



UNITED NATIONS
INDONESIA



UNITED NATIONS
IN INDONESIA

**COUNTRY RESULTS
REPORT 2022**



Caption of Cover Photo:

Ochi, 14, at her home in Sorong, West Papua Province, Indonesia. Ochi recently graduated from SMP (junior high school) 9 Sorong, where she was chosen by her peers to be an 'agent of change' to help change the culture at her junior high school as part of the Roots anti-bullying programme. © UNICEF



Contents

Foreword	6
UNCT & Partner List	8
Chapter 1: A Year in Review	12
Chapter 2: How the UN Country Team Support Indonesia	17
2.1 Integrated Policy Advice to the Government	18
2.1.1 G20 Indonesia	18
2.1.2 Blue Agenda	18
2.1.3 Economic Transformation	19
2.1.4 SDG Financing	20
2.2 Translating the 'Leaving No One Behind' Promise into Action	20
2.3 Data-Driven Interventions	21
2.3.1 SDG Data	21
2.3.2 Data on Disabilities in Indonesia and 'Leaving No One Behind'	22
2.3.3 One Data, Official Statistics and Data Innovation	23
2.3.4 Knowledge Management	24
2.4 Foundations of Strong Partnerships	24
2.4.1 The UN-BAPPENAS Forum	24
2.4.2 The Indonesia-UN Consultative Forum	24
2.4.3 SDGs Annual Conference	25
2.4.4 South-South Triangular Partnerships	25
2.4.5 The UN and Other Partnerships	25
2.5 Joint Programmes and Trust Funds	27
2.6 Communicating as One	30
Chapter 3: Results	31
3.1 Outcome 1: Inclusive Human Development	33
3.1.1 Social Protection and Welfare	37
3.1.2 Food Security and Better Nutrition	40
3.1.3 Stronger Health Systems	43
3.1.4 Better Maternal and Newborn Health	47
3.1.5 WASH	49
3.1.6 Education	52
3.1.7 Advancing Human Rights, Improving Access to Justice, and Enhancing Gender Equality	54
3.1.8 Migration and Assylum Governance and Policies	57
3.1.9 Advancing Policies to Prevent Violent Extremism and Financial Crime	60
3.1.10 Building Community Resilience and Ensuring a Gender-Responsive Approach to Preventing Violent Extremism	62
3.1.11 Ending Violence Against Women, Children, and Other Harmful Practices	64
3.2 Outcome 2: Economic Transformation	67
3.2.1 Future Proofing, Industry 4.0, and The Circular Economy	69
3.2.2 Training, Skills Development, and Public Education	72
3.2.3 Agriculture, Food Systems Development and Consumer Protection	74
3.2.4 Enabling Local Economic Development	77
3.2.5 Local Firms Equipped for the Global Market	79
3.2.6 Building Gender Equal, Child-Friendly Workplaces, and Protecting Workers' Rights	81
3.2.7 Better Support Services and Livelihood Opportunities for Refugees, Migrants, and People with Disabilities	83
3.2.8 Policy Making and Institutional Capacity Building for Inclusive and Non-discriminatory Workplaces	87



3.3 Outcome 3: Green Development, Climate Change and Natural Disasters	89
3.3.1 Resilience to Climate Change	92
3.3.2 Financing Renewable Energy Development	95
3.3.3 Better Policies for Disaster Risk Reduction	97
3.3.4 Evidence for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, Reduced Environmental Degradation, and Improved Early Warning Systems for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery	100
3.3.5 Vulnerable Communities Better Prepared for Climate Change and Disasters	102
3.3.6 Land and Marine Ecosystems, Habitats and Species Protected	104
3.3.7 Evidence-Based Land Management and Planning	107
3.3.8 Brown Issues	109
3.4 Outcome 4: Innovation to Accelerate Progress Toward SDGs	111
3.4.1 National Policies Innovation and Knowledge Sharing to Accelerate the Achievement of the SDGs	113
3.4.2 Innovative Financing Instruments Leveraged for Sustainable Development	116
3.4.3 Tech, Innovation and Big Data-Driven Development	119
Chapter 4: UN Reform in Indonesia	123
4.1 How We Walk the Talk on 'Leaving No One Behind'	124
4.1.1 Advancing the 'LNOB' Agenda	124
4.1.2 A More Disability Inclusive UN in 2022	124
4.1.3 Scorecards to Measure Our Progress on 'Leaving No One Behind'	125
4.2 Transparency and Accountability	127
4.2.1 Joint Work Plans	128
4.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation	128
4.2.3 UN Info	129
4.2.4 System Wide Evaluations	129
4.3 The UN Efficiency Agenda	130
4.3.1 The Business Operations Strategy (BOS)	130
4.3.2 The Operations Management Team	130
4.3.3 Operations Disability Projects	130
4.4 UN Volunteers in 2022	133
4.5 Resources and Expertise to Guard Against Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment	135
4.6 Funding Frameworks and Resource Mobilization	136
4.7 Key Challenges and Lessons Learned in 2022	143
Chapter 5: The UN and Indonesia in 2023	144
5.1 UN Priorities to Support Government	145
5.1.1 SDGs Implementation	145
5.1.2 Data Strengthening	145
5.1.3 Blue Agenda	146
5.1.4 Economic Transformation	146
5.1.5 ASEAN Chairship	146
5.2 Normative Works	147
5.2.1 The Universal Periodic Review (UPR)	147
5.2.2 Other Human Rights Work	147
5.3 Opportunities, Risks, and Challenges in 2023	148



List of Figures

Figure 1. Indonesia's COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage in 2022 (%)	13
Figure 2. Indonesia and Global Economy GDP Growth 2019-2022	14
Figure 3. Inflation Rate Indonesia in 2022 (% , year-on-year)	15
Figure 4. Prevalence of Undernourishment	34
Figure 5. Prevalence of Stunting and Wasting	34
Figure 6. Coverage National Health Insurance	34
Figure 7. People living with HIV in Indonesia who know their status, are accessing treatment, and have a suppressed viral load	35
Figure 8. Completion Rate – Primary Education	35
Figure 9. Completion Rate – Junior Secondary	35
Figure 10. Completion Rate – Senior Secondary	35
Figure 11. Gross Enrollment Rate Tertiary by Gender	35
Figure 12. Proportion of children under 5 years whose births have been registered with a civil authority	36
Figure 13. Proportion of households using safely managed drinking water services	36
Figure 14. Proportion of household using safely managed sanitation services	36
Figure 15. Anti-Corruption Behaviour Index	36
Figure 16. Cash Assistance Coverage	38
Figure 17. Open Unemployment Rate by Gender	68
Figure 18. Percentage of people living below poverty line by Location	68
Figure 19. Total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions per year (Mton tCO ₂ e)	90
Figure 20. Total area of marine conservation (million Ha)	90
Figure 21. Primary energy intensity (constant price 2010, SBM/billion Rupiah)	91
Figure 22. Proportion of expenditure on Research and Development in the GDP	112
Figure 23. Indonesian Ranking at Global Innovation Index	112
Figure 24. Gender Equality Scorecard for 2022 Report	125
Figure 25. Disability Inclusion Scorecard for 2022 Report	126
Figure 26. Youth Scorecard for 2022 Report	127
Figure 27. Multi Years Funding Framework – UNSDCF 2021 – 2025	136
Figure 28. UNSDCF Funding Figure in 2022	137
Figure 29. 2022 Financial Overview – Priority Areas (Grants Only)	138
Figure 30. 2022 Financial Overview – Output Areas (Grants only)	139



Foreword

A Message from The UN Resident Coordinator in Indonesia

I am delighted to present the UN in Indonesia's Country Results Report 2022 on behalf the UN Country Team and in concert with the Government of Indonesia.

Both in Indonesia and globally, 2022 was an extraordinary year. Indonesia's G20 Presidency reflected the country's growing stature on the world stage, but convening the summit posed an unprecedented diplomatic test amid the war in Ukraine and its associated international rifts. Indonesia should be congratulated on focusing G20 members on issues such as the global health architecture and climate injustice in a year in which victories for multilateralism were in short supply. Halfway around the world, at COP27 in Egypt, delegates struck an imperfect but nonetheless historic agreement on loss and damages, echoing Indonesia's promise to speak up for the interests of the less developed nations who for now bear the brunt of the climate emergency.

My second full year as Resident Coordinator in Indonesia coincided with the easing of COVID-19 restrictions, some of which had been in force since I began my posting in October 2020. This offered a welcome opportunity to see our work in action under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. In Sulawesi, I visited an eco-tourism project initiated by the International Labour Organization. In Papua, I met officials engaged in boosting education and health for populations at risk of being left behind. And in Belitung, I saw how a UNESCO Geopark is creating new sustainable livelihood opportunities on an island with a long history of mineral exploitation. Each visit offered a reminder of the creativity, resilience, and compassion of Indonesian people that is reflected in the stories woven through this report. One image, from my trip to Banda Aceh, was especially evocative of Indonesia's resilient spirit. On a suburban street, perched across the roofs of two houses, is a 25m-long wooden fishing boat credited with saving the lives of 59 people in the aftermath of the devastating 2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami. One of the few visual reminders of the tsunami's impact today, the thriving streets that surround the boat are a testament to the power of communities coming together in the face of adversity and the *Leaving No One Behind* promise at the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The rooftop fishing boat in Aceh also serves as a timely reminder of the extraordinary power of the oceans. Indonesia, the world's largest archipelagic nation, took a crucial step towards harnessing that power as a positive



force in 2022 with the launch of the Blue Agenda. The Indonesian Government's commitment to sustainable ocean development and the protection of coastal communities, in close collaboration with the UN and our international development partners, positions this country to become a world leader on SDG14: Life Below Water.

Our 2022 Country Results Report illustrates the UN and the Government of Indonesia's enduring commitment to recovering from the uneven impact of COVID-19, advancing the SDGs, improving the lives and livelihoods of the citizens of this country, and reaching those left furthest behind. This lifesaving work is only possible in close coordination with member states, and I'd like to take this opportunity to thank the Government of Indonesia and our international development partners for their excellent collaboration throughout the year.

Woven through this report is a motif inspired by Bali's indigenous *Tenun Enduk* weaving style, in commemoration of Bali's hosting of the 7th Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2022 and the G20 Leaders' Summit in November 2022. The angular *rangrang* pattern we have selected is traditionally associated with transparency and represents the spirit of our work with the Government and this presentation of our shared 2022 results.

**United Nations Resident Coordinator
in Indonesia**

Valerie Julliard





Foreword

A Message from the Minister of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia (Bappenas)

Indonesia and the United Nations (UN) shares a long-standing cooperation which is essential for advancing our development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030. I greatly appreciate the support and significant work of all UN Agencies in Indonesia and all related Ministries for the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) Results Report 2022, which highlights and affirms the cordial relationship between the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations as we work together to advance Indonesia's development agenda and priorities, particularly the Indonesia's 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and SDGs in 2030. The Report summarizes the progress and accomplishments of our joint delivery in relation to the four outcomes of the UNSDCF 2021-2025: (i) Inclusive Human Development; (ii) Economic Transformation; (iii) Green Development, Climate Change and Natural Disasters; and (iv) Innovation to Accelerate Progress towards achieving the SDGs.

In the long run, especially after learning from the Covid-19 pandemic, we must ensure that the UN-Indonesia cooperation continues to develop responsive and resilient policies and initiatives in dealing with the effects of global crises. I extend my sincere gratitude to all UN agencies, government and non-governmental partners for their tireless efforts to aid Indonesia's post COVID-19 recovery. This includes the implementation of the Joint Programmes, which combine the knowledge, resources, and networks of several UN organizations to support the government in achieving its national development priorities and the SDGs. For instance, the "Employment and Livelihood" Joint Programme has accelerated economic recovery in disadvantaged areas following COVID-19, reaching 185,000 people, while the Leaving No One Behind: Adaptive Social Protection for All in Indonesia programme has supported the government in implementing COVID-19 shock-responsive social protection, increasing the resilience of low-income and vulnerable households across the country.

With less than 8 years left to achieve the SDGs, greater cooperation between the Government of Indonesia and the UN is essential now more than ever to ensure that no one in Indonesia is left behind. We must redouble our efforts to achieve the SDG targets and find innovative ways to close the SDG financing gap. We need to ensure the data is available to monitor our progress through improved data analysis, digitalisation, hi-tech approaches and innovation.



In this context, I am honoured to highlight that Indonesia will play a crucial role as ASEAN chair in 2023. Under the "ASEAN Matters: Epicentrum of Growth" theme, Indonesia would like to highlight the significance of ASEAN for people in the region as well as the rest of the world. Making this possible requires a focus on three areas: recovery and rebuilding through a policy mix that ensures economic development, a digital economy strengthened through further economic inclusion, digital literacy, and sustainability, and finally, a green economic transformation. Our combined efforts in 2022, documented in this report, provides a solid foundation to develop in all these areas. Together, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the United Nations will continue to play an impactful role to advance the SDGs while ensuring that no one is left behind. I look forward to our continued partnership.

**Minister of National Development Planning/
Head of National Development Planning Agency
(Bappenas)**

Suharso Monoarfa



UN Resident Agencies



UN Non-Resident Agencies





Bilateral Partners



Government of Australia



Government of Belgium



Government of Canada



Government of China



Government of Denmark



Government of Finland



Government of France



Government of Germany



Government of Japan



Government of Luxembourg



Government of Netherlands



Government of New Zealand



Government of Norway



Government of Qatar



Government of Russia



Government of Saudi Arabia



Government of Singapore



Government of South Korea



Government of Sweden



Government of Switzerland



Government of the United Kingdom



Government of the United States

Multilateral Partners



Asian Development Bank



Islamic Development Bank



European Union



The World Bank

Fund Partners



ADAPTATION FUND



End Violence Against Children



Gavi The Vaccine Alliance



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
MULTIPLYING OUR PLANET



GPE Transforming Education



GREEN CLIMATE FUND



JOINT SDG FUND



Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund



The Global Fund To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria



United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security



UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund
We cover better together

Private Sector/Foundations



BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION



Cargill



中国丝路集团 CHINA SILK ROAD GROUP



Citi



CRODA FOUNDATION



DANONE ONE PLANET. ONE HEALTH



DSM



FAST RETAILING



Google.org



Kimberly-Clark Softex



mandiri capital



NCC



PRUDENCE FOUNDATION



Tanoto Foundation



FORUM

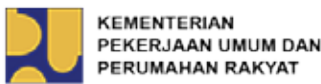
TEMASEK FOUNDATION



WWF



Governments Entities



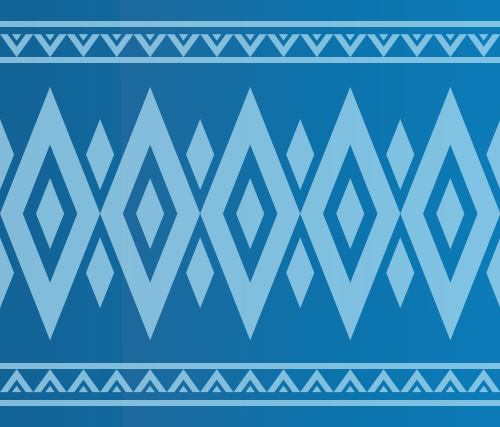


Universities



Other Partners





A Year in Review



National optimism ran high in Indonesia as 2022 approached. The world’s fourth most populous country had just taken up the presidency of the G20, a position that reflected its growing stature on the world stage. Every few meters along the highways of Bali, where the two-day summit would be held, flags flew Indonesia’s sunny G20 slogan “Recover Together, Recover Stronger.”

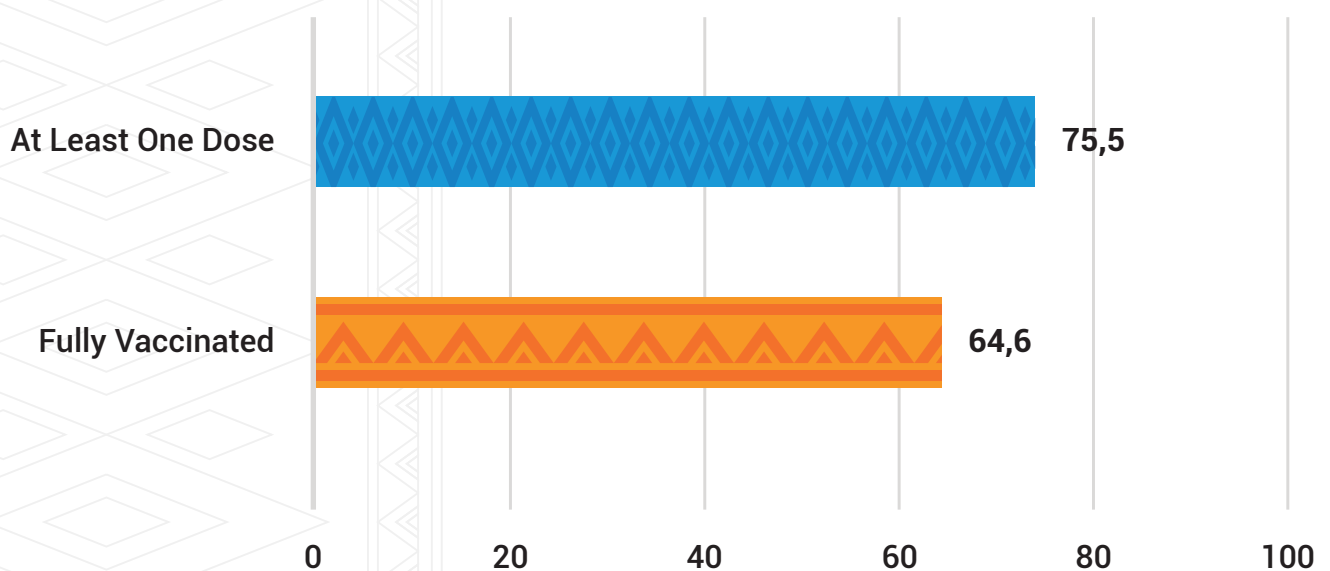
Indonesia’s call for togetherness and its promise to serve as a voice for less developed nations could not have been timelier as UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres warned of the dangers of a two-tiered recovery from COVID-19 and a world on a “highway to climate hell.” But less than two months into 2022, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine opened new rifts in multilateralism. As G20 host, Indonesia found itself unexpectedly thrust to the heart of several international crises.

The war in Ukraine heaped diplomatic pressure on Indonesia, but it also had a profound domestic impact. As one of the

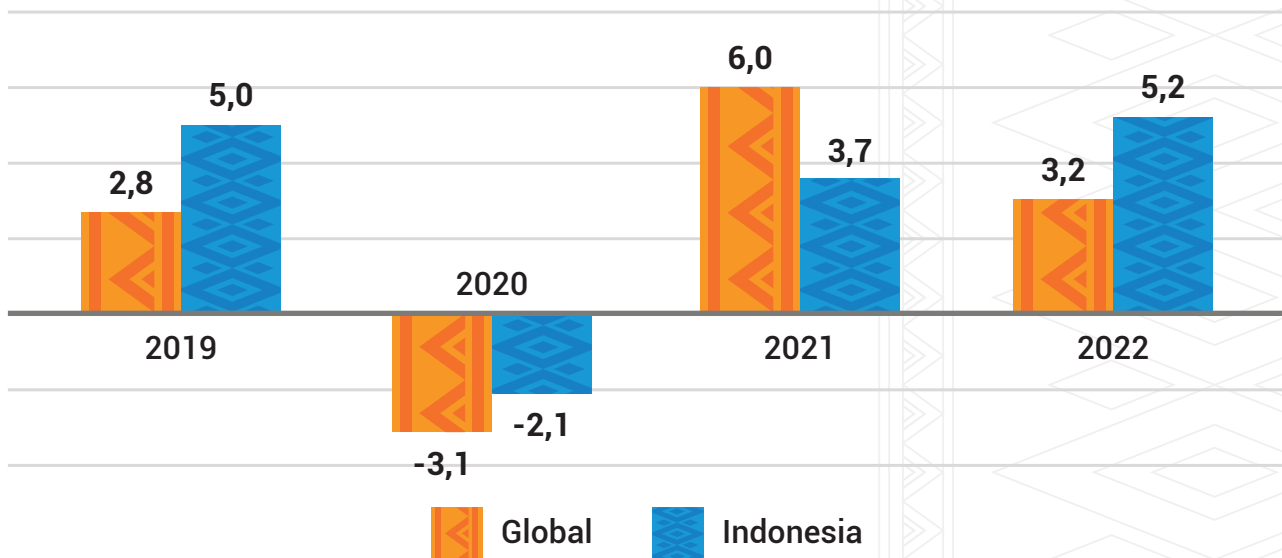
world’s largest wheat importers, Indonesia was highly vulnerable to the spiking food, fuel, and fertilizer prices, and the new inflationary pressure the invasion and associated sanctions on Russia had inflicted.

At a macro level, Indonesia emerged strongly from 2022’s interlinked crises. While the global economy slowed from 6.0% growth in 2021 to 3.2% in 2022, Indonesia’s economy was forecast to enjoy a respectable annual GDP growth of 5.31%. That growth was buoyed by annual exports that reached US\$ 291.98—an increase of 26.07% compared to the previous year¹—recovering private consumption, and favourable commodity prices. Meanwhile, swift policy responses to COVID-19 helped Indonesia administer more than 445 million vaccine doses, with three-quarters of its 270 million population having received at least one dose by 19 December 2022.

Figure 1. Indonesia’s COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage in 2022 (%)



¹ Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022

Figure 2. Indonesia and Global Economy GDP Growth 2019-2022 (% , year-on-year)²


Indonesia's economic recovery from COVID-19 coincided with further reductions in unemployment (SDG8), which dropped to 5.86% in August 2022 from its peak in August 2020 of 7.07%,³ nearing pre-pandemic levels. The number of people living under the poverty line (SDG 1) also dropped to 26.36 million people by September 2022, down by 1.39 million from its peak in September 2020 but still some way above the 24.78 million recorded in September 2019.⁴ A UNICEF and UNDP-backed survey published in February 2022 found that social protection programmes had been effective in protecting households against income deterioration.⁵

Yet, as is the case in many countries, Indonesia's economic recovery remains uneven. The same UN-backed survey found that the wealthiest households are emerging from COVID-19-induced economic setbacks while the remainder is stagnating or even deteriorating (SDG10). Two years into the pandemic, 41.5 million households were estimated to not be seeing any income improvement, forcing them to adopt coping methods that reduced their intake of adequate

and healthy food (SDG2). The survey found that households headed by people with less education, households headed by women, and households that have a member with a disability had worse prospects for recovery.⁶

Like COVID-19, the ramifications of the war in Ukraine also landed heaviest on poor people and other vulnerable groups. Rising fuel, food, and fertilizer prices—and inflation that peaked at 5.95% in September 2022—eroded domestic purchasing powers and forced low-income households to drastically cut their consumption budgets. Women, who are often responsible for taking care of family food budgets, are more likely to reduce their own food intake to provide for other family members.

State institutions were forced into belt-tightening, too. To cope with rising inflation and pre-empt large capital outflows, Bank Indonesia raised policy interest rates to 5.25% in November 2022. That came on the back of the country recording a net portfolio outflow of US\$600 million in the third quarter of 2022, which has caused the Indonesian

² IMF, 2022

³ Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022

⁴ Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022

⁵ UNICEF UNDP Prospera SMERU Research Institute, 2022

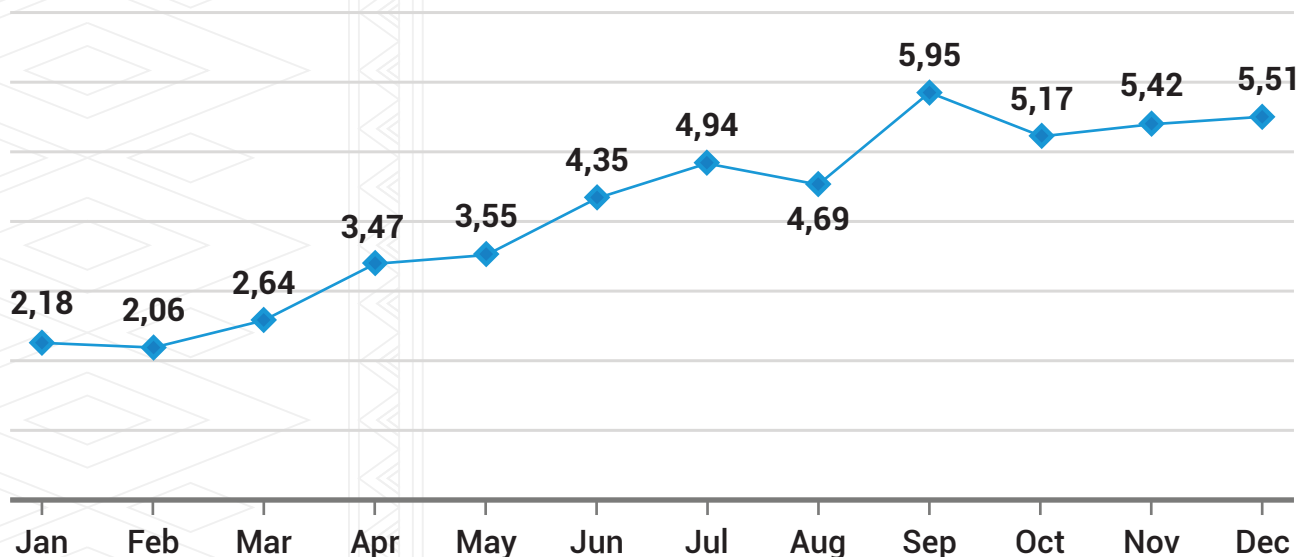
⁶ UNICEF UNDP Prospera SMERU Research Institute, 2022



Rupiah to depreciate by 4.97% compared to its level at the end of 2021⁷ and put further pressure on debts and import bills. Meanwhile, remittances, which often serve as a risk-coping strategy for economically

disadvantaged families in rural regions declined to \$9.7 billion, or 0.8% of Indonesia’s GDP in 2022 their lowest rate in five years, down from a pre-pandemic all-time high of \$11.4 billion in 2019⁸.

Figure 3. Inflation Rate Indonesia in 2022 (% , year-on-year)⁹



To prevent spiking crude oil prices adding more inflationary pressure on consumer prices, Indonesia also raised fossil fuel subsidies and compensation for domestic energy firms to IDR 443.6 trillion, almost triple the IDR 152.5 trillion (US\$10.3bn)¹⁰ it had originally budgeted for 2022. These subsidies could have substantial long-term economic and environmental costs: pressure to maintain them if prices stay high could mean a protracted burden on public finances. Furthermore, energy subsidies, especially those not directed towards end-consumers, undermine efforts to reduce carbon emissions and transition to renewable power in line with Indonesia’s commitments to mitigating the climate emergency.

The frequency of disasters in Indonesia, including the many climate-related disasters, underscores the destructive consequences of that emergency. In 2022, 3,531 natural disaster events affected more than five million people across the archipelago. Among them were 1,524 floods, 1061 extreme weather events, 634 landslides, 252 forest fires, 26 tidal waves and four droughts.¹¹ Additionally, the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency recorded 10,792 earthquakes in Indonesia in 2022, 22 of which were destructive. At the two-week COP 27 climate summit in Egypt, Indonesia stepped up its Nationally Determined Contribution to fighting the climate emergency by increasing its unconditional greenhouse gas emissions

7 Bank Indonesia press release on 22 September 2022.

8 Bank Indonesia, 2022

9 Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022

10 The Economist Intelligence Unit, May 2022

11 KumparanNews, 3 January 2023

reduction target from 29% to 31.89% and its conditional greenhouse gas emissions reduction target from 41% to 43.20% compared to its *Business-as-Usual* scenario by 2030.¹²

When the G20 commenced on 15 November amid hyper-geopolitical tensions, and economic shocks resulting from widespread labour shortages and recessions, bringing the Group of 20 economies to joint commitments to tackling global challenges represented an exceptional diplomatic achievement for Indonesia.

Among the most significant aspects of the G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration that resulted from the summit was an agreement on the importance of upholding international law and the multilateral system. For more than seven decades, multilateralism has helped prevent the tragedy of a third world war and recorded achievements such as the recovery of the ozone layer and coordinating a global response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Besides the Leaders' Declaration, the summit also led to the formation of a Pandemic Fund, which has raised USD 1.4 billion to strengthen the capacity of low- and middle-income countries to mitigate the risks of future pandemic threats. Other achievements include the adoption of the Bali Energy Transitions Roadmap, and the formation and operation of a resilience and sustainability trust under the International Monetary Fund for countries facing crises. Indonesia's G20 Presidency also witnessed the launch of important initiatives on sustainable energy for the country, including the launch of

the Energy Transition Mechanism Country Platform and the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP), which alone will mobilize US\$ 20 Billion in private and public finance to transition the country from coal to clean and renewable energy sources.

As G20 president, Indonesia upheld its commitment to advocate for the interests of less developed nations and small island states—and to push rich nations to meet their financing commitments to poorer countries on climate change adaptation. Shortly after world leaders met in Bali, COP27 closed in Egypt with a breakthrough agreement to provide “loss and damages” funding for vulnerable countries hit hard by climate disasters. During its presidency, Indonesia also organized the G20 Extraordinary Leaders' Summit on Afghanistan requesting G20 to strengthen its role and support for humanitarian, economic, and security crises in Afghanistan.¹³ As one of six Champions of the Global Crisis Response Group (GCRG), Indonesia joined other members in advocating for a global consensus on actions to prevent and respond to the impacts of the interlinked crises of food, energy, and finance.

Indonesia's diplomatic leadership role is set to continue in 2023. In November 2022, Indonesia took up the Chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in a ceremony that saw Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen symbolically hand over the leader's hammer to President Joko Widodo. Indonesia, the President said, is committed to “build the institutional capacity and effectiveness of ASEAN to ensure faster growth, inclusivity, and economic sustainability of the region.”

¹² UNFCCC, 2022

¹³ Sekretariat Kabinet, 2022



How the UN Country Team Supports Indonesia



The finalists of the WH50 – Creative Product Competition celebrate the 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, showcasing their innovative approaches to celebrate and raise awareness about our shared cultural and natural heritage. UNESCO empowers youth to seize World Heritage in creative ways, allowing them to contribute to its preservation and promotion. © UNESCO



Integrated Policy Advice to the Government

Amid the interlinked global crises of food, energy, and finance, the UN Country Team in Indonesia continued to deliver integrated policy advice to the Government of Indonesia. In 2022, the UN provided policy support to many of the Government's priority initiatives including its G20 Presidency, developing a Blue Economy roadmap, advancing an Economic Transformation Agenda toward Indonesia becoming a high-income country by 2045, and financing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2.1.1 G20 Indonesia

Indonesia hosted the G20 Leaders' Summit in Bali from 15-16 November 2022, welcoming UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres alongside the UN Resident Coordinator in Indonesia, the global heads of ILO, WHO, and ITU, and delegates from nations around the world.

Under the slogan "Recover Together, Recover Stronger," Indonesia's Presidency brought world leaders together at a time of acute geopolitical tension. The summit focused on food and energy security, health, and digital transformation and concluded with a 1,186-page Leaders' Declaration, through which G20 countries committed to accelerating the SDGs and achieving prosperity for all through sustainable development. Additional side events highlighted advancing collaborations for inclusive digital transformation and enabling inclusive development through South-South and Triangular cooperation.

The UN in Indonesia, in close communication with the UN G20 Working Group at UN Headquarters, provided support to Indonesia's G20 President under its sherpa and finance tracks, and through various engagement groups. UN support included the development of background papers, issue notes and communique, and event organization. Other deliverables focused

on countries outside of the G20, especially developing countries. In the health sector, the G20 committed to supporting WHO on technological transfer for mRNA COVID-19 vaccine development. On the digital economy, the ITU-backed Smart Villages initiative will target rural and coastal communities to help close the digital divide. And in the energy sector, UNOPS is providing support through its Energy Transition Partnership (ETP) to accelerate transitions toward renewable energy generation in Southeast Asia. The UN also advocated for the inclusion of the *Leaving No One Behind* principle across the policy documents produced in G20 Working Groups, such as the Employment Working Group's action plan on the labour market integration of persons with disabilities, produced with ILO support.

2.1.2 Blue Agenda

As the world's largest archipelagic nation, Indonesia is poised to take a global leadership role in advancing the "Blue Economy", a concept that encompasses the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs, while preserving the biodiversity of the oceans and the health of ocean ecosystems.

In November 2022, on the margins of the G20 Summit in Bali, the UN Country Team launched **the National Blue Agenda Actions**



Partnership. The partnership brings together eight UN agencies, 12 development partners and eight Indonesian government ministries

to focus on four key areas of the Blue Economy: blue health, blue food, blue innovation, and blue finance strategies.



In parallel, the UN system, through UNEP, ILO and the RCO, helped the Government develop the first draft of its Blue Economy Roadmap 2045. The roadmap sets out a pathway towards a diversified and sustainable maritime sector that will contribute to Indonesia becoming a high-income economy by 2045. It also aims to ensure the health and resilience of ocean ecosystems and safeguard the ocean's resources for generations to come.

The draft roadmap proposes the National Blue Agenda Actions Partnership as the coordination platform for blue economic development in Indonesia. UN support for the roadmap's finalization in 2023 will include consultation with coastal communities across the archipelago. Furthermore, Indonesia's 2023 ASEAN Chairship presents an opportunity to share the Blue Economic Framework with ASEAN members, promoting the role of the Blue Sector in socio-economic and environmental development region wide.

2.1.3 Economic Transformation

The UN Partnership for Action on the Green Economy (PAGE) provided technical inputs to three analytical papers in 2022 on macroeconomy and demographics, health and nutrition, and research and innovation. In conjunction with analysis from Indonesia's Ministry of Development Planning, these papers will contribute to the Government's Economic Transformation Agenda (ETA) draft, a strategy for making Indonesia a high-income country by 2045. UN-backed analysis shows that human capital development is vital to Indonesia avoiding the middle-income trap, a term the World Bank and others use to refer to the difficulty many countries have in moving from resource-driven growth based on low-cost labour, to growth based on high productivity and innovation. The analysis

also highlights the consistent gap in labour force participation between men and women over the past decade.

The PAGE research shows that the contribution human capital can make to Indonesia's economic development is greater than that of other variables such as investment, trade, and tax expenditures. This suggests the Government should orient its fiscal policy towards ensuring Indonesian children are born healthy, ready to learn once they start school, maximize what they learn to get better jobs, and stay healthy throughout their lives. Together, these achievements will provide Indonesia with an opportunity to improve the quality of life for all Indonesians and their future generations.





2.1.4 SDG Financing

In 2022, Indonesia maintained its exemplary record on SDG financing. In August, with support from UN—through UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF and UNIDO—and the EU, the Ministry of National Development Planning launched the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), which provides the first-ever holistic map of Indonesia’s financing ecosystem.

The framework enables investors to better align financial resources with Agenda 2030’s goals and will help the Government and the UN identify strengthening measures to support SDG financing through identifying barriers to investment and bottlenecks, effectively mobilizing resources to where they are most needed.

The UN and Indonesia’s joint efforts to leverage SDG financing also continued to yield results in 2022. Following the success of its first SDG Bond issuance in 2021, the Government issued a second SDG Bond in November 2022, worth US\$210 million in the domestic market. The SDG Bond Issuance has to date funded more than 30 million vaccinations for babies (covering about 15.3 million boys and 14.7 million girls), scholarships for 11.4 million students (covering about 6 million male students and 5.4 million female students), and the construction of 2,146 Base Transceiver Stations to improved internet access in Indonesia’s most remote and least developed region. Additionally, the Indonesia Impact Fund deployed US\$1 million in equity investments to two SDG-oriented startups in 2022.

