



UNITED NATIONS
INDONESIA



COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT 2024

UNITED NATIONS INDONESIA

Laporan Tahunan Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa di Indonesia 2024

UN RESIDENT AGENCIES



UN NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES



ALL FIGURES QUOTED REFLECT BEST ESTIMATES BASED ON CURRENT INFORMATION.

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ABBREVIATION

| | |
|-------------|---|
| AIDS | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| APINDO | Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia (Indonesian Employers Association) |
| Bappenas | Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Republik Indonesia (Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia) |
| BEmONC | Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care |
| BKKBN | Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (Ministry of Population and Family Development) |
| BNPB | Badan Nasional Penganggulangan Bencana (National Agency for Disaster Countermeasure) |
| BPS | Badan Pusat Statistik (National Statistics Office) |
| CAPI | Computer Assisted Personal Interview |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| CLAC | Climate Landscape Analysis for Children |
| CRVS | Civil Registration and Vital Statistics |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organization |
| ESG | Environmental, Social and Governance |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FGM/C | Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GHG | Greenhouse gas |
| GPLJ | United Nations Global Pulse Asia Pacific (Global Pulse Lab) |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Viruses |
| HPV | Human Papillomavirus |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| ITU | International Telecommunication Union |
| KADIN | Kamar Dagang dan Industri Indonesia (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry) |
| Komnas HAM | National Commission of Human Rights |
| MISP | Minimum Initial Service Package |
| MoEF | The Ministry of Environment and Forestry |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MOHA | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| MOWECP | Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection |
| MPDSR | Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response |
| MSMEs | Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises |
| OCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| PHC | Primary Health Care |
| Puskesmas | Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Community Health Centre) |
| RAD-APIK | Rencana Aksi Daerah Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim (Regional Action Plan - Climate Change Adaptation) |
| RMNCAH | Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health” |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SIMFONI PPA | Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (Women Empowerment and Child Protection Information System) |
| SIMKESWA | Sistem Informasi Kesehatan Jiwa (National Mental Health Reporting System) |
| SSC | South South Cooperation |
| UN ESCAP | United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific |
| UN Women | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| UN-HABITAT | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNDRR | United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children’s Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNITAR | United Nations Institute for Training and Research |
| UNOCT | United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |
| UPTDPPA | Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (Integrated Protection Services for Women and Children in Subnational Level) |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

1

DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

ECONOMY

Indonesia is Southeast Asia's largest economy and the 10th largest globally¹. It has a GDP of \$ 1.4 trillion and continues to demonstrate resilience and steady growth, achieving a 4.95% expansion in 2024, thereby maintaining average annual growth of 5%². This performance is underpinned by effective macroeconomic management. Annual inflation was 1.55% in 2024, well within the Central Bank's target range³. The fiscal deficit has been maintained below 3% of GDP for over a decade⁴. Foreign exchange reserves have remained robust, consistently above \$ 100 billion.

Government spending stands at 18% of GDP, focusing on key development areas, including education, social protection and infrastructure. As Indonesia works towards its goal of becoming a high-income nation by 2045, investments in green energy, a digital transformation, and enhanced productivity, amongst others, will be critical for sustaining growth and addressing regional disparities.



The private sector serves as a vibrant engine of economic growth, driven predominantly by micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), which make up 99% of all businesses, contribute over 60% of GDP, and employ 97% of the workforce. While challenges such as limited access to credit and markets remain, the rise of digital platforms and financial inclusion initiatives have presented transformative opportunities to unlock MSME growth and expand economic participation. Women entrepreneurs play a critical role, owning or managing 65% of MSMEs, double the global average, reflecting Indonesia's strong culture of innovation and resilience. With women achieving higher financial literacy rates (50%) than men (49%), there is significant potential for further empowering women-led businesses.

Indonesia's dynamic private sector is also attracting growing international interest, with Foreign Direct Investment reaching \$50 billion⁵, primarily from key Asian partners such as Singapore, China, and Japan. Exports reached \$256 billion⁶, showcasing Indonesia's growing role in global trade.

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

During the past year, Indonesia built on its remarkable progress in poverty reduction, with extreme poverty dropping from 18.8% in 2002 to 1.5% in 2024. Similarly, the national poverty rate halved to 9%⁷. However, even with progress so far, an estimated 25 million people are yet to escape from poverty. Moreover, Indonesia's middle class has seen a decline over recent years with recent data showing that it has decreased by almost 10 million over the past five years owing to the deleterious economic effects of the pandemic, compounded by challenges such as labour market informality and underperformance of the service sector.

Inequality, reflected in a GINI coefficient of 38⁸, manifests in pronounced disparities across regions, genders, and socioeconomic groups that continue to hinder equitable development. Women earn 23% less than men on average, and poverty rates are slightly higher among women (9.65%) than men (9.29%). Persons with disabilities face even greater challenges, with a poverty rate of 11.42% and household expenses that are 30% higher than average. Children are particularly affected, with 17% of those with disabilities experiencing monetary poverty and 21% suffering from stunting, which raises the risks of lifelong developmental setbacks.

Analysis by UNESCAP suggests inequalities between population groups are narrowing, with access to opportunities improving across various people in vulnerable situations. However, significant barriers to digital and financial inclusion remain, particularly influenced by factors such as disability, age, gender, rural residence, and lower education. Overall groups at the greatest risk of falling behind are persons with disabilities, older persons, children and young people, women and girls, people living in rural areas, those with lower education, people living with HIV, migrants, internally displaced persons, refugees, and asylum seekers.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Indonesia joined the high Human Development category in 2018. The Human Development Index has exhibited a steady upward trend to 0.713 in 2022, ranked 112 globally.⁹ Indonesians born in 2023 have an expected lifespan of 73.93 years and expected school duration of 13.15 years. However, challenges in health and education systems hinder Indonesia's ability to maximise its population's productive capacities and future potential.¹⁰ Learning outcomes have not kept pace with years of schooling.¹¹ Both undernourishment and child stunting rates remained well above SDG targets. As a result, the Indonesia's Human Capital Index stands below the average for East Asia and the Pacific and for upper-middle income countries.¹² It is noteworthy, however, that girls outperformed boys on all Human Capital Index measures.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

As one of the world's largest greenhouse gas emitters, the country has set ambitious targets to reduce emissions by up to 43.2% by 2030 and achieve net zero by 2060 or earlier. Indonesia's enhanced NDC commitment aims to reduce emissions by between a third and a half by 2030. Under the unconditional (through own efforts) scenario, reductions of amounting to almost 32% are anticipated. Indonesia has signalled its intention to further intensify its efforts to reduce emissions, particularly from the forest-and-land and energy sectors. On climate adaptation, the country has a national action plan to enhance disaster risk reduction and improve resilience, with two thirds of all disasters in Indonesia being climate related¹³. These commitments align with the development targets outlined in the national priority 6 of the RPJMN 2020-2024, which focus on promoting environmental sustainability, strengthening disaster resilience, and advancing climate change adaptation.



Indonesia is among the world's most biologically diverse nations, providing essential ecosystem services at global, regional, national, and local levels. In alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Indonesia has developed the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP 2025-2045). The plan serves as a blueprint for the country's future efforts towards managing protected areas, biodiversity financing, and integrating biodiversity across development sectors, including agriculture, fisheries, tourism, energy, infrastructure, and health. The IBSAP also sets an ambitious target to achieve 30% protected area coverage and ensure that all conservation areas are under effective management by 2045.

ECONOMIC

ECONOMIC GROWTH
4.95%

BPS, Q3, 2024

EMPLOYMENT
4.82%

unemployment rate
BPS, February 2024

INFLATION
1.55%

BPS, Year on Year
November 2024

FDI
50 billion
in 2023
BPS

MSMES

make up **99%** of all businesses and employ **97%** of the workforce
contribute over **60%** of GDP
Women owning or managing **65%** of MSMEs

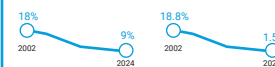
POVERTY

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

0.379
Gini Ratio

BPS March 2024

POVERTY RATE
(National and Extreme Poverty Rate)



9%
Poor according to the National Poverty Rate
BPS March 2024

% MIDDLE CLASS



17.13%
in 2024
BPS

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX



75.02
BPS 2024
(Life Expectancy based on Long-form Census 2024)

HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX

0.54
World Bank 2020

LIFE EXPECTANCY

73.93
BPS, 2023

STUNTING

21.5%
in 2023

For children under 5.
Source Indonesian Health Survey (SKI), Kemenkes

YEARS OF SCHOOLING

13.3
BPS, 2023

CLIMATE GOALS

GHG EMISSION

1.228
gigatonnes (Gt)
CO₂-eq in 2022

Ministry of Forestry and Environment (2024)
Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHG) Report and Monitoring, Reporting, Verification (MPV) 2023:
Sign Smart - KLHK (menlhk.go.id)

CLIMATE ACTION

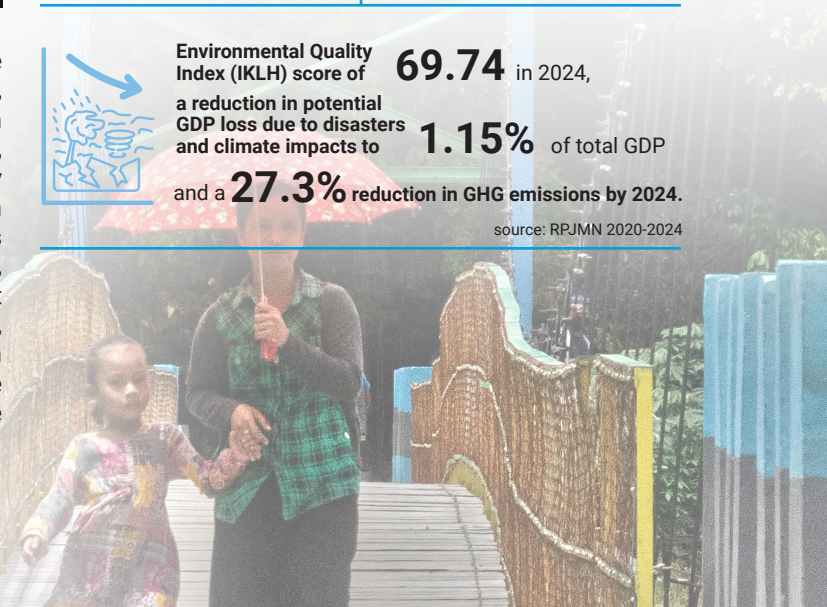
Net Zero Emission by 2060 Enhanced NDC:

32% (unconditional) **43.2%** (conditional – with international support)

Environmental Quality Index (IKLH) score of 69.74 in 2024,

a **reduction in potential GDP loss due to disasters and climate impacts to 1.15%** of total GDP and a **27.3%** reduction in GHG emissions by 2024.

source: RPJMN 2020-2024





2

UN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

1 INCLUSIVE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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



2 ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

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


National Priorities (RPJMN)
 Priority 1: Economic Resilience



3 GREEN DEVELOPMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & NATURAL DISASTER

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



4 INNOVATION TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SDGs

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



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

SDG PROGRESS

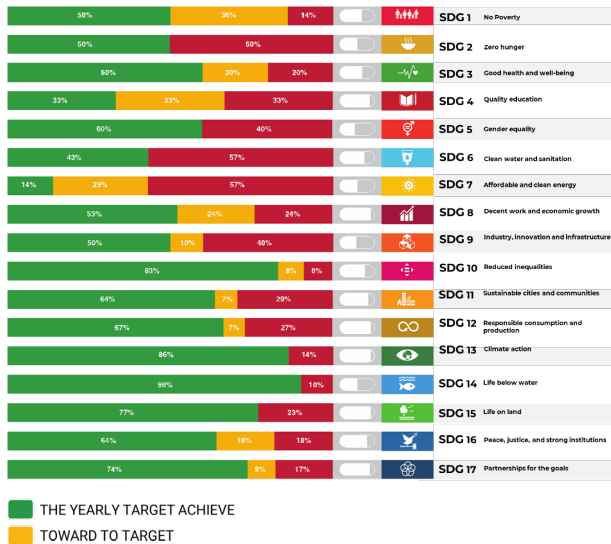
Indonesia has stepped up its ambition to accelerate SDG progress at all levels of Government. Voluntary National Reviews of SDG progress were prepared in 2017, 2019, and 2021, with a further review planned for 2025. Moreover, Voluntary Local Reviews have been or are being conducted in at least 15 provinces and districts.

