



UNITED NATIONS
INDONESIA



SDG of the Month

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



NEWSLETTER

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FROM THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR'S NOTEPAD



Valerie Julliaud
UN Resident Coordinator
in Indonesia

Dear readers,

Welcome to our latest edition.

Our world faces multilayered challenges: climate change, COVID-19, complex conflicts, and rising inflation. We have seen COVID-19 cases multiplying in Indonesia in recent months, at the same time as the war in Ukraine has disrupted food security and inflation is skyrocketing.

Globally, there is sufficient food, energy, and finance for every country to make it through the interconnected crises created by this war. Still, profound inequalities and distribution and logistics problems are causing millions of people to suffer needlessly.

Solving these crises calls for coordinated action across the board. On July 22, the UN helped foster Ukraine and Russia's deal to resume Ukrainian grain exports via the Black Sea that UN Secretary-General António Guterres called "a beacon of hope" in a world that desperately needs it. Earlier this year, the Secretary-General formed a group of champions comprised of six eminent world leaders – including President Joko Widodo – as part of the Global Crisis Response Group (GCRG) for immediate action to avert the looming crisis. The Champions are charged with advancing a global consensus on measures to prevent, mitigate and respond to the crisis.

This week's newsletter edition contains a profile of GCRG and its four urgent areas of action. There are also highlights from UN agencies in Indonesia's efforts to fast-track recovery from COVID-19. For example, UNICEF is calling for urgent action to address the learning crisis as Indonesian children return to school. Meanwhile, ILO joined forces with the hospitality industry to mainstream COVID-19 risk assessment services. This will help businesses including hotels to implement action plans that minimise the risks of virus transmission in the workplace.

I hope the work highlighted in this edition serves as an inspiration for us to work together and empower those who are at risk from these crises while leaving no one behind.

Thank you.

Valerie

Climate and the Economy

Unmitigated climate change will lead to substantial economic costs.

The economic cost of doing nothing about anthropogenic climate change far outweighs the cost of limiting it through mitigation actions.

Development gains and economic growth achieved over recent decades are now at risk due to climate change.

While vulnerable to climate change, economic growth is also a key driver of climate change.

Uncoupling of greenhouse gas emissions from economic growth is necessary to the successful combating of climate change. Green development pathways embracing green growth, circular economy, and new clean technology are essential to achieving emission reduction targets.

The shift to a low-carbon economy not only aims to reduce emissions but should also meet the demand for decent jobs for young people to develop new industries and markets.

Taken from climate science literacy series prepared by UNESCAP.
Source: <https://bangkok.unesco.org/content/climate-science-literacy-asia-pacific>



DID YOU KNOW?
On current trajectories the world economy is set to lose almost 20% of GDP from climate change.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Sustainable Development Goal of the Month



PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

BEFORE COVID-19



**DURING THE PANDEMIC
1.6 BILLION WORKERS
IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY
RISK LOSING THEIR LIVELIHOODS**

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS



COVID-19 COULD CAUSE THE EQUIVALENT OF 400 MILLION JOB LOSSES IN SECOND QUARTER OF 2020



ACCESS MORE DATA AND INFORMATION ON THE INDICATORS AT [HTTPS://UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2020/](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/)

UN Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance

The war in Ukraine has led to a cost-of-living crisis. An estimated 1.6 billion people are exposed to at least one dimension of the crisis. About 1.2 billion of them live in 'perfect-storm' countries severely vulnerable to all three dimensions – food, energy and finance.



For people around the world, the war [in Ukraine], together with the other crises, is threatening to unleash an unprecedented wave of hunger and destitution, leaving social and economic chaos in its wake. No country or community will be left untouched by this cost-of-living crisis.”

– António Guterres, United Nations Secretary-General

The Global Crisis Response Group (GCRG) will help decision-makers to mobilize solutions and develop strategies to help countries address the interlinked crisis with food, energy and finance.