Translating the ‘Leaving No One Behind’ Promise into Action

The promise of *Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)* is at the heart of Agenda 2030, and integral to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025. The UN in Indonesia’s 2021 and 2022 annual retreats both focused on translating this promise into concrete actions to more precisely target UN interventions to those who need the most support. However, gaps in demographic data inhibit the Government, the UN, and civil society’s understanding of whom is being left behind, why they are being left behind, and how to reach Indonesia’s most vulnerable communities.

To fill the data gap, the UN in Indonesia in 2022 conducted a first-of-its-kind in-depth study aimed at identifying inequalities and discrimination faced by those furthest left behind: *The Leaving No One Behind in Indonesia* study. Based on UN guidelines on *LNOB*, the qualitative and quantitative study used a mixture of national statistics, focus groups, and detailed feedback from UN agencies to paint a comprehensive picture of whom is being left behind in Indonesia. It also examined how intersecting factors like sex, age, geographic location, and disability status contribute to development outcomes such as educational attainment, health, economic well-being, and employment status.

The study identifies older people, especially older women living in rural areas, as among those furthest left behind in Indonesia and suggests that living in a remote area, including disadvantaged or rural regions, is the most common contributing factor to the risk of being left behind. It also highlights gaps in national data collection and the UN’s programmatic coverage.



For example, it identifies widows and widowers as a left behind group not specifically targeted through any UN in Indonesia interventions. Meanwhile, national statistics give a limited picture of development outcomes for left behind groups including people living in coastal communities, Indigenous people, migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, stateless persons, sexual and gender minorities, people living with HIV.

Based on the study's recommendations, the UN in Indonesia began tagging specific disadvantaged groups on the UN's online monitoring platform, UNINFO, and the UN in Indonesia's open-source document repository, DOMES, in 2023. Tagging allows the UN to track how those groups are benefitting from UN programs and which ones are not yet targeted by the UN, supporting more precisely targeted interventions in the future. Furthermore, the UN in Indonesia will commission more comprehensive surveys on groups that are not covered at all by the national statistics, and in-depth follow-up studies on the groups that are neither under Agency specific mandate nor covered by any UN Thematic Groups.

Data-Driven Interventions

In 2022, the UN in Indonesia's Data, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (DMEL) group consolidated the UN's work on data into three task forces: SDG data, *Leaving No One Behind* (LNOB) Data, and Monitoring and Evaluation. Through restructuring the UN Indonesia's workflows on data innovation, knowledge management, and learning, the DMEL also reinforced the UN's support to the Government of Indonesia on knowledge management and data collection. In November 2022, The Resident Coordinator's Office, alongside representatives from the UN Data, M&E and Learning working group (DMEL)—comprised of IOM, WFP, UNFPA, FAO, UNICEF and Pulse Lab Jakarta—met with the head of Indonesia's National Statistics agency (BPS) to strengthen collaboration on the collection and use of data that charts the achievement of the SDGs, data on disabilities in the context of *Leaving No One Behind*, data that contributes to generating official statistics, and data that contributes to the Indonesian Government's One Data platform, which allows for the efficient sharing of data across central and regional agencies on subjects such as disasters and migration . The parties agreed to put a more formal mechanism in place between the UN and BPS to reinforce coordination and collaboration on SDG data, especially data related to LNOB.

2.3.1 SDG Data

The UN in Indonesia continued to work with BAPPENAS' National SDGs Secretariat to strengthen its capacity to generate, disaggregate, and analyse data on the SDGs in 2022. This included FAO-led training for members of Indonesia's national statistics office (BPS) on Small Area Estimation, a method of tracking SDG indicators in precise locales. Small area estimation can help statisticians overcome the challenges posted by gaps in data at lower geographic levels

such as the district or municipality level, to form a more comprehensive picture of the progress of the SDGs.

UNICEF also worked with BAPPENAS' National SDGs Secretariat to develop the **SDG Dashboard 3.0**. The updated dashboard offers a user-friendly visualisation of the progress of SDG indicators, with 63 indicators disaggregated based on gender, 58 disaggregated based on urban or rural geography, 38 disaggregated based on age group, and 38 disaggregated based on



disability status. The SDG dashboard 3.0 contains a new “further analysis” feature that allows the government, civil society, and public to monitor Indonesia’s progress on the SDGs in accordance with Agenda 2030. The

RCO worked with BAPPENAS to supplement SDG dashboard 3.0 with an **SDG Good Practices Repository** that collects examples of best practices towards accelerating the SDGs across Indonesia.



The launching of the SDG Dashboard 3.0, a user-friendly dashboard that allows the government, civil society, and public to monitor Indonesia’s progress on the SDGs. © RCO/Erlangga

2.3.2 Data on Disabilities in Indonesia and ‘Leaving No One Behind’

As part of its commitment to inclusive human development and *Leaving No One Behind*, the UN in Indonesia, and the DMEL, undertook the following measures:

- WFP conducted a two-day training for government officials on the analysis and use of disability data for better food security and nutrition, facilitated by Indonesia’s National Statistics Agency (BPS). In addition to BPS officials, representatives from the Indonesian Association of Persons with Disabilities (PPDI), National Food Agency, National Disaster Management Agency, UNRCO, UN Women, and UNESCO attended the training.
- UNICEF, in collaboration with BPS, is piloting a Child Functioning Module—a form of survey designed to better identify childhood impairments in the context of functional domains such as vision, hearing, and mobility—for children ages 2-4 with disabilities, in Cirebon City and Pangandaran District.
- UNICEF HQ, alongside The Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) provided virtual training for 200 government officials, academics, research institutions, and UN agencies from across the Asia Pacific on collecting, analysing and using data on children with disabilities. More than 30 participants from Indonesia registered for the training.
- A UNFPA and Government of Indonesia programme called *Leaving No One Behind* funded by the Government of Japan aims to understand and meet the needs of at-risk populations affected by COVID-19. One of its key outputs is a study of COVID-19’s impact on elderly people, including those with disabilities. The study’s results were discussed at a meeting in July 2022 along with policy recommendations including potential financial schemes targeting older persons who need more support, such as the less educated, unmarried, and single³⁴.



- In November 2022, UN Women, in collaboration with the National SDG Secretariat, conducted a two-day training for staff from BPS and BAPPENAS' SDG Secretariat, as well as UN colleagues, on gender statistics Training to monitor the SDGs, particularly SDG Goal 5.
- International Disability Day on 3 December 2022 saw the UN in Indonesia launch its first comprehensive analysis of the way persons with disabilities are represented in official Government statistics.
- IOM under the Migration-Multi Partner Trust Fund Project has supported the Government's "One Data for International Migration" initiative by contributing to strengthening the dashboard and data collection processes through the provision of National Secondary Data Reviews on Migration. In December 2022, IOM supported BPS in organizing a related national workshop aimed at introducing the platform and strengthening improving understanding of national migration governance needs among participating agencies.

2.3.3 One Data, Official Statistics and Data Innovation

The UN in Indonesia hosted several events to promote digital innovation in 2022. These included a side event at the 3rd G20 Development Working Group in Bali in August on building collaborations for inclusive digital transformation. In November, Yogyakarta hosted the seventh annual International UN Big Data Conference, which focused on how governments and statisticians can use data to advance the SDGs and address challenges such as climate change, health, food insecurity, economic recovery and human displacement. At the conference, the UN in Indonesia organized an exhibition booth to showcase its innovative work on data in Indonesia to delegates from around the world.

Beyond tracking the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals, the UN contributes to various **data collection and innovation initiatives in Indonesia**. One example is UNFPA's support for the Government's implementation of a long-form population census. On disaster management and humanitarian response, UNFPA also provides technical support to the National Agencies Disaster Management (BNPB) and

the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in the use of post-disaster data at the national and provincial levels, including the use of geospatial data. Pulse Lab Jakarta (PLJ) supported the development of an advanced data analytics dashboard on micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) tailored to help BAPPENAS better understand the spatial distribution of MSMEs in Indonesia at the district level. The dashboard uses a combination of traditional datasets from Indonesia's national statistics agency—such as economic census data, and village potential data—with non-traditional datasets from Facebook. UNICEF also collaborated with the national statistics agency on a child poverty analysis that combines the national socio-economic survey with big data. Meanwhile, WFP supported the integration of real-time climate risk data, the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency's early warning systems, and the Ministry of Social Affairs' data on Disaster Resilient Communities (KSB), Social Barn (Lumbung Sosial), and community-based disaster preparedness and volunteer (TAGANA) programmes.



2.3.4 Knowledge Management

The RCO launched its open-source database, the UN Document Repository—or **DOMES**—in December 2021 to broaden public access to the latest UN reports, research papers, and analysis documents. By December 2022, the repository already contained more than 564 studies and other documents from UN agencies in Indonesia, making the work of the UN more transparent and supporting evidence-based policymaking.

On International Disability Day on 3 December, the UN launched a new repository

of reports from all UN agencies on disability-related topics, making DOMES now host to 50 studies and documents that pertain to disability inclusion.

In 2022, the RCO also began producing fact sheets detailing each Joint Programme the UN implements in Indonesia, making it easier for UN personnel, development partners, and the public to stay abreast of UN system activities and achievements in the country.

Foundations of Strong Partnerships

2.4.1 The UN–BAPPENAS Forum

In 2014, Indonesia’s Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) and the UN initiated the UN–BAPPENAS Forum for Development Cooperation, which serves as the UNSDCF Steering Committee, as an annual platform through which achievements, challenges, and the progress of UN Agencies’ activities in Indonesia are reviewed. In the lead-up to the June 2022 forum, the UN in Indonesia convened the UN

and Government co-chairs of our four Results Groups to discuss the results detailed in the **the UN in Indonesia 2021 Country Results Report**. The forum brought together some 200 Government and UN officials to reflect on shared achievements and evaluate the progress of the UNSDCF 2021–2024 in the first year of its implementation.

2.4.2 The Indonesia-UN Consultative Forum

The Indonesia-UN Consultative Forum (IUNCF) is designed to strengthen cooperation between the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations on the Sustainable Development Goals. The working group meeting 1 which is the platform to share information on cooperation development shared the progress on the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MMPTF), and in the selection of the plenary meeting’s theme: “Indonesia’s Chairship in ASEAN 2023” as it is related to the possible cooperation in accordance with the ASEAN-UN comprehensive partnership agreement. The

working group meeting 2 on administration discussed on the updates regarding the immigration and consular facilities, and tax- and customs-related facilities. The coordination mechanism’s 7th plenary meeting in Yogyakarta on 2 December hosted discussions on migration governance, as well as priorities for Indonesia’s upcoming ASEAN chair-ship. An in-depth discussion on UN-ASEAN collaboration was scheduled for the first quarter of 2023. It was mutually agreed to increase the dynamics of the IUNCF platform and that the IUNCF working groups meetings can be held more than once a year.



2.4.3 SDGs Annual Conference

The Annual National SDGs Conference took place on 1-2 December 2022, focusing on actions to support green economic development in Indonesia. In his opening remarks, Indonesia's Minister of National Development Planning noted the potential to create an additional 1.8 million green jobs in the country by 2030. The UN Resident Coordinator commended the Indonesian

Government's efforts to promote green economic development through its G20 Presidency. The Ministry of National Development Planning presented SDG Action Awards to line ministries, sub-national governments, CSOs, and others who have made notable contributions towards advancing the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia.

2.4.4 South-South and Triangular Partnerships

The Indonesian Government has committed to increasing South-South Cooperation as a means of accelerating the achievement of the SDGs. To support Indonesia in this commitment, the UN collaborated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Indonesia's

national development agency INDOAID in 2022 on the development of specific strategies for the Asian and Sub-Saharan African regions, as well as on an effective evaluation process to gauge the impact of INDOAID's development projects.

2.4.5 The UN and Other Partnerships

Global Crisis Response Group

In March 2022, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres established the Global Crisis Response Group (GCRG) on Food, Energy, and Finance, to mobilize solutions and develop strategies to help all countries to weather the interlinked crises. Indonesia's President Joko Widodo was appointed as a member of the Champion Group of the GCRG—along with the leaders of five other countries—with Indonesia selected based on its G20 Presidency and the strength of its advocacy on topics of mutual importance to the group. Throughout the year, the UN team met several times with the GCRG Sherpa Mr. Susiwijono Moegiarso, the Secretary of the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, to explain how the UN can best support the Government of Indonesia as a GCRG champion.

Partners can identify and discuss topics of common interest and exchange ideas on country engagement strategies, programs and initiatives. In 2022 the UN - IDPM have discussed on how to provide coordinated, effective support to BAPPENAS as it formulates the Indonesian Long-Term National Development Plan (RPJPN) and the Medium-Term Plan (RPJMN), on the first-year implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021–2025, and on the National Blue Agenda Actions Partnership.

UN Association of Indonesia

The UN in Indonesia has deepened its cooperation with the UN Association of Indonesia (UNAI), one of the world's few youth-led UN Associations, to help build an additional platform for engagement with young people in the country around the core values and priorities of the United Nations. In 2022, the UN and UNAI established joint initiatives including one that targets universities and a "round robin"-style conference in which young people can

UN–International Development Partners Meeting

The UN–International Development Partners Meeting (UN–IDPM) is an informal information and experience-sharing forum through which the UN and Development





question the RC directly on development topics. Ahead of the 2022 UN Ocean Conference in Portugal, a joint UN-UNAI national youth consultation gathered recommendations for policymakers from 11 youth organizations active on SDG 14 – Life Below Water.

The Peace Hub

Throughout 2022, the Peace Hub, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and supported by UNODC and UNOCT, continued to coordinate and facilitate the efforts of UN member agencies on a variety of topics related to counterterrorism and the prevention of violent extremism. These included supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism (RAN-PE) and the creation of subnational action plans, promoting engagement with civil society organisations and youth, countering the financing of terrorism, and working on preventing non-state actors from using chemical weapons. Additionally, UN agencies under the auspices of the Peace Hub produced a comprehensive analysis of the RAN-PE and proposed suggestions for technical cooperation. The Peace Hub also conducted regular briefings and facilitated close coordination between the Indonesian government and the UN on matters related to counterterrorism and the prevention of violent extremism.

Macro-Economic Modelling with ESCAP

In March 2022, the UN in Indonesia partnered with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to help BAPPENAS develop a macroeconomic modelling exercise that will assess the socio-economic and environmental impacts of green development initiatives in Indonesia. The modelling exercise, especially geared towards examining the potential of a carbon tax and fiscal transfers to preserve forest cover in Indonesia, demonstrates how the RCO can draw upon the expertise of UN entities that do not reside in a country—in

this case ESCAP—to benefit Member States such as Indonesia.

Bali Hosts the Seventh Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

In May 2022, the Government of Indonesia and UNDRR co-hosted the seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Bali, which focused on promoting the implementation of the Sendai Framework worldwide. The UN assisted Indonesia with several aspects of the preparation, including visiting Bali to finalise COVID-19 SOPs ahead of the week-long forum.

Inaugurating the SDG Centre at UNAIR

On 8 March, the Resident Coordinator gave a keynote address at the inauguration of a new SDGs Centre at the Universitas Airlangga (UNAIR). The centre will help produce a curriculum on sustainable development for Indonesian schools and universities, encouraging young people to participate in advancing the 17 SDGs.

More Innovative Financing for the SDGs

In June 2022, BAPPENAS hosted the second round of Financing Dialogue for the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), in collaboration with the UN in Indonesia and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The dialogue highlighted the INFF's strategic role in aligning massive investments in the financial system towards achieving the SDGs.

Partnership with Sustainable Energy for All

UN Resident Coordinators Office entered into a partnership with Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) to build technical capacity and provide coordination support on sustainable energy. As part of this partnership, SEforALL seconded an advisor on energy to the UNRC office. As a result of this partnership, UN Indonesia with relevant UN agencies will launch a first of its kind OneUN approach on sustainable energy to outline a framework of support to the Government and development community on energy transition

Joint Programmes and Trust Funds

The UN in Indonesia continues to promote the use of joint programmes to support sustainable development. By combining the expertise, resources and networks of several UN organizations, the UN more efficiently supports the Government in achieving its national development priorities and the SDGs.

In 2022, the UN in Indonesia implemented 19 joint programmes on a wide range of issues including climate change mitigation, migration governance, preventing violent extremism, and innovative financing for the SDGs. The UN in Indonesia launched four new joint programmes in 2022: Building a safer South-East Asia by preventing and responding to the use of chemical weapons by terrorists and other non-state actors in Indonesia; Climate Village Project; Migration Governance for Sustainable Development in Indonesia; and Project Unwaste: tackling waste trafficking to support a circular economy. The results of all joint programmes are detailed in Chapter Three of this report.

Furthermore, three independent final evaluations of UN joint programmes took place in 2022. These independent and joint agencies final evaluations are commissioned to assess the programmes' relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. These evaluations use a combination of document reviews and interviews with a range of stakeholders and beneficiaries.

1. For *Employment and Livelihood*: the independent final evaluation concluded that the joint UN programme was highly relevant to the need to rebuild employment and livelihood prospects in Indonesia after the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly for people from vulnerable groups. The programme has met or exceeded most of its performance targets at the activity and outcome levels. The programme was also judged directly relevant to the SDGs on gender equity, sustainable employment and inclusion, and highly aligned with global UN principles in responding to the pandemic with a focus on *Leaving No One Behind*.
2. *Leaving No One Behind: Adaptive Social Protection for All in Indonesia*: the independent evaluation concluded that the programme was well-aligned with the Government's vision and ongoing efforts. It also highlighted that inclusivity and human rights issues were appropriately addressed in the UN joint programme with 29 major activities focused specifically on Leaving No One Behind.
3. *Tackling the Threat of Violent Extremism and its Impacts to Human Security in East Java - The Guyub Project*: the final evaluators concluded that the UN Joint Programme had a "tremendous impact on the people in East Java," where the project is located, "both in educating and preventing violent extremism, empowering women, and helping victims of terrorist acts to recover and move on with their lives." It also demonstrated the strengths of delivering a joint UN response.

These evaluations also allow the UN to learn from the lessons captured in these evaluations. For instance, the programme's wide geographical reach and short-term training interventions of *Employment and Livelihood* for entrepreneurship and skills training were appropriate for a short-term/immediate assistance response but may need to be complemented by longer-term support with a greater proportion of beneficiaries accessing advanced business development



support. It was also noted that future joint programmes should better involve the media and educational institutions to create wider awareness of Adaptive Social Protection. Lastly, it is necessary to ensure post-program sustainability so that the program can continue to have an impact on the targeted communities once the projects end.

Joint Programme Name	Participating UN Entities
Tackling the threat of violent extremism and its impact on human securities in East Java (The Guyub Project)	UNODC, UNDP, UN WOMEN
Strengthening Resilience Against Violent Extremism in Asia (STRIVE Asia)	UNOCT, UNDP, UNODC
Building a safer South-East Asia by preventing and responding to the use of chemical weapons by terrorists and other non-state actors in Indonesia (Chemical Weapons Terrorism Project)	UNODC, UNICRI, OPCW
Joint UN Violent Extremist Prisoners (VEPs) Parole and Probation Project	UNODC, UNOCT, CTED
Project <i>Unwaste</i> : tackling waste trafficking to support a circular economy	UNODC, UNEP, UNITAR
Advancing Indonesia's Lighting Market to High Efficient Technologies (ADLIGHT)	UNDP, UNEP
Driving Public and Private Capital Towards Green and Social Investments in Indonesia / Accelerating SDGs Investments in Indonesia (ASSIST Indonesia)	UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNEP
The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) Indonesia	UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, ILO
Preventing Violent Extremism through Promoting Tolerance and Respect for Diversity (PROTECT) Project	UNDP, UNOCT
Safe and Fair: Realizing women migrant workers' rights and opportunities in the ASEAN region (SPOTLIGHT ASIA) - Indonesia	ILO, UN WOMEN



Joint Programme Name	Participating UN Entities
Ship to Shore Rights South East Asia Project	ILO, IOM, UNDP
Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program	FAO, UNDP
Sustainable, Healthy and Inclusive Food Systems Transformation (SHIFT) Indonesia	UNEP, FAO
United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD)	FAO, UNDP, UNEP
Global Peatlands Initiative (GPI)	FAO, UNEP
Better Reproductive Health and Rights for All in Indonesia (BERANI)	UNFPA, UNICEF
Migration Governance for Sustainable Development in Indonesia	IOM, UNDP, UN WOMEN
UN Joint Team on HIV and AIDS	ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, WHO, The World Bank
Strengthening Village-based Climate Actions and Livelihoods (PROKLIM) in South Sumatra Province, Indonesia	UNOPS, UNEP

Multi-Partner Trust Funds

Multi-partner Trust Funds, or MPTFs, help finance programmes the UN and the Government have jointly prioritised. They also drive UN reform by encouraging more collective action, with multiple UN agencies working together on joint programming, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator.

MPTFs aim to catalyse systemic change, achieve transformative policy shifts, and stimulate the strategic investments required to get the world back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Their funding structure enables Resident Coordinators to allocate funding based on a country's immediate needs, ensuring an efficient joint UN response. MPTFs are of particular importance to Middle-Income Countries as they allow for the optimization of what is often very limited funding.

In 2022, eight of Indonesia's nineteen joint programmes received funding from MPTFs, while eleven were funded by international development partners. The following MPTFs have funded joint programmes in Indonesia in 2022:





Communicating as One

The year 2022 saw the development of the first-ever UN in Indonesia communications strategy, in consultation with all UN agencies, funds, and programmes active in the country. The central priority of this new strategy is to access new audiences through new channels and through offering the UN's positions and views on topics that are in the public discourse at any given time.

The three-year strategy builds on the results of a 2022 UNCG-commissioned perception survey, which found that while 94% of respondents were aware of the UN, only 40% had heard of the SDGs. The new strategy identifies ways to effectively communicate the values and impact of the UN in Indonesia, while working to inform, engage, and mobilize various target audiences to take action that advances the SDGs.

Integral to the UN in Indonesia communications strategy is a continued emphasis on communicating as one. Through the UN Communication Group (UNCG), the UN delivered several joint communications campaigns in 2022 including on including on **Countering Hate Speech, International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples, UN Day, and Human Rights Day.**

To engage younger audiences, the UN in Indonesia launched its social media-optimised **UN Bercerita video series** in mid-2022. Bercerita, which means chat in Indonesia, employs young UN presenters, informal language, quick cuts, and vivid graphics to engage Indonesian youth with UN values, important events and the SDGs.

In the last quarter of 2022, the UN intensified cooperation with national public broadcaster RRI, which now hosts a monthly talk show on the SDGs. Through this agreement, more UN speakers will appear on national and regional radio stations, allowing the UN to reach new audiences, including those left behind by digital media.

Finally, intensified cooperation with universities and the United Nations Association in Indonesia saw senior UN staff deliver 14 lectures and seminars at universities across Indonesia.



Results

The Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025 is the principal strategy document drawn up between the UN and the Government of Indonesia. Developed through a multi-stakeholder consultation process in alignment with Indonesia's National Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024), the UNSDCF articulates the UN's collective actions in support of Indonesia accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

01.

Inclusive Human Development

People living in Indonesia, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are empowered to fulfil their human development potential as members of a pluralistic, tolerant, inclusive and just society, free of gender and all other forms of discrimination

National Priorities (RPJMN)

Priority 1: Economic Resilience
Priority 2: Human Resources Development
Priority 7: Strengthen Politic, Law and Security Stability and Public Services Transformation



02.

Economic Transformation

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

National Priorities (RPJMN)

Priority 1: Economic Resilience



03.

Green Development, Climate Change & Natural Disasters

Institutions, communities and people actively apply and implement low carbon development, sustainable natural resources management, and disaster resilience approaches that are all gender sensitive

National Priorities (RPJMN)

Priority 7: Climate and Disaster Resilience



04.

Innovation to Accelerate Progress Towards the SDGs

Stakeholders adopt innovative and integrated development solutions to accelerate advancement towards the SDGs

National Priorities (RPJMN)

Priority 1: Economic Resilience
Priority 2: Human Resources Development
Priority 6: Climate and Disaster Resilience
Priority 7: Strengthen Politic, Law and Security Stability and Public Services Transformation





Outcome 1

Inclusive Human Development

In 2021, the UN Country Team signed a pledge on Leaving No One Behind, a promise the team commonly refers to using its acronym, LNOB. Throughout 2022, the LNOB pledge continued to serve as a guiding principle, ensuring UN interventions are gender sensitive and reach the most vulnerable people in Indonesia, including youth and persons with disabilities.

Under Outcome 1, the LNOB pledge entails the greater involvement of women and girls in UN programming. In 2022, it led several UN agencies to focus efforts at the intersection of gender and the rights of people living with HIV, particularly in programmes responding to the impact of COVID-19 and those aiming to prevent violent extremism. Addressing gender-based violence and harmful practices in these fields contributed to the improvement of laws and policies and helped make more support services available for survivors. In areas such as education, water, sanitation, and health services, more equitable access for women and girls continues to progress thanks to the UN system's integration of gender-responsive and intersectional approaches to social protection.

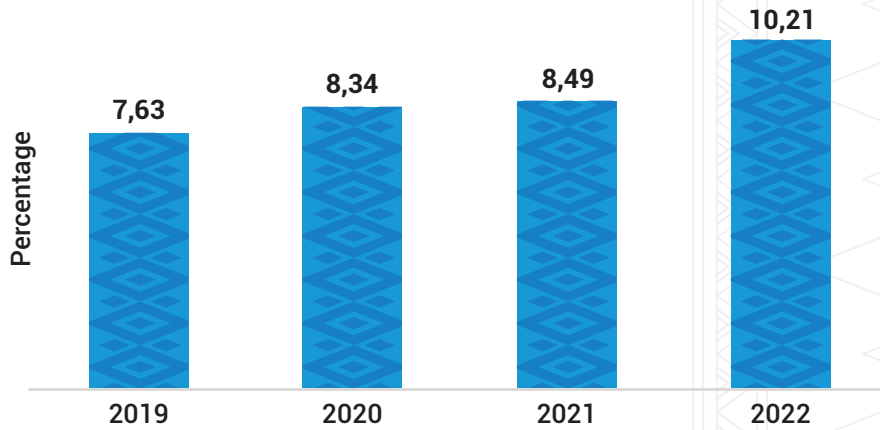
Examples of intersectional approaches include UNFPA's provision of assistive tools and dignity kits for people with disabilities during emergency response efforts, as well as organizing dedicated training for first responders on the needs of persons with disabilities. While, in response to findings that only 15% of workplaces' WASH facilities were disability-friendly, UNICEF drafted a guidance document to support businesses in providing accessible WASH facilities that meet inclusivity, safety, and sustainability standards. The UNCT also advanced the LNOB principle in its development of a variety of planning and policy documents. For example, UNICEF's support for the development of a roadmap for safely managed drinking water included plans for integrating equity, gender equality, disability, climate resilience, and job creation opportunities.

The LNOB approach also led to UNCT support for programmes that combat the exclusion of marginalized youth and address gaps affecting youth in different sectors. In 2022, these efforts included an awareness-raising campaign on good nutrition that reached 2 million adolescent children. The campaign resulted in a joint ministerial decree that will expand the multisectoral gender-responsive adolescent nutrition programme. It also contributed to the development of a programme to help vulnerable youth access SRHR and GBV services through the provision of cash and dignity kits, with related innovations in social protection helping over 122,000 girls to manage their SRHR.

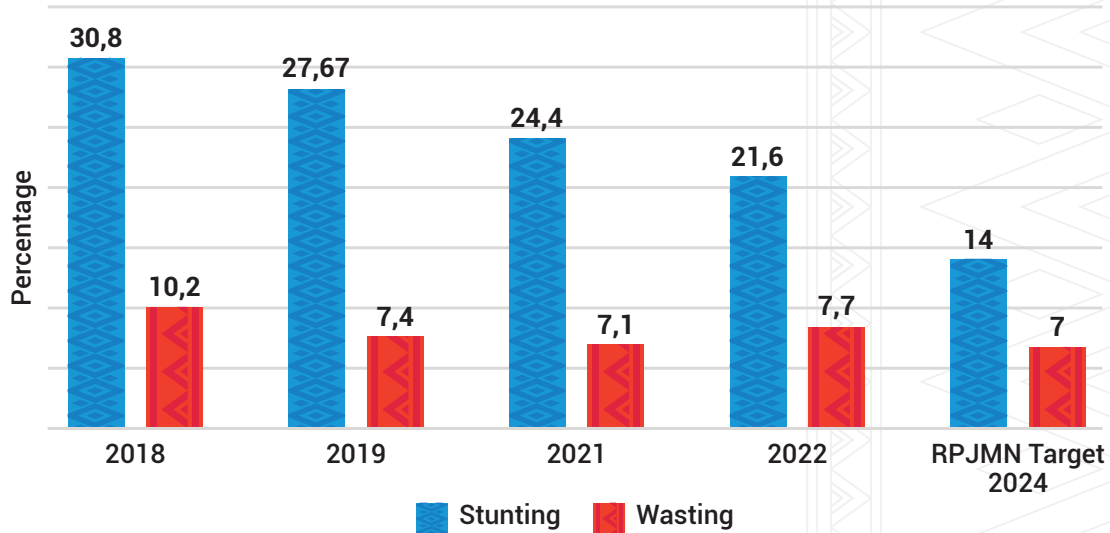
Advocating on behalf of marginalized youth in education resulted in the Government prioritising the needs of 10,300 out-of-school children and youth and 65,700 children and youth at risk of dropping out of school. Meanwhile, advocacy on access to tertiary education for refugee youth resulted in engagement with universities that enabled some refugee youth to attend classes unofficially. Separate youth empowerment efforts resulted in a significant decrease in child marriages in three high-incidence districts, while bullying prevention programs trained young people to prevent and respond to violence in schools.



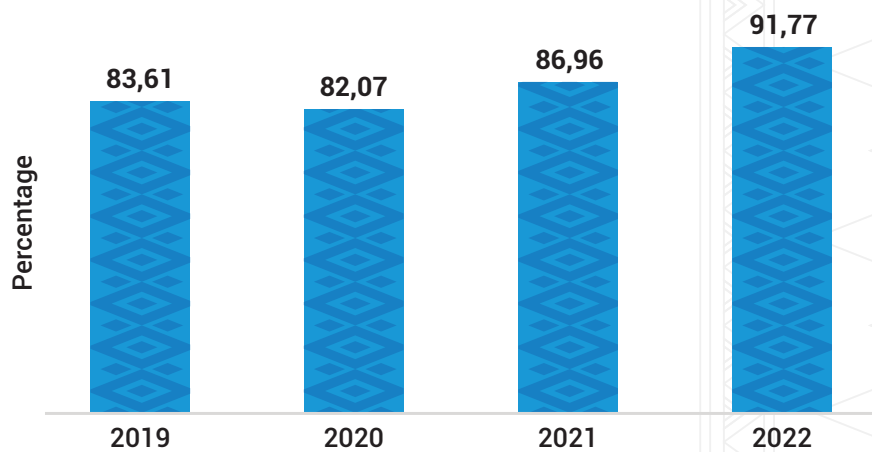
Wira Rizki Ramadhan, student of SD Inpres Inti Lebo elementary school in Parigi Moutong District, Central Sulawesi Province, after receiving measles-rubella immunization as part of the BIAN programme. Receivers of immunization have their pinky fingers marked with a special pen marker. © WHO

Figure 4. Prevalence of Undernourishment


Source: SUSENAS

Figure 5. Prevalence of Stunting and Wasting


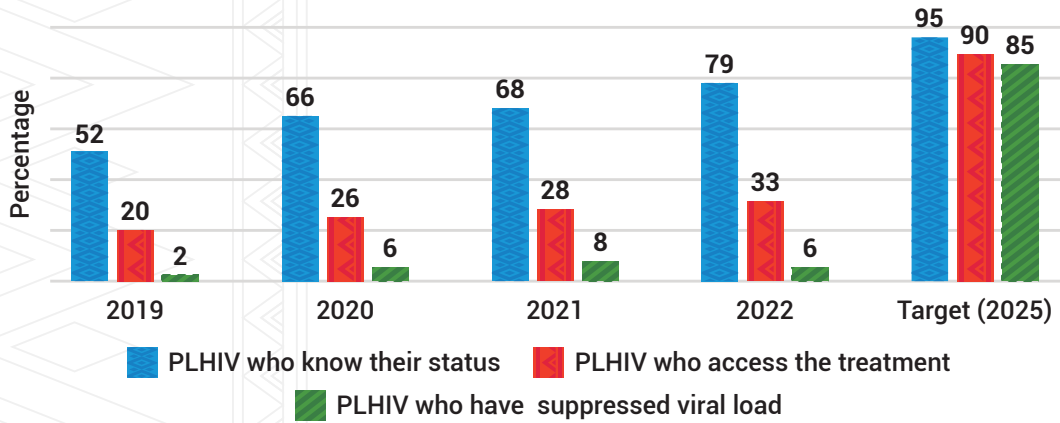
Source: Riskesdas 2018, SSGBI 2019, SSGI 2021; SGGI 2022

Figure 6. Coverage National Health Insurance


Source: Dewan Jaminan Sosial Nasional

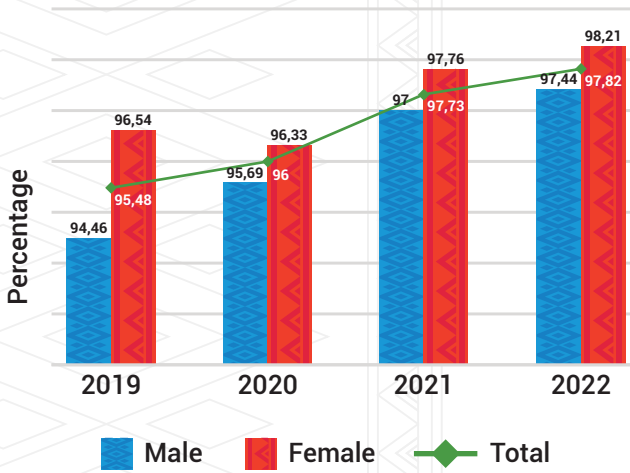


Figure 7. People living with HIV in Indonesia who know their status, are accessing treatment, and have a suppressed viral load