The SDGs are deeply integrated into national and sub-national development planning systems. SDG coordination, planning, financing, monitoring and reporting mechanisms exist at all levels,¹⁴ with the RPJMN (2020-2024) incorporating 124 SDG targets, up from 94 in the previous plan. The National SDGs Roadmap 2030 articulates Indonesia’s level of ambition for SDG achievement, prioritizing targets for over 100 SDG indicators. The SDGs have been fully costed, with a financing gap of IDR1.7 trillion (\$122.1 billion) estimated.¹⁵

More than 61.4% of Indonesia’s SDG indicators are on track (see figure 1.1 below), led by the environment pillar with 71% of indicators on track, followed by law and governance at 65%, and the economy pillar at 62% whilst the social pillar lags at 51% indicators on track.

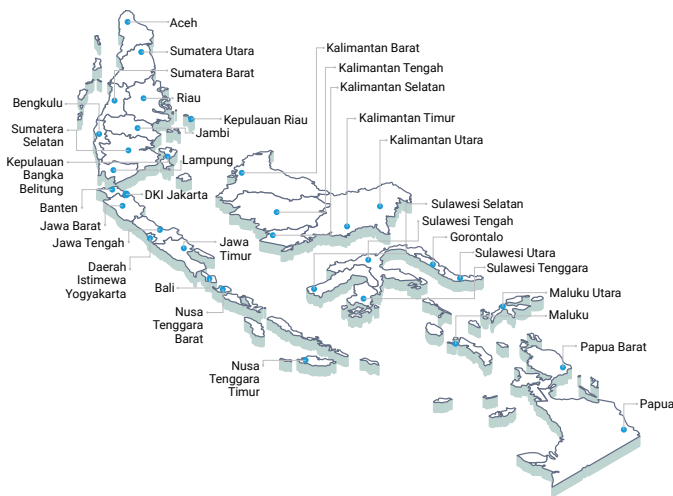


SDGs Progress¹⁶



GEOGRAPHIC REACH

The UN in Indonesia works across 123 districts nationwide, with a focus on 39 disadvantaged districts in regions, including Sumatera, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua, where multiple UN agencies collaborate with local partners to address pressing needs and priorities.



Aceh: UNODC, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, OCHA, FAO, WFP, IFAD, UNESCO, IOM
Sumatera Utara: UN Women, UNESCO, UNIDO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNER, FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNAIDS, UNODC
Riau: UNER, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNOPS, FAO, IFAD, UNIDO, UN Women
Kepulauan Riau: UNDP, UNFPA, FAO
Sumatera Barat: UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, WFP, UNEP, IFAD
Jambi: UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, UNOPS, IFAD, UNEP
Sumatera Selatan: UNER, UNOPS, ILO, UNODC, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, IFAD, UNIDO
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung: IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, UNIDO, ILO, UN Women, UNODC
Bengkulu: UNDP, UNFPA, FAO
Lampung: UN Women, IOM, UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNFPA, IFAD, UNIDO, UNAIDS, UNODC
Banten: UNODC, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, ILO, IFAD, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UN Women
DKI Jakarta: UN-Habitat, UNODC, UNDP, UN Women, IOM, UNFPA, ITU, FAO, WHO, UNEP, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, WFP
Jawa Barat: FAO, UN Women, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, ILO, UN ESCAP, UNDP, UNODC, IOM, UNFPA, IFAD, UNAIDS, WFP, OCHA, UNICEF
Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta: FAO
Jawa Timur: UNODC, FAO, UN-Habitat, ILO, UNER, IOM, UNDP, UNOCT, UNICEF, UNFPA, OCHA, WFP, IFAD, UNESCO, UN Women, UNAIDS
Bali: UNDP, UNOCT, UNODC, UNFPA, FAO, UNESCO, ILO, UN Women, UNAIDS
Nusa Tenggara Barat: UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, OCHA, IFAD, UNESCO, UNER, UNIDO, UNESCO, UILO, UNAIDS, UNHCR
Nusa Tenggara Timur: UN Women, UNDP, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, UNEP, OCHA, FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNIDO, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNESCO
Kalimantan Barat: UNDP, UNOPS, FAO, IOM, UNFPA, WFP, IFAD, ILO, UN Women, UNAIDS
Kalimantan Timur: UNDP, UNODC, ILO, UNFPA, FAO, UNESCO
Kalimantan Utara: UNHCR, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, UNIDO
Kalimantan Tengah: UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNFPA, UNOPS
Kalimantan Selatan: UNOPS, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, WFP, UNIDO
Sulawesi Selatan: UNODC, UN ESCAP, IOM, UNER, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, IFAD, FAO, OCHA, UNIDO, UN Women, UNAIDS
Sulawesi Tengah: UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, WFP
Gorontalo: UNDP, UNFPA, UNER, FAO, IFAD
Sulawesi Utara: UN-Habitat, UNODC, UNHCR, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, ILO, IFAD, UN Women, UNAIDS
Sulawesi Tenggara: UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, IFAD, UN Women
Maluku Utara: FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, IFAD
Maluku: UNFPA, UN Women, WFP, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, IFAD, UNEP, UNIDO, UNAIDS
Papua Barat: UNODC, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, UNER, IFAD, ILO, UNAIDS, UNHCR
Papua: UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, WFP, UNFPA, OCHA, UNOPS, FAO, IFAD, UNAIDS

PARTNERSHIPS



The UN in Indonesia partners with the government, private sector, civil society, and youth to advance progress toward the SDGs.

Through its partnership with the Indonesia Global Compact Network, which represents 150 private companies with \$266 billion in combined revenues, the UN has worked to embed ESG-aligned practices in supply chains. Initiatives like the Innovation Accelerator empower young professionals to lead efforts in green and inclusive economic practices.

The UN has worked with its partners to advance sustainable fashion initiatives, promoting organic cotton, natural dyes, and traditional practices such as batik. These efforts aim to connect women-led businesses to international markets, fostering a greener and more inclusive textile industry.

Youth engagement remains central to these collaborations. The UN works with the United Nations Association of Indonesia, and private sector stakeholders to empower youth, who make up 48% of the population. Youth-led innovations include rural entrepreneurship, renewable energy systems for underserved areas and waste-to-energy solutions addressing climate and economic challenges.

Collaboration under the Digital Transformation Multi-Stakeholders Partnership brings together digital leaders, 21 universities, and UN agencies to align digital transformation efforts with higher education priorities. This partnership fosters a joined-up approach to advance digital innovation and solutions for SDGs, incorporating dialogues on digital governance and AI, as well as engaging young people, particularly those in start-ups and unicorns, to shape the future of Indonesia's digital economy. Additional initiatives include cybersecurity and ICT training for girls, promoting inclusion and equipping young people with the necessary skills in digital ethics, safety, economy, and governance.

3

OUTCOME 1- INCLUSIVE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



The UN, together with the Government and key stakeholders, continued its work on critical agendas such as boosting social protection, ensuring healthy diets for children and mothers, and bolstering urban wellbeing as well as reducing all forms of violence, strengthening reproductive health outcomes and preventing the spread of HIV, amongst other goals. This outcome accounts for 30% of the annual budget.

Social protection: WHO in partnership with the MoH, agreed on a comprehensive plan to enhance access to quality primary health care, including setting quality standards, improving doctor-to-patient ratios and fostering collaboration between the public and private sectors.¹⁷ This is undertaken through the National Health Insurance scheme, which covers over 90% of the population, but risks overwhelming public health facilities. To address this, a task-sharing mechanism is institutionalised, enabling patients to transfer between primary health care providers.


UNICEF provided technical support to the government's social registry recertification strategy based on evidence and graduation criteria to inform the distribution of cash transfers, including in disaster response. ILO provided technical assistance to the reform of the unemployment insurance scheme in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, BAPPENAS, trade unions and employers' organizations. This has enabled the reaching of over 13.4 million active participants¹⁸, with an average of 30,000 monthly claims. The government is actively considering the UN's recommendations, including extending benefits to temporary workers. A UN-proposed reform of the pension system has focused on improving its adequacy and sustainability of benefits, while addressing employers' concerns about cost burdens. In the area of maternity protection, ILO contributed to the adoption of the new Maternal and Child Welfare Law¹⁹, which extends statutory maternity leave to six months and revises wage compensation structures. Support was also provided for the care economy roadmap and action plan²⁰ with a focus on care workers and social insurance.

Food and nutrition: The UN supports the government's comprehensive nutritious meals programme designed to reach over 80 million infants and children, as well as pregnant and lactating mothers, to address stunting and malnutrition. The UN agencies involved include WFP for enhancing supply chains, providing school meals

 **14 million** children benefitted from new vaccines and polio interventions.

 **7,272** refugees and asylum seekers provided access to basic health care.

 **South-South collaboration** by inviting Timor-Leste's Ministry of Health

 **80%** reduction in malaria from pilot intervention in East Kalimantan.

 **70%** of 5,000 graduates from 10 Centres of Excellence in midwifery education secured employment in the health sector.

expertise and bolstering food fortification; UNICEF for supporting the development of national standards and guidelines for the free nutritious meal programme, deploying experts across public health, food safety, nutrition, and governance; UN Global Pulse Asia-Pacific for supporting the development of a decision support system to optimize beneficiary targeting; WHO for mobilizing global guidance for healthy and safe food; FAO for focusing on food systems, regenerative agriculture (including climate adaptive agriculture) and food diversification; and IFAD for connecting local producers and commodities with markets and build the capacity of rural communities to produce and process nutritious food for the household. UNICEF also supported a pilot in Papua with over 3,500 students, including indigenous students, benefitting from the Sarapan Sehat Aksi Bergizi initiative. They received healthy breakfasts at schools, iron-folic acid supplementation, and nutrition education, tailored to address unique local needs.

UNICEF, in partnership with BAPPENAS, evaluated the National Strategy to Accelerate Stunting Prevention, with insights informing the development of the next National Strategy²¹ and the President's Regulation on stunting reduction²². The agency also provided technical assistance to the MoH to develop Indonesia's first national standards for therapeutic foods and secure nutrition supplies while awaiting local production.

Legislative support for public health policies: WHO and UNICEF, supported the new health law regulation,²³ which introduced comprehensive tobacco control measures, including banning sales to individuals under 21, prohibiting the sale of single-stick cigarettes, mandating expanded health warnings on packaging, and banning flavoured additives and social media advertising. The

regulation also includes provisions to combat unhealthy diets through food reformulation, marketing restrictions, and mandatory nutrition labelling.

