



Government of the Republic of Indonesia



United Nations in Indonesia

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
AND
THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN INDONESIA

UNPDF

GOVERNMENT - UNITED NATIONS PARTNERSHIP FOR
DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (UNPDF)
2016 - 2020

Fostering sustainable and inclusive development



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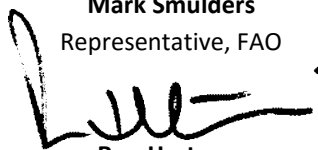
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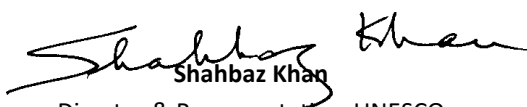
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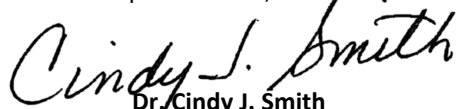
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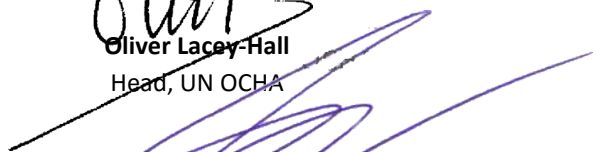
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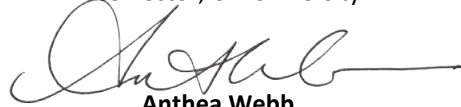
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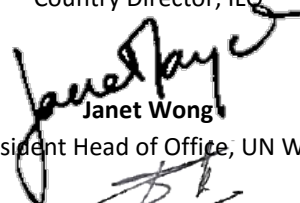
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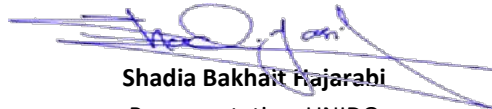
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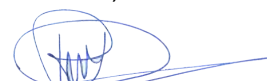
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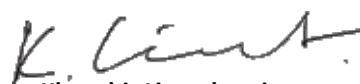
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GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA AND UNITED NATIONS COMMITMENT TO PARTNERSHIP

The Government of Indonesia and the United Nations system are committed to building a nation that is prosperous, democratic and just, where development benefits all people, and where the rights of future generations are protected.

Indonesia faces growing inequities across its vast archipelago comprising 13,446 islands populated by 252¹ million people from 360 ethnic groups. Addressing inequalities is both a National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) priority and a central underlying principle of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda. This calls for special attention to the people and groups most in need. Through this partnership, no goal or target will be considered met unless it is met for all social and economic groups².

This partnership is expressed in the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) which articulates the joint commitment of the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations to promote sustainable and equitable growth that fosters inclusive human development for all members of society, preserves Indonesia's abundant natural resources and lowers the carbon footprint of developmental progress. The partnership aims to mobilize collective national and global expertise to improve policies, regulatory frameworks and capacities, with a view to making development work for all. It seeks to ensure a human rights-based approach to development, and promote equity, good governance, gender equality, and the sustainable use of natural resources.

Through this combined focus and commitment to collaboration and partnership, the United Nations supports the overarching goals of the Government of Indonesia, as articulated in its Master Plan, the RPJMN (2015–2019), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The focus will remain on accelerating development through a pro-growth, pro-jobs, pro-poor and pro-green strategy for 'Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development 2011–2025'.

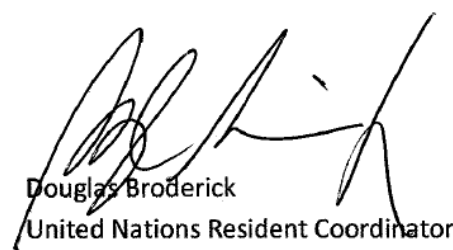


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¹ BPS (2014) Labour force situation: August 2014, Badan Pusat Statistik, Jakarta.

² Synthesis Report of the Secretary-General on the Post-2015 Agenda (December 2014), The Road to Dignity: Ending Poverty, Transforming All Lives and Protecting the Planet'



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) 2016–2020** is the result of a consultative process involving the Government of Indonesia, the United Nations (UN) system and other major stakeholders including civil society, the private sector, development partners, academia, workers' groups, women and young people's groups. The Framework aims at a strengthened and continued partnership between the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations system to support the achievement of national development results at a strategic outcome level. The UNPDF aligns with national development priorities as defined in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015–2019 aimed at achieving equitable growth for all, and the global Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda. Growth with equity is central to our objectives, as we partner with the Government to achieve inclusive, sustainable growth for all.

The **UNPDF 2016–2020** provides the framework for partnership with the Government of Indonesia, with a focus on four key priority outcomes:

Outcome 1: Poverty reduction, equitable sustainable development, livelihoods and decent work

Outcome 2: Equitable access to social services and social protection

Outcome 3: Environmental sustainability and enhanced resilience to shocks

Outcome 4: Improved governance and equitable access to justice for all.

Each of the outcome areas responds to Indonesia's development context and the RPJMN. Five cross-cutting areas have been prioritized relating to 1) *Human rights*, 2) *Gender equality*, 3) *HIV/AIDS*, 4) *Young people*, and 5) *Statistics and data management*. These cross-cutting areas inform and guide outcome level joint programming and results monitoring.

The strategic outcomes of the RPJMN are clearly outlined. The supporting activities that contribute to the outcomes will be implemented through individual agency programmes developed with their respective national counterparts. Existing and new coordination mechanisms will be utilized to harmonize efforts in results areas where multiple United Nations agencies are involved. Where possible, joint programmes will be pursued by multiple agencies in areas of common interest, where it makes good sense to work jointly and have greater synergy. Central to these partnerships is collaboration through the three main working modalities of ***policy advocacy and advice, capacity building³ and knowledge sharing⁴***. Furthermore, this partnership supports Government in its work on innovation, South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and consolidation of United Nations – Government co-investment and cost sharing opportunities.

³ The United Nations recognizes the Government's use of the term 'capacity building', understanding that for the United Nations system this modality refers to what the United Nations understands as capacity development.

⁴ The United Nations recognizes the Government's use of the term 'knowledge sharing', understanding that for the United Nations system this modality is used to refer both to knowledge sharing and knowledge management. The government terminology of 'knowledge sharing' correlates with by the United Nations common terminology of 'knowledge sharing' and 'knowledge management'. In the context of the UNPDF 2016–2019 government terminology of 'knowledge sharing' is used: "In a joint consultation between Bappenas and the UNCT in July 2014, knowledge sharing was considered to have two dimensions: firstly, the United Nations sharing global good practice in Indonesia; and secondly, the United Nations working with the Government of Indonesia to document good practice in Indonesia with a view to sharing them across the country and also outside Indonesia".

The implementation of the **UNPDF 2016–2020** will continue to be influenced by the growing economy and ever changing middle income country context of Indonesia. Annually the United Nations and Government will monitor the results using, where possible, existing national indicators and systems.



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1. INTRODUCTION

Opportunities and challenges in Indonesia

Indonesia, with its 252 million people, has shown significant progress over the past 15 years.⁵ Indonesia has made impressive economic strides, with robust economic growth since the Asian economic crisis in the late 1990s. In the last medium term development plan, economic growth averaged 5.96 per cent per annum, thanks in a large part to rising global prices for many of the commodities Indonesia exports. Indonesia achieved middle income country (MIC) status in the early 1990s⁶ and is a member of the G-20 group. As one of the co-chairs of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Indonesia has played a pivotal role in the Post-2015 process and has incorporated a large number of the draft Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets into the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015–2019.

Economic growth has brought about substantial improvements in the standard of living of an increasing number of the country's population. Indeed, wage employment is rapidly growing in Indonesia, with approximately 42.3 million people (37.0 per cent of employed people) now considered to be 'regular employees'.⁷ As more and more people depend on wages for their livelihoods, wages and their purchasing power assume greater significance—for workers as a source of income, and in turn for economies across the region as a source of demand. In this context, industrial relations and social security assume a great deal of importance. Indonesia remains a young country with adolescents and young people making up over 25 per cent of the population. At the same time, Indonesia has reached nearly 100 per cent primary school enrolment; however more than 5.3 million children – mostly children of secondary school age (13–18 years) from poor families, living in rural-remote areas, children with disability and married adolescent girls – are still out of school⁸. In terms of health, more people have access to basic services and fertility rates have fallen. These factors, coupled with Indonesia's current low dependency ratio, highlight an opportunity for accelerating human capital development through investments in skills development, education and training for a competitive workforce.

Despite these very tangible developments, challenges remain. Although poverty has been reduced from 24 per cent in 1999 to 11.3 per cent in 2014, 28 million people still live below the national poverty line⁹. Some 43.5 per cent of the population lives on under USD 2 per day (103 million people). The decrease in poverty in Indonesia is largely attributed to the expansion of government programmes that have targeted poor people, as well as to gains in wages for unskilled and low-skilled labourers and reductions in the volatility of food prices. However, the rate of poverty reduction has recently slowed and there are still big differences in poverty levels between urban and rural settings, and across regions in Indonesia. Using the national poverty line, rural poor account for

⁵ BPS (2014) Labour force situation: August 2014, Badan Pusat Statistik, Jakarta.

⁶ World Bank, World Development Indicators.

⁷ ILO (2014) Labour and social trends in Indonesia 2014, ILO Country Office for Indonesia and Timor-Leste, Jakarta.

⁸ SUSENAS 2013.

⁹ In March 2014 the national poverty line was set at IDR 302,735 per month. See BPS (2014) BPS Strategic data, Badan Pusat Statistik, Jakarta.

more than 60 per cent of the total poor. According to Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the national statistics office, in 2014, poverty rates were 8.3 per cent in urban centres and 14.3 per cent in rural areas¹⁰. However, using the higher USD 2 per day poverty line there is hardly any difference in poverty rates between urban and rural areas. Income poverty also varies across regions with Papua, West Papua and East Nusa Tenggara provinces remaining the poorest. Unemployment particularly of young people is high with a youth unemployment rate of 22 per cent. Poverty is also contributing to child exploitation. Approximately 3.2 million children between the ages of 10–17 are engaged in employment. In 2010, two million children were working in rural areas with 386,000 in urban and peri-urban areas. Indonesia is considered as a tier two¹¹ country for child trafficking and is considered a major source for women, children and men who are subject to sex trafficking and forced labour. The most significant sources are the provinces of West Java, Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara and Banten.