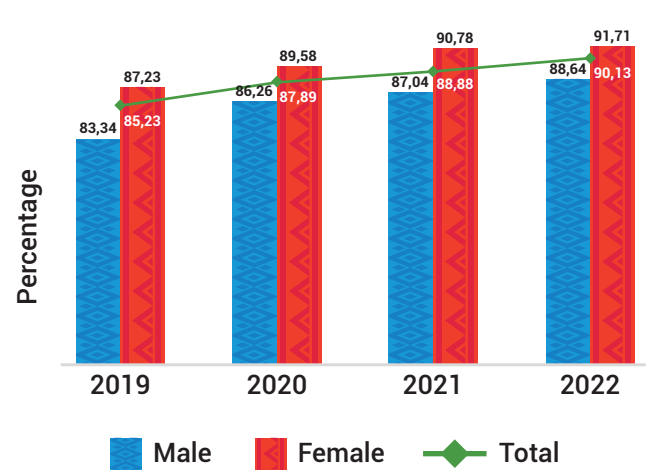
Source: <https://siha.kemkes.go.id/>

Figure 8. Completion Rate – Primary Education



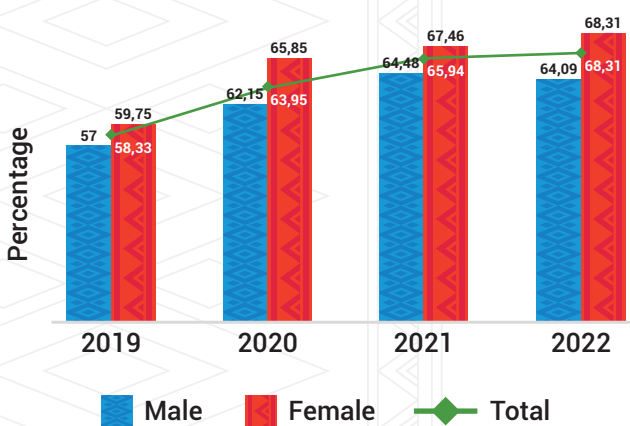
Source: BPS SUSENAS

Figure 9. Completion Rate – Junior Secondary



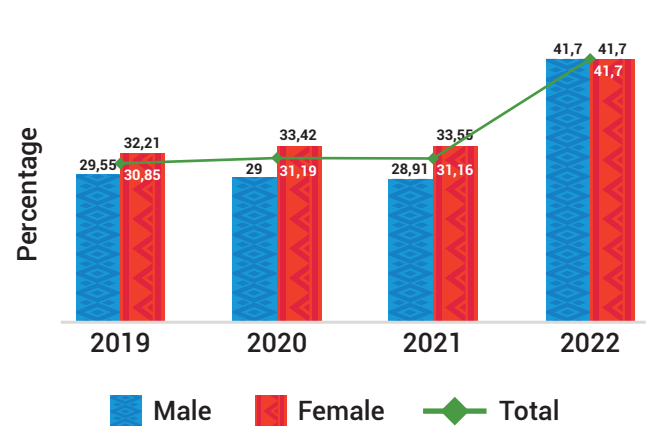
Source: BPS SUSENAS

Figure 10. Completion Rate – Senior Secondary



Source: BPS SUSENAS

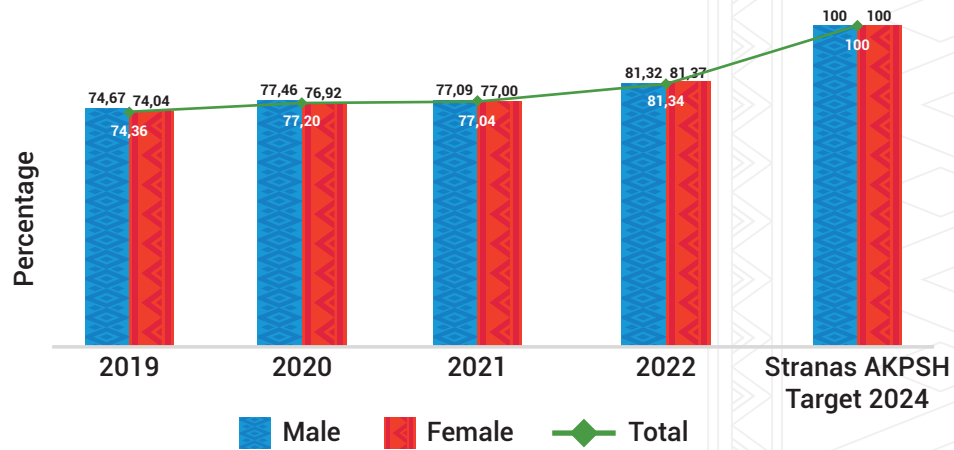
Figure 11. Gross Enrollment Rate Tertiary by Gender



Source: BPS SUSENAS

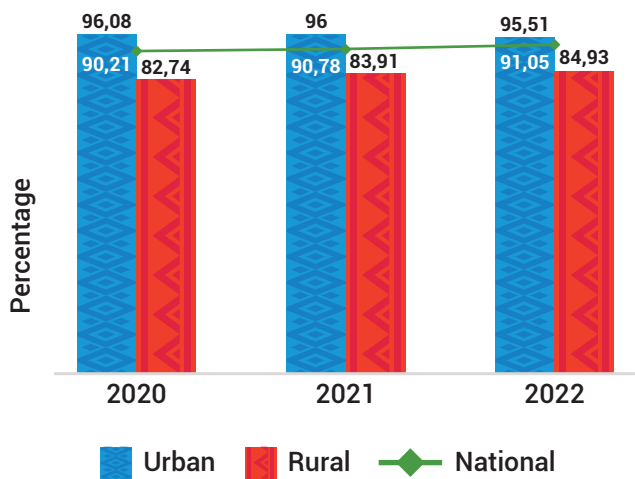


Figure 12. Proportion of children under 5 years whose births have been registered with a civil authority



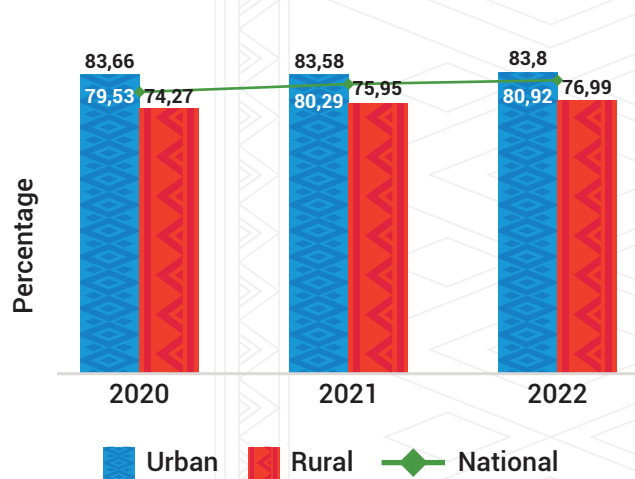
Source: BPS SUSENAS

Figure 13. Proportion of households using safely managed drinking water services



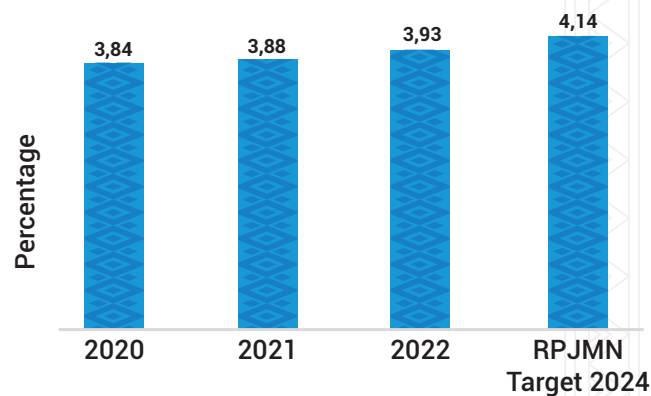
Source: BPS SUSENAS

Figure 14. Proportion of household using safely managed sanitation services



Source: BPS SUSENAS

Figure 15. Anti-Corruption Behaviour Index



Source: Anti Corruption Behavior Index (IPAK) Survey



3.1.1 Social Protection and Welfare

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: ILO, IOM, WHO, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS, WFP, UNWOMEN



The UN published a second nationwide survey on the impact of COVID-19 on households with children, new guidelines on child and gender-responsive social protection, and a training manual on adaptive social protection for policy makers



New Social Work Learning Centers in 11 provinces provided training for at least 2,273 social service workers on service standards and case management

Breaking the Taboo: Health Workers in Papua Explore New Outreach Methods to Promote Youth HIV Testing



Community health workers learning to engage with young people at a workshop in Jayapura, Papua. © UNAIDS Indonesia/People

Providing youth-friendly counselling, sharing information via online channels, and expanding digital reach to find new ways to encourage young people to get tested for HIV are some of the topics 50 health care workers from across Papua discussed at a training delivered by UNAIDS in March 2022.

“Prior to this training, I didn’t know about the different needs of key populations, which hinders our ability to reach them,” said Kristanti, from the District Health Office of Jayapura. “We learned about important techniques for reaching young people.”

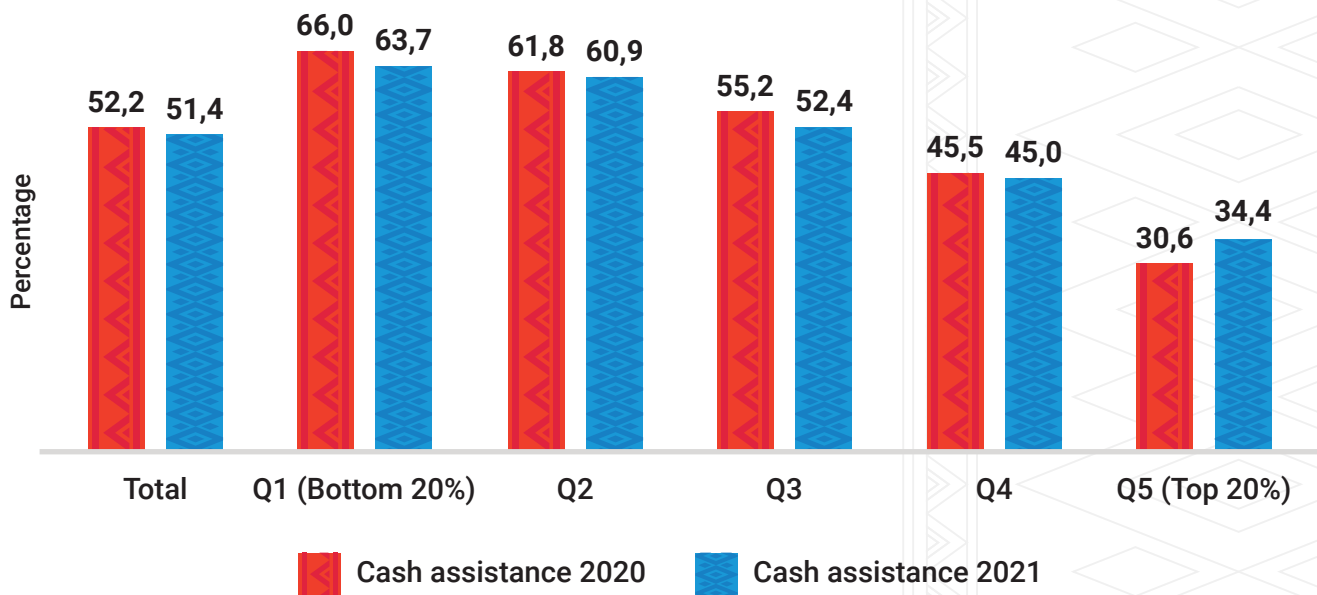
Almost half of all new HIV infections in Indonesia occur among young people, a situation experts attribute to stigma and discrimination, poor educational awareness of HIV, a lack of youth-friendly services, and social taboos.

“Young people here don’t regularly access HIV services. I really want to invite my friends to get tested, but they are all so afraid. They don’t have enough information or support from their families and are scared about finding out their status,” said Marto, an activist from Papua.

“Young people still encounter many challenges that prevent them from accessing the life-saving health care they need,” said Krittayawan Boonto, UNAIDS Country Director for Indonesia.

Through initiatives like the March training in Papua, she adds, UN AIDS supports “networks led by young people to have the capacity and leadership capabilities to take control of the HIV response and to have direct involvement in creating safe spaces where young people can access HIV services free from stigma and discrimination.”



**Figure 16. Cash Assistance Coverage**

“one in three households in the bottom 40% did not receive any cash assistance at all”

Source: UNICEF-UNDP-PROSPERA-SMERU. *The Social and Economic Impact of Covid-19 on Households in Indonesia, 2022*

Indonesia has built a solid foundation of social protection, which includes social assistance programs in the form of conditional cash transfers, education cash transfers, food assistance, labor market programmes, worker protection schemes, and social insurance programs. Strengthening these systems is more important than ever as the impacts of the fuel, food, and inflation crises driven by the war in Ukraine—like the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic—continue to fall hardest on those already most at risk of being left behind.

To keep pace with the challenges facing Indonesia’s most vulnerable citizens, UNICEF provided technical support to BAPPENAS towards the development of a Presidential Regulation on Social Protection Reform. The draft Presidential Regulation integrates a socio-economic registry UNICEF co-designed with an international consulting firm with a new system for monitoring social protections, enabling it to more effectively target resources to reduce poverty. At the local level, UNICEF supported the Ministry of the

Villages to develop and gain approval for new guidelines on child- and gender-responsive social protection programmes. UNICEF’s support to the Ministry of Villages contributed to the passage of new ministerial regulations on climate and disaster-responsive villages, including through evidence-based advocacy that led to allocating 40 % of the expenditure of village funds to unconditional cash transfers and cash-for-work programmes for people in need.

Women and girls are among the populations exposed to increased risk during disasters and health crises. In 2022, UNFPA partnered with 15 government institutions and civil society organizations on a project designed to ensure the most vulnerable populations benefit from continuous access to health, social, and rights protection services during COVID-19 and other emergencies. Under the programme, UNFPA successfully reached 21,888 of the most vulnerable people in Indonesia, including people with disabilities, people living with HIV, survivors of GBV, pregnant women, women at risk,



and other selected beneficiaries. UNFPA-led interventions included providing cash voucher assistance for accessing sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence support services, as well as dignity kits for survivors, pregnant women and other vulnerable people. Additionally, assistive tools and dignity kits were provided for people with disabilities, and capacity strengthening was conducted for first responders. UNHCR continues to advocate for adequate social protections for refugees and asylum seekers, including their inclusion in states' annual budgets in line with Article 40 of Presidential Regulation No. 125/2016 on the Handling of Refugees.

Throughout 2022, UNICEF provided technical expertise to the Government in the development of various strategies, regulations and guidelines to enhance the protection of children, including guidelines for the planning and budgeting of community-based mechanisms to support the scale-up of standardized integrated child protection services. UNICEF also supported the drafting of thematic guidelines for standards and training modules on mental health and psychosocial support for family learning centres. Central to child protection improvements were UNICEF's efforts to support service providers—including social workers, community cadres and community volunteers—whose workload increased significantly during COVID-19. To strengthen service provision, UNICEF supported the establishment of Social Work Learning

Centers in 11 provinces, which serve as learning hubs and had by year's end trained at least 2,273 social service workers (1,307 females, 966 males) on service standards and case management including service provision.

UNICEF also used various platforms, including social media, MOWECP's Children's Forum, and U-Report to reach more than 600,000 children, including children with disabilities and their caregivers with mental health and well-being messages. In the immediate aftermath of the Cianjur earthquake in late 2022, UNICEF partnered with MOWECP and the Indonesian National Police to provide lifesaving mental health and psychosocial services.

Indonesia's Ministry of Health, with WHO support, is developing a standardized framework on how Health Technology Assessment (HTA) should work and be utilized in Indonesia, including cost-effectiveness threshold determinations, and institutional support for conducting HTAs. To augment this framework, WHO and the Ministry of Health in 2022 agreed a series of workplans related to strategic purchasing, health expenditure tracking, raising revenue with health tax, and public financial management. WHO also carried out a situational analysis of HTA implementation since 2014, including identifying external and internal driver factors of HTA implementation, and the structure of the current HTA supply-value chain.



3.1.2 Food Security and Better Nutrition

Agencies Leading the Delivery of These Areas: IFAD, FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP



Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas Helps Kupang District Target Assistance to Those in Greatest Need

Food security and social support in the Kupang District will increasingly go to those most in need, thanks to a Regent's Decree prepared last year by the Kupang District Government, the Regional District Development Planning Office and WFP.

The decree mandates all local authorities, including those in charge of health care, agriculture, and social support, to use the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) to target their food and social assistance. The Atlas, prepared jointly by the National Food Agency and WFP, assesses food insecurity down to the subdistrict level. Kupang District has over 300 subdistricts.

"Using the FSVA for planning enables us to refine the focus and targeting of food insecurity interventions," said Marthen Rahakbauw, Head of the Kupang District Regional Development Planning Office. Kupang District is part of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), a province that still struggles with high food insecurity rates. More than 20% of the population lives below

the poverty line and nearly 40% of children under five are stunted. The National Food Agency reported that 20% of sub-districts in Kupang District were classified as vulnerable to food insecurity in 2021, a significant increase from the previous year.

In 2022, WFP and the provincial and district Governments assessed the barriers to using the FSVA as a strategic tool for food security interventions. The assessment identified the absence of a legal framework for FSVA use in joint food security interventions as a key barrier.

"Kupang District will be used as a case study, and WFP plans to support the National Food Agency to work with other cities and districts to also mandate the use of FSVA," said Jennifer Rosenzweig, WFP Indonesia Country Director a.i. "This will help the Government reach the poorest segments of the population nationwide."

Stunting, caused by undernutrition and frequent infections early in life, has been a persistent issue in Indonesia for decades, but coordinated action across all levels of government, supported by the UN, has led to marked improvements in recent years.

In 2022, UNICEF continued to support the Government's ambitious child stunting reduction targets, including through a landmark project to support sub-national governments' efforts in designing communications initiatives that promote attitude and behavioural changes. A subsequent nationwide social media awareness-raising campaign on stunting prevention reached more than 15 million people. Other awareness-raising campaigns

include WFP and the Ministry of Health's joint #KerenDimakan (Cool to Eat) behavioural change campaign that in a 2022 pilot in the Greater Jakarta Area, Bandung, and Surabaya, reached over 2 million adolescent boys and girls with messages on good nutrition. Meanwhile, UNICEF raised public awareness on overweight and obesity through a series of online campaigns whose messaging reached over 11 million people.

To safeguard food security in the medium and long term, WFP continued its partnership with the Ministry of National Development Planning on scaling up the availability and affordability of fortified rice. Under the 2022-2024 Workplan for Joint Activities on Rice Fortification, WFP generated evidence for



Krensensiana Nasa and her son working on their terraced land, which is generating 3.5-times more income as a result of the introduction of FAO-promoted conservation agriculture techniques. © UNIC Jakarta/M. Gaspar

policymakers through a cost and supply chain analysis conducted with the Asian Development Bank to identify bottlenecks and cost drivers in fortified rice production, supply chain, and marketing, as well as studies to assess domestic capacity for fortified kernel production. In parallel, WFP and the Ministry convened stakeholders across sectors to form a national technical working group on rice fortification.

Meanwhile, FAO is helping BAPPENAS develop the National and Strategic Action Plan for Family Farming (NAPFF), which will be reported within the framework of the UN Decade of Family Farming in 2028. By the end of 2022, BAPPENAS had organized and led several national and subnational consultation meetings with various stakeholders on family farming in Indonesia, including with representatives from Government ministries, civil society, and the private sector. FAO and BAPPENAS also conducted Training of Trainer sessions on family farming based on agroecology in September 2022.

To strengthen nutrition education, WFP and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology digitalized nutrition education materials developed by WFP,

UNICEF, and the Ministry in 2021. The materials contain messages on healthy diets for primary school students, as well as guidance for parents and teachers on how to deliver these messages. The Ministry has uploaded the educational materials on the *School Health programme* website, and collaborated with WFP to embed them into podcasts, webinars, and web-series focused on school-aged children. In 2022, WFP generated evidence on the importance of cross-sector collaboration for the nutrition of school-aged children through a study conducted in partnership with the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization – Regional Centre for Food and Nutrition. This evidence was utilized to further strategic dialogue in support of the cross-sector National Action Plan for Improving the Welfare of School-Aged Children and Adolescents (RAN PIJAR) launched by the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs.

UNICEF also continued efforts to integrate early childhood development (ECD) activities into interactive offline and online learning curricula for health providers on infant and young child feeding counseling, with the updated curricula rolled out in 12 provinces.





UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, WFO, FAO, IFAD, and The World Bank are members of the *Scaling Up Movement (SUN)* in Indonesia, a global initiative to reduce malnutrition including stunting. UNICEF, as the lead of the *SUN* Development Partners, is involved in undertaking a review of the nutrition sector, which will form a key aspect of the background study for Indonesia's 2025-2029 National Medium- Term Development Plan.

Since 2019, Indonesia's Government ministries have used Food Security and Vulnerability Atlases to help address food insecurity and reduce stunting. In 2022, a WFP and National Food Agency case study in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) produced recommendations for enhancing local use of the atlases, which successfully advocated for a legal framework for their district-level utilization in the form of a regent's decree. WFP partnered with the National Food Agency, Statistics Indonesia, and Statistics Polytechnic to produce small-area estimation datasets that will inform the use of Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas in all Indonesian provinces.

Child wasting prevention and treatment services also benefitted from UNICEF and WFP's ongoing support in 2022. This includes UNICEF support for the government's efforts to integrate the use of mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurements for the early detection of child wasting into existing

practices at primary healthcare platforms, including at early childhood development centers. In parallel, UNICEF continued efforts to scale up the "family-led MUAC" approach to the prevention of wasting through engaging mothers and caregivers in assessing MUAC at home across 25 districts. To facilitate the programme's scale-up, UNICEF supported the training of 5,350 health workers and 6,464 community members and caregivers, and designed a chatbot platform to deliver counseling on the integrated management of acute malnutrition across seven provinces.

The year 2022 also saw a breakthrough for adolescent nutrition. A joint ministerial decree issued by the Ministries of Education, Health, Home Affairs and Religious Affairs declared the *Aksi Bergizi* programme a national movement and called for increased government resource allocation to support its scale-up. The *Aksi Bergizi* programme is a multisectoral gender-responsive adolescent nutrition programme whose piloting and scale-up UNICEF has supported since 2018. With the release of the ministerial decree, UNICEF continued to support the expansion of the programme's coverage, including in formal and informal religious schools across 130 districts in seven provinces.



3.1.3 Stronger Health Systems

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCHR, IOM



The SMILE digital monitoring application for healthcare had recorded the delivery of more than **550 million vaccination doses** by November 2022, including >434 million COVID-19 vaccination doses and >116 million doses of routine vaccines



Almost **4.2 million children** under-five received third doses of the DPT-HB-Hib vaccine (96.1% coverage), more than **3.7 million children** received Inactivated Polio Vaccines (87.5% coverage), and **4.1 million children** received Oral Polio Vaccines (95.3% coverage)



The availability of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) medicine that helps at-risk people avoid contracting HIV expanded from **12 to 21 cities and districts**

Going the Extra Mile: Health Workers in Maluku Islands Bring COVID-19 Vaccines to Remote Communities



Immunization Coordinator, Yulianus Yanto Tivan, carrying a cooler box containing COVID-19 vaccines to a nearby island in Maluku. © UNICEF/AI Asad

Under the glaring sun one Friday in May 2022, the waters surrounding the Aru Islands in Maluku rippled gently as a motorboat sped through. Among those on board was Immunization Coordinator Yulianus Yanto Tivan, carrying a large cooler box of COVID-19 vaccines.

It had already been a long day for Mr Yanto, who left his home on Benjina Island at 5 am to catch the boat to the regency’s capital of Dobo, where he fetched the vaccines before returning. The trip often takes seven hours.


Much of the commuting here is done on foot or by boat. Mr Yanto and his team at the Benjina Health

Centre oversee several surrounding islands, which requires spending hours travelling to vaccinate people against COVID-19 and other, vaccine-preventable diseases.

Logistics and infrastructure challenges in places like the Aru Islands pose significant obstacles to equitable vaccine distribution. Electricity only runs from 6 pm to 6 am, so the health centre must use solar cells to keep its vaccines cold. When there isn’t enough sunshine, Yanto and his colleagues bring cold packs from their homes every morning and afternoon and stack them in the freezer. “I cannot afford to be exhausted. We must take care of vaccines like we take care of babies,” Yanto said.





 Gardakau Village resident Pelpina Laklaka smiles with her fully immunized grandchildren. © UNICEF/Al Asad

Despite the ongoing COVID-19 vaccine rollout, it is important to continue prioritizing routine immunization efforts for diseases like polio, measles, diphtheria, and tetanus, especially in areas where immunization rates are below the central government's target. Any disruptions to vaccination services in Maluku could have severe consequences. UNICEF has been providing support and training on effective vaccine management for health workers and

officials, as well as technical assistance to help health workers with microplanning to deliver immunization services in remote areas.

"In spite of the pandemic, Maluku maintained its rate of complete immunization coverage, while the COVID-19 vaccine drive was successfully rolled out," said Henky Widjaja, Chief of the UNICEF Field Office in Makassar, which oversees Sulawesi and Maluku.

In late 2022, Indonesia lifted all remaining pandemic-related restrictions. The same month, the World Health Organization (WHO) said it hoped COVID-19 would no longer constitute a public health emergency in 2023. Accompanying this hope, however, comes the realization of the need for health sector reform worldwide, to close the gaps the pandemic so starkly revealed.

The UN is playing a critical role in the Government's National Health System Reform Agenda, including UNICEF and UNDP's provision of technical expertise for the revision of the Ministry of Health's strategic plan 2020-2024, as well as health sector components of the upcoming medium-term and long-term national development plans. In parallel, WHO continues to implement a range of initiatives designed to improve and assure the quality of health care. These include supporting Indonesia's Food and Drugs Administration (BPOM), in accelerating the bioequivalence registration process and developing policies

and guidelines on cGMP training marathons for vaccine manufacturing, providing technical guidance related to the detection and reporting of substandard and falsified medical products in acute kidney injury cases, supporting Indonesia's participation in international and regional capacity-building activities on subjects including mRNA vaccine regulations, collaborative registration procedures, and the quality assurance of traditional, complementary and integrative medicines, and supporting the development of the National Action Plan for Anti-Microbial Resistance.

Since Indonesia's COVID-19 vaccination campaign began in early 2021, UN agencies including WHO, UNICEF, and UNDP have supported the distribution of over 434 million COVID-19 vaccination doses. UNDP's support comes largely through its digital application SMILE, which allows health workers to monitor vaccine supply chains in real-time. In 2022 SMILE's dashboard was



updated to ensure women, children, and marginalized groups, including those living in remote areas have equitable access to quality health services. UNDP also scaled up SMILE to support the distribution of routine vaccinations across 31 districts in 13 provinces of Indonesia, counting more than 116 million routine vaccination doses by the end of November 2022. Based on a cost-benefit analysis for SMILE delivered in November, the Ministry of Health has asked UNDP to expand SMILE's scope to monitor supply chains for drugs and health supplies as well as vaccines—a feasibility study is ongoing.

UNDP's support for the Ministry of Health's health sector reform plans includes the digitalization of medical waste management and medical and laboratory logistics in health facilities. By December 2022 over 430 million doses of vaccines had been recorded in a digital system now used by more than 10,000 health centres across Indonesia. In February 2022, the Ministry signed the amended HEART Initiative—which channels US\$21 million to UNDP for the purposes of strengthening the capacity of Indonesia's genomic laboratory surveillance network of 17 Labs. Already, UNDP's support for laboratory equipment procurement has delivered 50% cost-savings compared to an indicative budget based on local procurement. Through the Global Fund's AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria programme, for example, UNDP facilitated the procurement of 16 Whole Genome Sequencing instruments to improve Indonesia's surveillance of diseases, including the identification of new COVID-19 variants and mutations of concern.

But COVID-19 is far from the only persistent health threat facing Indonesia. In 2022, UNICEF maintained its support to efforts to control malaria, including quality case management, vector control and community engagement. These contributed to the elimination of malaria in 362 districts in high-burden provinces in 2022, compared to 347

districts in 2021. UNICEF's activities focused on three main areas: improving the enabling environment; generating evidence and strategic analysis; and strengthening the quality of interventions. Moreover, UNICEF provided direct assistance to the provincial health offices and district health offices in four Eastern Provinces: Papua, Papua Barat, NTT and Maluku, where 95% of malaria cases occurred. UNICEF supported 15 malaria consultants to directly influence policy development, program management and service delivery to achieve malaria reduction, with the goal of protecting children and pregnant women from the devastating effects of the disease.

Indeed, UNICEF and WHO are supporting all aspects of Indonesia's national monthly child immunization catch-up vaccination campaign, which targets more than 36.4 million children between nine months and 15-years-old. Through the campaign, almost 4.2 million under-fives (96.1% coverage) have received third doses of the DPT-HB-Hib vaccine, and more than 3.7 (87.5% coverage) and 4.1 million (95.3% coverage) children received Inactivated Polio Vaccines and Oral Polio Vaccines, respectively. In response to a reported outbreak of vaccine-derived Polio Virus (cVDPV2) in Pidie district, Aceh, UNICEF facilitated the procurement and delivery of 1.5 million doses of nOPV2 and provided technical assistance in the planning, monitoring and implementation of immunizations in response to the outbreak, reaching more than 1 million children under 13, or 86% coverage. UNICEF also supported the procurement and delivery of 7.2 million doses of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) for the nationwide scale-up of PCV, which has made PCV-13 for children more affordable and accessible across the country. In 2022, a total of 686,629 (15.8%) children under one year received their 2nd dose of PCV.





◊ A baby receives routine immunization at a posyandu (health post) in Sumenep District on Madura Island, East Java Province, Indonesia, on 14 September 2022.
© UNICEF/Ijazah

On Indonesia's efforts to eliminate HIV and AIDS, UNAIDS continues to support the national adoption of Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and HIV self-testing (HST) and the uptake of these innovative prevention methods through demand-creation campaigns. In 2022, UNAIDS supported the expansion of the availability of PrEP from 12 cities and districts to 21, through a phased facility roll-out, with an initial focus on districts with high incidence. UNAIDS also helped 35 community-based organisations advocate for and access social contracting funding at the local level.

Further support for Indonesia's HIV and AIDS elimination efforts came from UNDP's seconding of seven personnel to support the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) Secretariat for The Global Fund's AIDS, TB, Malaria (ATM) Project implementation. Their support for developing a country proposal, selecting the principal recipients and monitoring the ATM Project's implementation enabled Indonesia's Secretariat to be one of the world's most effective CCMs in 2022, according to The Global Fund. With Global Fund endorsement, UNDP provided financial and management assistance to the Ministry of Health for the ATM Project, including linking its financial management information system with the Mandiri Bank Cash Management


system and virtual account, resulting in an online-enabled payment framework that can significantly speed up financial transactions and improve transparency.

A range of UN interventions are also helping improve health services for vulnerable populations or in communities in need of targeted support. Some of these pilot interventions have the potential to be scaled-up nationwide. In 2022, IOM co-developed an integrated data system with the University of Oslo through its *Building Healthy Cities* programme, which enables authorities in Makassar City to make planning decisions based on health data, with an accompanying manual supplied to 47 primary health care centers, or *Puskesmas*, in Makassar City. In West Nusa Tenggara province, a UNICEF pilot programme strengthened primary health care systems through training of about 500 health workers and local health offices staff from 55 *Puskesmas* in evidence-based planning and budgeting, developing strategic plans, and good governance. The health workers also received mentorship in drafting new local regulations in the pilot province. Meanwhile, UNHCR advocacy contributed to all 12,706 refugees in Indonesia being able to access national primary healthcare facilities, although referral access to secondary and tertiary health services remains limited.



3.1.4 Better Maternal and Newborn Health


Agencies Leading the Delivery of These Areas: UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNAIDS



Training on Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) built the skills of health workers across **all Indonesian provinces**



"Training of Trainers" courses on human-centred design approaches to health engaged more than **700 stakeholders** in **14 Indonesian provinces**




A national children's immunization campaign for the measles-rubella vaccination reached **26.3 million children** in **32 provinces (72% coverage)**, integrated with an IPV, OPV and Penta catch-up campaign across all provinces



Young people participating in a Youth4Health innovation challenge generated **80 innovative solutions** for the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases

Cash Vouchers Provide Pregnant Women in Disaster Areas with Access to Essential Health Care



 Safa and her family had to flee their home when the Semeru volcano erupted. She was three months pregnant at that time. © UNFPA Indonesia/Rahmi Dian Agustino

For women like Safa Atin Ridho, living near a disaster zone means that evacuation is part of life. And if disaster strikes when a woman is pregnant, they are particularly vulnerable. In addition to hazards to their physical and mental health, pregnant women often

face barriers to accessing the maternal and reproductive health services that ensure a healthy pregnancy and safe delivery.

UNFPA works with NGOs and provincial and district health offices countrywide to provide cash voucher assistance to pregnant women urgently in need of life-saving reproductive health assistance in three post-disaster areas. In 2022, these areas included Sleman (Yogyakarta), Pasaman and West Pasaman Barat (West Sumatra), and Lumajang (East Java), where Ms Ridho lives. Similar post-disaster support is planned for those impacted by the Cianjur earthquake in late November.

With cash transfers, pregnant women can access life-saving health interventions. After each appointment they attend, they receive up to IDR 700,000 (around US\$ 46) to cover transportation to access antenatal care, delivery services, and post-natal care services, and purchase hygiene items. Complimentary nutritional packages for mothers and new-born babies and maternal health classes are also part of the support.

Ms Ridho says that due to the level of stress she experienced during the evacuation, she had no breast milk. The cash assistance she received from UNFPA was vital to care for her baby. "I used all the money to buy milk," she said. "The cash assistance really helped."

Reducing maternal mortality, a preventable public health issues often rooted in poverty and inadequate access to healthcare, is a critical global health goal prioritized in

both Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While progress has been made in





reducing maternal mortality globally and in Indonesia, there is still a long way to go. Continued investment in maternal healthcare, including access to quality prenatal care, skilled birth attendants, and emergency obstetric care, remains critical to saving the lives of mothers and improving maternal and child health outcomes.

In Indonesia, the RPJMN has set a target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio to 183 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2024 and 70 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030. This target builds on the progress Indonesia has made in recent years, with the country's maternal mortality ratio declining from 359 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 189 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2020. The RPJMN also sets a target of reducing the infant mortality rate to 16 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2024. The current Longform Census 2020 shows that Indonesia has reached 16.85 deaths per 1,000 live births. It also shows that newborn mortality has declined considerably to 9.30 per 1,000 live births.

UN agencies—particularly UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO—continue to support the Ministry of Health's efforts to improve access to quality maternal and neonatal care in Indonesia, with an emphasis on care for small and vulnerable infants. In 2022, these UN agencies made progress on several fronts towards improving care provision during pregnancy, the intrapartum and the post-natal period. This includes supporting the operations of the newly established National Committee on Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR). The committee's 2022 review was the first at the national level since Indonesia introduced MPDSR in 2014 and its recommendations were included in a revised strategy to reduce maternal and infant deaths with new MPDSR guidelines developed with the support of WHO. WHO also contributed to the development of new national guidelines for low birthweight management at the primary care level.

WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA supported the dissemination of these guidelines across all Indonesian provinces, in parallel with an MPDSR Application developed by the Ministry of Health, which helps health providers at all levels—across village, district, and national levels—report maternal and peri-neonatal deaths quickly and thoroughly.

UNFPA and its partners also supported the Ministry of Health in updating the country's basic emergency obstetric and newborn care guidelines. That support included technical assistance to the Ministry in establishing an integrated dashboard for maternal, newborn, child, and nutrition data within its Health Monitoring Information System. The dashboard will be used to monitor Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) and nutrition indicators in real time, aid the early identification of problems, and support rapid response.

Decreases in essential health service coverage for children, pregnant women, and mothers were among the many health impacts of COVID-19. In Indonesia, health workers reported disruptions to services at village health posts and other primary health facilities, including immunization, child development monitoring, and antenatal care services. COVID-19 also contributed to a reduction in the coverage of maternal health services and family planning services. From 2019 to 2021 this coincided with reduced detection rates for pneumonia in children under five-years-old, reduced service coverage of under-fives with diarrhea, and an increasing trend in maternal mortality. The Ministry of Health's maternal perinatal death notification (MPDN) system shows that in 2020 and 2021 COVID-19 replaced postpartum haemorrhage as the leading cause of maternal death, contributing to 40% of total maternal deaths.

UNICEF and WHO also supported the Ministry of Health in updating national guidelines for low-birth-weight care at the primary health



care level, including for children born to HIV-positive mothers, along with a chartbook adapted from WHO guidelines for antenatal, intrapartum, and post-partum care. A pilot

implementation of the new guidelines was conducted in 12 districts across nine provinces that have a high burden of low birth weight.

3.1.5 WASH

Agencies Leading the Delivery of These Areas: UNICEF, WHO



More than **1,100 trained practitioners** are promoting evidence-based hygiene behaviour change interventions in communities, schools and health care facilities, **benefitting 188,000 people**, including >66000 children.



13,617 hospitals and Puskesmas are now using the Government's healthcare information system SIKELIM to monitor the status of water, hand hygiene, sanitation, and waste management

Accessibility for All: Nine Puskesmas in Lampung Improve Facilities for People with Disabilities


Siti Chodijah still remembers the obstacles many of her friends with disabilities faced when visiting primary health care centres, or *Puskesmas*, in her province.