Towards responsive policy and actions to address non-communicable diseases: WHO strengthened national policies for cancer prevention and control through 2024 impACT Review and development of the National Cancer Control Plan²⁴, Cervical Cancer Elimination Plan²⁵, and Childhood Cancer Control Plan²⁶. Further, WHO supported improving equitable access to quality oral and eye health care through the development of the National Oral Health Action Plan²⁷ and the National Plan on Vision Health²⁸.

Financing for health: WHO supported improvements in health account data systems, strengthening multiple tracking mechanisms.²⁹ This enables the better monitoring and evaluation of health expenditures, improving the accuracy of funding adequacy assessments in alignment with health system priorities. A focus on data disaggregation, particularly in tracking out-of-pocket health expenditures, (reduced from 45% to 28%³⁰) supported progress towards equitable and sustainable health financing reforms.

Tackling malaria, tuberculosis (TB) and antimicrobial resistance (AMR): WHO supported technical guidelines with localized and adaptable strategies for the elimination of malaria with a focus on mobile migrant populations, which account for a fifth of malaria cases nationwide. Targeted interventions were piloted in East Kalimantan, resulting in an 80% reduction in malaria incidence within six months. UNICEF supported the development of the Malaria Elimination Roadmap³¹ and contributed to the ministry's achievement of malaria elimination in an additional 14 districts, bringing the total number of malaria-free districts to 394.

WHO equipped 76 healthcare workers with critical skills in rational antimicrobial use, and infection prevention and control. WHO supported the scale-up and nationwide roll-out of a WHO-approved rapid diagnostics regimen to combat drug resistant TB, reaching 96% of 514 districts and ensuring 76% of drug-resistant TB patients receive the 6-month regimen in 2024.

MoH and WHO launched the National AMR Strategy for Human Health³², making Indonesia the first Member State to adopt the latest global guidance.³³ **HIV/AIDS prevention and care:** UNAIDS and WHO supported the MoH in updating the national HIV prevention policy to incorporate pre-exposure prophylaxis into its programmes. UNAIDS also supported with expanding services to 160 priority districts and launching demand-creation campaigns on platforms such as *Saya Berani*, *Tanya Marlo*, and *TestJKT*, which resulted in nearly 15,000 individuals accessing them.³⁴ Community-led efforts were also strengthened, with eight CSOs/CLOs³⁵ across Semarang, Yogyakarta, Malang, and Denpasar implementing HIV-related activities under various social contracting models with their local governments.

UNAIDS also collaborated with Komnas HAM to enhance accountability mechanisms to address HIV-related discrimination. This partnership led to legislation³⁶

introducing a dedicated complaint mechanism for HIV-related discrimination, the first such regulation to explicitly include people living with HIV. UNAIDS provided critical technical support to strengthen strategic information to generate HIV incidence estimates³⁷, investment case analysis, national AIDS spending assessment, and a unit cost study. UN Women contributed to the development of a sustainability roadmap on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases with comprehensive recommendations for reviewing HIV programmes. Developed collaboratively with stakeholders, the roadmap will guide the formulation of high-impact targets for the National Action Plan³⁸. Complementing these efforts, the agency supported the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and local governments from nine regions³⁹ in promoting reforms for five gender-discriminative local policies, including the revocation of regulations criminalizing HIV key populations. UNHCR conducts annual HIV/AIDS prevention socialization to mainstream the topic into the refugee community and reduce stigmas associated with HIV/AIDS. The UN agency's implementing partner, Yayasan Cita Wadah Swadaya, conducted voluntary counselling testing for ⁴⁰refugees in coordination with Cilandak Puskesmas, RSUD Ciawi, and opened a dedicated booth at a clinic in Jakarta.

UNICEF support the MoH efforts towards the Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B through integration of these programmes into the maternal and newborn health guidelines.

Access to quality-assured medicines and health technologies: WHO supported the MoH in streamlining the medical product selection approach which resulted in the introduction of the new "One Door, One Standard" business process for assessing health technologies. WHO developed the technical guidance⁴¹ to enable optimized drug planning, procurement, and distribution, and addresses persistent challenges such as stock-outs and regional disparities.

Urban health: WHO supported Indonesia's urban health initiatives through innovative and collaborative approaches. Emphasizing pedestrian-friendly infrastructure in Makassar City and Wajo Regency (South Sulawesi), WHO enabled government and community leaders to focus on multi-sectoral collaboration to reduce youth unemployment, which has been identified as a major contributor to violence, crime, and mental health challenges. Wajo Regency focuses on better waste management to ensure a clean urban environment and reduce diarrheal diseases contributing to stunting.

One Health: The One Health Joint Plan of Action, launched by WHO, FAO, World Organisation for Animal Health and UNEP, integrates human, animal and environmental health to address health threats and ecosystem challenges, including pandemic preparedness, zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance. FAO and WHO are lending support to build capacities and implementation mechanisms at national and sub-national levels. WHO enhances digital innovation by integrating animal health surveillance into human health early warning and response surveillance in support of the One Health approach.

Spotlight on Strengthening Response to Health Emergencies

The Public Health Emergency Operations Centre managed by the Ministry of Health (MoH) with technical assistance from WHO and USAID, enhances health emergency responses to crises, disasters, and outbreaks through coordinated systems and workforce readiness premised on two principal systems leveraging real time data including satellite imagery, AI and big data. Last year, this generated 249,944 alerts, with 96% verified and responded to, 85% of them within 24 hours.

The Early Warning, Alert, and Response System, or *Sistem Kewaspadaan Dini dan Respon*, is the public health surveillance system, covering nearly 100% of Puskesmas, over 7,000 hospitals, 92 laboratories, and 51 points of entry. It integrates indicator-based surveillance for 24 notifiable diseases and event-based surveillance for near real-time reporting. Detected events trigger rapid verification and response by Puskesmas and district health offices, containing outbreaks early and reducing community impact.

Maternal and child health: WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA collaborated with MoH and other stakeholders to advance reproductive, maternal, new-born, and child health nationwide. The collaboration involved joint technical assistance in the implementation of maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response report and technical guidelines for implementing maternal and child death review at hospitals⁴². This supported the development of a presidential decree to accelerate the reduction of maternal and infant mortality, which is under review by MoH. UNFPA reviewed the midwifery education curriculum, updating the BEMONC⁴³ guidelines, which were disseminated across 48 districts. It also facilitated the development of maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response (MPDSR) national report and an implementation manual for hospitals. These resources offered actionable recommendations to reduce maternal and new-born mortality, analysing causes of death and modifiable factors to strengthen accountability and guide targeted interventions. UNICEF supported strengthening national guidelines and quality processes across 38 provinces. It also includes the dissemination of guidelines on childhood tuberculosis, emergency obstetric care, and the introduction of the quality improvement guide for health services and improved community-based care for children under five.

For immunisation, WHO played a key role in the rollout of a nationwide catch-up campaign which reached 1,267,638 children and women of reproductive age. WHO's advocacy and technical support contributed to the MoH's decision to adopt a one-dose policy for the HPV vaccine, which significantly reduces costs and resource requirements. UNICEF contributed through social mobilisation, strengthening the supply chain system with digital solutions, capacity building and technical support, which facilitated the introduction of new vaccines and polio interventions, benefitting over 14 million children. In addition, more than 570,410 youth, including those in Islamic boarding schools, have been reached through digital campaigns. These campaigns focus on preventing



non-communicable diseases, promoting mental health, combating substance abuse and smoking, and advocating for HPV vaccination, marking a comprehensive approach to health.

Sexual and reproductive health: UNFPA, in collaboration with the MoHA and BAPPENAS, developed an integrated planning and budgeting model, encompassing maternal health, family planning, and comprehensive reproductive health programmes. This reaches people in 38 provinces and 514 districts/cities, through technical assistance, capacity building, and periodic monitoring to accelerate reductions in maternal mortality. Additionally, the UN agency developed community of practice initiatives that reached over 3,500 youths, with 900 young people benefitting from youth-created content, fostering knowledge exchanges and empowering youth-led advocacy in sexual and reproductive health.⁴⁴ A landmark achievement in sexual and reproductive health in collaboration with MoH was the inclusion of commitment to eliminate the practices of female genital mutilation/cutting in regulation⁴⁵, a crucial step toward creating a legal framework that protects women and girls from harmful practices.

In close collaboration with line ministries at national and sub-national levels, over 466,000 girls are now accessing up-to-date information on sexual reproductive health, menstrual health and hygiene through the UNICEF-supported digital Oky application, an increase of over 50% from 2023. In pesantren and non-formal education settings over 5,700 girls benefit from training in 21st-century skills, menstrual health, mental health, and child marriage prevention. This initiative, facilitated by the UN and its partners, also engaged boys as allies, enhancing the empowerment, confidence, and communication skills of these young girls.

Mental Health: As many as 22,622 children⁴⁶ and 14,603 parents and caregivers benefit from community-based mental health and psychosocial interventions in partnership between the MOPFD, MOWECP and UNICEF. Additionally, UNICEF supported improvements to the national mental health reporting system (SIMKESWA) to enhance data collection and address disparities in mental health outcomes.



UNICEF supported the MoH in the development of the positive parenting communication strategy guideline, to strengthen family resilience. Using the guideline, 16,000 mental health programme managers were oriented, in providing health education and communication on caregiving practices to caregivers/parents in urban and rural settings.

Genomic Sequencing: To bolster pandemic preparedness, UNDP supported the establishment of the Bio Genomic Science Initiative, enabling genomic sequencing capacity for 6,000 samples annually across 29 laboratories alongside the development of a national strategy for next generation sequencing for tuberculosis. This involves the acquisition of advanced genome sequencing lab equipment, a DNA biobank, bioinformatics for data analysis, and a dedicated data portal. This investment is crucial in a healthcare landscape where 67% of the budget is allocated to treatment and only 17% to prevention.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: UNICEF's advocacy and technical efforts at the national and sub-national levels have resulted in 16 districts achieving Open Defecation Free status, providing dignified sanitation to more than 12 million people. In addition, it has strengthened the climate resilience of WASH services in 182 puskesmas, ensuring that over 6 million people have uninterrupted access to health services during climate events.

Education: Through partnerships with local governments, UNICEF has been instrumental in prioritising government resources to successfully support 71,300 out-of-school children to return to learning, while preventing an additional 176,000 children from dropping out of school in 56 districts. In Papua, its collaboration with local governments has been instrumental in scaling up quality early childhood education. A commitment of IDR67 billion (\$4.3 million) from local government in 18 districts has been secured to replicate and scale up early learning and inclusive early childhood development programmes,

UN Capacity Building Support for Human Development

Across interventions, the UN works to integrate capacity building for national institutions as a core part of efforts to ensure the sustainability of results.

