitors, while the repository was accessed by some 20,000 visitors.

### Improving LNOB-focused data

The UN intensified its activities to strengthen disability data in Indonesia. It conducted a series of workshops and consultations to address the need for better disability inclusion in sectoral data. They focused on identifying gaps and overlaps in data mandates, improving coordination mechanisms, and exploring perspectives and methodologies for collecting data on people with disabilities. The project also aimed to tackle issues related to the stigma associated with data pertaining to people with disabilities. Complementing these activities, a Research Deep Dive event on Inclusive Development and Humanitarian Responses fostered discussions on how disability data can support inclusive development practices, particularly on education for children with disabilities. Other topics discussed were the utilisation of healthcare for persons with disabilities, and the role of disability data to give people with disabilities effective humanitarian responses<sup>xv</sup>.





CHAPTER 3

# UNSDCF PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

INCLUSIVE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT  
ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION  
GREEN DEVELOPMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTERS  
INNOVATION TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SDGS



The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2021–2025 serves as the foundational strategy document jointly formulated by the UN and the Indonesian government. It was developed through an extensive multi-stakeholder consultation process, ensuring that it is closely aligned with Indonesia’s National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2020–2024. The UNSDCF outlines the UN’s concerted efforts and initiatives to support Indonesia in accelerating progress towards achieving the SDGs.



People living in Indonesia, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are empowered to fulfil their human development potential as members of a pluralistic, tolerant, inclusive and just society, free of gender and all other forms of discrimination

**National Priorities (RPJMN)**

- Priority 1: Economic Resilience
- Priority 2: Human Resources Development
- Priority 7: Strengthen Politic, Law and Security Stability and Public Services Transformation



Institutions and people contribute more effectively to advance a higher value-added and inclusive economic transformation

**National Priorities (RPJMN)**

- Priority 1: Economic Resilience

Institutions, communities and people actively apply and implement low carbon development, sustainable natural resources management, and disaster resilience approaches that are all gender sensitive

**National Priorities (RPJMN)**

- Priority 7: Climate and Disaster Resilience



Stakeholders adopt innovative and integrated development solutions to accelerate advancement towards the SDGs

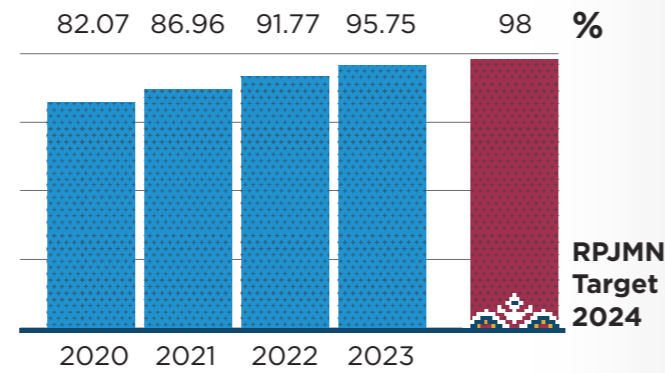
**National Priorities (RPJMN)**

- Priority 1: Economic Resilience
- Priority 2: Human Resources Development
- Priority 6: Climate and Disaster Resilience
- Priority 7: Strengthen Politic, Law and Security Stability and Public Services Transformation

## OUTCOME 1: INCLUSIVE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

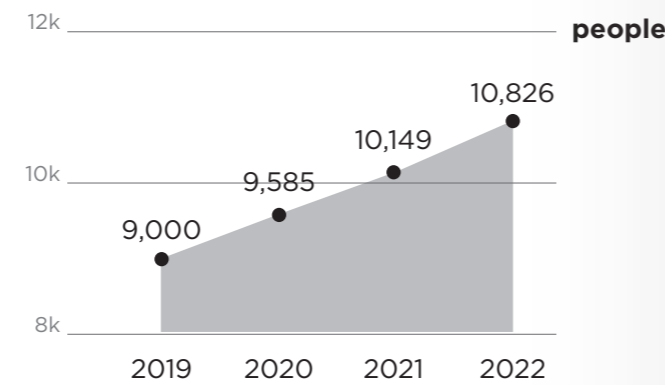
### Coverage of National Health Insurance

Source: DJSN based on Laporan SDGs 2023 p.66



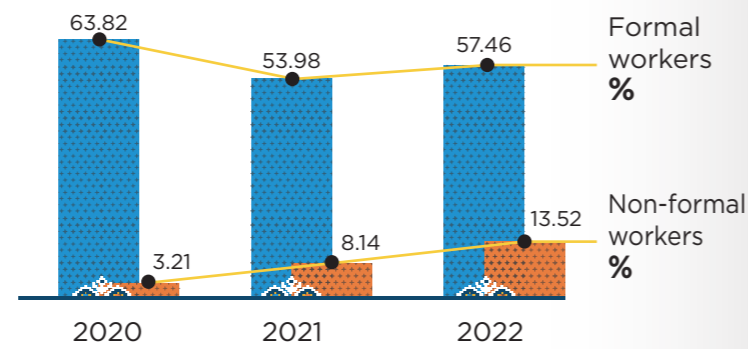
### Number of drugs abuser and adverse alcohol users who access rehabilitation services

Source: Laporan Tahunan Masalah Penyalahgunaan Napza, Kemenkes



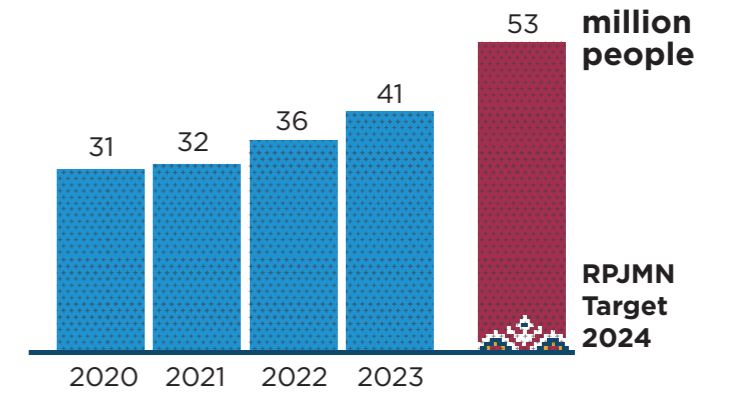
### Proportion of workers covered by the social insurance for employment programme: formal and non-formal workers

Source: SDGs Dashboard BAPPENAS



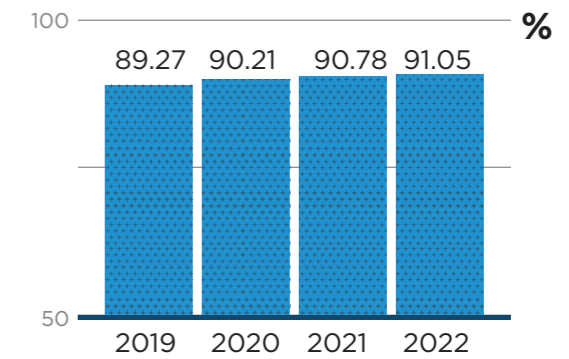
### Number of active participants of employment social protection (BPJS TK)

Source: BPJS Ketenagakerjaan in Republika 2022



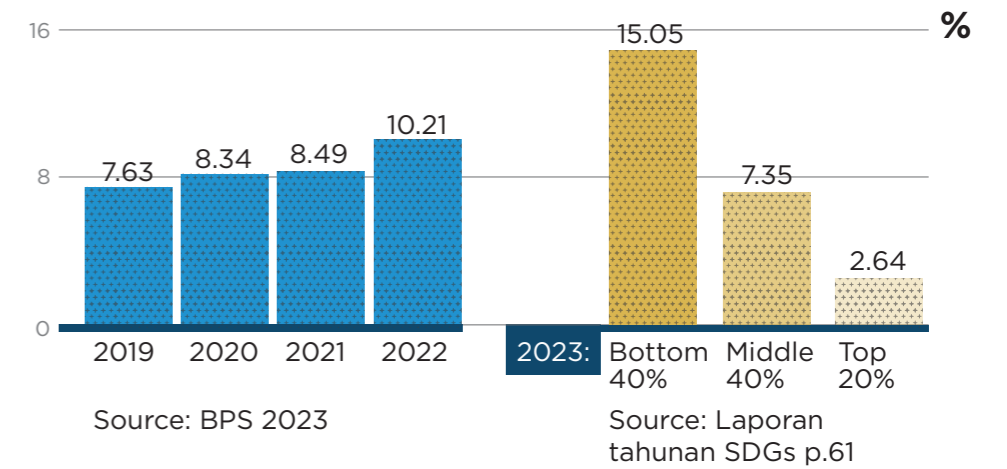
### Proportion of households using safely managed drinking water services (Ladder 4)

Source: BPS 2023



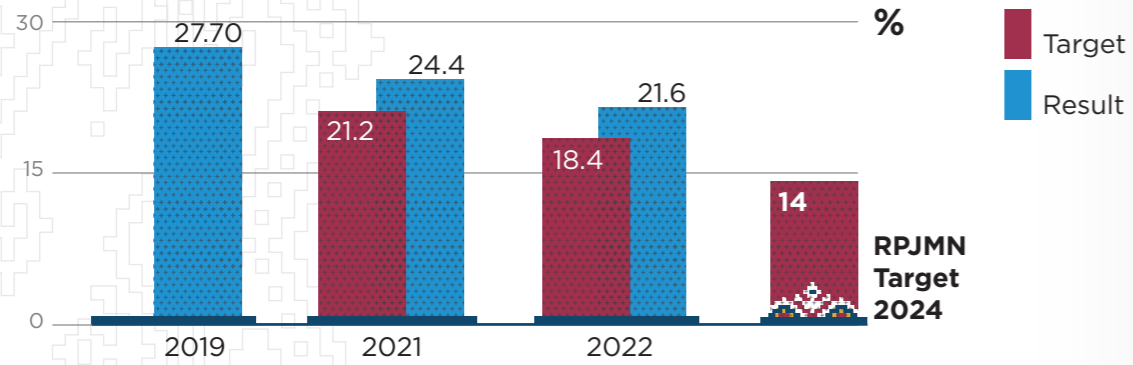
### Prevalence of Undernourishment

Source: BPS 2023



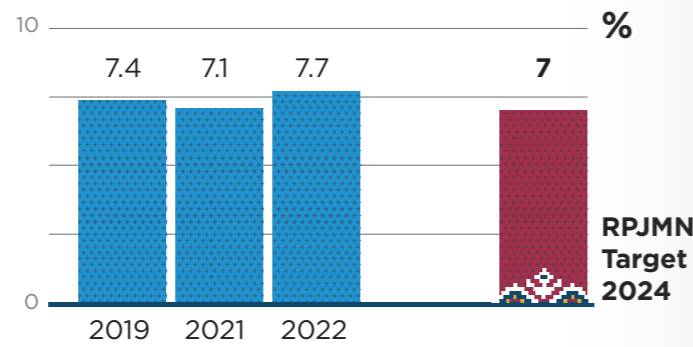
**Prevalence of stunting**

Source: Riskesdas 2018, SSGBI 2019, SSGI 2021, SGGI 2022.  
Ministry of Health from Laporan SDGs 2023 p.61 & Laporan SDGs 2021 p.37



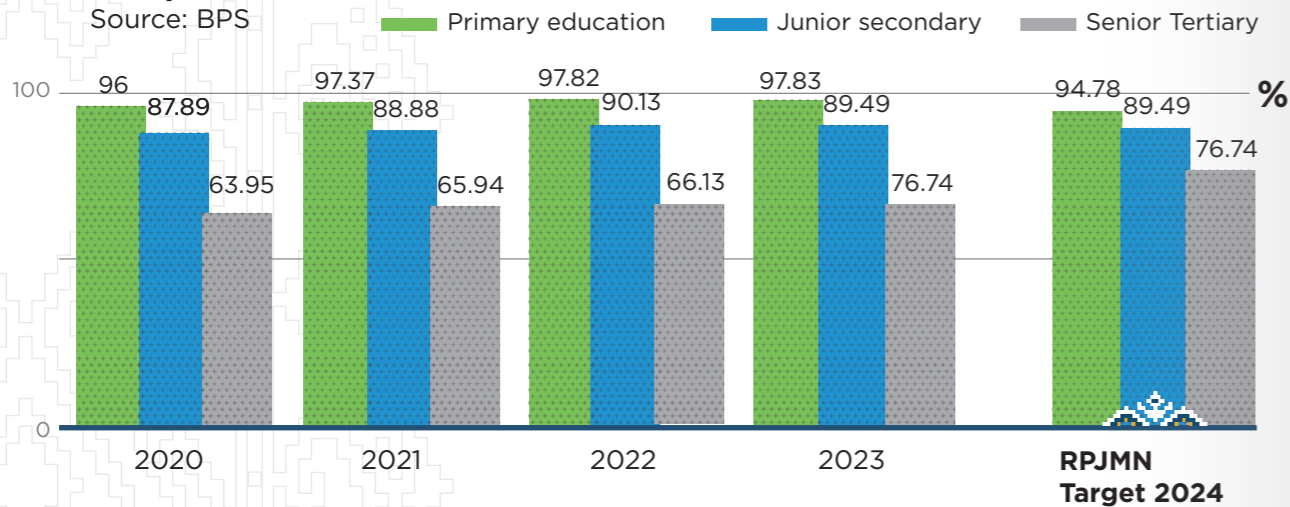
**Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age**

Source: Riskesdas 2018, SSGBI 2019, SSGI 2021 from Laporan SDGs 2021 p.37



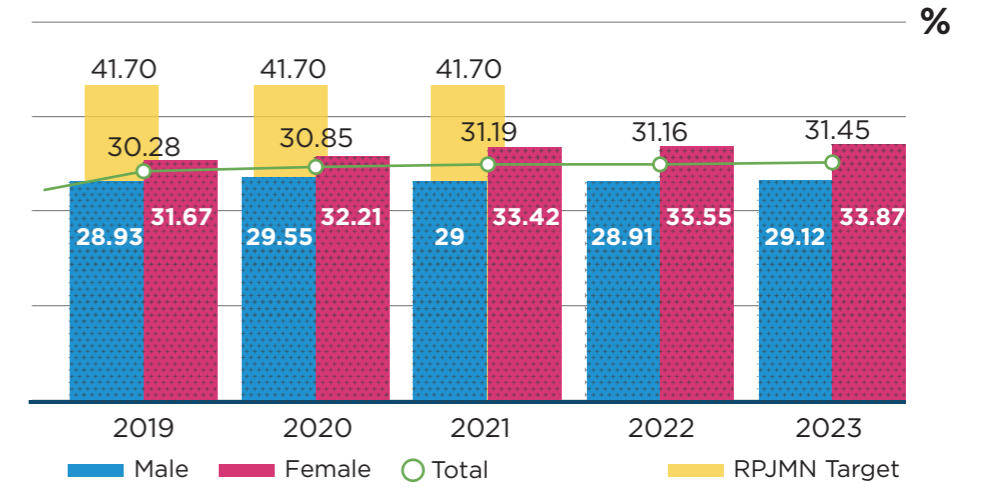
**Completion rate**

Source: BPS



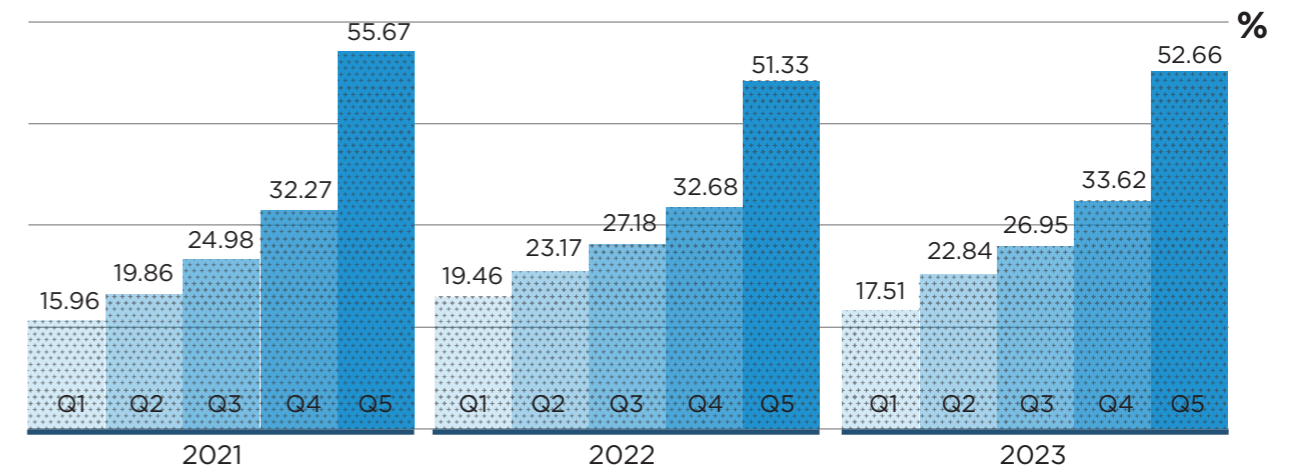
**Gross Enrolment Rate Tertiary**

Source: BPS 2024



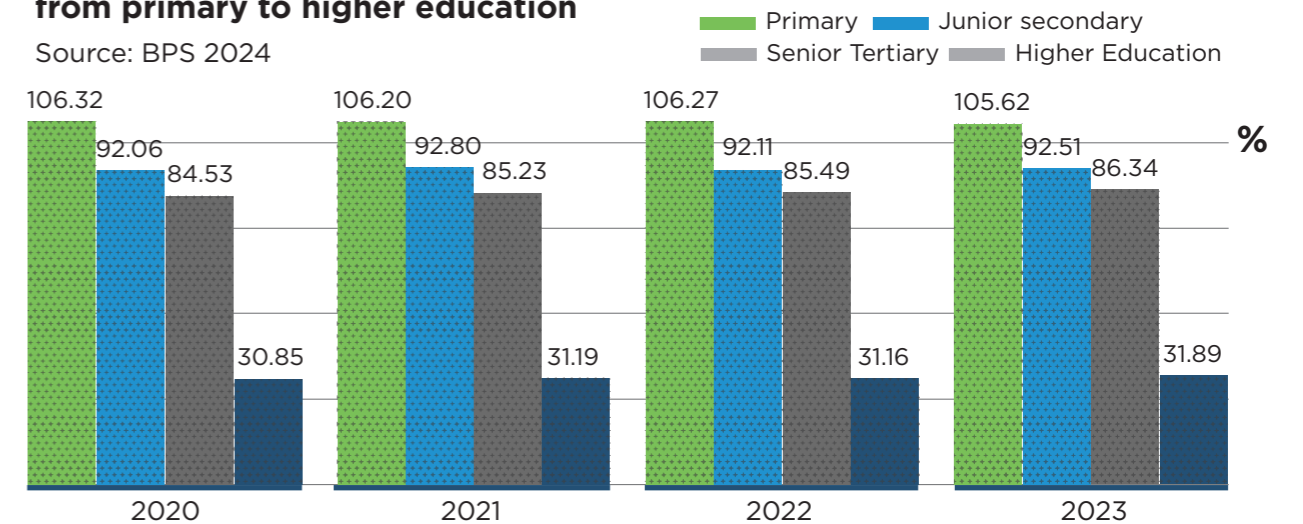
**Gross Enrolment Rate Tertiary by expenditure quintile**

Source: BPS 2024



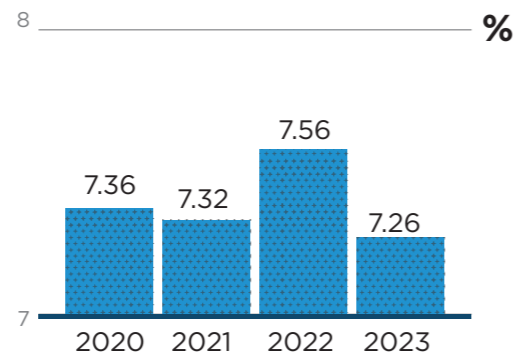
**Gross enrolment rate for all education levels from primary to higher education**

Source: BPS 2024



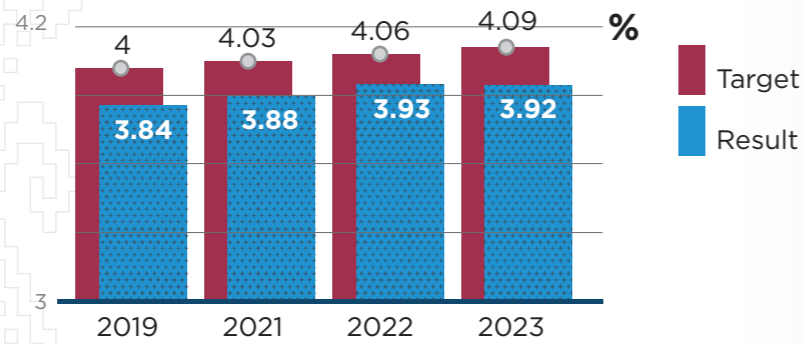
**Out-of-school rate (7-18 years)**

Source: BPS 2024



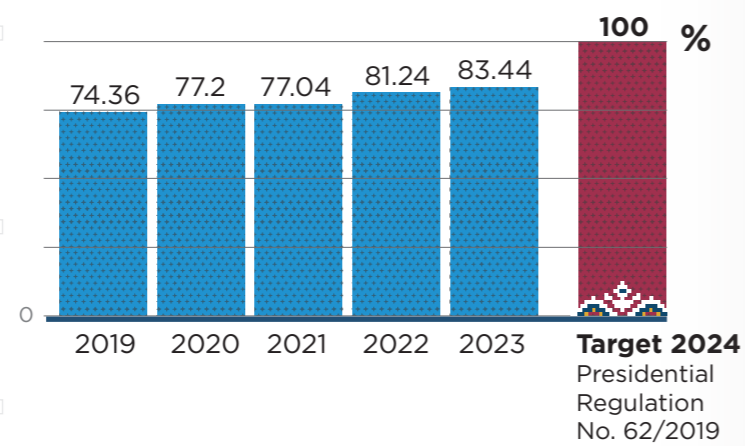
**Anti-Corruption Behaviour Index**

Source: BPS 2024



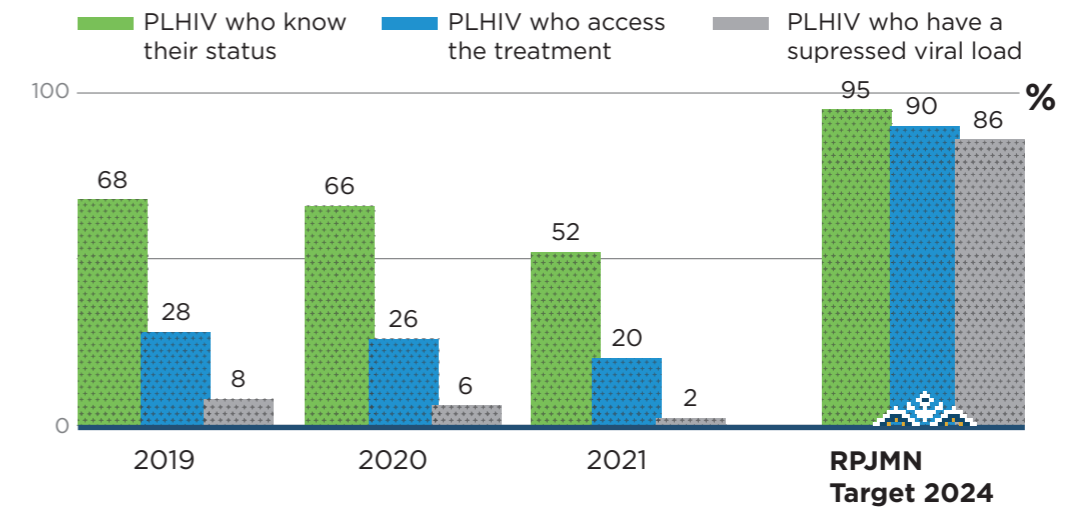
**Proportion of children under 5 years whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age**

Source: BPS 2023

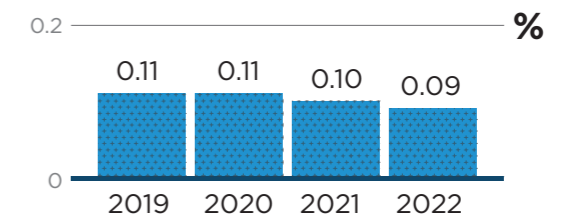


**People living with HIV in Indonesia who know their status, are accessing treatment, and have a suppressed viral load**

Source: BPS






**Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population**



### Social Protection

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



-  1,549 households of extremely vulnerable refugees living independently benefitted from cash provisions under the Monthly Subsistence Allowance.
-  Cash and voucher assistance for 200 earthquake-affected pregnant women in Cianjur for healthcare access, and for 300 women and men Gender-Based Violence (GBV) survivors in Aceh, Central Sulawesi and Cianjur District.
-  4 social protection policies benefitted from UN support.

UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO, IOM and WHO undertook combined efforts in 2023 to provide social protection interventions, particularly in response to natural disasters, social inequalities and healthcare challenges.

