



**UNITED
NATIONS
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**UNITED NATIONS PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (UNPDF)
ONE UNITED NATIONS ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT**

January 2019 – December 2019

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Foreword

VALERIE JULLIAND
UN Resident Coordinator



Since the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, Indonesia has worked to position itself as a leader and pioneer of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Government of Indonesia has placed inclusive and sustainable development at the heart of its national planning framework. All SDGs and, to date, 105 of its targets and indicators have been integrated into successive versions of the National Development Plan (RPJMN) and into monitoring mechanisms at the national and sub-national levels. Moreover, the Government of Indonesia launched a detailed SDG Roadmap in 2019 elaborating priority targets, gaps and interventions needed to attain its goals. So far, two Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in 2017 and 2019 have been presented at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) of the UN in New York.

Overall, the Government of Indonesia has made good progress in expanding and strengthening its education, health and social protection systems and has increased its spending on access to legal aid. While progress is evident across the economic, social, and environmental domains, challenges remain across the SDGs. In 2019, the President of Indonesia reaffirmed national commitments to prioritize maternal and infant mortality, reduce high levels of stunting, and make investments in infrastructure, water, sanitation, and electricity to address regional inequalities across the nation. To build on this positive momentum, collective efforts by the Government and all development stakeholders are required to strengthen the localization of the SDGs at the provincial and district levels, as well as put in place effective mechanisms for monitoring and tracking their progress.

As outlined in detail throughout this report, the UN in Indonesia has formed a strong partnership with the Government and the people of Indonesia to support their efforts to achieve the SDGs. The collective

support provided by the UN in 2019 includes sharing of global best practices, evidence-based knowledge generation for the SDGs, institutional capacity development for relevant authorities, technical assistance, public outreach and awareness campaigns on the SDGs as well as the provision of direct services to the public in times of urgent need.

Looking forward, surely as at no other since the SDGs were launched, through our global partnership we must respond urgently to stem the impact of this current COVID-19 pandemic, and renew our joint commitment with the Government to the population to help build a better future linked to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

Finally, the results and lessons highlighted in this report belong to many contributors. On behalf of the UN Country Team in Indonesia, I would like to thank our Government counterparts, civil society organizations, private sector, development partners and most of all, the people of Indonesia.

Acronyms

ARVs	Antiretroviral drugs	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
BAPPENAS	Ministry of National Development Planning	STBM	National Programme on Community-based Total Sanitation
BNPB	National Agency for Disaster Management	STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
BPS	National Statistics Agency	SWA	Sanitation and Water for all
BRG	Peatlands Restoration Agency	UN	United Nations
CFA	Cash and Voucher Assistance	UPR	Universal Periodic Review
CMEA	Ministry of Economic Affairs	VNR	Voluntary National Review
EU	European Union	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
FFS	Farmers Field Schools		
GAP	Good Aquaculture Practices		
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team		
IBCSD	Indonesian Business Council for Sustainable Development		
IBI	Indonesian Midwives Association		
JKN	National Health Insurance Scheme		
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package		
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture		
MoF	Ministry of Finance		
MoEC	Ministry of Education and Culture		
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry		
MoH	Ministry of Health		
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs		
MoMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries		
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs		
MoT	Ministry of Transportation		
MoVDRT	Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration		
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports		
MoWECP	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection		
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization		
NTB	Nusa Tenggara Barat Province		
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur Province		
OJK	Financial Services Authority		
OOSC	Out of School Children		
PLJ	Pulse Lab Jakarta		
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants		
PVE/CVE	Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism		
RENSTRA	Ministry of Health's National Strategic Plan		
RPJMN	Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan		
RPJPN	Indonesia's National Long-Term Development Plan		
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals		
SMILE	Immunization Monitoring System and Electronic Logistic		

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

The **United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) 2016–2020** 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 Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

More specifically, 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 crosscutting 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.

Central to this partnership is collaboration through the three main working modalities of policy advocacy and advice, capacity building and knowledge sharing. 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.



Ferianti, one of the youth weavers from Toba, receive business development assistance from UNESCO Jakarta under the support of Citl Foundation (UNESCO)

Poverty Reduction, Equitable Sustainable Development, Livelihoods & Decent Works

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



Photo Credit: FAO

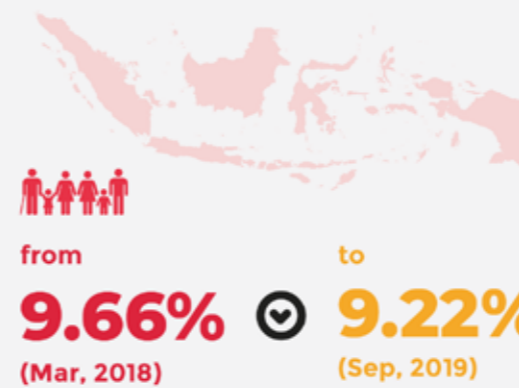


In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015-2019) this outcome area illustrates the UN's support to achieve the following SDGs: 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 5 (Gender Equality), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals).

The National Gini Index in Indonesia **has declined**



The National Poverty Rate **has declined**



Vulnerable employment **has decreased**





Key results of UN support to Indonesia on poverty reduction, equitable sustainable development, livelihoods and decent work.

Poverty Reduction

Due to sustained commitment by the Government of Indonesia and various pro-poor policies and programmes¹ in key sectors such as education, healthcare, social protection and infrastructure, poverty has been steadily on the decline for the past two decades.

This trend continued in 2019 with the national poverty rate declining to its lowest point on record at 9.22 per cent of the total population.

According to the national GINI index, inequality has fallen from 0.414 in 2014 to 0.382 in 2019. For the first time, Indonesia joined the group of nations with high human development according to the 2019 Human Development Report. However, there is lingering inequality with 25 million Indonesians still living below the national poverty line of which 8.2 million are in a state of chronic poverty and at risk of being left behind. Furthermore, wide disparities persist with poverty rates being nearly twice as high in rural areas as urban areas. The disparities also vary between provinces, from 27.5 per cent in Papua and 22.1 per cent in West Papua to 3.42 per cent in Jakarta.

Through diverse interventions, the UN has been supporting the Government of Indonesia to continue its progress towards eradicating poverty across the country, particularly in rural areas. These interventions included investments

to support farmers with the development of land and water infrastructure, modern agricultural cultivation techniques and holistic integrated agricultural management systems.

To strengthen national and sub-national level coordination of poverty alleviation initiatives across the poorest provinces in Indonesia, Papua and West Papua, the UN¹ worked with the **Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)** to facilitate inclusive dialogues with key national and international development stakeholders to address prevalent poverty rates through coordinated efforts. The UN² also supported local government initiatives such as West Papua's Priority Agenda and Road Map for Poverty Alleviation. The Priority Agenda and Road Map pave the way for low carbon development, enhanced climate change resilience and initiating green and blue economy programmes in the province.



Photo Credit : FAO.

To support Indonesia **Peatland Restoration Agency's (BRG)** vision for rural zone peat landscape management, the UN³ and its civil society partner, Kemitraan, carried out poverty reduction initiatives in rural areas in Kalimantan. Rural zones consist of clusters of villages that are empowered to improve household welfare. Rural zone initiatives maximize economic development in areas such as agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, livestock, forestry, (eco)tourism and infrastructure. As part of the **Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Indonesia project (SMPEI)**, co-financed by the UN⁴, 14 community groups received small grants of IDR 100 million each for revegetation activities on peatland areas near their villages. Farmers used these grants as their working capital and bought, among other things, seedlings of perennial crops such as wood plants and sago.

In order to ensure that no one is left behind, the UN⁵ continued to provide assistance to refugees and asylum seekers, including the most vulnerable persons of concern. The support encompassed cash-based interventions and access to healthcare and education for refugees and asylum seekers awaiting third-country resettlement. Through a community-based accommodation programme, all 8000 refugees in the UN's⁶ programme accessed safe shelter, living alongside and interacting daily with their host communities, while a further 789 refugees were resettled from Indonesia to third countries. In addition, the UN⁷ provided assistance through its partners to 608 of the most vulnerable persons of concern, including 73 unaccompanied children living in supported accommodation, semi-independently and in foster care in Jakarta. It is worth to acknowledge that the **Government of Indonesia has implemented the Presidential Regulation**



Rural zone initiatives maximize economic development in areas such as **agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, livestock, forestry, (eco)tourism and infrastructure.**

(Perpres) No. 125/2016 on the Handling of Refugees from Abroad. Perpres regulates how the central and local Governments can help refugees and in collaboration with the UN identify durable solutions for them. Furthermore, Indonesia has provided support through the ASEAN Secretariat to tackle the issue of repatriation of Rohingya refugees.

In 2019, the UN⁸ began an assessment of the implementation of Indonesia's flagship social protection programme (PKH). The PKH programme which aims to break the cycle of poverty by providing access to quality education and healthcare to children and pregnant mothers, as well as helping them reduce the beneficiaries' financial burden has been expanded in recent years and now reaches all 34 provinces and covers around 10 million households. The UN's⁹ assessment was intended to facilitate improvements in the coordination of the relevant ministries and administrations that provide essential social services. The assessment found that PKH beneficiaries in six provinces (Lampung, West Sumatra, West Papua, NTT, Central Java, Banten) consider the PKH programme to be an effective tool to reduce poverty and outlined challenges related to the programme's selection process and targeting, limited reach, graduation process and sustainability. The assessment provided important feedback from beneficiaries to the relevant ministries and administrations to further improve their PKH service delivery mechanisms.



Alleviating poverty through Universal Child Grants (UCG)

Photo Credit : UNICEF.

Microsimulations of UCG in Indonesia show that this would not only be more effective to reach the poorest and most vulnerable families but could also substantially reduce general poverty rates from around 11 to 8 per cent (assuming a monthly transfer of IDR 200,000 per month for children up to six years of age) or 3.9 per cent if targeted to all children below age 18, as shown in the figure below.

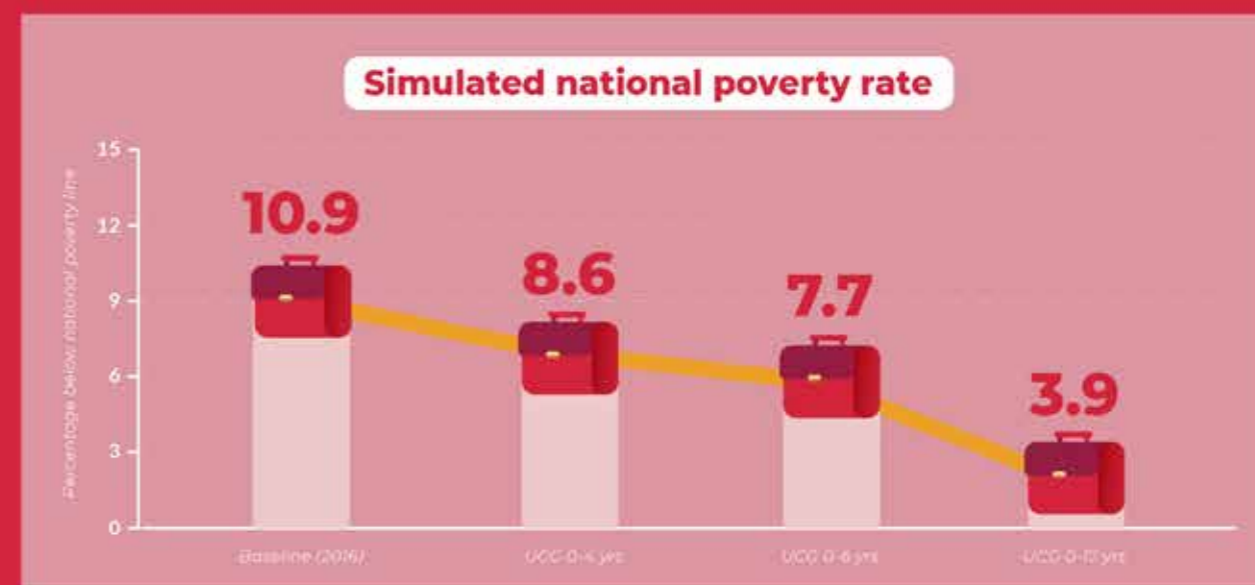




Photo Credit : UNICEF.

Since 2017, UNICEF has supported the Papua and Aceh Government's (at provincial and district levels) Universal Child Grants (UCG) programmes which are financed with the Special Autonomy Funds (Otsus Fund). Cash transfers in both provinces are accompanied by a strong communication strategy on better nutrition intake, health promotion, and birth registration.

In Papua, together with DFAT and local of Otsus Fund programme is intended mainly to improve the health conditions of Papuan children. In 2019, two disbursements took place in three districts in Papua. This unconditional cash transfer programme called BANGGA PAPUA is covering all Papuan children aged 0-4 in three districts which are Asmat, Lanny Jaya, and Paniai. In Paniai, since 2016 the District Government has enacted local universal health insurance to cover transportation costs of about IDR 1 million per person.

To document the impact and lessons learned, UNICEF supported an impact evaluation of the programme which has resulted two baseline studies (qualitative and quantitative) that were concluded in September 2019. Moreover, UNICEF supported the development of management information system in the Office of Health, as well as the development of communication materials for better nutrition and health.

In Aceh, UNICEF has been supporting the municipality Government of Sabang to implement UCG for children aged 0-6. This UCG programme is to complement other existing programmes such as universal education for school-aged children (IDR 2 million per child), which makes Sabang Municipality the first locally funded universal social protection with UCG for children aged up to six years. The first payments have already been made to families.

Both programs are complementing the national social protection schemes led by MoSA by expanding coverage in very remote communities and in territories where expanded social opportunities contribute to social cohesion and conflict prevention.

Livelihoods and Decent Work

In recent years, Indonesia has recorded improvement in labour market indicators. The national rates of vulnerable employment dropped from 56.85 per cent in 2018 to 55.72 per cent in 2019.

Unemployment levels have also fallen slightly to 5.28 per cent in 2019. Industry employment increased by three million between 2016 and 2019 with women gaining a higher share in industry employment by 1.2 percentage points during the same period.

Through diverse investments, the UN in Indonesia¹⁰ has been working to improve the lives of people living in rural areas across the country. These interventions included investments under the UN's¹¹ **Integrated Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Project (IPDMIP)** to support farmers with the development of land and water infrastructure, modern agricultural cultivation techniques and holistic integrated agricultural management systems. Farmers benefited from improved knowledge of rice production technology, leading to significant increases in yields of up to 40 per cent.

More than 50,000 farmers received training in **Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)** to improve productivity through **Farmers Field Schools (FFSs)** under IPDMIP. Almost all village farmers who received the training adopted improved rice production packages (Jajar Legowo) introduced to them by the schools. Additionally, the UN¹² provided training to 2,500 smallholder palm oil farmers on GAP. GAP has since been adopted by 1,117 palm oil farmer households in two target districts, Sintang and South Tapanuli with women's participation accounting to 36 per cent. Similarly, the UN's¹³ **Rural**

Empowerment and Agricultural Development Scaling-up Initiative (READSI), in partnership with Mars, provided training to 5,860 cocoa farmers and extension workers in production practices and new crop technologies.

To enhance the production of high value organic rice in West Kalimantan province, the UN¹⁴ provided support to the provincial and district governments to facilitate FFSs for 180 farmers from seven farmer groups. Participants received technical information and training activities covering eleven different topics and activities in the first planting season. This led to organic rice production in 104 hectares with demonstration plots in six sub-districts where recommended inputs and practices aided adaption to the specific conditions in each subdistrict.

The UN¹⁵ supported farmer groups in Sumatra to manufacture fish feed for freshwater aquaculture with better quality than previously available products. On-farm trials have shown faster fish growth rates with higher protein feed and better feed application management. In North Lombok, a key value chain was strengthened through UN¹⁶ support that focused on improving productivity, sanitation,



Photo Credit : FAO.

waste management, marketing and entrepreneurship in the local boiled fish (*ikan pindang*) industry, with around 500 beneficiaries including women processor groups, fisherman, traders and fish landing operators. The target group members increased the value of their products through improved quality and packaging. As a result, sales per month per producer increased by 11 per cent and income per month per producer by 16 per cent.

As stated in Indonesia's Vision 2045, the maritime sector is one of the identified priority sectors for economic growth. The target of the government is to increase the role of maritime economy to around 12.5 per cent of GDP in 2045 by focusing on (1) the development of efficient and effective marine connectivity; (2) sustainable and competitive fishing industrialization, and (3) inclusive maritime

tourism. In higher education policy, the government is also encouraging the development of study programs, areas of expertise and new subjects that follow the dynamics of the labor market, one of which is the maritime sector. In line with these priorities, the UN¹⁷ launched a new programme in October 2019 to strengthen the capacity of four maritime polytechnics² to provide quality job-relevant skills development for the maritime sector. One of the programme's aims is to improve equity in access to **Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)** and **Higher Education (HE)** for marginalized groups, leading to increased rates of employment. Linked to this, the UN¹⁸ published an in-depth study examining working conditions in the seafood processing industry that included recommendations to help the government and the private sector promote decent work in this industry in Indonesia.

As part of the recovery from the earthquake and tsunami in Palu, Central Sulawesi, the UN¹⁹ and its partners provided support to improve food security and livelihoods to the most affected agriculture and fisheries households in three districts. In 2019, a total of 8,597 farmer households received horticulture inputs including seeds, mulch, and fertilizer.

A total of 2,650 fishing families were also provided with gill nets and cool boxes to improve their livelihoods. Moreover, the UN²⁰ implemented a Cash for Work modality as part of a rapid disaster relief programme



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amounting to USD 1.4 million of seed income and emergency employment to approximately 3,500 households, including **Internally Displaced People (IDPs)** in Central Sulawesi.

During 2019, the UN in Indonesia supported rural youth and women, helping them find and take up employment and investment opportunities. Through its partnership with the **Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)**, the UN's²¹ **Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services³ (YESS)** programme supported 5094 students to attend *polbangtans*⁴ (Agriculture Polytechnics) in four Provinces. The programme sought to build the capacities of participating Polbangtans to adopt a competency-based, trainee-centred instructional methodology and to link their education and training programmes to market demand. The partnership with the Provinces is managed under the leadership of MoA, particularly through the **Agriculture**

Education Center (PUSDIKTAN) and the **Agriculture Agency for Extension and Human Resource Development (AAEHRD / BPPSDMP)**. Furthermore, the UN²² partnered with BLK, a public vocational training center, to increase access for women and girls to digital skills training. As a result, over 200 women and girls from disadvantaged backgrounds enrolled in vocational training which strengthened their digital skills as well as behavioral competencies to advance their careers.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) employ more than 107 million people in Indonesia and contribute to more than half of the country's GDP. Despite their crucial role in the economy, these enterprises remain vulnerable to shocks and are disadvantaged by a lack of access to formal financial services. In line with the Government

In 2019, the UN also established the Empowered Farmers Platform for rural farmers in Gorontalo province to facilitate access to finance and markets for poor rural farmers.

Between 2016 and 2019, the UN's²⁴ **Promoting Micro and Small Enterprises through Improved Access to Financial Services (PROMIS IMPACTS)** programme promoted sustainable and responsible financial inclusion for **Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs)** in West and East Java targeting 3000 enterprises in the garment and textile industries as well as food and beverage industries. The support included business development training and counseling to both the demand and supply sides. In executing the support, the UN²⁵ collaborated with several institutions, namely, OJK, ASBANDA, SNKI, CMEA, MoF, PERBARINDO and 13 financial service providers. It is worth noting that 86 per cent of the clients who participated in the programme were women.