- ◆ UNFPA, in collaboration with the MoH, strengthened capacity, and monitoring mechanisms for 10 Centres of Excellence in midwifery education⁴⁷, with 5,000 students graduating from the programme and 70% securing employment in the health sector.
- ◆ UNFPA strengthened reproductive health initiatives training for 3,376 healthcare providers across 10 regions⁴⁸.
- ◆ UNFPA trained 1,836 reproductive health teachers, reaching 54,098 junior secondary school students.
- ◆ UNICEF supported the MoH to build the capacity of 10,000 health workers on monitoring child growth and development to improve quality and coverage of nutrition services, management of childhood tuberculosis
- ◆ WHO supported training for 38 national and sub-national officials to strengthen evidence-based reproductive, maternal, new-born and child⁴⁹ health programmes, also foster South-South collaboration by inviting Timor-Leste's Ministry of Health to promote cross-border knowledge exchanges.
- ◆ WHO trained a cadre of 83 national trainers from MoH, provincial health offices, health colleges and national health training centres, on water, sanitation and hygiene in healthcare facilities including 680 health workers and 146 immunization managers at Puskesmas and hospitals on quality immunization, surveillance and laboratory services
- ◆ IOM delivered comprehensive training on the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment to 34 personnel, 196 partners, 175 beneficiaries, and 44 refugees.
- ◆ UNDP supported training for trainers for more than 50 investigators from the Indonesian National Police to handle cases of violence against women and girls that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, in partnership with the Korean national police agency.
- ◆ UNODC supported the training of 149 anti-narcotic officials across 81 offices in 8 provinces as part of a sustainable approach to drug prevention.

further strengthening the impacts of these partnerships. More than 10,000 children from 255 schools have improved their literacy and numeracy skills through this collaborative effort. UNHCR continued to advocate for refugee children's right to education through awareness raising and capacity building with schools and education departments at the district and sub-district level. As a result, 52 schools now enrol refugee students in Jakarta and surrounding areas. The agency also continued to support 155 refugee children attending school through the provision of tuition fees, allowance for transport and internet access, and school supplies.

Migration governance: The joint UN programme on migration governance led by IOM, UNDP and UN Women engaged 29 line ministries alongside 79 provincial-level local government units for a dialogue reviewing 52 migration-related policies. This resulted in the creation of national and local Migration Governance Indicator profiles⁵⁰. This provides a critical foundation for policy reform and tracking and reporting progress on its national and international commitments. In addition, IOM integrated the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration into Indonesia's RPJMN through dialogue with civil society organizations, and government agencies.

Critical assistance for refugees and asylum seekers: UNHCR and IOM jointly facilitated the resettlement of 1,097 refugees to third countries and 157 refugees or asylum seekers with voluntary return and reintegration to their countries of origin. While a quarter of independently living refugees, accounting for approximately 1,200 people, received UN assistance in the first half of 2024, this reduced to approximately 700 in the second half of the year due to budget constraints. In addition to regular cash assistance, UNHCR continues to provide emergency cash support, case management, and community support to accompany individuals experiencing a protection emergency or heightened risk. In Aceh and North Sumatera, the UN provided three meals per day for 2,231 Rohingya refugees. IOM provided monthly cash assistance to over 5,623 refugees⁵¹, through digital transfers to their local bank accounts made possible by a strategic partnership between the UN and the financial sector. Across 11 cities, 5,623 refugees and asylum seekers were accommodated in 69 IOM-supported community housing locations, thereby facilitating the access of 134 refugees and asylum seekers to improved mental health and psychosocial assistance, including basic counselling, referrals to psychologists and psychiatrists, support group safe spaces and community support activities. Through IOM support, 588 refugees⁵² received non-formal education, while 17⁵³ accessed formal education, whilst 851 child refugees⁵⁴ accessed non-formal education, and 562⁵⁵ formal education.

UNHCR supports health access for refugees living independently, including daily health assistance for emergency and life-threatening secondary and tertiary care, including mental health. It also undertook research to improve health access for refugees through inclusion in the national healthcare system and national health insurance scheme. UNHCR and IOM together supported 7,272⁵⁶ refugees and asylum seekers with basic health care service such as vaccinations, routine check-ups and psychiatric care. Furthermore, 154 refugees received vocational training, while seven participated in internships, building skills in trades like cooking, mechanics, and electrical work. IOM also extended protection to 984 migrant workers and their families and supported 140 victims of trafficking. IOM, in collaboration with the Indonesian National Police, Government and CSOs, developed tools to enhance trafficking victim identification and referral. IOM also assessed three border posts, identifying to improve maritime security and reduce transnational organized crime. Complementing these efforts, the UN, in coordination with the Government, international partners, and civil



society, provided life-saving and humanitarian assistance to Rohingya refugees, many of them children, including 2,090 new arrivals.⁵⁷

Gender-based violence: UN Women, in partnership with IOM and UNDP, reinforced efforts to address gender-based violence through consultations⁵⁸ to enhance government awareness towards an integrated criminal justice system for women victims of gender-based violence. This fostered a multi-sectoral policy response to gender-based discrimination and violence throughout the migration cycle. The UN, in collaboration with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, facilitated dialogues between the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) and the National Commission on ending violence against women. These efforts, combined with capacity-building, enhanced the understanding of 31 policy analysts from these institutions in using CEDAW as a framework for reviewing policies and their application to regional regulations. This will contribute to Indonesia's preparation for the 2025 reporting cycle to the CEDAW Committee. UNFPA supported the MOWECP in developing the third National Women's Life Experience Survey, which covered 178 districts/cities and provided insights into risks and protection needs related to gender-based violence and female genital mutilation/cutting. Additionally, this strengthened institutional capacity and service delivery for protecting women survivors of violence in 11 pilot regions with 9,010 survivors of gender-based violence against women and girls accessing critical services through strengthened support units and integrated service networks.

UNHCR provided support to prevent and respond to gender-based violence incidents among the refugee population in Indonesia. These include a 24/7 hotline, case management for survivors and awareness raising sessions for newly disembarked Rohingya refugees in Aceh and North Sumatera. This aims to inform refugees about reporting and referral mechanisms, ensure survivors receive the support they need, and transform the gender perspective among refugees.

Inclusivity for persons with disabilities: UNIC and OHCHR held a program aimed at empowering people with disabilities. It comprised 70 works and activities, including art, film, fashion, and technology. In December 2024, an event themed “Empowered Persons with Disabilities, Inclusivity for All”, was held as a showcase of the creativity of people with disabilities through the creative economy including film, art and fashion. The event was organized in collaboration between Bumilangit Entertainment, UNAI, and ILO.

Child Rights and Protection: UNICEF supported MOWECP to enhance the accessibility and quality of integrated protection services for women and children (UPTDPPA). In 2024, a total of 117 districts established UPTDPPA, bringing the total number to 333 districts. Moreover, the Ministry of Education’s scale-up of the ROOTS program for bullying prevention has reached 41% of schools through a combination of offline and online training. This includes e-learning courses available **on Platform Merdeka Mengajar**. UNICEF promoted positive parenting practices through the online platform, KERABAT – *Kelas Orangtua Hebat*, reaching **38,124 community cadres** across Indonesia. UNHCR, along with its partners, provided critical child protection services for refugee children in Jakarta and surrounding areas. This included managing a child protection hotline and providing semi-independent living care arrangement for unaccompanied refugee children. The UN also successfully advocated for the issuance of birth documents for refugee children born in Indonesia. Bappenas supports efforts to address child labour and urges UNSDCF to expand interventions in this area for the next cooperation framework, aligning with SDG 8.7 and the 2025-2029 National Development Plan.



Fighting Maritime Crime and Terrorism: UNODC supported law enforcement in tackling maritime crimes as shown by a landmark victory with the Batam District Court’s sentencing of a foreign-flagged ship’s captain for environmental violations in Indonesian waters. The case highlights the importance of training in maritime crime investigations and international cooperation while setting a strong precedent for legal and operational frameworks to combat maritime crimes. UNODC assisted the Government’s efforts to enhance capacity for addressing threats from foreign terrorist fighters and chemical terrorism through training for over 310 officials as well as collaborative strategies emphasizing human rights and gender sensitivity. These initiatives, supported by UNODC and UNICRI⁵⁹ include the development of guidelines to enhance inter-agency cooperation and effective counter-terrorism strategies.

Protecting journalists: UNESCO coordinated initiatives to enhance journalists’ safety and press freedom. This led to the establishment of an emergency response mechanism for journalists at risk, which included the creation of a hotline providing access to *pro bono* legal support. It also facilitated coordination with law enforcement and the judiciary in high-risk areas like Jakarta, Makassar and Medan. Additionally, UNESCO gathered over 100 participants in the senior editor’s forum⁶⁰ to discuss journalist safety, combating disinformation, and supporting independent reporting. Alongside this, UNESCO supported the launching of the *Lapor-Legal Aid Portal Indonesia*, which offers ongoing legal assistance to journalists, benefitting 120 journalists, including 31 women, who faced threats and physical attacks. Furthermore, UNESCO, in collaboration with the Indonesia Cyber Media Association, trained 76 journalists in conflict-sensitive reporting, data journalism, and solutions journalism.

4

OUTCOME 2 – ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

The UN partnered with the Government, the private sector and civil society to lend support to Indonesia's transformative agenda by scaling up green technologies, facilitating skills and capacity training, bolstering women's economic empowerment and investing in sustainable rural development. This outcome accounts for 29% of the annual budget. It also includes the support of UN for Indonesia's program on downstream and industrialization based on natural resources, aimed at creating more job opportunities and promoting economic equality, as guided by the RPJMN⁶¹.

Circular economy: Through multifaceted efforts in partnership with government the UN aims to transform industries and align existing jobs with circular economy practices while addressing challenges in resource efficiency and waste management. In West Nusa Tenggara, UNIDO supported MSMEs in the textiles, jewellery, and agrifood sectors by training them on sustainable and eco-friendly packaging practices. Furthermore, UNEP and UNDP support provincial governments in West Java, Central Java, and Bali to address food loss and waste, which accounts for significant economic and environmental challenges.⁶²

Under the Partnership for Action on Green Economy, UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP, ILO, and UNITAR support Bappenas to develop and launch the Circular Economy Roadmap and Action Plan. Additionally, they supported more in-depth analysis to provide policy recommendations for implementing a circular and green economy in vital sectors such as palm oil and iron and steel industries, in particular to the palm oil industry, which employs 3.3% of Indonesia's workforce. This initiative is expected to create green jobs for biogas plant operators, ICT system designers for waste management, and recycling specialists for used cooking oil and packaging, amongst others. In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, UNOPS supported South Sumatra by establishing a participatory framework to drive economic activities and build climate resilience in 100 villages, with a focus on empowering local MSMEs and fostering women's economic participation. This included conducting stakeholder mapping to identify potential partnerships that could expand digital market access and financing opportunities.

Skills development: The UN continues to work to strengthen Indonesia's workforce and labour market



2,705
MSMES

supported to produce sustainable and culturally significant crafts, connected to markets and leveraged branding.



5,100
MSMES

received training in financial inclusion, technology adoption, skills building, financial literacy, and certification support.



900
FACTORIES

across five industrial parks supported the adoption of clean technology and best environmental practices.



9,500
VILLAGERS

benefited from training on inland water fisheries.

governance through institutional reforms, skills enhancement, and innovative platforms. ILO supported the establishment of sector skill committees in the shipbuilding and tourism sectors⁶³ and conducted a work-based learning assessment for the electronics sector to align apprenticeships with quality standards. Findings have been submitted to the Ministry of Manpower as input for the regulation. In collaboration with KADIN and APINDO, key guidelines on grievance mechanisms and quality internships are being piloted in the electronics sector⁶⁴. Preneurhub.id, developed by UNIDO, is an e-learning platform that provides free educational resources to support business growth and innovation to address challenges faced by entrepreneurs. IFAD supported the Ministry of Agriculture to create opportunities for rural youth to build their economic livelihoods through rural entrepreneurship or employment. At the policy level, the UN has been instrumental in assisting BAPPENAS to refine the Skills Development Fund, with the palm oil sector identified as a potential pilot. UNHCR, in collaboration with several local institutions, facilitated skills training programmes for over 130 refugees in various fields, including digital skills, fashion drawing, and caregiving. Following the training, more than one-third of the participants began on-the-job training programs with various institutions.