UNFPA responded to the 2022 Cianjur earthquake emphasising gender-sensitive strategies by providing sexual and reproductive health services and mitigating GBV, aiding over 16,542 individuals (8,476 men, 8,066 women). It collaborated with the NGOs Yayasan Kerti Praja and Yayasan Pulih, extending cash and voucher assistance to vulnerable groups, including pregnant women and GBV survivors, across various post-disaster regions. The Fund also supported the National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure (BNPB) in collecting

disaster data obtained during the earthquake, categorised by demographics. This was used in a national guide, officially adopted in 2023, to help local governments collect information on displaced people during emergencies.

UNICEF supported the government in improving the social protection system's efficiency through socioeconomic registration, impacting over 118 million beneficiaries across different social protection programmes. These efforts aimed at better targeting vulnerable groups, such as families with children, pregnant women, and people with disabilities. Training and policy initiatives under UNICEF's guidance aimed at integrating microsimulation for evidence-based budgeting. UNICEF also supported the development of guidelines to enhance social protection in disaster-prone areas,



strategically focusing on child and gender-sensitive measures.

UNHCR's cash-based intervention programme provided critical support to a fraction of vulnerable refugees, highlighting the challenges of limited funding and the need for more resources to cover the needs of 1,549 independently living refugee households (751 women and 798 men from 21 countries of origin)<sup>xvi</sup>. As part of emergency referral, UNHCR worked with the Jesuit Refugee Services and other partners to provide aid to households in need of urgent assistance, and to those people waiting to receive cash assistance.

A refugee project run by IOM helped around half of the total refugee population in Indonesia—6,732 people, 4,841 men and

1,891 women—to meet their basic needs in 2023. At the same time, 1,656 refugees resettled and 93 people voluntarily returned home from Indonesia. As for Rohingya refugees, 2,334 (667 men, 626 women and 1,041 children) received protection under the Rohingya Response project in 2023. A total of 102 trafficking survivors (25 women, 77 men) received protection assistance. Overall, more than 9,000 migrants were reached through IOM's protection programmes in 2023.

ILO focused on enhancing income security and social insurance schemes, including maternity and pension benefits, old-age income security and job loss protection. A total of 1,727 migrant workers (1,545 of them women) and their families received information and employment support, training,

and health or social services in 2023 through the Integrated Gender Responsiveness-One-Roof Integrated Service/Gender-Responsive Migrant Worker Resource centres in Cirebon, Tulungagung, Blitar and East Lampung<sup>xvii</sup>. In addition, 37 women migrant workers obtained support with case handling, legal assistance and psychosocial counselling.

WHO supported healthcare reform and capacity-building by contributing to the RPJMN 2025–2029 background study on the National Health Insurance, alongside efforts in health financing reforms, strategic purchasing and capacity-building in National Health Accounts, as well as healthcare expenditure analysis.

Partnering with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the National Food Agency, BPS and Statistics

Polytechnic, WFP helped improve the quality and utilisation of data for food security, nutrition and climate-induced hazard planning and programmes<sup>xviii</sup>. This contributed to strengthening the linkages between government systems and data platforms to address climate risks and the needs of populations vulnerable to food insecurity.



### Food security and better nutrition

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



UN Initiatives on Prevention of Overweight and Obesity reached over 20 million individuals through digital channels, engaged 1,800 people via public education events and engaged 500 policymakers through multi-stakeholder policy dialogues.

15 million people were reached by a national awareness-generation campaign on stunting prevention.

Training events on integrated management of acute malnutrition services for 2,900 health workers and 14,800 community health volunteers across seven provinces took place.

Nutrition education was provided for 6,700 pregnant mothers through 2,712 mother support group sessions in 5 provinces.

1,739 adolescent girls and 1,814 adolescent boys in Papua benefitted from a pilot school meal programme.

Over 8,000 health and non-health workers benefitted from capacity-building activities run by UNICEF, strengthening the skills of nutritionists, midwives and community workers and covering such topics as infant and young child feeding, acute malnutrition management and nutrition in emergencies. The Fund developed and disseminated knowledge products focused on prevention strategies, healthy food retail environments and the impact of digital marketing on unhealthy food consumption. It reached over 20 million people with education campaigns and directly engaged with 1,800 individuals and 500 policymakers through various events and dialogues to promote healthier diets and lifestyles.

UNICEF also worked with the government on expanding the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition programme, training thousands of health workers and volunteers, which resulted in significant increases in healthcare centres offering these services. The screening of over 5.3 million children for acute malnutrition allowed for early identification and treatment. UNICEF also advocated for the development of a robust supply chain for ready-to-use therapeutic food, aligning local standards with international specifications to combat child wasting.

To support Indonesia's National Strategy for Stunting Prevention, UNICEF ran aware-

ness-raising campaigns that reached 15 million people and conducted an independent evaluation to enhance the programme's effectiveness. In addition, the Fund supported the development of a breastfeeding tele-counselling platform, which aims to increase access for people to this service via telephone or online messaging services.

WFP continued its engagement with the School Health Programme and the Ministry of Social Affairs' Family Hope Programme for Integrated Primary School Nutrition to improve nutrition for school-aged children<sup>xix</sup>. Partnering with the National Food Agency, the Programme supported a new food and nutrition initiative benefitting 25,000 primary schoolchildren in 10 districts. The Programme also provided technical assistance on drafting technical guidelines for the initiative.

WHO focused on developing strategies and guidelines for obesity prevention and controlling trans-fatty acids in the food supply. IFAD organised training programmes aimed at enhancing the skills of agricultural office staff and field extension workers, and

thereby help improve food security and nutrition in Indonesia.

National planning agencies from 31 provinces received FAO training to strengthen their knowledge of how to measure the consumption of, access to, and availability and production of food, identifying gaps in the context of sustainable food systems and introducing new collaborative planning approaches to ensure they fulfil community nutritional needs and maintain food price stability. FAO also conducted research and held a national workshop on food loss reduction in key agricultural commodities, with the goal to reduce waste and improve food stability, which is vital for controlling inflation and ensuring food accessibility.

To increase Indonesia's resilience and government capacity to respond to potential shocks of the food supply system, FAO also conducted analysis focusing on specific policy and institutional challenges related to the foods value chain, to ensure that food commodities and agricultural input continue to be available and accessible in the country during and immediately after, for example, a pandemic.



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## Data-driven policymaking helps tackle food insecurity in rural Indonesia

Rigorous, data-based policymaking and tomato plants: What's the connection? Kornelia Icha, a farmer in Idas, West Kalimantan, understands this better than most.

As a result of coordinated intervention by government departments offices in Sanggau regency, led by the National Food Agency, she has a more balanced diet and an improved access to market to sell the latex she harvests from her family's rubber trees.

Icha, along with 50 other women in this village among the rolling hills of Northwest Borneo, received vegetable seeds training on how to grow tomatoes, cucumbers and peanuts. The goal was to make them and their families less prone to diseases.

"I was not aware that vegetables were that important—or how to grow them," said Icha, 25.

Her village, along with three others in the regency, were selected by the regency's Food Security Office for government intervention based on the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA). The national FSVA developed by the National Food Agency with support from WFP. The FSVA combines 9 indicators into a single composite measure to assess vulnerability

to chronic food and nutritional insecurity down to the village level countrywide. The FSVA analysis at the provincial level is developed using statistical analysis through small area estimation methodology, which integrates remote sensing data from the geographic information system. The data sources for the national and provincial FSVA are the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health and the National Socioeconomic Survey.

Armed with this information, the Food Security Office identified four villages at risk of food insecurity and published a recommendation to all local government offices to concentrate their efforts on these settlements. Since then, the access road to Idas has been improved, all households have been hooked up to piped water, and in 2023 farmers like Icha received seeds and training in horticulture.

Idas is no longer considered food insecure.

"WFP is supporting the National Food Agency to work with other cities and districts to also mandate the use of the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas," said Jennifer Rosenzweig, WFP Indonesia Country Director. "This enables to systematically reach the most vulnerable and address food insecurity nationwide."



### Stronger health system

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



Over 1,000 medical doctors trained in updated child TB guidelines to improve case detection and treatment.

Coverage of PLHIV who are on ART increased from 33% in December 2022 to 40% in December 2023.

All refugees in Indonesia enabled to access national/government primary healthcare facilities.

The UN in Indonesia addressed a broad spectrum of health challenges, from reproductive health and HIV/AIDS to healthcare access and quality, to strengthen the country's health system in 2023.

WHO organised training on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) for health development plans for 34 Provincial Health Offices. The training was conducted with support from the University of Indonesia and took place in three batches—two for national participants from the Ministry of Health, with a total of 25 participants, and a third for sub-national participants. Experts from BAPPENAS, the National Resilience Institute and the Institute for Economy and Social Research supported the training as facilitators and resource persons.

The Organization also worked with the consulting firm IQVIA on a mid-term

evaluation of the Ministry of Health's five-year strategic plan 2020–2024 (Rencana Strategis, or Renstra), to be able to adjust or align the plan for the remaining implementation period and to develop the new Renstra 2025–2029.

UNFPA organised a series of webinars on adolescent sexual and reproductive health for 842 healthcare workers across 104 districts in 32 provinces and supported family planning services and district budgeting for integrated sexual and reproductive health<sup>xx</sup>.

UNHCR provided healthcare to vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers, engaged in advocacy with government authorities and collaborated with health service providers in Indonesia<sup>xxi</sup>.

UNAIDS coordinated a multi-agency effort in response to HIV/AIDS that included

integrating maternal health and HIV services, promoting HIV self-screening, and developing local action plans for HIV response. The Programme helped develop local action plans in various provinces and districts and assisted the Government of Jakarta in developing a city sustainability roadmap for HIV response. Other activities included the 2021–2022 National AIDS Spending Assessment and an increase of the coverage of people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy. More than 8,000 people accessed Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in 2023 after the UN-supported expansion of the PrEP and HIV self-testing initiative.

ILO launched an HIV prevention programme at the workplace and an e-learning platform, engaging at least 100 companies<sup>xxii</sup>. The Fund also expanded its Partner Notification model to 94 districts and supported the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission programme in various regions of Indonesia.

WHO supported the transition to advanced HIV treatments and integration of tuberculosis-HIV programmes, and worked on optimising paediatric and adult HIV care, and integrating HIV programmes into primary care.

UNICEF contributed to the triple elimination of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B and helped improve primary healthcare in West Nusa Tenggara.

UNODC contributed by developing a virtual training module on HIV/AIDS response for people who inject drugs as an alternative to in-person outreach training, which benefitted 300 outreach workers and peer educators.

UN Women supported the integration of human rights and gender into HIV response programmes and developed standard operating procedures for integrated services to meet the needs of women living with HIV and subjected to violence<sup>xxiii</sup>.

Through its Health Governance Initiative (HEART) initiative, UNDP contributed to improving health service access and quality by strengthening health policies and systems, procurement mechanisms and supply chain systems, digital health initiatives, and national programmes on HIV, tuberculosis and malaria<sup>xxiv</sup>.

Meanwhile, IOM ensured that all 6,732 refugees (4,841 men, 1,891 women) living in Indonesia in eight cities under its care, received improved access to universal health coverage through a health insurance scheme. A total of 46 refugees (33 men, 13 women) were given mental health and psychosocial support through individual counselling; 54 (35 men, 19 women) were referred to targeted clinical counselling sessions; and for 156 people, IOM facilitated their referral to receive psychiatric care. IOM ensured that 90 per cent of the refugees received a first dose of COVID-19 vaccine, 80 per cent a second dose, 62 per cent a third dose and 11 per cent a fourth dose and 739 people received pre-departure medical check-ups. As part of the Rohingya response project, 2,334 Rohingya refugees (667 men, 626 women and 1,041 children) were given access to health services throughout 2023.

Supporting ASEAN's commitment to the G20 Policy on One Health, FAO and WHO are assisting Indonesia in developing its National One Health Joint Plan of Action,



which is supported by the Global Health Security Programme, launched by FAO's Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (FAO ECTAD) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The project also contributed to improving the country's Joint External Evaluation 2023 scores for zoonotic diseases, real time surveillance, the national laboratory system, biosafety and biosecurity, workforce development, and antimicrobial resistance action packages.

An FAO-supported study and pilot project on the use of oral rabies vaccine gave the government the impetus to update its national rabies control strategy. In South Sulawesi, the pilot involved the training and mentoring of

34 farmers in four districts, with three farmers obtaining Veterinary Control Number (NKV) certification. NKV certifies hygiene and sanitation, ensuring the safety of animal products. Following the pilot, FAO developed a policy brief and conducted advocacy meetings with stakeholders in South Sulawesi Province to promote biosecurity practices on poultry farms. Together with the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO also developed an African swine fever contingency plan and related standard operating procedures. Technical guidance on how to respond to this disease was provided to 52 animal health officers in North Sulawesi and Gorontalo provinces, as well as to 300 extension and animal health officers in Toraja and North Toraja districts, South Sulawesi.

## 'One Health' surveillance strategy protects Eastern Indonesia from new disease outbreak

In Jenetaesa village, South Sulawesi, a unique approach recognising the interconnection between wild animals, domestic livestock and people has been taken to mitigate the risk of zoonotic virus transmission. On the one hand, the proximity of significant bat populations to human settlements and livestock farms means a heightened risk for diseases to spread. On the other, the community is committed to carefully manage its environment, maintaining an ecological balance. This includes measures to protect the very same bat colonies, recognising their role in the broader ecosystem.

This comprehensive 'One Health' approach in Jenetaesa was developed by the Disease Investigation Centre of Maros Regency, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the FAO, with financial support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Disease Investigation Centre personnel are tasked with collecting and analysing samples from livestock to watch for emerging infectious diseases, including coronaviruses, paramyxoviruses and influenza viruses. This surveillance, the first of its kind in Indonesia, aims at the early detection of diseases in line with the One Health comprehensive approach, aimed at achieving optimal health outcomes recognising the interconnection between people, animals, plants and their shared environment.

"If we are to learn from the experiences of avian influenza, anthrax, rabies, and COVID-19, we must take the One Health approach seriously. I commend Indonesia for the collaborative model you are setting," said Michael Schiffer, Assistant Administrator of USAID's Bureau for Asia.

Rajendra Aryal, FAO Representative in Indonesia and Timor Leste, remarked that sustaining improvement in both animal and human health capacities, for diagnosis as well as response, is critical for achieving stronger public health resilience. "FAO hopes that this programme can further strengthen the One Health approach among the relevant government bodies and related stakeholders to achieve our common strategic goals, both nationally and internationally," he said. "FAO will continue to work closely together with the Government of Indonesia in safeguarding animal and human health from zoonoses and infectious diseases."

## Better maternal and new-born health

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



National basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (bEMONC) assessment conducted with over 7,000 primary healthcare respondents.

Malaria eliminated in 362 out of 514 districts, with Sorong Selatan in West Papua becoming the first district to achieve malaria-free status.

To address the complex health needs of women and children, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO undertook concerted efforts in 2023.

UNFPA and UNICEF led initiatives to bolster the collection and analysis of health data essential for reducing maternal mortality. This included the implementation of the maternal perinatal death surveillance and response in six hospitals, aimed at improving the quality of care at the point of care. Over 7,000 primary health care respondents took part in a national assessment of basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care conducted by UNFPA<sup>xxv</sup>. The Fund helped create a dashboard on sexual, reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health, integrating data from over 13 health management information systems.

UNICEF contributed by building the capacities of district teams for implementing maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response, particularly in the regions of Aceh, Central Java, East Java, Maluku, Papua and West Papua. The Fund also helped enhance the governance, evidence-based planning and

budgeting capacities of the staff of the community health centre (Puskesmas) and local government stakeholders, thereby strengthening primary health care. In addition, UNICEF supported a model for maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response in nine hospitals and helped develop Point of Care Quality Improvement guidelines.

To improve adolescent health, UNICEF helped revitalise adolescent-friendly health services and implement school health programmes that address emerging health threats. This included support for malaria elimination in 362 out of 514 districts, achieving malaria-free status in Sorong Selatan, West Papua.

The Fund also focused on communicable disease prevention among children, by conducting a comprehensive study in districts that have a high risk of child tuberculosis and by developing a National Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea for 2023–2030. UNICEF supported a measles-rubella vaccination campaign across 32 provinces, achieving a coverage rate of 72 per cent and immunising 26.3 million children. To prevent pneumonia and diarrhoea, UNICEF procured 7.2 million

doses of PCV-13 (pneumococcal conjugate vaccine) and laid down plans for the introduction of rotavirus and Japanese encephalitis vaccines. The Fund also completed a training programme for health workers in 42 districts across 14 provinces, focusing on human-centred design approaches, which engaged over 700 stakeholders.

WHO's activities in 2023 were geared towards improving policy advocacy, data

strengthening and health systems coordination to mitigate maternal and new-born mortality. It implemented initiatives such as the scaling up of hospital-based birth defect surveillance and the management of low-birth-weight infants through an explanatory mixed-method study. Critical insights into COVID-19's impact on maternal and child health were gained from a retrospective assessment undertaken by the Organization of the pandemic's effects on pregnancy and new-born outcomes.



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### The Emak Club's mission to protect Indonesian children from HIV

In East Java, a mother's story unfolds: "Supporting women with HIV to live life more optimistically brings me great satisfaction." Once a beneficiary of the Emak Club, the mother—who wished to remain anonymous for fear of stigmatisation—now extends her support to other mothers living with HIV in Indonesia. Her joy swells when recalling the support she provided to one of the mothers after she gave birth to healthy twin girls free from HIV.

In Indonesia, only 18 per cent of expectant mothers with HIV receive the antiretroviral treatment they need. Volunteers of the Emak Club, or 'Mothers Club', provide counselling to mothers living with HIV to find timely and appropriate HIV services, ensuring their newborns are shielded from new infection.

In 2023, UNAIDS collaborated with Ikatan Perempuan Positif Indonesia (IPPI), a national network of women living with HIV, to enhance the Emak Club. This collaboration has been instrumental in improving services through a new comprehensive standard operating procedure (SOP), along with technical and financial support.

"Recognising the existing challenges, UNAIDS was delighted to support IPPI in creating the SOP for Emak Club, which can be utilised by other organisations to provide assistance to pregnant women living with HIV," said UNAIDS Country Director for Indonesia, Krittayawan Boonto. "This will be even more ideal when the Tanya Emak hotline starts to be widely used across Indonesia and when anyone who has questions about the elimination of mother-to-child transmission services can directly contact this hotline."

Between June and November 2023, a total of 124 individuals, comprising 75 pregnant women living with HIV and 49 babies, benefitted from the Emak Club programme. "We as mothers living with HIV have a robust peer support mechanism, sharing psychological support between mothers and counsellors with trusted information about prevention of mother-to-child transmission," said Hartini, an Emak Club Companion. They gain insights into HIV prevention and the nature of treatment, with the ultimate goal of protecting every Indonesian child from HIV.

"Our dream is a future where no child in Indonesia is born with HIV," Hartini added.

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



High-level advocacy and systems-strengthening efforts led to 2 provinces and 12 districts becoming open defecation-free, with 51 million people living in a clean and healthier environment in these areas.

2 million people in Bekasi city benefitting from improved sanitation services.

A national training involving all 38 Provincial Health Offices was organised to build capacity on risk-based surveillance of drinking water quality.

650,000 individuals reached by social media campaigns on World Water Day 2023.

UNICEF and WHO took the lead in advancing the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) agenda in Indonesia in 2023, as well as various environmental health initiatives. Their overarching aim was to improve people's access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation, enhance WASH climate resilience and upgrade the standards of healthcare facilities.

UNICEF focused on the development and implementation of strategic roadmaps, tools and programmes to bolster the nation's WASH infrastructure against the backdrop of climate change, and to extend sanitation services to millions. A significant step forward was the finalisation of a national-level draft Safely Managed Drinking Water roadmap, supported by a presidential decree and outlining strategies and targets up to 2045. Additionally, a Climate Risk Assessment Tool named PERIKSA and a WASH Climate Resilience Index were developed, both of which were positively received in three pilot districts (Bekasi, Semarang and West Sumbawa), leading to further adoption plans. Over 100 sub-national officials received orientation training to

incorporate climate considerations into WASH planning, thereby strengthening climate resilience on the local level.

The Fund's WASH4Work initiative provided national guidance on improving WASH access in workplaces, complemented by extensive consultations with over 150 businesses to promote better WASH facilities and services. UNICEF also supported incorporating WASH climate resilience into Indonesia's long-term development planning. Technical support and capacity-building of local governments and service providers led to improved sanitation services for nearly two million people in Bekasi city.

WHO focused on improving drinking water quality surveillance and healthcare facilities' environmental health standards. Collaborating with the Ministry of Health, the Organization supported the development of guidelines and capacity-building for risk-based drinking water quality surveillance. A national training involving provincial health office representatives aimed at enhancing the implementation of water safety plans and audits.

## Education

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



36,853 out-of-school children (44% girls, 56% boys) received assistance to return to learning.

Literacy rates for grades 1 to 3 in Papua improved from 17% to 52% (a 35% increase).

Closing the education gap and providing a safe learning space for both girls and boys were at the heart of the UN's work in Indonesia in 2023.

UNICEF's Early Grade Literacy programme's goal is to support children in the country's poorest regions. It was set up to improve the skills and creativity of teachers and to help schools provide a better learning environment adapted to the needs of students. In the target districts in Papua, a pilot programme helped increase the percentage of students with sufficient reading comprehension from 17 per cent in 2022 to 52 per cent in 2023. In West Papua, the corresponding numbers went up from 62 to 81 per cent. In the same period, illiteracy among children declined from 60 per cent to 23 per cent in Papua, and from 17 per cent to just 2 per cent in West Papua.

Based on the success of such pilot projects in 23 districts, the provincial governments allocated US\$ 1.24 million to replicate and scale them up elsewhere in the region. Some districts replicated the pilots with co-funding from universities, bringing student-teacher graduates to remote schools to improve education standards. In parallel, 2.6 million subscribers nationwide were given access to an Early Grade Literacy Practical Guidebook for Teachers through the Ministry of Education, Culture,

Research and Technology's learning platform.

Another UNICEF programme targeting early childhood development across disadvantaged communities through teacher training reached 1,026 teachers in 2023, thereby impacting 16,561 young children in targeted districts in NTT, Papua and South Sulawesi—51 per cent of them girls. The programme is based on improving learning practices and the provision of teaching and learning kits that promote inclusive, game-based learning and development activities.

Also the education of refugee children saw considerable improvement. Close to a third of school-age refugee children (29 per cent) attended public school at the end of the year, up from 28 per cent in 2022. Meanwhile, some of the others living independently in Jakarta and its surrounding areas attended informal education run by refugee-led organisations.

IOM provided migrants in vulnerable situation access to education, either through formal or non-formal education systems. In total, it helped 578 school-age refugee and asylum seekers' children to enrol in formal schools, 29 of whom were Rohingya refugees who had arrived in Indonesia in November 2023. Another 200 refugee children were helped with access to informal school systems.

## WHO supports Napu's fight against snail fever

In the heart of Napu Valley, Central Sulawesi, Cerni Tolu has been waging a war against a silent enemy. Dressed in his field gear, he demonstrates the source of the problem by holding up microscopic snails responsible for spreading schistosomiasis, also known as snail fever, a chronic and acute disease that can damage the liver, intestines and bladder. "These used to be everywhere," he explains, surveying the area around a small creek in Poso District. This picturesque landscape is the battleground for combating the disease, which is caused by the parasitic worm *Schistosoma japonicum* found in the very freshwater snails found by Cerni.

For over thirty years, Cerni, who is a researcher at the Wuasa community health centre and a native of Napu, has dedicated his life to fighting schistosomiasis. This disease threatens the health of the 22,000 inhabitants of Poso and Sigi Districts, making Indonesia the last country in South-East Asia striving to eliminate it as a public health concern. Cerni's work not only involves the collection of snail samples but also to engage with the community for screening and treatment efforts.

Despite challenges, Cerni's commitment to his village and the fight against schistosomiasis is unwavering. Working alongside two colleagues and volunteers since 1989, he has been at the forefront of efforts to manage and eliminate the disease. Although some villagers are reluctant to undergo testing and treatment, a mass drug administration programme supported by WHO has mostly been met with a positive reception from the community, with residents coming together to take preventive medication.

Doctors with WHO Indonesia underscore the significance of working together to fight schistosomiasis. "Our collaboration with local heroes like Cerni is a testament to the power of community-driven health initiatives," state Dr. Irvin Romyco and drh. Agrin Zauyani Putri. "Eliminating schistosomiasis also requires a holistic approach that extends beyond a single sector."

WHO plays a crucial role in supporting communities like Cerni's, collaborating with local and national authorities to edge closer to the goal of eradicating schistosomiasis in Indonesia. Through their combined efforts, the hope is to transform the Napu Valley from a battleground against snail fever into a testament to triumph of public health.

## Getting children back to learning

Early on a weekday morning, 11-year-old Rahman Katinting and his three older siblings arrive at the gate of a primary school in Balong village, South Sulawesi. Instead of joining the students in the yard, they cross the road to a learning centre in the village chief's office. Having never engaged in formal education due to their family's economic struggles, the siblings have been moving around districts with their parents, who sought better job opportunities.