Issues

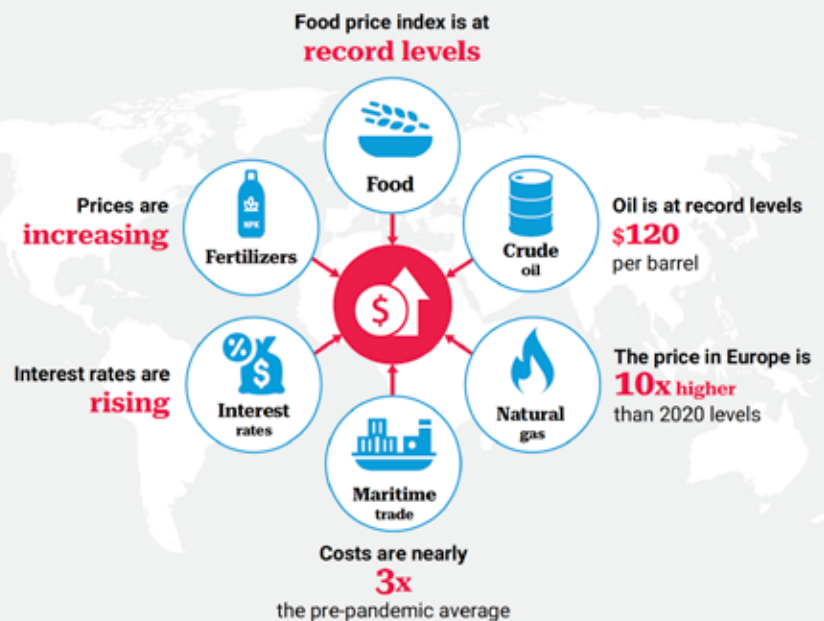
Vicious cycle: Food and fuel prices, as well as tightening finance can have important effects on their own, but they can also feed into each other, creating vicious cycles of poverty, hunger and inequalities. This catastrophe has been years in the making, but since the war in Ukraine it has become unbearable for many countries.



Chair of the GCRG

The UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, provides high-level political leadership and coordination together with champion Heads of State/ Government to facilitate decision-making and global consensus on actions to prevent and respond to the impacts of the interlinked crisis.

Vicious cycles are emerging



Food

Food prices are still near record heights, with many farmers not able to increase production because fertilizer prices are growing even higher. Today, the world faces a crisis of access, where there is enough of everything but at the wrong price, the wrong place, and the wrong time. Tomorrow, the world may face a crisis of availability, where essential supplies arrive either too late or in too few a quantity, even despite high prices.



Energy

Energy prices keep climbing to record levels per barrel. This is producing backouts and fuel queues in all parts of the world. A prolonged conflict will lead to higher energy prices in the medium- to long-term. To boost energy security and resilience, however, efforts must be made to significantly scale up renewable energy investments across technologies such as solar, wind and hydrogen.



Finance

Today, an estimated 60 per cent of the world's workforce has lower real incomes than before the pandemic. The majority of the world's poorest countries are in debt distress or at high risk of it. More needs to be done to bring stability to global markets, reduce volatility and tackle the uncertainty of commodity prices and the rising cost of debt.

Champions of the GCRG

Six eminent world leaders will champion and support the Secretary-General's call for immediate action to avert the looming crisis. As the Champions of the Group, they will advocate and facilitate global consensus on actions to prevent, mitigate and respond to the crisis.



Sheikh Hasina
Prime Minister
of Bangladesh



Mia Mottley
Prime Minister
of Barbados



Mette Frederiksen
Prime Minister
of Denmark



Mette Frederiksen
Chancellor of
Germany



Joko Widodo
President of
Indonesia

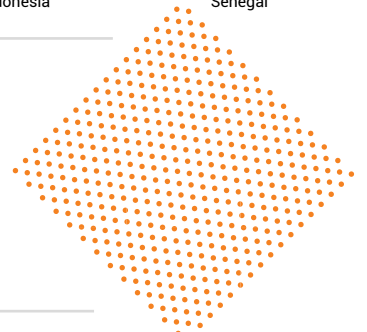


Macky Sall
President of
Senegal



GCRG Steering Committee

The UN Deputy-Secretary-General, Amina J. Mohammed, leads the Steering Committee of the GCRG. She will harness the full convening power of the United Nations, provide leadership at the highest levels as well as access the latest data.