In 2019, the UN²⁶ also established the Empowered Farmers Platform for rural farmers in Gorontalo province to facilitate access to finance and markets for poor rural farmers. In this regard, the UN collaborated with an existing fintech platform, called iGrow to mobilize funds, while the **Regional Planning and Development Agency (Bappeda)** recommended beneficiaries with the correct criteria through the **Family Hope Programme (Program Keluarga Harapan - PKH)**. In just two weeks, IDR 2.1 billion was raised through the platform and directly channeled to 150 poor farmers. These farmers' incomes increased by over 30 per cent in 2019.

Pulse Lab Jakarta, a joint UN-Government big data initiative, supported development partners in Indonesia with data analytics to extend financial services to micro-entrepreneurs who are not eligible for bank loans. Pulse Lab published the **Banking on Fintech** research report, which has been accessed nearly 2000 times since it was first published in September 2018. As a result of this analytical work and the measures that followed, 4,842 loans were disbursed in 2019 in 10 provinces across Indonesia. 72,5 per cent of the beneficiaries were women. Furthermore, in collaboration with Citi Foundation, the UN²⁷ supported 1,500 young people in seven provinces across Indonesia with entrepreneurship and business development services. These measures led to the establishment of 30 new enterprises by the young participants.

The UN² in partnership with Atma Jaya University and Dompot Dhuafa Organization, conducted the second phase of the **Ready for Business** entrepreneurship training program from September 2019 to January 2020. Participants with viable business plans were awarded start up grants for their small

of Indonesia's financial inclusion agenda, the UN²³ worked with key partners including the **Ministry of Finance and Financial Services Authority (OJK)**, as well as with more than 70 financial institutions to help align the supply of financial and non-financial services with the needs of MSMEs across Indonesia. It is expected that through access to a range of tailored products and services, MSMEs can become more productive and provide improved working conditions and a viable way out of poverty.



Photo Credit : UNDP Indonesia.

businesses. In 2019, some 56 refugees and Indonesian citizens benefited from the program. Eight business grants were distributed to enterprises formed at the end of the training by Indonesian youth together with refugees. Lessons learned from the programme include that when given opportunities, refugees could have a positive contribution to the economy. More importantly, the programme fostered better understanding, acceptance, and tolerance among the Indonesian youth and refugees in Indonesia.

Similarly, the UN²⁹ worked with local partners to arrange vocational and life-skills training for refugees and asylum seekers. About 700 refugees and asylum seekers actively participated in a range of vocational and life-skills training courses organized by the UN³⁰. The range of courses varied based on each participant's needs and aspirations

including in areas such as automotive mechanical repairs, carpentry, cooking, welding, gardening, tailoring, arts, hairdressing, adult literacy and computer literacy.

In relation to labour migration, the UN³¹ facilitated discussions on ethical recruitment training among private recruitment agencies, as well as carried out a feasibility assessment for the abolishment of recruitment fees for migrant workers in line with requirements under Law 18/2017 on Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. The UN³ has also initiated supply chain mapping to assess risks of trafficking in persons and modern-day slavery in business supply chains, and to build the capacity of companies to mitigate potential risks in their supply chains. The mapping study will contribute to the understanding of economic and social drivers within the seafood supply chains in South East Asia, particularly the role

of intermediaries, also known as middlemen or traders, on the livelihoods of small-scale **Blue Swimming Crab (BSC)** fishers and shrimp farmers in Indonesia. Various proposals are currently being evaluated as part of the mapping study to address financial and debt bondage issues within the sector including the regulation of intermediaries either through the supply chain or policy approaches.

The UN³¹ has been working to empower young Indonesians to engage with heritage sites. Many iconic heritage sites including UNESCO World Heritage sites are a source of national pride and revenue for the government. However, while the number of tourists to heritage sites is constantly increasing, local communities living in and around these sites seldom receive the socioeconomic benefits generated by the flow of visitors. To fill the gap, the UN³⁴ implemented a series of entrepreneurship and capacity-building initiatives between 2017 and 2019, aimed at supporting local youth to develop creative enterprises based on Indonesia's rich cultural traditions. This included enterprises⁵ in tour guiding, crafts, fashion, culinary arts, music, performing arts, fine arts, and in certain cases Apps and game development.

These initiatives were conducted in World Heritage Sites and a number of key heritage tourism destinations including Borobudur, Prambanan, Lake Toba and Kotatua Jakarta. As of 2019, 400 young entrepreneurs benefited from business capacity-building support. The support was custom-tailored to the needs of beneficiary groups in each site and included business planning, financial literacy, developing brand image, storytelling, online marketing as well as product development and market linkages.

The entrepreneurship training was accompanied by capacity building on the value of heritage

sites so that youth can get inspiration from their historical values while realizing the importance of preserving them. For instance, In Toba, the programme facilitated a special training on the history and symbolical meanings of Ulos and Gorga with the local experts and anthropologists for the Ulos weavers and Gorga carvers as the main beneficiaries. In Borobudur and Prambanan, the programme supported trainings for the young tour guides and operators and those working in *Balai Ekonomi Desa (Balkondes)* to learn detailed information about the sites from the site managers of the **Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC)**, thereby improving their skills for story-telling and public outreach. Lessons from the pilot initiative will inform a policy recommendation on a holistic approach to local development that integrates heritage sites, artistic skills and business creation.

To reduce the prevalence of HIV stigma and discrimination in the workplace, the UN³⁵ provided technical assistance to ELSAM, the Indonesian Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy, to develop National Standards of Conduct against discrimination in the workplace on the basis of sexual orientation, gender, disability, ethnicity and religion.



SMART-Fish 1 Programme

Since 2014, UNIDO's SMART-Fish 1 programme (2014-2019) has worked to ensure a participatory approach to fisheries trade management, with ongoing commitment by all stakeholders.

Through this programme, UNIDO developed fisheries export strategies for the Seaweed, Pangasius, and P&L Tuna value chains while ensuring sustainable management of maritime resources and improved livelihoods for poor fisheries households. The strategies encompassed in how to improve productivity and innovation along the value chains utilizing the programme's SOPs to increase competitiveness; develop and activate generic brands for the three value chains; help the partners meet buyers requirements (i.e. quality standards, eco-label and traceability requirements). UNIDO's support to these value chains aligns with the Government of Indonesia's strategy to develop fisheries clusters to reduce poverty.

The programme achieved success in multiple areas within the selected value chains. The adoption of better and more productive farming practices has significantly improved production and profitability of both seaweed and Pangasius fish farmers. For instance, in Madura and South Sulawesi, 777 seaweed farmers who had implemented the practice reported production increases ranging from 17 to 62.5 per cent, higher quality harvests and lower production costs. Through the production of higher quality Pangasius fillets at competitive prices packaged with new branding, the Indonesian Pangasius industry has new opportunities to enter into international markets. The first ever export of frozen Pangasius to Saudi Arabia totaling 170 tons was carried out by one of the programme's partners in 2019.



In addition, **the programme trained 461 family-based seaweed processors** (majority of them women) in nine districts on seaweed-based food and non-food processing mechanisms, registration and commercial certification, including P-IRT⁷ and Halal certifications.



Bulukumba, monitoring growth cottonii (UNIDO).

The programme achieved success in multiple areas within the selected value chains. The adoption of better and more productive farming practices has significantly improved production and profitability of both seaweed and Pangasius fish farmers.

Increased investment flows to the fisheries sector is another achievement of the programme, with around USD 11.7 million⁶ in investments mobilized from private and public stakeholders to develop new processing facilities based on SMART-Fish's expert recommendations. This included investments by the programme's seaweed processor partners (Agar and Carrageenan processors) to improve their production capacities as well as opening new facilities. In addition, the programme trained 461 family-based seaweed processors (majority of them women) in nine districts on seaweed-based food and non-food processing mechanisms, registration and commercial certification, including P-IRT⁷ and Halal certifications.

These efforts have convinced the Government to initiate plans for a new standardization and accreditation system for the fisheries industry. Furthermore, the government, led by the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs has developed the 2018-2021 National Seaweed Industry Development Roadmap, which was declared through Presidential Decree 33/2019. The SMART-Fish Programme and its partners provided valuable inputs to the development of the roadmap and has been requested by MoMAF to support its implementation.

Nutrition and Food Security

The number of undernourished people in Indonesia has almost halved over the last twenty years, but 22 million Indonesians are still undernourished⁸.

The UN continued to support the Government of Indonesia to address this challenge, both through direct assistance to vulnerable populations as well as through policy advice and technical support.

The UN³⁶ strengthened the national and sub-national Government capacity in monitoring and analyzing food security and nutrition, enabling policymakers to base their decisions on up to date scientific evidence. Specifically, the UN³⁷ strengthened the capacity of the national Food Security Agency to provide policy makers with sub-national level food security information through the implementation of the **Small Area Estimation (SAE)** methodology. The SAE methodology enables the Food Security Agency to produce data for the Provincial **Food Security and Vulnerability Atlases (FSVA)** for 34 provinces, with disaggregation of food security conditions at sub-district levels. The production of sub-national FSVA assists the government in ensuring resources are allocated to areas of greatest need.

Following a wide consultative process, the UN³⁸ also submitted a key report on the "National Food System Policy Mapping" to the **Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)**. The report includes strategies for the improvement of the Indonesian food systems as outlined in the **National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024** and calls for further analysis and policy dialogue to plan investments and mobilization of new resources, and align

investments in the area of sustainable agriculture and food systems. The report was also highly relevant for **Indonesian Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSD)** as it sought to identify potential investment opportunities for **Small-Medium Enterprises (SMEs)** engaged in food systems.

The UN³⁹ has been providing support to the Government of Indonesia to scale up the **Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)** services across all districts with high stunting prevalence. This support included the development of national guidelines, a roadmap and training materials intended to facilitate the expected nationwide scale up of the IMAM by 2022⁹.

In addition, the UN⁴⁰ continued its efforts to improve complementary feeding and maternal nutrition through a comprehensive policy and programme landscape analysis, and the development of a relevant action framework. The framework has been disseminated to representatives from 23 ministries and key stakeholders in Indonesia. The UN's⁴¹ global infant and child feeding counselling training modules were also adopted and accredited by the **Ministry of Health (MoH)** to support



Photo Credit : WFP.

the national in-service training of health staff across 260 stunting priority districts. Linked to this, the UN⁴² provided support to the National Stunting Reduction Movement focusing on improving the coverage and quality of eight essential nutrition interventions. As part of a landmark project initiated in 2019, the UN⁴³ developed a series of step-by-step operational guidelines on planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring nutrition specific interventions in Indonesia.

The **Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEAC)** benefited from policy and technical advice from the UN⁴⁴ to improve the nutrition status of approximately 100,000 schoolgirls and boys aged 6-12 through the government school feeding programme "PROGAS". The programme reached 39 districts across Indonesia where poverty and stunting rates are the highest. Through the programme, school children

enjoyed a nutritious breakfast and learnt about nutrition and hygiene. Further, the UN⁴⁵ facilitated technical training sessions to prepare schools and local stakeholders for the PROGAS and also encouraged linkages between schools, local farmers and communities to support its implementation.

As part of the recovery process from the earthquake and tsunami in Palu, Central Sulawesi, the UN⁴⁶ supported 3,866 households within the agriculture and fisheries sectors most affected by the disaster to ensure their food security. Households with pregnant and lactating mothers and children under five years old were provided with cash assistance of IDR 650,000 per household for the purchase of food to maintain stable household nutrition. Some recipients also used this assistance to restart their small businesses. The complementary provision of

cash was achieved through the Government's **Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)** programme, and the **Family Hope Program (Program Keluarga Harapan/ PKH)**, which is implemented by the **Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)**. As a conditional social assistance program, PKH provided access to poor families, pregnant woman and children, to utilize various health service facilities (Faskes) and educational services facilities (Fasdik) available within their vicinities. PKH benefits have also been extended to include persons with disabilities and elderly, in accordance with the Indonesian Constitution and the President's "Nawacita".

To improve food security in peatland communities, the UN⁴⁷ supported an initiative to cultivate rice without the traditional practice of burning the peatland land cover which causes harmful runaway land fires. The UN⁴⁸ is currently trialing a demonstration plot in Central Kalimantan over two planting seasons. While it will take some years for the stabilization of growing conditions on low-pH peatlands, the trial so far shows promise for attaining successful outcomes including the reduced cost of rice and better household nutrition.

The UN⁴⁹ collaborated with the **Ministry of Health (MoH)** and the National Agency for Drug and Food Control to produce training manuals for district health office inspectors on **Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP)** for food safety. The methodology for food risk profiling and categorization was also reviewed to be in line with the national food control system. Moreover, the UN⁵⁰ also conducted training sessions on food inspection using the HACCP approach to improve adherence to national food standards.

Additionally, the MoH undertook nutrition surveillance in 2019 with technical and financial support from the UN⁵². In this regard, the UN⁵³ supported the development of the Training of Trainers' curriculum on standardized nutrition care process for nutritionists and dietitians at the primary healthcare level to improve their skills and knowledge.

To improve food security in peatland communities, the UN supported an initiative to cultivate rice without the traditional practice of burning the peatland land cover which causes harmful runaway land fires.

Equitable Access to Social Services and Social Protection

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

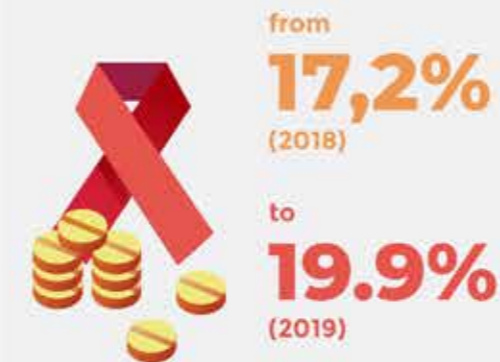


Photo Credit : UNICEF.

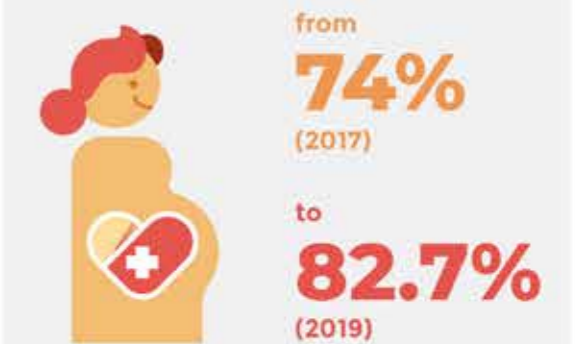


In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015-2019) this outcome area illustrates the UN's support to achieve the following SDGs: 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and 17 (Partnership for the Goals).

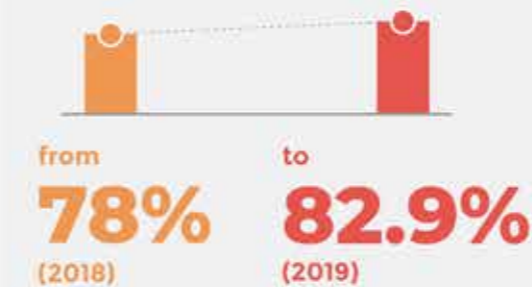
Percentage of people living with HIV who are on antiretroviral treatment **increased** from



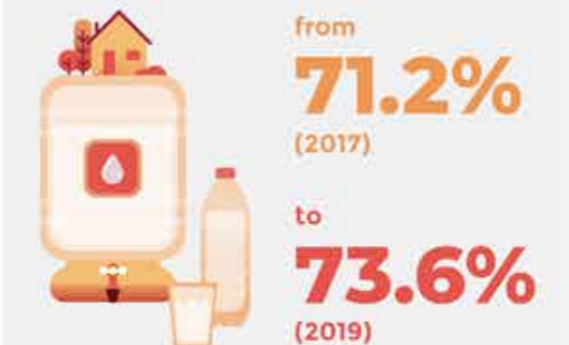
Proportion of deliveries taking place in health facilities **increased**



Percentage of the population registered in the Social Health Insurance-scheme **increased**



Percentage of households using **improved sources of drinking water**





Key results of UN support to Indonesia on equitable access to social services and social protection

Access to Health Services

In 2019, the Government of Indonesia continued its strong progress towards national goals on health, especially through the continued expansion of the national **Health Insurance Scheme (JKN)**, which now covers over 223 million Indonesians.

Throughout 2019, the UN assisted the Government to increase access to and the quality of healthcare services through the provision of evidence-based research, technical assistance and direct support to beneficiaries in times of urgent need.

The Health Sector Review report of 2014-2019 was finalized in 2019 with technical support from the UN⁵⁴. The report took stock of progress on the development of a three-tiered healthcare system in Indonesia, consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary level services each supporting both public health (UKM) and individual health (UKP) services. The UN⁵⁵ conducted extensive consultations over 18 months – engaging 12 line ministries and 80 government institutions, professional organizations, academics, experts and resource persons, and over 30 focus group discussions and workshops.

The Health Sector Review was instrumental for the development of the **Ministry of Health Strategic Plan (RENSTRA)** for 2020-2024, as well as the health priorities and targets identified in the **National Development Plan (RPJMN)** for 2020-2024. The UN⁵⁶ also

supported the establishment of a Review Secretariat and relevant structures and mechanisms to guide and coordinate this process as well as the development of 10 thematic reports and policy briefs covering key areas in the health sector, as well as the consolidated review report.

In 2019, the **Ministry of Health (MoH)**, with support from the UN⁵⁷, determined the baseline conditions for achieving the minimum service standards in the health system through pilot projects in five Indonesian provinces. The support from the UN⁵⁸ included a review of the **Minimum Service Standards (MSS)** in health, including the use of MSS for accreditation of Community Health Centres (Puskesmas). This review corroborated the challenges identified by the Health Sector Review: uneven distribution of facilities, shortage of staff and adequate infrastructure

including medical supplies, and limited functioning of referrals. The UN⁵⁹ is currently supporting the government to develop a monitoring system for these minimum service standards with subnational piloting already underway in East Java.

The UN⁶⁰ contributed to the development of five national guidelines on maternal, newborn and child health in 2019. Moreover, technical support was provided for the implementation of quality improvements in 19 health facilities¹⁰. The UN⁶¹ also facilitated **Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI)** capacity development for health workers in 413 Puskesmas in nine provinces, benefiting 214,143 new-borns and 1,041,955 children aged under five. Linked to this, the UN⁶² supported the development of e-based recording and reporting of children's illnesses in health facilities through the IMCI

approach. The app for these e-forms is currently available in Google Play Store.

The UN supported the MoH in strengthening its maternal and reproductive health programmes. More specifically, the UN⁶³ supported the adaptation of its recommendations on antenatal care for positive pregnancy experiences and on intrapartum care for positive childbirth experiences into national guidelines. As a result, standards of competent healthcare facilities for a safe labor were established. Moreover, a policy brief on care for infertility was developed in 2019, describing the infertility situation in Indonesia and introducing guidelines for infertility prevention and care at all levels. Further, the UN⁶⁴ assisted with the development of an e-learning platform on the adaptation of medical eligibility criteria for family planning in the Indonesian context. The platform is used to assist women with the



Photo Credit : UNICEF.



Photo Credit : UNICEF.

selection of suitable contraceptive methods according to their medical conditions. It is an Android-based app currently available in the Google Play Store and embedded into the MoH learning website.