When the family returned to Balong, the children's lives changed. The village government was identifying out-of-school children to reintegrate them into learning, supported by a UNICEF initiative. Rahman and his siblings joined the 'Adolescent Circle' activities at the Nadya Community Learning Centre, aimed at equipping them with life skills and 21st-century competencies like confidence, communication, critical thinking and creativity.

"Once I had a dream to open a vehicle repair shop, so that I wouldn't have to ask my parents for money," Rahman said. "But now, my only wish is to study because frankly, I enjoy studying more than I thought I would."

Since 2019, UNICEF and its partners have been working to reduce the number of out-of-school children in South Sulawesi. Initially, around 178,000 children aged 7–18 did not attend any educational programme for various reasons, including economic hardship exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

M. Aidil Akbar, the village secretary of Kanie in Sidenreng Rappang, was surprised by the actual number of out-of-school children. "Initially, we were optimistic that the number [...] would only be approximately five or 10, maximum," he admits. However, the reality was much more dire, with dozens of children out of school in just one village.

Since then, the programme has been expanded to 17 of the 24 districts/cities in South Sulawesi, identifying over 23,000 out-of-school children, and 67,000 at risk of dropping out. Interventions included scholarships, school equipment and transportation, as well as capacity-building for local stakeholders to better identify and support these children. In 2023 alone, the programme supported 18,000 kids like Rahman.

Thanks to these efforts, the number of out-of-school children in South Sulawesi dropped by over 22,000. "There is still a long way to go but this programme has demonstrated that with a collective effort we can ensure that every child has the opportunity to learn and grow," underscores Suhaeni Kudus, Education Specialist with UNICEF Indonesia.

## Toward a safer school environment

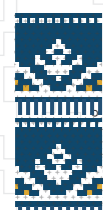
The UN expanded its efforts to make education safer for all. UNFPA supported the drafting of a ministerial decree on the Prevention and Handling of Violence in Education Environments<sup>xxvi</sup>. The decree, issued in 2023, serves as legal basis to prevent and respond to sexual violence and bullying in schools. To foster safer environments for adolescents and youth, and ensure their meaningful participation and equal access, the Fund worked with the government to enhance the quality of out-of-school education on sexual and reproductive health, including through teacher training and the development and monitoring of the National Action Plan to Improve the Wellbeing of School-Age Children and Adolescents.

UNICEF provided US\$ 8.8 million to support the establishment of integrated services for the protection of children and women. As part of this programme, UNICEF supported 197 villages in five provinces with the early detection and response to GBV, child marriage and online sexual exploitation and abuse. More than 5,000 children—57 per cent of them girls—and 27,000 caregivers, including more than 3,000 men, received mental health and psychological support, while over 48 million internet users accessed the related social media support platform.



### Advancing human rights, improving access to justice and enhancing gender equality

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



Enhanced skills of 95 service providers on human rights and discrimination issues.

349 stakeholders gained increased skills and awareness of human rights, access to justice and gender equality.

The UN agencies' collaborative work on human rights, access to justice and gender equality in 2023 resulted in significant institutional strengthening, policy reforms and raised awareness in Indonesia.

UNAIDS addressed HIV-related discrimination and violence against women, supported crisis response teams, and facilitated capacity-building and anti-discrimination legislation with the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) and the

Coalition of Vulnerable Groups against Discrimination. UN Women focused on justice for vulnerable groups, establishing service mechanisms and legal frameworks, notably to strengthen service and referral mechanisms on GBV and HIV in 10 provinces, with priority areas in Bali, DKI Jakarta, Central Java and West Java<sup>xxvii</sup>. UNFPA promoted gender equality through training, community engagement and policy advocacy, emphasising sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, prevention of



sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment and of GBV, in collaboration with BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Health, the National Commission on Violence Against Women and several CSOs<sup>xxviii</sup>.

UNICEF focused on enhancing the child justice system and combating GBV by supporting the Presidential Decree on the Roadmap of Child Online Protection 2024--2029 and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights' efforts to respond to and handle children in conflict. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection launched a UNICEF-assisted module on mental health and psychosocial support for family learning centres (PUSPAGA) located in 155 districts/cities and 16 provinces. At least 32,028 children and caregivers received direct mental health and psychosocial support, while over 48 million internet users obtained information about protection and mental health made available on social media platforms. UNICEF took the lead on implementing the Aksi Bergizi school meal programmes, while ensuring that local governments committed resources for the return to school of 36,840 children across 40 districts. UNDP and development partners in Indonesia, such as the European Union, collaborated to promote gender equality and human rights awareness, with a focus on business and human rights, as well as on human rights and environmental due diligence. To improve access to justice, ILO ran pilot training sessions on labour inspection guides, while UNDP collaborated with the Indonesia AIDS Coalition via an online aspirations and complaint services platform, SP4N-LAPOR!<sup>xxix</sup>, to combat stigma and discrimination.

UNODC focused on strengthening the prison health system, facilitating consultations and obtaining official permits for additional prison clinics to deliver health

services, 274 of which were granted. In total, 348 out of 526 clinics in Indonesian prisons have been granted official permits to date, with more in the pipeline. UN Women monitored restorative justice in Papua and integrated gender perspectives into the HIV National Action Plan<sup>xxx</sup>. UNICEF provided technical assistance for HIV testing and care for women. UNHCR encouraged female leadership, conducted GBV campaigns and promoted the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS prevention within refugee communities, to ensure that more support was provided to advocate for refugees' and asylum seekers' rights to health in Indonesia<sup>xxxi</sup>. To improve gender equality, WHO rolled out RESPECT, a collaboration with UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNAIDS and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection<sup>xxxii</sup>. WHO also worked on integrating gender into public health programmes and analysing the gender implications of the COVID-19 pandemic.

IOM continued to provide humanitarian care for Rohingya refugees in Indonesia. A total of 1,743 people received health services, mental health and psychosocial support, WASH assistance, as well as help in the form of cash, education and shelter. In eight cases, the Organization provided special protection assistance. Other services included trauma support and resilience-building through psychosocial counselling and GBV-awareness sessions in temporary shelters and accommodations. In total, 49 refugees from various locations in Indonesia took part in these sessions.

Another focus of IOM was its extensive work on labour migration in the fishing industry. The Organization supported the adoption of the ASEAN Declaration on The Placement and Protection of Migrant Fishers and trained 397 personnel (209 men, 188 women) from various government offices and CSOs in the

protection of labour rights and of safe and secure working environments for migrant workers in the fishing and seafood industry.

UNESCO supported Indonesia's Press Council to set up an emergency response mechanism for journalists at risk while covering elections<sup>xxxiii</sup>. The mechanism, focusing specifically on women journalists, is legally binding for all members of the Press Council and is supported by the National Agency of Victim and Witness Protection, the Police Department, the Indonesian Human Rights Commission, the National Commission on Violence Against Women, several military departments, and the National Elections Committee. It was piloted in two areas, (Medan) North Sumatra and

(Makassar) South Sulawesi<sup>xxxiv</sup>.

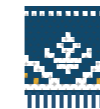
In October, UNESCO held a senior editors' meeting in partnership with the EU to discuss issues of editorial independence, how to tackle dis/misinformation, emergency response, and journalism during elections<sup>xxxv</sup>. A total of 125 people participated—71 senior editors from mainstream and local media, and six from government institutions and CSOs—and heard briefings from 21 speakers from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines, representing, among others, the Committee to Protect Journalists, Malaysia Kini, the Indonesian Press Council and Internews. UNESCO also drafted guidelines for gender equality in film production and conducted workshops on this issue.



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## Advancing policies to prevent violent extremism

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



140,000 people benefitted from UN support in prevention and countering violent extremism (P/CVE) through the rule of law, human rights and gender equality.

How to prevent and respond to chemical terrorism was one focus area of the UN in Indonesia in 2023. With a variety of activities, the agencies helped enhance and integrate the skills and capacities in this area of over 250 representatives from more than 20 Indonesian organisations across various sectors, including government ministries, the military, law enforcement, emergency services, healthcare, private sector companies and industries. This effort involved technical support and capacity-building through comprehensive risks and vulnerabilities assessments, simulation exercises to improve integrated emergency responses to chemical incidents, support for the creation of joint operational guidelines among agencies, and legal support to strengthen the implementation of international legal frameworks against the illicit use of chemicals and related substances by non-state actors.

The UN in Indonesia also undertook several projects to help prevent and counter violent extremism (P/CVE) and sustain peace in the region. The STRIVE Juvenile Indonesia project, led by UNODC in partnership with the National Counter Terrorism Agency BNPT and the EU, addressed prevention and response to violence against children by terrorist and violent extremist groups, resulting in empowerment programmes for child resilience, the creation of a multi-stakeholder coordination platform, policy recommendations, and support for

rehabilitation and reintegration efforts of children associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups.

The PROTECT project, initiated by the EU, UNDP and the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) consisted of two phases with the aim to strengthen P/CVE capacity among various actors<sup>xxxvi</sup>. The first phase has led to the development of a National Action Plan on Countering Violent Extremism (RAN-PE), revitalization of the National Violence Monitoring System, formulation of studies on religion for Indonesia's development plans, and grassroots initiatives involving thousands of young people and media outlets to promote tolerance and diversity.

The second phase focused on the implementation of the Action Plan, including efforts to strengthen stakeholders' capacity in monitoring, analyzing and evaluating the P/CVE narrative.

To assist returning migrant workers, IOM collaborated with the community cooperative SBMI Mart in East Lombok and East Flores, a body it also helped establish. A total of 306 migrant workers in Wonosobo (six men), Karawang (85 women, 15 men), East Flores (66 men, 33 women) and East Lombok (80 women, 21 men) benefitted from IOM's and SBMI Mart's support. The two institutions also conducted economic empowerment training for 200 migrant workers in



Wonosobo, as well as for 200 in Malang, bringing the total number to 1,289. In addition, 19 village government officials (four women, 15 men) were trained on migration policies, adding up to a total of 195 (115 men, 80 women) government and non-government stakeholders, while a total of 167 female and 43 male migrant workers received mental health and psychosocial support.

To improve the protection of returning migrant workers, IOM supported a skills- and knowledge-improvement initiative, with 93 government and non-government institutions involved in a Coordination Meeting on Economic Empowerment Support to Indonesian Migrant Workers (56 during the first and 37 during the second meeting). A total of 84 (53 women, 31 men) government and non-government personnel were trained on mental health and psychosocial support

for Indonesian migrant workers. IOM also provided 5,073 hygiene kits, 2,515 of which were distributed to returning migrant workers (1,622 men, 893 women), 1,988 (1,018 women, 970 men) to departing migrant workers, and 336 to families of migrant workers (176 men, 160 women).

To strengthen their knowledge of the complex key areas of migration management, IOM trained 212 frontline officers (134 men, 79 women) at Points of Entry and Local Government in Indonesia on such issues as the context and drivers of international migration, migration governance and management, human rights in the context of migration, labour migration, interlinkages between migration and development, and crosscutting considerations in migration management.

### Inmates learn skills behind bars

In a unique rehabilitation programme at the Tangerang Class IIA Correctional Facility, inmates like 31-year-old Denny are finding a fresh start in the art of coffee making.

Denny, who is serving the last stretch of a five-year sentence, sees this training as key to his future. “I want to make the most of my time, even in prison, and this training should help me find a job later,” he says. Beyond basic barista skills, he’s diving into a world of flavours, aromas and the aesthetic appeal of coffee.

This initiative is part of a countrywide framework, where over 35,000 inmates are involved in vocational training, including farming and textile printing. But it’s not just about learning a trade. Salis Farida Fitriani, Head of the Tangerang facility, emphasises the programme’s broader scope. “Our goal is to provide positive activities and training for the inmates,” she explains, noting the inclusion of personality development, counselling and religious teachings to address the challenges inmates face upon reintegration into society.

Backed by UNODC, the programme uses evidence-based approaches to tailor training to individual inmate needs, assessing factors like security risks and programme compatibility.

Rabby Pramudatama, a UNODC programme manager, underscores the meticulous selection process. “It is like filling a vacancy at a company,” he says. “We need to ensure that the inmates selected will be able to work in a team setting and likely have the determination to stick with the programme.”

As an experiment, the Tangerang CLASS IIA facility also offers university courses. “Many of the inmates would not have had the chance to study beyond elementary school,” Ms Fitriani explains. “This education provides a unique opportunity for them to increase their chances to succeed in life.”

### Building community resilience and ensuring a gender-responsive approach to preventing violent extremism

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:




Reflecting a comprehensive approach to community empowerment and policy support, several UN agencies continued to work on initiatives to help prevent and counter violent extremism, counterterrorism efforts and broader peace and security work. UNDP and UNESCO collaborated with government agencies and civil society to develop sub-national action plans, revitalise monitoring systems and promote critical thinking in education. The UN Interregional Crime and

Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and UNODC provided training and response capabilities to Indonesian authorities on countering the threat of chemical weapons<sup>xxxvii</sup>. UNODC held workshops for parole officers on social reintegration. UN Women organised civil society workshops to address violent extremism from women’s perspectives. IOM provided updated pre-departure orientation modules to migrant workers that include PVE topics and digital literacy.

### Migration, asylum and correction policies

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



 Over 1,500 refugees departed for resettlement, with 328 pursuing private/community sponsorship.

Collaborative efforts from several UN agencies made tangible strides in improving migration governance, protecting migrant workers’ rights and fostering gender equality in Indonesia. UNHCR continued its protection activities for the over 12,000 refugees and asylum seekers in Indonesia, including in the core areas of access to asylum, prevention of refoulement, registration, documentation, refugee status determination, solutions, legal protection, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, and child protection. It

maintained a cash assistance programme to support the most vulnerable refugees and facilitated access to advanced health care where feasible<sup>xxxviii</sup>. An exponential increase in the number of Rohingya refugees arriving by boat in late 2023 required an enhanced response in Aceh to ensure access to territory, prevent refoulement, and provide immediate and life-saving assistance. There was an increase in the number of refugees who accessed third-country

solutions in 2023. UNHCR exceeded its 2023 resettlement quota, with over 1,500 submissions and over 1,500 departures for resettlement. A total of 328 refugees departed Indonesia through private/community sponsorship. The Labour Mobility Programme also expanded, offering job opportunities in Australia and Canada to 25 individuals. UNHCR registered 1,324 cases (2,547 individuals) in 2023, and 184 cases (426 individuals) underwent Refugee Status Determination and were recognised as refugees.

IOM safeguarded the basic needs of over 5,000 refugees and substantially contributed to the revision of Presidential Decree no. 125/2016, which provides the definition for refugees from overseas and regulates the placement of refugees and the temporary shelters for them. IOM also facilitated the enrolment of 1,398 refugees, including 536 children and 25 adults, in formal education. Health coverage reached 100 per cent of beneficiaries in eight cities,

while mental health and COVID-19 vaccination efforts saw substantial progress. IOM prioritised vulnerable refugees, addressing medical concerns, as well as those related to sexual and gender-based violence, disability and those of the elderly, reflecting on lessons to improve services and response in the 2024 programme, including enhanced health insurance utilisation and policy revisions.

IOM and the Indonesian National Police held three training sessions for a total of 93 police officers, enhancing their ability to combat trafficking. The training resulted in a 169 per cent growth in the participants’ knowledge, and joint patrols in Riau Islands and North Kalimantan further strengthened law enforcement’s capacity to identify trafficking indicators in Indonesian waters. The Organization also strengthened the knowledge and capacity of 23 ministries’ knowledge and capacities in essential migration management and supported in three provinces (Central Java, South Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara)



© UNHCR



activities that contributed to the socio-economic development and sustainability of livelihoods of Indonesian migrant workers and their families.

A total of 41 anti-trafficking task force members (20 men, 21 women) from Manggarai, Timor Tengah Utara, Nunukan and Sukabumi, working for government institutions and CSOs, took part in focus group discussions held by IOM and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, to assess and evaluate the implementation of the standard operating procedure on anti-trafficking, record challenges and make recommendations for improving its function in fulfilling victims' rights.

ILO facilitated the adoption of 28 out of 44 policies and regulations on safe and fair migration. The Organization focused on protecting Indonesian migrant workers through village regulations, establishing

multi-stakeholder forums and providing gender-responsive training on data collection and analysis. Public campaigns addressed violence against women and women migrant workers<sup>xxxix</sup>.

UNDP's Migration Governance Project impacted 753 beneficiaries, emphasizing gender equality and strategic partnerships with government agencies and implementing partners. Detailed data methodologies improved the understanding of migrant workers' needs, with positive feedback prompting an extension of the project<sup>xl</sup>.

UN Women increased the knowledge of 147 consular officers on GBV against women migrant workers through training on quality services for this target group. Additionally, 233 women migrant workers and 59 administrators took part in capacity-building on safe migration, gender equality and financial planning.

## IOM's work on supporting Indonesian migrant workers receives MoFA award

In early 2024, IOM was awarded the Hasan Wirajuda Protection of Indonesian Citizens Award by Retno L.P. Marsudi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for its assistance and protection of Indonesian migrant workers. This makes IOM the first international organization ever to receive the award under the 'Working Partner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' category.

A 2023 highlight of IOM's work in this area, in collaboration with the ministry, was a short educational film about online trafficking scams. The film portrayed a young woman who fell victim to trafficking by online scam companies abroad. Through this film – which reached over 3 million people in social media – IOM and MoFA educated the public on the signs and risks of being trafficked in the online scam industry.

Between 2020 and 2023, more than 2,400 Indonesians fell victims to online scam syndicates. Given the high number of individuals lured into online scams, awareness raising on safe migration routes, risks of trafficking, and online scams, is targeting young and educated Indonesians.

"Our commitment involves equipping Indonesian migrant workers with the information needed to make informed choices regarding their employment prospects and to ensure safe, orderly, and regular migration," said Jeffrey Labovitz, IOM's Chief of Mission in Indonesia.

There are over 4.3 million Indonesian migrant workers, according to government data. IOM, MoFA and their partners work to support them. This includes repatriating those that fall victim to trafficking. The ministry, IOM, the Board for the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their partners helped to repatriate 9,708 trafficking victims, predominantly migrant workers, between 2005 and 2023.

The most vulnerable migrant workers are in the fishing, domestic help, agriculture and construction sectors.

IOM supports the government in policymaking to develop safe migration schemes and a strengthened protection net for the most vulnerable segments of the migrant population.

In 2023, it trained 89 judges, legal practitioners, and paralegals on adjudicating trafficking cases, emphasizing child victim and gender-sensitive approaches.

## Ending any forms of violence and other harmful practices

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



National campaign #JagaBareng for the prevention of online child sexual exploitation and abuse reached over 44 million internet users, and more than 1.6 million individuals visited the website for additional information on how to access services.

2,640 officials trained on child protection and gender-sensitive services.

UNFPA and UN Women enhanced government officials' capacity to combat various forms of gender-based violence and harmful practices, including child marriage. Using a gender-transformative approach, UNFPA partnered with governments, the National Commission on Violence Against Women, religious leaders, CSOs and communities to strengthen policy advocacy to address GBV and harmful practices. UN Women trained 178 officials, including consular officers and health service providers, on how to address violence against women and trafficking, improving communication and service quality<sup>xli</sup>. UNICEF trained 2,640 officials on child protection and gender-sensitive services, emphasising a holistic approach to ending violence and harmful practices. These efforts aimed to strengthen coordination and ensured access to quality services for vulnerable populations.

UNICEF advocated for increased funds for child protection and implemented such programmes as teacher training, establishing child-friendly spaces, and providing life skills education to girls. The Fund also developed

guidelines for children's participation in protection issues, as well as a gender policy brief and a landscape analysis on children with disabilities in Indonesia.

UNFPA supported the Ministry of Health by expanding training for health service providers and participating in the revision of the Ministerial Decree 68/2013 that is currently under review, particularly to include the health sector response to GBV since the decree formerly only stipulated the response to violence against children. This follows the enactment of a Sexual Violence Law in 2023, which mandates the strengthening of the health sector response to GBV by providing for health sector support for the victims of sexual violence<sup>xlii</sup>.

UNFPA, UN Women and UNICEF conducted awareness-raising campaigns to combat various forms of violence, including a 16 Days of Activism campaign by UNFPA targeting GBV and harmful practices, such as child marriage, with a specific focus on youth engagement; and multiple campaigns by UN Women addressing violence against women,

femicide and violence against migrant workers<sup>xliii</sup>.

UNICEF integrated awareness-raising campaigns on violence against children into their regular programming, covering such topics as bullying and child marriage, reaching in total over 1.36 million individuals. Additionally,

their #JagaBareng campaign on online child sexual exploitation and abuse reached over 44 million internet users.

Through these initiatives, the UN agencies aimed to foster community understanding, challenge harmful norms, and empower individuals to combat violence effectively.



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### From treating symptoms to addressing causes: doctors support victims of gender-based violence

As a health worker, Dr. Fai'zah A. Salim is aware that she plays an important role in addressing gender-based violence. "Women and children are too often innocent victims. We as a society need to find a way to stop that. This is what this work is about," she affirms.

More than just treating symptomatic wounds, Dr. Salim learned how to detect signs of someone who has suffered from gender-based violence from a training provided at her work place, the Public Health Centre (Puskemas) Sangurara in Palu, Central Sulawesi.

The Puskesmas was part of a UNFPA-led initiative in promoting the health sector response to gender-based and domestic violence across 11 districts in Indonesia, including Palu. The programme was implemented in collaboration with local partners, encouraging victims to seek help beyond immediate medical care, offering training to healthcare providers, and supporting government policymaking.

"There have been great advances in gender equality and access to essential services for women and girls in Indonesia, but gender-based violence remains a real issue," says Risya Kori, Gender Programme Specialist at UNFPA Indonesia. National strategies and legal frameworks exist, and the government is working on their implementation countrywide. On the request of the Ministry of Health, UNFPA and UN Women supported this initiative, working towards a systematic approach to eradicate gender-based violence.

The number of reported cases per year has doubled to 457,000 in ten years, according to the National Commission on Violence against Women, indicating the growing willingness of victims to come forward. Yet, the figures likely represent just a fraction of the actual cases, obscured by stigma and taboo related to family violence.

In a nation of 280 million spanning over 7,500 districts, UNFPA's intervention in 11 districts is a modest but crucial step. The programme serves as a replicable model, bolstering the Ministry of Health's capabilities in scaling up the training, said Kartini Rustandi, Director of Reproductive Health Age and Elderly.

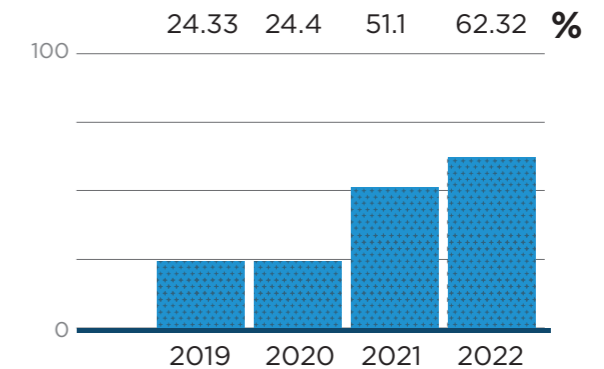
For Dr. Faiza and her colleagues, the mission is clear: "Until we have prevented every case of gender-based violence, we have more work to do. And we are doing it."