Other social indicators are also worrisome. Indonesia is ranked 72nd of 109 countries¹² with regard to food scarcity and food security, with a score of 46.5/100. In 2013, Indonesia had a Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.684, which positions Indonesia in the medium human development category on rank 108 out of 187 countries.¹³

Nutrition indicators have shown little improvement since 2007, with stunting rates remaining high at 37 per cent nationally, and 15 of 34 provinces exhibiting very high prevalence of over 40 per cent¹⁴. Average levels of calorie and protein consumption are yet to surpass these national standards, indicating that the average condition is inadequate.¹⁵ Progress in reducing child mortality has slowed to the point of stagnation over the past decade and maternal mortality estimates suggest an increase during the period 2007–2012. Indonesia is one of three countries in Asia where the number of new HIV infections continues to grow, increasing by more than 25 per cent between 2001 and 2011. The Ministry of Health estimates that more than 658,000 people were living with HIV in 2014 and that there were 70,000 new HIV infections in the same year¹⁶. Approximately 22 per cent of the population still practise open defecation and therefore water, sanitation and hygiene remain a priority.

Indonesia's natural resources are under threat. Of particular concern is the depletion of forest resources through deforestation and forest fires and the corresponding increase of greenhouse gas emissions. Indonesia's geographic location in the 'Ring of Fire' puts Indonesia at heightened risk of disasters from earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis in addition to other hazards such as floods, droughts and sea-level rise.

¹⁰ SUSENAS 2013.

¹¹ US Department of State (2014).

¹² 2014 Global Food Security Index - an index developed by the Economist Intelligence Unit to serve as a measure for food scarcity, including the quality of nutrition and food security of a country.

¹³ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-1-human-development-index-and-its-components>

¹⁴ RISKESDAS 2013.

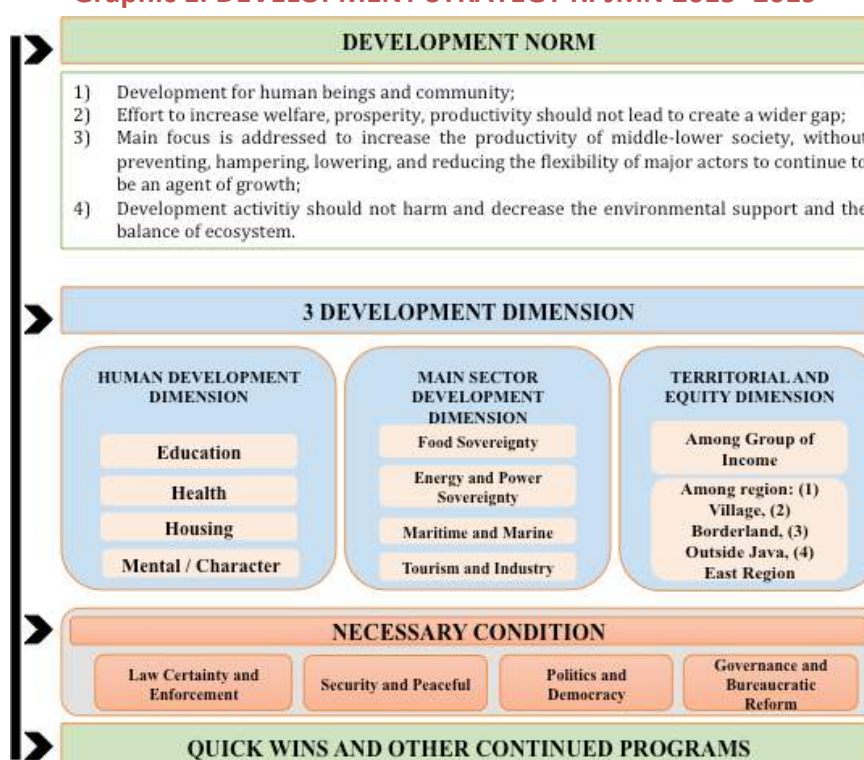
¹⁵ Indonesia has defined the standard for calorie and protein consumption per capita per day at 2,150 calories and 57 grams of protein.

¹⁶ Interim Report of Estimates and Projections of HIV and AIDS in Indonesia, 2014–2019 (Draft of the Ministry of Health, Jakarta, April 2015).

Priorities of the National Medium Term Development Plan (2015–2019)

The Government of Indonesia addresses its renewed development priorities through its National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015–2019. The Government of President Joko Widodo, which took office in October 2014, initiated a programme of reform now formalized in the RPJMN 2015–2019. The RPJMN 2015–2019 is based on the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN 2005–2025) that serves as a framework for the four medium term development plans. The RPJMN aims to improve the quality of human life and address disparity and inequality. The main objectives of the RPJMN are community development, narrowing the income gap through increased productivity and poverty reduction measures, and increasing development without environmental degradation (Graphic 1).

Graphic 1. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY RPJMN 2015–2019



The Government of Indonesia has set development targets against which the results of the RPJMN will be measured. The United Nations in Indonesia seeks, to the extent possible, to utilize these targets to align its joint development priorities and to monitor its contribution to Indonesia's development results. The macro targets established for the RPJMN 2015–2019 against which the United Nations will align are:

RPJMN 2015–2019 Macro Development Targets		
Indicator	2014 (baseline)	2019
Social development targets		
Human development index	73.83	76.3
Community development index ¹⁷	0.55	Increase
Gini index	0.41	0.36
Increased % of community who participate in health insurance programme through SJSN health sector	51.8% (Oct 2014)	Min 95%
Participate in SJSN project – labour sector		
- Formal worker	29.5 million	62.4 million
- Informal worker	1.3 million	3.5 million
Macro economic targets		
Economic growth	5.1%	8.0%
- GDP per capita (Rp. thousand) base year 2010	43.403	72.217
Inflation	8.4%	3.5%
Poverty rate	10.96% ¹⁸	7.0–8.0%
Open unemployment rate	5.94%	4.0–5.0%

The United Nations in Indonesia

The United Nations has provided support to the Government of Indonesia since 1954. From 2004 to 2008, the United Nations prioritized post-tsunami recovery and reconstruction work. Since 2008, the United Nations has shifted from direct service delivery to policy advice and technical assistance, leading to the articulation of an outcome level UNPDF 2016–2020. The United Nations main focus in Indonesia remains one of equity to uphold the rights of the most vulnerable, marginalized and disadvantaged people.

The United Nations system has supported the capacity development of many national institutions and sectors in Indonesia, from traditional government ministries responsible for the civil service, interior and justice ministries to the sector ministries of agriculture, health and education. In the process, long-standing and trusted partnerships have been forged between the United Nations and its national counterparts. The United Nations has played an active role in creating platforms for the participation of children and young people in policy reform and public advocacy efforts. The success of the United Nations support to Indonesia is reflected in the popularity of the United Nations among Indonesian audiences, especially young people.

Through the UNPDF 2016–2020, the United Nations seeks to present its understanding of the main opportunities and challenges in a rapidly changing Indonesia, reinforcing an understanding of the

¹⁷ Community development index is a composite index that measures the nature of cooperation in community, tolerance and security sense in community.

¹⁸ Poverty rate in September 2014, prior to the announcement of the policy to eliminate the fuel subsidy that took place in November 2014.

RPJMN as well as a commitment to supporting the Government to play a leading role in championing the Post-2015 Development Agenda in development efforts. The United Nations, operating in an environment of increasingly reduced financial resources, yet seeks to remain a key partner for Government in achieving national and internationally agreed development goals. To do this, the United Nations in Indonesia positions its partnership contributions at the strategic outcome level focusing the joint contributions of United Nations agencies based on their comparative advantage and alignment with the RPJMN 2016–2019. In light of these trends, the United Nations system will make best use of instruments, innovative practices and strengthened partnerships to ensure the capacity of the United Nations to work together is strengthened. Lessons learned from the previous UNPDF include the importance of establishing a flexible approach so as to remain in tune and responsive to a constantly changing development environment.

The United Nations aims to build upon its trusted partnerships based on its past experience. It explores the potential of testing and applying new innovative solutions to increase attainment of development results. In this way, the United Nations positions itself to provide the flexible and focused support Indonesia needs, drawing on its comparative advantage.

Lessons from the UNPDF 2011–2015

This UNPDF builds on the lessons learned from the previous UNPDF 2011–2015, including an independent evaluation, country analysis, and a United Nations comparative advantage study as well as stakeholder consultations that sought to discuss the United Nations contribution in the Indonesian context. The following lessons learned are particularly relevant for the new framework:

1. **Partnership with the Government:** The United Nations in Indonesia has forged strong ties with the Government of Indonesia, particularly through: (1) the Indonesia – United Nations Consultative Forum that is overseeing the overall cooperation and solving administrative challenges between the United Nations and the Government of Indonesia; and through (2) the collaboration with the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas). The **Bappenas – United Nations Forum** was established in 2013 and met for the first time in January 2014. This platform has been utilized to discuss results, United Nations alignment with national development priorities and the comparative advantage of the United Nations in Indonesia. In June 2014, this forum supported dialogue between Bappenas, the line ministries and the United Nations. Elevating the forum to this level of inter United Nations agency and inter-ministerial dialogue has been recognized as an important step forward in facilitating a results-focused dialogue between the Government and the United Nations on issues of cooperation, outcome results attainment and resource mobilization. The Forum is a valuable mechanism for **policy dialogue, monitoring and strengthened accountability** and shows the importance and added value of the inter-ministerial and inter United Nations agency modality.
2. **Outcome level focus:** An outcome level UNPDF will provide the United Nations and the Government of Indonesia the opportunity to focus on strategic partnerships and clearer **alignment of the UNPDF** with the development priorities of the RPJMN that best match the **United Nations comparative advantage**. This strengthened alignment increases the **flexibility** to continually adapt development priorities at the output level through individual United Nations

agency strategic frameworks and work plans in the context of Indonesia's fast paced and middle income country development environment.

3. **Recognition of the need to strengthen the monitoring performance of the UNPDF:** UNPDF results groups in the past provided some oversight of UNPDF performance guided by results matrices inclusive of both outcome and output level indicators. Strengthened future monitoring of the UNPDF 2016–2020 will involve monitoring and evaluation at the outcome level only, ensuring alignment with Indonesia's defined development targets and indicators, and engagement of both the United Nations and government representatives in the process of monitoring on an annual basis. The United Nations revised monitoring and evaluation plan, informed by lessons learned, will strengthen monitoring performance by allowing for the establishment of **results groups for each outcome**, co-chaired by the United Nations and Government, meeting annually to oversee the monitoring process. The revised mechanism will allow for the establishment of time-bound task teams to undertake specific monitoring activities as defined in the monitoring and evaluation plan.
4. **Resource mobilization and partnership:** To date, resource mobilization has largely followed traditional lines whereby resources to support implementation of the UNPDF were received through traditional partnerships and funding sources. The changing funding environment, the economic status of Indonesia, the Government's changing expectations of the partnership with the United Nations, and the diversity of partnership opportunities now relevant to the development agenda warrant refined approaches to partnership and collaborative approaches to resource mobilization in the Indonesia context. In 2016–2020, this will include exploring new and **strengthened partnerships** with a range of stakeholders, including from the private sector, and **co-financing and cost sharing modalities**. This will be supported by strengthened interagency collaboration and joint responses, to ensure a strengthened targeted approach to addressing RPJMN 2015–2019 priorities.