Strengthening MSMEs: In West Nusa Tenggara, the launch of the UNIDO-supported *MyNyale* initiative united over 1,000 MSMEs under a collective brand that emphasizes sustainability and cultural heritage, creating a cooperative supply chain network. UNIDO has empowered 1,300 entrepreneurs⁶⁵ by providing training on technology adoption and gender-sensitive



approaches. In East Nusa Tenggara, a digital supply chain platform has strengthened traceability and productivity in the seaweed value chain while enhancing women's roles in seedling, preparation, and harvesting. Similarly, MSMEs in West Java's dairy sector improved their operations through enhanced digital systems and streamlined financial access. In Yogyakarta, family-based Ulva seaweed processors increased their sales performance twelvefold through improvements in product quality, packaging, and business management. In Papua, FAO built the sago-processing facilities and provided training to produce high-value sago products and supported the growth of MSMEs by creating sustainable income and employment, expanding access to markets, and meeting quality standards. In Central and South Sulawesi, IFAD trained 151 young farmers to become cocoa service providers known as Cocoa Doctors using public private partnership. These Cocoa Doctors are experts not only on running their own businesses but also to train other farmers in the villages.

ILO enhanced the capabilities of over 1,000 SMEs through training in financial education and technology adaptation with a third led by women. This initiative successfully strengthened two value chains, the East Nusa Tenggara seaweed value chain and the West Java poultry value chain. A new digitized patchouli value chain was developed in Aceh. Furthermore, the digital capabilities of rural financial institutions were strengthened, with 10 People's Credit Banks (BPRs) across four provinces upgrading their core banking systems, loan origination systems, and monitoring dashboards. Training in "Making Microfinance Work" was delivered to 25 BPRs and 10 Regional Development Banks in collaboration with DSIK⁶⁶, enhancing their skills in risk management and digital financial services.

Financial Inclusion: The Financial Services Authority is using information from an ILO study on financial services readiness to BPS-BPRS⁶⁷ for the development and strengthening of BPR-BPRS, to strengthen the infrastructure and services of rural banks. This will enhance their ability to support local economies and improve financial access for people in vulnerable situations. Financial literacy training and facilitated access to financial institutions for farmers and farmers'

corporations are integrated into all IFAD-financed projects. Additionally, a UN collaboration with the Fiscal Policy Agency has resulted in an academic paper that supports the formation of the Regional Financial Inclusion and literacy acceleration team. This strategic initiative is aimed at accelerating financial literacy and inclusion at the regional level, focusing on the unique challenges and opportunities in each area. By tailoring financial inclusion efforts to meet specific local needs, this initiative will enhance overall effectiveness.

Bolstering women's economic empowerment: UN Women strengthened entrepreneurial skills for 2,800 women-led MSMEs in East Lombok, Cirebon, and Cilacap through digital upskilling, expanded market access, and the use of AI-driven tools like gender-responsive chatbots in the "Safe Travel" application. In addition, it engaged with 205 private sector entities, driving gender-responsive business cultures and improved workplace environments for women through the promotion of equality and empowerment of women in the workplace. ITC has trained 300 women weavers in East Flores – East Nusa Tenggara Province to produce export-quality products, fostering community-driven economic growth. By collaborating with a multinational retailer, ITC also promoted gender-responsive corporate procurement, integrating more women-led businesses into global supply chains.

Supporting the rural economy: FAO introduced innovative agricultural conservation practices for optimizing seed and fertilizer use, increasing yields while reducing pesticide application by up to a third. The UN has also assessed the digital readiness of over 900 rural financial institutions, leading to the establishment of a National Committee on Literacy and Financial Inclusion. In preparation for COP30, FAO is analysing key crops, measuring their carbon footprints and developing policies to reduce food waste and emissions. In North Kalimantan, pilot projects for mangrove-integrated polyculture systems for shrimp and milkfish showcase innovative farming practices balancing environmental conservation and productivity. The UN trained more than 9,500 villagers in Sukabumi and Cilacap on the management and processing of inland water fisheries, with almost half of them being women. UNIDO supports the development of sustainable agriculture by providing technical assistance for agricultural development in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara.

Innovative Programme/Intervention Spotlight on Rice Production Estimates

ESCAP and FAO supported the Badan Pusat Statistik to refine rice production estimates by incorporating earth observation data. This joint effort combines advanced remote sensing technologies with direct ground-truth data to validate machine-learning models to accurately assess paddy coverage and monitor its growth stages. This innovation enables real-time assessments of plantation, harvesting and yields while optimizing response rates and achieving greater cost efficiency in data collection processes. The initiative has been scaled up with extensive field trials across 10 provinces.

Blue economy: UNIDO, in collaboration with Blueyou, supported the integration of mangrove restoration and sustainable aquaculture to enhance environmental resilience and livelihoods in farms spanning 209 hectares. Simultaneously, a comprehensive standard operating procedure is being developed to facilitate scaling up these community-driven practices, influence policy, and encourage wider adoption of sustainable, climate-resilient aquaculture models.

Sustainable palm oil: UNDP provided technical support to improve the national action plan for sustainable palm oil⁶⁸ by reviewing and reformulating programmes to align with the RPJMN⁶⁹. The updated Action Plan aims to strengthen the upstream and downstream sectors of the palm oil industry, incorporate gender mainstreaming, and increase sustainability and inclusiveness. This includes broader financing options supported by the Plantation Funding Agency and encourages the participation of non-state actors in implementation.

Inclusive economic participation and decent work: In the fishing sector, a landmark decree in Central Java established a Joint Monitoring Team to oversee labour norms in fishing ports, marking significant progress in inter-ministerial coordination. ILO also assisted in developing field guides for joint labour inspections on 16 types of fishing vessels, facilitating pilot inspections and

laying the foundation for broader regulatory action. In the garment sector, grievance mechanisms were introduced to streamline complaint and mediation processes, contributing to healthier workplace environments. The UN also facilitates dialogue and provides technical support for occupational safety and health, particularly in amending the law⁷⁰ and enhancing the national system for recording and notifying occupational accidents and injuries. To promote ethical recruitment practices, IOM supported the capacity building involving 13 Ministries and Agencies and more than 13 private recruitment agencies.

Empowering communities through heritage: UNESCO fostered collaborations for 1,200 traditional weavers and batik makers in Yogyakarta, Central Java, Lombok and Timor-Leste to elevate their crafts through its *Kita Muda Kreatif* mentorship platform for youth cultural entrepreneurs around World Heritage Sites and heritage. The program also provided support for four community centres in Lombok and Central Java where young artisans received mentorship to enhance their business strategies and foster self-reliance in addition to strengthening their business acumen while creating synergies between heritage sites and creative industries. The UN agency also enabled students from three universities from Yogyakarta and Central Java to participate in lecture series on world heritage and the SDGs.




5

OUTCOME 3 - GREEN DEVELOPMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND NATURAL DISASTERS

The UN leveraged its technical expertise to accelerate Indonesia's green energy transition while contributes to reducing emissions. Working closely with the government, the UN supports the just energy transition, deep decarbonization, sustainable agriculture, and ESG investments. In tandem, it lends technical assistance to climate resilience, disaster management, and sustainable industrial practices. This outcome accounts for 35% of the annual budget. It is in line with the RPJMN⁷², particularly in achieving Indonesia's food, energy and water self-sufficiency (security). UN work in this outcome aligns with Indonesia's Workforce Development Roadmap for Green Jobs, currently being finalized. While it does not specifically address the just energy transition, it includes the renewable energy sector to support this shift. UNSDCF's support is expected to contribute to achieving the target indicators of the Green Jobs Priority Program in the 2025-2029.

Just energy transition: The UN has provided support to the Just Energy Transition Partnership⁷³ with the strategy to ensure that a just transition is fully integrated into policy and programming frameworks while emphasizing a more inclusive, equitable, and people-centred approach. This is premised on partnerships with government, private sector and communities. They prioritize renewable energy expansion, particularly in last-mile and disadvantaged regions through leveraging diverse financing mechanisms for smart grid technologies to boost energy efficiency and strengthen grid resilience.⁷⁴ In 2024, the Energy Efficiency and Electrification Working Group was formed as part of JETP. It is led by UNOPS and consists of the International Energy Agency (IEA), Indonesia-Denmark Energy Cooperation (INDO DEPP), World Resources Institute (WRI), UGM Center for Energy Studies (PSE), and the Net Zero World Initiative (NZWI). The working group focuses on industry, supply-side efficiency, buildings and equipment, and transport.

UNDP leads the Just Transition Working Group and supported the establishment of the just transition facility and fund in 2024⁷⁵. It contributed to the development of Indonesia's Just Transition White Paper, which establishes a framework, that serves as a foundation to shape future policies, planning, and implementation. Complementing this, ILO helped to build the capacity of the government through training programmes and workshops at national and regional levels. The project conducted trainings in three provinces (Yogyakarta, South Sumatra and East Kalimantan), reaching 62 government officials.

 **3,000 rural households BENEFITTING MORE THAN 14,000 INDIVIDUALS**

across four provinces gained locally produced renewable electricity through 22 off-grid solar power plants

Three women-led businesses were equipped to setup renewable energy projects.



 **Contributed to 7% FROM 1.2 GIGAMETRIC TONNES REDUCTION** in greenhouse gas emissions.⁷¹

 **2,300 TECHNICIANS**

certified in energy-efficient refrigeration and air conditioning containing HCFCs.

 **150,000 HECTARES** of marine protected areas strengthened and 95,000 hectares of new protected areas identified.



UNOPS supported to strengthen Indonesia's energy policy framework to align with net zero emissions goals. Key milestones included finalizing the government regulation for the National Energy Policy. These efforts incorporated strategies such as carbon taxation and the early retirement of coal assets to enable a transition to renewable energy sources. In addition, it delivered comprehensive guidelines for Renewable Energy Power Purchase Agreements to the Ministry, ensuring transparency and reliability in renewable energy procurement processes. It also supported pre-feasibility studies for wind energy at eight sites in Java and Sumatra and the development of a 1 GW solar photovoltaic plan for the Jawa-Madura-Bali grid. These initiatives aim to de-risk investments, create a favourable regulatory environment, and enhance the renewable energy landscape.

To reach the last mile, UNDP supported provision of electricity access to more than 3,000 households, benefitting more than 14,000 individuals in remote rural areas across four provinces, through 22 off-grid solar power plants. To ensure long-term sustainability, village-owned enterprises were strengthened to maintain the power plants. Nearly 70 local operators, half of whom are women, were trained to operate and maintain the systems. To support the financial sustainability of these enterprises, the project facilitated 32 business ventures, many led by women, to generate additional revenue with the aim of enhancing their economic activities using the electricity generated, showcasing how businesses can thrive with renewable energy.