GCRG Task Team

Within the Group, three workstreams on Food, Energy and Finance will collate data and generate analysis, policy recommendations and solutions to support decision-making and advocacy for consideration of the Steering Committee. These workstreams will remain flexible and responsive to opportunities that seek to resolve immediate crisis and the vulnerabilities of people and countries.

Workstream	Co-Leads	
Finance	 Rebeca Grynspan Secretary-General of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	 Vera Songwe Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa
Food	 Inger Andersen Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme	 David Nabarro Strategic Director, Skills Systems and Synergies for Sustainable Development
Energy	 Rachel Kyte Dean of the Fletcher School Tufts University	 Damilola Ogunbiyi Special Representative of the Secretary-General Sustainable Energy for All

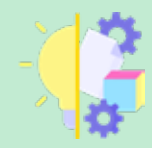
Steering Committee Priorities



Coordination

These crises are deeply connected. The risk is that piecemeal approaches will solve one problem but make another worse. It is important to have co-created recommendations that align stakeholders around solutions.

Coherence must be at the heart of our work, so we need to be fully transparent and share information. The available digital tools will also be open for common use.



Urgent action

The proposed solutions must be ready to implement. For example, we need immediate proposals to overcome the new restrictions on Russian airspace and road transport to avert further supply chain crises.



Data and analysis

Make full use of data capacity both within and outside the United Nations, from UN Country teams to data labs in departments and agencies, UN Global Pulse and of course, the fundamental role of International Financial Institutions. In this rapidly evolving situation, the proposals must be based on evidence and informed by up-to-date data and analysis.



Partnerships

The Global Crisis Response Group and the Steering Committee should be able to make all actors come together for solutions – from the Member States and the UN system to international financial institutions, regional organizations, country groupings, local governments, the private sector, civil society, academia, and communications partners.

COVID-19 Risk Assessment Service for Business Sustainability in the Hospitality Industry



© ILO Indonesia

The hospitality industry experience a surge in travellers after a two-year lull induced by the COVID-19 pandemic due to travel restrictions and travellers' safety and health concerns. 120 hotels across Indonesia signed up for the COVID-19 risk assessment service provided for free by the ILO. The service was developed by the [ILO's Enhancing COVID-19 Prevention at and through Workplaces](#) to help Indonesian businesses implement action plans to minimize the risks of virus transmission in the workplace and strengthen their Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) management system and ensure business continuity.

The risk assessment service also boosts businesses' confidence to operate safely and maintain their productivity whilst also matching their employees' and customers' impressions of COVID-19 influence to ensure that they

are protected as well as safety and health programmes are promoted in the location. For example, participating hotels were able to develop action plans based on the assessment and employees' surveys within five weeks and adopt touchless systems such as QR codes and digital menus to prioritize the safety of workers and guests.

To assist the hotel and restaurant industry that has been heavily impacted by the pandemic, the ILO has joined forces with the Indonesian Hotels and Restaurants Association (PHRI) to promote the application of the service. This partnership has also encouraged the participating hotels to upgrade their facilities to further promote the principles of OSH.

[More about ILO's risk assessment service to the hospitality industry here.](#)

Exploring the Future of MSMEs in Indonesia through Strategic Foresight

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are often considered the backbone of the Indonesian economy – and a driver of future economic growth with more than 64 million enterprises. What does the future landscape of MSMEs in Indonesia look like? What are the key emerging issues for this sector? What could potentially alter or disrupt the future? To answer these questions, our UN Global Pulse offices in Indonesia and Finland embarked on an exciting strategic foresight project in collaboration with the Data & Information Center and the Directorate of Cooperatives & SMEs Development within Bappenas: a horizon scan on the future of MSMEs in Indonesia.

Strategic foresight – along with data, digital, innovation, and behavioural science – is a set of cross-cutting strategies, also known as the ‘quintet of change’, proposed in Our Common Agenda. Through [Our Common Agenda](#), the UN is supporting the overall change in the way policies are being developed, helping ensure that strategic foresight is leveraged as an integral part of all policy-making efforts. Strategic foresight helps us to navigate in a fundamentally complex and uncertain world and fosters our ability to envision the future as something we can shape and influence instead of something already decided.