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2. MODALITIES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND A STRENGTHENED AND CONTINUED PARTNERSHIP

The Government of Indonesia and the United Nations system maintain a strong partnership and intend to strengthen and expand this partnership through the strategic outcome-focused priorities of this UNPDF 2016–2020 as they align with the RPJMN 2015–2019. The United Nations will jointly support the Government including local Government through three modalities:

- 1) **Policy advocacy and advisory**, whereby the United Nations will support relevant ministries in developing and revising national and sub-national policies, providing inputs drawing on evidence and its broad corporate mandates, including the United Nations norms and standards, and experience. This will include analytical studies and advice on specific areas of need in order to broaden the options and choices for decision-making and a fuller appraisal of their implications. The United Nations will aim to communicate and advocate as one on issues of common concern in the areas of human rights and equity through a variety of communication channels including traditional and social media and through the application of other behaviour change tools.
- 2) **Capacity building**¹⁹, which will involve the strengthening of skills, competence and capacity of partner institutions in the introduction and advancement of reforms, legislation, regulations and processes, so as to ensure they have the necessary skills and knowledge to fulfil their responsibilities. It might include the provision of opportunities for exposure in Indonesia and abroad to advanced levels of study and training.
- 3) **Knowledge sharing**²⁰, which involves supporting generation of and access to appropriate knowledge and experience from both within and outside Indonesia. Particular priority will be given to accessing such knowledge through exchange between the United Nations and Government including access to relevant data, and monitoring and reporting on the progress of transition to the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda. Enhanced South-South and Triangular Cooperation will also be a priority.

The United Nations will strengthen its partnership with Government through:

- 1) **Innovation**, through application of innovative approaches to the testing of ideas, science and technologies, methodologies, and administrative arrangements to address ongoing and new development challenges. Such approaches could involve United Nations organizations, government ministries and entities, universities, research institutes, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs).
- 2) **South-South and Triangular Cooperation**, through sharing the experiences and expertise from Indonesia with other countries, as well as sharing lessons learned from other countries with Indonesia, including work with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The United Nations will support Indonesia to further increase the scope and effectiveness of South-South

¹⁹ The United Nations recognizes the Government's use of the term 'capacity building', understanding that for the United Nations system this modality refers to what the United Nations understands as capacity development.

²⁰ The United Nations recognizes the Government's use of the term 'knowledge sharing', understanding that for the United Nations system this modality is used to refer both to knowledge sharing and knowledge management. The government terminology of 'knowledge sharing' correlates with by the United Nations common terminology of 'knowledge sharing' and 'knowledge management'. In the context of the UNPDF 2016-2019 government terminology of 'knowledge sharing' is used as identified during a joint consultation between Bappenas and the UNCT in July 2014: firstly, the United Nations facilitating the sharing of global good practice in Indonesia; and secondly, the United Nations working with the Government of Indonesia to document good practice from Indonesia with a view to sharing them across the country and also outside Indonesia".

and Triangular Cooperation, in line with the Government of Indonesia's policies, good practices and international standards. The Government will be supported in expanding engagement in good practice and knowledge exchange, and increasing participation in international forums and global and regional dialogues.

- 3) **Co-investment** whereby the United Nations and the Government of Indonesia identify opportunities to contribute jointly to UNPDF priorities through a range of co-financing mechanisms. This may involve the establishment of the necessary financial management and administrative structures to enable national resources to be channelled through the United Nations system.

As the name '**United Nations Partnership for Development Framework**' implies, the UNPDF 2016–2020 is a framework to ensure joint action and the relevance and coherence of the partnership between the United Nations and the Government of Indonesia in the context of Indonesia's development priorities, driving effective and efficient partnerships at a strategic outcome level. Partnership opportunities will include those involving United Nations organizations, national and international organizations, national and sub-national entities, government and non-governmental and civil society organizations, public sector and private sector organizations and academia.



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3. UNPDF RESULTS

The United Nations in Indonesia seeks to focus its support at the outcome level in four priority areas. This package of support focuses on channelling the United Nations comparative advantage where it will provide the greatest support to develop, establish and where necessary, test approaches that can then be scaled up by the Government of Indonesia and its supporting line ministries and implementing partners.

Across the four priority outcome areas, the United Nations comparative advantage will be targeted as summarized below and outlined in the following detailed sections.

<p>Outcome 1: Poverty reduction, equitable sustainable development, livelihoods and decent work</p> <p>Focus area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, fisheries and food security • Employment and industrial relations • Poverty reduction 	<p>Outcome 2: Equitable access to social services and social protection</p> <p>Focus area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social protection • Reduce violence against women, youth and children • Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maternal and infant mortality ○ Multi-sector response to malnutrition ○ Reproductive health and family planning ○ HIV ○ Water and sanitation • Education and adolescent development
<p>Outcome 3: Environmental sustainability and enhanced resilience to shocks</p> <p>Focus area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of the environment • Climate change mitigation and adaptation • Disaster management 	<p>Outcome 4: Improved governance and equitable access to justice for all</p> <p>Focus area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for public institutions at national and local level • Democratic governance • Access to justice • Combating corruption



Outcome 1: Poverty Reduction, Equitable Sustainable Development, Livelihoods and Decent Work

RPJMN mission: Indonesia becomes a maritime nation that is independent, advanced, based on national interest.

National Priority Agenda (Nawa Cita): To improve the quality life of Indonesian people.²¹

Outcome statement: 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 opportunities.

Rationale

Increased prosperity generated by the strong recovery after the Asian economic crisis has supported impressive reduction in measured poverty levels. Consumption based indicators of poverty declined from 24 per cent to 11.3 per cent between 1990 and 2012 but poverty remains a reality for many Indonesians. Some 11.3 per cent of the population²² or 28 million people are still below the national poverty line, while 103 million Indonesians, 43.5 per cent, live on less than USD 2 a day. Thus large sections of society remain extremely vulnerable to any economic or environmental shocks that may hit Indonesia.

Economic development has been accompanied by rising income disparities. The Gini index is one widely used measure of income inequality. For Indonesia as a whole, the index rose from 0.32 in 1999 to 0.41 in 2011²³. Regional disparities persist with eastern Indonesia lagging behind other parts of the country²⁴. A large informal economy and high levels of vulnerable employment²⁵ challenge Indonesia's ability to respond to the need for inclusive and sustainable growth. It is estimated that 60 per cent of employed people are in vulnerable employment and one in three are 'low pay'. Trends indicate that the formal economy is being informalized and compliance with minimum wage rates is low. This drives a need to address under-investment so as to mitigate the 'middle income trap'.

As the country seeks to attain high middle-income country status, employment, employment quality and wages are increasingly playing a central role in improving livelihoods and ensuring the inclusiveness of economic development. Improvements in the quality of employment and livelihoods will also have a positive effect on the quality of the environment.

Certain **vulnerable populations**, such as young people, women and people with disabilities, are especially hard-hit by the conditions of poverty. Recent studies indicate that people with disabilities

²¹ Official Nawa Cita translation by the Government of Indonesia.

²² BPS (2014) BPS Strategic data, Badan Pusat Statistik, Jakarta.

²³ BPS (2014) Trend of Selected Socio-Economic Indicators, August 2014, Badan Pusat Statistik, Jakarta.

²⁴ BPS (2014) Trend of Selected Socio-Economic Indicators, August 2014, Badan Pusat Statistik, Jakarta.

²⁵ The Indonesian definition of vulnerable employment refers to the sum of own-account workers, employers assisted by temporary worker/unpaid worker, casual workers and contributing family workers (excludes regular employees and formal sector employers). Those in vulnerable employment lack decent working conditions, with their work often characterized by inadequate earnings, low productivity and working conditions that undermine workers' fundamental rights.

in Indonesia are 30 to 50 per cent more likely to be poor and without employment than those without disabilities.

Against the background of these economic challenges, Indonesia also needs to ensure that the country's young people, estimated at 65 million people between the ages of 15 and 24, are suitably trained and employed to ensure Indonesia's 'demographic bonus' can be realized. This **demographic dividend** refers to the potential of a larger proportion of working aged population and a lower dependency ratio, which can drive opportunities to generate capital and wealth. Indonesia recently met the objectives of getting the aggregate unemployment rate below six per cent. However, Indonesia's youth unemployment remains significant at around 22 per cent, with young people accounting for over 50 per cent of the unemployed population. There is a need to **ensure employment** for the 15 million young people that will enter the labour market in the next five years. If successful, the demographic bonus can then be fully exploited in the short term and can create capacity to deal with the economic burden of an ageing population from 2025 onwards.

There are still alarmingly high levels of both extreme (14.5 per cent) and moderate (48.7 per cent) child poverty.²⁶ A narrow income distribution and high level of informal employment in Indonesia suggest that there are also many families at risk of falling into poverty to which current social protection measures are not responsive. Current **social protection** schemes are narrowly targeted, conditional, low value, very expensive to administer, and have no positive impact on reducing poverty or child poverty rates. Narrowly targeted cash transfers have shown not to reach the intended target group and fail to yield conclusive gains.²⁷ Social welfare support for such schemes is relatively limited. Fewer than 5,000 professional social workers are employed by the Government to support vulnerable children, families and other groups. Coverage of both social protection and social welfare interventions is limited and without sustained investment will not successfully reduce high levels of poverty and vulnerability to poverty.

There is the need to enable Indonesia to develop its full potential in the areas of **agricultural development and agro-processing** (including crops, horticulture, estate crops, livestock and fisheries), **industrial investment** and promotion, small and medium scale enterprise development.

The growing number of middle class and affluent consumers in Indonesia has led to the emergence of a philanthropic sector which has growing potential to contribute more effectively and consciously to the country's development. At the same time Indonesia's private sector companies are developing awareness and an interest in **corporate social responsibility**. Whilst activities mostly focus on monetary contributions to development projects, a better understanding is needed of how to achieve development as a human right, of how business activities impact on the realization of human and child rights, and of how those practices need to be adjusted and present as a well-rounded approach to social rights and responsibility.

²⁶ SUSENAS 2012.

²⁷ Ministry of Social Affairs, UNICEF. (2014). Rapid Assessment of the Conditional Child Welfare Programme (PKSA).

United Nations response

The United Nations will target its joint response to achieve **outcome 1** through:

Agriculture (including crops, livestock and fisheries), and agro-processing as a means to stimulate production to meet national needs. This will include the areas of **food security** and an improved value chain, primary sector strengthening, green industrial development, green commodities, **industrial relations**, enterprise development, **job creation and employment** competitiveness, including through labour intensive public infrastructure projects.