During 2019, the UN's⁶⁵ **Maternal Death Surveillance and Response (MDSR)** system contributed to national efforts to prevent maternal deaths. The MDSR system, which has been implemented in Sampang and Lombok Tengah districts, vastly improved the rates of notification, reporting and recording of maternal deaths. Further, it included a review of all maternal deaths by dedicated medical teams. By putting in place the MDSR system, district governments were better informed of the problems that led to maternal death cases and better equipped to address the issue in the future. As a result of the MDSR, the Family Health Directorate has strengthened

the maternal and perinatal death review and audit processes and developed a **Maternal Perinatal Death Notification (MPDN)** app for reporting maternal and perinatal deaths and their underlying causes through the MDSR model. Furthermore, the MDSR system has been introduced to the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)** in order to improve their capacity to report maternal and neonatal deaths and stillbirths. The government is currently planning to expand the model to 120 priority districts.

The UN⁶⁶ continued to advocate for rights-based family planning at the national level through its co-leadership of the FP2020 Country Committee, as well as continued support to the piloting of the Rights-Based Family Planning Strategy in three districts. The pilots are intended to improve those districts' capacity in family planning



Photo Credit : UNICEF.

programming and budgeting. In 2019, FP2020 developed evaluation publications on (a) acceleration to achieve the FP2020 commitments and its contribution to the SDGs; and (b) an annual report for submission to the global FP2020. The two publications were discussed in multi-stakeholder policy dialogues in which further commitments were made to accelerate the achievement of the FP2020 commitments.

Linked to this, the UN⁶⁷ supported the MoH and the **Indonesian Midwives Association (IBI)** to: (a) review the implementation of the revised midwifery education standards and revised accreditation mechanism at the national and subnational levels; (b) the establishment of Midwifery Centers of Excellence; and (c) conduct an annual review of the **implementation of the government regulation on the Indonesian Council for**

Health Professionals (KTKI) for the midwifery profession.

The UN continued to work with partners across the country on efforts to eliminate infectious diseases such as Tuberculosis and Malaria, through immunization and other measures. In this regard, the UN⁶⁸ provided technical support to the MoH to improve its logistic system on vaccines for children. Moreover, the UN⁶⁹ contributed to a routine immunization data quality assessment, the post-introduction evaluation of new vaccines, and the development of the **Measles-Rubella (MR)** elimination plan. Throughout 2019, the incidence of Malaria in Indonesia has been maintained at below 1 per cent. However, the SDGs target of reducing the incidence of Tuberculosis to 297 incidents per 100,000 population by 2019 has not been achieved.

The UN also conducted training for relevant authorities on effective vaccine management and human-centered design approach to demand generation. An innovative technological solution called SMILE (*Sistem Monitoring Imunisasi Logistik secara Elektronik*) that aims to strengthen the immunization supply chain system was successfully piloted by the UN⁷⁰ in Bogor and South Tangerang to enable real-time visibility of vaccine cold chain logistics by digitalizing stock supplies and storage temperature across vaccine cold chain points. In addition, the UN⁷¹ assisted the MoH to develop a five-year costed comprehensive MR¹¹ elimination plan, as well as a costed immunization plan (cMYP 2020-2024). The plan, in line with the RPJMN, presents a road map for the introduction of new vaccines and sets targets for MR elimination by 2023.

The UN⁷² supported the polio outbreak response in Papua, leading to the immunization of nearly 1.26 million children. In this regard, the UN facilitated supplementary immunization in hard to reach areas of Papua province during two rounds of a polio oral vaccination campaign. This entailed successful social mobilization, as well as setting up a WHO field office in Papua with ten epidemiologists who provided training to all district surveillance officers and conducted hospital record reviews and sensitization of health workers.

The UN⁷³ contributed to the fight against malaria through the elimination of high levels of endemicity in all districts in Maluku, with malaria elimination certification achieved in three districts in North Maluku and East Nusa Tenggara. In Papua, the UN⁷⁴ supported acceleration of malaria reduction efforts by training 600 Village Malaria Workers. To further prevent the prevalence of Malaria, the UN⁷⁵ distributed 86,500 mosquito nets across Indonesia. At the national level, the UN⁷⁶ provided technical assistance in

the development of two policy guidelines on malaria elimination as well as an external review of the National Malaria Program.

The UN⁷⁷ also supported the MoH to implement and assess a data management system, the **Hepatitis and Gastrointestinal Tract Infectious Diseases Information System (SIHEPI)**. In 2019, SIHEPI was implemented in 10 provinces, with monitoring of the Testing and Treatment Cascade data at the local level. This system is expected to produce data on programme performance by Puskesmas for use at district, provincial and national level, which in turn will contribute to evidence-based policy making.

The UN⁷⁸ supported the **Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)** to develop an online integrated **Database Management System (DBMS)** for drug treatment providers. The DBMS was designed to enhance MoSA's capacity to monitor the service delivery of 189 drugs treatment providers (IPWL) under its supervision. It will also improve the accuracy of data for persons who access treatment services and ensure services are provided for each client to meet the minimum standard of care. Additionally, a total of 384 database administrators from service providers benefitted from UN⁷⁹ training on the application of the DBMS. The system will be applied nationally from 2020.

In 2019, the UN⁸⁰ continued its support to the National Task Force Team that was set up to analyze programmatic gaps in the HIV response and develop the Acceleration Plan, a commitment to undertake an accelerated effort to rapidly scale up Indonesia's Test and Treat achievements by the end of 2020. In this regard, the UN⁸¹ assisted with target setting and costing of priority interventions and also supported the MoH to complete the HIV Prevention Scorecard. This scorecard tracks the implementation of the HIV Prevention 2020 Roadmap, developed by members of



Photo Credit : UNAIDS.

the Global HIV Prevention Coalition, and outlines the next steps in Indonesia's HIV prevention strategy, including the provision of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). Relatedly, through the UN Joint Team on AIDS, the UN supported development partners' work on the national HIV response to scale-up testing and treatment coverage using the Funding Envelope from the **Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF)**.

Furthermore, the UN⁸² provided technical assistance to the Government by finalizing HIV key population mapping and the **Integrated Bio-Behavioral Survey (IBBS)** report with results from 33 provinces. The report provided an estimation of the HIV population with a projection as well as a district target calculation. The indicators from IBBS were used as a baseline in the HIV Strategic Plan 2020-2024.

As part of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the UN⁸³ helped determine an affordable price for antiretroviral (ARV) drugs leading to a reduction in the price of ARV medicine from \$33 to \$15.70 per bottle. This has helped 108,000 people¹² receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) in Indonesia to gain access to safer and more effective and optimized ARV. Meanwhile, the rate of access to ART has increased from 8 per cent in 2014 to almost 20 per cent in 2019. However, this is still well below the target set by the UN⁸⁴, that 90 per cent of all people diagnosed with HIV infection receive sustained ART. To address this issue, the UN⁸⁵ is currently undertaking a range of scoping studies and situation assessments to help improve future programming on mother-to-child transmission and early infant diagnosis, as well as the accessibility and acceptability of condoms, and transmission among injecting drug users. In addition,



Photo Credit : UNAIDS.

the UN⁸⁶ has been providing technical support to National and Sub-National Governments to increase the coverage of ART for pregnant mothers living with HIV.

Together with the **Ministry of Manpower (MoM)**, the UN⁸⁷ helped strengthen the capacity of government institutions, workers unions and employers' organizations to support people living with HIV/AIDS in the workplace. As a result of this collaboration, HIV/AIDS has been included in the National **Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)** profile and the National OSH Program. In addition, six workers unions, one employers' association and ten companies have developed HIV/AIDS programmes during 2019 and educated their members on HIV/AIDS, including prevention and non-discriminatory policies on HIV/AIDS in workplaces.

In 2019, the UN⁸⁸ supported the **Directorate General of Corrections (DGC)** to develop

the **National Action Plan (NAP)** on the Management of HIV/AIDS Programmes for Prisoners and Detainees in Indonesia (2020-2024). This support included carrying out a study on the cost of selected health services for HIV, tuberculosis, and drug use disorder treatments in prison settings. As a result of this, the NAP for 2020-2024 will for the first time showcase the resource requirements for needs-based budget allocations.

In order to reach out to a particularly vulnerable group, the UN⁸⁹ supported the implementation of the **Female Sex Worker (FSW)** component of the Global Fund financed programmes in Indonesia. In this regard, the UN⁹⁰ promoted partner notification protocols and conducted outreach and referrals to HIV testing and ARV treatment using a peer to peer approach.

Throughout 2019, the UN facilitated access to the national health system and services for over 8000 refugees and asylum seekers in Indonesia.

As a result, 298 peer leaders and 1724 peer educators were made active in 88 districts and cities, reaching an estimated 120,816 people who were active FSWs. This accounts for more than half of an estimated total population of around 226,791 FSWs across Indonesia. In addition, 168,914 FSWs were given kits consisting of lubricants and condoms.

In close collaboration with the MoH, the UN⁹¹ developed a **Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHM)** communication strategy. Further support was provided by the UN⁹² to the **Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA)** to review and improve an MHM comic book for the Madrasah (Islamic school) context. The book has been officially endorsed by MoRA and 54,700 copies have been distributed to schools and Madrasah in 10 provinces across Indonesia. In addition, an innovative mobile period tracker application called 'OKY' was developed by the UN⁹³ and tested by adolescent girls in Indonesia. The app helps girls track their periods and gives them accurate information about menstrual health. The app will be fully operational in early 2020.

Throughout 2019, the UN⁹⁴ facilitated access to the national health system and services for over 8000 refugees and asylum seekers in Indonesia. While these groups generally have access to primary healthcare services at Puskesmas facilities, the UN provided assistance with access to secondary and tertiary healthcare to a limited number of extremely vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers. Moreover, the UN⁹⁵ maintains a nationwide medical referral service network composed of 19 local Indonesian health clinics, wellness centers, and hospitals to provide medical services to refugees. Aside from physical health care, the UN and its partners supported refugees and asylum seekers with their mental health and psychosocial wellbeing

as well as HIV/AIDS awareness and hygiene promotion.

Preventive healthcare, including vaccination against common diseases, was promoted for all children under the age of five and for all pregnant women through the UN's⁹⁶ programmes. Additional supplementary assistance was provided to pregnant and lactating mothers, children aged from six months to five years, and older persons at risk, in order to help them meet their special nutritional needs. To increase the awareness of host communities on public health in the context of migration, the UN⁹⁷ provided training on identifying and addressing the mental health and psychosocial issues faced by displaced populations to health workers, community leaders and local faith-based institutions, women leaders and school teachers.

With regard to adolescent health, the UN⁹⁸ implemented gender-responsive social behavior change communication strategies and outreach interventions to improve the eating habits and physical activity patterns of 32,000 adolescent girls and 26,000 boys in selected schools in two districts in Indonesia. Key lessons learned from these interventions have been documented and used to develop multi-sectoral gender sensitive learning materials and tools adapted to meet the needs of primary school children to improve their knowledge and attitudes on healthy eating and physical activity.

In line with the UN's global initiative to enhance youth engagement in health, the UN in Indonesia⁹⁹ collaborated with the MoH to organize the first South-East Asia Regional and National Youth Town Hall in 2019. More than 50 youth representatives from ASEAN Member States along with more than 200 Indonesian youth representing civil society, academia and

government institutions participated in the event. It was moderated by future health leaders and focused on priority health issues affecting youth. Young people were encouraged to share their views and bring their voices to the policy table. The event produced constructive deliberations on young people's accountability for their mental health, sexual health and tobacco and substance abuse.

To improve healthcare for prisoners, the UN¹⁰⁰ supported MoSA and **National Narcotics Agency (BNN)** to run a series of workshops in North Sumatra, East Java and Central Java. These were designed to help establish a referral system for follow-up treatment between health care providers in prisons and Puskesmas facilities, hospitals, and laboratories. Furthermore, the UN¹⁰¹ facilitated a training series to improve the capacities of 164 government officials and drug treatment professionals to provide evidence-based treatment services to people with substance abuse disorder. The training included modules on basic counselling skills, screening, assessment and treatment planning.

Access to Quality Education

With significant investments made in increasing access to education, the Government of Indonesia exceeded its goal for elementary school enrolment in 2019.

Indonesian elementary schools have attained nearly 98 per cent enrolment, up from 91 per cent five years earlier.

However, despite the significant increase in enrolments, approximately 4.2 million Indonesian children are still out of school. Moreover, a trend of declining student performance, particularly a drop in reading scores, is a major concern. A closer look at this decline reveals significant regional disparities whereby disadvantaged regions such as Papua are lagging.

The UN in Indonesia supported the government's efforts to address these concerns. For instance, the UN¹⁰² supported the development of a national strategy for out-of-school children as well as the implementation of the strategy in several districts. Furthermore, the UN¹⁰³ piloted the implementation of an effective and sustainable model of early grade literacy, which yielded promising results. In target schools, the proportion of non-readers has reduced from 62 per cent to 26 per cent and the proportion of adequate readers (reading fluently with comprehension) increased from six per cent to 18 per cent among early grade students in the pilot.

A wealth of evidence highlights the importance of **early childhood education (ECE)** in promoting learning outcomes. However, large numbers of young children in Indonesia are not receiving quality ECE services. The UN¹⁰⁴ has developed a quality model of early learning services. The model focuses on the holistic development of ECE centers (PAUD) by enhancing teachers' capacities, providing a healthy, safe and conducive learning environment and engaging and empowering parents. A rigorous midline study was conducted for a UN¹⁰⁵-supported ECE programme in Bogor District. The results show that the PAUD with UN interventions produced consistent and significant improvements in both structural and process quality as well as in the developmental outcomes of young children.

Existing evidence also suggests many adolescents in Indonesia are not well equipped to effectively transition to adulthood. More than 20 per cent of adolescents aged 15 to 19 are not in education, employment or training. In 2019, the UN¹⁰⁶ published a qualitative study report that examined the skills adolescents



Photo Credit: UNICEF.

need for the future. The research found that major gaps exist in Indonesia, mostly in soft skills such as problem solving and communication. The research provided new insights on what young people want to learn to thrive in the future and recommendations for policy makers. Linked to this, the UN¹⁰⁷ led the **Life Skills Education (LSE)** programme which was being implemented in two districts in West Papua and replicated in Bone, South Sulawesi province. In 2019, three official circular letters were issued by the District Education Offices, to support the implementation of the LSE programme in regular schools and Madrasahs. The programme is now being implemented in 24 junior secondary schools with 3,880 adolescents with a 50 per cent female participation rate. A total of 152 education personnel including teachers, principals, curriculum officers and school operators have been trained on LSE.

Making schools safer for children and adolescents is a priority for the UN and the Government of Indonesia. In this context, the UN¹⁰⁸ supported the bullying prevention and positive discipline model. This model was scaled in 2019 with three new target provinces, Central Java, South Sulawesi and West Papua and now covers 17 schools and 7,458 students. The **Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP)** has since adopted the model and expanded it to 20 provinces through training for 2,000 teachers. Community-based models for the prevention of child marriage and the promotion of positive parenting were also tested in selected provinces and districts. Engagement with key religious organizations on these models has been positive and shows promise for potential scale ups.

The UN¹⁰⁹ contributed to the strengthening of the capacity of Indonesia's education system to appropriately and effectively contribute to efforts to prevent violent extremism through education. Through policy advice, learning materials and enhanced teacher capacities, the "Learning for Empathy" intervention ensured students are equipped with the knowledge, values, attitudes and behaviors to foster responsible global citizenship, critical thinking, empathy and the ability to take action against violent extremism. A cornerstone of this engagement has been an emphasis on the strength of cultural diversity and the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence. In 2019, the Teachers Guidebook on Happiness in Education through Learning for Empathy in Schools was developed and piloted in schools in Surabaya and Jombang, East Java. The results of this pilot will feed into a potential nation-wide scale up.

The UN has been at the forefront of promoting inclusive **Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)** in Indonesia. In 2019, the UN¹¹¹ assessed the national TVET policy from the perspective of social inclusion, to identify barriers that may preclude certain groups from accessing TVET, and to work with policymakers to remove these barriers. In addition, in line with the government priority to strengthen the Indonesian Maritime Sector, the UN¹¹¹ mobilized resources to launch a new intervention for skills development for the sector. The intervention commenced in October 2019 with four maritime polytechnics to strengthen their capacities to provide quality job-relevant vocational education.

In July 2019, the Ministry of Education issued a Circular Letter formally allowing refugee children to attend public schools in Indonesia. The UN¹¹² continued to support preparatory

classes for refugee children to enroll in public schools. As a result, 583 refugee children were enrolled in accredited national schools. In addition to this, 391 refugees benefited from vocational training and 1,448 refugees were enrolled in online university courses while 1,732 refugees and asylum seekers attended community organized educational programs. Following broader discussions and dialogue with the UN, the Government of Indonesia is considering allowing refugees access to opportunities for self-reliance and livelihoods, which would empower them to engage in income-generating activities with the involvement of the private sector in Indonesia.

By the same token, the UN¹¹³ held regular educational activities for refugee children through home schooling, language lessons, thematic education and early childhood education. The educational activities also benefitted adults in the areas of computer literacy, language classes and vocational training. In addition, the UN¹¹⁴ continued to support community learning centers where refugee volunteers (including those with formal teacher training from their home countries) teach their younger counterparts. These centers offer language courses and instruction in mathematics, science and social science. To support social cohesion between refugees and asylum seekers and their host communities, the UN¹¹⁵ prioritized Bahasa Indonesia courses for refugees in its programmes. It is worth noting that in 2019, three refugee children born in Indonesia obtained birth certificates issued by the Civil Registry in West Java Province, in compliance with International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This is an important milestone that will set a precedent for refugee children in the future.

Water and Sanitation

The Government of Indonesia's goal to achieve universal access to **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)** has seen progress in recent years.

The percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water continued to increase from 71.2 per cent in 2017 to 73.65 per cent in 2019, while the percentage of households that do not use a toilet facility has dropped markedly, from 11.77 per cent in 2015 to 7.6 per cent in 2019.

The UN contributed to this progress through a range of interventions and initiatives intended to support ongoing national efforts. For instance, to institutionalize the **Water Safety Plan (WSP)** as part of health system strengthening, the UN¹¹⁶ and the **Ministry of Health (MoH)** reviewed the existing decrees on drinking water quality standards and its surveillance mechanism, including strengthening sanitary inspections to control contamination of drinking water which will be enacted in 2020. This included rapid assessments in three districts to gauge the institutional capacity of the surveillance system for drinking water quality. Moreover, the UN¹¹⁷ developed national guidelines and conducted training for fourteen urban water suppliers on the Water Safety Plan.

The UN¹¹⁸ supported the Government's successful bid to host the next global WASH Sector Ministers' meeting in 2021. This meeting, under the **Sanitation and Water for All (SWA)** partnership between governments, donors, civil society organizations and other stakeholders, is expected to help the sector work together globally to coordinate high-level action, improve accountability and use scarce

resources more effectively. Moreover, the UN¹¹⁹ made strategic and technical contributions to the National Sanitation Conference and the Advocacy Horizontal Learning in collaboration with AKKOPSI and the World Bank. The conference, which was convened by the Minister of National Development Planning, was attended by over half of the subnational governments and helped raise the profile of sanitation nationally, as it included participation from the Vice President, **Ministry of Public Works (MoPW)**, the **MoH** and **Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)**.