In times of rapid changes and multiple crises – such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ukraine conflict and



the climate crisis – responsible governance requires preparation for the unexpected. As Indonesia's Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) is currently preparing Indonesia's Long Term Development Plan (2025–2045), a more anticipatory approach is needed to ensure that policies made can respond to longer-term concerns towards an unexpected future.

[Read more here.](#)



Urgent Action to Address the Alarming Impact of COVID-19 on Children's Learning



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More than two years into the COVID-19 pandemic, students and educators in Indonesia and around the world are grappling with a massive learning crisis. A June 2022 report by UNICEF, UNESCO, the World Bank and others finds an estimated 70 per cent of 10-year-olds globally are unable to understand a simple written text, up from 57 per cent before the pandemic.

UNICEF is supporting efforts by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology (MoECRT) and other relevant ministries to address learning loss. This includes supporting early childhood teachers to help children with catch-up learning, with a focus on literacy and numeracy, through initiatives like the Holistic and Integrated Early Childhood Development (HI-ECD) programme being delivered across three provinces in eastern Indonesia; and working with early grade primary teachers to improve their literacy and numeracy teaching skills. UNICEF is also supporting digital efforts to support the development of 21st-century skills among adolescents.

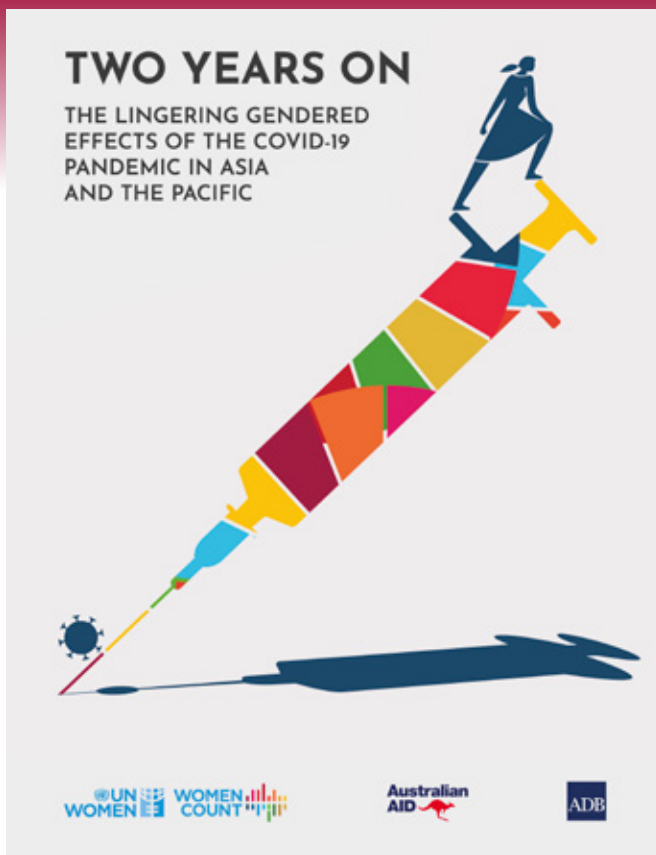
[Find out more here.](#)

To ensure that every child in Indonesia can read by age 10, UNICEF is calling for accelerated actions through the RAPID framework:

- R**each and keep every child in school
- A**ssess learning levels regularly
- P**rioritize teaching basic skills
- I**ncrease catch-up learning and
- D**evelop stronger systems to support children's mental health and well-being so that every child is ready to learn.



The Lingering Gendered Effects on the COVID-19 Pandemic in Asia and the Pacific



Two years into the COVID-19 pandemic, the lingering effects of the crisis are multidimensional, even in countries where the virus did not spread widely. For women and girls, existing gender inequalities and socioeconomic barriers have only been exacerbated.

To assess the gendered consequences of the pandemic, UN Women and the Asian Development Bank worked with national governments to roll out Rapid Gender Assessment Surveys in seven countries in Asia and the Pacific, namely Indonesia, Kiribati, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga.

