

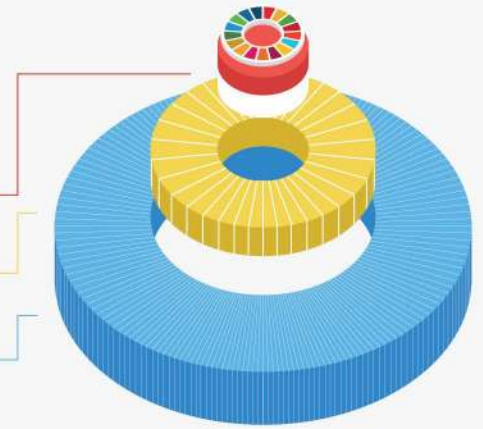


The Government-United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) 2016-2020 is a commitment to accelerate progress on national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The UN in Indonesia is supporting the implementation of the SDGs through policy advice, capacity building, knowledge sharing and technical assistance in localizing the SDGs.

- ▶ National SDG structure established and SDG Secretariat operational
- ▶ SDG National Action Plan and guidelines for Sub-National Action Plans
- ▶ National SDG indicator framework, support to develop missing indicators and a pilot for an online SDG indicator dashboard and database
- ▶ Baseline report on SDGs and Children with complimentary online dashboard to inform SDG planning, monitoring and reporting on children
- ▶ Pilot projects in three provinces to mainstream SDGs in national and sub-national development planning and budgeting
- ▶ Voluntary National Review on SDGs

SDGs Implementation in Indonesia



Partnerships for the SDGs

As an effort to advocate SDGs, the UN in Indonesia is partnering with four pillars of SDGs stakeholders, which include the Government, academia, civil society and the private sector.

Government & Parliament

Government-UN Partnership for Development Framework in support of SDGs and national development priorities.



Civil Society & Media

A UN Youth SDGs Advisor, Youth Development Index and SDG Baseline Report on Youth to strengthen the voice of youth in SDG implementation.



Media partnerships and communications initiatives such as websites, factsheets, information material and #SDGMovers campaigns to raise awareness of the SDGs.



Philanthropy & Business

The Forum Philantropy Business Indonesia for SDGs which represents over 700 private sector companies in support of national SDG implementation.



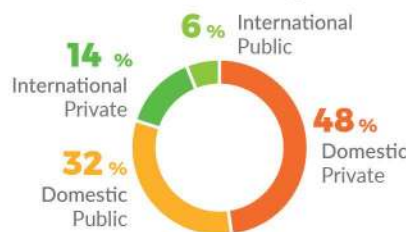
Academia & Experts

A partnership with the SDGs Center at Universitas Padjadjaran to create a knowledge platform for policy research and data for implementation of the SDGs.

Innovative SDGs Financing Mechanisms

Innovative financing mechanisms are needed to mobilize more and better financing for sustainable development. The global finance gap to meet the SDGs is estimated at USD 2.5 trillion. The UN in Indonesia implements innovative SDG financing initiatives with a high potential for scaling up to mobilize resources from public and private sector.

Domestic private investment accounts for almost half of all financing (2015).



Domestic public resources have been increasing in terms of volume from 2007 to 2015



from **106.5 billion** in 2007

to **151.6 billion** in 2015



A partnership with the state Zakat authority BAZNAS to channel Indonesian Zakat funds towards the SDGs



Technical support to integrate the SDGs into the state budget process with a focus on climate change to track climate related allocation and expenditures.



The UN and the Angel Investor Network (ANGIN) launched **Connector.ID**, an online matchmaking platform intended to connect social entrepreneurs in the country with angel investors and venture capitalists.



Development of an **Innovative Finance Lab in Indonesia** to support national priorities and develop innovative means to unlock and leverage new finance to help close the SDG financing gap, design and test new innovative financing instruments.



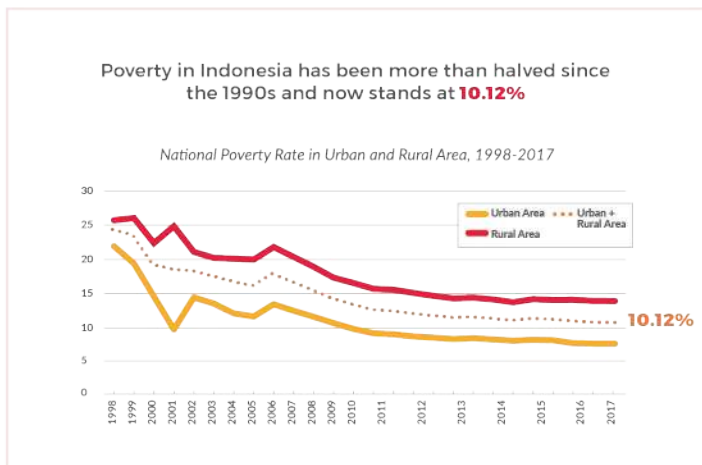
Successful crowdfunding campaigns mobilized financing to protect Sumatran Tigers and build solar powered water pumps benefiting people in remote areas.