"Most *Puskesmas* in Lampung are not equipped with ramps, so persons in wheelchairs must be carried. It was also very hard to access toilets in *Puskesmas*, with their narrow doors and no railings for support," said Ms Chodijah, a garment worker in Bandar

Lampung. "If sick, we would usually choose to stay at home."

Ms Chodijah has a left foot that was slightly deformed by childhood polio. She is one of approximately 405,000 people with disabilities in Lampung, who constitute about 4.58% of the province's population.



 Siti Chodijah and her husband, Wawan Setiawan, working in their home in Bandar Lampung. © WHO/Pixelite



In 2014, she joined the Indonesian Women with Disabilities Association (HWDI), which participated in a collective effort to equip *Puskesmas* with facilities providing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) access for all, including people with disabilities.

In support of these efforts, WHO organized training on WASH access to counterparts, including the Ministry of Health, and representatives from academia and the provincial health office, who in turn worked with local health officials and NGOs to increase WASH access.

In Lampung, nine *Puskesmas* have improved their

facilities. Ramps at entrances and toilets, wider toilet doors, and free menstrual hygiene management equipment are just some of the results.

“We have plenty of patients with disabilities, elderly and pregnant women. They have the same rights to healthcare services,” said Rosnilam, Head of the *Puskesmas* Margorejo in Metro City.

With their new knowledge, the staff of the nine pilot *Puskesmas* will spread their knowledge as tutors for other *Puskesmas* in the region and beyond.

Handwashing with soap is recognized as one of the most cost-effective interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality associated with enteric and respiratory infections. However, per the Government’s 2018 figures, 50% of people above 10-years-old in Indonesia **do not wash their hands with soap at critical times**. UN agencies are working closely with Indonesia’s Government to promote handwashing with soap amid an array of other interventions designed to improve access to water, sanitation, and hygiene, known by the acronym WASH.

WHO technical support assisted the development of several WASH-related policy documents in 2022, including an advanced draft of a new national guideline for water safety plans that includes budgeting at the district and provincial level and benefited 522 water providers, and an advanced draft of the Minister of Health’s Regulation on Environmental Health, which guides authorities on the management of environmental health risks and was passed into law on February 2023. WHO also supported the continued development of waste management and WASH in Indonesia’s healthcare information system, called SIKELIM, through which 13,617 hospitals and *Puskesmas* can now monitor the status of water, hand hygiene, sanitation, waste management and environmental cleaning. Access to this information will help local authorities and healthcare providers develop bespoke plans for more inclusive and resilient WASH services.

In 2021, UNICEF supported the Government in conducting Indonesia’s first-ever national drinking water quality survey in Indonesia, which revealed that faecal matter was present in an alarming 69% of drinking water the survey sampled. In response to these findings, UNICEF supported the government in the development of a Roadmap for Safely Managed Drinking Water, including target setting, costing, and plans for integrating equity, gender equality, disability, climate resilience, and job creation opportunities. UNICEF also developed policy briefs to inform policymakers on the potential and challenges of non-piped water—the self-supplied drinking water that 37% of Indonesian households rely on as their main water source—in contributing to the safely managed drinking water target.

In parallel, through its national Open Defecation Free (ODF) roadmap, UNICEF has established targets, timelines, and funding requirements—including ways to leverage Islamic financing—towards supporting the Government in eliminating open defecation across Indonesia. UNICEF’s advocacy efforts helped establish coalitions to accelerate ODF attainment, with one province, NTB, becoming only the second in Indonesia to receive ODF certification in 2022. A further 150 villages in Papua achieved ODF status in 2022, and UNICEF supported the governments of Aceh, NTB, South Sulawesi, and East Java, in leveraging alternative financing including Zakat funds for sanitation.



To assess household sanitation conditions at the local level, UNICEF piloted an onsite sanitation inspection tool in six districts, with efforts now underway to integrate the tool into existing government monitoring systems. Those efforts were boosted by UNICEF training over 1,100 staff across 200 Puskesmas (Health Centers) on WASH assessment, integrating climate resilience, gender, disability, and social inclusion. Advocacy efforts were further augmented by UNICEF's #WaktunyaCekidot ((#Its time to check your septic tank) digital campaign in 2022, which reached more than 80 million people, raising awareness of the need for households to regularly de-sludge septic tanks.


To improve WASH in workplaces, UNICEF helped the Government conduct a landscape assessment that analysed the status of WASH at 243 private sector companies across five provinces. The assessment found that a quarter of workplaces did not have separate toilets for women, with females in 60% of workplaces reporting an absence of adequate facilities for menstruation. Meanwhile, only 15% of workplaces' WASH facilities were disability friendly. UNICEF has since drafted a WASH4Work guidance document designed to support businesses in providing accessible WASH facilities that meet inclusivity, safety,

and sustainability standards. In parallel, UNICEF is mentoring six teams of innovators in WASH through its bespoke innovation hub, INCUBITS. In August 2022, UNICEF supported the development and launch of the 2022 WASH in Schools profile, which analyses the WASH situation at schools across Indonesia. Thanks to these interventions, 5,000 more children have access to human-center designed handwashing stations in 240 early childhood development centres. In 2022, UNICEF also upscaled its Oky period tracker digital application, which helped over 122,000 girls better manage their sexual and reproductive health.


Finally, UNICEF supported evidence generation on WASH climate resilience—including intensifying policy dialogue in the run up to COP 27—through drafting the WASH climate resilience framework. The framework covers the capacity of WASH systems to adapt to climate change, rebound from shocks and provide emergency services as part of disaster risk management, and reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions through low- carbon investments.

3.1.6 Education

Agencies Leading the Delivery of These Areas: IOM, ITU, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA



31 out of 35 target districts adopted the UN's good practices for assisting Out of School Children (OOSC), resulting in local government resource prioritization to assist around **10,300 OOSC** and **65,700 children at-risk of dropping out of school**



712 refugees had attended school by the end of 2022, with **385 refugees** accessing early childhood education

A New Toolkit Helps Special Needs Educators Teach Girls About Sexual Health



Menstruation education for students with intellectual disabilities. © UNFPA Indonesia

Teaching children about sexual health is hard enough in an environment where discussing sex is considered taboo by many. Teaching girls with intellectual disabilities about their own bodies is doubly hard. But special needs educators like Ms Tri Handayani from East Java now have a toolkit to turn to for assistance.

“It was my first time learning how to teach these topics to people with intellectual disabilities, so that students are fully supported as they go through puberty,” the teacher from Jember said after attending a training course on delivering comprehensive sexuality education to learners with intellectual disabilities. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology conducted the course with support from UNFPA, the Ministry of Health, and the sexual and reproductive health-focused NGO Rutgers WPF.

The training is part of UN support to the ministry, which identified a gap in special needs education and a need to start a comprehensive sexuality education programme.

Teachers who participated in the training said that in the past they had not been equipped to address issues around sexual health. One teacher shared a story about menstrual blood dripping on the floor because a student did not know what a period was or what to do when it started. The goal of the programme is to help teachers handle situations like this in a positive way and without shaming students, she said. Participants also prepared teaching aids to use in class, such as dolls.

Parents sometimes assume that children with intellectual disabilities are not independent enough to learn to handle their own periods, but the opposite is often true, said Sandeep Nanwani, Programme Officer at UNFPA Indonesia.

“Programmes like this have proven that if you talk about it, and teachers show them how to do it step-by-step, menstrual independence is possible,” he said. “And this in turn increases the girls’ self-esteem and reduces support needed from the parents. So, it is a double win.”



Like in many other countries, the COVID-19 pandemic hugely disrupted children's education in Indonesia, with related school closures and disrupted school re-openings continuing well into 2022. However, joint UN and Government efforts have continued to help restore young people's access to education and mitigate the disruption imposed by the pandemic.

The year 2022 saw mixed progress in school attendance relative to 2021. The percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who had previously received early childhood education declined from 75% in 2021 to 74% in 2022, although it remains above the Government's national target for the year of 70%. The national primary school completion rate is at 98%, exceeding the Government's 94% target, with lower secondary school completion at 90%, compared to an 88% target. However, progress on senior secondary school completion rates has fallen below the national target with 65% completion in 2022, compared with a target of 71%. Boys continue to trail girls in secondary school completion, with a 4% difference in their senior secondary school completion rates.

In response to the changing circumstances brought by COVID-19, UNICEF provided timely and quality technical assistance to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology for the development and revision of the joint safe return to learning decree and guideline, which were critical references for all schools across the country to ensure school and student safety. UNICEF's continuation of technical support for the systematic data collection and reporting of teacher vaccinations and school reopening remained crucial in 2022 until data collection was discontinued in October after all schools had re-opened and the teacher vaccination rate had exceeded 90%. Advocacy workshops in three provinces promoted safe school practices in 2022, including pushing for 100% face-to-face learning through measures such as the application of COVID-19 safety protocols by schools. To date, 8,113

teachers, local government officials, teacher associations and NGOs have been reached through online and offline safe school training workshops.

UNICEF also continues to lead support for the Government's remedial efforts on school attendance and educational attainment, especially for those most at risk of being left behind. In 2022, 11 out of 20 targeted districts among Indonesia's most disadvantaged were running UNICEF's *Holistic Integrated Early Childhood Development (HI-ECD)* programme, which assists vulnerable young children in accessing quality early learning and development services. Meanwhile, UNICEF's *Early Grade Learning (EGL)* programme is now in operation in 23 out of 25 targeted districts. Of these, 14 districts in Papua committed Rp 30.5 billion from their budgetary resources to begin school-level EGL pedagogy and leadership interventions. Two districts in South Sulawesi started implementing the programme, while one district in NTT also recently commenced implementation.


To improve the quality of Early Grade Learning teaching in Papua provinces, South Sulawesi and NTT, 1,072 teachers (870 female and 202 male) and 195 principals (113 female and 82 male) received UNICEF training on teaching literacy and numeracy as part of an emergency curriculum introduced to respond to the COVID-19 learning crisis. This training included strategies for implementing positive discipline in the classroom, blended learning and safe back-to-school learning, and approaches for teacher mentoring.

Meanwhile, with UNICEF support, Indonesia expanded provisions to address the issue of out-of-school children (OOSC) in 2022 to 31 out of 35 target districts, resulting in local government resource prioritization that assisted around 10,300 OOSC and 65,700 children at risk of dropping out of school. UNICEF is also developing planning and budgeting guidelines and national policies on OOSC to support further expansion of support provided by sub-national authorities.



3.1.7 Advancing Human Rights, Improving Access to Justice, and Enhancing Gender Equality

Agencies Leading the Delivery of These Areas: IOM, ILO, OCHA, UNDP, UNODC, UNAIDS, UNESCO, WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UN Women, UNFPA



711 vulnerable people received basic entrepreneurship training, including 541 women, five transgender people, 546 youths, 202 people living with HIV and members of Key Populations, and 20 people with disabilities

Indonesian Marine Police Sharpen Their Skills to Combat Maritime Crime

Capturing and disarming a vessel that has been taken over by a criminal gang is not a scenario most police officers regularly face. But for Indonesia, a nation located along many of the world’s most important shipping routes, fighting maritime crime is high on the peace and security agenda. With support from UNODC, Indonesia regularly conducts anti-crime exercises at sea to build the capacity of its Marine Police.

“We need to stay vigilant and continuously train our teams to ensure maritime safety and security in Indonesian waters,” said Chief Police Commissioner Toni Ariadi Effendi, Director of Marine Police for North Sumatra Province. In November and December 2022, 16 officers from Marine Police Departments across the country participated in a two-week *Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS)* training course organized by UNODC GMCP in the waters near Medan on the Strait of Malacca – the main shipping channel between the Indian and the Pacific Oceans.

Officers from the Marine Police sharpened their skills and strengthened their knowledge of conducting safe boarding operations, drills, search procedures, crime scene management, evidence collection, crew management, defensive tactics, interviews, and arrest and handover procedures.

The course off the coast of Medan was one of nine such training exercises UNODC and the Marine Police conducted in 2022, as part of the larger programme to support Indonesian law enforcement agencies in combatting maritime crime.

“As new officers take on important roles in the Marine Police, it is important that police forces in Indonesia remain one step ahead of the criminals at sea,” said Fatimana Agustinanto, Programme Manager for the UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme in Indonesia. “We support this effort by promoting knowledge exchange on international best practices and through training programmes.”



Indonesian Marine Police participated in “Visit, Board, Search and Seizure Training Course” managed by UNODC to sharpen their skills in combatting maritime crime. © UNODC/Fatimana Agustinanto



The year 2022 saw few significant changes in access to human rights, justice, and gender equality in Indonesia, according to the World Justice Project's 2022 Rule of Law Index, on which Indonesia's score has remained stagnant since 2016. However, Indonesia passed two landmark pieces of legislation in 2022 that will have a significant impact on human rights in the years to come: the Sexual Violence Crime Act, and the Revised Criminal Code.

The 2022 Sexual Violence Crime Act reinforces Indonesia's commitment to eliminating all forms of sexual violence, including online child sexual exploitation and abuse, and draws on longstanding UNFPA, UN Women, and UNICEF support for Indonesian women and child rights campaigners. The Act also complements UNICEF's support to MOWECP in developing national standards for integrated services for the protection of women and children, which were updated in 2022 to integrate new provisions contained in the Sexual Violence Crime Act. By the end of 2022, 59 districts and cities had rolled out the updated standards, with a further 38 adapting their standard operating procedures.

The revision of the Criminal Code and its subsequent adoption in December 2022 has raised concerns among campaigners for women's rights, as well as for the rights of marginalized groups such as people living with HIV, and Key Populations. In 2022, UN Women and UNAIDS collaborated with the Indonesia Positive Women Network (IPPI) and other organizations for people affected by HIV to ensure the engagement of community organizations in the drafting of the revised Criminal Code and to ensure that the revision does not present an adverse impact to HIV and gender equality programs on the ground. This included a workshop co-organised by UN Women and IPPI to gather the voices of women affected by HIV from multiple civil society organisations, and to develop a joint advocacy platform based on their reported concerns and experiences.

UN Women also supported its implementing partner IPPI in training 22 Complaint Receiver Officers from 10 provinces on the online documentation of violence against people living with HIV. In partnership with another civil society organisation, SPEKHAM, UN WOMEN strengthened referral mechanisms for vulnerable women in Bali, Central Java, and West Java through the development of 17 institutional SOPs to integrate services for People Living with HIV and victims and survivors of violence against women. Meanwhile, UNICEF established a new partnership in 2022 with the Indonesian National Police, which aims to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officers to respond to violence against children and women, including mental health, online child sexual exploitation and abuse (OCSEA), child justice and child protection in emergency.

To prevent backsliding on gender equality at the national level, UN Women has been helping Komnas Perempuan and MOWECP leverage its administrative data collection and analysis capabilities to prevent Violence Against Women (VAW). Komnas Perempuan, MOWECP and the Service Provider Forum for victims of VAW launched a national database that synergizes their respective data collection systems on VAW, disaggregated by the HIV/AIDS status and the migration experiences of the victims. In addition, UN Women launched a study on femicide that contributed to recommendations regarding the need to improve data collection towards Femicide Watch, an UNOHCH-led initiative focused on femicide prevention through the collection of comparable data on femicide rates at national, regional and global levels.

Through the Business and Human Rights project, UNDP in partnership with the European Union contributed to enhancing awareness of public institutions on women's inclusion and increased participation within infrastructure sectors through a G20 Policy Note on Gender Mainstreaming developed by the Minister of Women Empowerment





and Child Protection (MoWECP). This policy note was based on UNDP's 2021 study on Infrastructure Risks and Impacts on Women's Rights in Indonesia. The study findings will also contribute towards a set of recommendations for government and businesses in mainstreaming gender in the infrastructures sector in 2023.

At the sub-national level, UN Women supported local health authorities in the enhancement of service provision to victims of VAW. In partnership with SPEKHAM, a women's NGO, UN Women provided technical support to hospitals in Central Java (Tuguredjo Hospital) and Bali (Sanglah Hospital and Wangaye Hospital) in developing SOPs on referral mechanisms for HIV and VAW services. Additionally, in Central Java, UN Women advocated for the inclusion of the rights and specific needs of women living with HIV victims of VAW in governor regulations. As a result of this advocacy, three regulations were enacted by the provincial government, ensuring that women and girls living with and affected by HIV/AIDS who experience gender-based violence receive essential services and continue their HIV treatment, without discrimination and in a quality and coordinated manner. UN Women also conducted training on coordinated quality services for 34 government and non-government service providers from seven provinces, including representatives of the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office, Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children, Social Service, Indonesian National Police Criminal Investigation Agency & Regional Police Unit for Women and Children Protection, Central & Regional Government Hospitals and CSOs.

In 2022, UNDP followed up on the results of its 2021 human rights and gender assessment on the supply chain of and Anti Retro Viral (ARV) drugs for HIV during COVID-19, which found that People Living with HIV still experience discrimination and rights violations. These violations include the disclosure of their HIV status without consent, coercion from religious elements related to key populations, and a lack of availability of ARV during the pandemic. To minimize rights violations, UNDP worked with the Global Fund Principal Recipients HIV Program to raise awareness and promote the use of the SPAN-LAPOR reporting channel in cases of harassment and discrimination experienced by people affected by HIV. The SPAN-Lapor channel will strengthen the feedback mechanism in HIV services and help protect the rights of vulnerable populations. Additionally, UNDP collaborated with the HIV Sub-Directorate to strengthen ARV supply chain management in two pilot provinces—Banten and West Java—which contributed to several districts in those provinces having between six and twelve months of stock availability for 2023.

Finally, UNESCO conducted Indonesia's first-ever analysis of gender inclusivity in the country's film sector using gender disaggregated data. This was augmented by the dissemination of UNESCO's Gender Equality and Social Inclusion syllabus for Indonesian film schools through a series of workshops involving 10 schools, two film communities, and representatives from the Indonesian Film Board and the Association of Indonesian Film Schools. Ensuing consultations have led to the development of Recommended Action Plan to Achieve Gender Equality in Indonesian Cinema.




3.1.8 Migration and Asylum Governance and Policies

Agencies Leading the Delivery of These Areas: IOM, UNDP, UN Women, ILO, UNESCO, UNHCR



507 law enforcement personnel and government officials received training in anti-trafficking



121 migration policymakers, practitioners, NGOs, CSOs, and migrant worker organizations received training to improve their skills on the essentials of migration management and the human-rights-based and gender-responsive implementation of Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration

How a Returning Migrant Worker Helps Build Solidarity

When former migrant worker Roni Saefudin heard that the broker who secured work for him in Chinese Taipei overcharged his family for arranging the placement, he might have become fixated on the debt. Instead, the experience fueled his desire to assist others he met in precarious situations—starting with Ninik, a fellow Indonesian whose salary had been withheld by an employer who also confiscated her telephone.

Contacting a hotline for migrant workers in Chinese Taipei on behalf of Ninik was just the beginning for Mr Saefudin. After he returned home, he learned that the 200,000 to 300,000 migrant workers Indonesia sends abroad annually can be just as vulnerable when they come home. “They go abroad to earn money in the hopes of improving their lives and paying for their children’s education. But when they return, many do not have savings,” he said.

In 2018, Mr. Safefudin was able to grow a modest coffee and grocery business thanks to a mentoring program organized by the Indonesian Labour

Migrants Union (SBMI), with Gadjah Mada University. The experience prompted him to become an active member of SBMI, helping other returnees.

That help has proven more crucial than ever since COVID-19, when many of the 250,000 migrant workers who returned to Indonesia have struggled to access the support they need. An IOM-SBMI survey showed that although many returnees came home with no savings, home gardening continued to help meet their food needs and prevented them from going into debt.

Recreating the solidary he found abroad back home through a marketplace established by SBMI to help returnees sell their produce has been inspiring, Mr. Safefudin said: “I have my spirit back to fight for the opportunity to improve the economy of former migrant workers. Their lives must be better in their homeland.”

Indonesia has not ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol and in 2016 a Presidential Regulation reiterated the country’s long-held position on its responsibilities towards asylum seekers and refugees, including that Indonesia regards itself as a transit country that attempts to protect refugees but welcomes them only for a terminable period.

The UN continues to advocate for the inclusion of refugees in state policies, including budgeting to ensure the fulfillment of the fundamental rights of refugees in Indonesia. That support includes UNHCR advocacy for the creation of local refugee task forces to coordinate the handling of refugees. According to the Ministry of Home

Affairs, six provinces and 13 cities or districts had established such refugee task forces by the end of 2022, with the Aceh Provincial Government also preparing to establish a Provincial Refugee Task Force following the disembarkation of five boats with Rohingya refugees in the province.

In 2022, UNHCR, IOM and UNICEF jointly supported the Government of Indonesia in promoting and protecting the rights of refugee children in education, child protection and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). This included UNHCR and UNICEF’s development of a policy brief on priority actions to underpin advocacy with national and sub-national authorities on the inclusion of refugee children in routine child protection,

education, and WASH policies, service delivery and data systems. The policy brief also provided analysis in support of policy reform, budgeting, financing and coordination at the national and sub-national levels.

Joint UN efforts involving IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF are helping to increase refugee children's access to education. In 2019, the Ministry of Education issued a circular note designed to ensure refugee children can benefit from the national education system. However, challenges remain related to the legal framework for refugee children's enrolment in Indonesian schools and the provision of formal certificates when children complete their education. The UN approached the Ministry of Education to revise the circular note and make it more inclusive, followed by two focused group discussions in November and December 2021 that encouraged the issuance of a new circular note in May 2022, which specifically mentions that a statement letter issued by a school upon a refugee child's education completion can be used as a reference to continue his/her study to a higher level. The revised circular note also clarifies the role of the local Education office in education provision for refugee children. By the end of 2022, a total of 712 (383 male and 239 female) refugee children and adolescents attended school while a further 385 (213 male and 165 female) accessed early childhood education. IOM has also successfully increased refugee engagement with universities, enabling some refugees to attend classes unofficially.

By the end of 2022, IOM advocacy resulted in local offices of Manpower in Kupang and Tanjung Pinang acknowledging that refugees may access internships and or job trainings with local businesses. Progress was also achieved on the birth registration of refugee children, the full COVID-19 vaccination of more than 8,100 refugees including children, and the inclusion of refugee children under 13-years -old in a rapid immunization programme in response to a polio outbreak in

Aceh. In addition, IOM piloted a private health insurance scheme in three of Indonesia's largest refugee-hosting cities, which helped reduce the barriers refugees face in accessing quality healthcare. The pilot will expand to five additional cities in 2023.

Indonesia is a major origin country for migrant workers worldwide. Throughout 2022, IOM, UNDP, and UN Women's Joint Programme, the Migration Multi-Trust Fund, continued to support a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to migration governance. Some 121 migration policymakers, practitioners, NGOs, CSOs, and migrant worker organizations received training through the programme on the essentials of migration management and the human-rights-based and gender-responsive implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM).

In collaboration with the Center of Planning and Development on Employment, ILO and UN Women's joint *Safe and Fair* initiative drafted a road map for the Ministry of Manpower on the gender-responsive placement and protection of Indonesian migrant workers, which will serve as guidance for the Government's roadmap. ILO also conducted focus group discussions with migrant worker networks and Ministry of Manpower officials to finalize the Government monitoring instrument used to check the compliance of private placement agencies and overseas Technical Vocational and Education Training institutions on their provisions of services and protections to Indonesian migrant workers.

In September, ILO organized the Fair Seas Labour Conference in Bali, which brought together 85 government officials, workers, employers and civil society representatives from eight ASEAN countries to discuss safe migration and decent work in the fishing and seafood processing sectors. Conference participants agreed to amend the Terms of Reference of the Southeast Asian Forum for Safe Migration and Decent Work in the



Fishing and Seafood Processing Sectors, a development set to bring stakeholders together to address common challenges related to labour protection. In Indonesia, an IOM survey of more than 200 migrant fishers revealed challenges such as a lack of standardised pre-departure orientation, and excessive placement fees. The survey's findings will feed into policy recommendations and advocacy to encourage the Government to commit to implementing Regulation No 22/2022 on the Placement of Migrant Commercial Ship Crews and Migrant Fishing Ship Crews.

IOM also continues to support Indonesia's coordinated efforts to combat the trafficking in persons, including through advocating for the revision of the Trafficking in Person law to take into account the role of technology and new trends in online trafficking. IOM supporting MOWECP in developing and disseminating Ministerial Regulation No. 8 of 2021 and SOPs for Integrated Victim Services, including training 332 Anti-Trafficking Task Force members on the integration of the new regulation. IOM also trained 89 judges, legal practitioners, and paralegals on adjudicating trafficking in persons cases—including the application of child victim and gender-sensitive approaches—and 162 members of anti-trafficking task forces in East Nusa Tenggara and North Kalimantan, which contributed to a 31% increase in case referrals to IOM in target areas, from 86 victims of trafficking in 2021 to 113 in 2022. Meanwhile, a total of 256 officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Centre for Integrated Services for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, as well as consular officers from 13 embassies, received IOM training in the identification and handling of victims of trafficking.


IOM also continues to coordinate closely with the Anti-Trafficking Task Force and the Indonesian Police to strengthen institutional capacity at critical locations and push for a more integrated effort to investigate perpetrators and networks involved in trafficking and migrant smuggling in Indonesia. In 2022, IOM supported the development of a trafficking in persons situation assessment guideline, investigation toolkits for trafficking in person cases, and a trafficking in person prosecution strategy. These serve as a foundation for institutions to improve case handling in Indonesia, including providing victim-based services and protection in the process.

IOM also contributed to increasing the capacity of officials and communities on trafficking in persons case handling in critical locations through a series of awareness-raising activities in 2022. Almost 2,000 (male 741 and female 1,247) community leaders, community policing officers, government officials, and members of NGOs and CSOs received training on trafficking and migrant smuggling case handling. Following the training, a total of 23 referrals of potential trafficking cases involving 130 victims from the three target locations were reported to IOM by the community. In addition, through this project, IOM also facilitated the development of three local policies in North Kalimantan and Riau Islands on the reporting and referral mechanisms for trafficking in person and other transnational crimes, including migrant smuggling. The local policies have allowed a more integrated and timely response to trafficking cases in the area and have guided procedures for providing appropriate assistance to victims.



3.1.9 Advancing Policies to Prevent Violent Extremism and Financial Crime

Agencies Leading the Delivery of These Areas: UNDP, UNODC, UN Women



Four policy papers on the prevention of violent extremism in Indonesia were developed



3,000 participants from public and private sector organisations engaged in training and awareness-raising activities designed to enhance skills and knowledge on anti-money laundering, countering the financing of terrorism, investigation and prosecution involving crypto assets, and other aspects of countering financial crime

Global Cooperation Mitigates the Risk of Terrorist Attacks on ‘Soft’ Targets

Preventing terrorism through the protection of vulnerable targets from attacks is a priority for Indonesia. The United Nations Office for Counterterrorism collaborates closely with Indonesia’s National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT) in sharing best global practices as well as in promoting Indonesia’s approach and achievements for use by other countries worldwide.

Vulnerable targets include critical infrastructure as well as “soft” targets such as tourist venues, urban centres, public events, religious sites and places of worship. Indonesia joined the *Global Programme on Countering Terrorist Threats against Vulnerable Targets* in April 2022.

“It is the reality of the world we live in that governments need to focus on prevention and mitigation of terrorist attacks against vulnerable targets. The global programme we participate in provides an extremely useful platform for

counter-terrorism authorities from many countries to learn from each other,” said Andhika Chrisnayudhanto, Deputy of International Cooperation at BNPT.

Although terrorist attacks in Indonesia have reduced in both number and scale in recent years, the threat from extremist groups remains high.

The cooperation between BNPT and UNOCT focuses on the review of the legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks along with operational and technical preparedness. The parties are drafting a national action plan and tailored capacity-building activities to be implemented in the coming years.

“Indonesia has a lot of knowledge and information in this area, so this is a true collaboration and two-way exchange,” said Hernan Longo, Regional Programme Coordination Officer (South-East Asia) at UNOCT.

Indonesia is sometimes described as the political barometer of South-East Asia and the efficacy of its efforts to prevent violent extremism has a profound influence throughout the region. The successful implementation of the National Plan of Action on Preventing Violent Extremism (NAP/PVE), devised in 2021, then, has been a key priority of both the Government and the UN system.

In 2022, UNDP, UN Women, UNODC and other UN agencies supported Indonesia’s National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT) in implementing the national plan of action on several fronts. UNDP support included establishing two coordination mechanisms, the Joint Secretariat Thematic Taskforces

and the National Partnership Forum for NAP/PCVE, and refining the monitoring and evaluation process for the NAP/PCVE’s implementation. In conjunction with BNPT, UNDP initiated local plans on implementing the national plan of action for five target cities, with a view to nurturing local ownership of its counter-terrorism interventions and ensuring their sustainability beyond the project’s lifecycle. This complements ongoing efforts to revitalize the National Violence Monitoring System, which was expected to be officially launched in March 2023.

UNDP also collaborated with BAPPENAS on a series of background studies to support the incorporation of religious moderation and PVE



into Indonesia's next National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2025-2029). This collaboration included developing four policy background papers that highlighted trends in intolerance and violent extremism to provide an evidence base to support the development of national policies.

In complement, UN Women continued to support the national action plan's adoption at the local level, ensuring that the authorities and communities consider gender perspectives. Through a partnership with civil society organization AMAN Indonesia, UN Women contributed to upskilling religious leaders, government officials, youths, and civil society organizations on promoting gender equality and peace in six provinces, as well as the development of six policy recommendations at the local level that incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment considerations related to the PVE.

Disrupting the criminal networks whose financial flows sustain violent extremism is critical to its prevention. In 2022, UNODC's *Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism* programmes engaged almost 3,000 participants from public and private sector organisations—which include 17 government agencies, 3,000 banks, currency and crypto exchangers, and other

private sector organisations—in various training and awareness raising activities designed to enhance skills and knowledge on anti-money laundering, countering the financing of terrorism, investigation and prosecution involving crypto assets, and other aspects of countering financial crime.

In addition, through a series of workshops and training sessions, UNODC improved the capacity of 276 analysts and investigators from the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), Police, and Attorney General's Office to conduct financial investigations, including on the misuse of crypto assets, and on methods of following financial flows overseas. In accordance with efforts to boost judicial integrity, UNODC trained 20 agents of the Supreme Court's newly established Internal Monitoring Unit on conducting "mystery shopping exercises" to monitor the implementation of the code of ethics and code of conduct in courts. Furthermore, 68 companies were engaged in the anti-corruption efforts through UNODC's public-private dialogue on beneficial ownership disclosure, and training and awareness-raising campaigns on integrity and anti-corruption collective action.

3.1.10 Building Community Resilience and Ensuring a Gender-Responsive Approach to Preventing Violent Extremism

Agencies Leading the Delivery of These Areas: IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women



968 people (450 female, 515 male, and three non-Binary) took part in awareness-raising initiatives towards the prevention of violent extremism



628 participants joined the Indonesia Women Ulama Conference (KUPI), with support from the UN



36 online media organisations were involved in awareness-raising activities on the prevention of violent extremism, contributing to 5,500 media articles, short videos, infographics, social media posts, and memes that generated about 26 million social media views combined.

A Gender-Responsive Action Plan for Peace Gains Ground in Central Sulawesi

Disasters, conflict, and terrorism bring disproportionate impacts to women and girls – but women have all too often been excluded from decision-making on preventing and countering violent extremism. A UN Women project works to ensure that women's voices are heard in local policymaking to ensure action plans on violent extremism take an inclusive perspective.

"Women have distinct experiences of disasters and conflicts, and they have unique perspectives on peace and security," said Dewi Rana, director of Learning Circle for Women (LiBu Perempuan), an NGO based in Palu, the capital of Central Sulawesi, "including women and other marginalized groups in the prevention of violent extremism is essential."

With support from UN Women and its project partner, the Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN) Indonesia, LiBu Perempuan has helped women's groups design a local action plan to prevent violent extremism in the multi-ethnic province, which has a long history of

extremism and terrorism, as well as communal and social conflicts.

This process has enabled women from diverse backgrounds, including minority groups such as indigenous people, to share their views on ways to promote inclusive peace and prevent extremism.

"Women are powerful leaders and peacebuilders in emergency and conflict settings, but their role as leaders is often undermined –," said Dwi Faiz, Head of Programmes of UN Women Indonesia. "Building sustainable peace means ensuring that women's voices are heard and included in all levels of the decision-making process."

The programme—which also runs in the provinces of Aceh, Banten, Central Java, East Java, and West Java—has engaged 60 civil society organizations in support of Indonesia's first National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism.

The Peace Hub in Jakarta is the world's first dedicated platform for UN agencies, national security forces, and NGO partners to share resources in service of preventing violent extremism (PVE). It is among several examples of how Indonesia is at the cutting edge of incorporating gender-responsive, human security-focused approaches to PVE.

One of Peace Hub's flagship joint programmes, *GUYUB*, formally ended in 2021. Project partners UN WOMEN, UNDP, and UNODC, conducted *GUYUB*'s final evaluation in 2022, which showed that 140,000 people from vulnerable target communities had directly or indirectly benefited from the programme. The evaluation also showed how *GUYUB* had supported women's leadership



Aminatur Rizqiyah is the Manager of Sekolah Perempuan Perdamaian in East Java, Indonesia. Rizqy established Sekolah Perempuan Perdamaian (Women's Peace School) in her village, which engages local women who didn't finish their formal education, and works with them on conflict prevention and resolution. (Photo: UN Women/Satu Bumi Jaya)

in community-based approaches to PVE through the establishment of Peace Villages. In 2022, UN WOMEN finalised and published an **interactive digital storybook** that uses a collaborative storytelling modality to highlight the stories of some of the 200 women across four *Peace Villages* in East Java.

UNDP and UNFPA supported the participation of 628 people (432 Female and 196 Male) at the Indonesia Women Ulamas Conference (KUPI), an Islamic organization with a focus on women's rights and women's empowerment. UNDP also engaged 968 people (450 females, 515 males, and 3 Non-Binary) in awareness-raising initiatives towards the prevention of violent extremism, including training on the promotion of tolerance and diversity, challenging fake news, countering hate speech online, and strengthening the PVE capacity of religious institutions. In parallel, UNDP involved 36 online media organisations in PVE awareness-raising activities, contributing to 5,500 media articles, short videos, social media posts and memes that generated about 26 million social media views combined. Separately, UNDP reached more than 153,000 young people through its *CONVEY* programme, which used social media to promote religious moderation online from April 2021 until March 2022.

PVE requires a whole-of-society approach to be effective, with communities and law enforcement agencies working closely together. To this end, UNODC, in collaboration with the Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation, conducted a series of training sessions for 96 police officers from East Java and West Java in 2022 that focused on strengthening their capacity to engage with the community in preventing radicalisation and violent extremism. In April 2022, UNODC also conducted a workshop in collaboration with Indonesia's National Counter-Terrorism Agency, BNPT, for 28 youth peace ambassadors from across Indonesia to gain knowledge and skills in promoting tolerance in their communities through peaceful narratives.

The management and rehabilitation of violent extremist offenders pose a challenge to authorities in many countries, including Indonesia. Through a series of consultations with government and civil society counterparts, UNODC developed a report on the community-based supervision and treatment of violent extremist offenders, disseminating its findings through a roundtable discussion. In parallel, UNODC in collaboration with the Directorate General of Corrections and the UK Government conducted a training of trainers session for parole and probation officers





on risk and needs assessment for violent extremist prisoners. In partnership with the Indonesia Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), UNODC finalised designs for the Balai Karya Tabula Rasa half-way house facility, along with reintegration guidelines, and social worker recruitment guidelines. The design incorporated security and accessibility considerations, a land survey, soil density testing, and inputs from social workers and relevant units within MoSA. The halfway house will provide services to enhance the social rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist prisoners, including parolees and Indonesian citizens who were involved in violent extremist activities.