The United Nations will prioritize support for vulnerable groups, including the poor, women and indigenous forest dependent people. The United Nations system will work with the Government, civil society and the private sector to address the conditions that create vulnerabilities and social exclusion, and to reduce the barriers that prevent vulnerable populations, including young people, women and people with disabilities, from having access to employment and credit for self-employment, utilizing population data for development planning.

The United Nations will increasingly engage with Government as it provides the regulatory framework for the private sector, and in turn with the private sector to strengthen adherence to human rights principles in business practices and to mobilize and leverage financial resources for development programmes. The United Nations will work with government and local financial institutions to facilitate access to credits, and will support the establishment and/or strengthening of existing local economic development (LEDA) institutions.

The United Nations will focus on the target group of young people so as to ensure the capacity and capability of the emerging workforce is adequately addressed and developed and the demographic bonus allows for capitalization on economic opportunities and sectoral and regional policy integration. The United Nations will support youth volunteer networks, implement innovative programmes combining non-formal education and capacity building activities.

The United Nations will support the Government in strengthening its social protection system, responding to issues related to **poverty reduction** (including child poverty), migration and human trafficking, the elderly and the disabled.

The United Nations will play a key role in evidence generation, evidence-informed policy dialogue, research on the current social protection system and the development of alternative policy options to reduce poverty, including child poverty. This includes support to Government through in-depth research on child poverty and social protection, modelling the cost and poverty reduction impact of alternative policies with tax benefit micro-simulation, and developing funding scenarios for potential policy changes. South-South exchange will form part of an advocacy and capacity development approach. Based on the results of this process, technical support will be provided to Government on the formulation of an integrated social protection policy and legislative reform. Strategic partnerships will be bolstered with NGOs and academia/research institutions for evidence generation and advocacy support.

Outcome 1: Poverty reduction, equitable sustainable development, livelihoods and decent work				
National Priority Agenda (Nawa Cita): To improve the quality life of Indonesian people.				
UNPDF outcome: 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 opportunities.				
Indicator	Baseline	Target²⁸	Means of verification	Level of disaggregation
National Gini Index	0.41 (2013)	0.36 (2019)	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	
National poverty rate	10.96% (2014)	7%–8% (RPJMN) (2019)	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	By province, urban/rural, women head of households, and by age group (children)
Unemployment rate	5.94% (August 2014)	5 to 5.5 % (RPJMN)	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	By province, sex and age
Vulnerable employment	68,07 million (August 2014) 59.38% (August 2014)	50%	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	
Participation in BPJS for employment ²⁹	12,920,685 workers (2014) 212,986 companies (2014)	100% increase	Participation in BPJS for employment	
Minimum wage compliance	45% (August 2014)	100%	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	By province
Gender Development Index	69.6 (2013)	Increase (2019)	BPS - SUSENAS	By province
Gender Empowerment Measure	70.5 (2013)	Increase (2019)	BPS – SUSENAS	By province
Desirable Dietary Pattern Score (Skor PPH Peningkatan Diversifikasi Pangan)	85.9 (2014)	92.5 (2019)	BPS - SUSENAS	By province
HIV prevalence among adult population (15–49)	0.46% (2014, projection)	<0.5% (2019)	MOH, AIDS Sub Directorate, HIV Mathematical Modelling Report 2012	
Sustainable Development Goals:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG1 – No Poverty: Eradicate extreme poverty and reduce poverty by half • SDG 2 – Zero Hunger: End hunger and all forms of malnutrition, reach international targets for stunting • SDG 5 – Gender Equality: End discrimination and eliminate violence against women and girls • SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services • SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth: Sustain per capita income growth and achieve full and productive employment and decent work • SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure and inclusive and sustainable industrialization • SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities: Income growth of the bottom 40% and inclusion • SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption: Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns 				
Partnership organizations:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations: FAO; IAEA; IFAD; ILO; UNAIDS; UNDP; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNICEF; UNIDO; UNV; UN-Women; WFP; WHO • International partners: IOM; SECO; The World Bank • National partners: Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs; Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs; East Java Provincial Government; Maluku Provincial Government; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries; Ministry of Social Affairs; Ministry of Trade and Industry; Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection; Nusa Tenggara Barat Provincial Government; Nusa Tenggara Timur Provincial Government 				

²⁸ RPJMN target refers to document on 'Sectoral Development Matrix' and 'Ministry Institutional Matrix' in which will be reviewed annually according to the nature of development in Government Work Plan (RKP).

²⁹ Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial/Social Security Organizing Agency.





Outcome 2: Equitable Access to Social Services and Social Protection

RPJMN mission: The quality of life of Indonesian people that is highly advanced and prosperous.

National Priority Agenda (Nawa Cita) 3: To develop Indonesia from border by strengthening areas and villages in the context of a United Nation.

National Priority Agenda (Nawa Cita) 5: Improve the quality of life of the Indonesian people and community.³⁰

Outcome statement: 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.

Rationale

As global attention shifts to a Post-2015 Development Agenda it is noted that a number of Indonesia's MDG targets have already been achieved, including literacy rates and those related to tuberculosis, while others are on track. There are however some targets for which Indonesia is lagging behind and is unlikely to meet, including: the reduction by half of the people living below the national poverty line; the reduction by three quarters of the maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births and unmet family planning needs; incidence of HIV/AIDS; and water and sanitation. Even progress towards reducing child mortality has slowed during the past few years and the achievement of targets could be considered at risk. This will form the basis of priorities to support Indonesia's focus on obtaining equitable access to social services in the context of the **new Sustainable Development Goals**.

Estimates show that about 10,000 Indonesian women die of maternal causes each year. Although the maternal mortality ratio declined considerably between 1987 and 2007, the MDG target of 102/100,000 live births by 2015 will not be achieved as the current level of MMR is 346 per 100,000 live births based on the 2010 Census and 359 per 100,000 live births based on the 2012 IDHS. The infant mortality rate (IMR) has shown a significant decline from 68 per 1,000 in 1991, to 32 per 1,000 live births in 2012. While international estimates for **under-five mortality** show gradual improvement at 29 per 1,000 live births (IGME³¹, 2014), national estimates paint a more modest picture at 40 per 1,000 live births, with wide disparity between 115 per 1,000 in Papua and 28 per 1,000 in Riau³².

Indonesia is facing a **double burden of malnutrition** with increasing levels of **over nutrition** alongside stagnating levels of **stunting**, which is driving an alarming increase in **non-communicable diseases**. Almost 9 million children under five years old (37.2 per cent) are stunted, placing Indonesia among the top five countries for stunting burden³³. Further, the epidemiological transition results in non-communicable diseases now contributing to 58 per cent of all-cause mortality and morbidity.³⁴ There

³⁰ Official Nawa Cita translation by the Government of Indonesia.

³¹ United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, United Nations Population Division)

³² Demographic and Health Survey, BPS 2012.

³³ RISKESDAS 2013.

³⁴ Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, 2013.

is a significant increase of several non-communicable diseases (NCD), such as cerebrovascular disease/stroke, coronary heart disease, diabetes mellitus, and mental disorders. Demographic shifts mean that adolescents now comprise a larger proportion of the population, thus presenting questions on the type of platforms necessary to deliver appropriate health services.

Moreover, Indonesia had a total expenditure on health of 3.1 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2013³⁵. Its spending on social protection was one of the lowest in South-East Asia (1.2 per cent of GDP in 2012), with only Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic spending less.

Transmission of communicable diseases such as HIV, malaria and vaccine preventable diseases continues in the country with outbreaks of measles and diphtheria reported in the last few years. Nationally, **HIV prevalence** among the adult population is estimated at 0.46 per cent in 2014, but there is considerable variation within and across districts and provinces, reaching 55 per cent among people who inject drugs (PWID) in Jakarta and 56 per cent among female sex workers in the central highlands of Papua. The impact of HIV/AIDS goes beyond health and needs to be addressed in a cross-cutting way in all sectors, including education, employment, public administration, and social protection³⁶. In addition, Indonesia continues to experience outbreaks of other communicable diseases including vaccine preventable diseases like measles and diphtheria.

Indonesia faces challenges on **safe water and sanitation** with 42.8 per cent of the population without sustainable access to an **improved water source**, well below the MDG target of 68.9 per cent. Approximately 55 million people (22 per cent of the population) still practise **open defecation**³⁷, which contributes to the high stunting rates.

Indonesia's **education** system is the fourth largest in the world, with the MDG of 100 per cent primary enrolment achieved. Education is now the biggest single sectoral outlay in the Indonesian budget, having increased from 7.2 per cent of public expenditure in 2006 to 20.59 per cent in 2015. However, despite substantial investment by the Government in this sector, the **quality of education** remains of critical concern. Indonesia's performance in international learning assessments (i.e. the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA); Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS)) is among the lowest during the last five years.

Protection of vulnerable people, particularly children, is improving although it is still far short of needs.

Finally, across all social services, there remain demand-side barriers that prevent people from accessing services even when they are available, as well as quality gaps, which may limit the effectiveness and uptake of available services.

³⁵ <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.XPD.TOTL.ZS>.

³⁶ Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting: Indonesia Country Progress Report 2014.

³⁷ JMP, WHO/UNICEF 2014.

United Nations response

The United Nations will target its joint response to achieve **outcome 2** through:

The United Nations will support the Government of Indonesia in the area of **health**, through prioritizing the combating of **maternal and infant mortality** with an emphasis on strengthened health systems to support round the clock service delivery and quality of services. The United Nations will support the management of childhood illnesses and immunization, **combating malnutrition** and rates of stunting especially through the multi sectoral Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. The United Nations will support the Government in increasing access to sexual and **reproductive health** (including **family planning and HIV/AIDS** control services).

The United Nations will continue support for community-led sanitation, **Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)** in schools, and hygiene promotion (including handwashing and menstrual hygiene management).

The United Nations will address issues of **social protection** as they relate to equitable access to social services through responses that expand the options for social health insurance and social security, inclusive of increased access to quality family planning and reproductive health.

The United Nations will support **education** in areas of improved access and quality of education from early childhood to adolescence; and adolescent and youth participation and development.

The United Nations will continue to provide policy advice and assistance to support Indonesia in strengthening public institutions in improving **provision of basic services**, particularly to the poorest and most marginalized. The United Nations will adopt integrated approaches that combine strengthening government capacity to deliver public services with removing bottlenecks to service delivery and enhancing access to services.

In addition to supporting efforts towards improving supply and access to services, the United Nations will also support demand side and behaviour change interventions to enhance timely health seeking behaviour as well as promote appropriate health, nutrition and hygiene practices. At the same time, the United Nations will continue to remain prepared to respond to emergencies and strengthen resilience of the health system.

Outcome 2: Equitable access to social services and social protection

National Priority Agenda (Nawa Cita) 3: To develop Indonesia from border by strengthening areas and villages in the context of a United Nation.