## OUTCOME 2: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

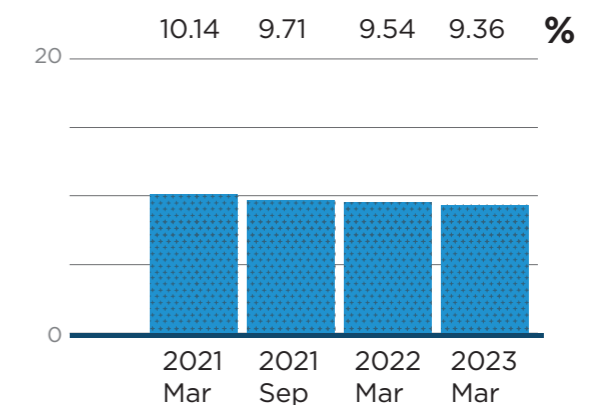
### Proportion of MSMEs that have access to financial services

Source: Bank of Indonesia, 2023 based on Laporan Tahunan SDGs 2023 p. 97



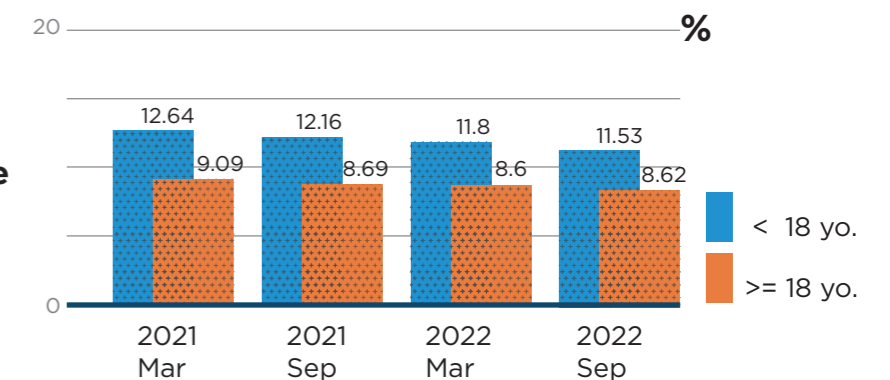
### Percentage of people living below the poverty line

Source: BPS 2023



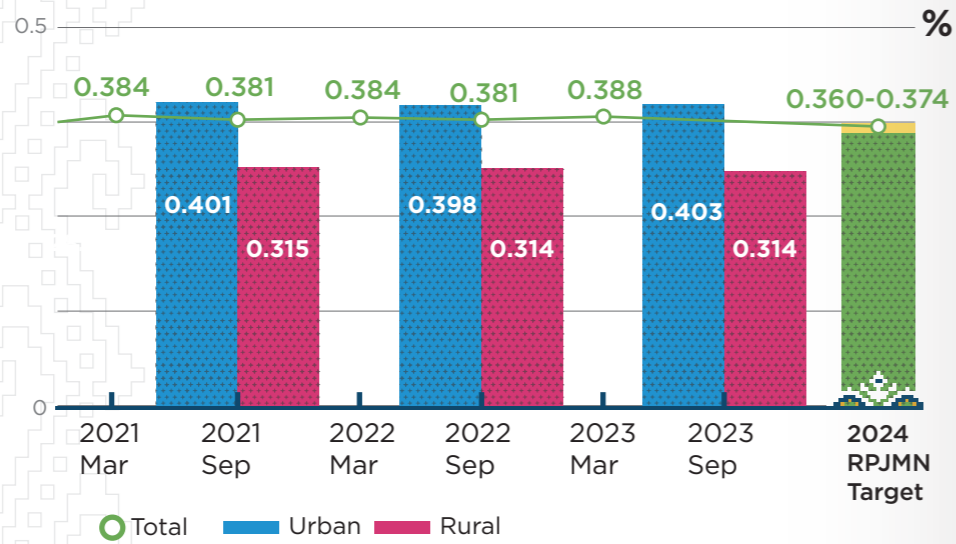
### Percentage of people living below the poverty line by age

Source: BPS 2024



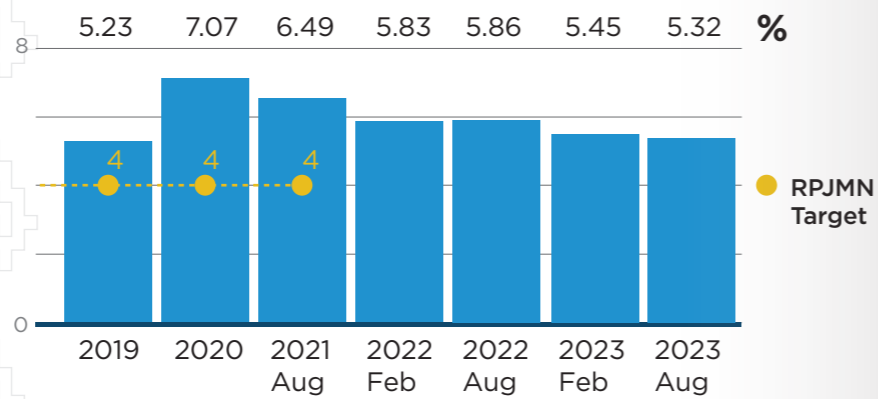
**Gini Ratio**

Source: BPS 2023

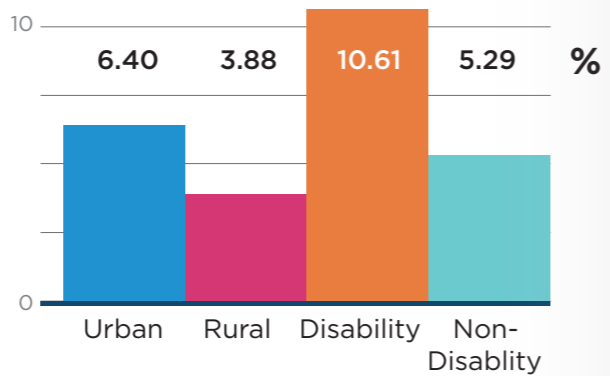


**Open Unemployment Rate**

Source: BPS 2024

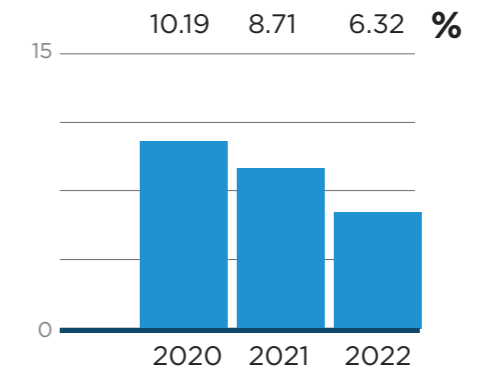


**Open Unemployment Rate 2023**



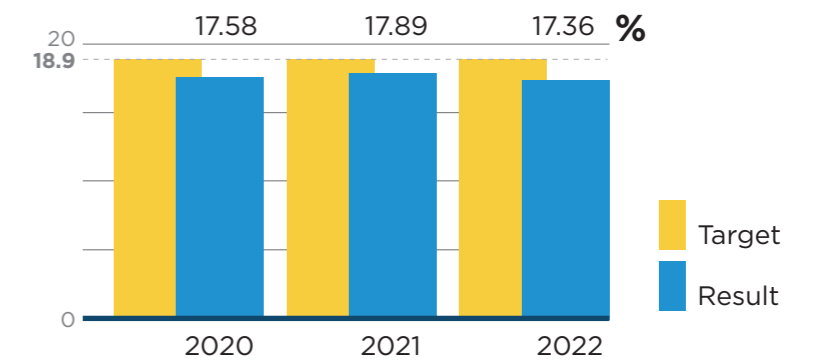
**Percentage of hidden/partial unemployment**

Source: BPS 2023



**Proportion of value added from the non-oil and gas manufacturing sector to GDP at current price**

Source: BPS 2023



## Future proofing, Industry 4.0 and the circular economy

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



The National Youth Ideathon engaged 897 participants (53% women, 47% men) to foster youth involvement in waste management and circular economy initiatives, emphasising gender equality and women's empowerment.

In mid-2023, Indonesia's government released the draft of the National Long Term Development Plan Indonesia Vision 2045, the planning document for which integrated both green and circular economy. The document outlines green economic transformation as one of the government's pathways to achieve Indonesia Vision 2045. Energy transition and circular economy serve as some of the priorities and strategies to achieve the green economic transformation. The document also integrated the Indonesia Green Economy Index and its indicators, developed by BAPPENAS. UN's PAGE initiative, the Partnership for Action on Green Economy, together with other partners, enabled the government to develop a LCDI (Low Carbon Development Indonesia) model and database, which BAPPENAS used as a basis to develop the Indonesia Green Economy Index<sup>xliv</sup>.

Results from PAGE Indonesia assessments in the food and beverages (FB) sector under the green recovery support contributed in 2023 to the development of a national circular economy (CE) roadmap and action plan. Some PAGE activities, on youth empowerment, gender equality and women's empowerment, were promoted, for instance through a National Youth Ideathon, a platform for youth

to participate in the development and planning process, especially in the waste management sector, of CE and the green transition.

A PAGE-supported assessment involving various key stakeholders identified the subsectors in the FB industry with the most potential to contribute to a green economic recovery in the context of LCDI and CE. The stakeholders included related line ministries and key players from the palm cooking oil industry. The study assessed the potential for green jobs in the FB sector, identified skills gaps, developed policy recommendations and highlighted concrete and applicable activities and programmes that have the potential to improve the growth and quality of employment in specific subsectors. It addressed almost every aspect of the 9R principles, incorporating, among other issues, a commitment to sustainable, green, eco-friendly and circular practices within the palm oil processing sub-sector.

The assessment found that the palm oil processing industry was consistently ranking highest and would be one of the top contributors to a green recovery if circular economy principles were applied. A closer examination of the indicators found that the

subsector exhibits markedly higher values across all metrics, encompassing economic indicators such as added value to GDP, social factors including workforce size, and environmental considerations such as energy consumption and emissions.

The analysis also found that optimizing refinery processes and innovative packaging activities lead to an improved work environment and better job adaptation for a circular economy. According to the study, a diverse set of skills is required to support a circular strategy throughout the palm cooking oil value chain.

Another assessment identified the upstream-to-downstream value chain to obtain the potential for waste and CO2 reduction in the FB industry by finding its current life cycle state. The study's findings included availability of the technology required to reduce waste and CO2 production, such as the waste-to-energy technology to transform waste into energy or biofertiliser. The assessment involved key stakeholders in the FB industry, ranging from government and the private sector to associations, NGOs and academics.

Vocational training centres play an important role for skills transformation in South Sumatra to support the up- and re-skilling of workers, preparing them for a transition to new economic sectors. In East Kalimantan, the Samarinda Job Training Centre of the Manpower and Transmigration Office organized training programmes and encouraged local businesses to develop, implement and monitor the energy transition policy framework based on national circumstances and priorities.

The establishment of a provincial dialogue forum on Just Energy Transition in the coal mining sector in South Sumatra and East Kalimantan in November, facilitated by ILO, successfully enhanced the capacity of provincial and local governments in creating regional transition strategies and plans, leading to the empowerment of local stakeholders and fostering a participatory and informed social dialogue. The provincial dialogue forum plans to discuss the upskilling and reskilling of jobs, as well as employment in the green and renewable industry, as part of the Provincial Long Term Development Plan's economic transformation pillar for 2024 and 2025<sup>xlv</sup>.



### Indonesia steps up efforts to eliminate dangerous chemicals

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry, with support from UNIDO, took a major step towards meeting Indonesia's obligations under a key international convention and ridding the country of a toxic chemical, the use of which has been banned worldwide. The opening, in May, of the country's first facility to treat, in an environmentally-friendly fashion, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), a highly carcinogenic substance, will help the country eliminate 200,000 tons of the substance and another 600,000 tons of PCB-contaminated materials.

"Today, 22 years since the adoption of the Stockholm Convention and 14 years since ratification, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry affirms that there has been no change in that commitment," said Rosa Vivien Ratnawati, Director General of Solid Waste and Hazardous and Toxic Wastes Management, at the inauguration of the treatment facility in Bogor West Java in May. "In fact, the commitment has only grown stronger and will soon be integrated and implemented through the strengthening of various national mechanisms related to environmental management performance monitoring."




PCBs are hazardous compounds found in electrical equipment, posing significant health risks such as cancer, nerve damage and infertility. These compounds are persistent environmental pollutants that contaminate soil, water and air. Researchers have found PCB contamination in rivers like the Citarum, Ciliwung and Cisadane, affecting fish populations. They even detected PCB in breast milk in regions across Java and Sumatra.

The facility's launch is an important outcome of the project "Introduction of an Environmentally sound Management and Disposal Systems for PCBs Wastes and PCB-contaminated Equipment" funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and technically assisted by UNIDO. "UNIDO is committed to supporting the parties to the Stockholm Convention in eliminating PCBs by referring to the Best Available Technology recommended by the Stockholm Convention, especially non-combustion methods," said UNIDO's Chief Technical Advisor Salil Dutt.

### Training, skills development and public education

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



-  Mainstreaming of a gender-responsive Life Skills Education curriculum benefitted around 180,000 teachers (78% women, 22% men).
-  167 schools engaged in an Innovation Challenge and Double Track Programme, benefitting around 5,400 adolescents (64% women, 36% men) from formal and non-formal education sectors.
-  4 technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions improved their capacity, with UN support, to deliver training and assessments.

In early 2023, four polytechnics in North Sulawesi, Central Java, Batam and East Java, supported by ILO, opened their doors for students with disabilities to enrol in their courses in shipbuilding, seafaring, tourism and logistics. One of them, the Shipbuilding Institute of Polytechnic Surabaya PPNS, is already in discussion with industry partners ready to provide students with disabilities with apprenticeships and employment. In the tourism sector, ILO together with Manado Polytechnic supported the development of tourism villages near Likupang, North Sulawesi, which is part of the development of 10 priority tourism destinations ('10 New Bali'), as mentioned in the RPJMN 2020—2024<sup>xlvi</sup>.

UNICEF's engagement in providing skills development and training led to substantial improvements in Early Grade Literacy, with a 35 per cent increase in students achieving the desired reading comprehension, attributed to training provided to 631 teachers in Papua, South Sulawesi and NTT. Additionally, capacity-building activities in Jakarta and East

Java resulted in nearly half of the 507 participating teachers and mentors significantly enhancing their skills and understanding of key topics. UNESCO supported sustainable tourism in Indonesia through education, by strengthening the capacity, knowledge and skills of 118 teachers (76 men, 43 women) from 46 Tourism Vocational Schools (SMK Pariwisata) located in Jakarta, Banten, Bali, Aceh, East Java, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, North Sumatra and South Sulawesi<sup>xlvii</sup>.

The Emancipated Learning (Merdeka Belajar) reform and the new Merdeka curriculum made a notable impact. The gender-responsive Life Skills Education curriculum benefitted around 180,000 teachers, with approximately 14,200 schools using it. Implementation of the Life Skills Education module in selected locations reached 12,133 adolescents, contributing to the development of 21st century skills. UNICEF's various programmes, employing the UPSHIFT approach designed to build skills and opportunities for disadvantaged youth, emphasised inclusive and gender-



responsive approaches in adolescent skills development, further facilitating quality education.

In 2023, Indonesia's Ministry of Manpower allowed refugees to participate in training

programmes held in government training centres across the country, a move that is slated to serve as entry point for a UNHCR skills-training pilot project in 2024<sup>xlviii</sup>.

## Agriculture and food systems development

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



313,404 farmers received support for improving agriculture.

Indonesia has outlined a Agrifood System Transformation plan that is in line with Visioning Indonesia 2045 and the SDGs. FAO supported the country's government in developing a financing strategy for this plan, which is based on the results of a multi-stakeholder consultation meeting that validated concerns about gaps/critical gaps from the five national priority pathways and regionalisation of the food system, the importance of private/food business actors in supporting financing schemes, and the formulation of financing strategies for food system transformation. FAO also held an initial workshop to support the regionalisation process and to foster ownership among sub-national stakeholders and accelerate the process of sustainable food systems planning.

The Organization also developed a new programme on Crop Diversity Conservation for Sustainable Use, in collaboration with the Global Financing Facility, which is scheduled to be implemented in 2024. To tackle food

insecurity in vulnerable areas, particularly in Eastern Indonesia, FAO supported the improvement of sago processing in the Jayapura District of Papua Province. The initiative is envisioned to be a starting point to empower local communities, promote food system transformation, and enhance the value chains of various local foods. In NTT, FAO initiated an intersectoral project to manage migratory locust outbreaks and reduce its population to optimise food production.

FAO continued to support Indonesia's work on land governance and fishery and aquaculture management. It supported a comparative study on the land-related international legal framework, improving land titling and tenure regularisation in the context of agricultural and rural development programmes. FAO also ran extensive capacity-building activities at both national and local levels to improve fishery management and performance, engaging 49 communities and 417 professionals in supporting sustainable

management of critical inland aquatic ecosystems. In total, 61,908.48 ha of conservation area were proposed, surpassing the target of 60,000 ha for inland aquatic ecosystems. In five districts (Sukabumi, Cilacap, Kapuas, Barito Selatan and Kampar), multi-stakeholder forums on inland fisheries were established. FAO also supported the development of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Aquaculture Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem project.

IFAD's programmes reached a total of 313,404 farmers in 2023. IFAD trained and coached 152,230 farming households and provided fertiliser, small equipment and other materials to 210,934 farmers. Via farmer field schools, 43,838 farmers received dedicated agricultural training, and 58,632 farmers received other forms of intervention, such as through the establishment of demonstration plots, infrastructure development, or through support in marketing and training on homestead gardens.



## Enabling local economic development

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



3,673 beneficiaries, including 1,171 women, gained skills and knowledge from training and village-level business pilot initiatives to enhance the economic resilience of rural communities.

818 business owners received training on entrepreneurship and financial education in West Java and NTT.

Several UN agencies made efforts to support local economic development in 2023. UNIDO's SMART-Fish-2 programme enhanced aquaculture practices across five value chains, leading to an estimated additional revenue of approximately US\$ 416,577 per production cycle for around 3,500 fish and seaweed farmers across Indonesia. Some other milestones were achieved under the quality infrastructures outcome. This included 40 new or revised Indonesian National Standards (SNIs) certificates, including 24 for aquaculture and 16 for food and non-food fishery products; three Indonesian Good Aquaculture Practices (IndoGAP) were accredited with CABs/LSPro certificates to the ISO/IEC 17065 standard by the National Accreditation Committee; and a business plan and roadmap for the National Measurement Standard SNSU-BSN Biology (Metrology) was prepared. Three labs under the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and Ministry of Industry were supported to be accredited as Reference Material Producers. To help value chain actors comply with standards, the Project facilitated the certification of middlemen and SMEs. A total of 121 micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises obtained Good Hygiene Practices, Good Manufacturing

Practices, and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point certificates, leading to better market access.<sup>xlix</sup>

UNDP partnered with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Indonesia's National Board of Zakat to provide alternative economic livelihood skills<sup>l</sup>. Through this collaboration, a total of 3,673 people, including 1,171 women, benefited from training and pilot business initiatives at the village level. A total of 818 business owners in West Java and NTT received entrepreneurship and financial education training from ILO.

IFAD's local economic development work, the Rural Empowerment and Agriculture Development Scaling-up Initiative READ SI in partnership with the company Mars, revitalised cocoa farming in Sulawesi, significantly increasing farm incomes. IFAD and its partners provided e-learning materials, agronomic and business training, and an assessment and ranking of 156 business development service providers. The initiative fostered the emergence of "cocoa doctors"—trained youths disseminating cocoa farming knowledge in their communities.

IFAD also implemented a comprehensive agricultural productivity package, ensuring farmers' access to appropriate technology, improved seeds, farm machinery and equipment, as well as seasonal financing. As a result, crop yields increased significantly when compared to farms receiving no programme support. The programme's participatory approach encouraged communities to become more involved in the development of their villages and to influence policies that affect their lives.

The UN secured the commitment from 611 villages, with 57 per cent of districts obtaining the Regent Decree. As of 31 May 2023, 368

villages allocated an average of 20.39 per cent of their village funds to support economic initiatives, a significant increase from 17.9 per cent in 2022. Additionally, 355 villages, representing 71 per cent of the total, prepared and allocated funds for economic development activities in 2023, leading to an increased allocation of village funds for food security and economic-related activities. The Rural Empowerment and Agricultural Development Programme in Central Sulawesi helped revitalise the smallholder cocoa sector in Indonesia. With this support, cocoa farmers realised higher yields and increased incomes, and were thus able to build more economically viable businesses.



## From local markets to online success: the story of Banyuwangi's women fishmongers

In the coastal area of Banyuwangi in Eastern Java, women who used to struggle to make ends meet by selling grilled fish at local markets are now selling their goods online, increasing their income substantially in the process.

One of these women is Retno Setyowati, who used to apply her cooking skills to supplement the income of her husband, a fisher. "I started with only 100,000 Indonesian Rupiah (around US\$ 7) and cooked everything I knew, like nasi tempong, grilled fish, pepes and sambal," she says, reminiscing about her life back in 2017. But then she enrolled in a programme run by the FAO and Indonesia's Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. This changed her life: she learned new marketing skills via the internet and started selling her product in entirely new ways.

Her business slowly progressed, and in 2020 Dinas Perikanan, the government's agency of fisheries in Banyuwangi, invited her to join an empowerment programme for women groups in coastal areas. Retno learned how to expand her business by improving production methods, diversifying products and using advanced digital marketing tools to promote her products.

"At the training, I learned how to package grilled fish and sambal. This helped me send the grilled fish to other cities. I now sell my dishes through Facebook and Instagram," she says. Using her new approach, Retno was able to expand her business and increase her income by around 40 per cent.

Retno is one of over 100 women who participated in the scheme. "The programme also helped to give women in the fish-selling business a way to make decisions," says Rajendra Aryal, FAO Representative in Indonesia. "They often didn't get help to make big decisions, even though their work was very important for their families and communities." Retno and the other women in the project have shown that with the right help and the opportunities presented by the digital marketplace, they can take traditional businesses to new levels, helping their families and communities become stronger and more successful, he added.

The women's success story also made an impact further afield: upon learning of this positive result, the Banyuwangi government decided to expand the programme to other coastal areas in the region.

## Local firms equipped for the global market

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



77,518 farming households with 55,555 women gained access to improved markets.



236 youth entrepreneurs, including 53 with disabilities, supported by inclusive business development training and Youth Co:Lab Initiative.

To help prepare local firms for the global market, ILO in Indonesia ran capacity-building programmes for 748 small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) in 2023, enhancing their efficiency and competitiveness. In West Java and NTT, two SMEs and 33 financial service providers (FSPs) received the Organization's support for introducing digital technology to track supplies, record transactions and obtain transparent pricing information. The Organization held eight training sessions on Making Microfinance Work and helped the FSPs in the two regions with ensuring supply continuity and empowering value chain actors with price transparency. Another, similar project is planned for Aceh. In collaboration with the Financial Services Authority, ILO also launched key findings of their latest study on the mapping of digital financial services for rural banks and sharia rural banks in August 2023. UNESCO Jakarta's Kita Muda Kreatif initiative, supported by the Citi Foundation, significantly bolstered local firms for the global market<sup>ii</sup>. The programme mentored over 1,000 youth entrepreneurs since 2017, fostering heritage-inspired businesses<sup>iii</sup>. In 2023, it

supported 150 youth entrepreneurs, including 53 with disabilities, through inclusive business development training. In partnership with the Malaysia-Cooperation Programme, UNESCO Jakarta also facilitated product development training for world heritage-inspired souvenirs, engaging 35 artisans, including four with disabilities<sup>iiii</sup>. A cultural exchange between young artisans from Malaysia and Indonesia led to the development of new product ideas and branding, which were showcased at a Malaysia-UNESCO event in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

To empower young entrepreneurs economically, UNDP has been implementing platforms and tailored programmes to support women and youth in business and innovation<sup>liv</sup>. Since 2018, the Youth Co:Lab project, co-led by UNDP and coordinated with Citi Indonesia, with BAPPENAS as a strategic partner, has encouraged youth involvement in providing inclusive entrepreneurial solutions in Indonesia, particularly for vulnerable communities, to leave no youth behind. This strategic partnership has resulted in meaningful youth participation while striving to



achieve the goals of the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020–2024. In total, it benefitted over 17,000 indirect beneficiaries in the country, with 670 youth-led businesses empowered. In 2023, 86 youth-led enterprises were supported, with 58 per cent being led by women, highlighting inclusive entrepreneurship. The programme not only inspired action from underserved communities but also facilitated solutions to support vulnerable groups through youth-led businesses. Additionally, business matchmaking resulted in over 100 partnerships and collaborations formed to advance programme objectives.

Activities related to the Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services Programme (YESS), such as an initiative implemented by IFAD to bridge the gap

between farmers/rural youth and financial services, established provincial partnership forums and developed 15 new certified apprenticeship programmes, sending 130 apprentices overseas in 2023. In addition, as of March 2023, the project awarded 1,451 competitive grants, totalling US\$ 3.35 million, with women making up 29 per cent of the recipients. IFAD raised awareness and secured village commitment through a mapping exercise that covered a total of 385 villages in the districts of East Sumba, Ngada, Manggarai, West Seram, South Halmahera, West Halmahera, Fakfak and Kaimana. In total, 355 of these villages reported allocating on average more than 20 per cent of their funds to support village economic development, up from 17.9 per cent in 2022.

## Weaving heritage and hope in Semarang

In Semarang, a city known for its rich history, Jessie Setiawati's journey started with her love for the 17th-century buildings in Kota Lama Semarang. This historic area, listed as a tentative UNESCO World Heritage Site, is a testament to centuries of economic, political and social evolution. Incidentally, it was also UNESCO that helped Ms. Setiawati kick-start her history-inspired business idea.

After finishing her studies in 2013, Ms. Setiawati combined her interest in preserving history with a desire to help her community. She created "Setitik", a brand that uses modern batik designs inspired by the historic buildings of Kota Lama Semarang.

Seeing the decrease in batik artisans and the issue of homelessness, she began holding batik training sessions in 2021 for people who were often overlooked, like scavengers, street musicians and street vendors.

These sessions took place on the streets of Kota Lama with the help of building owners and volunteers. They were aimed at women from various backgrounds, teaching them about batik and culture. These workshops were also open to anyone visiting Kota Lama who wanted to learn about batik.

Since 2017, UNESCO has supported young

entrepreneurs with training and mentoring, helping over 1,000 youth entrepreneurs across Indonesia. Ms. Setiawati's efforts in combining business with social good, gained recognition in 2022 when she won the UNESCO Creative Product Competition with her "Heritage Travel Journal". This product included beautiful designs and information about Indonesia's World Heritage Sites.

In 2023, UNESCO selected her to join the World Heritage-Inspired Creative Products Programme. This allowed her to work with artisans from Indonesia and Malaysia, sharing knowledge and working together. Jessie shared her feelings about this experience: "These UNESCO projects, coupled with mentorship and peer encouragement, boosted my confidence to continue my journey of preserving heritage and contributing to a positive community impact," she said.