Finally, based on the findings of a recent UNODC report, UNODC collaborated with the Directorate General of Corrections on the design and dissemination of training modules for faith professionals' to support violent extremist prisoners' disengagement during the rehabilitation and reintegration phase, and to prevent their further radicalisation. This included training for prison staff, parole and probation officers, and personnel under the Ministry of Religious Affairs and affiliated with religious-based CSOs.

3.1.11 Ending Violence against Women, Children and Other Harmful Practices

Agencies Leading the Delivery of These Areas: ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP



The *ROOTS* bullying prevention programme produced **150,000 new agents** of change and involved 13,500 teachers and school personnel from over 6,700 schools across Indonesia



428 junior and senior high schools' principals and teachers received training in positive discipline, under the Government's *Merdeka Belajar* (Freedom to Learn) programme

In Lombok, Men and Boys Step Up to End Gender-Based Violence



Abdurrahman learned about the importance of gender equality and agreed to take more part in the household as a way to prevent gender-based violence.
© UNFPA Indonesia/Lucky Putra



"We learned about why gender equality is important and the division of tasks among women and men. We all agreed to end all forms of violence," said Abdurrahman, a 32-year-old participant in a pioneering pilot course by UNFPA in two villages on Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara.

Organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and implemented jointly with local institutions and non-government organizations, the course is part of a community-based programme to prevent gender-based violence. It is designed to change perspectives among men and boys – with a focus on their relations with women inside and outside the home.

Following the training, the participating villages passed village regulations designed to prevent gender-based violence and harmful practices,

including a budget allocation to promote the elimination of gender-based violence.

"Communication with my children has been much better since their participation in the programme," said Marnia, a local business owner. "They are in their teenage years, and I have been able to talk to them about maintaining reproductive health, and the harms of child marriage."

The success of the two-village pilot programme means that in 2023 it will roll out across 43 villages in Lombok.

"There should be no more victims of violence and harmful practices. We will continue to build a community where there is zero tolerance for violence against women and children," said Anjali Sen, UNFPA Indonesia Representative.

Indonesia is among the ten countries in the world with the highest absolute numbers of child marriages. However, sustained efforts from the UN in Indonesia and the Government have helped gradually reduce the rate of child marriages, with the prevalence of women aged between 20 and 24 who first married below the age of 18 decreasing from 10.35% in 2020 to 9.23% in 2021, and 8.06% in 2022.

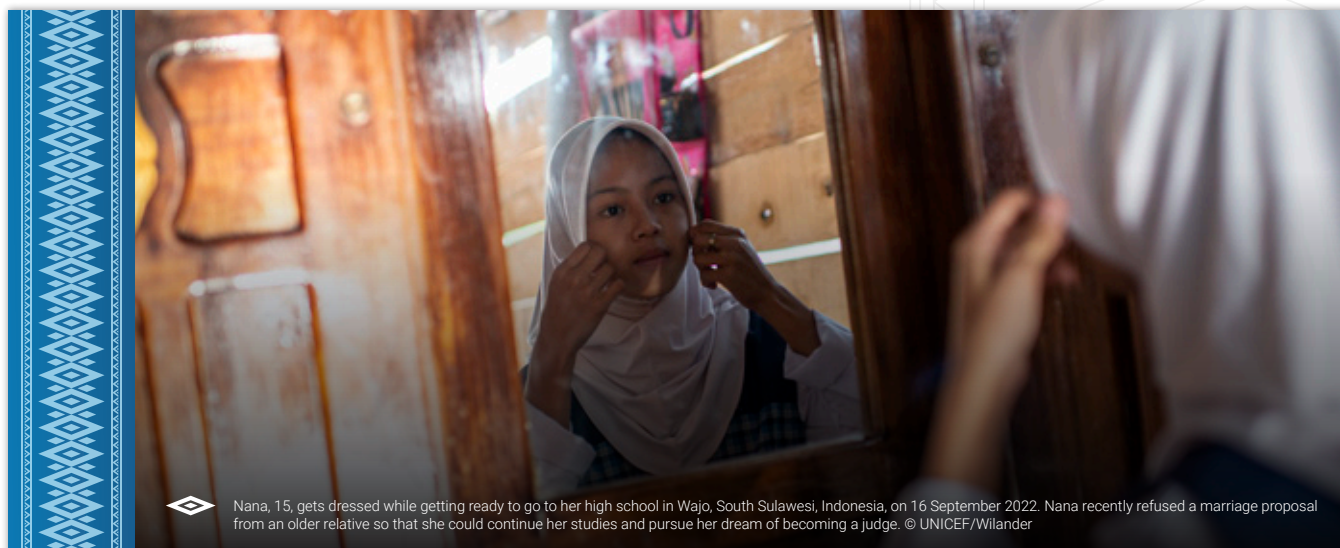
Indonesia's progress in reducing child marriages has been bolstered by UNFPA and UNICEF's *Better Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for All in Indonesia (BERANI)* programme, which closed in December 2022 after having been implemented in three districts with a high prevalence of child marriage in South Sulawesi province. Through *BERANI*, UNICEF, UNFPA, and their partners empowered adolescent girls and boys through life skills education, benefiting 1,500 children in schools and non-formal education centers. Religious and community leaders were also engaged and trained to actively disseminate messages on the negative impacts of child marriage to the community members. By the end of 2022, the three intervention districts showed a significant decrease in child marriage cases. UNICEF also supported BAPPENAS and MOWECP in the development of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Child Marriage Implementation Toolkit for sub-national


governments, which includes the *BERANI* model as one of the best practices.

UNFPA and UN Women interventions and advocacy have increased the capacity of the Government and other stakeholders to reduce the vulnerability of women and girls to all of forms of violence. For example, alongside the Ministry of Health, UNFPA leadership on disaster prevention and response efforts has helped ensure the continuity of reproductive health services, and gender-based violence prevention and services during emergencies. In 2022, UNFPA training increased the capacity of 339 government officials and other service providers to prevent and respond to gender-based at the national level and in six selected districts. Meanwhile, UN Women organised training towards the development of referral and coordination mechanisms for victims of violence against women and trafficking that enhanced the knowledge and skills of 420 Government and non-government frontline service providers. UNHCR also engaged with partners and government institutions to revise its SOPs on gender-based violence concerning refugees and asylum seekers.

As part of scaling up and enhancing protection programming, IOM increased the capacity of 165 frontline officers from governments, NGOs, and vulnerable communities in providing a comprehensive,





 Nana, 15, gets dressed while getting ready to go to her high school in Wajo, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, on 16 September 2022. Nana recently refused a marriage proposal from an older relative so that she could continue her studies and pursue her dream of becoming a judge. © UNICEF/Wilander

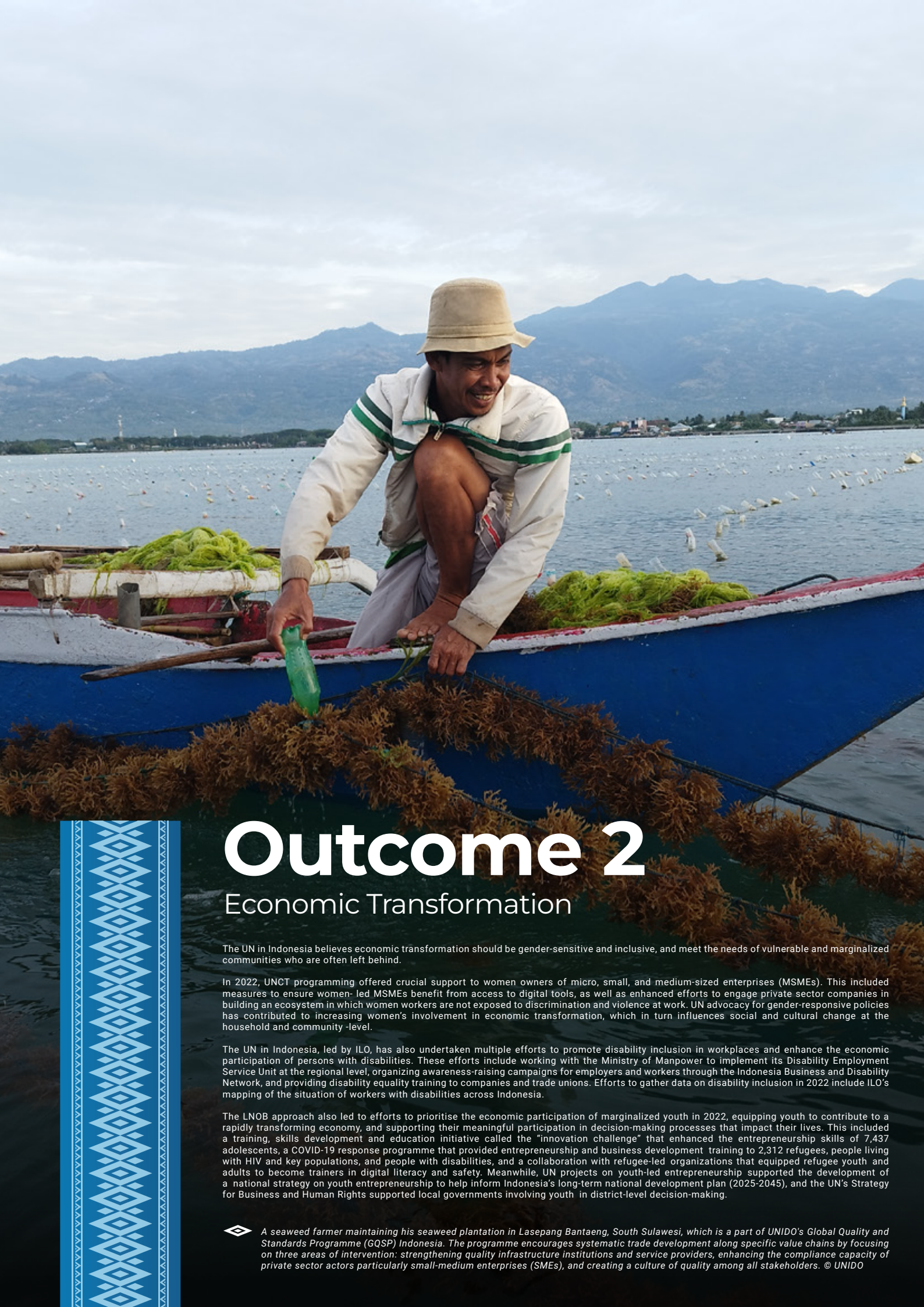
timely, and integrated response and services to victims of gender-based violence (GBV) among refugee populations in Indonesia. As a result of IOM's coordination and advocacy with the government, five referral pathways for handling GBV cases were successfully developed in 2022.

The year 2022 also saw UNICEF's continuation of the nationwide roll out of the *ROOTS* bullying prevention programme, which had by year's end trained more than 150,000 children and adolescents as "agents of change" to prevent and respond to violence against children in schools, including bullying and other forms of peer violence. The *ROOTS* programme also trained some 13,500 teachers and other personnel from over 6,700 schools across Indonesia in preventing and responding to incidents of violence and bullying. In addition, UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology to develop a positive discipline module as part of the *Merdeka Belajar* (Freedom to Learn) initiative, which is now being used as a guideline for secondary schools on implementing violence-free methods of disciplining children. Launched in secondary schools nationwide, the module had trained over 120 high school principals, teachers, and CSO staff, and 308 junior high school teachers from every province in Indonesia by the end of 2022. UNICEF has forged partnerships on *ROOTS* and the

positive discipline module of *Merdeka Belajar* with the Ministry of Religious Affairs to reach children in Islamic schools—pilots are ongoing at select pesantrens and madrasahs.

Through its *Safe and Friendly Environments for Children (SAFE4C)* initiative, UNICEF leveraged partnerships with local governments in over 109 districts and cities, and 276 villages to strengthen the provision of comprehensive child protection services and enhance linkages between community-based mechanisms for early detection with the integrated services for the protection of children and women from violence.

Finally, 2022 marked UNESCO's first-ever collaboration with the Indonesian National Human Rights Commission (KOMNAS HAM) to promote freedom of expression and enhance journalists' safety. UNESCO, KOMNAS HAM, and the Legal Press Aid conducted a three-day training of trainers' session for 50 participants from law enforcement agents and media professionals including members of journalist associations, Indonesia's Press Council, and lawyers specializing on freedom of expression and the safety of journalists. UNESCO also collaborated with 12 civil society organizations in Jakarta on plans to set up a national coalition on content moderation and freedom of expression.



Outcome 2

Economic Transformation

The UN in Indonesia believes economic transformation should be gender-sensitive and inclusive, and meet the needs of vulnerable and marginalized communities who are often left behind.

In 2022, UNCT programming offered crucial support to women owners of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). This included measures to ensure women-led MSMEs benefit from access to digital tools, as well as enhanced efforts to engage private sector companies in building an ecosystem in which women workers are not exposed to discrimination and violence at work. UN advocacy for gender-responsive policies has contributed to increasing women's involvement in economic transformation, which in turn influences social and cultural change at the household and community-level.

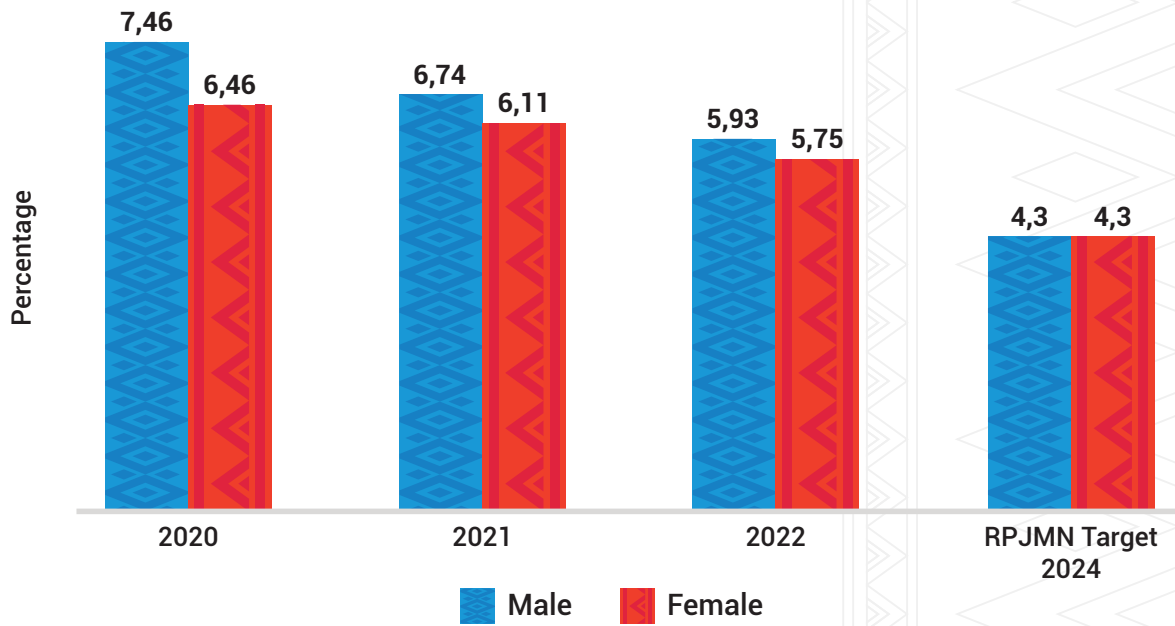
The UN in Indonesia, led by ILO, has also undertaken multiple efforts to promote disability inclusion in workplaces and enhance the economic participation of persons with disabilities. These efforts include working with the Ministry of Manpower to implement its Disability Employment Service Unit at the regional level, organizing awareness-raising campaigns for employers and workers through the Indonesia Business and Disability Network, and providing disability equality training to companies and trade unions. Efforts to gather data on disability inclusion in 2022 include ILO's mapping of the situation of workers with disabilities across Indonesia.

The LNOB approach also led to efforts to prioritise the economic participation of marginalized youth in 2022, equipping youth to contribute to a rapidly transforming economy, and supporting their meaningful participation in decision-making processes that impact their lives. This included a training, skills development and education initiative called the "innovation challenge" that enhanced the entrepreneurship skills of 7,437 adolescents, a COVID-19 response programme that provided entrepreneurship and business development training to 2,312 refugees, people living with HIV and key populations, and people with disabilities, and a collaboration with refugee-led organizations that equipped refugee youth and adults to become trainers in digital literacy and safety. Meanwhile, UN projects on youth-led entrepreneurship supported the development of a national strategy on youth entrepreneurship to help inform Indonesia's long-term national development plan (2025-2045), and the UN's Strategy for Business and Human Rights supported local governments involving youth in district-level decision-making.



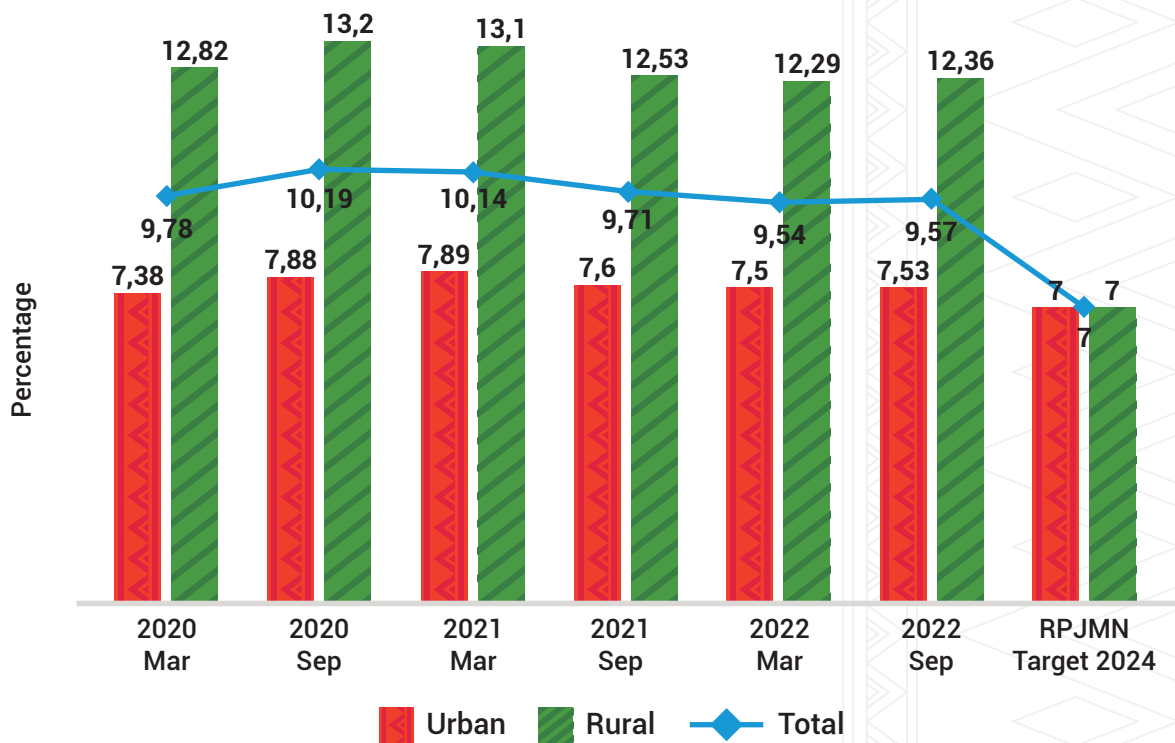
A seaweed farmer maintaining his seaweed plantation in Lasepang Bantaeng, South Sulawesi, which is a part of UNIDO's Global Quality and Standards Programme (GQSP) Indonesia. The programme encourages systematic trade development along specific value chains by focusing on three areas of intervention: strengthening quality infrastructure institutions and service providers, enhancing the compliance capacity of private sector actors particularly small-medium enterprises (SMEs), and creating a culture of quality among all stakeholders. © UNIDO

Figure 17. Open Unemployment Rate by Gender



Source: BPS Sakernas

Figure 18. Percentage of people living below poverty line by Location

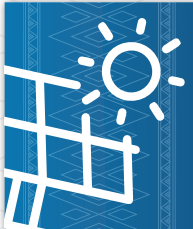


Source: BPS Susenas



3.2.1 Future Proofing, Industry 4.0, and the Circular Economy

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO



992 solar systems were installed in 25 villages, benefiting 4,541 people



More than 5,000 people received training in good aquaculture practices to improve fish farming productivity, reduce losses and improve harvest quality

A Jakarta Industrial Town Leads the Way to Indonesia's Green Industrial Revolution

Feathery palm trees, manicured grass, and a students' choir greeting visitors – not images one typically associates with industrial parks. But the UNIDO-backed MM 2100 Industrial Town, just outside Jakarta, is no typical industrial park. Or at least, not yet.

The bucolic scenes at MM 2100 could soon become commonplace thanks to a regulatory roadmap UNIDO has been developing with Indonesia's Ministry of Industry to incentivize all industrial parks in the country to become eco-industrial parks.

Susi Rahmawati, MM 2100's Manager of Customer Service and Legal Affairs says that new circular economy-based initiatives have already decreased landfill use for domestic waste generated in the park by between 30% and 40% per month.

"We have plans for a new recycling programme for domestic waste, which is unique," she said. "This

programme will reward workers financially for bringing their household waste to our site for recycling."

Other recent initiatives at MM 2100 include a composting programme and equipping 1000 streetlights with energy-efficient LED lights. A wastewater treatment plant installed two years ago uses the latest food chain reaction treatment technology to prevent pollution, and its effluent is monitored 24/7 by the Ministry of Environment.

Indonesia's 138 industrial parks are engines of the country's economic growth. So, making them greener and more socially responsible is an important step towards a more sustainable economy, said Salil Dutt, Chief Technical Adviser at UNIDO: "Eco-industrial parks are key drivers for inclusive and sustainable industrial development through working towards better environmental, social and economic performance."



Susi Rahmawati, MM 2100's Manager of Customer Service and Legal Affairs, surveys the industrial park's wastewater treatment plant. UNIDO supports MM 2100 in becoming an eco-industrial park. © UNIC Jakarta/M. Gaspar



The Indonesian government is committed to implementing the circular economy, an economic model that optimises the use of resources and designs products to be as efficient as possible. Among the key principles of circular economic development are the reduction of waste, sustainable energy use, and the integration of production and consumption cycles.

At the policy level, UNDP supported BAPPENAS' efforts to advance a circular economy roadmap through undertaking various studies, including a policy paper titled, ***The Future is Circular: Concrete Steps for Circular Economic Initiatives in Indonesia***, which will inform the 2025-2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan. This was augmented by the development of a teaching module to support incorporating circularity into development planning, including through UNDP's SDG Push Dialogue sessions with BAPPENAS. The Push Dialogue sessions enabled BAPPENAS to evaluate current policies and identify emerging trends, bottlenecks, and opportunities for accelerating digital transformation. In parallel, a range of partnerships UNDP has forged with private sector companies have enhanced awareness of the importance of incorporating circular economy strategies across business operations.

To promote the circular economy as a vehicle for medium and long-term green recovery, several UN Agencies under PAGE Indonesia (UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP, and the ILO) together with BAPPENAS, conducted rapid assessment on the sub-sectors where circular economy interventions could have the greatest impact, with the palm-oil processing industry subsequently selected as the most promising sub-sector. Following the study, PAGE Indonesia and BAPPENAS have been assessing circular economy prospects in the palm oil processing industry, including waste and CO2 reduction potential, resource efficiency potential, green jobs potential, skills development needs, and the fiscal and non-

fiscal incentives needed to encourage private sector investment in circular economy-based palm oil processing.

Most UN agencies structure their support of the Government in line with circular economy principles. In tourism, for example, UNESCO developed and disseminated a guidebook designed to help teachers in selected TVET Tourism schools advance an action-based approach towards promoting sustainable development. Meanwhile, UNIDO implemented various initiatives to encourage circular economic development in the fisheries sector and industrial parks, including through building upon the third-party IndoGAP certification, strengthening the government's ability to audit remotely, and developing web-based apps that support the use of smart solutions in pilot eco-industrial parks through digitalization and industry 4.0 applications.

In the fisheries sector, more than 3,800 Government officers, 1200 fisheries extension workers, 100 fisheries product & food laboratory personnel, and 2000 members of fisheries cooperatives, NGOs, academia, and fisheries associations took part in UNIDO training on good farming practices, standardization, post-harvest hazard analysis and critical control points for food safety (HACCP) certification. The training sessions also encompassed good handling and manufacturing practices to improve fish farming productivity and reduce losses in the farming of shrimp, seaweeds, milkfish, catfish and pangasius. In addition, 48 fisheries and food laboratories in Indonesia were connected to UNIDO's LabNet online portal, which provides information on services offered by Conformity Assessment Bodies around the world across calibration, testing, certification, and inspection.

UNIDO also supported Indonesia's G20 Presidency by organizing an international conference to accelerate the development of eco-industrial parks attended by about



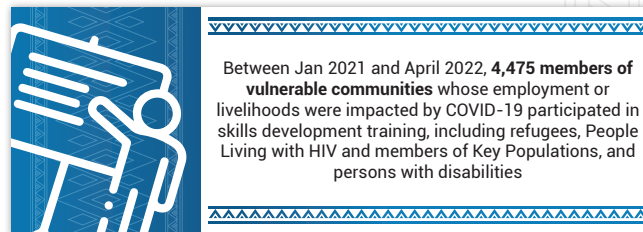
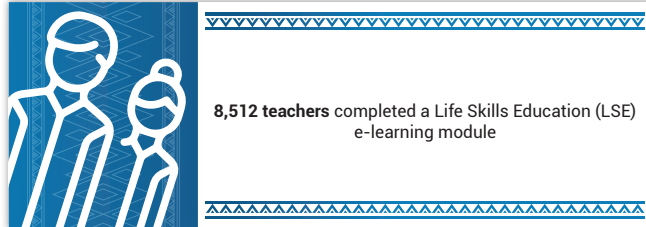
400 people, and supported the first circular economy summit under the G20 Trade, Investment, and Industry Working Group in November, attended by about 200 people. The ongoing cooperation between UNIDO and the Indonesian Ministry of Industry on the *Global Eco Industrial Parks (GEIPP)* programme supports the development of environmentally friendly industrial estates that also contribute to socio-economic development. An ongoing industrial park pilot project near Jakarta is planned to be replicated in other industrial estate developments across Indonesia.

In 2022, UNIDO also held its first steering committee meeting to mark the official start of the Indonesia-UNIDO Country Program (IUCP) 2021 – 2025, which aims to support the Government in implementing a roadmap towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development. This programme is aligned with the priorities in Indonesia's Long-Term Development Plan 2005 – 2025 and Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 and encompasses four developmental priorities: strengthening industrial competitiveness and markets, sustainable and clean energy development, safeguarding the environment, and strengthening partnerships with a focus on innovation, digitalization, and Industry 4.0.

Renewable energy generation is at the heart of the circular economy. At the sub-national level, UNDP offered technical support to the West Java Government towards a low-carbon development plan, including translating national initiatives locally. Through its global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), created to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, UNDP supported Governments in Sumatera, Jawa-Bali-Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Papua, and Maluku. Various Government institutions took part in training workshops on climate budget tagging and capitalizing on innovative financing such as the Green Waqf. Meanwhile, UNDP's ACCESS initiative served as a low-carbon development model by installing 992 solar systems in 25 villages, benefiting 4,541 people (44% of them women). The initiative also established 21 village-owned power generation enterprises and supported the enactment of electricity tariffs by local governments. ACCESS also built the capacity of 50 local operators from Indonesia (46% women) and 30 local operators from Timor-Leste (26% women) in operating renewable energy infrastructure.

3.2.2 Training, Skills Development, and Public Education

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF



Sunshine, Sea... and Skills: Local Women Lead Sustainable Tourism Development in North Sulawesi

Yvonne Kubis and Yeni Alelo were not used to earning an independent income. The two women from North Sulawesi are among the hundreds of microentrepreneurs supported by an ILO project in the province aimed at income diversification and the economic empowerment of women in coastal communities.

"In the past, all I could do was sell simple snacks on the beach," Ms Kubis, a cook, said. "Now I cook full meals and deliver them to tourists who stay with Yeni and at other homestays."

"I was very surprised to learn that tourists prefer their sheet white and a diversity of meals," said Ms Alelo, describing what she learned at the ILO-supported skills development training programme. She also learned the importance of

using hashtags in social media marketing posts, so that tourists looking for a place to stay in the area find them more easily, she added.

"We are very proud of our women, of the business acumen we never knew they had," said Gabriel Tamasengge, the mayor of Marisow, where the two women live and work.

ILO's support of women in North Sulawesi typifies the organisation's approach to social development, said Michiko Miyamoto, Country Director. "Our Decent Work programme focuses on social dialogue, job creation and enhancing the protection of vulnerable workers," she said. It also contributes to the UN in Indonesia's National Blue Agenda Actions Partnership with the government, which supports the sustainable development of the ocean and coastal communities.

School closures and disruptions to education as a result of COVID-19 received wide press coverage all around the world. However, the pandemic had broader impacts on education and training, including interrupting life skills programmes that enable full participation in the 21st century knowledge economy, and the skills system that underpins the pathway to decent work opportunities for millions of adults and young people in Indonesia. The UN oversees a range of initiatives designed

to bolster training, skills development and public education, and make up the ground lost as a result of the pandemic.

UNICEF's digitalization of its Life Skills Education (LSE) module for students has helped disseminate the learning methodology among 9,128 teachers since the programme was launched in 2020. Meanwhile, the Adolescent Kit for Expression and Innovation, was expanded to reach 672 adolescents



to support learning recovery linked to COVID-19 learning losses. The Adolescent Kit is a package comprised of guidance, tools, activities, and supplies to support adolescents ages 10-18, especially those who are affected by humanitarian crises, in community and non-formal education settings. These approaches to skills development were augmented through a 2022 UNICEF study assessing the effectiveness of the integration of the LSE curriculum into a blended learning format, which confirmed the importance of more intensive coaching for teachers and the monitoring of their effectiveness in classroom pedagogy.

A further 7,437 adolescents (68% girls, 32% boys) developed 21st century, digital and entrepreneurship skills through an adolescent engagement programme known as The Innovation Challenge, which is being delivered using a project-based learning methodology consistent with Indonesia's new national curriculum. The results of an impact and scalability assessment of the programme completed in 2022 will inform strategies to implement its expansion from 2023 onwards.

The ILO is also working closely with the Government to support the improvement of the skills system in Indonesia. In April 2022 a Presidential Decree was issued on the revitalisation of Indonesia's national vocational education system, TVET, in accordance with the national priority of improving human capital under Indonesia's Vision 2045. The Government requested ILO's technical assistance in providing national guidelines and supporting the establishment of Sectoral Skills Committees under this structure—a process now underway. The implementation of these regulations encompasses cross-cutting themes of labour market intelligence development, entrepreneurship, upskilling and reskilling for just transitions, life-long learning policies, digital inclusion, green/blue skills, and many more topics. In the

maritime sector, for example, ILO has already facilitated the establishment of four sectoral skills councils on hotels and tourism, shipbuilding, logistics and seafarers. The sectoral skills councils will play a critical role in anticipating developing needs in the sectors, and guiding skills development training and education in response to those needs. ILO also supported the development of the Blue Economy Roadmap, by conducting skills development mapping across maritime logistics and international trade, seafaring, and shipbuilding. The skills map examines skills development policies and the regulatory framework, the governance of skills development, and the possibility of closing technological gaps that might increase the demand for certain skills.

UNIDO is also contributing to the development of the maritime sector and Indonesia's Blue Economy by strengthening the linkages between educational institutions and the seafood processing industry in the Karawang District. This was achieved through a three-month internship program for 28 polytechnic students majoring in fish processing, overseen by UNIDO's Quality Infrastructure expert. As a result of the programme, the students gained skills boosting their employability, while two SMEs were certified with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), with an additional SME in the process of obtaining HACCP certification.

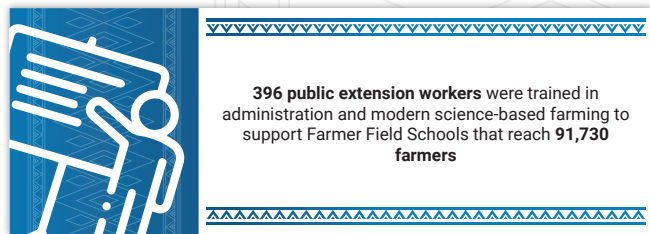
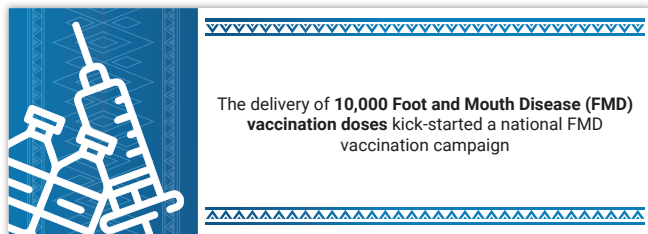
Stigmatisation has in the past inhibited the access of People Living with HIV and Key Populations to critical training and skills development opportunities. With support from the UN COVID-19 Multi- Partner Trust Fund and in collaboration with civil society organizations Yayasan Kusuma Buana and Jaringan Indonesia Positif, UNAIDS enabled 100 People Living with HIV and Key Populations to participate in ILO-led skills training in digital marketing and fashion design. Furthermore, between the project's January 2021 start and its April 2022 closure, 2,063 people received UNAIDS training in entrepreneurship and business development

through the COVID-19 response project in employment and livelihood—jointly administered by ILO, UNDP, UNHCR, and UNAIDS— including 182 refugees and 131 People Living with HIV and members of key populations, and 195 people with disabilities. Of the 1,405 of those trainees who completed basic entrepreneurship training, 86% generated business plans and 62% took steps to start or improve businesses; 57.6%

of them increased their income after training. An additional skills training programme was provided to 2,312 members of vulnerable groups including refugees, People Living with HIV and key populations, and people with disabilities. According to a post-training survey to which 1,755 participants responded, 82.5% expected an increase in income after six months.

3.2.3 Agriculture, Food Systems Development and Consumer Protection

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: FAO, IFAD, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNOPS



How One Flores Farming Couple Used Conservation Agriculture to Send Their Children to University

What is the link between manure and university education? Conservation agriculture, say Seferinus We'e and Krensensiana Nasa, a farming couple living in Nagekeo regency on the island of Flores. Participants in a project supported by FAO and its partners, the Independent Farmer Partners Foundation (YMTM) and World Neighbors, Mr We'e and Ms Nasa have used a palette of farming methods known as conservation agriculture to increase their yields and income three-and-a-half-fold.

Through terracing and intercropping, they have put an end to the erosion of their land, located on a steep hill. By capturing the manure of domestic animals and using it as organic fertilizer on their plots, their corn yield has increased from two tons per hectare to seven. And in that surplus corn, which they sell for cash, lies the link between manure and education: their two oldest children are now at university in Jakarta.

"We would have never been able to afford that in the past," said Mr We'e, a former subsistence farmer, who now grows sweet potatoes, beans, corn, and leafy vegetables such as pak choy for sale.

"Our food is guaranteed year-round, and we have a regular income on top of it," Ms Nasa added.

As of 2023, district agriculture authorities are mainstreaming conservation agriculture to all farmers cultivating marginal lands in Nagekeo, either because their land is too steep or completely flat and prone to flooding.

"The methods we introduce conserve the land and resources, while increasing yields and incomes," said Wayan Tambun, Project Manager at FAO.