Addressing the risk of greenwashing in Indonesia's financial sector:

OJK⁷⁶ and UNEP identified potential sources of greenwashing in Indonesia's financial sector, supporting a new evidence base to inform the development of a regulatory framework to engender greater transparency and accuracy in environmental, social and governance disclosures and verification. This is essential as fragmented regulations on sustainable finance have resulted in regulatory gaps on green bonds, ESG funds, carbon credits and other financial products.

To ensure that women play an active role in energy transition UNDP offered a proof of concept of successful energy transition at the grassroots level that prioritizes gender inclusivity in these efforts. Through training for business development including digital marketing and financing, more than 200 women were equipped with skills to develop business proposals, which led to the establishment of three women-led businesses that utilize renewable energy.⁷⁷

Industrial decarbonization: UNDP supported commitment towards industrials decarbonization for 59 companies, which supported the avoidance of 1,196,723 tonnes of CO₂ emissions (tCO₂e/year). The project is underpinned by integrated policies, governance frameworks, and financing to drive implementation, combined with a robust MRV system to monitor progress towards set objectives. UNDP also promoted energy-efficient refrigeration and air conditioning systems by certifying 2,300 technicians and improving customs officials' capabilities in managing imports. This has the potential to mitigate 1,762,611 tCO₂ equivalent by minimizing the use of hydrochlorofluorocarbons.



UN technical Assistance for disaster management

- ◆ OCHA supported the issuance of a government decree on the disaster management cluster to strengthen collaboration and resource mobilization. It also supported the development of a new national disaster management decree, drafted guidelines for anticipatory action and conducted information management training for data management.
- ◆ UNDP supported reformulating the methodology and indicators of climate vulnerability and risk assessment for the national and sub-national adaptation action plan, which incorporates a focus on women, disabled and the elderly⁷⁸.
- ◆ UN Women engaged to improve disaster management governance frameworks, by integrating the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus across seven line ministries.
- ◆ UNODC supported the development of disaster preparedness guidelines in correctional units, including risk assessments and readiness protocols.
- ◆ IOM supported the development of draft regulations and review of the disaster management inter-cluster coordination mechanism and a national study on climate mobility to identify socioeconomic factors influencing households' adaptation strategies, including migration⁷⁹. The agency also launched an initiative to analyse the locations most susceptible to population movement driven by climate change impacts⁸⁰.
- ◆ UNESCO supports raising awareness and sharing best practices in preparedness for young people for the potentially devastating effects of tsunamis. This collaboration across 19 countries included a live conversation with NASA astronaut Sunita Williams. Two Indonesian schools were recognized for their creative contributions to a global tsunami preparedness campaign.
- ◆ UNICEF supported child-centred contingency planning with more than 237 representatives from the regional agency for disaster management, CSO partners, and children's forum representatives.
- ◆ UNICEF and MOWECP developed technical guidelines for child protection coordination and response during emergencies at both national and subnational levels, revised safe schools guidelines, and provided 222 field hospital tents to 11 regional health crisis centres for timely health interventions.
- ◆ UNFPA supported national coordination on GBV prevention and management in disaster management under MOWECP's leadership⁸¹ and trained 20 national trainers on the Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health in disaster management to enhance preparedness and ensure the provision of sexual and reproductive health services during disasters.

Biodiversity: UNDP promoted the development of integrated landscape management plans in North Sumatera, West Kalimantan, Aceh, and South Sulawesi. In Aceh province, research stimulated the development of a new landscape management scenario that emphasises biodiversity conservation alongside sustainable agricultural growth and recommends the designation of 25,000 hectares (20% of the landscape) as protected areas to safeguard endangered species. This could reduce deforestation by 30% and land-based emissions



by up to 15%. In addition, 55% of the landscape is being targeted for sustainable development, with the potential to increase coffee production by between 15% and 20% through improved land use practices. These initiatives provide policymakers with the tools to integrate the value of ecosystem services into policy and planning.

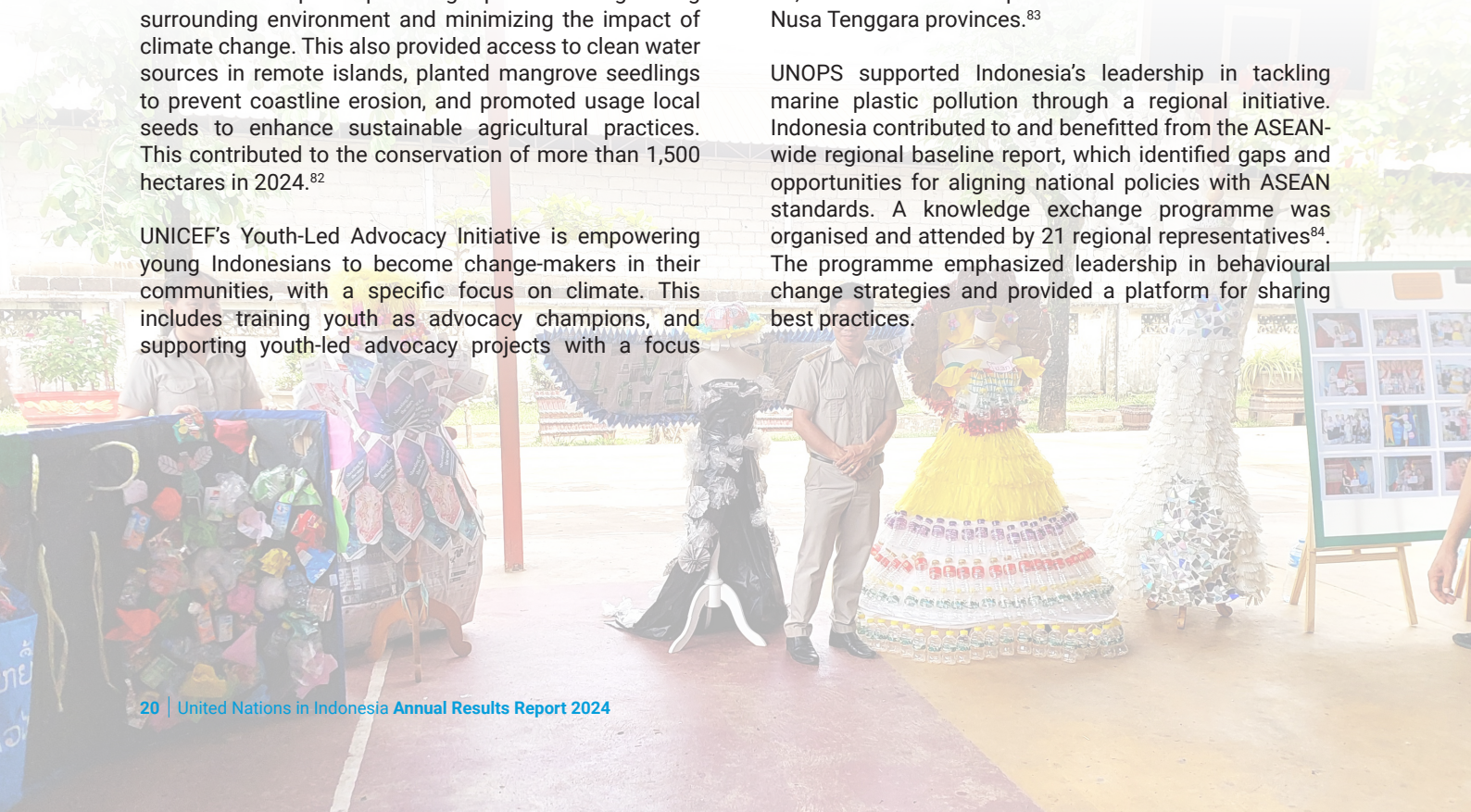
Climate Resilience: UNDP promoted local participation in climate action, strengthening the capacity of sub-national entities to analyse climate data in line with UNFCCC methodologies. In total, 86 projects were launched by local CSOs in different regions, including initiatives to empower palm sugar producers in greening surrounding environment and minimizing the impact of climate change. This also provided access to clean water sources in remote islands, planted mangrove seedlings to prevent coastline erosion, and promoted usage local seeds to enhance sustainable agricultural practices. This contributed to the conservation of more than 1,500 hectares in 2024.⁸²

UNICEF's Youth-Led Advocacy Initiative is empowering young Indonesians to become change-makers in their communities, with a specific focus on climate. This includes training youth as advocacy champions, and supporting youth-led advocacy projects with a focus

on climate resilience. One of the events resulted in the clean-up activities at the result of which, over 10.7 tons of garbage was collected by young people The Ministry of Environment and Forestry and UNICEF launched the 'Climate Landscape Analysis for Children' report.

Marine conservation and plastic: UNDP provided policy and technical support to leveraging digital technologies in marine conservation, including strengthening regulatory frameworks and enhancing institutional capacities. This will lead to enhancements in management effectiveness of 150,000 hectares of marine protected areas along with 95,000 hectares of new protected areas in West and East Nusa Tenggara provinces.⁸³

UNOPS supported Indonesia's leadership in tackling marine plastic pollution through a regional initiative. Indonesia contributed to and benefitted from the ASEAN-wide regional baseline report, which identified gaps and opportunities for aligning national policies with ASEAN standards. A knowledge exchange programme was organised and attended by 21 regional representatives⁸⁴. The programme emphasized leadership in behavioural change strategies and provided a platform for sharing best practices.



6

OUTCOME 4 - INNOVATION FOR SDG ACCELERATION



Innovative financing and digital transformation are key to accelerating SDG progress in support of the Government's transformative agenda. The UN Country Team leverages its expertise and broad-based partnerships to scale up responsible banking, green investments, SDG-related bonds and Islamic finance to mobilise financing for climate action, improved health, child protection and social empowerment and SDGs more broadly. In addition, the UN Country Team is leveraging digital technologies for economic transformation and data innovations to further strengthen initiatives for sustainable development. This outcome accounts for 5% of the annual budget.

Thematic bonds: The UN has supported Indonesia in advancing innovative financing models to achieve the SDGs through several mechanisms such as thematic green, and blue bonds with substantial potential. UNDP, in partnership with the MoF, has mobilized \$1.6 billion in 2024, through green sukuk, SDG bonds and blue bonds. The proceeds from thematic bonds directly supported scholarships for underprivileged children, improved vaccine distribution, and enhancing social outcomes across Indonesia. The agency also trained MoF officials on sustainability-linked bonds and sukuk while providing technical assistance to update Indonesia's SDG government securities framework. To ensure transparency and effectiveness, an impact assessment process has been integrated, including periodic evaluations of fund allocations, performance tracking of funded projects, and alignment with SDG indicators.

The UNDP in partnership with MoF also supported the issuance of blue sovereign bonds that mobilized \$160 million for sustainable fisheries and mangrove rehabilitation for coastal protection. In addition, green sukuk supported the mobilisation of more than \$600 million. This contributes to emission reductions of 584 million metric tons in 2024. This includes investments in urban transportation, improvement in solid waste management for 7.8 million households and enhancing electricity capacity by generating an additional 7.3kw. To expand innovative financing at sub-national level, in partnership with MoF, UNDP and UNICEF have assessed the financial viability of municipal bonds in eight provinces with the potential to unlock \$2 billion. Finance officials from three provinces were seconded to the MoF for on-the-job training for issuance of thematic bonds supported by the UN and ADB.

\$1.6 BILLION MOBILIZED

through green sukuk, SDG bonds and blue bonds.

\$13.8 MILLION IN ZAKAT FUNDS

has been leveraged in Aceh Province for social welfare, education, nutrition, healthcare, water and sanitation.