Poverty Reduction, Equitable Sustainable Development, Livelihoods & Decent Work

By 2020, more vulnerable, low income and food insecure people have an adequate standard of living and equitable access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, economic development and income-earning opportunity.



POVERTY



Source: BPS 2017

The UN supports the Government with pro-poor evidence based analytical work to inform policy. Provincial budgetary allocation for service provision to the poor increased up to 20% since 2000.

An SDG Baseline Report on Children informed SDG planning, monitoring and reporting on children.

Policy reports on child poverty and multidimensional child poverty to reduce poverty among the more than half of Indonesia's children living on less than two USD per day.

The Human Development Index as a nationally acknowledged and important point of reference for policy makers.

The National Financial Inclusion Strategy and a partnership with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) were launched to accelerate the role of financial services institutions in reducing poverty.

NUTRITION & FOOD SECURITY

Nationwide, over **37%** of children under 5 years of age are stunted



The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement developed a financial tracking tool documenting increased government funding for nutrition from USD 45 million to USD 75 million in 2015-2016.



A Cost of the Diet study to inform the design of the RASTRA food assistance programme recommended shifting from in-kind to e-voucher assistance and including rice, eggs and green leafy vegetables.



District based pilot project to enhance infant and young child feeding increased exclusive breastfeeding by 53% and reduced stunting by 22%.



The interactive online dashboard VAMPIRE monitors food security across Indonesia in real-time.



The Food Security & Vulnerability Atlas supported the Government to target village empowerment programmes in 87 vulnerable districts.

LIVELIHOODS



More than **500,000** coastal people benefited from increased incomes from fisheries.



The UN in Indonesia promotes livelihoods and decent work for disadvantaged people with innovative pilot projects that can be scaled up nationally.



Innovative SMART-fish demonstration farms increased production by as much as 75% and profits by as much as 70%.



Capacity building of 69,000 households in 181 coastal communities to produce higher-value seafood products and accessing markets resulted in increased incomes and benefitted 503,500 people.



A Rice and fish farming pilot project increased yields by 43% and earnings up to USD 1,800 per hectare. The Government has committed to adopt and scale up the successful model to over 4,000 hectares across Indonesia.



748 business registration permits for palm oil smallholders improved livelihoods in Indonesia's palm oil industry, the largest in the world, while maintaining a healthy ecosystem.



Partnerships between the Government, private sector and civil society supported employment and decent work for youth, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS, such as the Youth Rights@Work Programme, the Indonesia Business and Disability Network and Community System Strengthening Framework.

Equitable Access to Social Services and Social Protection

By 2020 the poor and most vulnerable have better and more equitable access to quality basic social services, and to comprehensive social protection, and better access to water supply and sanitation.



HEALTH



Universal Health Coverage was supported by macro health financing to mobilize resources, capacity building on National Health Accounts to support evidence-based healthcare and the development of decentralized health accounts.



The UN midwife analysis report advocated for more of the 225,000 Indonesian midwives to work in the villages and remote areas. Technical support to enhance the national midwifery curriculum and the skills of midwives was provided to reduce maternal mortality.



Vaccination coverage increased from 40% to 70% in high-risk urban slum areas with support from the innovative real time online monitoring platform Rapid Pro.



HIV testing of key affected populations increased to 280,038 in 2016 from 107,871 in 2015.



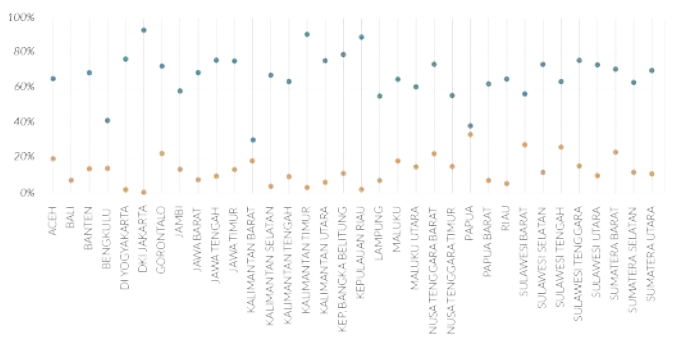
The National Action Plan on School Age Child and Adolescent Health will improve sexual and reproductive health access for vulnerable adolescents and young people. A pilot partnership with social franchising network UNALA reached more than 380,000 youth through social media. 30,000 adolescent girls and boys benefited from increased knowledge about menstruation to reduce discrimination and keep girls in school.