Seferinus We'e now keeps his goats in animal pens, which enables him to collect their manure and use it as organic fertilizer on his plots. © UNIC Jakarta/M. Gaspar

Better nutrition and a spectrum of other development outcomes rely on strong food systems. UN agencies are implementing a range of interventions to support the Indonesian Government's efforts to shore up food systems across land management, agriculture, smallholder farming, and the fisheries sector.

Fundamental to strong food systems is safeguarding animal health. In 2022, the Ministry of Agriculture endorsed guidelines developed by FAO as part of a National Action Plan to control Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR), one of the biggest threats to global health, food security, and plant and animal populations.

To prevent the spread of Foot and Mouth Disease following outbreaks in several provinces, the Government implemented FAO recommendations including the establishment of a movement control policy, vaccinations, and the implementation of biosecurity on farms. Through a joint project on animal health, FAO facilitated the delivery of 10,000 FMD vaccine doses to kick-start a national vaccination campaign in June 2022.

FAO also brought in renowned international experts to consult on the disease's management, and procured specialist laboratory equipment to enhance FMD detection capacity at disease investigation centres. In 2023, alongside the Government, FAO is set to co-launch a virtual training programme for some 350 animal health field workers in 34 provinces to rapidly control FMD.

FAO also supported the Government's integration of livestock evacuation into disaster management efforts, based on an understanding that planning livestock evacuation routes can reduce human and animal casualties as well as economic losses. This support included integrating livestock management into existing volcano evacuation and response plans, developing national guidelines on animal handling during disasters, and extending a pilot on livestock management to five additional provinces.

Additional FAO-led initiatives in support of strong food systems include the promotion of *One Country One Priority Product*, a pan-Asia campaign designed to benefit smallholder



farmers and develop green value chains, and supporting the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in restocking of tens of thousands of endemic fish in the Sangolan river, Kampar Regency, Riau Province.

Cultivating resilient food systems requires a solid evidence base. Under its *Uplands* project, which focuses on developing integrated farming systems in upland areas, IFAD completed 12 adaptive research studies in collaboration with Institut Pertanian Bogor University, and the Agency of National Research and Innovation. Among other subjects, the adaptive research focused on the bio-economy of various crops and livestock, an insurance model for sheep and goat raising, and the use of an organic rice by-product to produce bio-gas and compost.

Under its Integrated *Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation* project, IFAD trained 396 public extension workers in administration and modern science-based farming in 2022, bringing the number trained to 3902 since the project began in 2018. The project has supported the establishment of multiple “Farmer Field Schools,” which have delivered various training modules based on local agricultural conditions and crop suitability. The initiative has trained 72 Farmer Field Schools in disseminating knowledge on Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) and resulted in the establishment of 51 demplots across 13 districts, with IFAD providing agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers and pesticides for those demplots. Meanwhile, 5,280 households attended workshops aimed at building their understanding of basic nutrition concepts for children, including how to measure child nutrition. IFAD also supported 260 villages in the assessment for P3EK/ Village Participatory Planning for Economic Development (Perencanaan Partisipatif Pembangunan Ekonomi Kampung), whose results 206 of them included in annual village plans towards financing capacity building for rural producers in farming and non-farming activities.

Throughout 2022, UNIDO conducted a series of activities designed to streamline and harmonize quality assurance and safety systems in the fisheries sector. These included 11 awareness-raising campaigns and 68 activities oriented towards skill development, mainly to improve competencies of 420 quality coaches and fish inspectors of MMAF, 60 IndoGAP auditors from three technical units of MMAF on ISO 17065, lab personnel from government laboratories on ISO 17034 as well as the provision of support for fisheries SMEs in preparing the documentation required for Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) certification. UNIDO’s work on the fisheries sector resulted in the MMAF’s adoption of five new policy recommendations for seafood quality assurance standards, the establishment of 34 Indonesian National Standards on aquaculture and seafood products, three Conformity Assessment Body standards for Indonesian Good Practices (IndoGAP) accreditation, as well as the development of three Reference Material Producers certified laboratories and one National Metrology Institute. UNIDO also supported MMAF in establishing remote inspection procedures for HACCP and GMP certification. MMAF has since opted to maintain remote monitoring introduced as COVID-19 restricted physical inspections, considering Indonesia’s geographic breadth and the large numbers of companies requiring inspection for low-risk products such as non-food dried seaweed.

Since 2022, UNCTAD has implemented a project on consumer online dispute resolution, known by the acronym *DODR*, which is designed to improve international trade and electronic commerce in Indonesia. As part of the *DODR* project’s annual plan of activities for 2022, UNCTAD in March organized a three-day training workshop on consumer dispute resolution for Indonesia and Thailand, which analyzed the comparative advantages of a wide range of applied technologies for dispute resolution. The workshop helped more than



100 officers from the Indonesia Consumer Protection Agency (BPKN) understand the landscape of emerging technologies, their uses in consumer dispute resolution, and their respective challenges. In parallel, UNCTAD finalized a report on the national framework for consumer complaints handling and dispute resolution in Indonesia, whose findings were shared nationally through an

October 2022 webinar to foster cooperation bridges among government authorities. UNCTAD hosted a second webinar to present the report’s findings and recommendations to representatives from ASEAN, consumer associations, academia and the private sector.

3.2.4 Enabling Local Economic Development

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: IFAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOPS



6501 shrimp, seaweed, catfish, milkfish and pangasius farmers participated in capacity-building activities aimed at increasing fish farmers’ yields, compliance with buyer standards, and access to broader markets



Chief Ngala (front, right) guides villagers on picking chili on newly cultivated land, which until last year laid barren. © UNIC Jakarta/M. Gaspar

Candlenut, Chili and Chickens: How One Eastern Indonesian Village Set Out to Become an Agricultural Powerhouse

Inegena Village Chief Wilfridus Ngala had a vision – to turn his subsistence farming community of 1100 people into an agricultural powerhouse with its own food processing industry and exports.

After just a year of support from IFAD and the Ministry of Villages, his vision for Inegena, amidst the central hills of Flores Island, is starting to become reality. What were once barren lands have been converted into



horticulture, and chickens cluck along the formerly tranquil village roads.

“Our village now has a future, and many young people have decided to stay and participate in the new agriculture projects,” said Viktorinus Roja, 30, who with IFAD’s support learned chicken farming last year. “A year ago, I was thinking of moving on to find work in a city. But I’ve decided to give Chief Ngala a chance.”

Ingena is one of 1720 Indonesian villages supported through IFAD’s *Integrated Village Economic Transformation (TEKAD)* programme, which puts community engagement in the use of village resources for local economic and social development at the heart of planning.

Programme experts help villagers design business plans and long-term development strategies and submit applications for funding to the Rp 68 billion (US\$ 4.3 billion) national village fund.

“In order to create the foundations for development that is sustainable, villages need to spend money on projects that will have long-lasting economic benefits, rather than spending money each year on ad hoc initiatives,” said Anissa Pratiwi, Programme Officer at IFAD. “This change in approach requires learning and capacity building at the village level.”

The UN in Indonesia’s 2022 *Leaving No One Behind* study found living in a remote or rural area to be among the largest risk factors that contributes to a person or community being left behind. With World Bank data suggesting almost 43% of Indonesia’s 270 million population lives in rural areas, the UN is working on several fronts to support local economic development, including for some of the country’s most vulnerable citizens living on remote islands and in coastal communities.

In late 2021 and early 2022, UNESCO led a range of interventions designed to assist the economic recovery of communities living in and near the Takabonerate – Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve (TKSBR) impacted by COVID-19, while also facilitating the recovery of local coral reef ecosystems. The UNESCO-led programme included training on coral transplantation for members of the local community, resulting in 5,250 coral seedlings being successfully transplanted and rehabilitated. It also included training and business capital for salt production and dried fish processing benefiting dozens of local women and youth.

Many small island economies depend on the state of fishing and fisheries. Focusing on five aquaculture value chains, namely shrimp,


seaweeds, catfish, milkfish and pangasius, UNIDO organized 79 capacity-building activities involving over 6,500 participants from the Government and fish processing companies. These activities brought economic benefits for fish and seaweed farmers, and improved market access for 121 MSMEs by helping those SMEs obtain Good Handling Practices (GHP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and HACCP certificates, as well as enabling access to finance—such as through the Indonesia Central Bank’s community development programme—to comply with the certification requirements.

UNIDO also strengthened the Blue Economic sector by enhancing the compliance capacity of SMEs with market requirements, creating a culture of quality, and improving the quality of infrastructure, institutions, and service providers in the fisheries sector through implementing the 15 Good Aquaculture Practices. Practices adopted by 2,600 fish and seaweed farmers include good handling, good manufacturing, and HACCP for 155 SMEs in the seafood product sector. As a result, 88 SMEs obtained GMP and HACCP certificates, and three SMEs in the fish processing sector increased their exports of the targeted fisheries products.




3.2.5 Local Firms Equipped for the Global Market

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOPS




Through Youth Co:Lab, **70 women-led SMEs** received support in accessing public procurement tenders, designed to increase their competitiveness and market share



1,293 MSMEs received Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) packages containing PPE, disinfectant, and other equipment that encouraged the adoption of safe business practices during the pandemic

Young Entrepreneurs Show How Preserving Heritage and Growing Business Can Go Hand-in-Hand



 Jemi Nikolaus won the first prize at the World Heritage 50 Creative Product Competition for his innovative products created from waste. © UNESCO/Eliana Bantchev

A love for fashion design and a keen interest in upcycling inspired Jemi Nikolaus to establish Saparo, his very own zero-waste studio in Semarang, Central Java. Support from UNESCO last year helped him find new customers and improve his marketing.

Using textile waste, Mr Nikolaus, 30, produces various products portraying Indonesia's beauty and its diverse cultural landscape, ranging from bags and hats to wall decorations.

He won the first prize at the World Heritage 50 Creative Product Competition, organized by UNESCO Jakarta to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention. The competition and related

activities promoted youth entrepreneurship, and the outstanding values of World Heritage Sites, linking local communities' livelihoods with those sites.

Through participating in a series of product design coaching sessions, workshops on sustainability, storytelling as well as online webinars and collaborative mentoring on brand building and strategic business models, Mr Nikolaus was able to adjust his business model, which led to higher sales and new customers. "The collective mutual cooperation, sincere support and solidarity were stimulating," said Mr. Nikolaus of the training.

At a macro level, Indonesia's economy has proved resilient to the impacts of COVID-19 and the fallout from the war in Ukraine. However, global crises have exacted a heavy toll on micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, most of which lack the financial resources that enabled larger companies to weather the storm. Building the capacity of local players to compete in the international market not only increases their reach and profitability, but instills greater systematic resilience to future economic shocks.

In 2022, the UN continued to assist Indonesia's MSME sector in recovering faster from the COVID-19 pandemic and building institutional strength through a collaboration with the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small Medium Enterprises (MoCSMEs) called *Bisnis Lestari*, which targeted the Bandung Metropolitan, Greater Jakarta and Surabaya Metropolitan areas. The project prioritised MSMEs in sectors identified as having significant potential to accelerate circular economy development in Indonesia. This included UNDP's support for 1,293 MSMEs in obtaining Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) packages containing PPE, disinfectant, and other equipment that encouraged the adoption of safe business practices during the pandemic. UNDP also supported 361 MSMEs in incorporating indicators related to circular economy performance (known by the Indonesian acronym GUSTI, which stands for Agile, Fortunate, Circular, Resilient, and Inclusive) in their company profiles and business models, assisted 25 MSMEs in sharing business plans with potential co-investors, and 172 MSMEs in improving their readiness for the digital economy.

To ensure this support continues, the UNDP country office produced a module designed to increase MSMEs' capacity in sustainable business, disseminated through a series of training sessions in partnership with Indonesia's MSMEs Association (UKM Indonesia), incubators, and the Ministry of Cooperatives and MSMEs. The learning

modules have since been integrated with the Ministry's and the MSMEs Associations' online learning platforms.

In the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector, UNDP as part of its *GOLD-ISMIA* project, helped MSMEs access financing support to transition to non-mercury-based mining methods by facilitating the signing of six financing lending arrangements with state-owned banks, sub-national rural banks, state-owned pawn agencies, cooperatives and community organizations, and individual lenders. After receiving training on making loan applications and keeping financial records, 22 mining groups were granted credit and were able to procure mercury-free equipment introduced by UNDP. All 38 loan applications mining groups submitted to the six established lending arrangements in 2022 were approved.

Young people whose education, skills development, and livelihoods were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic are a particular focus of UN support for MSMEs. UNDP's *Youth Co:Lab* aims to boost the potential of youth-led businesses in Indonesia towards the Government's national entrepreneurship ratio target of 3.95% by 2024. In 2022, *Youth Co:Lab* interventions to enrich the entrepreneurship ecosystem included the development of a national strategy on youth entrepreneurship, as well as a **policy brief** derived from the 2022 *Youth Co:Lab* National Dialogue which invited youth leaders and stakeholders to recommend entry points on youth entrepreneurship. These recommendations are being incorporated into a background study for Indonesia's long-term national development plan (2025-2045). *Youth Co:Lab* also facilitated access to financing towards the scale-up of five startups run by its alumni in 2022, while its training sessions equipped more than 350 young people—half of them women—from 50 social enterprises with new knowledge on business operations to increase impact in their communities.



3.2.6 Building Gender-Equal, Child-Friendly Workplaces and Protecting Workers' Rights

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: ILO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNHCR, UNOPS, UN WOMEN



1,523 workplaces received support in conducting COVID-19 risk assessments



25,532 people participated in an e-learning course on occupational safety and health



33 new companies signed up to the UN's business-driven Women's Empowerment Principles, designed to promote gender equality in the workplace and wider community

The Number of Companies Promoting the Women Empowerment's Principles Skyrockets

Over 160 companies, with a combined workforce that runs into the tens of thousands, have promoted gender equality in their business practices and culture through the application of the UN Global Compact and UN Women's Women's Empowerment Principles. That's a more than ten-fold increase in the 14 companies that were applying the principles in 2019.

Through implementing practices to foster gender inclusivity and women's empowerment in the world of work, signatories to the Women's Empowerment Principles demonstrate the contribution the private sector can make towards advancing the Sustainable Development Goals. Fourteen were selected as winners of the 2022 Indonesia Women's Empowerment Principles Awards, which recognize extraordinary contributions to gender equality.

"Gender-sensitive business practices are an important human rights issue, as well as an economic one: they are good for business and for

creating a just society," said Jamshed Kazi, Country Representative of UN Women in Indonesia. "There is mounting evidence that diverse management teams and companies that care about their employees simply achieve better results for their bottom line and the wider community and environment."

Despite the rapid increase in companies adopting Women's Empowerment Principles, much work remains to close the gender gap and increase the economic empowerment of women.

"We've seen various development programmes for women, but gender gaps in workforce participation and leadership are still prevalent. Challenges particularly faced by women, such as the double burden [of working both in the job and in the household], contribute to this unlevel playing field," said Maya Juwita, Executive Director of the Indonesia Business Coalition for Women's Empowerment. "An inclusive environment will help to level the playing field and further ensure female talents thrive."

Women are paid less than men globally, with the gender pay gap estimated at 16%. In Indonesia, UN Women estimates that women earn 23% less than men, despite more Indonesian women workers having a college or university degree compared with their male counterparts.

Since 2020, a total of 177 companies in Indonesia, including 33 new companies in 2022, have signed up to UN Women's Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs), a set of business-driven principles designed to promote gender equality in the workplace and wider community. This significant increase compared with the 2019 baseline of



14 companies is a result of new partnerships established through the WeEmpower Asia Program, and UN Women rolling out a series of new initiatives and tools, including gender sensitization training for companies and training on the prevention of sexual harassment and violence based on ILO Convention 190.

Two of Indonesia's 177 WEPs Signatories, Gojek and Body Shop Indonesia, reported implementing action plans in relation to the WEPs, including Gojek's *#WomenAreSafeWithGojek* initiatives and a Body Shop campaign called *Stop Sexual Violence: When Everyone Cares, Everyone is Protected*. More than 500 women entrepreneurs received UN Women-led training in entrepreneurial and digital skills with a gender perspective in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province, DKI Jakarta Province, North Sumatra Province, and West Java Province.

Meanwhile, UN Women and its partners supported the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in integrating gender equality into three guidelines in 2022: a guideline on women's empowerment through entrepreneurship and a guideline on digital transformation for women, both launched in November 2022, and a national strategy for women's financial inclusion finalized in December 2022.

Advancing gender equality in workplaces also serves to advance children's rights. To promote family-friendly workplace policies, UNICEF conducted a qualitative and quantitative study informed by the experiences of more than 4,500 working parents across 33 provinces. The study aided the Ministry of Health in understanding how employers implement policies towards routine immunization and led UNICEF to recommend working mothers receive more than 24 weeks of maternity leave.

In 2022 UNICEF also continued to advocate to accelerate business actions that advance child rights through strategic engagement with business associations, foundations, and multi-stakeholder platforms with access to more than 1,500 companies. Through a partnership with the Directorate of Human Rights Cooperation under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, UNICEF trained 124 officials and 12 business leaders on how to mainstream children's rights in business strategy. In parallel, two pilot interventions on child-centered strategies for business and human rights in Aceh and NTT facilitated children's meaningful participation in district-level decision-making processes.

ILO's *Better Work* programme brings together diverse stakeholders representing business, workers' interests, and the Government. In Indonesia, this includes the Ministry of Manpower, the main Indonesian garment trade union federations, the Indonesian Employers' Association (APINDO), and the Indonesian Textile Association (AP), along with international brands and retailers in the garment industry. These actors shape the strategic direction of the programme, reviewing results and priorities, and setting forth a vision for how diverse interests can be met. *Better Work* Indonesia has helped participating firms improve working conditions in Indonesia's garment sector by raising levels of compliance with national labour law and international standards. The programme has also positively influenced national labour policy in several areas over the past ten years. ILO supported regular meetings at around 200 factories that registered with the *Better Work* Indonesia programme between 2020-2022, with 70% of committee members satisfied with the outcomes of negotiations resulting from those meetings.

ILO also supported the development of standard operation procedures for preventing and mitigating gender-based



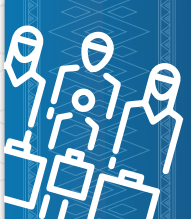
violence in seven palm oil enterprises. This was complemented by baseline studies on working conditions including Occupation Safety and Health (OSH) and gender in the palm oil and fishing industries in selected provinces.

Finally, an ILO project supported by Japan, continued to focus on enhancing COVID-19 prevention measures in workplaces and supporting job creation through business reopening and continuation. As of September

2022, the project had helped 1,523 workplaces conduct COVID-19 risk assessment services, with support from more than 100 doctors from the Indonesian Occupational Doctors' Association (IDKI) alongside ILO OSH experts. Meanwhile, following its April 2022 launch, 25,532 people participated in e-OSH Learning, an online learning platform to introduce basic knowledge and practices about OSH to vocational students and first-year college students to prepare them to transition to the world of work.

3.2.7 Better Support Services and Livelihood Opportunities for Refugees, Migrants, and People with Disabilities

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: ILO, IOM, ITU, UNDP, UNHCR, UNOPS, WHO



8461 refugees and asylum seekers received humanitarian assistance



25 companies and more than 400 participants attended a job fair for persons with disabilities



Refugees should have the right to generate income. Thanks to Skilled Migrant and Refugee Technicians (SMART), Hakmat could improve his knowledge and skills with various courses and engage in income-generation activities. © UNHCR

Refugees Gain IT and Digital Safety Skills Through 'SMART' Initiative

Life is difficult for most of the around 12,000 refugees in Indonesia, who do not have the right to engage in income-generating activities. But thanks to a local refugee-led organization, Skilled Migrant and Refugee Technicians (SMART), some have been able to improve their IT knowledge and learn various other skills to improve their livelihood prospects.

Hakmat, from Afghanistan, who prefers to be identified by his first name only, founded SMART with several fellow refugees in 2020. In 2022, its activities included courses on website and graphic design for around 30 refugees aged between 15 and 30 years old. Two of the course's participants went on to be accepted for internships at Pameo, a digital marketing company, Hakmat said.

Both the training and the subsequent internships will help prepare refugees for when they are eventually able to work in a country where they can settle, according to Hakmat. "If refugees are provided with

the opportunity to show their skills and potential, they can rise, they can shine, and they can contribute to the community," he said.

Another SMART activity, funded by UNHCR's Digital Innovation Service, involved raising awareness on digital safety and digital literacy among refugees living in Jakarta and Cisarua.

The initiative included developing a curriculum with input from several refugee-led organisations and delivering courses to refugee communities through training of trainers sessions. Nearly 60 trainers successfully completed the training, who then trained their own communities and reached 285 refugees in only one month.

"Hakmat is a testament to the resilience of refugees and the power of hope to overcome adversity," said Ann Maymann, Representative of UNHCR in Indonesia. "They invest time and effort in preparing for an eventual career."

Indonesia was one of the first countries in the world to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990. The country also adopted the Child Protection Law in 2002, which stipulates universal and free birth registration, with birth registration having been a key priority embedded in the country's national development plan since 2015.

The UN is committed to assisting Indonesia's efforts to reinforce these frameworks, including through the Government's passage of a Presidential Decree in 2019 known as Stranas AKPSH, which aims to improve all aspects of civil registration, including birth registration for vulnerable groups. Joint dialogue with national authorities held by UNHCR and UNICEF led the Ministry of Home Affairs to reaffirm the responsibility of local civil registries to issue formal notification of refugee children's birth. In Indonesia's decentralised context, the follow-through on such policies often requires direct approaches to local authorities. UNICEF with its seven field offices provided a base to UNHCR for engaging civil registrars. Processes for birth registration were ongoing for 80 children in various locations in 2022.

Meanwhile, in health, joint UN advocacy contributed to 9,378 refugees having received the first dose of COVID-19 vaccination, with 8,162 refugees receiving a second dose, and 65 refugees receiving a booster shot in 2022. UN advocacy also contributed to refugee children under 13 years old being included in a Government polio outbreak response immunization programme that began in November 2022. Meanwhile, UNHCR, in collaboration with Refugee-Led Organisations, conducted workshops that built the skills of 53 refugees to become trainers in digital literacy and safety, an exercise aimed at closing the gap in digital literacy among refugee communities.

IOM also continues to support refugees and asylum seekers' health and education needs in Indonesia. In line with the 2016 Presidential Regulation, IOM provided humanitarian assistance to 8461 refugees and asylum seekers in 2022 and provided resettlement and reintegration services to 941 refugees resettled to third countries and 58 refugees who returned voluntarily to their countries of origin. In addition, 1250 pre-embarkation health assessments were also provided by IOM to support the resettlement process.



Through close coordination with the government and stakeholders at national and local levels, IOM continued to advocate alternatives to detention by providing accommodation support to 7425 refugees and asylum seekers in Indonesia who were referred to IOM by the Government. That support included managing over 70 refugee accommodations in eight cities and providing cash allowances to refugees under IOM care. To fulfill the basic rights of refugees, promote psychosocial welfare, and prevent, treat and care for asylum seekers and refugees with trauma and mental disorders as a result of their displacement, IOM provides general health services and psychosocial support services including basic counselling, referrals to psychologists and psychiatrists as needed, and group support. In 2022, that included referrals for over 49,000 health visits for primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare and check-ups for in-patients and out-patients, as well as 1,250 health assessments for refugees specifically for resettlement purposes. IOM also rolled out a comprehensive complaints and feedback mechanism for refugees and asylum seekers in 2022 at accessible locations across Indonesia.

As part of IOM Indonesia's contribution to the protection of migrant workers abroad, the organization continued to support the Government in developing Indonesia's first initiative on comprehensive information on labour migration through pre-employment orientation modules in 2022. A total of 48 actors from relevant bodies participated in workshops to equip them with the skills and knowledge to deliver the orientation modules, which were then successfully forwarded to 40 prospective migrant workers as well as more broadly across five villages in West Nusa Tenggara. IOM was also involved in revising the Pre-Departure Orientation module for the Indonesia-Malaysia corridor, followed by training for 40 PDO instructors, while 25 recruitment agencies received ethics training on responsible recruiting.

IOM Indonesia has contributed to reducing the health and socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and fulfilling the essential services and livelihoods for vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, at-risk Indonesian migrant workers, and those affected by COVID-19. In 2022, IOM provided 14,000 hygiene kits to Indonesian migrant workers, and provided 800 migrant workers with economic empowerment assistance under the PIJAR Indonesia initiative, including capacity building and business grants. In addition, IOM contributed to restoring and promoting the mental health and psychosocial well-being of returning migrant workers through online psychosocial counseling and peer support group activities conducted with the Pulih Foundation. A total of 463 former and active migrant workers benefited from this activity which has helped them overcome trauma, stress, and other social problems during COVID-19.

Support for returning Indonesian migrant workers also continues from the ILO, which in 2022 formally established four gender-responsive Integrated Services Centres for migrant workers (LTSA-MRC) in Cirebon, Tulungagung, Blitar and East Lampung. These centers gave 1298 migrant workers authoritative information on employment, training, health, and social services, and provided 123 women migrant workers with legal assistance, and psychosocial counselling. ILO's Migrant Worker Resources Centers also supported five Indonesian trade unions and migrant workers associations engaged in cross-border activities with NGOs and trade unions in Taiwan, Hongkong, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and countries in the Middle East on referral mechanisms for case handling, safe and fair migration, labour exploitation, access to justice, and gender-based discrimination of women migrant workers. A further 334 women migrant workers and their families in West Java, East Java, Lampung, and Kepulauan Riau received assistance and referrals to essential services



from six CSOs supported by UN Women, while Komnas Perempuan provided over 500 referrals to women subject to violence, including women migrant workers, with UN Women support.

In 2022, ILO also established four Tripartite Plus Forums, a name for permanent coordination structures that bring together government institutions, women migrant workers organizations, police, civil society organizations, and private placement agencies to resolve issues facing migrant workers. Through these forums, ILO coordinated social dialogues on labour migration that led to the formation of 36 village task forces for the protection of Indonesian migrant workers. ILO also provided technical inputs to the draft of Blitar District Government Regulation on the Protection of Indonesia Migrant Workers and—in close consultation with affected persons—facilitated the development of 17 drafts of village regulations and referral mechanisms to enhance the delivery of service to women migrant worker and their families. ILO led trainings for 630 Government

officials, employers, human rights institutions, and civil society representatives on gender-responsive policies and services for women migrant workers, including case management, access to justice, and organizing women migrant workers.

The Government, through the Ministry of Manpower, has passed several key regulations since 2016 aimed at promoting a human rights-based approach to disability. In support of the implementation of these regulations in Central Java, ILO brought together the employers' organization (APINDO) and the Manpower office of Central Java to participate in an awareness-raising activity across more than 200 companies. In parallel, 25 companies participated in a job fair attended by 400 persons with disabilities in December 2022. The ILO also provided training on disability inclusion for six trade union confederations, 30 case workers from Indonesia's Social Security Agency, and 30 employment service officers from Indonesia's national employment service agency.

3.2.8 Policy Making and Institutional Capacity Building for Inclusive and Non-discriminatory Workplaces

Agencies Leading the Delivery of These Areas: ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNHCR



Over 200 garment sector factories received support in improving working conditions and competitiveness, benefitting nearly 400,000 workers, some 80% of whom are female



68 Indonesia Manpower Agency office supervisors and 86 companies' human resources departments representatives across three provinces received training on inclusivity and HIV awareness and prevention in the workplace

Dedicated Job Fair Helps Break Down Barriers to Employment for People with Disabilities

People with disabilities could, for the first time, connect directly with potential employers in Central Java, Indonesia's most populous province, through a dedicated job fair organized jointly by the Ministry of Manpower and ILO.

Around 500 jobseekers attended the December 2022 event, which was supported by the Indonesian Employers' Association (APINDO) and Kerjabilitas, the country's largest online job search platform for persons with disabilities. 172 attendees were able to find a job on the spot, with an additional 79 receiving job counselling from Kerjabilitas.

"Workers with disabilities have a high working performance, high productivity and a high level of enthusiasm," said Jayatun, a recruiter from PT Pan Brothers, one of Indonesia's largest garment exporters.

Twenty-seven companies attended the fair, most of them from the garment, food and beverage, tour and travel, retail, and manufacturing sectors. The job fair also included training programmes for representatives of companies' human resources departments on hiring workers with disabilities.

National legislation requires companies to hire at least 1% of their workforce from among people with disabilities. The ILO, in cooperation with provincial offices of the national government, provides support to companies, so that they can meet this obligation.

"Persons with disabilities face challenges in finding work due to a lack of information and a lack of self-confidence. Job fairs like this, which are exclusive to people with disabilities, can provide them with much greater access to employment opportunities," said Tedy Gunawan, ILO Indonesia's Programme Officer for Inclusive Workplaces.

The year 2022 marked ten years since the establishment of ILO and the International Finance Corporation's joint *Better Work* Programme in Indonesia, which strives to improve working conditions and competitiveness in the export garment sector. The joint programme is now in operation at over 200 participating factories, and benefits nearly 400,000 workers, some 80% of whom are female.

The *Better Work* Programme has consistently impacted change at multiple levels over the ten years it has been in operation. At the level of the individual factory, it

provides interrelated services that support the continuous improvement of working conditions and the factory's competitiveness. Highly trained staff provide specialized training and advisory services to factories, which include helping to establish worker-manager committees to promote dialogue, eliminate non-compliance with labour and safety standards, and promote joint-problem solving. The programme also provides yearly unannounced assessments of factory conditions, which measure compliance with ILO core labour standards and national legislation.

To guard against discrimination at workplaces, ILO developed a self-learning course on HIV prevention in the workplace with Indonesia's Ministry of Manpower, which includes modules on non-discriminatory policies and internal referral systems. Representatives from more than 100 companies took part in the self-learning courses in 2022, with a nationwide scaleup of the pilot beginning in January 2023. Meanwhile, although there is currently no legal framework for refugees to work in Indonesia, UNHCR continues to advocate for the participation of refugees in skills training activities. This includes awareness-raising events on the situation of the refugees in Indonesia, challenges and possible support to Government and private sector stakeholders.

More inclusive workplaces in Indonesia are also promoted through the *Business and Human Rights (B+HR)* initiative, borne out of UNDP's partnership with the European Union. In 2022, the initiative supported the

government in revising the draft Presidential Decree on Indonesia's National Strategy on Business and Human Rights, expected to be signed by the President and enacted in 2023. In parallel, the *B+HR* initiative supported the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in strengthening the enabling environment for responsible business conduct, including through the establishment of national and subnational task forces on business and human rights. UNDP also contributed technical expertise towards the G20 Policy Note on Gender Mainstreaming developed by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, which promotes wider collective efforts to mainstream gender throughout cross-sectoral government institutions. In this context, UNDP is also engaging with the Government to ensure the design of Indonesia's new capital city, Nusantara, is inclusive, resilient, and sustainable.



Outcome 3

Green Development, Climate Change and Natural Disasters

Located along the Pacific *Ring of Fire*, Indonesia frequently experiences earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and other natural disasters that can pose an outsized danger to marginalized groups, including people with disabilities. Natural disasters are also one of the factors that increase the number of persons with disabilities in Indonesia.

In 2022, through a UN in Indonesia joint initiative, OCHA conducted an analysis of disability inclusion in disaster management and humanitarian action. Its findings led to the production of a concept paper including actions for the UN, the Government, and organizations for persons with disabilities, as well as the translation into Indonesian of IASC Guidelines on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action. A multi-stakeholder workshop to agree on the implementation of the concept paper's actions was planned for early 2023.

The UN's gender transformative approach to climate action recognizes the shortfall in women's opportunities to participate in or lead Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives. As such, 2022 saw the development of more policies and guidelines related to climate change that are informed by a gender lens as they seek to increase community resilience to disaster and the climate crisis. This includes challenging traditional gender roles in areas where women are often underrepresented, such as in construction work and participation in frontline community groups that respond to disasters or tackle the climate crisis.

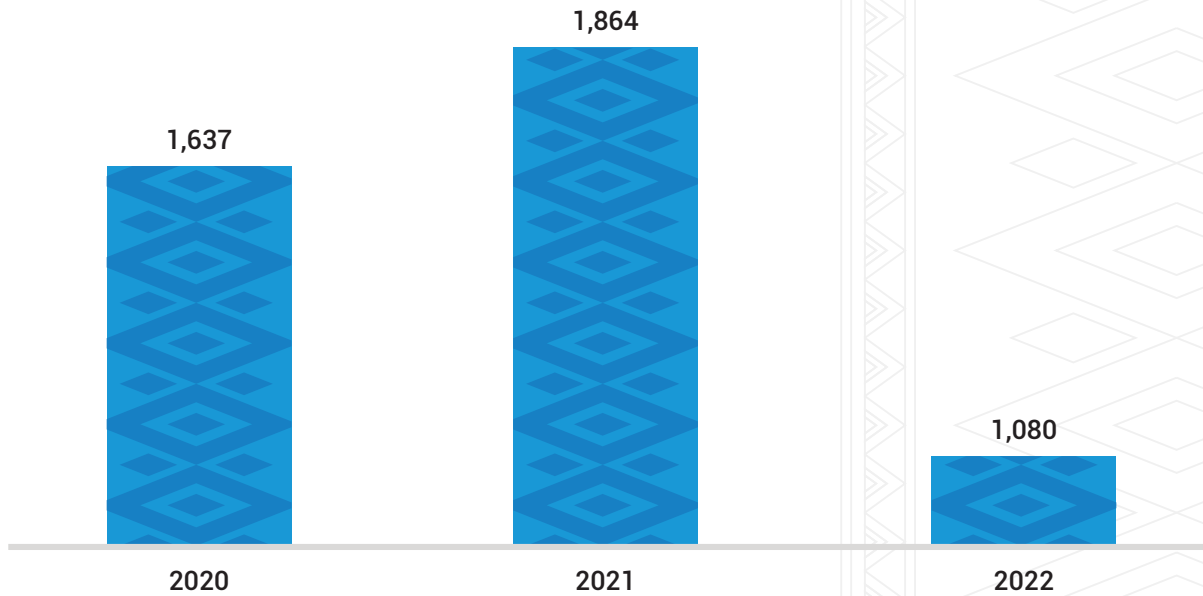
In the context of youth, the UN supported young people's meaningful participation in Indonesia's G20 presidency, including youth participation in the Climate Sustainability Working Group. Meanwhile, the Y20 summit offered a platform for youth with disabilities and immigrant youth to share their perspectives on the world stage. The UN also supported Indonesian youth and young professionals in strengthened collaboration, knowledge sharing, and information exchange at the regional level, through science networks in Asia and the Pacific.