Findings highlight that COVID-19 vaccination rates differ between women and men in most countries. In Indonesia, where vaccination rates are high, more women than men cited limited availability as the key reason holding them from receiving a full course. Across countries, reasons holding men from receiving their second dose mostly had to do with scheduling appointments, time constraints, or location of vaccination centres.

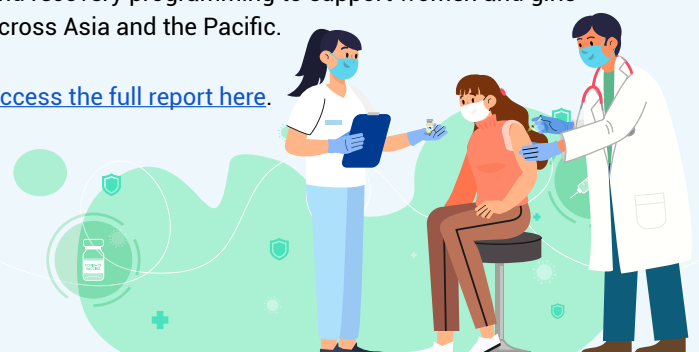
The crisis has also pushed more women out of the labour market, as many had to quit their jobs to tend to family responsibilities. The report notes that this may be contributing to widening gender gaps in poverty, as women



have been more likely to lose their income, and were less likely to have one, to begin with.

The evidence presented here shows that while the health emergency continues to affect all members of the population, women and men encounter different barriers to accessing vaccinations and medical supplies. The data provided in this report is aimed to continue to design targeted crisis response and recovery programming to support women and girls across Asia and the Pacific.

[Access the full report here.](#)



World Population Day 2022: World Set to Reach 8 Billion People on 15 November 2022



We have come a long way. Our world and humankind have made so much progress in the past decades. Today, more people are educated and enjoying healthier and more prosperous lives than ever before,”
 — Anjali Sen, UNFPA Indonesia Representative said, during the World Population Day 2022 talk show entitled “A World of 8 Billion: Ensuring Rights and Choices for All towards Demographic Resilience” in Jakarta, on Monday, 11 July 2022 (11/07).

The global population is projected to reach 8 billion on 15 November 2022, according to the [World Population Prospects 2022](#), released on World Population day on 11 July 2022 by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). Reaching this milestone is both a cause for celebration and a clarion call for humanity to find solutions to the challenges we face.

The challenges facing humanity are acute: generation-defining issues such as climate change, conflict, and COVID-19 are disproportionately affecting the most marginalized and vulnerable among us. Despite these

challenges, the story behind 8 billion and how we've got here is a story of triumph.

“Eight billion people in the world means eight billion opportunities for the global population to live healthy and prosperous lives in accordance with their rights and choices,” said Dr. Bonivastus Prasetya Ichtiarto, S.Si., M.Eng, Deputy of Population Management of National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), in his remarks. “All people have to be given the opportunities to participate in development,” he continued.

[Watch the event on UNFPA Indonesia Youtube.](#)

Calendar Highlights

July 2022

Mon Sen	Tue Sel	Wed Rab	Thu Kam	Fri Jum	Sat Sab	Sun Min
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

5-15 | High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
 11 | World Population Day
 15 | World Youth Skills Day
 18 | Nelson Mandela International Day

August 2022

Mon Sen	Tue Sel	Wed Rab	Thu Kam	Fri Jum	Sat Sab	Sun Min
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

9 | International Day of Indigenous Peoples
 12 | International Youth Day
 19 | World Humanitarian Day



About the UN in Indonesia

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization founded in 1945. It is currently made up of 193 Member States. The mission and work of the United Nations are guided by the purposes and principles contained in its founding Charter. In Indonesia, the UN is committed to supporting the Government of Indonesia in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The UN Country Team is led by the UN Resident Coordinator (RC for short), the highest-ranking representative of the UN development system at the country level. RCs led UN Country Teams in consultations with the Government to define and agree on the UN strategic response to the Government's development priorities in implementing the 2030 Agenda. The Resident Coordinator is the designated representative of – and reports to – the UN Secretary-General.

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