In 2019, the UN¹²⁰ provided technical support to MoH to improve national guidelines on the **Community-Based Total Sanitation and Hygiene (STBM)** programme, including the development of National **Open Defecation Free (ODF)** plan. The support to the provincial governments included a twinning program to facilitate peer learning, as well as supporting the **National Institute of Health Research and Development (NIHRD)** to analyze research on health facility data in order to set a WASH SDG baseline. The UN¹²¹ also supported studies on mainstreaming Zakat¹³ as a viable strategy for WASH and on domestic resource mobilization in



Photo Credit: Fauzan Ijazah.

support of safely managed sanitation. This included commissioning an assessment on the current status of WASH in Indonesia to support an advocacy framework for private engagement in the WASH SDGs agenda and promotion of the WASH4Work model in Indonesia. The Zakat engagement to support safely managed sanitation is planned to be implemented in NTB Province in 2020.

As part of the recovery from the earthquake and tsunami in Central Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara provinces, the UN¹²² ensured safe drinking water for 252,000¹⁴ people, carried out over 500 hygiene promotion sessions in camps with more than 129,000 Internally Displaced People receiving hygiene messages and kits, and provided transitional support to reactivate coordination platforms and strengthen district sanitation strategies. Using an innovative blended financing approach, the UN¹²³ developed two community water supply systems and supported rehabilitation of household and school sanitation facilities which have reached over 20,000 people.

The UN also supported studies on mainstreaming Zakat as a viable strategy for WASH and on domestic resource mobilization in support of safely managed sanitation.

Environmental Sustainability and Enhanced Resilience to Shocks

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

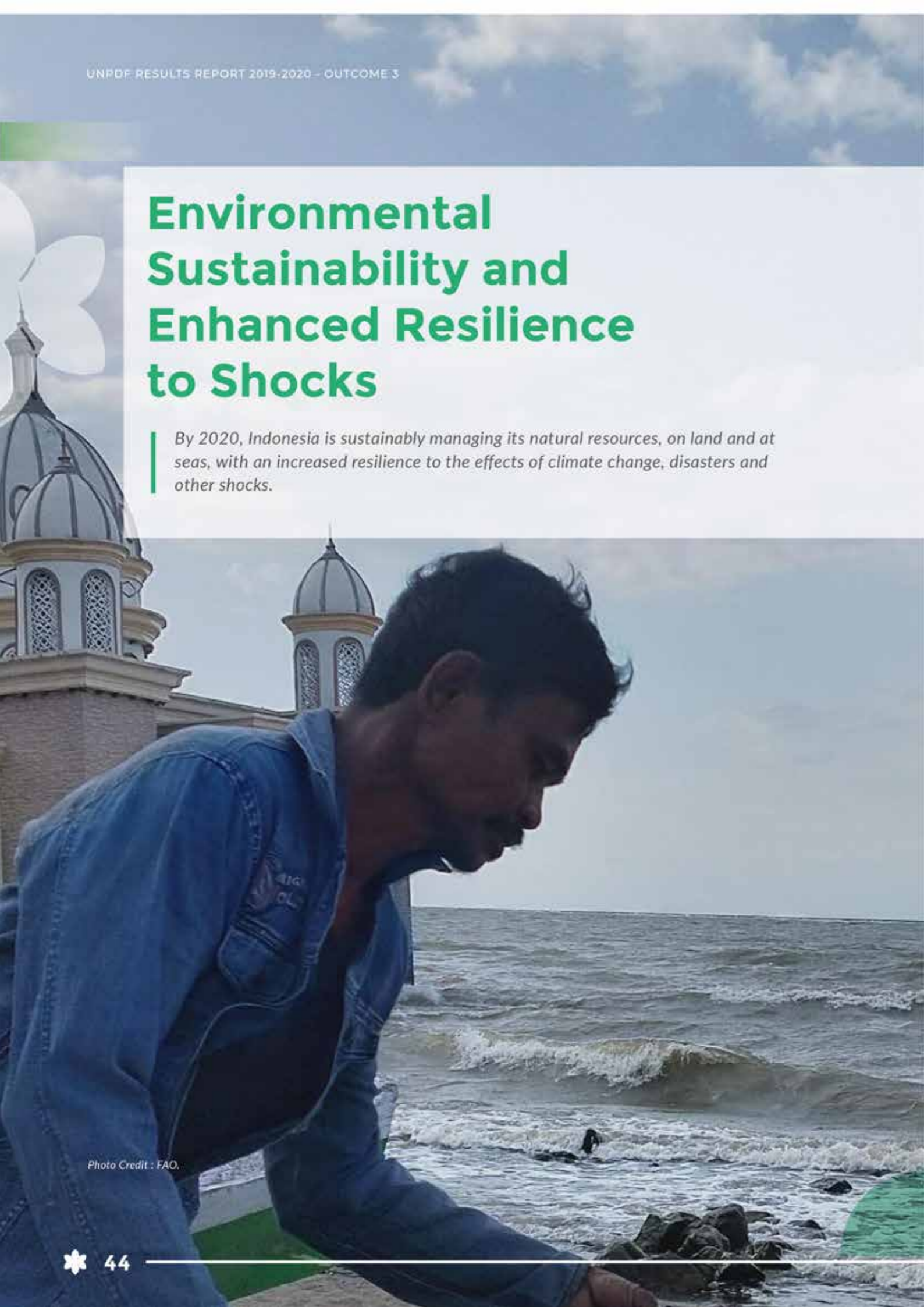
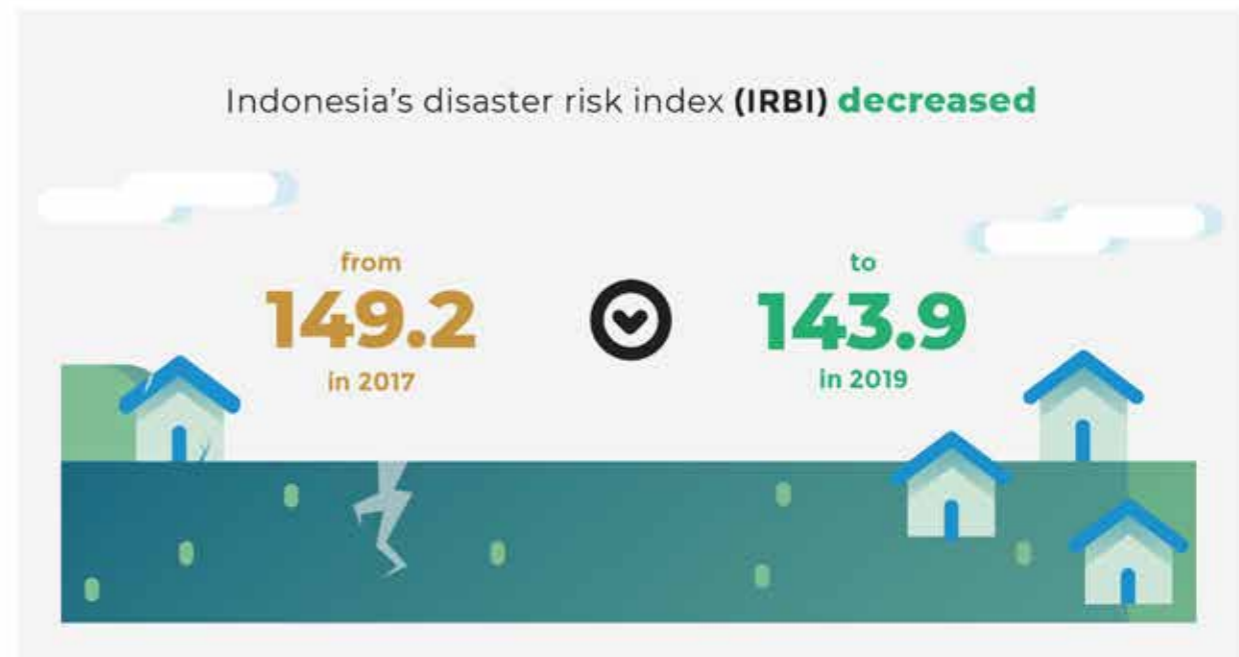


Photo Credit : FAO.



In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015-2019), this outcome area illustrates the UN's support to achieve the following SDGs: 5 (Gender Equality), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water), 15 (Life on Land) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals).





Key results of UN support to Indonesia contributing to environmental sustainability and enhanced resilience to shocks.

Environmental Sustainability

Indonesia is one of the world's 17 'mega biodiverse countries' and spans five bio-geographic regions with plenty of unique land and marine ecosystems.

The government's commitment to protect this biodiversity makes it an essential partner for the UN, especially during the "super year" for nature and biodiversity.



Photo Credit : UNESCO.

Last year's Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services has made clear that this is an urgent issue, with around one million species threatened globally with extinction¹⁵. In this regard, the UN continued to support the Government of Indonesia to fulfill its commitments under the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement as part of a transition to a low-carbon, sustainable future.

During 2019, the UN continued to support the Government of Indonesia to strengthen its institutional capacity to protect the country's rich biodiversity. In this regard, the UN¹²⁴ supported national institutions to incorporate sustainable watershed management and the Rio Convention in the **National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024**. In addition, the UN assisted the **Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)** to incorporate the **Low Carbon Development**

Initiative (LCDI) into the **RPJMN 2020-2024**, and later into the **regional development plans (RPJMD)**. Capacity building for local governments is key to ensure that national policies can be translated and implemented at the regional level.

This was accompanied by capacity development for law enforcement officials to support biodiversity protection. For example, the UN¹²⁵ supported the Provincial Government of Kalimantan to draft a forest management regulation¹⁶. Furthermore, the UN¹²⁷ assisted the **Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)** to strengthen its internal capacity for securing forests and wildlife in five national parks in Sumatra. As a result, more than 40 cases of human-wildlife conflict were effectively managed, and more than 30 cases of wildlife trade and animal abuse were prosecuted by law enforcement agencies. The most frequent

human-wildlife conflicts involved elephants, tigers, orangutans, and wild bulls.

The UN¹²⁸ strengthened the capacity of 6,133 small landholders with sustainable commodities production and processing using best practice guidelines¹⁷ in forest and coastal areas at Wakatobi, Semau, Nusa Penida and Gorontalo. This also included providing 10 farmer groups in Sulawesi with small grants for managing their landscapes sustainably. About 40 per cent of the participating small landholders were women. These measures have not only contributed to enhanced environment and biodiversity protection awareness, but also improved livelihoods among these households.

Through the **Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)** programme's AgriFood Initiative, the UN¹²⁹ supported the Directorate

of Agriculture at the **Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)** to introduce agroforestry into the new **RPJMN 2020-24**. The support provided by the UN¹³⁰ included scientific policy advice on ways to improve cacao yields per hectare and sustainable ways of promoting agroforestry systems in Indonesia.

The **Country Gender Assessment (CGA)** of Agriculture and the Rural Sector in Indonesia was published in 2019. The CGA was commissioned by the UN¹³¹ to support the review and formulation of gender-responsive sectoral policies, strategies and projects and to accelerate the implementation of the **FAO Policy on Gender Equality** and the **Asia Pacific Regional Gender Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2019**. The CGA was widely

The SMPEI programme facilitated the development of the national Peatland Ecosystem Management and Protection Plan (RPPEG) and is currently supporting its implementation in eight provinces and 65 districts across Indonesia.

disseminated to the relevant Government and Non-Governmental Organizations, as well as development partners to mobilize collective support in addressing the identified gaps.

The UN continued to support the Government of Indonesia's initiatives for sustainable peatland management in order to prevent peatland degradation and forest fires that contribute to poor air quality and greenhouse gas emissions across the country. For example, the UN¹³² made practical recommendations for national peatland monitoring with a global impact and developed an Indonesian version of the EX-ACT Greenhouse Gas calculation tool with new national emission factors and training for relevant bodies on its use. An innovative spatial data product on soil moisture was finalized using satellite data for 12 million hectares of Indonesian peatlands, available online through government peat monitoring websites.

The **Peatlands Restoration Agency's (BRG) REF** program targeted a total of 16.7 million hectares of burnt area from the devastating 2015-16 forest and land fires. The REF program is supported by the UN¹³³ and has contributed to a more sustainable model for peatland use in the seven priority provinces of Jambi, Riau, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan and Papua. BRG's peatland restoration is a government priority and part of the national Low Carbon Development program. The process involves the 3R - Rewetting, Revegetation and local socioeconomic Revitalization. These activities reduce the perverse incentives to clear land using fire, reduce the risk of uncontrollable burns and help Indonesia meet its commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Several demonstration plots are in place across the seven provinces, with activities ranging from the cultivation of endemic species to rice-without-burning.



Photo Credit : Pulse Lab Jakarta.

The UN¹³⁴ supported the MoEF to develop its institutional capacities to monitor forests and peatlands for climate change impacts and benefits through a range of initiatives. During 2019, the UN¹³⁵ completed a national assessment of forest cover and changes using the Collect-Earth-Online tool. About 18,000 samples were collected across Indonesia to calculate increases in emissions due to deforestation, which led to the development of a methodology for conducting a **Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL)** assessment on options for sub-national disaggregation of results.

Together with the **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**, the UN¹³⁸ co-financed the **Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Indonesia programme (SMPEI)** which supports the implementation of key regulations on the protection and management of peatlands in

Indonesia. During 2019, the SMPEI programme's Haze Free Sustainable Livelihoods Project trained farmers across Indonesia on peatland livelihood activities including bee-keeping culture, fish processing and marketing as well as agroforestry. In this regard, the SMPEI programme facilitated the development of the **national Peatland Ecosystem Management and Protection Plan (RPPEG)** and is currently supporting its implementation in eight provinces and 65 districts across Indonesia. The RPPEG provides a basis for local governments' management of peatland areas and their community development frameworks within the peatland area boundaries.

More broadly, in 2019 the UN¹³⁷ provided technical support to the **Financial Services Authority of Indonesia (OJK)** and Indonesian commercial banks through the **Indonesian**



Photo Credit : Fieni Aprilla.

Sustainable Financial Initiative (IKBI). The technical support by the UN¹³⁸ included knowledge-sharing and facilitation between the UN¹³⁹ and OJK staff in line with OJK Roadmap for Sustainable Finance in Indonesia 2015-2019, as well as support to OJK to conduct a study to assess the broad landscape of green finance in Indonesia by identifying challenges such as regulatory barriers and looking into potential innovations to increase green finance in the country. The study recommended further regulatory frameworks to encourage green lending in the banking industry as well as other fiscal incentives to the financial sector to stimulate green investment in the form of tax discounts on coupons for green bond investors.

Indonesia has reinforced its commitment to implement the SDGs through the inscription of new UNESCO-designated

sites. UNESCO-designated sites serve as a vanguard for implementation of the SDGs in practice. During 2019, with support from the UN¹⁴⁰, Indonesia added two new Biosphere Reserves (Saleh-Moyo-Tambora "SAMOTA" Biosphere Reserve and Togean Tojo Una-Una Biosphere Reserve) and one Cultural World Heritage (Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto) to its commitment. Several additional sites have been submitted as candidates for inscription in 2020. Indonesia's 29 UNESCO-designated sites cover millions of hectares of tropical forests and some of the world's most iconic cultural sites. Each site represents a commitment by the Government of Indonesia to uphold the highest international management standards and ensure sustainable development of a globally significant area.

In the area of fisheries management, the UN¹⁴¹ strengthened the institutional capacities of five



Photo Credit : UNIDO.

Directorates General at the **Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF)** to manage marine ecosystems. Moreover, the UN¹⁴² supported MMAF officials to complete a capacity needs assessment of Ecosystem Approaches to Fisheries Management for the **Indonesian Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (ISLME)**, in particular for lobster fisheries in the Lombok area. The UN¹⁴³ also conducted national level consultations to facilitate new approaches to combat **Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU)** fishing. Further, the UN¹⁴⁴ has contributed to the development of a fisheries management plan to protect high marine biodiversity, accelerate sustainable seafood value chains, improve fisheries and address IUU fishing.

As Secretariat of the **Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA)**, the UN¹⁴⁵ provided technical support during 2019 to Indonesia and other South-East Asian countries to achieve the

Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter (RAP MALI), which was adopted at the IGM-24 Inter-Governmental Meeting in Bali in June 2019. The SEA Circular project, which is coordinated by the UN¹⁴⁶ and COBSEA intends to reduce land-based sources of marine litter in Indonesia and five other South East Asian countries through better management of the plastics value chain, improved marine litter planning and monitoring, outreach and knowledge sharing.

During 2019, the Government of Indonesia committed an amount of USD 1 million in partnership with the UN¹⁴⁷ to support the strengthening of the Archipelagic and Island States Forum. The support by the UN¹⁴⁸ entailed exploring innovative financing solutions for vulnerable Island states regarding the sustainable use of ocean resources. The forum has since become an interactive platform for



Photo Credit : UN Women.

governments, private sector, civil society, and academia to exchange experiences and work together on various climate change initiatives on ocean protection.

During 2019, the UN continued its work to generate knowledge products aimed to help strengthen the resilience of Indonesians to the effects of climate change and disasters. For instance, the UN¹⁴⁹ released a policy brief on the interconnections between migration, environment and climate change in urban coastal areas in Java. The paper presented an overview of the environmental challenges affecting coastal communities, in particular sea-level rise, land subsidence, coastal erosion and the resulting livelihood impacts, emerging migration patterns, and the enablers and constraints of environmental migration.

The UN¹⁵⁰ supported the cities of Bandung and Surabaya during 2019 with assessments and

consultations to further improve their urban livability and sustainability. In Bandung, the UN¹⁵¹ started a multi-year collaboration programme to develop an Integrated Public Transport System, to curb congestion and pollution. In order to align and coordinate support, the UN frequently communicated and shared data with other development stakeholders involved in the region, including the World Bank and GIZ, about the Bandung transport projects. In Surabaya, the UN¹⁵² formalized a new collaboration with the city administration in 2019, to use spatial planning for comprehensive urban transformation, building on Surabaya's pre-existing neighborhood greening practices. A pilot implementation has already begun in the Putat Jaya neighborhood. The collaboration builds on earlier successes such as the Habitat III preparatory committee meeting hosted in the city in 2016. The new programmes in

Bandung and Surabaya, which were carried out in collaboration with UKFCO, have brought both cities into a knowledge partnership with 19 urban centers in developing countries.

Indonesia's industrial areas, such as Cilegon in Banten Province, are highly prone to disasters. Chemical factories in those areas could be exposed to disasters, creating environmental concerns. While contingency plans have been prepared for these areas, no specific discussion on environmental emergencies has taken place so far. In 2019, the UN¹⁵³ initiated a dialogue with the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) to institute a systematic approach to this issue, to assess the potential impact of disasters on the environment, encourage collaboration among ministries and prepare for such potential environmental emergencies. The initiative was appreciated by BNPB.

The UN continued to support Indonesia to better manage toxic chemicals, especially polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). PCBs are a persistent organic pollutant that is widely used in industrial production processes. During 2019, the UN¹⁵⁴ provided support to the relevant agencies in Indonesia to establish a management system for the identification, collection, packaging, registration and labeling of this harmful chemical at the respective factory or industrial site, as well as the safe transport, storage and disposal of PCB-containing equipment and waste. These efforts were intended to avoid the release of PCBs into the atmosphere through uncontrolled dumping or burning and potential contamination of international waters. Overall, the support provided by the UN¹⁵⁵ has assisted the Government of Indonesia to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention and contribute to global efforts to eliminate PCBs.

During 2019, the UN continued its work to generate knowledge products aimed to help strengthen the resilience of Indonesians to the effects of climate change and disasters.

The UN¹⁵⁶ supported MoEF to reduce **Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC)** consumption in the **Refrigeration and Air Conditioner (RAC)** and fire-fighting sectors. As a result, more than 200 service technicians were certified on good servicing practices for the RAC sector and 150 custom officers have increased their capacity on HCFC import control procedures.