The remains of Mosque Arqam Bab Al Rahman in Talise Beach, Palu. The mosque had seen better days before it was hit by a massive and destructive earthquake and tsunami in 2018. © UNIC/Miklos Gaspar

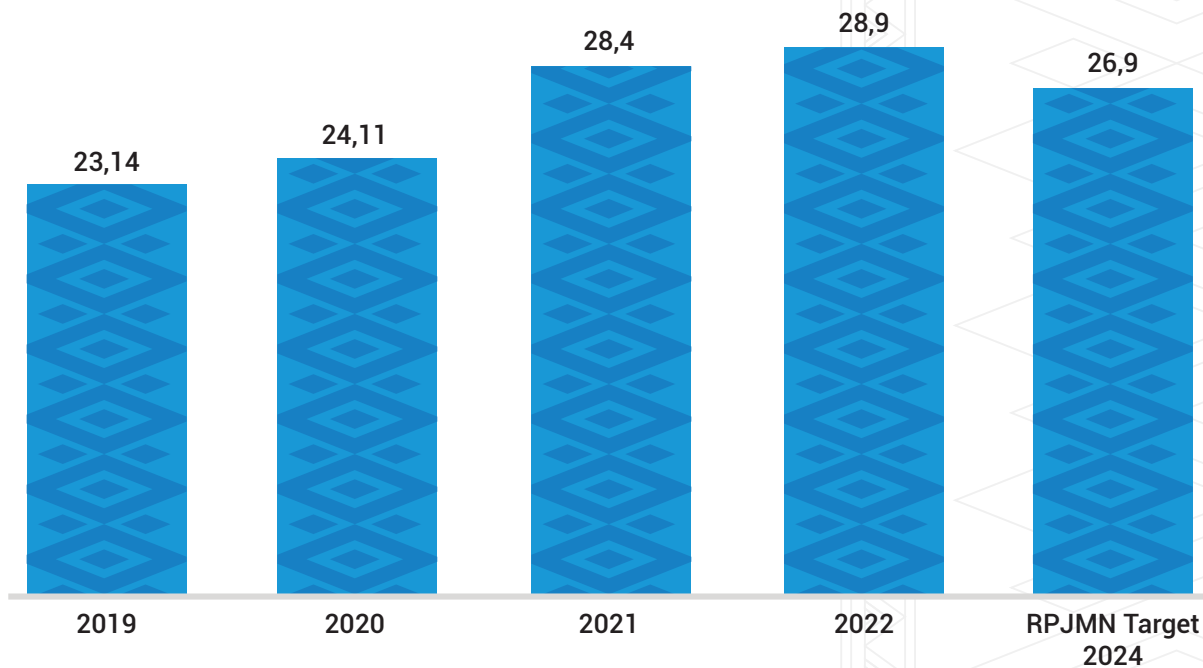


Figure 19. Total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions per year (Mton tCO₂e)



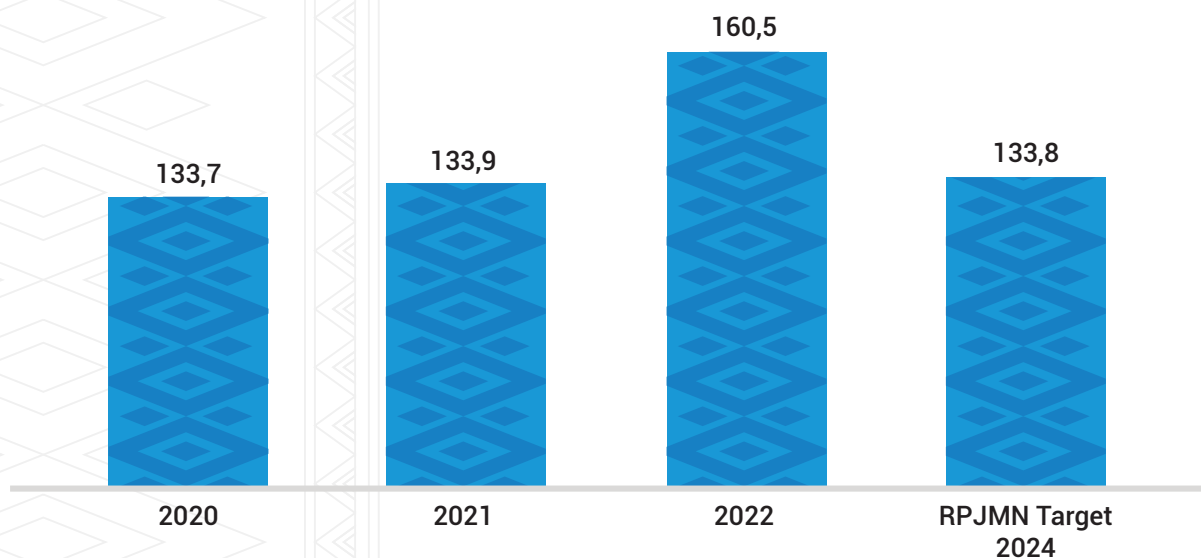
Source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry in SDG Dashboard, Bappenas

Figure 20. Total area of marine conservation (million Ha)



Source: Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

Figure 21. Primary energy intensity (constant price 2010, SBM/billion Rupiah)



Source: Performance Report of the Ministry of Energy Mineral Resources, 2022, 2021 and 2020

	2020	2021	2022
Number of death	376	728	858
Number of missing	42	87	37
Number of Injured	619	14.915	8.733
Number of displaced and affected population	6.796.707	7.630.692	6.144.534

Source: BNPB Infographics. <https://bnpb.go.id/infografis>



3.3.1 Resilience to Climate Change

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNDRR, UNESCO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNODC, UNOPS, UN WOMEN, WFP, WHO



One scheme, four regulations and two roadmaps related to climate change, and the reduction of Greenhouse Emissions were completed with UN support.

Restoring Central Kalimantan's Peatlands, One Watermelon Crop at a Time



By adopting environmentally friendly techniques and cultivating new crops like watermelon, Rina is revitalizing the economy and protecting the environment. © UNOPS/S. Arwida

After the devastating peatland and forest fires of 2015, the Government of Indonesia put a strict ban on burning land for agriculture. An important measure to decrease the release of carbon dioxide into the environment and restore a vital ecosystem, the ban necessitated new farming techniques and, for some farmers, changing crops.

Rina's community farming group is one of many in Central Kalimantan that has benefited from the UNOPS project's e-commerce system, which promotes sustainable community enterprises, leading to economic revitalisation through new peatland-based income-generating activities.

Rina from Henda in Central Kalimantan now grows watermelons—a plant that can thrive on peatlands without the land having to be burned. She formed a community farmers' group, which received technical support from UNOPS on environmentally friendly farming techniques, including training in the cultivation of new crops like watermelon, as well as transportation and marketing.

UNOPS's support to the Indonesian Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency (BRGM) over the last three years has reached over 67,000 people. "Integrated peatland restoration models restore the ecosystem while revitalizing livelihoods—a benefit to both people and the environment," said Akira Moretto, Acting Country Manager of UNOPS Indonesia.

"Fires break out often, and when they do, women fight the fires themselves, to protect the environment, our family's health and crops," she said.



A female firefighter protects her land on which she grows environmentally friendly watermelons. The community are supported by the UNOPS BRG-REF Project to prevent fires and generate livelihoods from living on peatlands. © UNOPS/S. Arwida

COP27, held in Egypt, delivered mixed results in terms of addressing the climate emergency. However, its agreement to create a “loss and damages” fund to help the most vulnerable countries in the Global South deal with the climate emergency constituted a significant breakthrough. The UN continues to support all aspects of Indonesia’s climate agenda, including efforts to meet its enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) towards curbing climate change.

Central to those efforts is the Government’s preparation for its introduction of a domestic carbon market. To assist that preparation UNDP is supporting the Government’s work in Greenhouse Gas Emissions cap-setting for coal-fired power plants. UNDP’s project also developed a draft roadmap of emissions caps for the period of 2021-2030 that will be officially published as an attachment to the Ministerial Regulation. UNDP is further supporting the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in the design and establishment of its *Rumah Karbon* office, which will serve as the secretariat for monitoring domestic carbon trading in Indonesia.

Indonesia’s National Registration System for Greenhouse Gas emissions reduction and adaptation activities, known as SRN,

also received support through REDD+, the UN’s Framework to guide activities in the forest sector that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. In 2022, the Government integrated Indonesia’s emissions reduction system with the REDD+ Results-Based Payment scheme, whose funds support the Indonesian Environment Fund-backed Social Forestry Programme that aims to alleviate poverty, halt deforestation, and empower local communities to manage forests sustainably. In December, the Government received US\$ 47 million of a total of US\$ 103 million earmarked by the UN-backed Global Green Climate Fund to support Indonesia’s climate action and conservation activities. Those funds include a US\$ 2m bonus payment for the incorporation of gender aspects into forestry activities.

Through a Japan-backed initiative to support Indonesia’s progress towards its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), UNDP is also developing a pioneering Blue Carbon emissions profile, which will be the basis for national negotiations led by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to advocate for the inclusion of Blue Carbon in the next NDC document Indonesian submits to the UNFCCC. Under its “Climate Promise” UNDP is providing technical support to the Ministry





of Environment and Forestry on the integrated reporting and verification of the Blue Carbon sequestering contributions of mangroves and sea grass.

The UN is assisting Indonesia in creating enabling policy conditions, incentives, and partnerships to catalyze more investment in green technologies and related natural, human, and social capital. For example, UNEP's *Sustainable, Healthy, and Inclusive Food Systems Transformation (SHIFT)* brings together government agencies at the national and provincial level, universities and non-governmental organizations to develop environmentally friendly urban food system governance. *SHIFT*'s demonstration projects on sustainable urban and peri-urban agriculture in Semarang, established between March and October 2022, are currently producing healthy food through the application of inclusive agricultural technology that supports a circular economy. In support of assessing the agricultural and food security impacts of climate events, WFP continued to work with the Government-led Seasonal Monitoring Technical Working Group to produce joint Seasonal Impact Monitoring Bulletins. The bulletins aim to inform agricultural and food security interventions and preventative actions. Meanwhile, UNIDO is providing mapping and analysis towards a national policy and regulatory framework conducive to accelerating the development of eco-industrial parks in Indonesia, including via an inter-ministerial decree signed by the Minister of Industry and officially launched in December 2022.

In 2022, UNICEF continued to expand its evidence generation and awareness raising on risks Indonesian children face due to environmental degradation and climate change. A climate landscape analysis covering climate impacts on social sectors (health, water and sanitation, education, nutrition, child protection, and social protection) with recommendations

for strengthening child-centred climate action is being finalized with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. UNICEF also supported Indonesia's presidency of the G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group in developing a study on co-benefits of climate change mitigation-adaptation synergy for the SDGs, as well as a study on innovative climate finance for climate resilience. These studies were endorsed by the G20 and informed its Communique. With UNICEF support, the Ministry of Villages developed and adopted a guideline for facilitating climate action at the village level, while the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology updated its Safe School Guideline through the integration of climate change materials. UNICEF is also supporting the Ministry of Health in a climate risk and vulnerability assessment for health sector adaptation, as well as supporting BAPPENAS' development of a WASH climate resilient framework.

At COP27, UNICEF and MoEF with their partners advocated for child-centred climate action. To increase the involvement of young people in climate and environment action and advocacy, UNICEF supported its Mitra Muda youth network in awareness raising and evidence generation to produce a climate comic series, advocacy videos, awareness raising events, innovation challenge programme, and social media campaigns.

Finally, the UN continues to support developments under the Montreal Protocol, which protects the ozone layer by phasing out the production of substances responsible for ozone depletion. In 2022, UNDP supported the Indonesian Government in the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which came into force on 1 November 2022 via Presidential Regulation Number 129. UNDP also worked closely with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to establish regulatory frameworks to control the importation and distribution of refrigerants used by refrigeration and



air conditioning installers, manufacturers, and servicing workshops. The project facilitated the passage of Ministry of Trade Regulation Number 25/2022 on the Importation Policy and Regulation of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). Thanks to the combined efforts of UNDP and the Ministry of

Environment and Forestry, 633 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and 54 RAC trainers across Indonesia benefited from a training series to improve safety while handling HCFCs and newly introduced refrigerants with ozone-depleting potential.

3.3.2 Financing Renewable Energy Development

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNOPS

From Coal to Clean: Indonesia's Java-Bali Grid to Receive Green Energy Boost

The 160 million people living on the Indonesian islands of Java, Madura and Bali are heavily reliant on electricity generated from burning coal. But PLN, the state-owned electricity company responsible for the region's power grid, wants to change that—through an infrastructure upgrade that will enable the grid to take more electricity from renewable sources, leading to a massive reduction in the country's greenhouse gas emissions.

With backing from UNOPS' Energy Transition Partnership, a multi-stakeholder partnership aimed at advancing green energy transitions, PLN is upgrading its grid to take electricity from solar and wind power plants with a combined installed capacity of 3.2 GW by 2030. UNOPS is assisting PLN in the engineering and design of new control center technology that will equip the grid with the flexibility to handle fluctuating energy loads from renewable sources, rather than only the constant energy loads associated with coal-fired power plants and other fossil fuels.

The control center technology upgrade promises to be a game-changer for Indonesia's overall energy mix, said Sinthya Roesly, Director of Finance at PLN. "The upgrade of the Java-Bali control center will enable PLN to transform into a champion of [green] energy transition and begin the process of adjusting the power system to a flexible and dynamic one, able to reap the benefits of a low carbon energy system," she said.

UNOPS' ETP promotes sustainable energy transition across Southeast Asia by bringing together funders and knowledge partners across the region. "This upgrade will remove the significant physical barriers to integrating renewable energy in the energy supply in Java-Bali, the largest electricity system in Indonesia," said Sirpa Jarvenpaa, Director of ETP.

Among Indonesia's critical contributions to fighting climate change is a commitment to phase out coal-fired power stations. However, with some 30 million people among Indonesia's population of 270 million still without reliable access to electricity, the transition to green energy generation requires sustained policy commitment, private sector investment, and innovation in renewable technologies.

In support of Indonesia realising its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), UNDP developed guidelines and a methodology for calculating the emissions reductions that result from the energy sector applying a carbon market mechanism. UNDP's support

for the launch of Indonesia's carbon credit certification and registry system also served as an entry point to pursue work on the carbon tax policy, and the emissions cap policy. In promoting clean, sustainable energy, UNDP interventions helped bring access to energy to women and poor households in remote areas of Indonesia. The successful implementation of the collaborative *Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)* programme was another milestone in that it demonstrated the feasibility of incentives-based financial schemes in encouraging companies and institutions to contribute towards conservation and carbon reduction goals.





At the sub-national level, under PAGE Indonesia, UNDP contributed to accelerating the implementation of the Government's low-carbon development policy by developing business models and innovative financing schemes for the installation of Solar photovoltaic (PV) rooftops at schools and Government office buildings in West Java, building on a previous assessment from UNEP on the enabling environment for green financing in the province. One of the recommended business models is a semi-joint venture, which pays for the installation of Solar photovoltaic (PV) rooftops at school buildings in West Java with combination financing from public and private, as well as blended finance.

UNDP and UNEP have been assisting the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in transitioning to more energy-efficient lighting technologies through the GEF-funded *ADLIGHT* project since 2020. Through *ADLIGHT*, the UN has produced a roadmap to help local LED producers become more competitive in the domestic market. Of 23 cities and districts scoped for the potential mass utilization of high-efficient LED lights, eight have since signed MOUs with the Directorate of Energy Conservation, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to move ahead with baseline studies. To date, streetlighting in Palu and West Lombok, and the lighting of public buildings in Palu, have been converted to LEDs, cutting out 15,640 tons of CO₂ equivalent greenhouse gas emissions. *ADLIGHT*, which aims to save up to 62,580 tons of CO₂ equivalent greenhouse gas emissions by the end of the project in 2024, reached a milestone in July 2022 when a Ministerial Decree was issued for minimum energy performance standards and energy labels for LED lights.

In 2022 the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and UNDP co-launched the Sustainable Energy Fund (SEF) Grant to incentivize the installation of Rooftop Solar Power Plants. Increasing the use of rooftop

solar is a key tool in Indonesia's aim of generating 23% of its national energy mix from renewable sources by 2025. In 2022, there were 383 recipients of market transformation funding, with a total incentive fund of IDR 23 billion. The programme aims to achieve a total 15,494 kilo Watt peak (kWp) capacity from Solar Rooftop installation, contributing to an annual reduction in CO₂ emissions of 19,511 tons CO₂eqs. The incentive provided has successfully leveraged investment from the beneficiaries in the amount of US\$ 41,082,003. Meanwhile, in partnership with PT. SMI—a state-owned enterprise specializing in infrastructure financing under the Ministry of Finance—UNDP is financially incentivizing renewable energy and energy-efficient projects through equity investment. The total equity investment received from private sector companies under this initiative in 2022 amounted to more than US\$30 million, already surpassing the US\$25 million target set for the project's completion in June 2023.

Through the Energy Transition Partnership (ETP) Secretariat, UNOPS has also developed key interventions and programmes with Government agencies engaged in the energy transition. These interventions impact Indonesia's key performance indicators, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, and extending smart grids to facilitate the deployment of variable renewable energy commitments related to the Paris Accord and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Meanwhile, UNIDO's *Global Eco-Industrial Parks* programme aims to demonstrate the viability and benefits of Eco-Industrial Parks in improving the productivity, economic, environmental, and social performances of businesses. Based on in-depth discussions with industrial zones and a capacity and needs assessment conducted in 2021, UNIDO organized various workshops for industrial parks in Indonesia on subjects including renewable energy, Green House



Gas emissions measurement, social performance, and resource efficiency and cleaner production. With UNIDO support, the Minister of Industry issued Decree Number

3174 / 2022 in November, which creates an inter-ministry forum to accelerate eco-industrial park development in Indonesia.

3.3.3 Better Policies for Disaster Risk Reduction

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNDRR, UNESCO, UNEP, UNFPA, WFP, WHO



A new competency-based curriculum improved the skills of **120 disaster preparedness cadets** (TAGANA)



New guidelines on child-centred contingency planning contributed to improving the capacity of **91 districts and municipalities**

Bali Hosts a Crucial Global Summit on Disaster Risk Reduction

How early warning systems can improve disaster resilience and how to advance more inclusive approaches to disaster risk reduction were among the key topics of the seventh session of the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, co-hosted by UNDRR and the Government of Indonesia in Bali in May 2022.

“Indonesia is a critical partner that has much to teach the world about disaster risk reduction,” said UN Deputy-Secretary General Amina Mohammed, speaking at the opening ceremony. “Your willingness to host this important gathering is a testament to the leading role that you play in sustainable development.”

The world’s premier stocktaking forum on disaster risk reduction attracted 5,000 participants, comprised of those who attended in-person and online against the background of COVID travel restrictions. The discussions it hosted on making disaster risk

reduction more inclusive included considering the needs of indigenous populations, women, youth, and people with disabilities.

The 2022 Global Platform also dedicated significant attention to how the pandemic has changed the world’s understanding of risk, along with the improvements that are needed in disaster risk governance and financing for disaster risk reduction.

Indonesia, in collaboration with the UN country team, showcased its leading role in disaster risk reduction in the region. For instance, at a low-lying school near the forum event space, students demonstrated their skills in earthquake and tsunami evacuation. Such evacuation drills are part of a UNDP-supported project.

After the drill, the Tanjung Bena district, where the school is located, was recognized as a Tsunami Ready Community.

In May 2022, Bali hosted the seventh Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), hosted by the Geneva-based organization UNDRR. This reflects not only Indonesia’s status as among the world’s most disaster-prone countries—with 3,544 disasters estimated to have affected 6 million people in 2022—but also its potential role as a thought leader on policies for DRR.

Disaster risk reduction is increasingly becoming a priority in municipalities across

the region, a fact conveyed through 37 cities signing up to the *Making Cities Resilient 2030* initiative in 2022 alone, facilitated by UNDRR, BNPB, and United Cities and local governments across Asia and the Pacific. Meanwhile, UNESCO organized a meeting attended by more than 100 young professionals from 11 countries to strengthen collaboration among science networks in Asia and the Pacific (SCAN-AP), with focus on DRR.





Minimum Initial Service Packages (MISP) were provided during Cianjur humanitarian response after the earthquake. © UNFPA/Lucky Putra

UN interventions throughout 2022 enhanced Indonesia's existing coordination mechanisms for DRR. With WFP support, the National Disaster Management Agency established a legal basis and guideline for the National Logistics Cluster (NLC) under the Agency's Regulation No. 6/2022. Additionally, WFP facilitated the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the National Disaster Management Agency and the Chamber of Commerce for public-private logistics and supply chain partnerships, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, trained 120 local responders, or *TAGANA* in logistics management in humanitarian settings.

In response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the conflict in Ukraine on the supply of essential goods and food systems in Indonesia, WFP and the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs supported partners to advance strategic policy discussions for resilient supply chains. This has resulted in consensus among stakeholders across sectors to establish a national coordination platform to facilitate further strategic dialogue on supply chain issues.

WFP also partnered with the Government to enhance anticipatory action for climate change and extreme weather events. In partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP assessed the local climate hazard risk profile and existing early warning and response mechanisms through a scoping exercise conducted in five provinces and including discussions with local communities on how they address weather extremes and climate shocks. The results of this scoping exercise will inform WFP's contribution to planning and implementing anticipatory action. WFP also facilitated the participation of the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency in the 6th Asia Pacific Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action in Bangkok, Thailand. Engagement at this regional event contributed to strengthened dialogue with the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs on anticipatory action, along with other partners within the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership.

At the provincial level, WFP and the Central Java Provincial Logistics Cluster (PLC) implemented a novel preparedness and response operationalization guideline. The National Disaster Management Agency



also received support in establishing and activating PLCs, resulting in the establishment of the West Java PLC, which was activated just in time to respond to the Cianjur earthquake in November 2022.

Support for COVID-19 recovery and contingency planning also came from UNDP, which assisted nine sub-national governments in developing recovery plans. As a result, seven subnational governments formulated multi-hazard contingency planning. Additionally, in 2022, UNDP's *Regional Tsunami Preparedness Phase III* project supported two districts in Bali in enhancing tsunami preparedness in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. To build greater disaster resilience, 54 public services facilities and community facilities were identified as part of the project's *build forward better and safer* approach, which improves accessibility for women and persons with disabilities and enables public and community services in post-disaster areas to better withstand future disasters. In 2022, 33 out of these 54 targeted facilities were reconstructed and handed over to the Government, including seven schools, 13 healthcare facilities, and 13 community facilities.

Several UN agencies contributed to disaster risk reduction in accordance with their individual mandates UNFPA developed and disseminated technical guidelines and a pocketbook on maternal and neonatal services in health crisis situations, a nationally accredited Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health training modules, and HIV prevention services in humanitarian situations. UNFPA also supported three sub-national plans on DRR in line with the Sendai Framework.

IOM continued to enhance its disaster response support through improved coordination with the National Cluster of Displacement and Protection and other

stakeholders. Thanks to IOM coordination, communities have benefited from increased access to timely and accurate information, improved coordination among response actors, and enhanced support for vulnerable populations affected by disasters. IOM also facilitated the development of a tsunami contingency plan for Pacitan and Lumajang through a participatory method that involved Government agencies, local communities, academic institutions, and other stakeholders. Through these efforts, IOM has helped to build greater resilience among communities and strengthened communication between the Government and communities.

UNICEF has continued to strengthen the cross-sectoral emergency preparedness and response capacities of the government and partners. For example, UNICEF concluded a formative assessment of the Mount Merapi Contingency Planning process to generate substantive evidence and recommendations that informed the development of guidelines on Child-Centred Contingency Planning (CCCP) for replication by sub-national governments. The Guidelines complement national contingency planning guide 5.0 issued by BNPB in 2021.

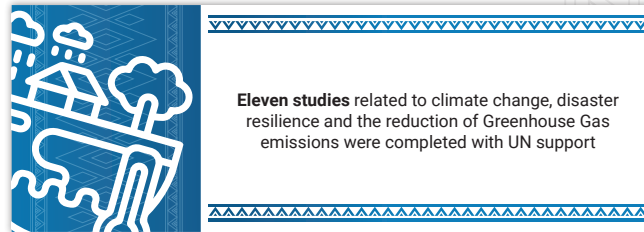
To further support the Government's emergency response capacity, UNICEF made continuous efforts to develop nutrition contingency plans at the national level and in five districts, in close collaboration with the national and sub-national boards for disaster management, and the Ministries of Health and Social Affairs. UNICEF also supported MoECRT's National Safe School Secretariat in updating technical guidelines for the *Safe School* programme. Finally, UNICEF provided technical support and input to the Government's draft of the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection Reform and the ministerial regulations on climate and disaster-responsive villages commissioned by the Ministry of Villages.





3.3.4 Evidence for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, Reduced Environmental Degradation, and Improved Early Warning Systems for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: FAO, ILO, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNITAR, WFP



ASEAN Programme Helps Tomohon Develop an Early Warning System for Disasters

For the residents of Tomohon, North Sulawesi, which is situated between two active volcanoes, being prepared for natural disasters is second nature. With support from UN Habitat, in cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat, the city's leadership is now looking to secure funding for an early warning system that could further enhance preparedness: buying citizens critical minutes and seconds in the event of earthquakes, volcanic activity or landslides.

"We currently face a long emergency response time—and our goal is to have a system like in Japanese cities, where sirens connected to automatic sensors warn people in real-time," said Jean D'Arc F. Karundeng, Head of Family Empowerment and Welfare for the city. "When these sensors feel a tremor, no matter how slight, they go off, warning people to get out of their houses before they, too, can feel the earthquake."

Tomohon cannot afford to build or procure such a system on its own. But under the UN Habitat project, its officials acquired skills in drafting project documents for submission to potential donors.

"The urban growth in ASEAN is happening primarily in smaller and secondary cities, like Tomohon, where investments – even relatively modest ones – can have a great impact on communities and accelerate sustainable urbanization," explained Riccardo Maroso, Project Team Leader at UN Habitat.

Being part of an ASEAN-wide programme has yielded further, indirect benefits, Ms Karundeng said. "We saw the kind of projects other cities are working on, which gave us ideas for future work, as well as a network of peers to discuss various issues with."



Before Mount Lokon next erupts or the nearby fault lines set off a tremor, Tomohon officials want to receive a warning. Jean D'Arc F. Karundeng is spearheading a project, supported by UN Habitat, to procure an early warning system. © UNIC Jakarta/M. Gaspar



In 2022, the UN addressed climate change adaptation and mitigation in Indonesia through a range of interventions, including climate financing and budgeting, supporting Blue Economic development, emissions reduction, and supporting the transition towards green energy generation.

Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) received FAO support to improve the measurement and reporting of forests through a project that used satellite imagery to develop new estimates of changes to mangrove coverage over the past 30 years. In addition to being biodiversity hotspots, undisturbed mangroves store high volumes of carbon, so reporting on changes to mangrove coverage is critical to Indonesia's environmental management. FAO also conducted a five-day workshop to equip MoEF staff with new skills to continue the remote monitoring of mangroves.

Through the Good Growth Partnership, UNDP facilitated a study designed to map the potential contribution of sustainable palm oil development to the SDGs. Under the National Action Plan on Sustainable Palm Oil (NAP SPO), the Government now requires all palm oil-producing provinces and districts to mainstream sustainable palm oil into their programme and budgets. The Good Growth Partnership also facilitated the establishment of the Palm Oil Information Center, which brings together national and subnational governments, the UN, private sector companies, NGOs and CSOs, research institutions, and the media to monitor the progress of NAP SPO, and to strengthen coordination and partnerships.

The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) received UNDP support in developing gender mainstreaming guidelines for Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certification, bringing a gender lens to a sector in which gender discourses have traditionally been sidelined. Through 2022, UNDP conducted eight gender-responsive studies—including household surveys on the

socio-economic impacts of the pandemic with UNICEF—designed to assist line ministries in designing more coherent and impactful sectoral intervention plans.

Indonesia's G20 presidency of the Climate Sustainability Working Group received UNICEF support in the development of a study on co-benefits of climate change mitigation-adaptation synergy for SDGs and a study on innovative climate finance for climate resilience. These studies were endorsed by the G20 and informed its Communique. Additionally, under PAGE Indonesia, UNDP provided technical assistance to BAPPENAS' Development Working Group, including substantive input on green, blue, and low-carbon economies for documents such as the G20 Roadmap for Stronger Recovery and Resilience in Developing Countries and the Chair Summary on Multilateralism for SDGs. These two documents were reflected in the G20 Bali Leaders Declaration.

UNICEF continued to implement and expand its initiatives to strengthen stakeholders' capacity and awareness on child-centred climate and environmental actions as a cross-sectoral concern. That included supporting the Government at the national and local levels to prevent childhood lead poisoning due to environmental degradation. A policy brief on reducing childhood lead poisoning was published with recommendations for multisectoral actions at the national and local levels, including environmental protection and health sector strengthening. To promote ownership and the sustainability of Government-led interventions against lead poisoning, UNICEF is supporting the development of five-year action plans in Bogor and Tegal Regencies. UNICEF also supported peer knowledge-sharing events on lead poisoning prevention and waste management, including through a behaviour change communication campaign.

As well as building community resilience to disasters, UNDP, UNIDO, and UNESCO are involved in several projects related to



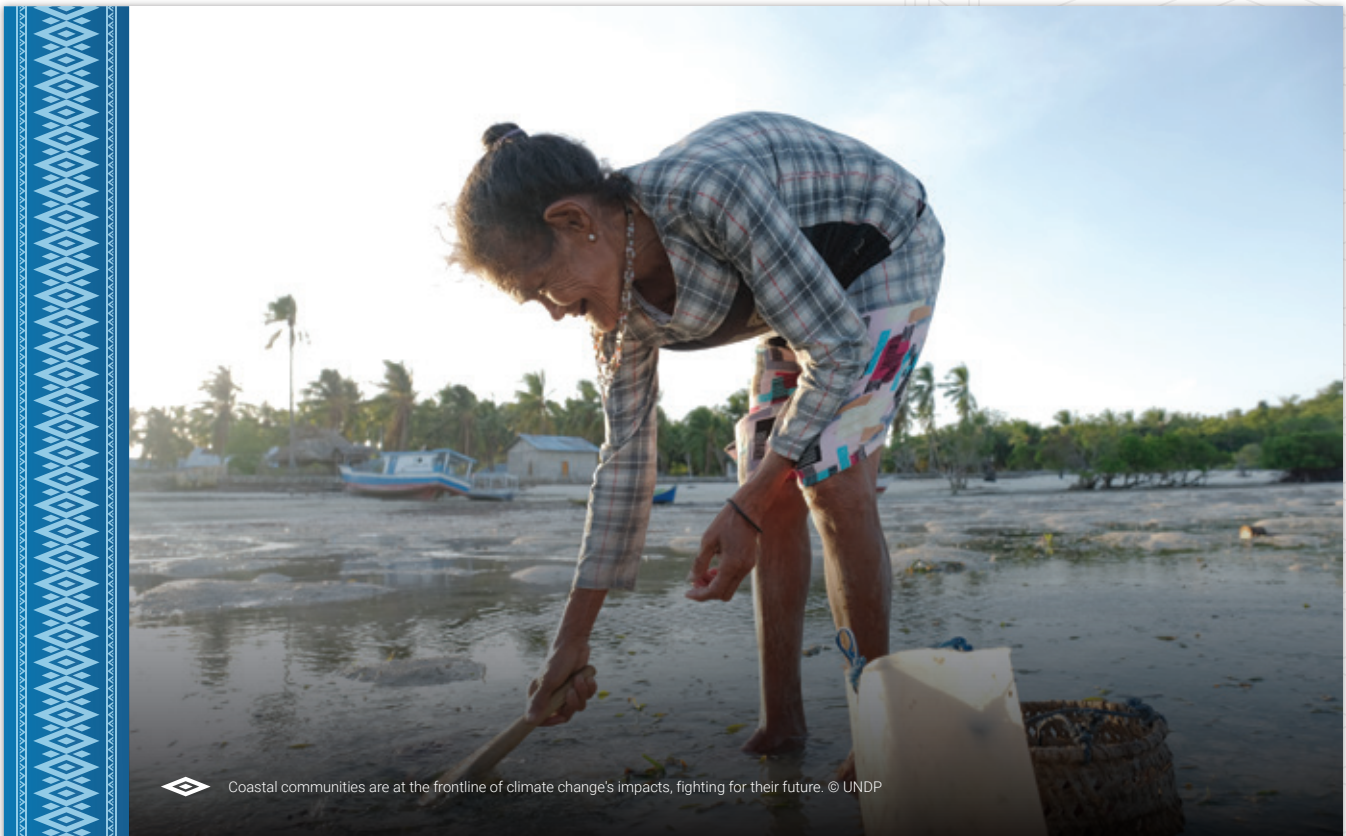
post-disaster recovery assistance. UNDP's *PETRA* project, which runs from 2019 until 2024, is focused on safely rebuilding some 54 public service and community infrastructure projects across Central Sulawesi and West Nusa Tenggara Provinces, while the *RESTORE* project has focused on nine provinces from 2020 to 2022. Meanwhile, a tsunami-preparedness project ran in Aceh and Bali from 2017 to 2022.


Through these projects, UNDP has increased the capacity of stakeholders at the national, provincial, district, city, village, and community levels to prepare for and mitigate the risk of future disasters. Both the *PETRA* and *RESTORE* projects adopt a gender-sensitive approach to rehabilitation and reconstruction. The NTB Government

recognised the involvement of 36 women construction workers in *PETRA* as a good practice of mainstreaming Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, while the Bupati of North Lombok issued a circular letter to all contractors in North Lombok to engage women in construction work. Meanwhile, eight gender-responsive studies contributed to the provision of analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on women and other vulnerable groups, and the incorporation of gender equality enhancements and improved access for persons with disabilities to digital applications, namely the *inaRISK* Personal App, the Government's *SPAN-LAPOR* application and the *Cash-for-Work* application.

3.3.5 Vulnerable Communities Better Prepared for Climate Change and Disasters

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: FAO, IFAD, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO



 Coastal communities are at the frontline of climate change's impacts, fighting for their future. © UNDP



As with COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine, climate change and disasters are already disproportionately impacting vulnerable people and exacerbating social inequalities. As part of its commitment to *Leaving No One Behind*, the UN is working on multiple fronts to build the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change and disasters.

UNICEF implemented several initiatives in 2022 designed to mainstream ambitious child-focused climate and environmental policies and improve the protection of children during disasters. With UNICEF support, the National Agency for Disaster Management launched a new guideline on child-focused contingency planning, incorporating prevention and response to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect as well as child safeguarding and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. UNICEF supported the development of Climate Aware Village Facilitation guidelines and Disaster Responsive Village guidelines under the leadership of the Ministry of Villages, which aims to support villages with risk-informed planning.

In 2022, UNICEF continued to serve as co-lead for the nutrition sub-cluster under the Ministry of Health's broader health cluster coordination mechanism, providing technical support on nutrition in emergencies. This included rolling out online learning materials developed in 2021 on nutrition in emergencies, as well as nutrition emergency contingency plans at the provincial level. UNICEF also continued to support the Ministry of Health in ensuring the sustainability of essential health services during the COVID-19 crisis, including through strengthening data and information systems at the national level and contingency planning at the sub-national levels, and building the capacities of provincial health teams. Those contingencies included strengthening health facility referrals for the management of child health emergencies and assisting four provinces in developing Comprehensive School Safety plans and

regulations. Furthermore, the National Safe School guidance was updated to include pandemic and climate change response and mitigation measures, with several supplementary learning materials developed, underscoring the impact of climate change on children and adolescents at school. Meanwhile, UNICEF's COVID-19-related WASH interventions provided more than half a million children with COVID-19 Safe School Kits.

UNDP, with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and with direction and financial support from the Government of Sweden, conducted a range of national dialogues between February 2022 and May 2022 in the run-up to the Stockholm+50 international meeting, which calls for international environmental action to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs. UNDP's national synthesis report captured key findings, recommendations, data, media coverage, and links to national policy frameworks such as the NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPS, green recovery, and sector strategies in Indonesia, to inform the Stockholm+50.

UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, in collaboration with Indonesia's Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG), organized several activities through the Tsunami Ready programme, designed to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities to tsunamis and other disasters. Among other activities, UNESCO facilitated an innovation platform at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2022. UNESCO also co-organised an Indian Ocean *Tsunami Ready* workshop in Bali in November 2022 with BMKG, and UNESCAP attended by participants from 11 countries.