National Priority Agenda (Nawa Cita) 5: Improve the quality of life of the Indonesian people and community

UNPDF outcome: 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.

Indicator	Baseline	Target ³⁸	Means of verification	Level of disaggregation
Human Development Index	73.8	76.3 (2019)	BPS - SUSENAS further analysis	By province
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) per 100 live births	346 per 100,000 live births (2010 Census)/ 359 per 100,000 live (IDHS 2012)	306 (2019) (RPJMN)	BPS - Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), SUPAS, Census	
Probability of children dying between birth and exact age 1 (infant mortality rate)	32 per 1,000 live births (IDHS 2012)	24 per 1,000 live births (RPJMN) (2019)	BPS - IDHS	By province, sex and wealth quintile
Stunting prevalence among children under 2 years old	32.9% (Riskesdas, 2013)	28% (2019) (RPJMN)	MoH, Riskesdas	By province
Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday: BCG, measles, 3 doses of DPT and 4 doses of polio	59.9% (IDHS 2012)	93% (RPJMN target) (2019)	BPS - IDHS BPS - SUSENAS CORE	By province, sex, urban/rural and wealth quintile
Proportion of pregnant women receiving four antenatal care (ANC 4)	70.4 (Riskesdas, 2013)	80 (2019) (RPJMN)	BPS, IDHS, MoH, Riskesdas	By province and wealth quintile
Proportion of delivery in health facilities	70.4 (Riskesdas, 2013)	85 (2019) (RPJMN)	BPS, IDHS, MoH, Riskesdas	By province and wealth quintile
Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)	61.9%	66%	IDHS	By age group
A reduction of the total fertility rate (TFR)	2.6%	2.3% (2019)	IDHS, SUPAS, Census	By age group
Male Participation in Family Planning	3.5% (IDHS 2012)	4.3%	IDHS	By method
Percentage of the population registered in the Social Health Insurance scheme	51.84% (October 2014)	Minimum 95%	Healthcare and Social Security Agency (BPJS Kesehatan)	By sex
Percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water	53% (SUSENAS 2013)	100% (RPJMN ³⁹) – for 40% of the poor (2019)	BPS - SUSENAS BPS - RISKESDAS	By province, urban/rural, and wealth quintile
Percentage of households that do not use a toilet facility	14.76% (SUSENAS 2013)	0% (RPJMN ⁴⁰) (2019)	BPS - SUSENAS CORE	By urban/rural and wealth quintile

³⁸ RPJMN target refers to document on 'Sectoral Development Matrix' and 'Ministry Institutional Matrix'.

³⁹ The target as defined in Book 1 of RPJMN.

⁴⁰ The target of access to sanitation as defined in Book 1 of RPJMN is 100% for 40% of the poor.

Percentage of key affected populations who have received an HIV test	29 % (2015)	56% (2019)	Baseline: IBBS, 2011 and 2013 among key affected populations Target: National Strategy and Action Plan (2015–2019)	By key affected populations
Percentage of people living with HIV who are on antiretroviral treatment	8% (50,400/658,510 in 2014) (Denominator: Total PLHIV based on projection, HIV Mathematical Modelling Report 2012 and Spectrum) ⁴¹	42% (2019)	HIV Programme data (numerator) and modelling (denominator)	Baseline: Numerator: HIV Programme data, MOH three monthly report, Dec 2014 Denominator: MOH, AIDS Sub Directorate, HIV Mathematical Modelling Interim Report 2012 Target: National Strategy and Action Plan
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) between girls and boys	Elementary school: 1.01 Junior Secondary School: 0.96 Senior Secondary School: 0.98 (Susen, 2013)	Approx. 1 (2019)	BPS - SUSENAS	By province
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	Elementary School: 111.04% Junior Secondary School: 101.57% Senior Secondary School: 79.22% (2014)	Elementary School: 100% Junior Secondary School: 106.94% Senior Secondary School: 91.63% (2019)	Ministry of Education and Culture	By province
Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)	Elementary School: 91.28% Junior Secondary School: 79.42% Senior Secondary School: 55.26% (2014)	Elementary School: 94.78% Junior Secondary School: 82.02% Senior Secondary School: 67.48% (2019)	Ministry of Education and Culture	By province
Sustainable Development Goals:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 3 – Good Health: Reduce MMR, neonatal and under-5 mortality and communicable and non-communicable diseases • SDG 4 – Quality Education: Provide free equitable and quality education for all • SDG 5 – Gender Equality : End discriminating and eliminate violence against women and girls • SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation: Universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 				
Partnership organizations:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>United Nations:</u> IAEA; IFAD; ILO; UNAIDS; UNDP; UNFPA; UNESCO; UNICEF; UN-Women; WFP; WHO • <u>International partners:</u> Australian Government; USAID • <u>National partners:</u> Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection; National AIDS Commission 				

⁴¹ This denominator is in line with WHO/UNAIDS definition but the MOH prefers to use the denominator based on the total number of PLHIV who are eligible for treatment under national policy – this number was 305,061 in 2014.



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Outcome 3: Environmental Sustainability and Enhanced Resilience to Shocks

RPJMN mission: National security that is able to maintain the sovereignty of the nation, sustain the economic independence by securing maritime resources, and reflect the personality of Indonesia as an archipelago nation.

National Priority Agenda (Nawa Cita): To realize economic independence by accelerating domestic economic strategic sectors.⁴²

Outcome statement: By 2020, Indonesia is sustainably managing its natural resources, on land and at sea, with an increased resilience to the effects of climate change, disasters and other shocks.⁴³

Rationale:

Indonesia's needs for environmental sustainability are high given that the country is one of 17 'megadiverse countries' and spans five bio-geographic regions. It is globally important as a centre for biodiversity and contains the single largest and most diverse area of mangroves in the Asia-Pacific region. The status of biodiversity is one of 'extreme danger' due to forest destruction, degradation of coral reefs, and pollution of aquatic ecosystems. Conventional land management policies work against sustainable local practices and beliefs. Indonesia has committed to protect biodiversity through ratification of the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity and an updated framework entitled Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2003–2020 exists, but requires trained human resources⁴⁴ to meet its objectives.

The Government of Indonesia has been addressing serious environmental challenges that impact Indonesia as well as neighbouring countries. Indonesia has been active in strengthening national capacity to adapt to the consequences of climate change caused by global warming in the form of rising water temperatures and levels which impact on precipitation patterns, causing a wetter climate in some parts of the country but drier seasons in others, leading to decreased food production and increased prevalence of hunger among vulnerable population groups. The Government of Indonesia has planned to increase the effectiveness of forest management and reduce the conflict over natural resources through the finalization of demarcation, gazettement of the forest area and the operationalization of Forest Management Units (FMUs). The community forestry scheme is also going to be improved for local people in accessing forest utilization.

Indonesia is generally seen as a world leader in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). Based on the Second National Communication submitted to the UNFCCC, 79 per cent of the Indonesian greenhouse gas emissions are caused by deforestation, forest degradation, peat decomposition and peat fires. In the RPJMN (2015–2019) the Government has committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 26 per cent based on the 2020 business as usual scenario (41 per cent with international support). These targets are further elaborated in the National Action Plan for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions, which articulates the role of the

⁴² Official Nawa Cita translation by the Government of Indonesia.

⁴³ Definition of disaster refers to the Law Number 24 of Year 2007 of the Government of Indonesia.

⁴⁴ The future we want, the Rio+20 National Environmental Summary for Indonesia, UNEP, UNESCO.

forestry sector in achieving these targets. Requirements include maintaining the moratorium on new forest concessions, as well as new funding mechanisms designed to lay the foundation for nationwide implementation of REDD+. Efforts to curb global climate change have included measures to monitor rates of deforestation in Indonesia and providing incentives to national and local governments to halt it.

Substantial efforts have been devoted to the conservation of Indonesia's abundant **biodiversity and ecosystem resources**, both on land (mangrove stands, endangered species), inland water and sea (coral reefs, fisheries). At the same time, Indonesia has been addressing the consequences of industrialization and urbanization, through the promotion of sustainable management of land and water resources, the reduction of **pollution and waste**, and combating illegal **trafficking in toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes**. This is especially important since 68 per cent of the population is estimated to reside in urban areas by 2025.

There is increased incidence of **conflict over land use and natural resources**. According to Indonesia's National Violence Monitoring System (NSPK), violent conflicts related to natural resources increased by 26 per cent between 2010 and 2014. Non-violent solutions need to be implemented to uphold the rights of local people and customary communities who claim utilization and customary rights over land.

Indonesia is vulnerable to climate-induced disasters, risks and multiple natural hazards such as floods, landslides, droughts and forest fires. Its location within the 'Ring of Fire' makes Indonesia susceptible to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis. The Indian Ocean Tsunami triggered a shift in disaster management paradigm in Indonesia from traditional disaster management (preparedness and response) to **disaster risk management and resilience to shocks**, with an increased focus on prevention and mitigation. As part of the effort to build an integrated disaster management system at the national level, the Government has formulated the new National Plan on Disaster Management for 2015–2019⁴⁵. The plan focuses on strengthening the legal framework for disaster risk management; enhancing community resilience; mainstreaming gender in disaster risk reduction; mainstreaming disaster management into development; improving multi-stakeholder partnerships; increasing the effectiveness of prevention and disaster mitigation; improving disaster preparedness and emergency response; and increasing the capacity for disaster recovery.

There is a continued need to improve sub-regional, regional and international coordination in the field of **disaster management and disaster risk reduction**, particularly identifying vulnerabilities through risk assessments, minimizing impact through the development of early warning mechanisms and disaster preparedness and risk prevention and mitigation. In this regard, there is a need to keep utilizing existing multilateral cooperation and national measures to improve institutional capacity and people's awareness so as to reduce disaster risks and impacts.

⁴⁵ Rencana Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana.

United Nations response

The United Nations will target its joint response to achieve **outcome 3** through:

The United Nations system will continue to provide support to ensuring the **sustainability and conservation of the environment** in Indonesia, supporting implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and other accompanying conferences linked to environmental protocols. The United Nations will continue to support capacity development in these areas, including strengthening capacity to plan, budget and monitor SDG programmes.

The United Nations will support the sustainability and quality of the environment, particularly in relation to conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity conservation, and the protection of endangered species and national parks or other protected areas as a means to reduce impact of environmental hazards such as degradation and pollution of land and water resources. The United Nations will strengthen National and Sub-National capacities to implement the updated Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) 2015-2020.

The United Nations will focus its joint support in the areas of environmental policy, planning and capacity building through the integration of environmental and sustainability considerations into national plans, the establishment of environmental legislation and institutions, and the drafting of national reports relating to environmental conventions. Support will be provided for the comprehensive and policy-oriented assessment of the social impact of climate change and environmental degradation, focused on supporting policy makers develop evidence-based policy solutions in accordance with United Nations norms and standards.