In 2019, the UN's¹⁵⁷ **National Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Programme (RECP)** set out to bolster competitiveness and profitability in Indonesia's regional manufacturing hubs whilst also instilling cleaner production practices, in line with SDG 12. The hubs drive economic development and job creation but are also significant in terms of consumption of material, energy, water and other potential environmental impacts. The targeted manufacturing industries included textiles and food and beverages. Additionally, the UN¹⁵⁸ introduced the "**Cradle to Cradle**" (C2C) approach in Indonesia, which is a unique approach to change product design for longer life with less waste and better recycling options. C2C products use more biodegradable plastics and avoid substances that might later become hazardous.

In addition, the UN's **Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)** commenced in Indonesia with the intention to develop the **Green Industry and Trade Assessment (GITA)**, focusing on four production sectors: cement, pulp and paper, fertilizer, and food and beverage. The UN¹⁵⁹ in collaboration with the Directorate of Natural Resources at BAPPENAS, completed a GITA Validation Workshop during October 2019, with discussion and endorsement of the green industry goals in Indonesia.

In collaboration with the **Responsible Business Forum (RPF)** and BAPPENAS, the UN in Indonesia co-hosted an event on improving food systems to achieve SDG 2. The two-day event was attended by over 200 decision makers in the fields of food, agriculture and nutrition and was filled with in-depth discussions on sustainability issues within the business world. The discussions helped identify existing SDG 2 initiatives in Indonesia, set priorities for government, the private sector and civil society, and outlined goals and targets for a national Action Plan. An outcome report from the event contributed to the RPJMN 2020-2024 as well as provided guidance to the National Taskforce for SDG 2.



Mobilizing Innovative Finance for the SDGs in Indonesia

The UN Secretary-General released a four-year Strategy for financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on September 2018.

The Strategy underscores the UN's critical role in supporting and accelerating the mobilization of finance. It focuses on transforming the financial system from global to local levels in support of the 2030 Agenda by addressing the barriers that constrain channeling finance towards sustainable development, and leverage opportunities to increase investments in the SDGs at scale. The strategy builds on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), a global framework for financing sustainable development with concrete policy actions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the Paris Agreement on Climate Action.

Responding to the Secretary General's strategy and in line with Indonesia's RPJMN 2015-2019, the UN accelerated its work on mobilizing innovative finance for the SDGs. A significant part of this work was carried out under the Innovative Finance Lab (IFLab) which was established by UNDP in 2017. The Lab operates as a collaborative space for the UN as a system, Government, the private sector, investors and entrepreneurs, religious organizations, civil society, and other interested stakeholders to engage and develop solutions for financing the SDGs.

Some of the key achievements of the work of UN in Indonesia regarding leveraging innovative financing for the SDGs include:



1. Islamic Finance.

In partnership with BAZNAS – the national Zakat collection body the UNDP mobilized Zakat funds, for the first time, towards local SDG implementation beginning with the development of four micro-hydro power plants in rural villages in Sumatra and leveraged a UNDP/GEF funded project and CSR funds from Bank Jambi, a state-owned provincial bank. The micro-hydro power plants directly benefited a total of 803 households (about 4,500 people) from four villages giving them access to electricity and bolstered the rural livelihoods and economic activities of these communities.



2. Green Finance.

In close collaboration with Ministry of Finance (MoF) the UNDP supported Indonesia's issuance of the world's first international sovereign green sukuk (Islamic Bond). The green sukuk has to date raised USD 2 Billion to finance Indonesia's climate change actions. This was followed by the issuance of retail green sukuk with a value of IDR 1,46 Trillion. The proceeds were intended to exclusively finance and refinance green projects under two eligible sectors: i) Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management, and ii) Energy Efficiency. The support to the process by UNDP included providing technical assistance on institutional set up and regulations, capacity building to relevant authorities as well as carrying out a global outreach and advocacy campaign for the green sukuk.



3. Impact Ventures Accelerator.

UNDP launched ImpactAim Ventures Accelerator in partnership with 500 Startups, a global venture capital firm, in 2019. The program aims to assist high-performing entrepreneurs through a 10-week program consisting of workshops and mentoring sessions covering various business and impact areas, scaling up their companies as well as practical approaches to effectively contribute towards the SDGs. Nine Indonesian start-ups were selected in the first batch - from pre-seed to mature ventures. These start-ups looked to address social issues across Indonesia's education, legal, government planning and healthcare systems.



4. Impact Bonds.

UNICEF and the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2019 to test an innovative, cost-efficient, and scalable model of family separation prevention in Indonesia, to be financed through a Development Impact Bond (DIB). The DIB will be capitalized by UBS Optimus Foundation and Hopeland

Foundation. Poverty combined with a lack of access to social assistance and family support services significantly increases the risk for children to be separated from their parents.



5. SDG Impact Fund.

UNDP signed an agreement with the APEC Advisory Business Council (ABAC) Indonesia in 2019 to establish an SDG Impact Fund that is designed as a blended finance structure de-risking private sector investment. The fund will support the growth of impact ventures in Indonesia and accelerate progress towards the SDGs. In this partnership, ABAC Indonesia will provide guidance on the local investment ecosystem and facilitate the mobilization of seed funding of up to USD 5 million dollars, to attract further investors and encourage the capitalization of the Fund. IFLab will support the Fund by using its network, resources, and expertise in at least four areas: impact measurement and management, fundraising efforts, identification of pipeline opportunities, and technical assistance for portfolio companies.



6. Fintech Challenge Fund.

Six Indonesian FinTech companies were awarded seed grants in 2019 as part of the Microenterprise Fintech Innovation Challenge Fund which was implemented by Pulse Lab¹⁸ Jakarta and the **United Nations Capital Development Fund – Shaping Inclusive Finance Transformations (UNCDF SHIFT)** programme. The Challenge Fund was a catalyst to help these six local fintech companies incorporate microenterprises as an important part of their business models.



7. Blue Financial Framework.

UNDP supported the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment to develop a blue financial framework to support the country's priorities in the maritime sector and to open private and capital markets for investment in the blue economy. The framework elaborates the potential financial scheme and matrices in Indonesia, as well as the potential underlying project pipeline and impact framework.

Disaster Risk Management

In 2019, the number of victims who died or disappeared as a result of natural disasters were 375 persons while 2,594,849 were affected or displaced.

The UN continued to provide support for the ongoing response and recovery to the Central Sulawesi, Lombok and West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) tsunami and earthquakes.

In this regard, the UN¹⁶⁰ provided humanitarian assistance to 211,906 people, with further emergency shelter and assistance for 5,594 households consisting of 22,376 **Internally Displaced People (IDPs)** in Central Sulawesi, and camp coordination and management for 180 site managers in Central Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara. The UN¹⁶¹ also supported emergency health operations for the Central Sulawesi earthquake response through its Early Warning, Alert and Response System, and provided basic health services, water and sanitation, and mental health and psychosocial support.

Continued support by the UN in Indonesia to transition from emergency to recovery and rehabilitation in disaster affected areas of Sulawesi and Lombok contributed to 27,496 children and adolescents receiving psychosocial support and 12,551 children and adolescents accessing birth registration as of December 2019. The transition to recovery and development programming is being supported with the roll out of **Integrated Child Welfare Services (PKSAI)** in three districts of Central Sulawesi and five districts of Lombok. Mental health and psychosocial surveys, supported by the UN¹⁶² together with the Crises Center, were also completed in both provinces and the findings have informed the development of a strategic plan for both provinces.

Throughout 2019, under the coordination of the **Ministry of Health (MoH)** and the **Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP)**, the UN¹⁶³ advocated for and supported improved maternal and newborn health outcomes in NTB and Central Sulawesi.

Availability and adequacy of facilities and infrastructure are essential in implementing maternal and child health programs. As such, the UN's¹⁶⁴ humanitarian response resulted in access to reproductive health facilities for over 1500 women a week. Additionally, 1500 women were given access to women friendly spaces and 1200 adolescents to youth friendly spaces each week. In Lampung and Banten provinces in Central Sulawesi, 15,931 hygiene kits, 6,281 maternity kits, 3,892 post-delivery kits and 3,390 newborn kits were also distributed as part of the humanitarian response assistance.

In addition, the UN¹⁶⁵ worked to strengthen the capacity of national and local institutions and communities to provide adequate maternal and newborn health outcomes during disaster preparations, response and recovery phases. Together with development partners and national partners including the MoH, MoWECP, BNPB and provincial and district offices, the UN¹⁶⁶ developed guidelines as well as minimum preparedness and emergency response plans to

In addition, the UN worked to strengthen the capacity of national and local institutions and communities to provide adequate maternal and newborn health outcomes during disaster preparations, response and recovery phases.

put in place a comprehensive humanitarian response. This includes sexual and reproductive health and rights during disaster and humanitarian responses.

Throughout 2019 in the city of Palu, the UN¹⁶⁷ continued its support to rebuild affected communities. For instance, the UN¹⁶⁸ partnered with the local Government of Palu and **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)** on the **Cash for Work (CfW)** programme, which provided emergency employment to 3500 households in Palu. This rapid disaster relief program provided USD 1.4 million in seed income to the affected population including IDPs. During the emergency response phase, the UN's¹⁶⁹ CfW programme was coordinated under the **National Command Post (PosPeNas)** with extended technical coordination with Provincial and District Governments. Moreover, all development actors providing CfW were also coordinated through CfW Working Group under the emergency response cluster platform for protection chaired by the Provincial Social Affairs Agency with technical support from the **Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)**. To support the long-term recovery of the region, the UN¹⁷⁰ contributed to the Master Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of 13 pieces of key infrastructures in NTB and 29 in Central Sulawesi. These included 13 health facilities, 25 schools, two landfill projects, and a bridge.

The UN¹⁷¹ teamed up with **Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)**, BNPB, telecommunication service providers and Pulse Lab Jakarta (a joint UN-Government big data initiative) to develop and pilot a system to track displacement utilizing big data sources, including mobile phone records. As a result, a new platform to rapidly track and analyze displacement and mobility after disasters has been developed for future displacement events. The **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** is a customizable tool to track and monitor displacement and population

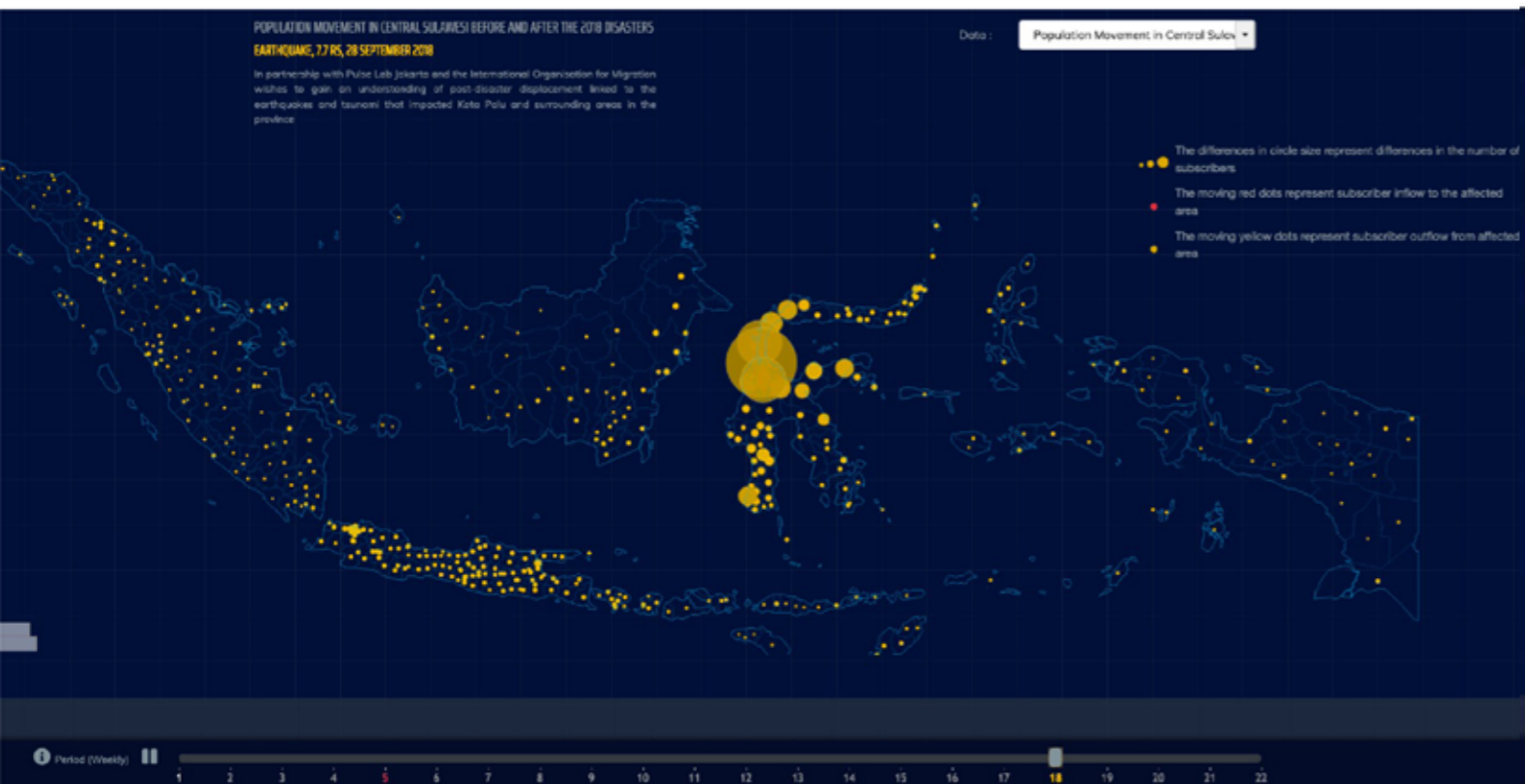


Photo Credit : PLJ.

mobility. It regularly and systematically captures, processes and disseminates information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations. In 2019, the UN¹⁷² supported the government to conduct displacement tracking simulations in NTB and Central Sulawesi. Information collected and processed through the DTM was then used to coordinate and manage the assistance needed by affected populations including both IDPs and the host communities in these provinces.

Drawing on lessons learned from the disaster responses in Lombok and Central Sulawesi, the UN in Indonesia supported the **National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)** to review and strengthen its national cluster system, while at the same time ensuring the adequate coordination of the national system including civil society and the military with international

elements of disaster preparedness and response. Moreover, the UN¹⁷³ worked with the local Government of Jakarta and BPBD to develop a contingency plan in case a megathrust earthquake affected the city. Relatedly, as part of the exit strategy from the earthquake and tsunami operation in Central Sulawesi, the UN¹⁷⁴ assisted BPBD to establish a common storage facility in Palu and provided technical assistance.

During 2019, the UN¹⁷⁵ continued to support Indonesia's readiness to respond to future humanitarian emergencies. This included participating in discussions on the proposed revision of the 2007 Disaster Management Law with a view to ensure the continued application of humanitarian principles and alignment with the National Disaster Response Framework. Draft Standard Operating Procedures for International Humanitarian Assistance were



Photo Credit : WHO.

prepared by the UN¹⁷⁶ in consultation with the Humanitarian Country Team and submitted to BNPB. The UN also leveraged existing partnerships to provide technical support to the Government of Indonesia in the area of risk-informed programming and humanitarian decision-making.

The UN¹⁷⁷ supported the MoH to finalize the **National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) 2020-2024** in line with the RPJMN 2020-2024. The NAPHS will ensure continuous capacity strengthening with a focus on strengthening the health system and implementing the International Health Regulations for prevention and detection of and response to public health emergencies. The full implementation of the NAPHS will be guided by the President's Instruction on enhancing capabilities in preventing, detecting and responding to outbreaks, pandemics and

nuclear, biological as well as chemical emergencies. The instructions focused on multisectoral coordination and monitoring and mandated all relevant Ministries and agencies to develop and align their strategies to support health security.

In this regard, the UN's¹⁷⁸ **Emerging Pandemic Threats (EPT-2)** programme supported the government to conduct targeted surveillance for **Avian Influenza (AI)** in live bird markets and in wild bird populations. The EPT-2 programme collaborated closely with animal health, public health and wildlife sectors to improve the prevention and control of selected zoonoses and emerging infectious diseases through applying a One Health approach. Through the programme, 845 staff from institutions across the sector were trained on surveillance, epidemiology and disease investigation and developed capacities on disease risk assessment



Photo credit: Pulse Lab Jakarta.



Photo Credit : WHO.

and risk mapping with central and local governments and universities.

Linked to this, the UN¹⁷⁹ supported the MoH with Pandemic Influenza contingency planning and exercises at national and subnational levels, with a whole-of-society approach. As part of this Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan, the UN¹⁸⁰ provided technical assistance with risk profiling and mapping of important outbreak prone diseases, strengthening of the early warning alert and response system, and building capacity of the rapid response teams. Similarly, the UN¹⁸¹ supported the inclusion of emergency preparedness in the minimum service standards developed by the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)**. More importantly, achieving and maintaining these minimum service standards was made mandatory for each district and municipality.

In 2019, the UN¹⁸² continued to endorse the U-INSPIRE (Youth and Young Professionals on Innovation, Science and Technology Platform for Disaster and Climate Change Resiliency) as a platform for youth, young scientists and young professionals to network and collaborate by using their **Science, Engineering, Technology and Innovation (SETI)** know-how to work on disaster risk reduction, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. In addition, the UN¹⁸³ supported U-INSPIRE to strengthen its international collaboration throughout Asia and the Pacific.

The UN¹⁸⁴ forged critical stand-by partnerships and preparedness investments in key sectors that have paid dividends through recent humanitarian action. For instance, a contingency partnership has been brokered with the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) complemented by the International Federation of the Red Cross

(IFRC) specifically for the WASH sector that will provide immediate, life-saving interventions in future emergencies. Similarly, the UN's¹⁸⁵ partnership with the RedR organization in Indonesia has been rapidly expanded to address the capacity development needs of humanitarian professionals. This has led to a roster mechanism and the embedding of standard operating procedures within the national humanitarian cluster system.

Together with Business Sweden, the American Chamber of Commerce and BNPB, the UN in Indonesia¹⁸⁶ facilitated a high-level conference and co-creation event for disaster risk reduction and risk management solutions. The event aimed at encouraging public-private partnerships in the disaster risk management area between national and international companies and BNPB, local governments and UN agencies. The conference also aimed at

exploring how companies can directly support the resilience of communities in disaster-prone areas where they operate. Protecting the main business asset - the workforce - including employees, their families and surrounding communities from disasters is a "shared value" investment for business continuity and to advance corporate social responsibility.

In the first year of implementation of the catalyst project 'Engaging the private sector to support disaster risk reduction capacity and advance children's rights', the UN¹⁸⁷ has made significant progress in engaging business networks in disaster risk management, coordinating this approach within the UN agencies as a One UN initiative. By creating synergies between UN Agencies and NGOs, there has been a groundswell of support and traction with business networks in coordination with BNPB. This project serves to generate



Photo Credit : WFP.

novel learning and knowledge for regional and global initiatives aimed at bridging the humanitarian-development nexus with the private sector.

There is a need for multi-stakeholder initiatives to increase access to and promote the use of humanitarian data for predictive, risk-informed approaches. In this context, the UN¹⁸⁸ supported BNPB and **Statistics Indonesia (BPS)** to create a new national framework on disaster statistics in Indonesia. This national framework is intended to be a standard format for data collection in all disaster settings across Indonesia. Hence, systematic challenges for the coordination of data collection that had been experienced in previous disaster contexts such as in Lombok and Central Sulawesi will be addressed through this framework in the future. The framework envisages a set of tools for data collection using standard **Computer Assisted**

Personal Interviewing (CAPI) questionnaires, and a geospatial technology dashboard monitoring system to display real time data collection.