Fostering youth entrepreneurship is essential for sustainable livelihoods, given the gaps in the current job market, said UNESCO Director and Representative in Indonesia, Maki Katsuno-Hayashikawa. "Creating opportunities for young people in a country with as many young people as Indonesia, is key to development," she said. "Jessie Setiawati's story shows how combining passion for heritage with social responsibility can lead to meaningful change."

## Building gender-equal, child-friendly workplaces and protecting workers' rights

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



3,000 workers and management representatives trained in Occupational Safety and Health management systems, workplace cooperation and sexual harassment prevention.

2,296 women entrepreneurs increased their capacities in digital entrepreneurship skills, with a focus on gender perspectives.

ILO supported the resolution of industrial disputes at the factory level, contributing to an improved labour and business environment. Five of the 26 industrial relations cases in 24 factories that the Organization supported were resolved, 16 required mediation and in five instances the case was forwarded to the Industrial Relations Court. The Organization also trained 3,000 workers and management representatives in occupational safety and health, workplace cooperation and sexual harassment prevention<sup>iv</sup>.

To strengthen the ethical recruitment and safety of Indonesian and Nepali migrant workers who want to work in Malaysia's electronics sector, IOM facilitated a round-table discussion for private businesses and government officials from Indonesia, Malaysia and Nepal, who learned about the challenges migrant workers face, best practices regarding grievance mechanisms, and the use of digitalisation to improve transparency. The initiative targeted companies that are members of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA) as well as officials from Nepal's Ministry of

Labour, Employment and Social Security; the Agency for the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers; Indonesia's and Nepal's embassies in Kuala Lumpur; and the Ministry of Human Resources in Malaysia. RBA is the world's largest industry coalition dedicated to responsible business conduct in global supply chains, with such members as Apple, Amazon and Walmart.

Thanks to their participation in UN Women's Together Digital Programme, implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2,296 women reported they had increased their capacities in digital entrepreneurship skills<sup>vi</sup>. This enabled them to actively participate in the digital economy and access new markets. The programme, which was implemented in Lombok, Semarang and Jakarta, prioritised for selection women from vulnerable groups, such as ex-migrant workers, women in rural areas, as well as women who head households.

In addition, 244 male partners of women entrepreneurs have reported they had

increased their knowledge on gender equality within households in Lombok Island through gender equality training provided by UN Women in collaboration with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in August and December<sup>vii</sup>. Engaging the male partners in gender equality training that is part of women's economic empowerment pro-

grammes is deemed necessary for the promotion of shared decision-making within households. This inclusive approach breaks down stereotypes, fosters collaboration and installs values of equality and respect, which are important conditions for women entrepreneurs under which to grow their businesses<sup>viii</sup>.



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### The private sector and the UN partner for women's empowerment

Rila Wati Harahap's journey in acquiring new skills to better support herself is nothing short of inspiring. She is one of the eight women and girls who have graduated from Kartini Blue Bird as a tailor. This initiative by Indonesia's largest taxi operator, Blue Bird, works to economically empower the daughters and wives of its mostly male drivers.

Blue Bird, through this initiative, has committed to implement the Women's Empowerment Principles, established by UN Women and the UN Global Compact in 2010.

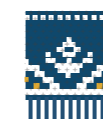
The number of Indonesian company signatories surged from just 14 in 2019 to 182 by the end of 2023. Dwi Faiz, Head of Programmes at UN Women Indonesia, emphasizes the importance of committing to the principles: "Investing in women is not just the right thing to do, it also helps the bottom line," she said: companies that champion diversity, care about their employees and invest more in women have proven to achieve better corporate results.

According to Blue Bird Group CEO and Chair, Noni Purnomo, adopting the Principles has helped rally employees around specific objectives, like aiming for women to make up 25% of management by 2024. The pledge to the Principles serves as a catalyst for encouraging involvement and guiding the integration of women's empowerment into company policies.

Now, for Ms Harahap and her friends, dreams of opening a bakery, pursuing a career as a professional designer, or running a home-tailoring business have transformed into tangible realities. "I can make my own clothes, I do not have to rely on anyone," she said.

### Better support services for refugees, migrants and people with disabilities

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



145 refugees (113 men, 32 women) participated in skills training programmes in digital skills, farming, barista skills, modelling and painting.



WHO, UNHCR and IOM led the support for refugees and migrants in 2023. WHO conducted a thorough landscape analysis on occupational health in Indonesia, contributing insights for the development of the forthcoming National Regulations on Occupational Health (to be adopted in 2024), which aim to enhance health services and the protection of the well-being of workers and their families, including those in informal sectors. UNHCR, in partnership with private stakeholders, facilitated skills training programmes for 145 refugees in various fields, such as digital, farming and barista skills, while seeking funding opportunities for additional programmes in 2024 and exploring placement opportunities through engagements with private companies. UNHCR also continued to advocate with the government on the im-

portance of access to economic empowerment and skills-building activities for refugees in the country as a tool to facilitate third-country solutions, particularly through labour mobility programmes<sup>lix</sup>.

Meanwhile, working with migrant workers, IOM focused on ethical recruitment practices and comprehensive orientation programmes, engaging private sector companies, particularly in the Indonesia-Malaysia labour migration corridor, and collaborating with such entities as the Responsible Business Alliance and Consumer Goods Forum. Through the PIJAR Indonesia project, IOM supported the Indonesian government in economic reintegration and empowerment efforts for migrant workers, including former workers, aiming to foster positive changes within their communities.

## From Rohingya refugee to tech professional

Meet Tahsin, a 22-year-old Rohingya refugee, who has turned his life around, overcoming immense difficulties with resilience and a passion for computer science. His journey from fleeing Myanmar as a young child with his family, facing discrimination in Bangladesh, to seeking refuge in Indonesia, and finally resettling in Canada last year with support from UNHCR, is a testament to his determination.

Despite the absence of formal education opportunities, Tahsin's self-taught expertise in programming languages like JavaScript and Python set him on a path of continuous learning and mentorship. "I spent 15 to 16 hours at home just coding while my mom was cooking and my sister was playing," Tahsin recalls their initial days in Jakarta. His efforts were not solely for personal gain; he wanted to uplift his community by sharing his knowledge and skills, and by training others.

Not allowed to seek gainful employment as a refugee, he volunteered for an Indonesian start-up and honed his software engineering skills. He caught the attention of companies

from Singapore and Canada, including Empowered, which eventually led to an offer for him to move to Canada for an employment opportunity offered by Talent Lift, a non-profit talent sourcing organisation.

"Tahsin's story serves as an inspiration for refugees and individuals facing adversities worldwide," says Ann Maymann, UNHCR Representative in Indonesia. As part of the agency's mandate to look for solutions for refugees, it supports refugees' movement to third countries not only on a resettlement basis but also for employment, educational and family reunification purposes, and provides the necessary assistance to those who left on private sponsorships. In 2023, UNHCR supported the movement of more than 1,800 refugees to third countries. One of them was Tahsin, who was helped by UNHCR to move to Canada in May 2023.

Now a permanent resident there, Tahsin is pursuing a career in the IT sector while looking forward to reuniting with his family, underscoring his journey's motive: a better future for him and his loved ones.

## Policymaking and institutional capacity-building for inclusive and non-discriminatory workplaces

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



15,000 views of the awareness campaign for decent care work.

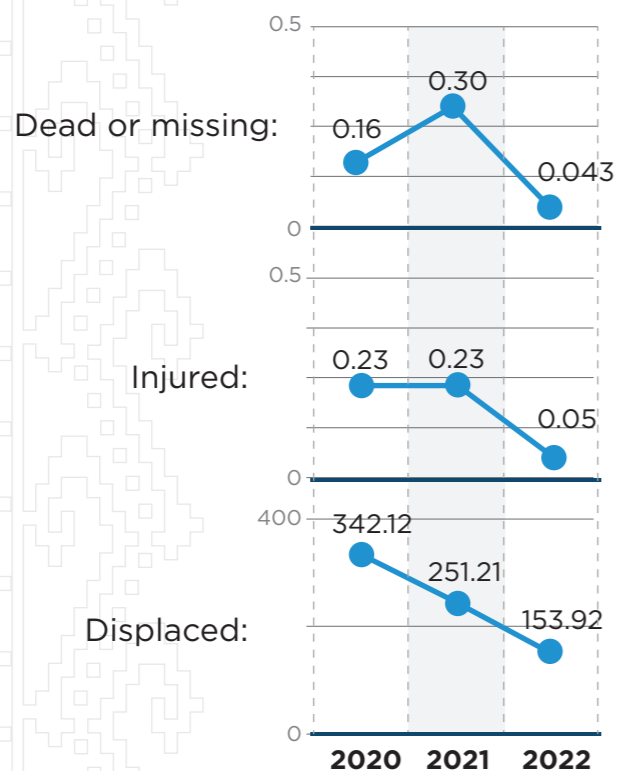
ILO, UNAIDS and UNHCR spearheaded policymaking and capacity-building for inclusive workplaces in 2023. Over 110 government, worker, employer and CSO representatives underwent training on the 5R Framework, a set of key principles for the promotion of decent work and social justice: rights, representation, regulation, responsibility and results. The training resulted in more advocacy efforts and a draft bill on mother and children's welfare. Awareness-raising campaigns reached 135 tripartite representatives, and more than 15,000 page views were registered for a series of five national online

media campaigns on the 5R Framework and care work priorities. A roadmap and an action plan on the care economy were developed and discussed with key ministries, focusing on parenting, leave policies and care worker recognition<sup>x</sup>. UNHCR expanded its collaboration with the private sector, fostering inclusivity for refugees through partnerships with such organisations as The Learning Farm, Alterra Academy and Makaila Haifa. This collective effort represented a significant step towards creating non-discriminatory workplaces and recognising the importance of inclusive policies for vulnerable groups.

### OUTCOME 3: GREEN DEVELOPMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTERS

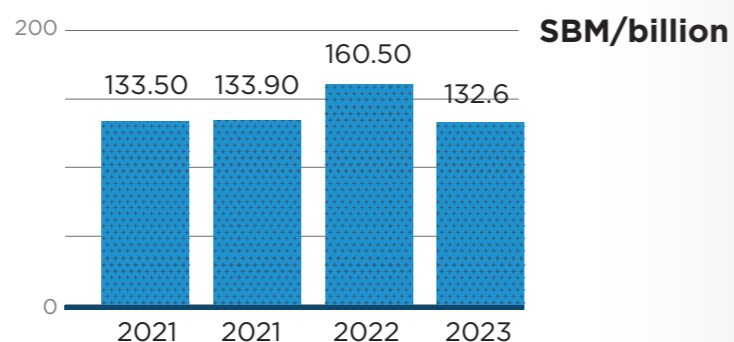
#### Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

Source: BNPB 2022



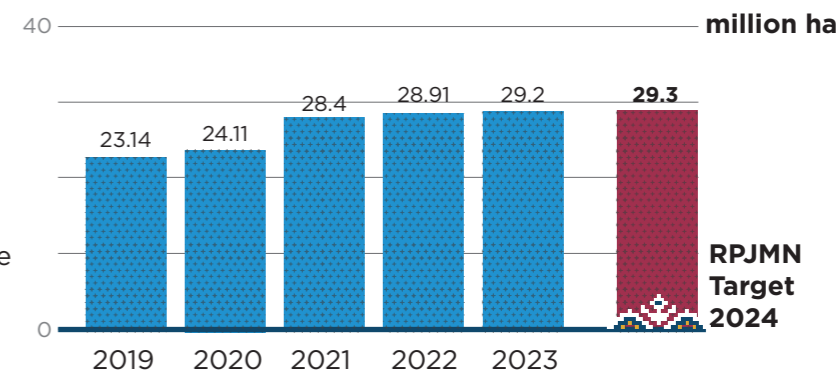
#### Primary energy intensity (constant price 2010, SBM/billion Rupiah)

Source: Laporan Tahunan SDGs 2021 & 2023



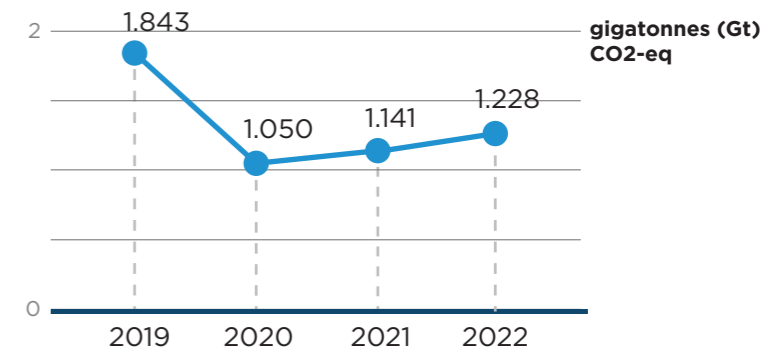
#### Total area of marine conservation

Source: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in SDGs Dashboard



#### Total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions per year

Source: KLHK RI based on Laporan Tahunan SDGs 2023 p. 121 SDGs Dashboard





## Resilience to climate change and disasters and reduced greenhouse gas emissions

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



47 representatives of the provincial and district government, CSOs, academia and youth networks trained to apply the Child-Centred Contingency Planning Guidelines.

62,635 tonnes of CO2 reduced by Just Energy Transition initiatives.

The Ministry of Villages launched nationwide guidelines for disaster and climate-responsive villages in 2023, developed with UNICEF's support and incorporating child-and gender-sensitive social protection measures. The guidelines were elaborated through the training of 85 village heads, including 16 women, as well as 21 ministerial officials, including nine women, to strengthen village disaster and climate responses and help build resilience among poor and vulnerable households by investing in their capacity to prepare for, cope with and adapt to shocks.

With UNICEF's support, the government created a WASH climate resilience framework and introduced a climate resilience risk tool in the three cities Bekasi, Semarang and West Sumbawa to assess climate risks and explore solutions. It also developed an action plan and plans to expand the programme to more cities and districts in 2024.

UNICEF collaborated with the Indonesian

Red Cross and the Ministry of Health to ensure the immediate availability of critical emergency supplies. This included pre-positioning of water purification tablets, hygiene kits and other essential items, maximising efficiency and minimising response time during emergencies.

In Cianjur, UNICEF promoted the use of the 4W form, which enhances collaboration within players in the WASH sub-cluster, avoiding duplication of efforts. At the same time, 144 community health centres were supported to upgrade their WASH facilities and implement proper infection prevention and control practices.

UNICEF completed the development of booklets on nutrition in emergency response, which were targeted at health workers in the primary health care sector, as well as at humanitarian actors. They were launched and disseminated to officials from all 38 provinces and selected districts in November.

WFP and the government successfully catalysed consensus among key stakeholders on the importance of having food supply chain adaptation mechanisms that allow interventions to be planned and implemented based on data-driven information systems. Advocacy by the Programme further catalysed the inclusion of supply chain resilience into the 2023 ASEAN Statement on Food Systems.

From November 2022 to August 2023, WHO conducted a nationwide Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (VAA), which offered policymakers actionable recommendations for strengthening Indonesia's health system and bolstering its resilience to climate change. Actions recommended by the VAA include an improved early warning system, strengthened risk communication, and securing financing for actions related to climate change-related initiatives.

Climate-related health resilience at the village level was increased through the Desa Desi initiative, a field trial for which was conducted from August to October 2023 in partnership with several stakeholders. These included the Ministry of Health, WHO Indonesia, Provincial and District Health Offices, Puskesmas, village governments and local communities, including disability groups, faith-based organisations, youth, older people and women's groups. It targeted 310 participants (167 women, 143 men) from three villages and involved an assessment of the capacity to deal with climate-sensitive diseases and climate-related hazards. It also reviewed the villages' socio-economic capacity, health-care readiness, existing local actions and preparedness.

Several recommendations for policy formulation, research and action plans were made available to enhance gender analysis, integrate gender equality considerations and promote

risk reduction for vulnerable groups within climate-related policies. These recommendations were the result of a collaborative study on the impact of climate change on GBV in Indonesia, conducted by UN Women in collaboration with UNFPA, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and the company Saraswati. Focusing on five selected sectors of disaster risk reduction, food security, extractive industries, social forestry, and marine and fisheries, the study provided further evidence of the connection between climate change and gender equality in Indonesia. It particularly examined the impact of climate change on the most vulnerable groups. The study identified critical linkages between gender, climate change, peace and climate security in Indonesia<sup>lxii</sup>.

FAO supported Indonesia chairing ASEAN in 2023, particularly in the ASEAN-UN Regional Dialogue VI on Climate, Peace and Security, which was designed to heighten awareness and engage policymakers and stakeholders on critical issues related to climate, peace and security. FAO also worked with Bogor Agricultural University on a pre-feasibility study to collect climate data and information on sustaining livelihoods through inclusive climate adaptive rice production. With the Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan Bagi Pembaruan Tata Pemerintahan), FAO conducted preparatory studies to develop a new initiative on green peatland economy in Indonesia. To further help countries better prepare for national forest monitoring systems (NFMS), FAO contributed to strengthening the country's National Forest Inventory (NFI), a critical component of the national forest monitoring system that, among other things, provides information on forest carbon stocks. A National Forest Inventory roadmap was also developed, with the aim to feed into a five-year roadmap for Indonesia's forest inventory.

## Switching over: Transjakarta to electrify bus fleet, with support from UNEP

Puffing out pollutants and releasing greenhouse gases in the middle of a Jakarta traffic jam—this, for now, is the fate of most public buses in Jakarta. Provincial authorities are looking to change that—and, with support of UNEP and its partners, replace the 10,000-strong fleet of the city’s bus company, Transjakarta, with electric buses by 2030.

So far, 100 new buses have been purchased under a pilot scheme. Just over 50 are already on the streets of the capital since early 2023, with the others awaiting their licenses. There is now a commitment, underpinned by a decree from the governor of Jakarta Province, to replace the remaining ones. The plan was developed by the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy, a non-governmental organisation engaged by UNEP.

“We are looking to transition to a greener system and also expand services to attract more customers away from private vehicles,” said Afrinda of Jakarta Province’s Transport

Division. That seems like a daunting task: of the 45 million daily passenger trips in Jakarta, only around four per cent are on public transport—a bit more than half of them using Transjakarta buses.

“Vehicle exhaust lingering in high concentration in a city with little wind is extremely toxic,” said UNEP air pollution expert Bert Fabian, adding that even in a country like Indonesia, where coal accounts for over 60 per cent of the electricity supply, switching to electric vehicles makes environmental sense when considering the impact of air pollution on health. “The transition towards renewables is a reality, so electricity is getting greener all the time. And until that happens, lowering the amount of exhaust fumes in cities already brings instant benefits.”

UNEP experts supported the tendering process, as well as the design of the proof of concept, while the provincial Division of Transport and Transjakarta are in charge of implementing the conversion.

## Renewable energy development

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



134,000 people gained access to clean energy from mini-hydro power plants and rooftop solar photovoltaic systems.

63.43 GWh saved through energy efficiency measures, such as energy-efficient street and building lighting.

3 pilot industrial parks enhanced performance in line with international framework for Eco-Industrial Parks.

In June, a business model recommended by PAGE, aiming at accelerating the energy transition and engaging private sector investment in low carbon development and a green and circular economy in West Java, was presented at the West Java Energy Forum. PAGE also provided personnel support for the LCDI Secretariat and collaborated with UNDP’s Circular Economy Project to support the CE Secretariat at BAPPENAS. This institutional support is substantial to help integrate green economy and circular economy into the government’s planning documents, including the national long-term development plan 2025–2045; to support the ongoing

development of a national circular economy roadmap and action plan through technical assistance and multistakeholder consultations; and to develop and maintain the LCDI and CE-related database and model for the development of the next national long-term development plan.

The development of eco-industrial parks (EIPs), an initiative supported by UNIDO, continued to accelerate in Indonesia<sup>lxii</sup>. Measured against the international frameworks for EIPs (2017 edition), the performance of Indonesia’s EIPs considerably improved, with MM2100, just outside of



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Jakarta, at 90 per cent, Batamindo at 78 per cent and KIIC at 78 per cent. UNIDO organised capacity-building events and online training workshops on EIPs, resource-efficient and cleaner production, and industrial synergies for the country's pilot industrial parks and their tenant companies. A total of 842 tenant company staff received such training, as did 507 industrial park management staff members. In total, 541 staff from relevant governmental agencies were involved in the programme, and 118 service providers were trained.

UNOPS, through the Energy Transition Partnership (ETP) programme, helped BAPPENAS conduct two key studies, one on

the financial impact of retiring coal-fired power plants early in Indonesia, the other on identifying major renewable energy projects to align with the National Medium-Term Development Plan for 2025–2029. The ETP also provided technical support in various other areas, including a detailed engineering design for upgrading the Indonesian State Electricity Company's (PLN) Java-Bali Control Centre, assisting with the revision of Indonesia's Roadmap to Net Zero Emissions by 2060, and preparing the Energy Efficiency Strategic Investment Roadmap to achieve the enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (eNDC—a climate action plan to cut emissions and adapt to climate impacts) for 2030<sup>lxiii</sup>.

### Better policies for disaster risk reduction

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



WFP partnered with provincial governments to test the integration of anticipatory action into existing government systems. In East Nusa Tenggara, for example, the Programme and the government revised the provincial drought contingency plan, embedding anticipatory action principles and food security measures, thereby strengthening government readiness

efforts and response to an early warning issued by the Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency. In response to the El Niño-induced drought early warning, the government implemented food assistance, reaching households and beneficiaries in affected communities across the province. In Yogyakarta, WFP and the local government

began developing a provincial contingency plan to strengthen existing disaster risk mitigation and response mechanisms. With its government counterparts, WFP also integrated anticipatory action principles into the national climate field school curriculum, a programme that reaches over 1,000 participants and community facilitators each year.

Focusing on vulnerable communities living in 22 districts in the East Nusa Tenggara Province, WFP engaged with government partners and global experts on food security and climate risks to conduct a study generating evidence of the effects of climate change on livelihoods and food security of these communities.

UNDRR has successfully conducted its in-country training workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction and Urban Resilience under the Making Cities Resilient 2030 initiative. Bontang had previously attended training on the Climate Resilience Scorecard and expressed interest to use the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for City<sup>lxiv</sup>. In 2024, over 50 participants from various local and national agencies, including representatives from the Nusantara Capital City Authority, attended as observers to learn how they can apply the tool for its DRR plan development. The National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) played a crucial role in co-organizing the event, providing expert guidance on integrating national disaster risk reduction policies into local planning, together with United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC).<sup>lxv lxvi</sup>

As a result of the workshop, Bontang is now set to establish a dedicated Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Taskforce, which will oversee the implementation of the insights and

strategies developed during the training. This taskforce will play a crucial role in revisiting and reassessing the Disaster Resilience Scorecard results to identify key gaps and prioritize actions. Additionally, Bontang will align these efforts with its strategic planning initiatives, such as the Long-Term Development Plan, Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), Disaster Risk Assessment (KRB), and DRR Plan.

UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC/UNESCO) supported Indonesia's Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) in effectively implementing a tsunami-ready recognition programme, with 10 villages internationally recognised as part of the IOC/UNESCO Tsunami-Ready Community. The villages needed to fulfil 12 tsunami-ready indicators on assessment, preparedness and response<sup>lxvii</sup>.

UNFPA continued supporting the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in enhancing the National and Sub-National [Reproductive Health](#) and [Gender-Based Violence](#) Sub-Clusters. To measure the institutional capacity to provide sexual and reproductive health services in humanitarian situations, a Minimum Initial Service Package Readiness assessment was conducted in South Sulawesi, NTT and DIY provinces, led by the Ministry of Health and provincial health offices, with the involvement of Reproductive Health Sub-Cluster members.

### Climate change adaptation and mitigation, reduced environmental degradation, and improved early warning systems for disaster risk reduction

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



The REDD+ project in Indonesia made substantial progress in updating and improving national forest monitoring and reporting systems, developing national and subnational REDD+ implementation strategies and related plans, and ensuring the compliance of social safeguards, especially regarding gender equality and vulnerable groups' participation, in line with international commitments to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

The government submitted its second forest reference emission level (FREL) to the UNFCCC. The National Registry System for Climate Change (SRN PPI) was updated with registration guidance to facilitate the registration process of mitigation actions. To date, there are over 2,489 registered users and 6,793 registered REDD+ activities. The project also facilitated enhancements to the development of SRN process flows associated with the Carbon Economic Value policy. UNDP facilitated the improvement of the existing REDD+ structure, including the national registry system, which is vital for the implementation of the domestic carbon market. For the Cancun Safeguards requirements, REDD+ safeguards mechanisms were being strengthened.

The National REDD+ Strategy (STRANAS) for the period 2021–2030 was updated, outlining the four main pillars, which include

strengthening of REDD+ architecture and institutions with an integrated approach to FREL, the national forest monitoring system NFMS, the REDD+ safeguards information system (SIS-REDD+), SRN, financing and REDD+ institutions and governance.