\$1.2 MILLION

biodiversity-related expenditures identified from biodiversity tagging system.

\$6 BILLION climate related expenditures identified from climate tagging system.

42 MILLION antiviral doses for HIV/AIDS

13 MILLION tuberculosis drugs

11 MILLION anti-malarial drugs were distributed through UN-supported digital platform.



Results based payments: The UNDP has made significant strides in promoting sustainable forest management, covering 700,000 hectares and generating results-based carbon credits for \$103 million. Managed by the Indonesia Environment Fund (BPDLH), the payments are utilized to support various green projects. This includes community-based projects to support the livelihoods while also contributing to achieving Indonesia's NDC targets.

Responsible banking: UNEP partners with five commercial banks with a total asset base of \$123 billion to institutionalize sustainable financial frameworks for scaling up ESG portfolios. These banks adhere to the UN's Principles for Responsible Banking with a 1% shift in ESG investments unlocking over \$1 billion for decarbonisation efforts. Building on this partnership, a state-owned bank is leveraging its ESG portfolio to finance affordable green housing while fostering an ecosystem of energy-efficient and recycled construction materials.

Spotlight on Sea Level Rise

UN Global Pulse Asia Pacific, in partnership with the Government with support from Australia, developed a data analysis model to address the challenges of sea-level rise. This model identifies vulnerable areas and prioritises adaptation strategies. It shows that a one-meter elevation in sea levels will impact 180 districts or municipalities with around 6.7 million people near coastal areas affected. This model received international recognition at the World Water Forum 2024 in Bali with its impact further highlighted at a high-level forum on multi-stakeholder partnerships co-hosted with BAPPENAS at the UN General Assembly's Summit of the Future Action Days in New York.

The Archipelagic Island States Forum has expressed interest in using this model for its senior officials and ministerial meetings on rises in sea level. Indonesia AID⁸⁵ explores potential collaboration under the framework of SSC for its implementation in the Pacific, leveraging data-driven tools for geospatial analysis and scenario planning to strengthen regional capacities and resilience to climate impacts.

Islamic financing: UNICEF has mobilized over \$13 million through Islamic social finance such as zakat and infaq funds for critical services in education, healthcare, water, sanitation and social welfare in Aceh. This benefitted over 84,000 people in 2024. In addition, UNDP in partnership with the National Zakat Board (BAZNAS) leveraged Islamic finance to promote biodiversity conservation, committing \$54,000 to projects in Central Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, and West Kalimantan where sustainable cocoa farming modules were developed.

Climate and biodiversity tagging: UNDP advanced climate action planning and budgeting through the development of a machine learning-based automatic climate change budget-tagging system. Integrating data from multiple ministries, this system strengthens climate adaptation and mitigation efforts at the local level. Budget allocation of \$6 billion per annum was identified at a national level and \$8 billion in total⁸⁶ at regional level for climate action. A biodiversity budget-tagging system was also established unlocking potential access to \$1.2 billion for biodiversity-related expenditures by the line ministries.



Digital Transformation through Applications:

SMILE Application: UNDP has leveraged Indonesia's digital transformation to improve the delivery of essential drugs and vaccines for malaria, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis across 38 provinces, 515 districts, municipalities and 3,000 community health centres. This facilitated the distribution of over 83.5 million antiretroviral doses for HIV/AIDS, 21.2 million drugs for treating tuberculosis, and 13.4 million anti-malarial drugs. The project expanded to manage 55,000 doses of Anti-Rabies Vaccine and 427 doses of Rabies Immunoglobulin in high-risk areas. The integration of the Smile Application with existing health logistics platforms ensured system-wide efficiency. The SMILE digital system is formally designated as the backbone of Gol's "One Health" logistics platform, which will expand the system to track logistics for antibiotics and potentially 40+ essential drugs.

SATUSEHAT application: WHO supported the SATUSEHAT Metadata initiative, expanding Indonesia's health data repository to strengthen health information system resulting in a dataset of 2.3 million health workers and streamlined practice permit processes, aligning with national workforce planning.

ASIK application: UNICEF supported the electronic immunization registry through the SehatIndonesia app (ASIK)⁸⁷. This has captured 79.3 million records for children aged under 17 years, ensuring accurate and comprehensive immunization data management. This facilitated vaccination reminders and health information for 2 million parents and 900,000 health cadres, enhancing outreach and engagement in immunization services. By contributing immunization data to SATUSEHAT, ASIK strengthens data integration, improves coverage tracking, and enhances the overall efficiency of immunization services.

JUANG application: IOM piloted the development of the JUANG mobile app, which enhanced financial management and entrepreneurial opportunities for returning migrants.

SAFE TRAVEL application: UN Women improved migrant protections by upgrading the Safe Travel app with a gender-responsive AI chatbot, offering critical information on safe migration, gender-based violence, and trafficking. The chatbot supports multiple languages, ensuring accessibility and inclusivity for women migrant workers.



7 DATA STRENGTHENING

SDG DATA AND MONITORING

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS SDG Data Availability **77.5%**

SDG data and analysis

Voluntary Local review in 3 locations in



West Java, Surabaya and Nusantara



Technical assistance in developing **SDG dashboard and SDG best practice repository**

Filling the SDG data gaps:



International Labour Organization capacity building training on recruitment cost indicator SDG 10.7.1



World Food Programme UNFPA **unicef** for every child

Enabling environment and innovative solutions for local-level SDG data estimation for **maternal mortality ratio (3.1.1)** and **neonatal mortality rate (SDG 3.2.2)**



Intercensal population survey 2025 will contribute to **114 SDG indicators**.



Integrating SDG 4.2.1 in SUSENAS and child-focused SDG indicators including birth registration for children under five, early childhood development, and child labour in RPJMN

The projection and modelling of **93 provincial-level SDG indicators to inform the setting of targets for 2030**



POPULATION DATA



Partnered with Bappenas, MoF, and BPS to analyse and conduct training on demographic shifts and their effects on pensions to inform macroeconomic policy and enhance fiscal sustainability.

Technical assistance to Bappenas, BPS, and the MOHA for vital statistics report on birth and death registrations^[1]

DISASTER DATA



Development of Mount Lewotobi disaster management dashboard in partnership with BNPB.



BIG DATA



Supported the establishment of a regional hub for big data and data science in collaboration with BPS^[2].



A data platform for the Indonesia-Africa Forum II that enhances economic diplomacy by providing insights into trade, investment, and tourism across six priority sectors^[3]



Supported the MoH strategic roadmap for big data to optimize the use of big data in health sector^[4].

8

COORDINATION MECHANISMS SUPPORTING UN PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

COMMUNICATION

- Online audience per month: **27 millions**
- Number of online press articles on UN in Indonesia: **5,000**
- Total number of youths engaged in in-person events: **15,000, including 8,000+ youth**
- OVER 50** Universities, schools and organizations

| U-Report | UNICEF | WHO |
|---|--|--|
| 1.1 million subscribers with 100,000 new U-Reporters 190,000 U-Reporters responded to 11 polls | 20 million people on child rights 570,000 adolescents on adolescent health 55 million people on national polio immunization 18 million people on stunting and overweight prevention 50 million people on child online safety 4 million people on routine immunization | 1.2 million people on catch-up campaign for immunization UNAIDS 15,000 on HIV/AIDS demand creation campaign |



SOCIAL INCLUSION

| Criteria | Gender | Disability | Youth |
|---|--------|------------|-------|
| Total Number of Indicators observed in 2024 | 10 | 14 | 27 |
| Number of Indicator that meet requirement | 6 | 2 | 9 |
| Number of Indicator that exceed requirement | 3 | 10 | 11 |
| Percentage of Indicators that meet and exceed requirement in 2024 | 90% | 86% | 74% |

OPERATIONS

UN-OMT through BOS plan to achieve **\$ 1,136,769 million** Estimated cost avoidance

Youth Initiatives:

- Organized and oriented young people for careers in international organizations in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and University of Indonesia and Diponegoro.
- Conducted workshops on model United Nations with University of Indonesia.

Other initiative
Creating LTA for waste management

- Disability initiatives:**
- Talent mapping for individuals with disabilities to identify potential candidates for opportunities within organizations.
 - Long-term agreement for sign language services was established
 - Encouraged inclusiveness in UN job advertisements
 - Lift chair has been installed for people with disabilities
 - Participation of agencies in inclusive traineeship programmes
 - Inclusion and retention of personnel with disabilities within organizations
 - Capacity-building program for sign language to enhance communication and accessibility within the workplace.
 - Developed capacity-building initiatives in assistive technology, aimed at creating user-friendly documents for individuals with disabilities to access.



9

HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

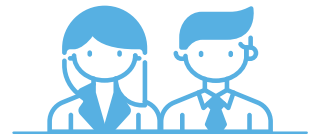


OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES¹



1392 UN personnel in Indonesia across 26 UN Entities

7% UN personnel work in the eastern part of Indonesia

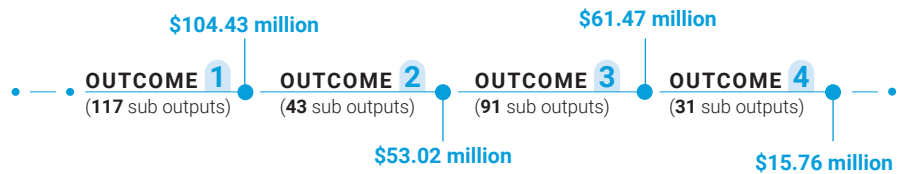


OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES²



\$234.47 Million

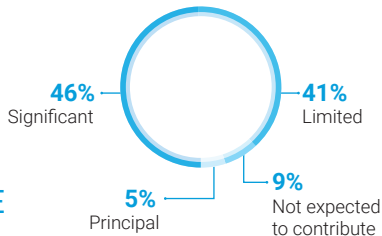
Overall envelope on which the UN delivered to the 2024 cooperation framework



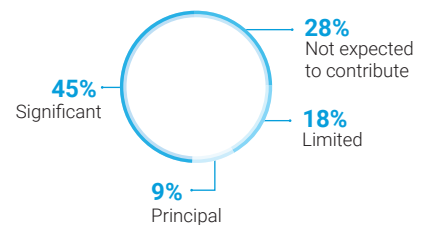
SOCIAL INCLUSION ORIENTED BUDGETING³



51%
GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING



54%
HUMAN RIGHTS RESPONSIVE BUDGETING



39%
OF BUDGET CORRESPOND TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

¹ Based on Data from UNDSS

² Based on availability of budget 2024 (7 March 2025)

³ Based on availability of budget 2024 (7 March 2025)