Similarly, the UN¹⁸⁹ supported BNPB to establish the National Logistics and Equipment System (SISLOGPALNAS) by facilitating provincial logistics cluster dialogues for South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi involving logistics-related stakeholders including Government, private sector, civil society, military, police, state-owned enterprises and UN agencies. More specifically, the UN¹⁹⁰ as lead of the global Logistics Cluster, provided technical assistance to BNPB in formalizing the **National Logistics Cluster (NLC)**. This included supporting the establishment of and participating in a formulation team consisting of high-level government officials and NGOs, the private sector, the ASEAN Coordinating Centre

Photo Credit : WFP.

for Humanitarian Assistance and other logistics and disaster management stakeholders. The formulation team drafted the Terms of Reference for the NLC, including the scope of work, institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities and standard operating procedures. The formalized NLC is critical in ensuring the overall logistics coordination in the country, including the implementation of the SISLOGPALNAS.

Through the SISLOGPALNAS, the Government aims to establish regional hubs where relief items will be positioned. This is intended to ensure effective and swift distribution of assistance to disaster-affected and vulnerable communities. The UN¹⁹¹ supported the planning for these regional hubs, drawing on recommendations from a study visit to the WFP-operated **United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD)** facility in Subang,

Malaysia and the IFRC regional warehouse in Port Klang, Malaysia. The BNPB is planning to set up a pilot regional hub in Makassar, South Sulawesi, which is to be fully operational in 2020.

With regard to knowledge generation, the UN¹⁹² published a study documenting best practice outcomes from the **Disaster Resilient Villages (KSB)** programme across seven provinces in Indonesia. With technical support from the UN¹⁹³, the **Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)**, established more than 600 KSBs to ensure implementation of community-based activities aimed at building resilience and reducing risks associated with disasters. Additionally, MoSA used the UN's¹⁹⁴ study to review the **Ministry's Regulation (Permensos) No. 128 on KSB programming**.

Building on important lessons learned from the Central Sulawesi Tsunami in 2018, the UN¹⁹⁵ partnered with BNPB and BMKG to launch a publication on the limitations and challenges in Tsunami Early Warning Systems. The report examined the effectiveness of early warning systems and the community response to the earthquake and tsunami. The publication showed that the end-to-end early warning system needs to be greatly strengthened to effectively bridge gaps in the early warning chain. It identified some areas in which the warning system should be reinforced and expanded to increase public awareness and strengthen the ability of citizens to self-evacuate.

Under the overall guidance of the UN Resident Coordinator in Indonesia, a joint UN initiative¹⁹⁶ on "Adaptive Social Protection" was initiated in

2019. The joint initiative was funded through the SDG 2030 Fund and aims to ensure that existing social protection systems are responsive to the needs of people affected by disasters. Registration in Adaptive Social Protection should be flexible and adapted to existing socio-economic conditions. If affected families in post disaster situations do not have access to bank accounts and have connectivity barriers to access digital payments, it makes fund distribution through post office that reaches the remote areas as the best option. This has been the case while implementing a Cash Based Allowance program in Lombok after the 2018 earthquake. Hence, UN agencies and other development partners are supporting Bappenas and MoSA in formulating and implementing a nation-wide Adaptive Social Protection policy that will allow the national and subnational Governments to implement cash assistance programs after geographically defined disasters.

Through support to the **Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance Working Group (MPCA-WG)** the UN¹⁹⁷ supported MoSA to develop local regulations¹⁹ to guide the provision of cash-based assistance. The MPCA-WG is under the coordination of National Cluster for Displacement and Protection, Directorate of **Social Protection for Natural Disaster Victims (PSKBA)**. This was particularly important during the Central Sulawesi disaster response to ensure that NGO cooperating partners adhered to a common approach. Consequently, the UN¹⁹⁸ supported initiatives to bring the experiences and learning of government and cooperating partners to the national level through an after-action review of the Cash and Voucher Assistance Working Groups and a qualitative study on community perspectives.

The disproportionate impact of the Central Sulawesi earthquake on women and girls challenged the assumption that there is already adequate gender-sensitive disaster preparedness in Indonesia. To help address this issue, the UN¹⁹⁹ and Oxfam led post-disaster gender needs assessments in Central Sulawesi from January to March 2019. The needs assessments captured critical lessons learned

The disproportionate impact of the Central Sulawesi earthquake on women and girls challenged the assumption that there is already adequate gender-sensitive disaster preparedness in Indonesia.

for integrated gender-responsive approaches to disaster preparedness, management and response. More importantly, it was intended to promote a comprehensive approach to gender-responsive resilience and recovery, with increased engagement of women and girls to ensure a human-rights based approach to the post-disaster recovery. To this end, a Gender Checklist for Multi-Sectoral Disaster Response was jointly developed with the State Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection and BNPB at the provincial level, based on experiences from Central Sulawesi.

The successive disasters in Lombok and Central Sulawesi in 2018 also revealed the vulnerability of culture and heritage against the onslaught of natural calamity. Yet, culture and heritage are rarely part of the scope of national **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** planning. In late 2018 and early 2019, the UN²⁰⁰ led heritage early recovery projects in Palu to save the ceramic collections at the Museum of Central Sulawesi and to support the business recovery of the traditional weaver's community from the villages of Pringgasela and Bayan in Lombok. These culture-DRR projects led to a new collaboration with BNPB consisting of integrating heritage related data, both tangible and intangible, into the national hazard map (InaRISK).

In 2019 **UNESCO-IOC (Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission)**, in partnership with the BMKG, organized the International Symposium on Lessons Learnt from the 2018 Tsunamis in Palu and Sunda Strait. A total of 32 lectures, 25 posters and 25 photo exhibits were presented at the Symposium covering scientific findings from the **International Post Tsunami Survey Teams (ITST)**, critical issues surrounding the early warning systems and possible improvements. The Symposium highlighted the need for further assessments to the possibilities and limitations of scientific knowledge and technology vis-à-vis the information needs of disaster managers as well as recommended continuous improvements in both technical and social components, including the reliability of tsunami early warning systems and the speed of information delivery to the public.

In 2019, the UN²⁰¹ continued its partnership with Indonesia's **Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG)** to reduce the risk of smoke-haze disasters. The UN's²⁰² BRG-REF program supported BRG to rewet peatlands that have been desiccated through the building of drainage canals over several decades, profoundly impacting the peat domes' hydrology. The rewetting infrastructure consisted of canal blocks and canal backfilling, as well as drilling borehole wells for use in wetting vulnerable land during high fire risk conditions and for extinguishing fires should these ignite. Linked to this, the UN's²⁰³ **Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Indonesia (SMPEI)** project initiated community participation in peatland fires emergency action. The SMPEI project also established a command centre, which will help monitor peatland characteristics and degradation nationwide. Smoke-haze disasters occur annually in Indonesia during the dry season. However, due to re-wetting of significant areas of peatland, the overall levels of smoke-haze have been reduced.

Improved Governance and Equitable Access to Justice for All

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

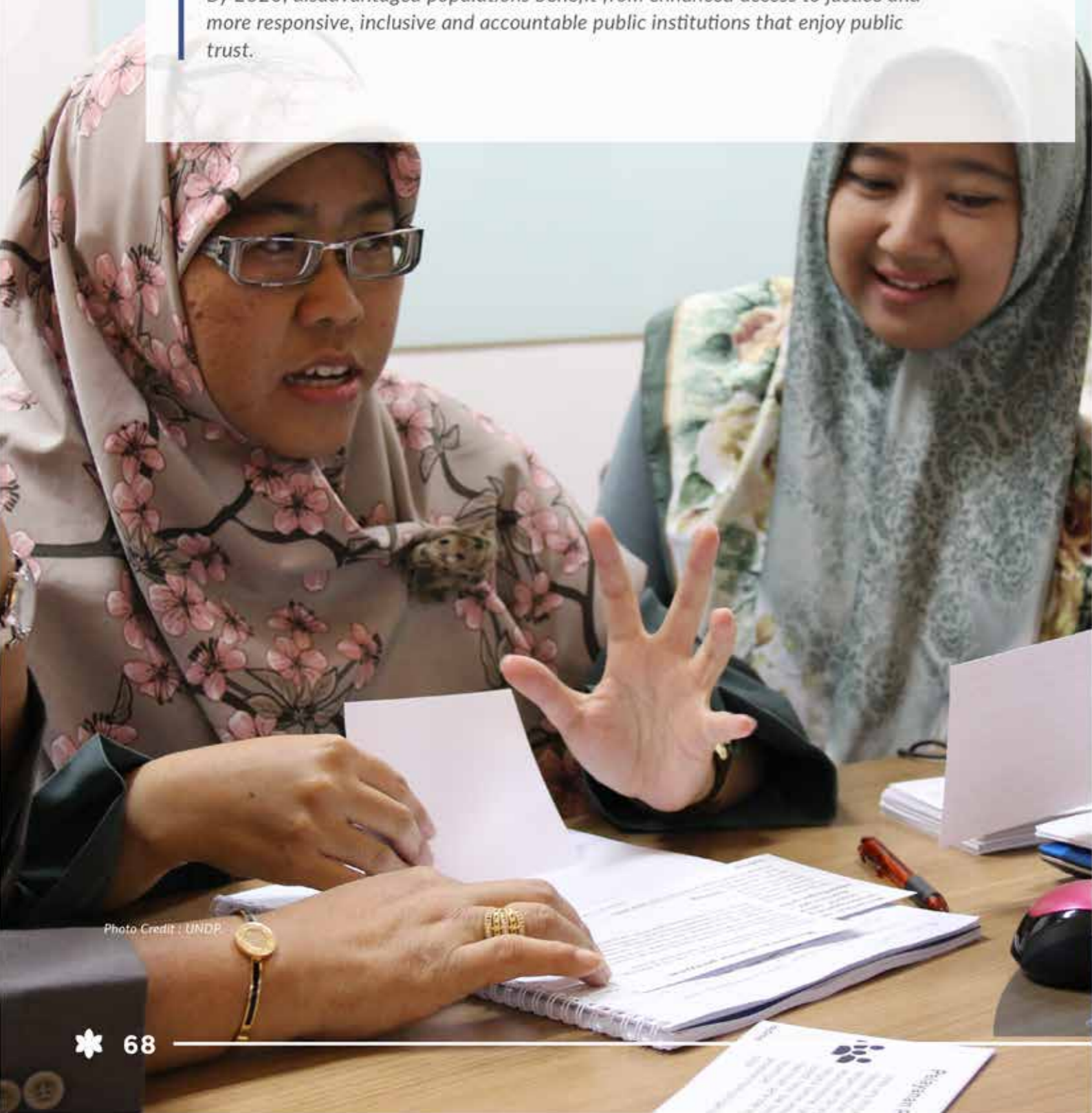


Photo Credit: UNDP



In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015-2019) this outcome area illustrates the UN's support to achieve the following SDGs: 5 (Gender Equality), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), and 17 (Partnership for the Goals).

The judiciary reform efforts led to favorable recognition in public satisfaction survey



69.3%
(2013)



76%
(2019)

Percentage of women in national parliaments has **increased**



from **17.3%**
(2014)

to **21%**
(2019)

Percentage of children under five that have a birth certificate has **increased**

from **71.9%**
(2018) to **74.3%**
(2019)





Key results of UN support to Indonesia contributing to improved governance and equitable access to justice for all.

Good Governance

Democracy, good governance and a rule of law that promotes accountability, transparency, and broad-based participation at all levels are essential for sustainable development including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty.

The UN in Indonesia provided policy advice and technical assistance to the Government of Indonesia to support good governance in line with SDG 16.

High quality data that is reliable, timely, disaggregated, consistent and comparable is critical for evidence-based policy making and monitoring progress towards the SDGs in Indonesia. In October 2019, the **Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)** had a soft launch for an SDGs Dashboard that is expected to support the Government to effectively monitor progress towards the SDGs. The dashboard makes SDG data accessible to the public and policy makers at national and subnational levels in Indonesia. The technical support of the UN for the development of the Dashboard was led by the UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Data for the SDGs, which is chaired by UNFPA. The UN is currently working with the Government on Phase II of the Dashboard's development, which entails filling data gaps, coordinating data inputs from line

Ministries, uploading missing data, and developing a roll-out plan for the portal at the local level to support evidence-based planning and monitoring of the SDGs.

The UN provided technical assistance to **Statistics Indonesia (BPS)** to prepare for the crucial 2020 National Population Census. As part of this support, the UN²⁰⁴ strengthened the capacity of relevant government agencies through trainings, workshops and study tours. The UN²⁰⁵ technical assistance included the development of a **Business Process Model (SP2020)**, public verification of a statistical people register, dress rehearsals and reconciliation of Statistical Enumeration Area Boundaries for 2020 Population Census with data from the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)**, as well as Data Cleansing between MOHA and BPS. Combined data is also utilized through



Photo Credit : PLJ.

the implementation of computer data processing using the MPD method based on SP2020 combined method, namely using registration data from the **Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Ditjen Dukcapil)** complemented by a survey sample. Linked to this, the UN²⁰⁶ assisted with the development and implementation of BPS' publicity and communication strategy, the trial of the Population Census data collection process and the improvement of an instrument for computer assisted web interviewing.

For the first time, data from the population census will be combined with population data from the Civil Registration Office, which sits under the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)**. This will allow the government to develop one comprehensive population database. Furthermore, the UN's²⁰⁷ partnership with BPS and the Civil Registry on the 2020 Census has

led to stronger data collection on child-related SDG indicators.

In 2019, Pulse Lab Jakarta developed an early warning system inflation dashboard for BAPPENAS. The inflation dashboard analyzed price data on nine identified proxies, including food, cement and cooking oil. The inflation dashboard has been utilized by the Directorate of State Finance and Monetary Analysis to support a rapid policy response when anticipating inflation. The near real-time results from this dashboard have been regularly used by BAPPENAS. The dashboard has drastically reduced the time required by the BAPPENAS State Finance and Monetary Analysis team to produce such near real-time monitoring.

With regards to countering corruption, the UN²⁰⁸ supported the Government and the private sector to improve the legal and



institutional framework for countering corruption in line with the United Nations **Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)**. Indonesia ratified UNCAC through Law No. 7 of 2006. The implementation review of UNCAC in Indonesia has since been conducted twice, in 2010-2012 and 2016-2018. The first review focused on UNCAC Chapter III on Criminalization and Law Enforcement, as well as Chapter IV on International Cooperation, while the second review focused on Chapter II on Prevention of Corruption and Chapter V on Asset Recovery. The reviews resulted in a total of 53 recommendations with 32 from the first cycle and 21 for the second.

The Government of Indonesia has been implementing the Open Government Indonesia Action Plan 2018-2020 which is aligned with UNCAC provisions on prevention. The Action Plan consists of Government priorities which are divided into 14 commitments to improve transparency and accountability. The priorities include e-Government mechanisms such as the e-procurement system, the enhancement of capacity of public services, the increase of transparency on Government budget for strategic sectors, the improvement of public participation in local Government planning and budgeting, and the improvement of public participation in regulations and policy making. Overall, while there have been notable achievements in addressing some of the UNCAC review recommendations, such as the introduction of liability of legal persons for corruption in the national statutes, the reforms implemented in 2019 covered only parts of the 53 recommendations.

The support from the UN²⁰⁹ included technical assistance on conflict of interest, illicit enrichment, private sector corruption, mutual legal assistance and money laundering. The support also included facilitating inclusive dialogues between stakeholders on the urgency

of an amendment to Indonesia's Anti-Corruption Law and developing standard competency and training curriculum for corruption investigators.

To strengthen the integrated public complaint handling mechanism (SPAN LAPOR), the UN²⁰⁸ partnered with **Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)** and the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, six local Governments and non-state actors to: i) develop a road-map for the improvement of public complaint handling services, ii) enhance the institutional capacity of national and subnational Governments on complaint handling, and iii) increase public awareness and citizen's participation to improve the system, with particular attention to women, youth, **Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)** and other marginalized groups through awareness-raising.

The UN²¹⁰ also supported the **Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)** to strengthen its systems and mechanisms for corruption prevention in selected sectors through a Corruption Risk Assessment of threats and vulnerabilities as well as to develop practical responses to mitigate risks in East Kalimantan Province. In this regard, the UN²¹¹ and the KPK organized an Expert Meeting at the **KPK's Anti-Corruption Learning Center (ACLIC)** in September 2019 to develop new training modules for anti-corruption investigators based on identified needs and competencies, together with senior practitioners from the UN²¹² and the anti-corruption agencies of Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, China and Hong-Kong. This led to the development of competency requirements for beginner, intermediate and advanced investigators .

In July 2019, Indonesia presented its **Voluntary National Review (VNR)** for the SDGs at the High-level Political Forum in 2019 under the theme "Empowering People and Ensuring Inclusiveness and Equality". The UN played

an instrumental role in supporting the VNR process through the provision of collective hands-on technical support to the government and by helping broaden the consultation process with a broader set of stakeholders. The support was coordinated through a UN Inter-Agency working group on the SDGs under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator. A series of stakeholder consultations were conducted by the Government of Indonesia in partnership with the SDGs Working Group to obtain relevant and updated data, as well as develop a VNR report. This coordinated engagement on the VNR showcased the value of joint efforts between the Government and the UN in Indonesia and was recognized by national partners as a good practice for other future joint initiatives.

The UN supported the Government of Indonesia to build the necessary institutional capacity to address violent extremism in collaboration with multiple government agencies, universities and civil society organizations. In this regard, the UN²¹³ contributed technical expertise to the development of the **Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) National Action Plan**, in line with Indonesia Vision 2045, RPJMN 2020-2024, and RPJPN 2005-2025. Moreover, the UN²¹⁴ conducted numerous online and offline trainings to empower youth to counter violent extremism. For example, the UN²¹⁵ developed PVE learning tools, such as Board Games for Peace, which are designed to be used by primary and secondary school students under the guidance of teachers. These games teach values and principles that enhance the resilience of communities to prevent and counter violent extremism.

The UN²¹⁶ provided support to the **Directorate General of Corrections (DGC)** under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights to improve the management of violent extremist prisoners and prevent radicalization from taking place within corrections institutions. Towards this end, the UN²¹⁷ developed a global handbook on the management of violent extremist prisoners and provided training to DGC staff on this handbook. The UN²¹⁸ has also been supporting the Government of Indonesia to develop a National Strategy and Action Plan, classification tools and training modules to further strengthen the capacity of prison staff across the country.

The UN²¹⁹ continued to support national and sub-national anti-trafficking task forces to strengthen integrated responses to human trafficking in trafficking prone districts in East Nusa Tenggara, North Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, and West Java. The support strengthened the coordination of the responses in areas of origin, transit and destination of **Trafficking in Persons (TIP)** victims to ensure sustainable victim rehabilitation. In addition, the UN²²⁰ assisted 136 survivors of TIP in 2019, including with tailored reintegration assistance packages to facilitate their rehabilitation process and to prevent revictimization.