In 2023, UNICEF and BNPB signed a programme document for 2023–2025 that incorporates joint accelerated action to reduce disaster risks to children and strengthened child-centred disaster risk management. UNICEF also supported the capacity development of provincial and district government representatives, CSOs and academia and youth networks, and advocated for child-centred contingency plan development with meaningful engagement of adolescents and young people, starting in Central and East Java in the second half of 2023. A total of 147 participants (107 men, 40 women) attended the training. The publication Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian settings, newly translated into Indonesian, was used in this process. To commemorate National Disaster Preparedness Day in April, UNICEF engaged young people to create content on disaster preparedness and awareness through its Kreator U-Report platform.

In partnership with the University of Indonesia and the Indonesia Business Council

for Sustainable Development, UNICEF finalised training modules for businesses covering child-centred disaster risk management and the impact of climate risks and environmental degradation on children.

Related training courses were conducted for 26 business representatives as an initial step towards raising awareness and the capacity of business on climate, environment and disaster issues that impact children.

### Vulnerable communities: better prepared for climate change and disasters

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



UNDP's ACCESS project advanced in several areas, with 85 per cent progress achieved in the construction of solar power plant infrastructures<sup>lxviii</sup>. The detailed engineering design for all power plants were completed, components procured and advanced work on distribution networks and household connections finalised in 11 out of 22 sites. ACCESS also achieved its goal of establishing and revitalising 21 village government-owned enterprises (BUMDes) and renewable energy service companies (RESCOs). Women were encouraged to apply for the boards of these, with the result that from the 124 BUMDes appointed board members, 35 were women (22 per cent), and out of 43 RESCO board appointees, 21 members were women (49 per cent).

To broaden its audience, the project established social media accounts and a website, and effectively achieved to increase awareness and engagement. In October, a team from Uzbekistan that included UNDP and government representatives visited the

ACCESS UNDP office and site in Malaringgi village, Southeast Sulawesi Province, after it had discovered the project through its website. Since January 2023, the project's social media presence garnered 96,032 views, while the website received 8,073 visits. Under the project, two successful seminars on south-south triangular cooperation and renewable energy (with 140 participants), and on women in renewable energy (with 231 participants) were held in September and October.

The project extended its reach to benefit vulnerable groups, such as poor families, women-headed households and people with disabilities, by offering flexible payment systems and discounts on electricity contributions.

To improve the country's national disaster risk reduction programmes through enhanced evidence on displacement trends, IOM assessed the applicability of global displacement indicators to the context of Indonesia.

Additionally, 36 local actors improved their knowledge and understanding on effective camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster coordination, and a CCCM partner survey was conducted as part of IOM's co-leadership of the national CCCM sub-cluster.

Together with the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce, IOM also concluded a market assessment to design an Enterprise Development Fund programme aimed at supporting local economic recovery and rebuild better businesses following the 2022 Cianjur earthquake, and to engage the private sector via the Chamber of Commerce to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities.

Some 120,000 people of 10 villages in Indonesia are part of the IOC/UNESCO's tsunami-ready community and are grouped together under the umbrella of the Forum Penanggulangan Risiko Bencana. In 2023, this community fulfilled the 12 [tsunami-ready indicators](#), which it needed to do to maintain their level of preparedness for the next four years. The indicators confirmed the community members' understanding of tsunami hazards, and that they had conducted preparedness activities and had the capacity to respond to a tsunami emergency in the case of such an event.

More than 100 young researchers, scientists and young professionals from 13 countries in Asia were given a platform to discuss inequalities in accessing opportunities, information and resources at a workshop and training organised by UNESCO in collaboration with the Indonesian National Research and Innovation Agency BRIN, the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the U-INSPIRE Alliance. The 3rd International Workshop and Training on Youth and Young Professionals in Science, Engineering,

Technology and Innovation (SETI) for Disaster and Climate Resilience was held in Jakarta under the theme 'Empowering the Powerful, Overturning Inequality by Building Resiliency'. The event helped the young participants develop their professional competencies and build cooperation in the SETI field of disaster resilience and climate resilience.

UNESCO supported the training of people living in local communities on economic and ecosystem recovery after COVID-19 for small and island coastal biosphere reserves in Indonesia. The training addressed the identification of conservation efforts in such areas, adaptive and resilient strategies for local communities, increased awareness to maintain a healthy ecosystem as a source of income, improving economic activities and livelihood, strengthening women involvement, and assistance for small business development.

UNICEF implemented a programme to promote child-centred advocacy, capacity development, volunteerism and awareness of climate and environmental action for and with children and young people (including children with disabilities). Around 1,300 young activists collected 585 kg of waste in Bogor and Tegal districts and participated in a competition for small-scale seed funding for climate and environment action. Young people also developed a micro-learning chatbot at a national workshop organised via UNICEF's U-Report platform to raise awareness of environmental degradation.

Together with the [UNFCCC Conference of the Parties \(COP\)](#), UNICEF designed and implemented a communication strategy and a continuous workplan for the Indonesian inclusive youth engagement network Mitra Muda. Three young climate activists joined the Indonesian Delegation at the COP28 UN Climate Change Conference in Dubai and

supported advocacy and awareness-raising on child-responsive climate change action. To further advocate for child-responsive climate change action, UNICEF developed a climate policy brief for its child rights campaign around World Children's Day.

WHO developed contingency planning for potential Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) events in four districts and updated Indonesia's national crisis management guideline. In May, it launched a health reserve workforce as a surge capacity programme to strengthen the country's capacity for public health emergency preparedness. In the same vein, it held 18 batches of standardised training sessions for 540 surveillance officers at province/district/Puskesmas level on Indonesia's Early Warning and Response System, including 164 participants who attended an advocacy meeting to improve collaboration. WHO also provided technical assistance to involve laboratories and the port health office as active reporting units on outbreak/epidemic potential diseases.

Under UNDP's ATSEA-2 programme, women fishers received membership registration

cards of the KUSUKA (Kartu Pelaku Usaha Kelautan dan Perikanan) coalition. In three districts (Rote Ndao, Aru and Merauke), 724 fishers registered with KUSUKA<sup>ix</sup>. In Rote Ndao, Bank NTT partnered with the district to support four community groups in four villages as part of ATSEA-2, providing investment support without interest to upscale the fishers' community-based enterprises at a total of at least IDR 300 million. The support also included the development of home production, marketing the community's products, and providing capacity-building on financial literacy skills for the groups over a period of two years.

Vulnerable communities living in 22 districts in the East Nusa Tenggara Province were the focus of a WFP study that aimed at generating evidence of the effects of climate change on the livelihood and food security of these communities. The Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience (CLEAR+) study, put together in collaboration with the Provincial Climate Change Adaptation Task Force, will provide information for the East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Long-Term Development Plan 2025–2045<sup>xx</sup>.

## Building stronger communities to be prepared for climate change challenges in Indonesia

Climate change presents huge challenges to many parts of the world, including Indonesia. To help communities prepare themselves better for these challenges, UNOPS began to support the Komunitas Iklim (Climate Community) Programme (ProKlim) and a social forestry initiative in October 2023.

Through UNOPS support to ProKlim, an initiative by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, people in Tangerang, Banten learned about the effects of climate change through 15 workshops over three months. Each workshop includes about 50 community members.

The participants learned about climate literacy and were introduced to the techniques needed to deal with droughts and floods. They also received essential tools like water pumps and organic aquaculture ponds, contributing thereby to community resilience.

The social forestry project worked with communities in West Java to help them take care of forests in a participatory way that is good for the environment. Through discussions, training on agriculture practices and field visits to conservation areas, such as Mount Ciremai National Park, villagers learned about sustainable agriculture and forestry practices. They also received essential tools and resources, including young livestock and organic fertiliser production equipment.

These projects helped communities, government and other groups work together to make plans that meet the needs of each community. One such community is Pinang Griya Permai Neighbourhood in Tangerang, which suffered two floods in 2022 that left people little chance to either escape or recover. Budi, the leader of the community's ProKlim committee, describes the projects' impact on his neighbourhood: "Now, thanks to UNOPS support, we know what we need to do if a climate disaster hits again. We are confident that this year, our community will be better prepared and more resilient."

In 2024, UNOPS plans to expand the project to South Sumatra, helping 100 villages there improve their plans to deal with climate change, strengthen institutions and improve their livelihoods.

## Land and marine ecosystems, habitats and species protected

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



Supported establishment of several new Marine Protected Areas in Merauke district, covering 356,338 ha for habitat protection.

256,613 tons of marine debris reduced.

UNDP's support to the Marine Plastic Debris Secretariat led to a 256,613-ton reduction in marine debris in 2023, representing a 41.68 per cent reduction in annual plastic debris leakage in the areas supported since the start of the project in 2018<sup>lxxi</sup>. This reduction was due to a combination of factors: improved waste handling and processing—including recycling and the use of plastic waste for electricity production—and a decline in the use of plastic, as well as increased public awareness about the negative environmental consequences of littering.

The total forest area under regulatory protection in three regions in Kalimantan supported by a UNDP project increased by over three per cent in 2023, to 665,871 hectares<sup>lxxii</sup>. This significantly surpasses the project's initial target of designating 250,000 hectares of forest as newly protected areas. Experts and multi-stakeholder discussions supported by UNDP led to the issuance of 12 regulations at the national and 18 regulations at the provincial levels, providing protection to forests and minimising their conversion into agriculture areas, mostly palm oil plantations.

Conservation and wildlife protection efforts supported by UNDP in Aceh and Bengkulu led to a significant increase in the population of several endangered species, including Sumatran elephants, and improved the livelihoods of people living both in the immediate intervention areas and further downstream<sup>lxxiii</sup>. Beneficial effects included improved access to clean water and non-timber forest products, as well as revenues from ecotourism. Reduced human-wildlife conflicts resulting from the establishment of protected wildlife corridors enhanced community safety and well-being, directly impacting the quality of life of the local population. Private sector Corporate Social Responsibility-funded initiatives contributed to the success of this project.

FAO undertook capacity-building activities in 49 communities to support the sustainable management of important inland water ecosystems. It also supported relevant government counterparts in creating a conservation area of 61,908 hectares. These activities are part of a larger programme on sustainable fisheries management involving giant featherback, eel and dragon fish.

UNESCO supported the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in the development of the boundary modification of a World Heritage Site, the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra. Collaborative efforts resulted in the use of advanced GIS (Geographic Information System) mapping for accurate land-use planning and fostering a holistic approach to ecosystem management. These steps helped safeguard Sumatra's unique and rich biodiversity and ecological balance.

UNOPS worked with the ASEAN Secretariat in supporting the implementation of the Association's Regional Action Plan for Combating Marine Debris in the ASEAN Member States (2021–2025). This support included harmonising and strengthening

regulatory frameworks for plastic pollution and promoting innovative solutions to help reduce plastic pollution in South-East Asia, including Indonesia.

UNOPS continued its work to strengthen institutional capacity, harmonise standards and guidelines, and promote innovative financing and technology solutions across all ASEAN Member States. It helped develop regional baseline data in ASEAN on marine plastic pollution, elaborate a common methodology for assessing and monitoring plastic pollution, and prepare standards for extended producer responsibilities, responsible plastic waste trade, and plastic packaging and labelling, along with projects to phase out single-use, avoidable plastics<sup>lxxiv</sup>.

## Sustainable ocean development: UN supports inclusive development of 2045 National Blue Economy Roadmap

In 2023, with UN support, Indonesia became the first country in Southeast Asia to develop a National Blue Economy Roadmap on sustainable ocean development.

Launched by BAPPENAS on 3 July, this is a step towards economic diversity and sustainability. “A Blue Economy is about more than growth,” said Amalia Adininggar Widyasanti, Deputy for Economic Affairs at BAPPENAS. “It’s about a sustainable future, intertwining ocean health, community welfare, and national prosperity.”

At the government’s request, the UN in Indonesia supported BAPPENAS in the development of the Roadmap by sharing expertise and formulating a methodology for an inclusive process in the development process. The process involved consultations with 17 ministries, development partners, community support organisations and the private sector, as well as discussions with coastal communities in East Java and East Nusa Tenggara.

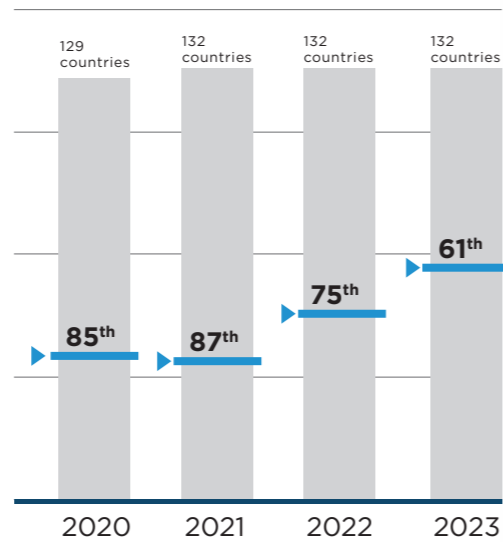
This support leveraged the NBAAP, launched in 2022—a collaborative framework and mechanism in which eight UN Agencies, eight ministries/agencies and 12 development partners coordinated their activities to complement each other and increase efficiency and effectiveness.

“Collaborating and working with multiple stakeholders is complicated – but the time and effort invested will pay off for Indonesia,” said Valerie Julliand, the UNRC for Indonesia. “Taking into account the views of various stakeholders and actors will lead to stronger results that reflect shared experiences, as well as real support from all parties.”

## INNOVATION TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SDGS

### Global Innovation Index

Source: Global Innovation Index Report 2023



### Proportion of expenditure on Research and Development in the National Budget

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture

2020  
**0,28%**

## Innovative policies and actions to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



SP4N-LAPOR!, an online platform for citizens to provide feedback on public services, expanded its adoption to 84 more local governments, bringing the total to 544 and achieving a connectivity rate of 98% across local governments.



Health facilities in 12 districts across 7 provinces were upgraded using the WASHFIT tool.



Over 8,000 people accessed PrEP through demand-creation campaigns.

The collaborative efforts of UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO and UNDP resulted in substantial progress in 2023 to enhance health, innovation, environmental sustainability, disaster management and economic growth.

In the area of SDG 3 (Health and Well-being), UNAIDS expanded PrEP and HIV self-testing initiatives, significantly increasing access to over 8,000 individuals in 2023. This programme, set to further expand by 2026, included support for Jakarta's Fast-Track Cities Initiative, focusing on strategic information and data analysis to enhance HIV response.

UNICEF contributed to advancing sanitation and disaster management in Indonesia, covered under SDGs 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). The Fund supported a national sanitation roadmap and assisted the Ministry

of Health with the upgrade of health facilities in 12 districts across seven provinces, using a tool called WASHFIT. With this tool, the capacities of health teams in 12 districts across seven provinces could also be built, by providing the participants improved water quality monitoring and surveillance skills. World Water Day 2023 provided a platform for raising public awareness about the importance of safe water. Through collaboration with BAPPENAS, over 3,600 young people took part in a poll on water access. Additionally, social media campaigns on safe water and sanitation solutions reached an estimated 650,000 individuals.

Addressing SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), the UN's joint data innovation facility Pulse Lab Jakarta (later transformed into UN Global Pulse Asia Pacific, see 2.3.1.) developed the MEDIAN dashboard for micro-, small and medium-sized



enterprises, highlighting a novel approach to economic growth and leveraging both traditional and non-traditional data sets to support small and medium-sized enterprises. This initiative is part of a broader strategy to bolster economic development and job creation through data-driven insights<sup>lxxv</sup>.

To accelerate action under SDGs 13 (Climate Action) and 5 (Gender Equality), UNDP focused on integrating climate considerations and gender equality into economic and environmental policies and worked on climate budget tagging and gender-responsive climate budgeting<sup>lxxvi</sup>.

IFAD's Policy Lab addressed food security and promoted sustainable land use, thereby moving further on SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 15 (Life on Land). The Fund also engaged in food systems dialogues and the development of system dynamic models around key themes, such as the palm oil sector and access to finance.

UNESCO pushed ahead with efforts to support health regulatory systems and foster collaboration in science, technology and innovation, under SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). These efforts further propelled forward advancements in health resilience and promoted research and development, aligning with the goals of building resilient infrastructures and fostering innovation.

UNESCO Jakarta supported the government in developing the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) country initiative in 2023, an umbrella scheme that includes ongoing ESD activities and combines them with new activities to foster synergies<sup>lxxvii</sup>. The document, which maps ongoing efforts and existing policies issued or enacted in Indonesia on ESD and the initiative's stakeholders, was integrated into the existing national framework on the SDGs, in particular SDG 4, 12 and 13. It is expected to be endorsed by the government and submitted by UNESCO to the UN in March 2024.



### Innovative financing instruments leveraged for sustainable development

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



US\$ 2.2 billion raised from UN-supported thematic bonds to accelerate the achievement of SDGs.

US\$ 600,000 disbursed for child-responsive programmes, benefitting 688 households and 2,300 children.

UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP and UNIDO's support via the Accelerating SDGs Investment in Indonesia (ASSIST) Joint Programme to SDG Financing continued to yield significant financial leverage<sup>lxxviii</sup>. In 2023, a total of US\$ 2.2 billion was raised from thematic bonds, including Green Sukuk (US\$ 1.6 billion), SDG Bond (US\$ 482 million), Blue Bond (US\$ 150 million) and corporate Social Bond and Sukuk (US\$ 45.4 million). According to the SDG Bond Impact Report supported by the UN, a total of 6.4 million beneficiaries were positively impacted in 2023, including 47.6 per cent women, 17.2 per cent children, 22 per cent older persons and 2.1 per cent people with disabilities. Innovative financing at the sub-national level, such as municipal bonds/sukuk and faith-based financing, remained a priority for the UN in 2023. The Assessment on Indonesia's Municipal Bond Landscape study identified six provinces as prospective issuers, laying the groundwork for future interventions.

The Indonesia Impact Fund demonstrated returns of investment that reached up to 230

per cent. Over 450 participants from the public and private sectors engaged in a series of thematic bond training events, enhancing their understanding of sustainable financing mechanisms. Such initiatives as She Disrupts Indonesia 2023 and the Blue Finance Accelerator supported SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water), respectively. Additionally, 10 smallholder agrifood farmers received loans totalling US\$ 26,000, to boost productivity through sustainable agricultural practices. Startups and SMEs have also benefitted, with 109 trained through accelerator programmes. Additionally, some 995 entrepreneurs participated in workshops across various sectors, fostering entrepreneurship and economic growth.

During the reporting period, with support from UN Women, 16 government stakeholders (eight women and eight men) reported enhanced knowledge and skills on Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)<sup>lxxix</sup> for integrating and monitoring budget expenditure for the Women, Peace and Security framework at the national level.



Following a training on Monitoring Mechanism to Track Budget Allocations and Expenditures for the Implementation of the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict, held by UN Women on 19–20 June, 25 per cent of participants (three men and one woman) reported feeling highly confident, while 75 per cent (seven women and five men) reported feeling confident in utilising GRB knowledge in their work. The training equipped participants with essential concepts, indicators and tools for monitoring and tracking GRB implementation<sup>lxxx</sup>.

In March, UNESCO, the Innovation Centre for South-South Cooperation and the Science Technology Engineering Innovation Policy Asia and the Pacific Network organised a workshop attended by policymakers, practitioners and stakeholders, including Indonesia. The workshop resulted in shared understanding of open science and highlighted the need for updated policies and increased investments. Recommendations were developed focusing on six critical aspects of open science, emphasising technology and infrastructure. In May, a follow-up workshop

gathered stakeholders to validate findings and identify cooperation opportunities, contributing to SDG 9.5 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation), 17.6 (Knowledge sharing and cooperation for access to science, technology and innovation) and 17.9 (Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries).

With IFAD support, the Mars and READ SI partnership in Cocoa Farmer Support helped increase cocoa farm incomes in Sulawesi, aligning with SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth. Since 2018, efforts included joint work on technical guidelines and e-learning, agronomic training for 564 participants, business training for 16 farmers, and Mars monitoring and evaluation training for 26 staff and 112 village facilitators. These initiatives contributed to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), while Mars' training enhanced capacity for SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). To respond to COVID-19 related challenges, the programme was adapted to include online training.

## Tech, innovation and big data-driven development

AGENCIES LEADING THE DELIVERY OF THIS OUTPUT:



Aplikasi Sehat Indonesia-Ku recorded over 29 million individual data points and over 151 million vaccination data points.

64,000 visitors to UN-supported SDGs Dashboard.

In commemoration of International Migrants Day in December, BPS, supported by IOM, launched the draft blueprint and roadmap for the One International Migration Data (SDMI) initiative.. SDMI is aimed at providing reliable and timely data to inform migration policymakers, help provide humanitarian assistance, and maximise the positive impact of migration on development. The legal framework of SDMI is expected to be issued in 2024<sup>lxxxii</sup>.

To improve nationwide migration data and support evidence-based policy development and decision-making in Indonesia, IOM and the IOM Asia-Pacific Regional Data Hub launched the National Secondary Data Review in July<sup>lxxxiii</sup>. With the strong involvement and contribution of the government, this review evaluated data availability against defined thematic migration pillars and against international frameworks, such as the SDGs and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

Together with BPS, and supported by the

RCO, UN-Habitat conducted a technical workshop on the computation of SDG 11 indicators and the application of DEGURBA, the Degree of Urbanisation, to produce comparable urban data in Indonesia. The workshop, which included participants from BPS, BAPPENAS, the Geospatial Information Agency Indonesia (BIG) and the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR), directly produced data for SDG indicator 11.1.1 (national urban trends, disaggregation by provinces and analyses for eight urban areas) and for SDG indicators 11.2.1, 11.3.1 and 11.7.1 (for eight cities and urban areas). Subsequently, BPS participated in a global experience-sharing workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, in November 2023, during which Indonesia showcased its statistical practices and the results from its implementation of DEGURBA for the computation of SDG indicators.

To strengthen extension-related activities and real-time monitoring of aquaculture practices in the field, the digital web-based platform and accompanying application **SIMLATLUH** was

developed through the collaborative efforts of UNIDO's Global Quality and Standards Programme SMART Fish 2 and the Human Resources and Development Agency of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. This platform enables extension officers to engage in self-monitoring and report their activities to assist farmers in adopting good aquaculture practices. To date, 4,628 extension officers across Indonesia are actively using the platform.<sup>lxxxiv</sup>

A total of 31 data users (16 women, 15 men) from BPS improved their understanding and knowledge of the gender statistics methodology, specifically related to the twin gender indices of the Women's Empowerment Index (WEI) and the Global Gender Parity Index (GGPI). They participated in a gender data and statistics workshop conducted by UN Women in Jakarta in August 2023, where they increased their understanding on how to identify relevant indicators and the right methodology to collect data. The collaboration between UN Women and BPS is slated to continue in 2024.

BAPPENAS and BPS benefitted from UNFPA support in providing accurate and detailed data relevant for advancing maternal health and age-specific fertility rates, contributing to the achievement of SDG 3 (healthy lives and well-being for all at all ages)<sup>lxxxv</sup>. The Fund supported a study by BAPPENAS that revealed an estimated maternal mortality ratio of 171 in 2022, reflecting a total of 7,618 maternal deaths in

that year, with approximately 52 per cent occurring in the five largest provinces: West Java, East Java, Central Java, North Sumatra and East Nusa Tenggara. Together with BNPB, UNFPA and OCHA supported the creation of the Indonesia One Disaster Data Portal, a central hub for disaster information in the country.

WFP provided technical assistance to the government to strengthen its capacity to use data and information systems for disaster mitigation and social protection at the national and sub-national levels<sup>lxxxvi</sup>. This included strengthening the Ministry of Social Affairs' Disaster Mitigation Information System e-SIMBA, used to monitor disaster preparedness and response, integrating data on early warning, disaster risk indices and field resources, with the aim to increase emergency response readiness and identify climate hazard-prone areas.

To assist Indonesia in achieving its national agricultural goals, FAO supported the country in developing its e-agriculture strategy and action plan, including a vision and strategic recommendations for the sustainable implementation of ICT in agricultural services. It helped further develop the Data Collection Platform, which was piloted in two formats: a mobile application for data collection and a web dashboard for data monitoring, which will also serve as an Early Warning System. The dashboard system has been fully integrated into the Agriculture War Room, a control centre to improve agriculture data collection.

### Using data innovation to respond to the needs of parents and caretakers of children with disability

People with disability often lack equal access to basic services such as health and education. They also suffer from social stigma that discourages them from openly discussing their disability or seeking help. UN Global Pulse Asia Pacific, through their work on inclusion, works to address these challenges faced not only by people with disabilities but also by those who care for them.

In 2023, UN Global Pulse Asia Pacific launched the Beta version of the Akses Inklusif platform<sup>lxxxvii</sup>, which is open to the public and is geared to people with disability. This new resource aims to address the needs and ease the challenges of people with disability, specifically focusing on the parents and caretakers of children with disability.

"This platform can be very useful for parents and caretakers. We can find information that we need for schools and places we can take our children who have disabilities," said a mother of a child with a disability. "The design is inclusive for all parents since not all of us are good at technology. The platform provides infographics that are clear and easy to read with nice visuals and gives us quick general information. It's simple and easy to use."