Percentage of the population registered in the National Health Insurance-scheme figure showing steep growth from **52%** in 2014 to **66.5%** in 2016. **35 million** children vaccinated against measles and rubella.

WATER AND SANITATION

Access to water supply and sanitation



- Percentage of households that do not use a toilet facility
- Percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water



Since 2013, sanitation programmes have added toilets to more than 200,000 households.



Implementation of Water Safety Plans and the integration of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in schools and the National Education Management Information System improved water and sanitation.



A pilot project with Bank Nusa Tenggara Timur (Bank NTT) and an innovative crowdfunding campaign mobilized funds for solar powered water pumps in East Sumba, benefiting villagers that used to walk up to four kilometres to get water.

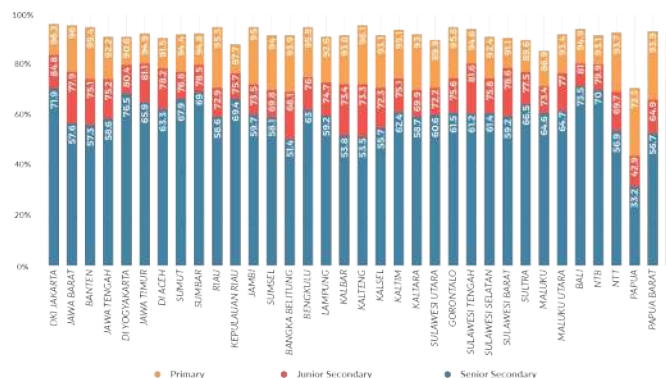


The digital advocacy campaign "The Tinju Tinju Punch the Poo" against open defecation generated 392.4 million online impressions and one million YouTube views.

EDUCATION

Indonesia has achieved near universal basic education, but participation rates lag in few provinces

Net Enrolment Rate for Primary, Junior Secondary and Senior Secondary Education, by Province Academic Year 2016/2017



Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, Indonesia Educational Statistics in Brief 2016/2017



The Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report supports monitoring of progress on quality education towards the SDGs.



The pilot National School Meal Programme (ProGas) covering 38,500 students in 146 primary schools resulted in more diverse diets, higher attendance rates in schools and drop-out rates three times lower than in other schools.



A pilot literacy programme in remote areas of Papua and West Papua led to a twofold increase in literacy among early grade children.

Environmental Sustainability and Enhanced Resilience to Shocks

By 2020, Indonesia is sustainably managing its natural resources, on land and at seas, with an increased resilience to the effects of climate change, disasters and other shocks.



DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT



In 2017
2,341

recorded disasters caused **377** deaths and missing, and **3.5 million** people were affected by natural disasters.



65 million

Indonesians within the "Ring of Fire" remain highly vulnerable to climate related shocks and natural disasters



The global best practice Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) Emergency Response Preparedness Guidelines were adapted into the national cluster system through the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB).



In Aceh Province, capacity building to over 1,200 staff from the district and sub-district level disaster management agency (BPBD) strengthened localized disaster management governance and community-based disaster risk reduction activities.



After the earthquake in the Pidie Jaya District in Aceh with a magnitude of 6.5, assistance was provided to BNPB and local government to track and monitor the locations and needs of 77,000 displaced people.



Technical assistance informed the National Disaster Response Framework, including an evidence based lessons learned study after the 2016 Aceh Pidie Jaya Earthquake.

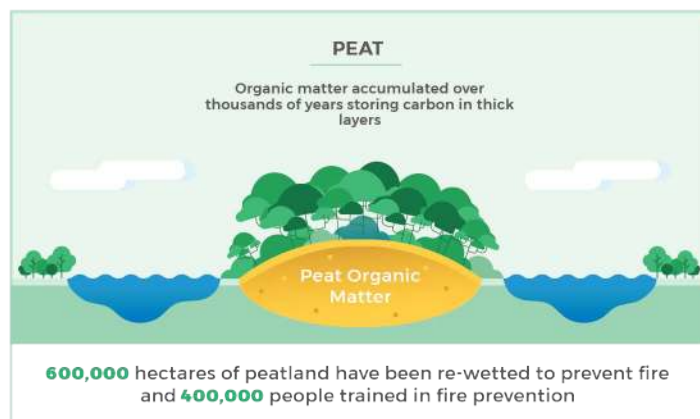


Under the USD 1.65 million Indonesia Disaster Fund, recovery programmes supported livelihoods in communities affected by the 2014 volcanic eruption in Mt. Kelud and Mt. Sinabung that displaced as many as 20,000 people. The number of displaced people decreased to 7,475 in 2017.