Throughout 2019, the UN²²¹ supported the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)** with technical expertise in expanding Indonesia's global footprint through **South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)**. Through the SSTC framework, Indonesia exchanged expertise and lessons learned with counterparts in the global south within the thematic areas of democratic transition, health, disaster risk management and climate change among others. To establish an institutionally structured and coordinated assistance provision through one-gate policy mechanism, the Government initiated the formation of **Indonesia Agency for International Development (Indonesia Aid)**. The UN provided support to this process, which also involved collaboration with development partners including GIZ, USAID, and JICA.

The UN²²² provided technical assistance to the civil society organization Spiritia to develop Indonesia's first ever Stigma Index. The Ministry of Health, particularly Sub-directorate of HIV, was involved as part



Photo Credit : UNDP.

of the Advisory Board of the Stigma Index research. The Stigma Index is an important instrument used to capture stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and key populations in Indonesia. The data will be a useful reference for the advocacy against stigma and discrimination as well as monitoring stigma and discrimination over time in Indonesia. The index is planned to be operational in early 2020.

Thanks to sustained advocacy and constructive dialogue with the Government of Indonesia, the UN²²³ contributed to the amendment to the Marriage Act, which increased the age girls can be married from 16 to 19 years, in line with boys. The amendment also strengthened the requirements for dispensation including the provision that judges must ask the views of the bride and groom before decisions are made. Nonetheless, unregistered child marriages remain a concern and therefore continued adolescent and community mobilization is required. The ongoing support to the Government by the UN in drafting the national strategy on the elimination of child marriage is addressing these critical issues.

In addition, the UN²²⁴ supported the drafting of child protection targets in the next RPJMN 2020-2024 through the provision of evidence-based backgrounds studies on violence against children, child marriage and improving children's welfare. Inclusion of these targets is essential to ensure prioritization in policy and budgeting. Further strengthening of the legal framework resulted in the passing of the Social Worker Law which creates the first legal framework to promote the profession of social work. Linked to this, the UN provided technical assistance to the Government in drafting diverse regulations covering competency standards, the registration of social workers and the promotion of social protection.



Photo Credit : UNESCO.

During 2019, the Government launched its second National Violence Against Children survey which found that more than 60 per cent of Indonesian children have experienced some form of violence in childhood. The data provided a good baseline for the RPJMN 2020-2024 and highlights critical issues related to this form of violence, perpetrators and the response system. The UN advocated for the rights of children to peacefully engage in political dialogue and for children to be treated according to global child justice standards.

The Integrated Child Welfare Service (PKSAI) has been upgraded during 2019 and now covers 83 districts in 23 provinces. In the process, the UN²²⁵ provided technical support to the **Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)** for developing regulations, determining fees and implementing the guidelines of the PKSAI. The technical support provided by the UN²²⁶ at the

sub-national level to 31 districts and three provinces resulted in investment of government funds by local authorities, commitment of additional human resources and passing of local regulations.

In 2019, the UN²²⁷ supported BAPPENAS, **Ministry of Health (MoH)**, **Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC)**, **Ministry of Youth and Sports (MOYS)**, the **Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (Kemenko PMK)** and BPS with the development of evidence-based advocacy and policy engagement for cross-sectoral planning for youth development policies. The objective was to support the Government in fulfilling the rights and needs of the youth, including i) the development of **Youth Development Index (YDI)**; ii) policy papers on youth as a reference to drafting the RPJMN 2020-2024;

iii) updating baseline SDGs for youth and adolescents; and (iv) the development of guidelines for provision of adolescent reproductive health services within emergency contexts as well as guidelines for the implementation of the **Youth Minimum Initial Service Package (YMISP)**.

To ensure both scale and sustainability, the UN²²⁸ is currently working with MoHA to incorporate PKSAI into the guidance, budgeting and planning requirements of districts in line with the decentralization law. Furthermore, the open source software platform, PRIMERO, for which the UN²²⁹ provided technical and financial support, was introduced for family tracing and reunification in three districts of disaster affected Central Sulawesi. Child protection case management through PRIMERO went 'live' with MoSA in May 2019 and, by the end of 2019, was scaled up to 38 districts and 140 users. However, it is necessary to further develop the competence Social Workers in disaster situations, especially in terms of providing psychosocial services and reunification of children with their families.

The SDGs and the 2030 Agenda can serve as a tangible, results-oriented instrument for the realization of human rights in Indonesia. The UN Inter-Agency Working Group for Human Rights developed an online practical tool that links SDGs and Human Rights, which is currently managed by the **National Commission on Human Rights (KomnasHAM)**. The tool is designed to monitor progress towards the developmental objectives of the 2030 Agenda from a human rights perspective, using human rights-based indicators. Using this tool, the **Center for Indonesian Law and Policy Studies (PSHK)** and Lembaga Demografi University of Indonesia have been investigating the links between specific SDGs and Indonesia's corresponding human rights obligations. PSHK focused on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the 2016 National Law on Disability and their relationship with the national SDG framework. Lembaga Demografi used national demographic trends to analyze the potential impact of these commitments on the implementation of the SDGs and the realization of various socio-economic rights.

The UN²³⁰ supported the building of capacity and inter-agency cooperation between government officials and the private sector, particularly commercial banks, to detect, investigate and disrupt any potential threat related to the proliferation on financing of **Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)** in Indonesia. The support encompassed 15 Government and private institutions who strengthened their capacities to understand the business model of WMD proliferation and identify vulnerabilities in their business models as well as the range of disruption tools available. As a result, the Government and private sector entities that participated in the programme are currently in discussions regarding the establishment of a national strategy on preventing the financing of the proliferation of WMDs as well as establishing a legal framework for the disruption of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear proliferation financing within Indonesian territory.

In addition, integrated training to help law enforcement authorities better understand how to properly identify wood species, assess risks in potential shipments, and work cooperatively with justice system actors was completed by the UN²³¹. This included a pioneer integrated police, prosecutor and judicial training in Sulawesi to develop law enforcement and prosecutorial partnerships, foster cooperation and more effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate forestry crimes cases.

Finally, the UN²³² facilitated the first regional conference on industrial safety in Indonesia in November 2018. The Conference discussed the importance of pursuing the 2030 Agenda in the

industry 4.0 era, including the importance of ensuring industrial safety in the production process. The objective was to raise awareness on industrial ecology and symbiosis, as well as encouraging industry stakeholders to adopt sustainable use of resources and reducing waste, particularly in hazardous industries such as mining, chemical, oil and gas, and construction. This would in turn have positive impact on human health, industrial assets, and the environment.



Leveraging a Multi-Agency Collaboration to Address The Root Causes of Violent Extremism in Indonesia



Photo Credit : Fienl Aprilia.

The Peace Hub is an innovative, multi-agency collaboration under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator.

The first of its kind in Indonesia, the Hub brings the combined expertise and experience of seven UN agencies to support the Government of Indonesia to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism.

The Peace Hub is an online and physical coworking space and one-stop-shop in which UN agencies working on programmes related to preventing/countering violent extremism (C/PVE) in Indonesia come together to collaborate and deliver joint results in the spirit of the UN Development System Reform.

Since it commenced operations in May 2019, the Peace Hub has supported the development of the Guyub Project, a USD 5 million programme to prevent violent extremism in East Java with financing from the UN Human Security Trust Fund.

UNODC spearheaded this initiative as part of its surge deployment to the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to support the UN Development System Reform Agenda in Indonesia. It was made possible thanks to the logistical support of UNDP and the leadership of the Resident Coordinator's Office.

Ending Violence Against Women

In 2019, a key milestone for gender equality and the elimination of violence against women and children was achieved in Indonesia through a legislative amendment.

The House of Representatives passed the amendment of Law No. 1/1974 on marriage to increase the minimum legal age for marriage to 19 years for girls, in line with that of boys.

The UN supported this legislative process with evidence-based policy advice and technical assistance in line with SDG 5. For instance, the UN²³³ generated a background paper on the implications of increasing the age of marriage from a socio-cultural-religious and reproductive health perspective. The background paper was a key reference for the draft legislation and the National Strategic Plan on the Prevention of Child Marriage by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP).

A collaborative and human-centered research project by Pulse-Lab Jakarta and the UN²³⁴ dubbed "After Dark" sought to better understand the experiences of women who use public transportation at night. This human-centered research provided actionable insights on how public transportation services can be made safer and more inclusive for women. A co-design workshop was subsequently conducted in Medan, one of the three cities where the field research was conducted. In December 2019, the Medan City Government announced plans to implement a number of the recommendations from the After Dark research as part of its upcoming public transportation programme, **Buy the Service (BTS)**. More broadly, the Ministry of Transportation utilized the "After Dark" research recommendations for the development and implementation of its upcoming public transportation programme, **Buy the Service**

(BTS), in five cities (Medan, Solo, Yogyakarta, Palembang and Denpasar) in 2020.

In close collaboration with MoWECP, the UN²³⁵ developed the National Framework on Male Involvement for Gender Equality. The Framework has been used as guidance for initiatives to engage men in relevant sectoral programmes in GBV prevention and **Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH)**. As a supplement, a **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)** of the Framework at national and subnational levels is still under a review process. The SOP will outline and operationalize the coordination mechanisms necessary to ensure comprehensive interventions and increase accountability for action, including establishing clear procedures, roles, and responsibilities for each actor involved in engaging men and boys in GBV prevention and SRH.



Photo Credit : PLJ.

On the prevention of GBV, the UN²³⁶ provided technical assistance in developing a procedure for a health integrated GBV reporting channel at the **General Hospital of Tarakan (RSUD Tarakan)** in Jakarta. The hospital held a health integrated GBV prevention and reporting service as a One-Stop service for medical assistance and psychological support for victims/survivors, and GBV-case handling by the local police department. This model has the potential to be scaled up nation-wide. In Papua, the UN²³⁷ and its local partner supported Jayapura District Government to support development of GBV Action Plans at two villages and strengthened the capacity of local government, communities and CSOs to incorporate GBV Action Plans into their development planning at both district and village levels.

The UN²³⁸ provided technical support to the development of five policy briefs on Gender

Equality and Women's Empowerment within five thematic areas: (i) Gender-Based Violence (GBV); ii) Women in the Economy; iii) Women's Education and Participation in **STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics)**; iv) Women's Participation in Politics; and, v) Women in Natural Resources, Disasters, and Climate Change. As agreed with the Ministry of **National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)**, these policy briefs were designed to give a strategic focus to the discussions of the upcoming Policy Dialogue Roundtable in 2020.

The UN²³⁹ worked closely with the Government and the Wahid Foundation to establish 'Peace Villages' in Java. These villages have committed to a number of indicators which are designed to support peaceful, inclusive societies through the values of peace, gender, equality and tolerance. Indonesian President Joko Widodo expressed strong support for the "Empowered



Photo Credit : PLJ.

Women, Peaceful Communities" programme. Furthermore, the national counterterrorism body, BNPT, considers the Peace Villages model a concrete programme for implementing the National Action Plan on **Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE)**, especially the Prevention Pillar. The Peace Villages contribute to the implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda, specifically UNSCR 1325, 2242, and 2282, the realization of SDGs 5 and 16 and the domestication of the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**.

To ensure safe and fair migration, the UN²⁴⁰ worked under the Spotlight Initiative to strengthen the capacity of the local government of West Java, frontline service providers to survivors of violence against women, and the private sector. The support, which was in line with the RPJMN 2015-2019, particularly the national policy on eliminating violence against women and trafficking, included **Training of Trainers (ToT)**, data collection and communications, entailed how to better identify and respond to the needs of marginalized women migrant workers as well as improving the service offerings available to women migrants who were victims of violence and trafficking. Relatedly, the UN²⁴¹ trained community leaders, including women leaders, on safe migration and prevention of trafficking in persons throughout migrant workers hometowns in East Nusa Tenggara and West Java, as well as in transit and border areas in North and West Kalimantan.

Access to Justice

During 2019, the UN²⁴⁴ continued to further strengthen judicial reforms within the Supreme Court, providing the court a system on human resource management (SIKEP), a whistleblowing system (SIWAS), a training information system (SISDIKLAT) and a case-management system (SIPP).

These judiciary reform efforts led to favorable recognition in the 2019 public satisfaction survey, with a score of 76 per cent, an increase of 6.7 per cent from 2013.

The Supreme Court's new ways of working including a gender inclusion approach have led to higher quality legal services for people regardless of their gender, age and socio-economic status. Among other things, the development of the system to check the wealth reports of the judges and court staff and the development of the integrity zone in the **Supreme Court Supervisory Agency (BAWAS)** contributed to this improvement.

Through the **Justice Sector Reform in Indonesia (SUSTAIN)** project which is jointly supported by the UN²⁴² and EU, a number of knowledge products were generated to improve the Supreme Court's learning capacity: a Handbook for Registrars and Bailiffs, the Translation of selected landmark French Administrative Judgments Summary, and a Handbook for judges in handling cases involving children. Furthermore, the project supported the finalization of critical regulations, including online-based litigation in e-court, regulation on restitution, and regulation of diversion for children.

An important national development that deserves acknowledgement is the creation of an **Access to Justice Index (A2J)** developed by Bappenas in collaboration with the **Central Statistics Agency (BPS)** and the Civil Society Consortium for Access to Justice, which consists of the **Indonesian Judicial Research Society (IJRS)**, the **Indonesian Legal Roundtable (ILR)**, and the **Indonesia Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI)**. The index is intended to measure success and encourage improvements in policies related to access to justice. Currently the A2J Index is one of the indicators of the National Legal Development in the RPJMN 2020-2024, as well as a proxy indicator for SDG 16 in Indonesia. In recent years, the trafficking of workers into the fishing sector has emerged as an issue in Southeast

Asia's fishing and seafood industry, including in Indonesia. A weak legal framework and limited enforcement in the sector as well as jurisdictional challenges contribute to human trafficking. The UN²⁴⁴ facilitated a regional multi-stakeholder approach to address the special characteristics of human trafficking and forced labour in the fishing industry. As a result, a broad-based multi-stakeholder regional coordination body called the Southeast Asian Forum to End Trafficking in Persons and Forced Labour of Fishers²¹ was established, to coordinate national and regional strategies and action plans as well as conduct independent research to shed light on the issue. In Indonesia, the Government authorities that joined the Forum include the **Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment (CMMI)**, Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the **Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI)**, among others.

The UN²⁴⁵ developed and launched a new online learning module on **Trafficking in Persons (TIPs)** for sustained capacity building of prosecutors. To support the reintegration of victims of trafficking into society as well as to prevent revictimization and to support the eradication of trafficking, the UN²⁴⁶ worked closely with law enforcement agencies, legal aid agencies and NGOs to ensure victims' access to justice by providing legal support to victims of trafficking in line with SDG 16. In this regard, the UN²⁴⁷ supported 87 victims of trafficking with various forms of legal assistance in 2019.

Building on this work, the Attorney General's Office launched a mentoring programme for the investigation and prosecution of TIP crimes. Through the mentoring programme, experienced law enforcement officials provide direct mentoring to prosecutors pursuing trafficking investigations and court procedures.

The UN²⁴⁸ has also been working to improve access to justice for other key affected populations through legal aid support and monitoring and redress mechanisms to respond to human rights violations. Further, the UN²⁴⁹ provided technical assistance to the Indonesian AIDS Coalition and Spiritia to develop a **Community Based Monitoring and Feedback (CBMF) Mechanism** as part of the implementation of The Global Catalytic Fund on Human Rights.

In partnership with the National Narcotics Board, the UN²⁵⁰ conducted training for law enforcement personnel and members of the judiciary in East Kalimantan, Lampung and North Sumatra. The training presented rehabilitation as an alternative to imprisonment for people with a substance abuse disorder. A total of 105 participants benefited from the training. Additionally, the UN's²⁵¹ **Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP)** completed a three-day **Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS) Evidence Management and Proprietary Training** for Indonesia and other countries in the region. It provided an opportunity for law enforcement and prosecutors to understand the challenges of maritime crime scene evidence collection and processes for evidence handling.

In partnership with the Indonesian National Police, the UN²⁵² continued its human rights-based community policing programme in Papua, Papua Barat and Maluku. The programme strengthened the capacities of the national police to implement its national strategy on community policing, including through the development and launch of a roadmap for the establishment and sustainable management of Community Policing Forums, trainings for community policing officers, workshops with community members and civil society organizations on identifying and addressing various community issues.



Photo Credit : UNDP.

In 2019, the UN²⁵³ contributed to strengthening the capacity of legal enforcers and government officials to implement restorative justice in juvenile cases. The UN²⁵⁴ supported the development of 21 standard operating procedures for Coordination on Restorative Justice implementation in the areas of: (a) juvenile case-handling for children under 12 years; (b) juvenile case-handling through diversion at the investigation, prosecution and court level; (c) implementation of sanctions and actions; and (d) juvenile custody, placement, and detention.

Refugees who are detained by immigration authorities in Indonesia continued to have access to pro-bono legal assistance from UN²⁵⁵ partners, including legal aid agencies, SUAKA, and **PERADI (Indonesia Advocates' Association)**. In late 2019, in collaboration with the Supreme Court, the UN²⁵⁶ organized the first national roundtable on refugee protection for senior judges from state courts throughout Indonesia. The principles of non-refoulement, non-discrimination and non-penalization when entering irregularly were discussed and agreed by the senior judges.

Outcome Indicators

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

UNPDF outcome 1: By 2020, more vulnerable, low income and food insecure people have an adequate standard of living and equitable access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, economic development and income-earning opportunity

Indicator No.	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Year			Target
				2017	2018	2019	
1.	National Gini Index	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	0.406 (Sep 2014)	0.391 (September)	0.384 (September)	0.382 (March)	0.36 (2019)
2.	National Poverty Rate	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	11.13 (Sep 2015)	10.12% (September)	9.66 (September)	9.22% (September)	7% 8% (RPJMN) (2019)
3.	Unemployment Rate	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	5.94% (August 2014)	5.50% (August)	5.34% (August)	5.28% (August)	5 to 5.5 % (RPJMN)
4.	Vulnerable Employment	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	59.38% (August 2014) 68.07 million	57.03% (August)	56.84% (August)	55.72% (August)	50%
5.	Women's labour force participation	SAKERNAS	50.8% (August 2016)	51.9% (August)	51.9% (August)	51.9% (August)	Increase
6.	Participation in BPJS for employment	BPS Ketravajeraan	12,920,685 million workers (August 2014)	26.2 million workers (August)	30.5 million workers (December)	50.5 million workers (December)	100% increase
7.	Gender Development Index	BPS - SUSENAS	90.34 (2014) new method	90.82 (2016)	90.96 (2017)	90.99 (2018)	Increase
8.	Gender Empowerment Measure	BPS - SUSENAS	70.60 (2014)	71.39 (2016)	71.74 (2017)	72.10 (2018)	Increase
9.	Desirable Dietary Pattern Score (Skor PPH Peningkatan Diversifikasi Pangan)	BPS - SUSENAS - BKP	79.6 (2014, BPS); 83.4 (2014, BKP)	86.3 (2017 BPS); 90.4 (2017 BKP)	90.07 (2018 BPS); 91.3 (2018 BKP)	90.08	92.5 (2019)
10.	HIV prevalence among adult population (15+)	MCH, AIDS Sub Directorate, HIV Mathematical Modelling Report 2012	0.46% (2014, projection); 2.3% (IBBS, 2013)	0.42% (national)	0.42% (national)	0.32% (national)	<0.5% (2019)

Outcome 2: Equitable access to social services and social protection

UNPDF outcome 2: 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 water supply and sanitation.