The United Nations will contribute to **climate change mitigation and adaptation** responsive to Indonesia's critical geographical position and the global consequences of the loss of its forest coverage due to deforestation, illegal logging and fire. In addition, the United Nations will continue to be involved in strengthening energy efficiency in industry, and promoting the utilization of renewable energy and facilitating moves towards a green economy. The UN will strengthen national and sub-national capacities to adopt green economy/low carbon and resilient development models and approaches.

The United Nations will support the Government to bolster its policies, institutions and enforcement mechanisms to better protect its terrestrial and marine resources. A new sustainable fisheries programme will support the Government in reviewing governance and enforcement capacities to reduce illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing. In addition, the United Nations will support the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to protect, conserve and rehabilitate coastal and marine resources to increase community welfare. On land, the United Nations intends to expand its focus from licenses linked to the exploitation of natural resources such as palm oil, timber, pulp and paper to other extractive industries such as the mining industry.

United Nations support, in line with government targets on **disaster management** in the RPJMN 2015–2019 and national commitments to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, will focus on strengthening capacities to minimize the risk of disasters especially in sub-regions, and strengthening resilience of communities, including children and women. The United Nations will support key government agencies to integrate disaster risk management, risk prevention and social cohesion into the national and sub-national development plan, and ensure disaster risk reduction education and preparedness are integrated on all levels in line with international

standards. The United Nations will strengthen existing multi-stakeholder partnerships, cooperation with ASEAN and South-South & Triangular cooperation by developing and improving policies, planning, tools, methodologies and practices.

The United Nations will support development, revision and adoption of conflict sensitive approaches and methodology related to natural resources management and land tenure to resolve competing priorities over natural resources and land.

During emergencies, the United Nations will oversee the Humanitarian Action and Cluster Coordination role and continue supporting and strengthening the National Cluster System.

Outcome 3: Environmental sustainability and enhanced resilience to shocks

National Priority Agenda (Nawa Cita): To realize economic independence by accelerating domestic economic strategic sectors.

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

Indicator	Baseline	Target ⁴⁶	Means of Verification	Levels of disaggregation
Number of recorded 'Resilient Villages'	164	924 (2019)	BNPB	By province
Number of districts with high disaster risk (IRBI)	322 districts (BNPB 2013)	135 districts (2019)	BNPB, IRBI (Indeks Risiko Bencana Indonesia)	
Number of violent conflicts related to access to natural resources	859 violent conflicts related to access to natural resources (2014)	Reduction from baseline	National Conflict Monitoring System	
Percentage of renewable energy in the national primary energy mix	4% (2013)	10–16% (2019)	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	
Units of FMUs established and operationalized	120 ⁴⁷	629 (2019)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	

Sustainable Development Goals:

- SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 13 – Climate Action: Resilience and capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters
- SDG 14 – Life Below Water: Attain conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas
- SDG 15 – Life on Land: Ensure conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems

Partnership organizations:

- United Nations: FAO; IAEA; IFAD; UNDP; UNEP; UNESCO; UNFPA; UN-Habitat; UNIDO; UNORCID; UNU; UN-Women; WFP; WHO
- International partners: GEF; Government of Canada; Government of Norway; IOM
- National partners: BNPB; Ministry of Environment and Forestry; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Industry; Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection

⁴⁶ RPJMN target refers to document on 'Sectoral Development Matrix' and 'Ministry Institutional Matrix'.

⁴⁷ Established but not operationalized.



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Outcome 4: Improved Governance and Equitable Access to Justice for All

RPJMN mission: Advanced society, balanced and democratic that is based on law nation.

*National Priority Agenda (Nawa Cita): Building a clean, effective and trusted democratic governance.*⁴⁸

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

Rationale

Since 1997/98⁴⁹ Indonesia has transformed from a centralized state to being recognized as open, stable and democratic, and is now the world's third largest democracy. After a successful period of **reforming democratic institutions**, fair and peaceful **electoral processes** have been carried out at both national and sub-national levels in 1999, 2004, 2009 and most recently in 2014. However, the capacity of most sub-national parliaments is limited resulting in frequent delays in legislation. Through the 2009 national elections, Indonesia succeeded in increasing the number of female representatives, with female membership rising from 12 to 18 per cent in the lower house and 18 to 25 per cent in the upper house, although these proportions declined in the 2014 elections.

The country has pursued an ongoing and wide-ranging **administrative reform programme**. This includes consolidation of the **decentralization process** initiated during the 1990s to devolve greater responsibility and authority to local levels, and strengthening the way formal government institutions work. While much has been achieved, it is recognized that many of the traditional 'good governance' benefits, including strengthened voices, increased accountability, reduced corruption and improved service provision, have yet to be fully realized.

With respect to the strengthening of the **rule of law**, the past 20 years have seen Indonesia's criminal justice institutions re-establish independence, upgrade their capabilities and improve their responsiveness to human rights. In 2003, the Supreme Court adopted a comprehensive Blueprint for Reform whereby the Indonesian judiciary was transformed into an independent branch of government. Many of the gains have improved the everyday lives of Indonesians, however continued strengthening is needed.

Violence against women and children is a seldom documented, but pervasive, human rights and public health concern in Indonesia. Child marriage prevalence is one of the highest in the East Asia and Pacific region: 17 per cent of all women are married before 18 years⁵⁰. **Female genital mutilation/cutting** is a common practice (51 per cent of 0–11 year olds girls), and until recently was permitted by law⁵¹. Girls and boys are frequent witnesses of domestic violence and justify its

⁴⁸ Official Nawa Cita translation by the Government of Indonesia.

⁴⁹ http://www.developmentprogress.org/sites/developmentprogress.org/files/indonesia_governance.pdf.

⁵⁰ National Planning Agency, 2012.

⁵¹ Indonesia Ministry of Health, RISKESDAS 2013.

occurrence: both girls (45 per cent) and boys (48 per cent) aged 15–19 years believe domestic violence is justifiable sometimes⁵².

In the area of **corruption elimination and prevention**, the National Strategy on Corruption Prevention and Eradication (STRANASPPK) and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) have played a role in the establishment of structures to address the high levels of corruption experienced in Indonesia, and to raise awareness of the severity of the problem. The situation is aggravated by increases in transnational organized crime (TOC) of which annual money flows associated with illicit drugs alone is estimated at \$31.2 billion, with Indonesia playing a role as a trans-shipment and manufacturing hub for TOC syndicates.

United Nations response

The United Nations will target its joint response to achieve **outcome 4** through:

The United Nations will include support to **strengthening capacity for public institutions** at national and local level, decentralized civil service management, public expenditure budgeting and control, civil society participation, the promotion of transparency and the right to information, and the strengthening of statistics and data management processes. The United Nations will pay particular attention to addressing disparities and inequalities, and capacity building for local government. Work will include continuing to clarify the roles and responsibilities between different layers of government; supporting reform of the bureaucracy, particularly at sub-national level; and deepening citizen involvement in monitoring the performance of the public service.

The United Nations will **enhance democratic processes** through the Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI), strengthen women's participation and representation in governance, and support democratic elections. The United Nations supports knowledge generation and advocacy for deepening political participation and civic engagement. The United Nations will also continue to develop skills of female political candidates. The United Nations can provide technical support to improve systems for preventing electoral fraud and to strengthen electoral dispute resolution mechanisms.

The United Nations will strengthen **access to justice** through the establishment of legal aid mechanisms, facilitating legal empowerment and assistance for the disadvantaged, and including strengthening of the Supreme Court.

The United Nations will contribute to **combating corruption**, through support to the implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy (STRANASPPK), and combating transnational organized crime (TOC) and illicit trafficking, based on United Nations norms and standards.

The United Nations will support approaches that prioritize the elimination of all forms of violence against women and children, including harmful traditional practices such as child marriage.

⁵² National Planning Agency, 2012.

Outcome 4: Improved governance and equitable access to justice for all				
UNPDF outcome: By 2020, disadvantaged populations benefit from enhanced access to justice and more responsive, inclusive and accountable public institutions that enjoy public trust. ⁵³				
National Priority Agenda (Nawa Cita): Building a clean, effective and trusted democratic governance.				
Indicator	Baseline	Target⁵⁴	Means of verification	Levels of disaggregation
Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI)	63.72 (2013)	75 (2019)	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	
Percentage of provincial governments that have scored B (= good, 65%–75%) or above in the Government Institution Performance Accountability Report (LAKIP)	30.3% of provinces scored B or above (2013)	75% (2019)	Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucracy Reform	
Percentage of women in national parliaments	17.3% (2014)	20% (2019)	Centre for Political Studies	
Attitude towards domestic violence (Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons)	34.5% (IDHS 2012)	Decrease by 5% amongst both males and females	IDHS	By urban/rural, by wealth quintile
Percentage of ever married women aged 20–24 who were married before age 18	25%	Decrease (2020)	SUSENAS	By urban/rural and wealth quintile
Number of poor justice seekers accessing National Law Agency (BPHN) funded legal aid services	2,011 poor justice seekers including 524 women and 1,487 men (2014)	31,801 (2019)	Report of violence against women cases issued by Komnas Perempuan, and MOWECP	By sex
Percentage of children under five that have a birth certificate	68%	80%	SUSENAS	By urban/rural, wealth quintile and sex
Sustainable Development Goals:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 5 – Gender Equality: End discrimination and eliminate violence against women and girls • SDG 16 – Peace and Justice: Reduce all forms of violence, promote rule of law and effective, accountable and transparent institutions • SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals: Finance, technology, capacity building, trade and systematic issues 				
Partnership organizations:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, • International partners: European Union • National partners: Ministry of Health; Ministry of Social Affairs; Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection; Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak (P2TP2A, Integrated Service Centre for Women and Children) 				

⁵³ Definition of disaster refers to the Law Number 24 Year of 2007 of the Government of Indonesia.

⁵⁴ RPJMN target refers to document on 'Sectoral Development Matrix' and 'Ministry Institutional Matrix'.



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4. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Informed by United Nations global programming principles and the common country assessment, Human Rights; Gender Equality; HIV/AIDS; Young People; and Statistics and Data Management, have all been identified as cross-cutting issues. Commitment is therefore made to address these issues in an integrated manner throughout the UNPDF in order to achieve sustained progress in the four result areas.

Human rights: Indonesia is a signatory to a number of international conventions, a reflection of its commitment to upholding human rights as a fundamental principle of national development (see Annex 2). Translating these normative obligations into reality requires appropriate legislative, regulatory instruments and administrative procedures, as well as cultural changes in attitudes. Indonesia has made substantial progress in human rights conventions, as demonstrated in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) report on human rights. Indonesia faces challenges with respect to economic and social rights, especially on issues of access to basic government services and land-ownership for local communities. Further progress must be made in order to adhere fully to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, as well as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) by the United Nations General Assembly in 2007. Through policy advice, capacity building and knowledge sharing, opportunities exist for the United Nations system partnering with national authorities and human rights organizations to raise awareness and capacity to apply human rights-based approaches in all areas.