JOINT PROGRAMMES IN INDONESIA ACCOUNTED FOR \$69 MILLION

| Joint Programme Name | Contributing Partners | Agencies |
|---|---|---|
| Migration Governance for Sustainable Development in Indonesia | Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund | IOM UN MIGRATION UNDP UN WOMEN |
| Driving Public and Private Capital Towards Green and Social Investments in Indonesia / Accelerating SDGs Investments in Indonesia (ASSIST) | JOINT SDG FUND | UNDP unicef UN environment programme UNIDO |
| Advancing Indonesia's Lighting Market to High Efficient Technologies (ADLIGHT) | gef global environment facility INVESTING IN OUR PLANET | UNDP UN environment programme |
| Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) | | UNDP UN environment programme UNIDO unitar ILO International Labour Organization |
| Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program | gef global environment facility INVESTING IN OUR PLANET | FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations UNDP |
| UN-REDD ASEAN Social Forestry initiative (UN-REDD) | Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confédération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun Svizra Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC | FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations UN environment programme |
| Ship to Shore Rights Project | | ILO International Labour Organization IOM UN MIGRATION UNDP |
| Climate Village Project (PROKLIM) | TEMASEK FOUNDATION | UNOPS UN environment programme |
| 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) | DEPARTMENT OF STATE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime unieri United Nations International Institute for Crime and Justice Research Institute ILO |
| Project Unwaste: tackling waste trafficking to support a circular economy | | UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UN environment programme |
| Better Sexual and Reproductive Rights for All in Indonesia (BERANI II) | Global Affairs Canada | UNFPA unicef UN WOMEN |
| EmPower: Women for Climate-Resilient Societies | Government of New Zealand Government Offices of Sweden | UN WOMEN UN environment programme |
| GUARD - Assisting The Government with The Utilization and Availability of Reliable Data for Local Level SDGs Acceleration in Indonesia | JOINT SDG FUND | WFP World Food Programme unicef UNFPA |
| Modern and adaptive social protection and skills development systems for transforming Indonesia | JOINT SDG FUND | ILO International Labour Organization UNDP unicef |
| Closing disability inclusion gaps in Social Protection and Labor across the life cycle in Indonesia | JOINT SDG FUND | ILO International Labour Organization unicef WORLD BANK GROUP |
| Regional Project "Ensuring Decent Work and Reducing Vulnerabilities for Women and Children in the Context of Labour Migration in Southeast Asia" (PROTECT) | | ILO International Labour Organization UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| Breaking the Silence: Increasing Accountability on Addressing Female Genital Mutilation in Southeast Asia under the "Towards Universal Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights in the Indo-Pacific" (TUSIP) Programme | Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade | unicef UNFPA |



10

KEY PRIORITIES



In 2025 the UN Country Team will deepen its wide-ranging partnerships with government, private sector and civil society, and externally through engagement with South-South Cooperation, which is central to accelerating SDGs. It is only through nurturing these partnerships that the UN will be able to contribute to development impact at a meaningful scale.

During the year, a key priority will be the co-creation of the Indonesia-UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework that will govern UN Country Team's work until 2030. It will ensure strategic alignment with the eight priorities of the government's medium-term development plan while contributing to the long-term vision of being a developed country by 2045. It will include a focus on

inclusive human development; nature, decarbonization, and resilience; and economic and digital transformation to support Indonesia's ambitious acceleration towards being a high-income country within two decades.

To deliver on the priorities of the Cooperation Framework, in partnership with the government the UN will advance integrated one UN offers on strategic issues and flagship south-south cooperation initiatives. These will include the nutritious meals programme, for which comprehensive UN technical assistance incorporates support for implementation models in the eastern provinces and integrating the wider food systems and supply chain dimensions. The integrated UN offer will also prioritise innovative sustainable financing to mobilise additional financing through bonds, sukuk, faith-based financing instruments and results-based payments to bridge the SDG financing gap. An integrated UN offer for biodiversity will also be considered. For south-south cooperation, in partnership with the government we will identify three flagship initiatives aligned to government priorities in support of accelerating SDGs.

The UN Country Team will also raise the bar by securing higher efficiency gains by streamlining operations, including through progressing towards the establishment of a Common Back Office for the UN in Indonesia, and bolstering gender and disability inclusive procurement.

Endnotes

- 1 In terms of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)
- 2 BPS, 2024
- 3 BPS, 2024
- 4 BPS, 2024
- 5 2023
- 6 2023
- 7 Higher than RPJMN 2020-2024 target of 6-7%
- 8 Higher than RPJMN 2020-2024 target of 0.360-0.374
- 9 <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/IDN>. The RPJMN 2020-2024 target for HDI is 75.54
- 10 <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/64e578cbeaa522631f08f0cafb8960e-0140062023/related/HCI-AM23-IDN.pdf>
- 11 https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/hci/HCL2pager_IDN.pdf
- 12 https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/hci/HCL2pager_IDN.pdf
- 13 RPJMN 2020-2024 target that potential GDP loss due to disasters and climate impacts reduced to 1.15% of total GDP
- 14 The Presidential Regulation enacted in 2017 and renewed in 2022 serves as the basis for SDG institutionalization in the country.
- 15 Ibid,
- 16 The 2024 Annual Report on the Implementation of SDGs Achievement, Ministry of National Development Planning, processed by the UN in Indonesia
- 17 This strategy aligns with Indonesia's Health Transformation Agenda, which prioritizes PHC as central to achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC).
- 18 December 2023
- 19 July 2024
- 20 2024-2045 launched in March 2024 which outlines seven strategic priorities: parenting and child-care services, maternity and paternity leave, elderly care services, inclusive care services for disability and other vulnerable groups, recognition and protection for care workers, and social insurance for care policies and services.
- 21 2025-2029
- 22 Indonesian Government aims to reduce childhood stunting prevalence to 14.2 percent by the end of the 2025-2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).
- 23 No. 28/2024, implementing Health Law No. 17/2023
- 24 2024-2034
- 25 2023-2030
- 26 2024-2029
- 27 2024-2030
- 28 2025-2030
- 29 Including the National Health Account (NHA), Subnational Health Account, Pharmaceutical Expenditure Tracking, Disease Account, and PHC Expenditure Tracking
- 30 From 2013 to 2023.
- 31 2025-2045
- 32 AMR strategy 2025-2029
- 33 The national strategy highlights the critical importance of equitable and affordable access to quality health services for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of drug-resistant infections. It has three main foundations, namely effective governance, strategic information, and an external evaluation system, and identifies 14 major interventions, 41 priority actions and 103 activities.
- 34 by June 2024
- 35 CSO = Civil Society Organization and CLO=Community-Led Organization
- 36 Komnas HAM Internal Regulation Number 1/2024
- 37 Using the AIDS Epidemic Modelling tool
- 38 2025-2029
- 39 West Sumatra: Padang city and Tanah Datar; West Java: Bekasi City, Kuningan and Garut; Banten; East Kalimantan: Panajam Paser Utara; Central Sulawesi: Sigi; North Sumatra: Asahan
- 40 17 refugees (4 women and 13 men)
- 41 On Rencana kebutuhan obat
- 42 These resources offered actionable recommendations to reduce maternal and new-born mortality, analysing causes of death and modifiable factors to strengthen accountability and guide targeted interventions.
- 43 Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
- 44 Maluku, Papua, Central Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Bali, East Java, DI Yogyakarta, Central Java, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Jambi, Lampung,
- 45 Government Regulation No. 28 of 2024 and the draft of the Ministerial Regulation on Reproductive Health
- 46 Children (65% girls, 35% boys) care givers (60% women, 40% men)
- 47 Andalas University: West Sumatera; Brawijaya University: East Java; Health Polytechnic Malang: East Java; Health Polytechnic Tanjung Karang: Lampung; Airlangga University: East Java; Health Polytechnic Makassar: South Sulawesi; Health Polytechnic Pelamonia: South Sulawesi; Health Polytechnic Yogyakarta: Yogyakarta; Health Polytechnic Jayapura: Papua; Health Polytechnic Jakarta 3: Jakarta
- 48 Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, West Papua, Southwest Papua, South Papua, Highland Papua, Central Papua.
- 49
- 50 The MGI is a tool based on policy inputs, which offers insights on policy levers that countries can use to develop their migration governance. The MGI aims to advance conversations on migration governance by clarifying what "well-governed migration" might look like in the context of SDG Target 10.7.
- 51 27% of them women, 73% men
- 52 47% female, 53% male
- 53 7 female, 10 male
- 54 50% girls, 50% boys
- 55 48% girls, 52% boys
- 56 UNHCR supported 1,649 cases and IOM supported 5,623.
- 57 As documented by September 2024
- 58 Involving 356 participants (275 of them women)
- 59 United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
- 60 Including notable organizations such as Agence France Presse (AFP) and Rappler,
- 61 2025-2029
- 62 Assessments indicate that food loss in West and Central Java is below the national average, mainly due to post-harvest handling and storage issues, while Bali, a tourist hub, experiences food losses above the national average, driven by harvesting-stage production losses.
- 63 In line with Ministerial Decree No. 2/2024.
- 64 Finalization expected by February 2025
- 65 40% of them are women
- 66 Deutsche Sparkassenstiftung
- 67 BPR is Bank Perekonomian Rakyat (People's Economic Bank) and BPRS is Bank Perekonomian Rakyat Syariah (Sharia People's Economic Bank)
- 68 It is transitioning from Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2019, which expired in November 2024, to a Presidential Regulation.
- 69 2025-2029
- 70 No. 1 of 1970 on occupational safety
- 71 Initial informal UN calculations: sustainable forest management of 700,000 ha (equivalent to mitigation of 75 million metric tons), proceeds of Green Sukuk (equivalent to reduction of 10 million metric tonnes), energy-efficient refrigeration and air conditioning systems (equivalent to reduction of 1.7 million metric tonnes). The contribution is estimated at 86.7 million metric tones, or 7% from the 1.2 giga metric tonnes
- 72 2025-2029
- 73 The Indonesia Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) is an agreement to mobilize \$20 billion in public and private financing to support a just energy transition in Indonesia. The Indonesia JETP is an agreement to mobilize \$20 billion in public and private financing to support a just energy transition in Indonesia.
- 74 The focus also includes equipping future generations for a green economy through targeted youth engagement and green skill-building initiatives. Furthermore, UN agencies are championing the decarbonization of industrial sectors by promoting the best available technologies and eco-industrial standards, demonstrating the alignment of economic development goals with environmental sustainability.
- 75 Organizational changes in the Indonesian government have left the coordinator position for the JET Working Group vacant. The dissolution of the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment and the establishment of the Presidential Task Force on Energy Security and Downstreaming have created legal and structural uncertainties regarding the status and continuity of the National Energy Transition Task Force (TEN), which oversees the JETP Secretariat. The JETP Secretariat held discussions with Bappenas on January 20, 2025, regarding the Just Energy Transition Working Group.
- 76 Financial Services Authority
- 77 Key insights and lessons from the pilot implementation, along with a policy dialogue with key stakeholders including the government, private sector, CSOs, and think tanks, will inform the formulation of recommendation for national just energy transition policy and a project proposal that prioritizes gender inclusivity in energy transition efforts.
- 78 The validated gender-sensitive methodology and indicators will be integrated into the enhanced web-based application of SIDIK.
- 79 Focusing on communities in four locations affected by slow-onset disasters like sea-level rise and droughts.
- 80 This initiative, implemented in collaboration with the Research Centre for Climate Change at the University of Indonesia, seeks to identify and map high-risk areas where climate change may exacerbate migration patterns.
- 81 including technical assistance to review Ministerial Regulation No. 13/2020. As a result, MOWECP replaced it with Regulation No. 8/2024 on Protection of Women and Children from GBV in disaster management, which sets minimum GBV standards in emergencies, defines sub-cluster roles, promotes women's empowerment at all levels, and ensures women's rights in disaster management
- 82 It is condition that want to be achieved through GHG emission <https://www.menlhk.go.id/program/folu-net-sink/>
- 83 At an estimated resource mobilization of \$5 million.
- 84 43% of them are women
- 85 Indonesian Agency for International Development
- 86 Since 2016
- 87 This app integrated into SATUSEHAT Platform