To develop this one-stop resource that consolidates key information in one place, the team combined qualitative and quantitative data, including on health, education and public services for people with disability. The information was gathered through field visits with communities and organisations of people with disability across Indonesia. UN Global Pulse Asia Pacific involved a wide range of stakeholders in the end-to-end process, including people with disability, their communities, policymakers, and parents and caretakers to cater to their actual needs. The platform also enabled crowdsourcing, allowing users to share their knowledge and experiences to create a sense of ownership and ensure its sustainability.

CHAPTER 4

# UN REFORM IN INDONESIA

SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER:  
UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

MONITORING, EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

FUNDING FRAMEWORK AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION

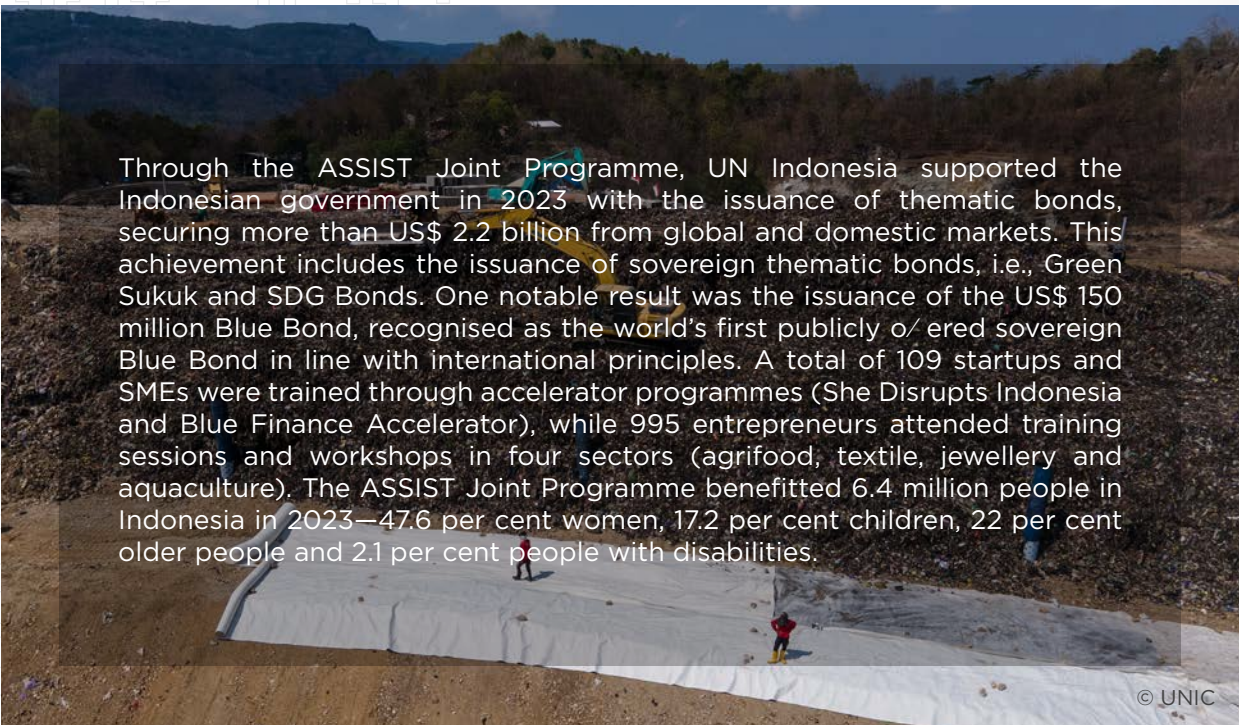


## SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

### Support to partnerships and financing the 2030 Agenda

The UN in Indonesia actively supports initiatives related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through various partnerships, forums and programmes. Key initiatives include the collaboration with SEforALL, UN-BAPPENAS Forum, the Indonesia-UN Consultative Forum, International Development Partners Meeting, and the SDGs Annual Conference. The UN in Indonesia also works closely with Multi-Partner Trust Funds and other funding mechanisms to promote better UN partnership and collaboration and promotes voluntarism in the UN.

Recognising Indonesia's substantial SDG financing gap of \$ 1.7 trillion until 2030, the UN plays a pivotal role in assisting Indonesia's government, both at policy and technical levels. At the policy level, building on the Integrated National Financing Framework launched in 2022, the UN continues to collaborate with the government on a series of financing dialogues and in establishing the SDG Financing Hub, which aims to act as a bridge connecting investors with market-ready pipeline projects. At the technical level, the UN works with public and private stakeholders to develop and test innovative financing instruments that result in financial leverage directed towards the SDGs. An important example of technical-level support is the ASSIST Joint Programme.



Through the ASSIST Joint Programme, UN Indonesia supported the Indonesian government in 2023 with the issuance of thematic bonds, securing more than US\$ 2.2 billion from global and domestic markets. This achievement includes the issuance of sovereign thematic bonds, i.e., Green Sukuk and SDG Bonds. One notable result was the issuance of the US\$ 150 million Blue Bond, recognised as the world's first publicly offered sovereign Blue Bond in line with international principles. A total of 109 startups and SMEs were trained through accelerator programmes (She Disrupts Indonesia and Blue Finance Accelerator), while 995 entrepreneurs attended training sessions and workshops in four sectors (agrifood, textile, jewellery and aquaculture). The ASSIST Joint Programme benefitted 6.4 million people in Indonesia in 2023—47.6 per cent women, 17.2 per cent children, 22 per cent older people and 2.1 per cent people with disabilities.

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### UN Common Pledge 2.0

The UNCT has signed up to participate in the Global UN Pledge 2.0 to improve refugees' access to social services. The RCO is working closely with UNHCR and IOM to facilitate the participation of UN agencies in this initiative. For Indonesia, the priority areas are health (with WHO and UNFPA), education (with UNESCO, ILO and UNICEF), livelihoods (with UNDP, ILO, FAO and UN Women) and civil registration (with UNICEF and UNFPA). The UN commitments were presented at the Global Refugee Forum in Geneva in December.

### Partnership with SEforALL

As a result of the collaboration with SEforALL, the RCO in Indonesia strengthened its technical capacity on energy transition issues. A strategic partnership signed with the RCO led SEforALL to second one of their technical staff as an advisor to the UN system in Indonesia. This addition aligns with the ongoing UN reform agenda and bolsters the UNRC system. As a result of SEforALL's technical support, the UNRC was able to facilitate the coordination of activities among UN agencies for the effective implementation of energy-related outputs of the UNSDCF 2021–25. Key results from the partnership include a contribution to advance Indonesia's energy transition agenda, particularly through the development and implementation of the , strengthening in-country coordination and awareness-raising among JETP partner delegations in Indonesia—especially on the issues of Just Transition; an enhanced coordination within the UN system with the Sustainable Energy group; the established coordination with other JETP countries, such as South Africa and Vietnam; and the secured by Indonesia.

### South-South cooperation

UN Indonesia's global commitment is evident through its active participation in the World Data Forum 2023 in Hangzhou, which highlights its commitment to strengthening international cooperation and knowledge-sharing in data management and analysis. In addition, RCO Indonesia, together with RCO Thailand, organised a South-South Knowledge Sharing Initiative focused on the monitoring and evaluation of development plans between BAPPENAS and the National Economic and Social Development Council of Thailand. This initiative facilitated the exchange of mechanisms, strategies and experiences, including challenges and lessons learned in the evaluation of development planning, between Indonesia and Thailand.

### CSO advisory committee

UN Indonesia established its first-ever CSO advisory committee, comprising a diverse group of representatives from civil society organisations in the country. The committee is tasked with advising the UNCT on pivotal issues, offering insights to ensure that UN initiatives, programmes and communication/advocacy campaigns are attuned to and effectively address the interests and needs of civil society and the people of Indonesia. The committee members directly represent LNOB groups or advocate for their interests, aligning with the UN's core values of inclusivity and respect for diversity.

### The UN-BAPPENAS Forum

In 2014, BAPPENAS and the UN initiated the UN-BAPPENAS Forum for Development Cooperation as an annual platform through which achievements, challenges and the progress of UN agencies' activities in Indonesia are reviewed. It also serves as the steering committee for the UNSDCF.

The UN-BAPPENAS Forum 2023 launched the UNSDCF Country Results Report 2022. The Forum served as a platform to reaffirm the shared commitment of the government, the UN and other stakeholders to work together towards a more sustainable and equitable future for all Indonesians.

The Minister of National Development Planning and Chairperson of BAPPENAS, Suharso Monoarfa, highlighted the UNSDCF's critical contribution to propelling Indonesia forward on its development journey, and underscored the need to leave no one behind.

### The Indonesia-UN Consultative Forum

The Indonesia-UN Consultative Forum (IUNCF) serves as a key platform for collaboration between the Indonesian government and the UN. Led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the UN in Indonesia, the Forum strengthens the partnership between Indonesia and the UN to achieve shared goals and supports Indonesia's development. In 2023, IUNCF – which was formed in 2013 – celebrated its ten-year anniversary.

A highlight of the IUNCF's work in 2023, while Indonesia chaired ASEAN, was a session that explored ways how the UN could support ASEAN initiatives. Fourteen UN agencies participated, and nine key joint projects were identified from a broader pool, demonstrating the importance of UN-ASEAN collaboration.

The IUNCF operates through staged meetings. A Working Group 1 session in October identified seven areas of cultural cooperation. Subsequent sessions of Working Group 2 focused on six administrative matters. The Working Group sessions culminated in an IUNCF Plenary high-level meeting to report on the Working Groups and to hold thematic discussions on multilateralism's role in advancing sustainable ocean development (the Blue Agenda).

Overall, the IUNCF fosters a substantive dialogue across various themes and strengthens the framework for future collaborative efforts in regional and international development.

### International Development Partners Meeting

Established in 2021, the UN International Development Partners meetings have become a routine forum for collaboration, held every three to four months. Organised by the UN in Indonesia and chaired by the RCO, these meetings serve as a valuable platform for fostering knowledge exchange and collaboration on critical development issues.

In 2023, three meetings were held. The opening session introduced key initiatives, such as the UN's Our Common Agenda and the One-UN Strategy for Sustainable Energy, providing a framework for collective action. Participants gained insights into the latest developments in the Global Health Architecture and Indonesia's recent population census results. A subsequent meeting explored the innovative work of the UN Global Pulse Asia Pacific on data-driven solutions for development challenges. Another meeting focused on the critical theme of disability inclusion.

### SDGs Annual Conference

Conducted for the sixth time, the National SDGs Annual Conference took place with UN logistics and international expert support in Yogyakarta on 6–7 November 2023. This year, the focus was on Water, Energy and Agriculture for Sustainable Food Security. BAPPENAS' Minister unveiled the revamped National SDGs Roadmap 2030, showcasing Indonesia's dedication to the SDGs. The UNRC was present to witness the momentous launch of the UN-supported Roadmap.

The conference highlighted the pressing need to confront issues within the food-water-energy nexus. Despite notable strides, there is a shared acknowledgment that much more is required. The UN in Indonesia remains steadfast in its commitment to provide ongoing support, particularly in the realms of Water, Energy and Agriculture for Sustainable Food Security.

### Multi-Partner Trust Funds and other funding mechanisms

Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs) and other funding mechanisms play a crucial role in financing UN programmes that are jointly prioritized with the government. In addition, they promote UN reform by encouraging collective action among multiple UN agencies, working together under the guidance of the RCO.

The main goal of these funds is to drive systemic change, achieve transformative policy shifts and generate the necessary strategic investments to make progress towards achieving the SDGs. The funding structure of MPTFs allows the RCO to allocate resources based on the immediate needs of Indonesia, ensuring a streamlined and efficient response from the UN. Middle-income countries, which often face limited funding resources, particularly benefit from MPTFs as they enable these countries to optimize the use of available funds. Several UN agencies (IOM, UNDP and UNWomen), together with the Government of Indonesia, are currently implementing a joint programme of Migration Governance for Sustainable Development in Indonesia (2022-2024), funded by the Migration Multi Partner Trust Fund from. The programme aims to enhance migration governance in Indonesia, and to ensure the contribution of migration towards sustainable development, benefiting both migrants and the country as a whole.

In 2023, the following MPTFs have funded joint programmes in Indonesia:



## RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER: UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

### Joint Work Plan

All UN agencies and funds active in Indonesia contributed to the preparation of the 2022 UN Indonesia Joint Work Plan, a consolidated plan of action for the third year of the implementation of the UNSDCF 2021–2025. The Joint Work Plan, shared with BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in March 2023, was prepared directly in UNINFO and covers 256 sub-outputs across the UNSDCF’s four pillars.

### Joint programmes

The UN in Indonesia continued to promote the use of joint programmes to support sustainable development. By combining the expertise, resources and networks of several UN organisations, the UN supported the government more efficiently in achieving its national development priorities and the SDGs.

In 2023, the UN in Indonesia implemented 14 joint programmes on a wide range of issues, including migration, climate change, reproductive health and innovative financing for the SDGs.

The RCO published, with support from the relevant UN entities, 10 additional UN Joint Programme Fact Sheets in 2023. To better communicate with a younger audience and increase the visibility of the UN’s joint efforts in Indonesia, the UN Information Centre (UNIC) developed social media content to further promote the Joint Programmes.

The list of active joint programmes can be consulted below.

Joint programme name	Participating UN entities
Strengthening Resilience Against Violent Extremism in Asia (STRIVE Asia)	UNOCT, UNDP, UNODC
Building a safer South-East Asia by preventing and responding to the use of chemical weapons by terrorists and other non-state actors in Indonesia (Chemical Weapons Terrorism Project) <sup>lxxxvii</sup>	UNODC, UNICRI, OPCW

Joint Programme Name	Participating UN Entities
Project Unwaste: tackling waste trafficking to support a circular economy	UNODC, UNEP, UNITAR
Advancing Indonesia’s Lighting Market to High Efficient Technologies (ADLIGHT) <sup>lxxxviii</sup>	UNDP, UNEP
Driving Public and Private Capital Towards Green and Social Investments in Indonesia / Accelerating SDGs Investments in Indonesia (ASSIST Indonesia) <sup>lxxxix</sup>	UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNEP
The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) Indonesia <sup>xc</sup>	UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, ILO
Preventing Violent Extremism through Promoting Tolerance and Respect for Diversity (PROTECT) Project	UNDP, UNOCT
Safe and Fair: Realising women migrant workers’ rights and opportunities in the ASEAN region (SPOTLIGHT ASIA) <sup>xcii</sup> —Indonesia	ILO, UN Women
Ship to Shore Rights South East Asia Project <sup>xciii</sup>	ILO, IOM, UNDP
UN Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD)	FAO, UNDP, UNEP
Better Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights for All in Indonesia (BERANI phase II)	UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women
Migration Governance for Sustainable Development in Indonesia <sup>xciv</sup>	IOM, UNDP, UN Women
UN Joint Team on HIV and AIDS <sup>xcv</sup>	ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, WHO, World Bank
RESPECT—Preventing Violence against Women <sup>xcvi</sup>	WHO, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNAIDS



## Scorecards

Scorecards used for monitoring progress on gender equality, youth and disability became more disability-inclusive while better mainstreaming gender and increasing youth engagement.

In line with its commitment to increase inclusivity, the UN in Indonesia launched a joint traineeship programme that promotes diversity and focuses on integrating youth from diverse LNOB backgrounds, such as people with disabilities, from low-income families, or residing in rural or disadvantaged regions. This programme, involving nine UN agencies, offers the trainees comprehensive support, including allowances and insurance.

## Disability Inclusion Scorecard

In 2023, the UN in Indonesia achieved significant progress in disability inclusion, with five indicators moving from meeting to exceeding requirements. The UN in Indonesia now exceeds expectations in 10 out of 14 indicators.

Throughout the year, UN premises were made more accessible, through the installation of lift chairs and signage. Over 20 training sessions on digital accessibility and inclusiveness were conducted, including to all members of the UNCG, who are responsible for external content. A comprehensive guideline for inclusive human resource management was developed, and training provided to human resource officers.

A first-of-its-kind UN information session for job seekers for persons with disabilities attracted over 400 participants, fostering familiarity with UN agencies' recruitment systems and opportunities for positions with the UN.

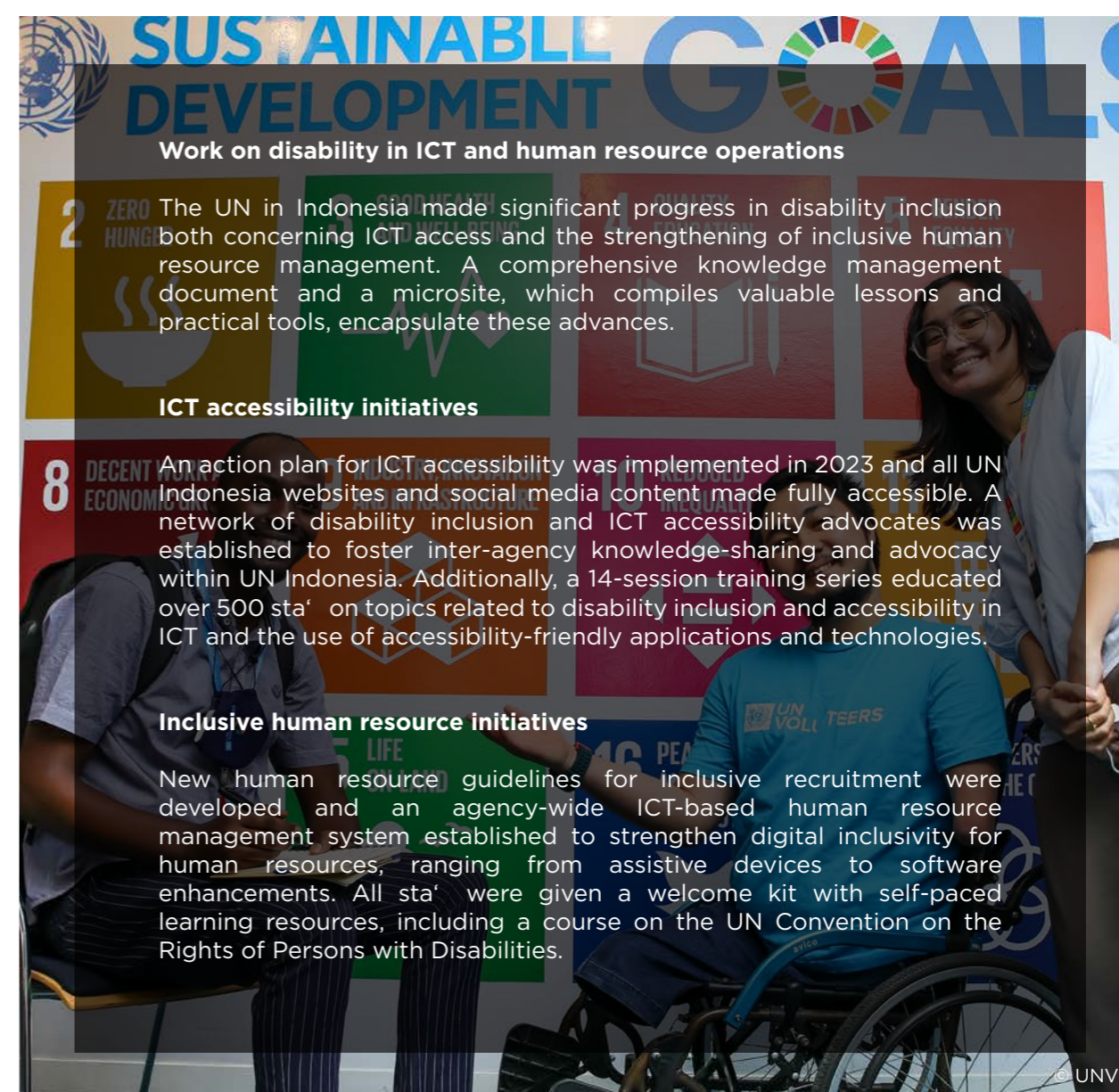
An analysis of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities in Indonesia resulted in the creation of a regional database for event invitations and the circulation of vacancy notices.

A workshop with the humanitarian country team promoted the involvement of persons with disabilities in the development of disaster emergency management plans. This initiative identified and removed barriers, empowered persons with disabilities, and obtained disaggregated data for humanitarian action in Indonesia.

Skills and capacity of UN agencies' data, monitoring, evaluation and learning officers were improved at a three-day workshop on Results-Based Management, with a focus on disability inclusion.

The UN in Indonesia published a checklist for disability inclusion in joint programmes to ensure that new joint programmes are disability-inclusive. Aligning with the recommendations for Indonesia of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, a matrix linking recommendations with the SDGs and a national plan for persons with disabilities were developed. Consultations on implementation were held with relevant entities, with concrete implementation continuing into 2024.

All the results were captured in a [Disability Inclusion Knowledge Management Document](#), which was launched in a consultation meeting with the Organizations of Persons with Disabilities.



## Gender Equality Scorecard

In 2023, the UN in Indonesia assessed seven indicators out of 15, focusing on areas of progress and excluding those where the UN consistently excels.

Key achievements include the development of a new Gender Screening Tool for Joint Programmes, which elevated the performance from meeting to exceeding expectations in indicator 2.3 (UNSDCF monitoring, evaluation and learning measures progress against planned equality results). The UN's Annual Report now explicitly details contributions to LNOB and gender equality and women's empowerment.

Efforts to foster gender equality and women's empowerment at the country level involved inter-agency activities, including gender equality marker refresher training, gender mainstreaming sessions for new UN personnel, and gender-responsive M&E sessions for members of the Data, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning working group. A comprehensive capacity-development plan, based on a 2023 gender needs assessment survey, was established.

The UN Department of Safety and Security incorporated information on gender-based security incidents in security briefings for new UN personnel. The UN surpassed the progress measurement approaches to meet the indicator 7.1. criteria, showcasing substantial contributions to gender equality across various sectors. Achievements included increased access for women and girls to education, water, sanitation and health services, and 33 new companies committing to UN Women's Empowerment Principles.

Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives integrated gender lenses, contributing to community resilience. The government's use of the 2021 Violence Against Women survey results in national development goals reflects significant strides in human rights and gender equality. Indonesia's acceptance of recommendations addressing GBV, violence against women, the protection of the rights of people in vulnerable situations as well reproductive health education underscores the nation's commitment to progress in these critical areas<sup>xvii</sup>.

## Youth Scorecard

A variety of youth-centric initiatives implemented by the UN in Indonesia in 2023 brought further progress aligning with the global Youth 2030 strategy. On the policy front, UNFPA, WHO and WFP collaborated with the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Culture and 20 ministries on the design and implementation of a national action plan on adolescent well-being.

Innovative youth engagement strategies, such as the UNCT Leadership's participation in the CSO advisory committee and International Youth Day commemorations furthered meaningful youth inclusion. Capacity-building initiatives, such as a youth entrepreneur project run through the Youth Co:Lab Indonesia support programme, empowered 354

participants, including 86 youth-led enterprises, with 58 per cent of them led by women, thereby emphasising the theme of inclusive entrepreneurship. The programme not only showcased underserved communities, and inspired their action, but also facilitated solutions to support the most excluded social groups through youth-led businesses. The programme also included a business matchmaking component, leading to 51 partnerships and collaborations, further advancing the initiative's objectives. Additionally, a webinar with the UN Youth Office underscored ongoing efforts to empower youth with the necessary skills and knowledge.

A total of around US\$ 774,000 was spent on youth initiatives, as reflected in the public 2023 report of the UN SDG Information Management System. This report also highlights the institutionalisation of youth engagement in the UNCT, notably through the CSO advisory committee with designated youth representation and the youth-led UN Association Indonesia's joint outreach initiatives.

The UN also gave significant support to enhance the government's capacity on youth and SDGs, through such programmes as the Youth as Researchers & Tanoto Student Research Awards project and the Better Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights for All in Indonesia (BERANI) programme, focusing on empowering youth in public policymaking and advocating for better reproductive rights, respectively<sup>xviii</sup>. These efforts, combined with an active participation and representation of youth in various UN-led initiatives, aligned with the overarching goals of the Youth 2030 strategy to empower and engage youth.

## Business operation cost savings

In 2023, the 22 UN agencies in Indonesia reduced their business operation costs by more than an estimated US\$ 4 million.