In 2011, Indonesia has adopted the National Action Plan on Human Rights (Rencana Aksi Nasional HAM). It aims to promote respect, promotion, fulfilment, protection and enforcement of human rights in Indonesia.

The United Nations commits to jointly supporting the cross-cutting priority of **Human Rights** through:

Support to strengthening national human rights mechanisms and institutions, including the National Commission on Human Rights (Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia (Komnas HAM)); highlighting human rights issues in each area of United Nations support and the design of human rights-based approaches, training and capacity development of staff, public education on human rights conventions and instruments; promoting human rights mainstreaming activities and compliance with human rights conventions; support to reporting on human rights issues and conventions, supporting the Government and civil society in implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and others, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Furthermore, the United Nations will support capacity building through the introduction of instruments, such as the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food, as well as the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security.

Gender equality: Indonesia has made substantial progress in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women in all areas of society. This includes the implementation of measures envisaged in the Beijing Conference on Women (1995) Plan of Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which was ratified into National Law in 1984. Areas of progress include girls' access to education, opening up employment opportunities, and expanding health services. Nevertheless substantial needs still remain, including in the reform of discriminatory by-laws affecting regional autonomy and decentralization. Indonesia has a Gender Inequality Index (GII⁵⁵) of 0.49 and ranks at 106 as the lowest amongst medium human development countries. Other areas of priority therefore include the need to address violence against women and girls as well as social norms that perpetuate violence such as child marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting⁵⁶. Law reform is also required to provide increased protection to women migrant workers, female asylum seekers and refugees facing detention, among others. Ongoing efforts are required to increase women's representation in Parliament.

Considerable scope exists for the United Nations system, through capacity building and policy advice, to work in partnership with government and other stakeholders to support components of a future Beijing + 20 Action Plan and establish gender mainstreaming strategies in sectoral ministries, focused on social services, social protection, and the promotion of poverty reduction and reduced unemployment.

The United Nations commits to jointly supporting the cross-cutting priority of **Gender** through: Support for capacity development of the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP) and other ministries in facilitating the implementation in all sectors of plans of action of CEDAW and Beijing + 20; support to United Nations organizations in promoting gender mainstreaming in all sectors and institutions; the promotion of joint activities, for instance in relation to combating of gender-based violence.

HIV/AIDS: The impact of HIV/AIDS goes beyond health and needs to be addressed in a cross-cutting way in all sectors, including education, employment, public administration and social protection.

Indonesia has mobilized unprecedented levels of political commitment to respond to HIV since 2006, and significant domestic and international funding have been secured to support a greatly expanded national response. Recent data and programme review results suggest that while progress is being made, national HIV programme efforts lack the coverage and intervention effectiveness needed to have a major impact on the course of HIV in the country. The epidemic is expanding, particularly among key affected populations, who along with people living with HIV continue to face stigma and discrimination when accessing health services, with the quality of services provided often variable. Access to prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services is still compromised by late attendance at antenatal services, as well as inconsistent implementation of the relevant guidelines.

⁵⁵ The GII captures the loss of achievement due to gender inequality in reproductive health, empowerment and labour market.

⁵⁶ UNFPA Indonesia: The ICPD + 20 and the Unfinished Agenda (p.20–22).

The HIV response provides an opportunity to strengthen the social fabric, to combat inequality that undermines human rights and economic stability, to improve social justice and to reinforce the systems that deliver critical services for the most vulnerable members of society. In focusing these efforts, there is the need to account for and address social and legal environments especially at the level of service delivery in the districts that fail to protect people in the context of HIV and/or block effective HIV responses. As external funding for HIV is expected to decline in the next few years, it will also be important to ensure that the National Health Insurance and local/provincial governments will be able to fund a greater portion of HIV expenditure.

The United Nations commits to jointly supporting the cross-cutting priority of **HIV/AIDS** through: Continued collaborative efforts through the Joint United Nations Team on HIV/AIDS (UNJTA) and implementation of the United Nations Joint Programme of Support enacting the priorities and targets outlined in the National Strategy on HIV/AIDS.

Young people: Indonesia will experience a demographic dividend in the coming decade as the largest cohort of young people in the country's history will start their productive years. The number of those aged 10–24 has increased significantly from 33.5 million in 1971 to 63.4 million, or 27.6 per cent of the population, in 2010. However, according to ILO one in five young people in Indonesia are unemployed and youth people are five times more likely to be unemployed than adults. With the highest youth unemployment rate in the region,⁵⁷ the United Nations and government partnership prioritizes support for youth-related initiatives in their respective areas of competence and as a cross-cutting development issue. The '**demographic dividend**' as a policy priority in the RPJMN creates opportunities to work in partnership for increased economic growth utilizing a larger productive workforce and relatively modest dependency ratios, if the basic needs of young people, particularly in education, health and employment can be met.⁵⁸

Other common issues related to young people and which are also reflected in the RPJMN are: (1) Understanding of reproductive health and improved awareness related to adolescent pregnancy, child marriage along with curriculum improvement; (2) Youth participation throughout sectors; (3) Empowerment of youth organizations: leadership and entrepreneurship; (4) Parent and family participation in adolescent awareness of reproductive health; and (5) Collaboration between parties to empower youth participation; (6) Creation of attraction agricultural sector for farmers/ youth employees through increased domestic investment in rural areas, industrialization, and agriculture mechanization.

⁵⁷ ILO 10 Years Work on Youth Employment in Indonesia (p. 2).

⁵⁸ UNFPA Indonesia: The ICPD + 20 and the Unfinished Agenda (p.23–24).

The United Nations commits to jointly supporting the cross-cutting priority of **Young People** through:

(i) Support for coordinated action of member agencies of the Inter-agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD) to support an integrated national youth strategy that capitalizes on the demographic dividend; (ii) Advocacy on youth-related concerns in all sectors, particularly regarding employment, transition to work, training, and health (particularly sexual and reproductive health and rights, and HIV/AIDS); (iii) Young people's participation.

Statistics and data management: The information generated by the 2010 census and other key population and demographic surveys constitutes a unique and comprehensive database and reference source for planning and decision-making. In 2015–2020 this will be particularly valuable in demonstrating the value of data in monitoring the implementation of the SDGs. In addition, the United Nations is frequently engaged in carrying out studies, and strengthening statistics capacity in different sectors. Collecting, analysing and using data represents a considerable challenge in a country as large and diverse as Indonesia, where sources are often decentralized, and links with central databases weak. There is a persistent challenge in the analysis and reporting of sex-disaggregated data and development of gender statistics to inform government policies, planning and budgeting. Substantial opportunities exist for the United Nations system to work together in a coordinated way to support national statistics development and to strengthen national capacity in their respective sectors of involvement. This is especially important in the improvement and harmonization of data collection across the different government institutions on specific vulnerable populations, such as persons living with disabilities. In turn this should facilitate results-based management⁵⁹.

Enhancing national and sub-national capacity in the collecting, use and dissemination of civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) is also a priority. This includes legal and policy changes; improved collaboration across multiple sectors, in particular between the registration and statistical authorities; the growing involvement of the health sector in the notification of vital events and in improving the ascertainment of causes of death; public information campaigns; and capacity development for the analysis, dissemination and use of vital statistics for policy and planning purposes.

The United Nations commits to jointly supporting the cross-cutting priority of **Statistics and Data Management**, through:

Support for the collection, analysis and use of data in decision-making in all sectors for the RPJMN and the UNPDF. This will apply both to the use of population statistics and the results of the future census and inter-census data. Support by United Nations organizations to strengthen national and sectoral statistical services in their respective areas of competence, specific support for innovation in methods of data collection and analysis, particularly in relation to the census and to the vulnerable segments of the population.

⁵⁹ Results-based management is defined as a "broad management strategy aimed at achieving improved performance and demonstrable results." (UNDG, 2007)



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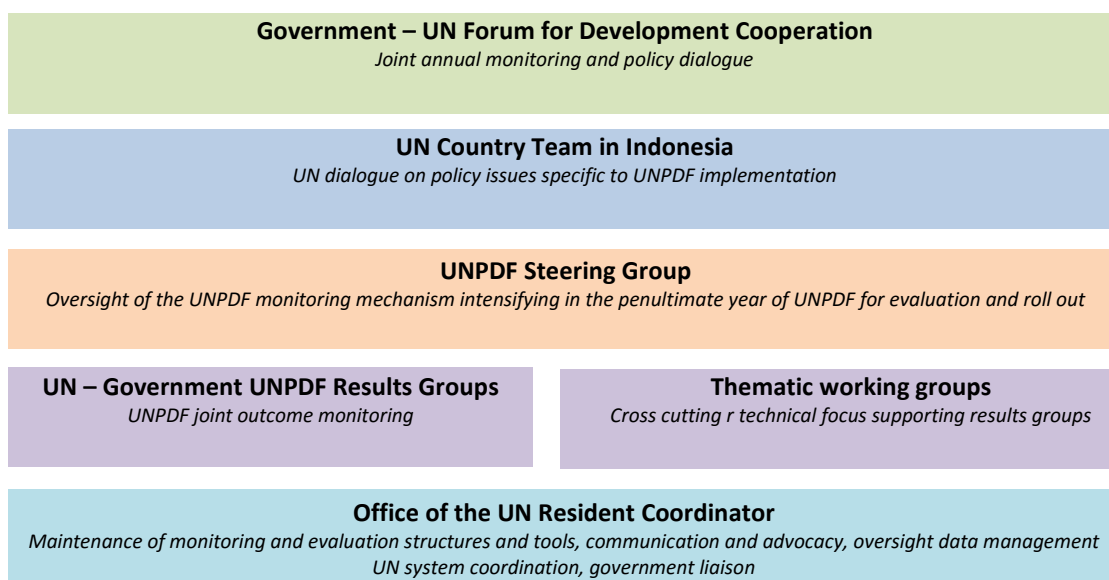
5. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS – MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Management and coordination structures

The management and coordination of the UNPDF will be carried out through the following mechanisms:

1. **Bappenas – United Nations Forum for Development Cooperation:** The Bappenas – United Nations Forum for Development Cooperation is an annual high-level meeting between the Government of Indonesia, with support from related line ministries, and the United Nations Country Team under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator. The Bappenas – United Nations Forum will serve as the UNPDF monitoring forum and will be co-chaired by Bappenas and the United Nations Resident Coordinator. The Forum supporting high-level inter-ministerial participation will meet on an annual basis to take stock of UNPDF results and to review actions and decisions required for continued implementation. It would be a formal mechanism to which the United Nations system and the Government would be accountable for the delivery of UNPDF results. The Forum will annually review the Government – United Nations partnership, discuss challenges to continued strategic engagement and explore opportunities through two task forces on (1) Joint Resource Mobilization and (2) Delivery Mechanisms. Other task forces can be established if necessary.
2. **United Nations Country Team (UNCT),** as an ongoing mechanism of the United Nations in Indonesia, is chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and includes heads of United Nations agencies (resident and non-resident). UNPDF-related matters will be addressed through UNCT meeting agenda, as well as through time bound **task teams** established upon the decision of the UNCT to address issues specific to UNPDF implementation. The UNCT is supported by the **Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RCO).**
3. **UNPDF Steering Group (USG)** will be the steering group that oversees the results groups and thematic working groups on behalf of the UNCT, highlighting issues that require a joint leadership response where needed. The USG will take on additional responsibilities as activated by the UNCT in the penultimate year of the UNPDF cycle to oversee the independent evaluation and the preparation and implementation of the UNPDF road map. The USG is convened by the RCO and comprises Deputy, Senior Programme Officer level or equivalent membership. The USG meets four times per year and more regularly at the time of UNPDF evaluation and preparation.
4. **Results groups** for each outcome area will be co-chaired by a government representative and a member of the UNCT. They will meet up to four times per year, annually coordinating work planning where needed and inputs to the UNPDF annual joint monitoring to discuss the status of the United Nations and Government's joint contribution to the outcome with membership inclusive of M&E expertise. Engagement and liaison with and accountability for non-government implementing partners will also be coordinated at this level. The focus of results groups is systematic joint monitoring of the outcome indicators and cross-cutting issues and preparation for the annual Bappenas – United Nations Forum for Development Cooperation.

5. **Thematic working groups** are formed where UNPDF outcome level implementation, cross-cutting issue or specific technical focus requires a forum for information sharing, joint programme/strategy coordination and implementation dialogue. Thematic working groups are chaired by the relevant lead agency and where needed link to, report to and support results groups in their annual joint monitoring of the UNPDF, taking responsibility where allocated for monitoring of specific indicators relevant to their thematic focus. Thematic working groups specific to gender, human rights and disaster management as well as the Joint United Nations Team on HIV/AIDS would be positioned at this level.



Monitoring and evaluation

Progress towards the four outcomes will be monitored annually and evaluated in the penultimate year of the five-year period, with the ultimate goal of assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations in supporting Indonesia to achieve its planned development results as articulated in the RPJMN 2015–2019. Targets and indicators have, where possible, been aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UNCT has established suitable tools to support effective monitoring and evaluation, namely a results matrix and monitoring and evaluation calendar that will outline the priorities and timing of outcome level monitoring and evaluation across the planning period. The calendar summarizes the key surveys, studies, assessments and evaluations that will be used as sources of evidence for tracking and reporting progress of UNPDF outcomes.

Short annual review reports will be prepared for each outcome area for presentation prior to and at the annual Bappenas – United Nations Forum for Development Cooperation. The annual reviews will measure quantitative changes in selected development indicators over a defined period as stated in the UNPDF results matrix. The review will highlight qualitatively the concrete contribution of the United Nations to these changes. The review and its presentation to the Bappenas – United Nations Forum for Development Cooperation will highlight achievements per outcome and identify challenges and priorities for the coming year.

The **independent evaluation** undertaken in the penultimate year of the UNPDF will assess to what extent the work of the United Nations has substantively contributed to each priority area across the five-year period and the success of the priorities enshrined within the document. The independent evaluation will be guided by the norms and standards for evaluation promoted by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) and take note of the progress of implementation of recommendations drawn from the gender scorecard, which will be undertaken to assess progress on gender mainstreaming and the promotion of gender equality and to identify strategies for improving United Nations system contributions in the following UNPDF cycle. Efforts will be made to align the UNPDF independent evaluation with the Government's RPJMN evaluation processes and planning. The independent evaluation will respond to the United Nations programming principles, reflect a commitment to aid effectiveness and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Resource mobilization

Indonesia's middle income country status means that official development assistance (ODA) is reducing, which will also impact on the financial resources available to the United Nations. As a result there is the need to continue to increase opportunities for co-investment and cost-sharing with the United Nations and Government and for the United Nations to continue dialogue with other development partners to determine the added value of the United Nations channelling of partner resources for attainment of mutually agreed results.

The United Nations and Government in partnership will look to utilize existing and future trust fund mechanisms in accordance with the Jakarta Commitment (2008) to support joint resource mobilization and attainment of joint UNPDF outcomes, including for example the Indonesia UNPDF Trust Fund; the Indonesia Multi Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery/Indonesia Disaster Fund (IMDFF-DR/IDF) and the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF).

Risks and assumptions

The UNPDF 2016–2020 represents the agreement that the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations will continue to work together and continually look for ways to strengthen their collaboration. The UNPDF 2016–2020 also represents the commitment of United Nations agencies to continue to work together to look for ways to increase synergies and to apply innovative practices to enhance the joint work of the United Nations, and in that context strive to ensure an environment of harmonized practices and reduced fragmentation.

Whilst one of the main risks to implementation and monitoring of the UNPDF 2016–2020 is reduced financial capacity, the United Nations through the UNPDF 2016–2020 commits to working with the Government of Indonesia to explore and establish agreements on a range of co-financing mechanisms so as to consolidate capacity to fulfil the extent of the UNPDF 2016–2020 commitments. Risks of limited human resources will be addressed through an ongoing commitment to capacity building and development.

Annex 1 UNPDF 2016–2020 Monitoring and Evaluation calendar

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Surveys, Studies, Assessments					
Report of Violence Against Women cases issued by Komnas Perempuan and MOWECP	X				
BPS Women profile	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS)		X			
Integrated Biological Behavioural Surveillance (MOH)				X	
Report of Violence Against Women cases (MOWECP)				X	
Census					X
Evaluation					
Independent Evaluation UNPDF				X	
Monitoring systems					
SUSENAS	X	X	X	X	X
RISKESDAS	X			X	
SAKERNAS	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesian Disaster Risk Index				X	
Reviews					
Joint Annual UNPDF Review	X	X	X	X	X

Final Joint Review of UNPDF					X
Gender Score Card update				X	
Training and capacity development					
Equity analysis for social statistics	X				
M&E capacity development	X				
Support to SDG monitoring	X				
Human rights-based approach training	X				
Results based management training				X	
Support to RPJMN (2020–2024) development				X	

Annex 2 RPJMN 2015–2019 Overview table – Missions, Priority Agenda, Action Programs

TRISAKTI AND NAWACITA – RPJMN 2015 - 2019

VISION : REALIZING AN INDONESIA AS A SOVEREIGN NATION, SELF-RELIANT AND STRONG PERSONALITY THAT IS BASED ON MUTUAL COOPERATION								
7 MISSIONS								
National security that is able to maintain the sovereignty of the nation, sustain the economic independence by securing maritime resource, and reflect the personality of Indonesia as an archipelago nation	Advanced society, balance and democratic that is based on law nation	Independent and active foreign policy as well as strengthening its identity as a maritime nation	The quality life of Indonesian people that is high, advanced and prosperous	Competitive nation	Indonesia becomes a maritime nation that is independent advanced, based on the national interest	Society that has strong personality and culture		
NAWACITA – 9 PRIORITY AGENDAS								
Will bring the nation to protect the people and provide security to all citizens	To build good governance that is clean, effective, democratic and reliable	To develop Indonesia from borders by strengthening areas and villages in the context of United Nations	To reject weak nation by conducting law enforcement system reform that is free of corruption, have dignity and reliable	Will improve the quality of life of Indonesian people through: Smart Indonesia (<i>Indonesia Pintar</i>), Healthy Indonesia (<i>Indonesia Sehat</i>), Indonesia Work (<i>Indonesia Kerja</i>) and Prosperous Indonesia (<i>Indonesia Sejahtera</i>)	Will improve the people productivity and the competitiveness in the international market	Will realize the economic independence by accelerating domestic economic strategic sectors	Will conduct nation character revolution	Will reinforce the United and strengthening social restoration
POLITICS SOVEREIGNTY (12 Action program – 115 Main priorities)			ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE (16 Action program)			STRONG PERSONALTY IN CULTURE (3 Action program)		
1. To build a foreign political prestige and reposition Indonesia's role in global issues (4) 2. To strengthen the national defence system (4) 3. To build political in security and community peaceful (8) 4. To realise the national intelligent professionalism Mewujudkan profesionalitas intelijen negate (7)	5. To build openness in information and public communication (7) 6. To reform the democracy system and institutional (6) 7. To strengthen politic and regional autonomy (11) 8. To dedicate to village empowerment (8)	9. To protect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples (6) 10. Women empowerment in politics and development (7) 11. To realise the system and law enforcement justice (42) 12. To conduct bureaucratic reform and public services (5)	1. To dedicate to the development of human resources quality 2. To build food sovereignty that is based on democracy agribusiness (...) 3. To dedicate to the programs for the development of energy sovereignty that is based on the national interest 4. To optimize the natural resources through 7 steps and to build regulation that require CSR and / or stock for loca/ around more strengthening the capacity of national entrepreneurs (including local miners) in the management of sustainable mining	5. To build labour empowerment 6. To build financial sector based on national 7. Strengthening domestic investment 8. To strengthening the fiscal capacity 9. To build infrastructure	10. To build maritime economic 11. Strengthening forestry sector 12. To build spatial and sustainable environment 13. To build the balanced regional development 14. To build character and the potential of tourism 15. To enhance the capacity of national trade 16. To enhance manufacturing industry	1. Commitment to realize education as a means to national character building	2. To strengthen the United of Indonesia and social restoration	3. To build the soul of the nation through the empowerment of youth and sport

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
Bappenas	Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional/National Planning Board
BNPB	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana/National Disaster Management Agency
BPJS	Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial/Social Security Organizing Agency
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS-Statistics Indonesia
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GOI	Government of Indonesia
HDI	Human Development Index
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IANYD	Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IDHS	Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGME	United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRBI	Indeks Risiko Bencana Indonesia/Indonesia Disaster Risk Index
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation
KPK	Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi/Corruption Eradication Commission
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIC	Middle Income Country
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOWECP	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
RCO	Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RISKESDAS	Riset Kesehatan Dasar/Basic Health Research
RPJMN	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/National Medium Term Development Plan
SAKERNAS	Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional/National Labour Force Survey

SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SJSN	Sistem Jaminan Sosial Nasional/National Social Security System
STRANASPPK	Strategi Nasional Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Korupsi/National Strategy on Corruption Prevention and Eradication
SUSENAS	Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional/National Socioeconomic Survey
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNORCID	United Nations Office for REDD+ Coordination in Indonesia
UNPDF	United Nations Partnership Development Framework
UN-REDD+	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
UNU	United Nations University
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	UNPDF Steering Group
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