Indicator No.	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Year			Target
				2017	2018	2019	
1.	Human Development Index	BPS - SUSENAS further analysis	73.81 (2013) old method	70.81 (2017) new Method	71.39 (2018) new method	71.92	76.3 (2019) old method
2.	Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) per 100 live births	BPS - Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), SUPAS, Census	346 per 100,000 live births (2010 Census)/ 359 per 100,000 live (IDHS 2012)	305 (2015 Intercensal Population Survey (SUPAS))	305 (next IDHS scheduled on 2022)	305 (next IDHS scheduled on 2022)	306 per 100,000 live births (2019) (RPJMN)

Indicator No.	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Year			Target
				2017	2018	2019	
3.	Proportion of pregnant women receiving four antenatal care (ANC 4)	BPS, IDHS, MoU, Riskesdas	70.4 (Riskesdas, 2013)	77.4% (IDHS 2017)	74.1% (Riskesdas 2018)	No population survey in 2019	80 (2019) (RPJMN)
4.	Proportion of delivery in health facilities	BPS, IDHS, MoU, Riskesdas	70.4 (Riskesdas 2013)	74% (IDHS 2017)	79% (Riskesdas 2018)	82.7% (SUSENAS)	85 (2019) (RPJMN)
5.	Probability of children dying between birth and exact age 1 (infant mortality rate)	BPS - IDHS	32 per 1,000 live births (IDHS 2012)	24 per 1,000 live births (IDHS 2017)	18.6 per 1,000 live births, Boys 21.7; Girls 15.4	24 per 1,000 live births (IDHS)	26 per 1,000 live births (RPJMN) (2019)
6.	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	IDHS	45.7% all women all method (IDHS, 2012)	46.9% (SRPJM)	46.0% (SRPJM & IDHS)	64% (IDHS)	66%
7.	A reduction of the total fertility rate (TFR)	BPS-Statistics Indonesia (IDHS, SUPAS, CFNSUS) and BROS (SRPJM)	2.6% (IDHS 2012)	2.3 (Back20 Data 2016, PMA, and SRPJM)	2.4 (IDHS)	To be followed up through the population census in 2020	2.3% (2019)
8.	Percentage of the population registered in the Social Health Insurance scheme	Healthcare and Social Security Agency (BPJS Kesehatan)	51.84% (October 2014) 61.38% (2015) - updated	72.65% (Male); 70.99% (Female)	WHO (male) 78.9%; (female) 77.0% (UNDP) 79.45% (male); 77.35 (female)	82.92%	Minimum 95%
9.	Percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water	BPS-SUSENAS BPS-RISKESDAS	70% (Susenas 2015)	71.27% (Susenas 2017)	72.99% (Susenas 2018)	73.65% (2019 SUSENAS)	100% (2019) - for 40% of the poor (as defined in Book 1 of RPJMN)
10.	Percentage of households that do not use a toilet facility	BPS-SUSENAS CORE	11.77% (2015 SUSENAS)	10.41% (2017 SUSENAS)	9.36% (2018 SUSENAS)	7.6% (2019 SUSENAS)	0% (2019) (access to sanitation: 100% for 40% of the poor as defined in Book 1 of RPJMN)
11.	Percentage of people living with HIV who are on antiretroviral treatment	HIV Programme data (enumerator) and modelling (economiator)	8% (50,400/658,510 in 2014)	14.5% (91,369/630,000) MoU Program Data, 2017	17.2% (108,479/630,000) MoU Program Data, 2018	19.9% (127,613/640,000)	28% (2019)
12.	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) between girls and boys	BPS - SUSENAS	Elementary school: 1.01 Junior Secondary School: 0.96 Senior Secondary School: 0.98 (Susenas, 2013)	Elementary school: 99.08 Junior Secondary School: 94.98 Senior Secondary School: 71.20	Elementary school: 99.11 Junior Secondary School: 95.23 Senior Secondary School: 71.82	Elementary school: 99.17 Junior Secondary School: 95.43 Senior Secondary School: 71.92	Approx. 1 (2019)
13.	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	Ministry of Education and Culture	Elementary School: 111.04% Junior Secondary School: 101.57% Senior Secondary School: 79.22% (2014)	Elementary School: 106.64%; Junior Secondary School: 101.05%; Senior Secondary School: 81.95% (Kemdikbud 2017, Academic Year 2016/2017)	Elementary School: 107.46%; Junior Secondary School: 99.57%; Senior Secondary School: 83.98%	Elementary School: 107.46%; Junior Secondary School: 99.57%; Senior Secondary School: 83.98%	Elementary School: 114.10% Junior Secondary School: 106.90% Senior Secondary School: 91.60% (RPJMN)
13.	Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)	Ministry of Education and Culture	Elementary School: 91.28% Junior Secondary School: 79.42% Senior Secondary School: 55.26% (2014)	Elementary School: 93.73%; Junior Secondary School: 76.29%; Senior Secondary School: 61.20% (Kemdikbud 2017, Academic Year 2016/2017)	Elementary School: 93% (Dapodik 2017)	Elementary School: 97.64%; Junior Secondary School: 79.40%; Senior Secondary School: 60.84%	Elementary School: 94.0% Junior Secondary School: 82% Senior Secondary School: 67% (2019)

Outcome 3 : Environmental sustainability enhanced resilience to shocks

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 No.	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Year			Target
				2017	2018	2019	
1.	Number of recorded 'Resilient Villages'	BNPPI	From 2012 to 2015 there had been 266 Resilient Villages (BNPPI)	526	553 (BNBP 2018)	594 (RPJMN 2019)	924 (2019)
2.	Indonesia Disaster Risk Index (IRBI)	BNPPI, IRBI (Indeks Risiko Bencana Indonesia)	157.1 (2015)	149.2	146.3	143.9	Not yet finalized
3.	Percentage of renewable energy in the national primary energy mix	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	4% (2013)	6.45% (2017)	6.24% (2018)	11.86%	23% (2025)
4.	Units of FMUs (Forest Management Unit) established and operationalized	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	120 (Established but not operationalized)		679 FMUs established	677 FMUs established	629 (2019)

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..

Indicator No.	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Year			Target
				2017	2018	2019	
1.	Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI)	BPS Statistics Indonesia	63.72 (2013) 73.04 (2014) - updated	70.09 (2016)	72.11(2017)	72.39(2018)	75 (2019)
2.	Percentage of provincial governments that have scored B (= good, 65%-75%) or above in the Government Institution Performance Accountability Report (LAKIP)	Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucracy Reform	30.3% of provinces scored B or above (2013)	64.17% provinces scored B or above	85.29% provinces scored B or above	94.12% provinces scored B or above	75% (2019)
3.	Percentage of women in national parliaments	Centre for Political Studies	17.32% (2014)	17.32% (2014)	17.32 (2018)	21%	20%
4.	Percentage of ever married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	BPS	11.11% (BPS 2012)	11.54% (2017 BPS)	11.21 % (2018 BPS)	10.82% (2019 BPS)	Decrease (2020)
5.	Number of poor justice seekers accessing National Law Agency (BPHN) funded legal aid services	Report of violence against women cases issued by Komnas Perempuan, and MQWV-CP	2,011 poor justice seekers (2014)	12,452 poor justice seeker (2016)	18,235 poor justice seeker (2017)	18235 poor justice seekers (2018)	31,801 (2019)
6.	Percentage of children under five that have a birth certificate	SUSENAS	72.65% (2015 SUSENAS) Boys 72.29; Girls 72.79	73.18% (2017 SUSENAS) Boys 73.23; Girls 73.12	71.92% (2018 SUSENAS) Boys 71.90; Girls 71.94	74.36% (2019 SUSENAS)	80%



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Endnotes

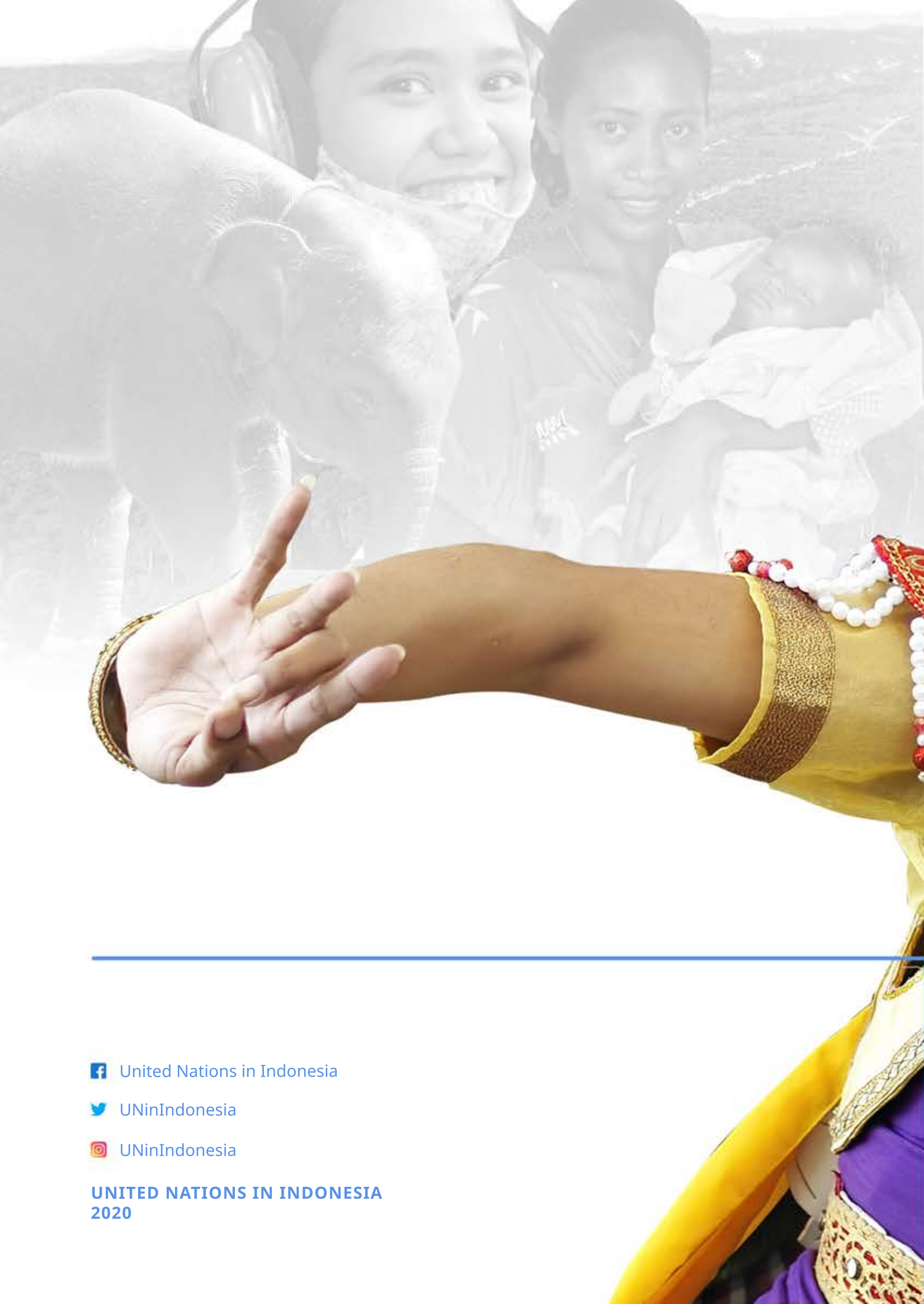
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|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. UNDP | 30. IOM | 59. UNICEF | 89. UNODC | 118. UNICEF | 147. UNDP |
| 2. UNDP | 31. IOM | 60. UNICEF | 90. UNFPA | 119. UNICEF | 148. UNDP |
| 3. UNOPS | 32. IOM | 61. UNICEF | 91. UNFPA | 120. UNICEF | 149. IOM |
| 4. IFAD | 33. UNESCO | 62. WHO | 92. UNICEF | 121. UNICEF | 150. UN-HABITAT |
| 5. IOM, UNHCR | 34. UNESCO | 63. WHO | 93. UNICEF | 122. UNICEF | 151. UN-HABITAT |
| 6. IOM | 35. UNAIDS | 64. WHO | 94. UNICEF | 123. UNICEF | 152. UN-HABITAT |
| 7. UNHCR | 36. WFP | 66. UNFPA | 95. IOM, UNHCR | 124. UNDP | 153. OCHA |
| 8. UNICEF | 37. WFP | 67. UNFPA | 96. IOM, UNHCR | 125. UNDP | 154. UNIDO |
| 9. UNICEF | 38. FAO | 68. UNFPA | 97. UNHCR | 126. UNDP | 155. UNIDO |
| 10. IFAD | 39. UNICEF | 69. UNDP | 98. IOM | 127. UNDP | 156. UNDP |
| 11. IFAD | 40. UNICEF | 70. UNICEF | 99. UNICEF | 128. UNDP | 157. UNIDO |
| 12. UNDP | 41. UNICEF | 71. UNDP | 100. WHO | 129. UNEP | 158. UNIDO |
| 13. IFAD | 42. UNICEF | 72. WHO | 101. UNODC | 130. UNEP | 159. UNIDO |
| 14. FAO | 43. UNICEF | 73. WHO, UNICEF | 102. UNODC | 131. FAO | 160. IOM |
| 15. FAO | 44. WFP | 74. UNICEF | 103. UNICEF | 132. FAO | 161. WHO |
| 16. FAO | 45. WFP | 75. UNICEF | 104. UNICEF | 133. UNOPS | 162. UNICEF |
| 17. ILO | 46. FAO | 76. UNDP | 105. UNICEF | 134. FAO | 163. UNFPA |
| 18. IOM | 47. UNOPS | 77. UNICEF | 106. UNICEF | 135. FAO | 164. UNFPA |
| 19. FAO | 48. UNOPS | 78. WHO | 107. UNICEF | 136. IFAD | 165. UNFPA |
| 20. UNDP | 49. WHO | 79. UNODC | 108. UNICEF | 137. UNEP | 166. UNFPA |
| 21. IFAD | 50. WHO | 80. UNODC | 109. UNESCO | 138. UNEP | 167. UNDP |
| 22. ILO | 51. WHO, FAO | 81. UNAIDS | 110. ILO | 139. UNEP | 168. UNDP |
| 23. ILO | 52. WHO | 82. UNAIDS | 111. ILO | 140. UNESCO | 169. UNDP |
| 24. ILO | 53. WHO | 83. WHO | 112. UNHCR, IOM | 141. FAO | 170. UNDP |
| 25. ILO | 54. WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA | 84. UNDP | 113. IOM | 142. FAO | 171. IOM |
| 26. UNDP | 55. WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA | 85. UNAIDS | 114. IOM | 143. FAO | 172. IOM |
| 27. UNDP | 56. UNICEF | 86. UNAIDS | 115. IOM | 144. UNDP | 173. OCHA |
| 28. UNHCR, ILO | 57. WHO | 87. UNICEF | 116. WHO | 145. UNEP | 174. WFP |
| 29. IOM | 58. WHO | 88. ILO | 117. WHO | 146. UNEP | 175. OCHA |

176.	OCHA	209.	UNODC	242.	UNDP
177.	WHO	210.	UNODC	243.	ILO
178.	FAO	211.	UNODC	244.	IOM
179.	WHO	212.	UNDP	245.	IOM
180.	WHO	213.	UNDP	246.	IOM
181.	UNESCO, UNICEF	214.	UNDP	247.	UNAIDS
182.	UNESCO	215.	UNODC	248.	UNAIDS
183.	UNICEF	216.	UNODC	249.	UNODC
184.	UNICEF	217.	UNODC	250.	UNODC
185.	UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, OCHA	218.	IOM	251.	IOM
186.	UNICEF	219.	IOM	252.	UNDP
187.	UNFPA	220.	UNDP	253.	UNDP
188.	WFP	221.	UNAIDS	254.	UNHCR
189.	WFP	222.	UNICEF	255.	UNHCR
190.	WFP	222.	UNICEF		
191.	WFP	224.	UNICEF		
192.	WFP	225.	UNICEF		
193.	WFP	226.	UNFPA		
194.	UNDRR, UNESCO	227.	UNICEF		
195.	UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, OCHA	228.	UNICEF		
196.	UNICEF	229.	UNODC		
197.	UNICEF	230.	UNODC		
198.	UNWOMEN, UNFPA	231.	UNIDO		
199.	UNESCO	232.	UNFPA		
200.	UNOPS	233.	UNWOMEN		
201.	UNOPS	234.	UNFPA		
202.	IFAD	235.	UNDP		
203.	UNFPA	236.	UNDP		
204.	UNFPA	237.	UNFPA		
205.	UNICEF	238.	UNWOMEN		
206.	UNICEF	239.	UNWOMEN, ILO		
207.	UNODC	240.	IOM		
208.	UNODC	241.	UNDP		

Footnotes

- 1 One of these programmes is Dana Desa (Village Funds) which in 2019 covered 74, 953 villages through community developments projects and activities.
- 2 The four polytechnics are: a) Politeknik Perkapalan Negeri Surabaya; b) Politeknik Negeri Batam; c) Politeknik Negeri Manado; and d) Polimarin-Semarang.
- 3 Expected achievements of YESS include: (i) 32,500 young people finding employment in the agri-business sector; (ii) 50,600 young women and men gaining jobs in new enterprises; (iii) An additional 100,000 rural youth using financial services, of which 4,300 are from migrant households.
- 4 Polbangtans offer Diploma in Applied Science (in Bahasa D4/S1 terapan).
- 5 These are all part of the 16 BEKRAF creative industry sub-sectors.
- 6 This includes a direct investment of USD 4.4 million by MoMAF for procurement of feed machinery, seeds, feed raw materials for farmers and promotion activities.
- 7 Food safety certification.
- 8 FAO. FAOSTAT: Indonesia. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#country/101>.
- 9 In 2019, the IMAM was being implemented in 27 Districts. However, while the National Government agreed to scale up IMAM services across the country starting in 2019, the National Guideline on IMAM was only finalized in 2020.
- 10 The health facilities were located in these provinces: Aceh, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, NTB, Maluku, Maluku Utara, Papua, Papua Barat, Sumatera Selatan, Banten, and Jawa Barat.
- 11 Measles-Rubella.
- 12 WHO Indonesia HIV Country Profile 2019. <https://cfs.hivci.org/country-factsheet.html>.
- 13 Zakat is a form of alms-giving treated in Islam as a religious obligation or tax.
- 14 239,000 in Central Sulawesi and 12,670 at NTB.
- 15 United Nations. 2019. UN Report: Nature's Dangerous Decline 'Unprecedented'; Species Extinction Rates 'Accelerating'. 6 May. <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2019/05/nature-decline-unprecedented-report/>
- 16 Governor Regulation on forest management in Kalimantan
- 17 Four social forestry schemes that were applied as a solution for project activities taking place inside forest areas were: 1) Land Objects for Agrarian Reform Scheme (Tanah Objek Reforma Agraria – TORA); 2) Agroforestry; 3) Partnership scheme; and, 4) Land renting scheme.
- 18 Part of the UN Global Pulse.
- 19 Governor of Central Sulawesi's Decree on Guidance for Cash Assistance.
- 20 In 2019, rehearsals have been carried out in five regions, namely: (1) Kulon Progo DIY; (2) Jembrana, Bali; (3) West Southeast Maluku, Maluku; (4) Surakarta City, Central Java; and (5) Makassar City, South Sulawesi.
- 21 The Southeast Asian Forum to End Trafficking in Persons and Forced Labour of Fishers is a non-binding voluntary multi-stakeholder initiative to strengthen coordination among the members to combat trafficking in persons, forced labour, and slavery in the fishing and seafood sectors through an integrated, holistic, human rights-based and action-led approach.





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