South-South and Triangular cooperation supported the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning system and capacity building to African nations and Small Islands Developing States on Tsunami preparation, response and mitigation.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



More than **10** of the **48 million** Indonesians living in and near forest areas are categorized as poor



Institutional capacity building supported the establishment and operations of the Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG).



The GAMBUT project supported provincial Forestry Management Units in high-risk districts in Riau and Central Kalimantan to more effectively predict, prevent, and respond to peat and forest fires using an early warning climate based forecasting Fire Risk System.



The award-winning web-based decision-support system Haze Gazer provides real-time insights on field conditions and impacts on local people by combining forest fire hotspot information from satellite imagery with information from social media and citizen journalism.



The Maps for Indicative Allocation of Social Forestry programme supports the issuance of social forestry licenses with the objective of achieving 12.7 million hectares of community-managed forests. Social forestry permits supported sustainable livelihoods in 110,000 hectares of land in ten districts of Sumatra.



Technical support to protect biodiversity resulted in enhanced institutional capacity to protect 513,772 hectares of forest in Sulawesi, a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra and the establishment of the Gandang Dewata National Park in West Sulawesi.



A Partnership with Tiger Protection Patrol Units was formed to protect the 600 remaining Sumatran Tigers and a successful crowdfunding campaign financed clearing of human-made tiger traps.



3,000 tons of Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) wastes were disposed of in an environmentally sound manner over the past five years

Improved Governance and Equitable Access to Justice for All

By 2020, disadvantaged populations benefit from enhanced access to justice and more responsive, inclusive and accountable public institutions that enjoy public trust.



GOOD GOVERNANCE

6.8 million

Indonesian children do not have a birth certificate.



About **1 in 3** women aged 15-64 y.o. have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their spouse and other than a spouse during their lifetime.



Birth registration rates increased from 68% to 79% in nine supported districts and increased by 30% in Banda Aceh. The Birth Certificates for Indonesian Children campaign supported birth registration for 1,300 families across Indonesia.



Indonesia's first national survey on the prevalence of violence against women was conducted to inform a comprehensive national policy to reduce violence against women.



The Partner for Prevention (P4P) initiative in Papua improved the capacity of local communities in the prevention of violence against women and girls by engaging men and boys.



Technical assistance supported a study on the traditional and modern practices of FGM/C in 10 provinces and 17 districts and an evidence based report on child marriage.

U-Report 110,000 young people took part in dialogue to inform policies on children's wellbeing with support from the digital youth participation platform U-report.



The Indonesia Democracy Index informed policies and programmes to address underperforming indicators in 12 provinces.



Indonesia reached its best performance on the Corruption Perception Index with 37 points and ranking 90th out of 176 countries.



Technical assistance to the 2015 - 2045 Population Projections to inform the 2020 - 2024 National and Sub-national Medium Term Development Plans.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

RPJMN target in 2019

31,801

poor Justice seekers accessing legal aid services funded by the National Law Agency



More than **88,000**

Indonesian police have received human rights and community policing training.



Analytical support to the new National Strategy on Access to Justice.



A whistle blowing system was launched and 1000 male and 300 female court apparatus trained as part of the justice sector reform.



The informal Adat justice system was strengthened in collaboration with local partners, benefitting mainly women and the poor.



An Analytical Framework for Linking SDGs and Human Rights Obligations of Indonesia was developed in cooperation with the National Human Rights Institution Komnasham and the Government to support progress towards SDGs from a human rights perspective.



Capacity building to 7,000 female police officers supported the Indonesian National Police's gender mainstreaming efforts.



Technical support informed a Government Decree addressing human rights in the fishing industry and the Bali Declaration on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. A pilot partnership with district anti-trafficking task forces informed village-specific counter trafficking policies in thirteen at-risk communities in West Java.



13,840 refugees and asylum seekers (9,795 refugees and 4,045 asylum seekers) were registered in Indonesia as of December 2017.