## Communicating as One

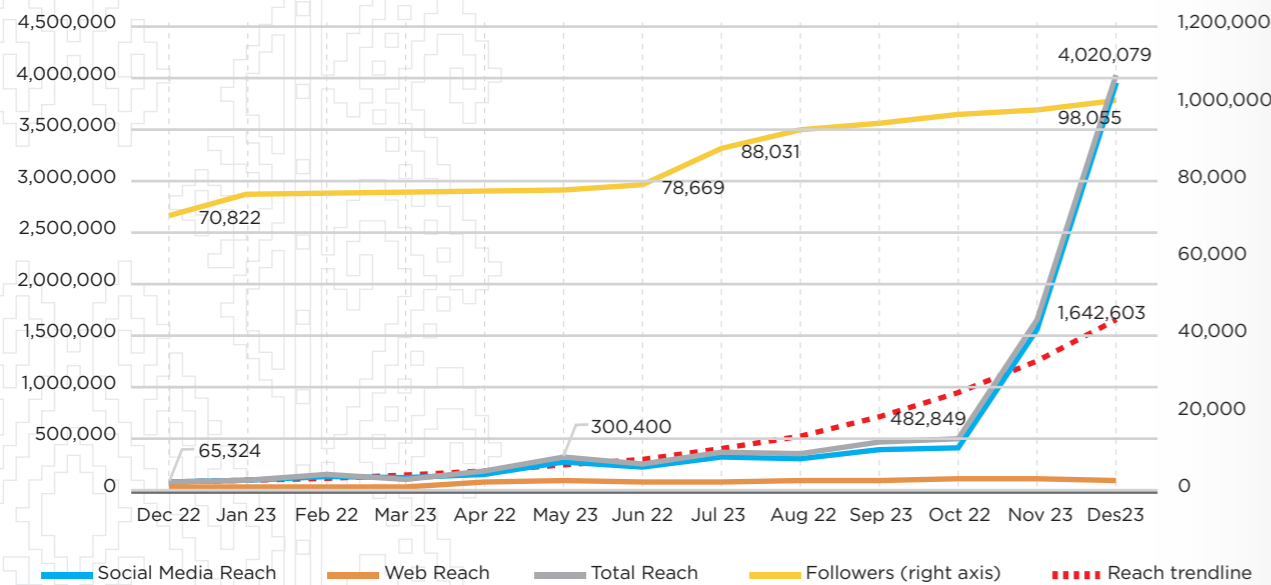
2023 marked the first year of implementation of the UN in Indonesia Communications Strategy (2023–2025), adopted in 2022. The strategy prioritises reaching new audiences through partnerships and offering the UN's positions and views on topics that are in the public discourse at any given time.

The implementation of the strategy, overseen by the UN Communication Group, has led to an eight-fold increase in the digital reach of UN in Indonesia channels and a significant expansion of the UN's footprint in the media. As a result of this focused approach, the monthly audience of the UN in Indonesia website and social media channels grew to 800,000 per month (not counting the peak of four million in December resulting of a one-off campaign), while the number of followers increased by 40 per cent to 101,000.

Several offline events were organised, coupled with online and press promotion to further

deliver key messages on inclusivity and LNOB. These included International Women’s Day (March), World Environment Day (June), UN Day (October) and the Heroes Among Us event on disability inclusion (December).

UN in Indonesia Digital Monthly Audience 2023



Intensified cooperation with the media resulted in the posting of several Op-eds (opinion pieces) and press conferences with up to 100 journalists, while cooperation with various media outlets, including national public broadcaster RRI, CNN, CNBC and Tempo, led to an increased exposure for UN officials and a wider dissemination of UN messages. Twelve impact stories from Indonesia were published by UN News, contributing to the global public knowing more about the implementation of the SDGs in the country.

As part of youth outreach, visits by 10 universities were organised to the UN’s offices, along with interactive dialogues with students at five universities outside the Jakarta region.

In line with global priorities, information integrity was a key component of the UN in Indonesia’s communication work in 2023. Several media events focused on countering misinformation in such areas as pollution, climate change and gender, while the results of a two-part stakeholder consultation and forum in December on information integrity contributed to the global development of a Code of Conduct on information integrity, expected to be finalised by the Summit of the Future in September 2024.

A complex multi-agency effort to combat misinformation, disinformation and hate speech against the Rohingya refugees was undertaken, using media and social media, and taking advantage of partnerships to amplify the UN’s messages. As a result, the UN in Indonesia demonstrated that online attacks against refugees were organised rather than spontaneous. The initially strongly anti-refugee sentiment on Twitter and Instagram has changed since

then, while results on TikTok were less clear. This work generated interest among the information integrity community globally and is being used as a good practice on dealing with misinformation, disinformation and hate speech.

### Promoting volunteerism

Demonstrated its commitment to volunteerism as a cross-cutting means to achieve the SDGs, the UN in Indonesia engaged 105 UN Volunteers in 2023. They supported 20 UN agency projects and operations in Bandung, Jakarta, Jayawijaya, Kupang, Medan, Palu, Sumba, Surabaya, and other locations. The UN in Indonesia also collaborated virtually with 132 online volunteers worldwide, including 14 people with disabilities. UN Volunteer mobilisation, facilitated by UNV as a system-wide common service provider, played a crucial role in fostering the UN system’s diversity and inclusivity in Indonesia including UN Volunteers with disabilities. In October, the UN in Indonesia launched the Traineeship Programme for Diversity 2023–2024, stressing the principles of LNOB. Using UN Volunteer modalities, the Programme engaged young people from underprivileged communities.

### Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (PSEAH)

The UN in Indonesia significantly advanced its work on PSEAH in 2023. Under the leadership of the RCO and with support of the PSEAH Coordinator and the co-chairs UNFPA and UN Women, the UNCT’s multi-year PSEAH strategy for 2022–2025 was endorsed, which focuses on leadership, prevention, response and awareness-raising. The initiative expanded the Indonesian PSEAH network to 43 organisations, actively sharing best practices and advancing the PSEAH agenda.

Key activities included the visit of the Victims’ Rights Advocate to Indonesia in November and the decision to continue the role of the PSEAH Coordinator until 2024. Based on feedback from UN focus groups and townhall events, 16 UN agencies held a refresher training and awareness-raising sessions. The townhall discussions, attended by more than 400 staff members, addressed barriers to reporting on PSEAH.

The ‘Together We Say No—PSEA at the Frontlines’ campaign and other multimedia campaigns raised awareness among frontline staff and communities, while consultations with refugee groups addressed communication needs and risks.

The UN launched a PSEAH information page and a confidential reporting mechanism to respond to sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment. The reporting mechanism was used several times by users to submit reports in 2023, all of which were handled with a victim-centred approach. The PSEAH Coordinator also offered guidance and support during drop-in hours, reflecting a comprehensive and victim-centred approach to PSEAH.

## MONITORING, EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

### Strengthen UNSDCF monitoring

#### Capacity-building

Four DMEL members from the RCO, UNFPA, UNESCO and UN Women participated in the UN Evaluation Development Group for Asia and the Pacific to strengthen the evaluation competencies of UN staff in designing and managing evaluations, enhance the quality and effectiveness of UN evaluations and, subsequently, the effectiveness of programming. For Indonesia, Malaysia, Timor Leste and China, the training also served as orientation and capacity-building for the preparation of the Cooperation Framework evaluation in 2024.

The RCO, supported by the UN DCO, conducted a UNINFO training for government partners to introduce the [UNINFO website](#) and equip them with the skills to access the improved version of infographics and data explorer on the site, benefitting 130 officials from BAPPENAS and line ministries<sup>xcviii</sup>. The RCO and DCO also held a UNINFO refresher training for UN staff to introduce new features, attended by 42 participants from UN agencies.

A Gender Equality Marker (GEM) training took place as a refresher for UN staff, to ensure that GEM is well incorporated in the UNINFO Joint Work Plan and continuously updated. Another goal was to help UN staff verify that gender dimensions are well integrated in the 2023 Joint Work Plan.

The RCO and the DMEL group conducted results-oriented and LNOB-sensitive reporting training together with UNICEF Asia Pacific, IOM Pakistan, UNIC and the gender working group, to support the preparation of UN Indonesia's Annual Result Reports and other types of reporting. Thirty UN staff members and consultants from 19 UN agencies, mainly reporting focal points, attended the event.

#### Modelling of UNINFO interoperability

To reduce the transaction costs of creating interoperability between UNSDCF and the UN agencies system, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe piloted the development of a proof-of-concept to identify a procedure for UN agencies to establish and manage automated flows of country programme data from their systems into the corresponding Cooperation Framework on UNINFO, or vice versa. DCO, UNICEF and WFP are involved in this piloting.

### Progress of preparation of UNSDCF evaluation

The evaluation of the UNSDCF 2021–2025 began in 2023 with the appointment of evaluation managers to oversee the evaluation process under the guidance of the Evaluation Steering Committee. This team of evaluation managers includes focal points from key entities, such as the RCO, UNFPA, UNICEF and ILO. As an important milestone, the evaluation managers finalised a concept note that was formally approved by the Steering Committee. The actual evaluation is planned for 2024, with financial and in-kind support from a consortium of agencies.

#### Evaluability assessment

Results from evaluability assessments implemented by the RCO, UNICEF and UNFPA became available in 2023.

The RCO conducted a mini-evaluability of UNSDCF 2021–2025 to assess the strength of its results framework, particularly the suitability and validity of its indicators and tools and the integration of LNOB measures across data systems; to examine the adequacy of current M&E and learning systems in tracking progress and achievements; and to identify areas needing improvement to refine the monitoring and evaluation of planned results, ensuring a more effective and inclusive approach to achieving development goals (the draft report is available [here](#)).

UNICEF commissioned an evaluability assessment to ensure that the causal pathways towards results for children, as stipulated in the Country Programme Document, are logical; to review the adequacy of the Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms to track performance; and to assess to what extent data and evidence generation systems being contemplated demonstrate results for children at different levels.

UNFPA carried out an evaluability assessment to assess the clarity and robustness of the programme's objectives and results framework, along with the reliability of its indicators and tools; to assess whether the Results-Based Monitoring systems offer not just quantitative progress measurements but also insights into the contextual factors affecting outcomes; to assess the M&E systems' ability to track progress and results accurately; and to identify areas for improvement in the programme's design and evaluation methods to enhance future outcomes. The details are accessible [here](#).

## Evaluation of agencies' Country Programme documents

### Mid-Term Review of WFP Country Strategic Plan

WFP Indonesia completed a Mid-Term Review to assess its Country Strategic Plan 2021–2025 and its achievements. The review focused on the plan's continued relevance, operational efficiency and effectiveness, and internal and external coherence to inform strategic and operational decision-making, primarily during implementation.

### Evaluation of UN Women's Country Strategic Note

UN Women Indonesia conducted a Country Portfolio Evaluation to provide an independent and systematic assessment of UN Women's contributions to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women in Indonesia between 2019 and 2023, covering the first Strategic Note period for the Country Office (2019–2020), as well as the current one (2021–2025)<sup>xcix</sup>.

### Joint Programme evaluation

Several joint programmes were evaluated in 2023. These include, for example, the programme Better Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights for All in Indonesia<sup>c</sup>, implemented by UNFPA and UNICEF, and the ASSIST Mid-Term Review<sup>ci</sup>, which started in the fourth quarter of 2023 and is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2024.

## FUNDING FRAMEWORK AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Resource mobilisation in the third year of the implementation of UNSDCF 2021–2025 showed significant improvement compared with 2022, with both available and expenditure resources higher in 2023.

### UNSDCF Funding Figure in 2023 (in US\$)

	Required	Available	Funding Gap	Expenditure	Expenditure rate
Grant	267,896,239	255,886,116	4%	207,984,668	81.28%
Loan	34,886,082	34,886,082	0%	29,247,269	83.84%
<b>Total</b>	<b>302,782,321</b>	<b>290,772,198</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>237,231,937</b>	<b>81.58%</b>

(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies entered into UNINFO as of 20 March 2023). Source: UNINFO

In 2023, the UN in Indonesia's total required budget—comprised of grants and loans—was US\$ 302 million. Of this, the UN obtained US\$ 290 million in grants and loans to fund the implementation of the UNSDCF 2023, which entailed a total funding gap of US\$ 12 million, or four per cent.

### 2023 Financial Overview - Priority Areas (Grants only, in US\$)

	Required	Available	Funding Gap	Expenditure	Expenditure rate
Outcome 1: People living in Indonesia, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are empowered to fulfil their human development potential as members of a pluralistic, tolerant, inclusive and just society, free of gender and all other forms of discrimination.	115,365,347	111,528,675	3%	94,633,828	85%
Outcome 2: Institutions and people contribute more effectively to advance a higher value-added and inclusive economic transformation.	12,217,366	6,858,696	44%	5,451,229	79%
Outcome 3: Institutions, communities and people actively apply and implement low carbon development, sustainable natural resources management and disaster resilience approaches that are all gender-sensitive.	124,213,926	121,556,016	2%	97,082,514	80%
Outcome 4: Stakeholders adopt innovative and integrated development solutions to accelerate advancement towards the SDGS.	16,099,600	15,942,729	1%	10,817,097	68%
<b>Total</b>	<b>267,896,239</b>	<b>255,886,116</b>		<b>207,984,668</b>	<b>81%</b>

Excluding loans, Outcome 2 faced the most significant funding shortfall at 44 per cent, with Outcome 1 and Outcome 3 following at 3 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively. The total spending in 2023 fell short of the available funds for the year, mainly because additional time was needed for UN Agencies to finalise and verify their financial delivery rates. Not all these rates were reported in UNINFO by 20 March 2024.

### 2023 Financial Overview – Output Areas (Grants only, in US\$)

	Required	Available	Funding Gap	Expenditure
<b>OUTCOME 1</b>				
1.1 Social Protection	2,281,943	2,291,201	0%	2,166,514
1.2 Access to Food Security and Nutrition	5,293,500	4,286,392	19%	3,488,336
1.3 Access to Health and Sexual and Reproductive Health Services	43,827,011	46,988,409	-7%	34,854,115
1.4 Access to Maternal and Newborn Health	7,898,797	9,981,246	-26%	9,908,301
1.5 Access to Water – Sanitation and Hygiene Practices	2,482,484	3,424,292	-38%	3,161,298
1.6 Access to Education	7,506,275	4,525,548	40%	4,502,949
1.7 Governance, Security and Rule of Law	9,450,156	9,051,425	4%	8,118,861
1.8 Governance, Criminal Justice Reform and Rule of Law (for migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, prisoners and the surrounding community)	1,710,000	1,672,877	2%	1,336,432
1.9 Counter Violent Extremism, Terrorism, and its financing (upstream)	460,312	390,312	15%	343,016
1.10 Counter Violent Extremism (Downstream)	32,566,479	27,729,236	15%	25,467,565
1.11 Ending Violence against Women and Children, and Other Harmful	1,888,390	1,187,737	37%	1,286,441

	Required	Available	Funding Gap	Expenditure
1.12 Practices				
<b>OUTCOME 2</b>				
2.1 Industry 4.0, Skills Development and Circular Economy	1,000,000	150,000	85%	150,000
2.2 Training, Skills Development System and Public Education	2,207,068	1,006,918	54%	1,006,708
2.3 Production Sectors (Agriculture and Rural Economy)	1,694,442	0	100%	0
2.4 Enabling Local Economic Development	747,463	747,463	0%	266,666
2.5 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	2,105,220	2,162,394	-3%	2,018,130
2.6 Women Economic Empowerment	3,184,289	2,181,725	31%	1,507,044
2.7 Inclusion	1,053,884	502,696	52%	395,335
2.8 Capacity to Promote Inclusion and Non-discriminatory Policies at the Workplace	225,000	107,500	52%	107,346
<b>OUTCOME 3</b>				
3.1 Increased Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters and Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions	13,135,986	8,896,513	32%	7,316,152
3.2 Increased Capacity to Develop Policy Options and Access to Financing for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency towards Reducing GHG Emission	8,283,279	8,978,090	-8%	6,609,186
3.3 DRR Policies/Strategies/Plans in Line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Including Deployment of Sustainable Solutions	2,065,327	1,841,922	11%	876,914

	Required	Available	Funding Gap	Expenditure
3.4 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, Environmental Degradation, Disaster Risk Management and Multi-hazard Early Warning and Early Action	63,306,702	63,876,805	-1%	60,314,497
3.5 Strengthened Preparedness and Resilience of Poor and Vulnerable Communities and the Natural Environment to Climate Change and Disasters Risks, Including Deployment of Sustainable and Risk-Informed solutions	23,030,262	22,615,003	2%	11,375,849
3.6 Strengthened and Expanded Protection, Governance and Management of Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystems, Habitat and Species	13,524,277	14,599,590	-8%	9,846,823
3.7 Increased Institutional Capacities to Collect, Report and Analyse Data and Information on Land Use Change, Disaster Risks and Degradation to Support Risk-informed Land Management, Planning and Policy Processes	868,093	748,093	14%	743,093
<b>OUTCOME 4</b>				
4.1 Policies, Incentives and Capacities that Promote Innovation and Innovative Policy Design and Approaches	7,630,041	7,644,587	0%	3,961,903
4.2 Innovative Financing and Partnership	4,668,148	4,429,277	5%	3,090,389
4.3 Innovative Data Initiatives, Big data and Technology-based Disruptive Approach	3,801,411	3,868,865	-2%	3,764,805

*(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies entered into UNINFO as of 18 March 2023.). Source: UNINFO*

In 2023, a total of US\$ 207 million was spent, representing an 82 per cent delivery rate of the funds received for the four strategic priority areas of the UNSDCF. Outcome 1 recorded the highest spending rate, with an 85 per cent delivery rate, amounting to US\$ 94.6 million.



CHAPTER 5

# UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR NEXT YEAR





In 2024, the UN in Indonesia will formulate a comprehensive Common Country Analysis as a base for the next UNSDCF, for the period 2026–2030. This cycle is pivotal for aligning the UN's efforts with Indonesia's developmental objectives and the broader SDGs.

In 2024, UN Indonesia will prioritise five transitions to accelerate through joint UN collaboration:

### Biodiversity

The UNCT will develop a UN system-wide strategy on biodiversity in Indonesia. This strategy aligns with the development of the country's new Medium-Term Development Plan and the new Indonesia Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan for 2025–2045.

### Sustainable energy transition

The UN will continue to support Indonesia's energy transition in line with the country's development objectives and the SDGs. Coordinated by the UNRC, the UNCT will provide technical advice and facilitate stakeholder engagement at various levels. Key initiatives include the implementation of the JETP's Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan and the strengthening of the country's commitment to the Energy Compact; strategic planning to increase the visibility of Indonesia's energy commitments; and support for the One UN Sustainable Energy Strategy, which seeks an inclusive approach under the LNOB principle. In addition, the integration of energy priorities into the 2024 Common Country Analysis provides a detailed view of Indonesia's energy landscape, informing future strategic directions and ensuring alignment with national and global goals.

### Digital connectivity

Building on Indonesia's Digital Transformation Multi-Stakeholder Partnership, the UNCT will be sharpening its focus in 2024 to support the country's ambitious digitalisation goals as part of the Secretary General's Digital Roadmap, to be launched as part of the Summit of the Future. Priority areas are digital skills development in areas of security, ethics, culture and the economy, with a particular focus on partnering with universities across Indonesia. UN Indonesia is keen to support the government in accelerating the digital transformation agenda.

### Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions

Indonesia is one of six countries with the most advanced progress in formulating a Global Accelerator roadmap. With support from the UN, Indonesia completed the roadmap's first draft through rigorous discussions and consultations with relevant ministries, unions, worker organisations and CSOs. The UN will continue to support Indonesia's government in finalising the costing and financing strategies and implementing the roadmap, as well as facilitating inclusive processes for both its finalisation and implementation, involving relevant ministries, academics and CSOs, especially those representing workers, employers, women, children, people with disabilities, older people, and other vulnerable groups. The Global Accelerator is expected to support Indonesia in achieving zero extreme poverty in 2024, six years earlier than the SDG target.

- i Global accelerator
- ii UNDP: Just Energy Transition
- iii WFP: Annual Country Report 2023
- iv WFP: Penguatan Rantai Pasok Pangan
- v Indonesia Blue Economy Roadmap
- vi Bappenas Luncurkan Blue Economy Development Framework For Indonesias Economic Transformation | Kementerian PPN/Bappenas
- vii National Blue Agenda Action Partnership
- viii ILO: Potential Blue Economy development;
- ix GQSP Phase 1 Project Dashboard.pdf
- x UNDP: Blue Finance Accelerator
- xi
- xii UNDP: inclusive smart forest city
- xiii UN Global Pulse launch:
- xiv BPS: Regional Hub on Big Data Science for Asia and The Pacific
- xv UN Global Pulse: Leave No One Behind
- xvi UNHCR: Factsheet
- xvii ILO: Safe and Fair
- xviii WFP: Annual Country Report
- xix WFP: Model gizi anak terintegrasi
- xx UNFPA: ARH education, family planning and budgeting on RH
- xxi ILO: HIV/ AIDS Prevention
- xxii ILO: HIV/ AIDS Prevention
- xxiii UN Women: UN Women follow-up recommendations of the UNAIDS Programme coordinating board
- xxiv UNDP: Heart Project
- xxv UNFPA: PONED
- xxvi UNFPA: Out of School Education
- xxvii UN Women: Recommendations of the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board
- xxviii UNFPA: gender
- xxix UNFPA: SP4N-LAPOR!
- xxx UN Women: UN Women follow-up recommendations of the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board
- xxxi UNHCR: factsheet
- xxxii RESPECT Joint Programme
- xxxiii UNESCO: Indonesia strengthens digital legal aid journalists
- xxxiv UNESCO: Mechanism for Prevention and Management of Violence against Journalists during the General Election Coverage
- xxxv UNESCO: The senior editors forum fosters newsroom collaboration ahead of the 2024 Indonesian election
- xxxvi UNDP: Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE)
- xxxvii UNODC: Preventing and Responding to Chemical Weapons Terrorism
- xxxviii UNHCR: Indonesia factsheet December 2023
- xxxix ILO: Safe and Fair Project
- xl Factsheet: Migration Governance for Sustainable Development in Indonesia
- xli UNFPA: Kespro and gender analysis
- xlii UNFPA: HSRCBV
- xliiii United Nations and IFI Commemorates Human Rights Day with “UNiTE”
- xliv UNDP: PAGE Indonesia
- xlv ILO: Innovation Regions for a Just Energy Transition (IKI-JET)
- xlvi ILO: Polytechnic report, Skills for Prosperity Indonesia
- xlvii UNESCO: Pendidikan Vokasi Pariwisata untuk Pembangunan Berkelanjutan
- xlviii UNHCR: Indonesia Factsheet December 2023
- xliv UNIDO: GQSP Phase 1 Project
- l UNDP-BAZNAS holds a discussion between parties to optimize the management of local resources and sustainable livelihoods
- li UNESCO: Program Wirausaha Muda
- lii UNESCO: Program Pemberdayaan Wirausaha Muda Kreatif
- liii UNESCO: fosters Cultural Exchange through World Heritage-Inspired Creative Product in Indonesia and Malaysia
- liv UNDP: Youth Co: Lab National Dialogue 2023
- lv Betterwork Indonesia
- lvi UN Women: A Hope for an Entrepreneur
- lvii UN Women: A Thriving Young Entrepreneur
- lviii UN Women: Empower Each Other for Entrepreneurship
- lix UNHCR: Indonesia factsheet December 2023
- lx ILO: Launch of Roadmap on Care Economy in Indonesia
- lxi UNFPA: Climate change on women and GBV
- lxii [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1rUGNv1X1olQJ4rw\\_-jGs7IHqUYxXViW\\_?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1rUGNv1X1olQJ4rw_-jGs7IHqUYxXViW_?usp=sharing)
- lxiii UNOPS: Energy Transition Partnership
- lxiv UNDRR: Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities
- lxv Making cities resilient 2030
- lxvi Training workshop to support city’s disaster risk reduction
- lxvii UNESCO: Tsunami ready programme  
<https://www.ioc.unesco.org/en/tsunami-ready-programme>
- lxviii UNDP: Access
- lxix UNDP: ATSEA-2
- lxx WFP: Indonesia country brief, September 2023
- lxxi UNDP: UNDP’s endeavor in marine debris management
- lxxii UNDP: GEF – Forest area planning & management in Kalimantan (KALFOR)
- lxxiii UNDP: GEF – combating illegal wildlife trade (CIWT)
- lxxiv SEAMAP ASEAN
- lxxv UN Global Pulse: Helping government planners understand small business
- lxxvi Accelerating Gender-Responsive Financial Instruments in Indonesia
- lxxvii UNESCO: Template for the country initiative on education for sustainable development
- lxxviii UNDP: ASSIST Joint Programme
- lxxix UN Women: UN Women supports South-East Asian countries improve financing for women and security policies
- lxxx UN Women: Penganggaran yang responsive gender (GRB)

## ENDNOTES

- lxxxix UN Global Pulse: Closing the information gap
- lxxxii IOM: IOM and BPS launched collaboration on One International Migration Data (SDMI)
- lxxxiii IOM: Data Hub Newsletter
- lxxxiv SIMLATLUH
- lxxxv UNFPA: One disaster data
- lxxxvi WFP: Indonesia Annual Country Report 2023
- lxxxvii UNODC: Preventing and Responding to Chemical Weapons Terrorism
- lxxxviii UNDP: Advancing Indonesia's Lighting Market to High Efficient Technologies (ADLIGHT) factsheet
- lxxxix UNDP: UN ASSIST Joint Programme Fact Sheet
  - xc Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) fact sheet
  - xcii Safe and Fair factsheet
  - xciii Ship to Shore factsheet
  - xciv Migration governance for sustainable development
  - xcv The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS factsheet
  - xcvi Respect Joint Programme factsheet
  - xcvii UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard
  - xcviii UNFPA: Pemberdayaan Perempuan
  - xcix UNINFO panduan akses data
  - c UN Women: Country Programme Evaluation
  - ci UNFPA: BERANI Berdaya Booklet
  - ci UNDP: Final MTR Evaluation <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/detail/23423>



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