At the community level, the rehabilitation and reconstruction of community infrastructures through cash-for-work schemes have enabled more women to participate in rebuilding efforts. As of June 2022, 98 women and nine



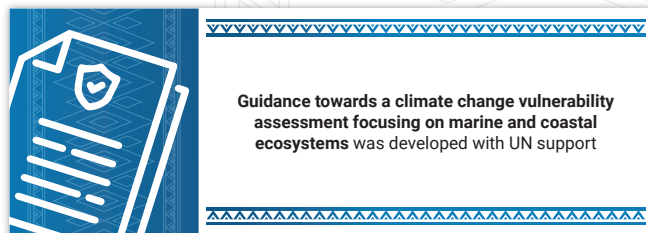
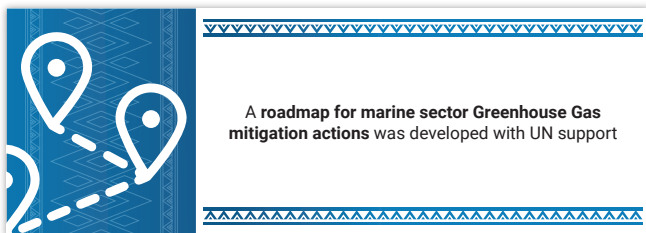


persons with disabilities participated in the construction of 11 community infrastructure projects across West Nusa Tenggara and Central Sulawesi. In North Lombok and East Lombok, 73 women received training in agriculture and handicraft skills to improve their livelihoods. GESI mainstreaming in post-disaster recovery efforts also resulted in one movable service center for survivors of gender-based violence being procured to be installed at a provincial public hospital as a pilot for the broader use of integrated service centers for GBV survivors.

IOM continued to support disaster and emergency response through disaster risk communication and community engagement activities. In response to Cianjur's earthquake, for example, IOM led the coordination of the National Cluster of Displacement and Protection in Cianjur and contributed to planning durable solutions for relocated communities. To support community preparedness for disasters, IOM organized awareness raising through workshops and local traditional approaches, involving approximately 1300 participants in 13 separate events.

3.3.6 Land and Marine Ecosystems, Habitats and Species Protected

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: FAO, IOM, IFAD, OCHA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP



How Fire Prevention Clusters are Protecting Indonesia's Most Vulnerable Forests

Three fire-prone districts across Indonesia saw a drastic reduction in forest fires in 2022, following UNEP's implantation of a fire prevention pilot project, in cooperation with government partners. UNEP's project aligns with the focus Indonesian President Widodo has placed on the need to prevent fires and protect peatland ecosystems across the country.

Forest fires are a main contributor to deforestation in Indonesia, which leads to the destruction of plant and animal habitats and hinders the country's climate change mitigation efforts. To address this problem, UNEP – working with the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), provincial governments, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs – has embarked on a new project, *Strengthening Indonesian Capacity for Anticipatory Peat Fire Management (SIAP)* in three pilot districts in Sumatra and Borneo.

UNEP led the establishment of a fire prevention cluster system based on South African fire protection

associations. Fire prevention clusters are collaborative mechanisms that bring together concession holders and smallholder land users, as well as local government and community fire brigades to reduce haze and greenhouse gas emissions and make land use more sustainable.

As a result of the new approach, no fire risk hotspots were found in the Pulang Pisau district in the 2022 dry season (January to August), while in the Pelalawan district the number of reported fires decreased from 139 to 88, and in Ogan Komering Ilir from 345 to just 109.

"The efficacy of collaborative approaches to fire prevention has been proven through these clusters. Sharing the experience of these three districts not just in Indonesia, but also to other peat-rich and fire-prone countries in Latin America and southern Africa, is a contribution from Indonesia to the world," said Bambang Suryaputra, Head of the Centre for Operation Control at BNPB.



Indonesia, the world's largest archipelagic nation, has the potential to become a global leader in Blue Economic development. This entails the country taking ambitious steps towards protecting its vast marine ecosystems and the coastal communities that depend on them.

UNDP supported Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) to expand Marine Protected Area (MPA) area from 28.91 million hectares in 2022 to 32.5 million hectares by 2030. Through its ATSEA-2 project, UNDP and MMAF facilitated South Papua Province to establish first MPA in Kolepom island, a pristine marine habitat threatened by unmanaged fisheries nearby. UNDP and MMAF facilitated development of baseline information, zonation plan, public consultations, and capacity building for building local awareness and effective management of the MPA. Approved by the Minister of Marine Affairs in December 2022, the MPA covers 356,337.9 Ha to conserve demersal fisheries, shrimp, and sawfish habitats that will contribute to more than 2.6 million tons per year of fisheries resources in Arafura and provide direct livelihoods and food security for more than 7,000 people across 11 villages.

As part of its "Climate Promise" to support countries' NDCs, UNDP technical support contributed to the development of Indonesia's Roadmap for Marine Sector Mitigation Actions, which is expected to guide efforts to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions from the sector. In addition, UNDP supported MMAF in the development of a Guidance for Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment focusing on marine and coastal ecosystems in the Arafura and Timor seas to deepen understanding of local climate vulnerabilities and help communities identify effective adaptation measures. UNDP also provided technical inputs for a background document that will serve as a main reference to a draft district decree on gender mainstreaming in coastal management.

In parallel, UNDP is supporting the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Indonesia's National Action Plan on marine debris, including through the provision of technical and financial support to the Marine Debris Secretariat, which brings together 18 ministries. In 2022 that support included assistance for Indonesian-led side events on marine debris at the UN Oceans Conference 2022 in Portugal and COP27 in Egypt,



Rote Island, East Nusa Tenggara, 2021. Seaweed farmer in Rote Island relying on the rich ecosystem for a sufficient livelihood. © UNDP/ATSEA2 Project





assistance in securing sources of funding from development partners, NGOs, and private sector companies, and assistance in the expansion of an interfaith waste charity movement to schools, hospitals, 35 churches, and 100 mosques.

UNIDO's *Maintaining and Enhancing Water Yield through Land and Forest Rehabilitation* (MEWLAFOR) project aims to demonstrate how multi-stakeholder private sector-catalyzed partnership for water stewardship can be upscaled to achieve transformational changes in the restoration of degraded terrestrial ecosystems. In 2022, UNIDO initiated the project execution agreement signing process with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), which is likely to be finalized in early 2023 and start immediately afterwards.

In addition to the Blue Economy, the UN is also committed to supporting Indonesia's green economic development. In 2022 UNDP assisted the MoEF's development of a technocratic document for the revision of Law No. 5/ 1990 on the conservation of biological resources and ecosystems, which will help protect wildlife from illegal trade and enhance environmental and communal justice mechanisms. UNDP also provided technical inputs towards a draft of the national strategy and action plan for combatting illegal and unsustainable trade in endangered species in Indonesia (known by the acronym NASTRA CIWT), supplemented with an analysis of a 2021 economic value assessment of protected wildlife to support legal processes. The national strategy will serve as a long-term guide for the Indonesian Government and provide strategic guidance on coordinated approaches involving international organizations, local non-government organizations, the media, academic institutions, and local communities and grassroots organizations.

With UNDP support, the MoEF developed a plan for intensifying field monitoring patrols under the GEF *Sumatran Tiger* project, which

has shown that around 600 Sumatran tigers are distributed across 23 landscapes in Sumatra. Efforts to increase the population of endangered species include habitat protection and restoration, population inventories and monitoring to identify species distribution and population status, the establishment of human-animal conflict resolution mechanisms, and the rehabilitation and release of wildlife illegally held in captivity. Meanwhile, 355 forest rangers received training on animal handling and human-wildlife conflict, uncovering wildlife and forestry crimes through intelligence operations, and navigation, survival, and safety in forests. UNDP also developed a guidance tool for mapping and improving the competencies of forest rangers, including a learning curriculum related to wildlife handling.

In 2022, UNEP partnered with Bogor Agricultural University to study the economic value of applying an agroforestry management system to cocoa plantations in North Luwu, Sulawesi. The study's findings include that a cocoa agroforestry system could contribute to food security, erosion prevention, soil biodiversity, nutrient retention, climate, and regulation of water flows, and habitat services. The study also found that cocoa produced through agroforestry systems garners higher market prices than cocoa produced through monoculture systems.

In March 2022, the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature conducted a joint reactive monitoring mission to the Komodo National Park to assess the impact of tourism infrastructure development on the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property and review its state of conservation. The review included monitoring Indonesia's progress towards strengthening marine management and law enforcement capacities within the national park, with a specific emphasis on the control of illegal fishing activities and boat anchoring.





3.3.7 Evidence-Based Land Management and Planning

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: FAO, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNOPS, UN HABITAT



Two ministerial regulations on the rehabilitation of forestland and watersheds, and an annual plan for forest and land rehabilitation were developed with UN support



"APL" areas, whose ecosystems enjoy enhanced protection, expanded to 663.777 ha by December 2022, surpassing the end-target of 500,000 ha by nearly 30%



The expansion of APL areas led to the avoidance of 92,580 ha of deforestation that would have resulted in 33,58 mTons CO2eq emissions

Indonesia Harnesses Space Applications for Sustainable Development

Reliable data is key to designing policies that advance the Sustainable Development Goals, and sometimes that data comes from space. Working with fellow members and associate members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Government of Indonesia has been instrumental in harnessing the power of space applications to help advance the SDGs.

In October 2022, as the co-organizer of the fourth ESCAP Ministerial Conference on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, the Government announced its support for three regional cooperation initiatives to accelerate the rollout of the Asia-Pacific Plan of Action on Space Applications for Sustainable Development. These include establishing a constellation of satellites for real-time pre-disaster risk assessments focused on disaster hotspots; the mapping of disaster hotspots using digital tools such as machine learning; and the establishment of a new youth forum on space.

Ministers and heads of national space agencies attending the conference endorsed the Jakarta Ministerial Declaration on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific. The Declaration calls for using innovative space applications to address outstanding and emerging development challenges of persistent poverty, food security, threats to global health, and increasing vulnerability to disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.

"Through the Fourth Ministerial Conference, we fully support the Asia Pacific Action Plan on Space Applications for Sustainable Development both in terms of research and innovation, as well as in terms of formulating policy recommendations related to the use of space," said Laksana Tri Handoko, Chair of the National Research and Innovation Agency of Indonesia (BRIN).

Indonesia's forests are among the world's foremost biodiversity hotspots, home to between 10% and 15% of the world's known plants, mammals, and birds, as well as vast carbon stocks. They also support some 9.2 million village households in or at the forest fringe, according to 2017 figures from the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry.

Sustainable forest and land management are critical to achieving the SDGs and preserving Indonesia's abundant natural resources for generations to come. In 2022, UNDP provided technical support on the drafting of two ministerial regulations towards more sustainable land management: a general plan for the rehabilitation of forestland





and watersheds, and an annual plan for forest and land rehabilitation. The first of these regulations will serve as the basis of Indonesia's *Rumah Karbon* carbon emissions trading scheme, in service of the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). It will also regulate emissions reduction outside the scope of the NDC. The second regulation sets the direction for sustainable forest management programmes, incorporating a gender mainstreaming component, and gender-responsive planning and budgeting.

Also at the policy level, UNDP is supporting the improvement of Indonesia's national strategy document on forestry management, which, when finalized in 2023, will direct sustainable forest management programmes until 2030. UNDP and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry invited stakeholders in West, Central, and East Kalimantan to discuss how to implement sustainable low-carbon development in APL areas (a designation meaning land allocated for any non-forest purpose) that incorporates disaster resilience approaches, gender equality, and social inclusion. Meanwhile, governors and other district-level authorities formed a virtual center of excellence with UNDP support to serve as a forum for joint learning and the development of expertise related to climate change. By December 2022, these interventions had resulted in the expansion of APL areas whose ecosystems enjoy enhanced protection to 663.777 ha,

surpassing the end target of 500,000 ha by nearly 30%. This led to the avoidance of 92,580 ha of deforestation that would have resulted in 33,58 mTons CO₂eq emissions.

Additionally, UNDP facilitated the development of the Sintang district's Estate Crops Master Plan as the reference for enhancing of land use protection strategy. Sintang is one of the most important districts for the production of palm oil in West Kalimantan province.

In 2022, UNESCO continued discussions with Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry to review and refine the proposed boundary modifications for the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatera (TRHS) site, including conducting consultations with local stakeholders and between MOEF departments. MOEF is expected to conclude its proposal on TRHS boundary modifications in 2023.

Sustainable urban development is an equally critical aspect of sound land management. In 2022, the UN Habitat team undertook rapid urban profiling through evidence-based spatial approaches, tying in applicable urban finance and governance dimensions. A two-week workshop—or rapid planning studio—in November brought city officials in Semarang and Jakarta together with The World Bank and other stakeholders, resulting in a final report for the World Bank presenting the integrated planning outcomes of the analyses and workshops.

3.3.8 Brown Issues

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, UNODC



The UN in Indonesia has been working across several sectors to facilitate an improved national industrial policy related to hazardous waste management and reducing the impact of hazardous waste on the environment. Collectively, these actions are known as the Brown Agenda, which is in turn essential to both “Green” and “Blue” economic development.

UNIDO and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry’s joint *PBC Project* continues to support the Government’s aim of eliminating Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) waste from transformers, with an overall target of making Indonesia PCB-free by the end of 2028. PCBs, which do not readily break down once in the environment, have been demonstrated to cause a variety of adverse health effects. They have been shown to cause cancer in animals as well as several serious non-cancer health effects in animals’ immune systems, reproductive systems, nervous systems, and endocrine systems. Studies in humans support evidence for the potential carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic effects of PCBs. In Indonesia, PCBs have been identified in consumable fish, shellfish, water and sediments in Jakarta and Surabaya. In Bogor, researchers from BRIN identified the presence of PCBs in women’s breast milk.

Between 2021 and 2022, the joint *PCB Project* trained 2,000 people, including government officials, involved in waste disposal on technical guidance on handling

PCBs, which resulted in the adoption of new PCB management plans by major industries representing sectors such as power generation, oil and gas, iron and steel, and mining. The state electricity company PLN carried out a PCB identification and inventory on their electrical equipment nationwide. Across the UNIDO project’s lifetime, it will deliver an academic review of Indonesia’s waste management regulations across the PCB lifecycle and contribute to the production of SOPs to handle PCB waste from targeted sources. The project will also support the establishment of a PCB treatment facility—which uses non-combustion technologies to destroy PCBs without emitting CO₂ or other hazardous gases—and procure PCB testing equipment for three Government-owned laboratories. UNIDO also supported the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in drafting and finalizing a PCB management plan to strengthen the implementation of its current regulations. The plan applies the principles of environmentally sound management of PCBs, in line with the Stockholm Convention and the Basel Convention.

UNIDO also implements the *Global GreenChem Innovation and Network* programme in Indonesia, a global programme funded by the GEF in six countries designed to scale up green chemistry for persistent organic pollutants (POP)s, mercury, and microplastics replacement. The project—to be executed in Indonesia by the Ministry



of Industry alongside stakeholders from companies in green chemistry and academia—was approved in the first quarter of 2022 for six years of implementation, with UNIDO appointing Yale University as the executing partner at the end of 2022. Project implementation will start in the first quarter of 2023.

Also on waste management, in 2022, UNEP and UNODC conducted a series of bilateral meetings to introduce their collaborative *Unwaste* project on anti-waste trafficking to potential counterparts including the Ministry of Trade, the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In May 2022, UNEP convened an online meeting to discuss the current situation, legislation, strategy, and challenges around illegal waste trafficking. Indonesia's Directorate General of Customs and Excise and the Directorate General of Foreign Trade later joined an October study visit to Brussels, Belgium, and the Port of Genoa, Italy, that facilitated information sharing between experts in the EU and those in Southeast Asia to where EU waste is often trafficked. UNEP, under PAGE Indonesia, has also been supporting BAPPENAS' development of a food waste

database, collecting primary data from three provinces, namely West Java, Central Java, and Bali. The results will be used as a reference to advance action plans for better food loss and waste management in those provinces.

The UN in Indonesia is also working to reduce the use of dangerous chemicals in the extractive industries. For example, UNDP provided technical assistance to the National Standardization Agency of Indonesia in the development of a national standard, called SNI, to certify mercury-free gold mined by artisanal and small-scale gold miners. The SNI helps consumers choose higher-quality gold products that are produced without the use of toxic and hazardous chemicals, which supports improved human and environmental health. Meanwhile, UNDP's *Gold ISMIA* project, funded by the Global Environment Facility, has increased the awareness of 217,317 beneficiaries (where 97,277 are female) on the risks of mercury exposure. Additionally, the project created six financing lending arrangements with state-owned banks, rural banks at sub-national levels, the state-owned pawn agency, cooperatives and community organizations and individual lenders.



Outcome 4

Innovation to Accelerate Progress Toward SDGs

The UN in Indonesia continues to build the Government's capacity to utilize gender data to report on the progress of the SDGs and to advance SDG 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment. Recent UN support included ensuring the availability of data on harmful practices, which enabled the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection to include data on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting for the first time in the National Women's Life Experience Survey/Violence Against Women Survey 2021. In 2022, the UN provided further training for various Government bodies on the collection and use of gender statistics.

Equitable access to information and communication technologies (ICT) and digital tools is key to ensuring respect for all people's right to communicate and participate in our interconnected world, regardless of their gender, age, ability, or location. In 2022 the UN in Indonesia conducted an ICT accessibility assessment and developed an accessibility action plan to be implemented between 2023-2024. The UN in Indonesia also collectively supported the integration of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics' data in Official Surveys such as the National Socio-economic Surveys (SUSENAS) and the National Labour Survey (SAKERNAS). The UN also published a situation analysis of disability data in Indonesia to understand prospective areas for better data collaboration between the UN and the Government.

Comprehensive data on children with disabilities is an integral part of achieving the Leaving No One Behind promise, ensuring that children with disabilities are seen, counted for, and included in every programme the UN implements for children. To ensure adequate data, the UN in Indonesia focused on strengthening data and evidence generation on children with disabilities through a landscape analysis expected to be finalized in June 2023. The UN is also developing a database of Organizations of People with Disabilities throughout Indonesia to increase their meaningful participation across UN programmes.

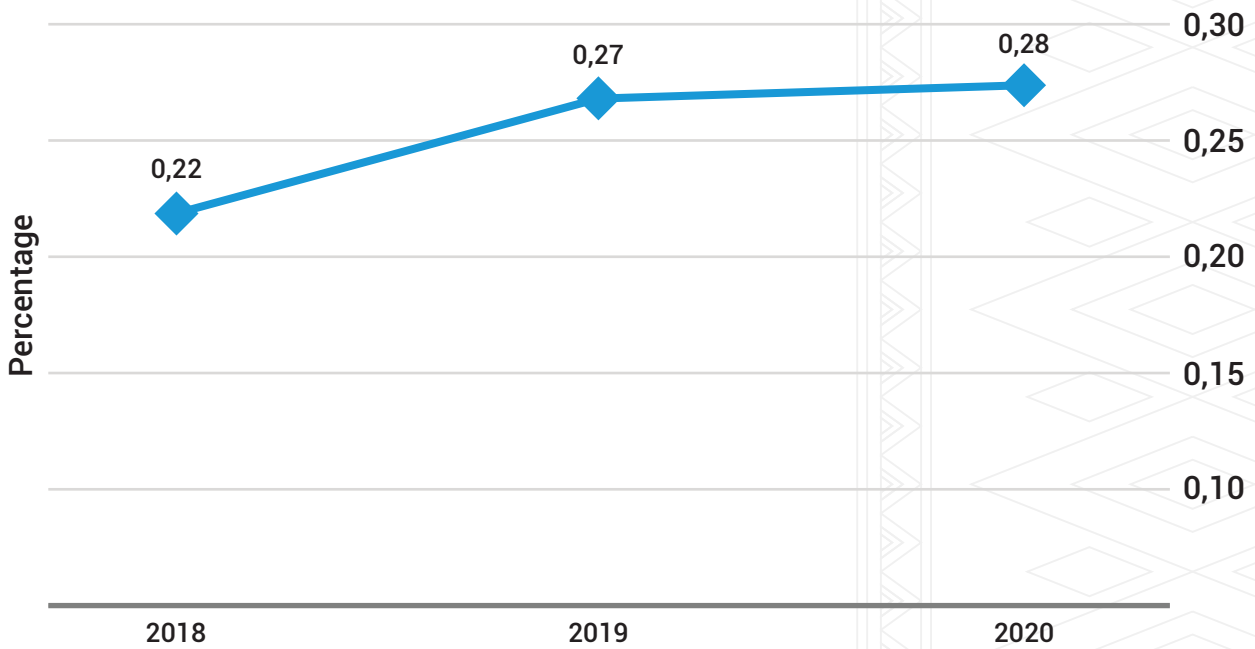
On youth, the UN generated evidence on online child sexual exploitation and abuse (OCSEA) in Indonesia towards strengthening policies and Government programmes that address the risks that the digital world presents to young people.



Aswadina (centre), 17, and her team work on designing a plant cleanser they created through the Digital Innovation Challenge 2022: Generasi Terampil programme during a bootcamp held in Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia, on 24 September 2022. © UNICEF

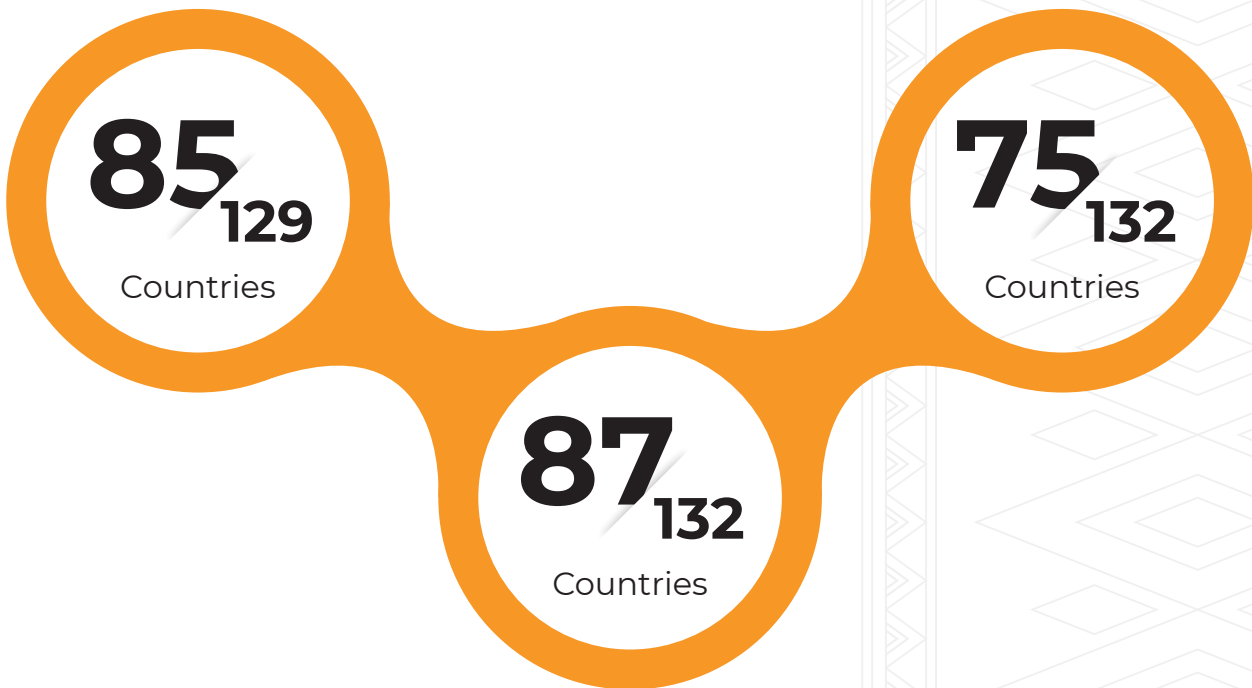


Figure 22. Proportion of expenditure on Research and Development in the GDP



Source: World Bank 2023 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS>

Figure 23. Indonesian Ranking at Global Innovation Index



Source: Global Innovation Index Report 2022



3.4.1 National Policies Innovation and Knowledge Sharing to Accelerate the Achievement of the SDGs

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: FAO, IOM, IFAD, OCHA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, WFP, WHO, UNAIDS, UN Women



As chair of the Archipelagic and Island States Forum, Indonesia brought together 47 archipelagic and island states to address common challenges and identify opportunities for collaboration



The development of a new roadmap towards safely managed drinking water is helping improve access to safe drinking water nationwide

How an Award-Winning Farmer Combined Agriculture, Tourism and Technology in West Java

In Indonesia's Subang Regency, West Java, entrepreneur Adimas Muhammad Wibisana is experimenting with an exciting new idea.

He wants to tap into the agri-tourism potential of his greenhouse, which currently produces cantaloupe melons, and bring tourists to experience life as farmers during a harvest season.

It is ideas like this and Mr. Wibisana's ability to realise them that won him a Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services Programme (YESS) competitive grant, co-financed by IFAD and Indonesia's Ministry of Agriculture in 2022. The goal of the programme is to create opportunities for rural youth at a time when many are migrating to cities or abroad in search of job opportunities.

Mr. Wibisana's 1.3-hectare farm is a cutting-edge facility. Besides cantaloupe melons, he grows caven-dish bananas, as well as other fruits and vegetables. Internet of Things applications help him with smart irrigation techniques, giving his crops just enough water at just the right time.

"When I got involved in agriculture last year, my first thought was to see how I can use smart farming techniques to grow our agri-businesses," he said. He has since realized that combining smart farms with a greenhouse allows him to cut costs, be more labour-efficient, and produce better yields.

More than 35,000 young Indonesians have participated in financial literacy and business management trainings offered by YESS. The programme has also connected over 750 apprentices to mentors, and more than 1,000 young or novice *agripreneurs* like Mr. Wibisana have won grants.

"Farmers like Adimas serve as an example to rural youth – showing them the benefits of the agricultural sector and that they too can play a role in transforming small-scale farms into sustainable agribusinesses," said Anissa Pratiwi, Country Programme Officer at IFAD.

As G20 President for 2022, Indonesia honed in on three issues at the heart of multilateralism: inclusive health management, digital-based economic transformation, and the transition to sustainable energy. But raising these issues internationally has the added benefit of refocusing attention on policy priorities at home, renewing the UN and the Government's ambition to accelerate the SDGs.

To promote private sector innovation to accelerate the SDGs, Pulse Lab Jakarta supported BAPPENAS in digitally mapping

the spatial distribution of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) across Indonesia. The mapping exercise combined datasets from Indonesia's national statistics bureau BPS—such as economic census data—with non-traditional datasets from Facebook to understand the spread and characteristics of various types of business in Indonesia. Pulse Lab Jakarta also supported BAPPENAS in a horizon scanning exercise to explore potential developments that could affect MSMEs over the next five to 20 years, which will inform Indonesia's 2025–2045



Long-Term Development Plan. **A report from the horizon scanning exercise, and accompanying training materials** were made publicly available and disseminated through a workshop in December 2022.

Another Pulse Lab Jakarta initiative, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, reviewed the Ministry's nutrition information system, e-PPGBM, using a mixed-methods approach designed to develop a holistic understanding of the resources required for the service to generate optimal value. The insights generated from this review will help improve the user experience and functions of e-PPGBM, and aid nutritionists, health workers and policy makers in generating recommendations for interventions in nutrition and health.

Also in health, UNAIDS provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and the Association of Provincial Health Offices on the HIV treatment cascade, monitoring 27 priority cities and districts to improve the transparency of HIV testing and treatment nationwide. Through the *Fast Track Cities* and *ASEAN Cities Getting to Zero* initiatives, UNAIDS advocated to improve HIV programme planning using the regional revenue and expenditure budget. Meanwhile, WHO supported the Ministry of Health in developing a methodology for determining cost-effectiveness thresholds as a part of a planned health technology assessment, supported the completion of Indonesia's country self-assessment on quality assurance in the procurement of medicines, and supported Indonesian officials' participation in international and regional capacity-building activities, such as on the access and management of essential antidotes.

The UN is also supporting innovations to accelerate the SDGs through the UNDP-backed Indonesia Accelerator Lab, which focuses on urban resilience. In 2022,

the Accelerator Lab collected real-time geospatial data on lakes in a digital mapping initiative designed to equip policymakers to assess the potential loss of national water assets and make decisions that build resilience against flooding. Through its Urban Innovation Challenge, the Lab implemented a pilot smart cities project through which a university research center built an integrated online platform for disaster preparedness, as well as a model for waste management and the prevention of food loss at traditional markets. In Partnership with Indonesia's National Research and Innovation Agency, the Accelerator Lab conducted strategic foresight-based research to promote community involvement in the development of Nusantara, the New Indonesian Capital City in East Kalimantan. Through a combination of data analysis and consultations, the project balances the national development agenda with bottom-up insights rooted in local culture gleaned from consultations and workshops in East Kalimantan.

The Indonesian tech ecosystem received a boost in 2022 through the UNDP's facilitation of the Indonesian Government's signing of a US\$5 million cost-sharing agreement with online shopping platform Lazada and UK Tech-Hub, a UK Government initiative to support early-stage startups. The deal benefited 1,500 SMEs and startups in Indonesia, while an affiliated communications campaign aimed to raise public awareness of the importance of plastic waste reduction.

Besides supporting Indonesia's G20 Presidency, the UN helped advance Indonesia's ambitions to play an increased regional and international role in Blue Economic development through the Archipelagic and Island States Forum (AIS), which brings together 47 archipelagic and island states around the world to address common challenges and identify opportunities for collaboration. Through AIS, UNDP provided technical support to



Indonesia's National Research and Innovation Agency for the development of a carbon inventory for the seagrass ecosystem, which contributes to supporting climate change mitigation efforts through the conservation of seagrass in marine protected areas. UNDP also supported Bali's hosting of the Forum's 4th Ministerial Meeting, where discussions among representatives of 21 countries paved the way for further strategic cooperation on Blue Economy development. South-South cooperation was also boosted through a UNDP partnership with Indonesia's Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and the Ministry of Finance that brought together 12 countries for a regional exchange on integrating gender equality and social inclusion in climate budgeting.

Finally, UNDP fostered knowledge exchange sessions between Indonesia's National Disaster Management Authority and

counterparts in Nepal and Mauritius to advance data sharing on disaster preparedness. The three countries' ongoing discourse has already led to them reviewing their hazard mitigation plans and sharing earthquake data used for decision-making. With WFP support, the Government of Indonesia also exchanged knowledge and experiences with the Governments of Jordan and Bangladesh on DRR, emergency preparedness and response, and early warning systems. South-South events included a virtual exchange with the Government of Bangladesh and a visit from delegates from the Jordanian National Centre for Security and Crises Management to Government institutions in Jakarta and East Nusa Tenggara.

G20 Endorses Indonesia's Plan to Improve Digital Connectivity, Skills, and Security

Concrete plans to improve digital skills and literacy, connect remote areas to the Internet and strengthen digital security were some of the key outcomes of Indonesia's Presidency at the G20 meeting held in 2022.

Coordinated by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics and supported by International Telecommunication Union (ITU) as a global knowledge partner, the G20 Digital Economy Working Group Ministerial Meeting in September endorsed a collection of the lessons learned from G20 members on what is called 'people-centred digital connectivity.'

"With the enormous intellectual capital and convening power that ITU has, we were able to collect concrete and actionable lessons with the hope that it may inspire the other governments to move the concept of digital transformation beyond meeting rooms," said Mira Tayyiba, Secretary General of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics.

A research paper by the ITU, called *Stocktaking on the Extended Concept and Shared Understanding of Digital Connectivity*, prepared on the government's request, defined the overall framework of 'people-centred digital connectivity', while another research paper provided recommendations on how to improve digital skills and digital literacy among those not yet reached by the digital age. A third paper focused on measures G20 governments can take jointly to improve digital security as a key enabler for business continuity.

An ITU initiative, called *Smart Village and Smart Islands*, was endorsed by all G20 members as a concrete project. It seeks to work across government departments to help empower rural and coastal communities by connecting them to the Internet and thus facilitate the delivery of a range of public services. As a follow-up, ITU and the Ministry of Communication and Informatics are conducting a scoping exercise for a pilot initiative to support the digital transformation of rural and remote communities in Indonesia.





3.4.2 Innovative Financing Instruments Leveraged for Sustainable Development

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: FAO, IFAD, IOM, ITU, OCHA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP, UN HABITAT, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP



Over US\$1.7b was raised from domestic and global markets to finance the SDGs and contribute towards other development needs

How the Green Sukuk Helped Clean Up a Landfill in Yogyakarta

The smelly, groundwater-polluting, 140-meter-high garbage dump that used to be on the edge of Yogyakarta is no more – replaced with a state-of-the-art sanitary landfill.

Financing through the UNDP-supported Green Sukuk has enabled Indonesia’s Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing to improve life for residents living near the site of the old dump. Today, instead of garbage piling up, it is compressed, buried and layered with protective material to allow it to decompose into biologically and chemically inert materials.

“Before the revitalization, the landfill created so many problems in our lives. We couldn’t use the groundwater because it was smelly and grey,” said Sampto, 72, who lives at the foot of the site in Piyungan. “All the people who were living there suffered the same health risk, such as skin infections and bronchial problems.”

Revitalization of the landfill is one of the initiatives funded by the Green Sukuk, a Sharia-compliant bond to finance government projects that deliver climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits. The Piyungan project also included a social component: providing those who used to scavenge from the dump access to regular health check-ups from Yogyakarta’s environment agency.

Landfill revitalization was just the first step for the Special Region of Yogyakarta in dealing with its waste problem. In the future, organic waste from households will be processed into compost for the city’s gardens, while plastic waste from factories and shopping centres will be sorted for recycling.

“The partnership between UNDP and the government on the issuance of Green Sukuk since 2018 ensures that funds promote projects that focus on the transition to a low-emissions economy and climate-resilient development,” said Muhammad Didi Hardiana, Head of the Innovative Financing Lab of UNDP Indonesia.



Sampto and his wife used to suffer health problems due to a landfill near their house. Thanks to an investment funded by a Green Sukuk, the landfill has been revitalized and villagers’ health restored. © UNDP



The Ministry of National Development Planning previously estimated that Indonesia needs US \$4.7 trillion to finance the achievement of the SDGs by 2030. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and the socio-economic fallout of the war in Ukraine have vastly expanded the SDG financing gap. To narrow this gap, the UN has supported the Government in mobilizing over US\$7.5 billion in innovative financing for sustainable development in the green sector, including renewable energy and climate adaptation, and the social sector, including education and health.

The UN's flagship joint programme on sustainable financing, ASSIST, brings together UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP, and UNIDO. In 2022, ASSIST contributed to around US\$1.7 billion being raised from domestic and global markets to finance the SDGs and contribute towards other development needs, through instruments such as SDG Bonds, the Indonesia Impact Fund, the Green Sukuk, and Philanthropy Fund. The ASSIST programme also developed an SDGs Linked Loans Scheme that SMEs can apply for from banks and other financial institutions.

Furthermore, UNDP support for strengthening public finance management included the development of a carbon tax roadmap study, and an Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) framework for Public-Private Partnerships. UNDP has helped the Government leverage more than US\$6.8 billion raised from Green Sukuk issuances since 2018 towards accelerating the SDGs. Meanwhile, the Indonesia Impact Fund (IIF) deployed US\$1 million equity investment to two SDG-oriented startups. UNDP also supported the Government's SDG Bond issuances, which raised EUR500 million in 2021 and US\$ 210 million in 2022 to fund projects in social sectors including education and health.

Indonesia's INFF leverages financing to address crises that can stall development

and exacerbate inequalities, including the climate emergency, natural disasters and pandemics. When finalized, the framework will help ensure no one is left behind during major crises. UNDP and the Government also co-launched the SDG Investor Map to capitalize-translate relevant country-level SDG gaps and priorities into private sector investment opportunities in six sectors and 18 investment opportunity areas.

Through the AIS Forum, UNDP provided technical inputs towards developing Indonesia's Blue Financing Strategic Document, which is expected to unleash the economic potential of marine-based businesses and explore capital markets for investment in the Blue Economy. This document will also serve as a reference for the Government to issue Blue Bonds/Sukuk in the future. In collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), UNDP implemented the Blue Finance Accelerator, which helps startups and SMEs access finance to scale up Blue Sector projects and leverages innovative financing instruments towards supporting ocean preservation, community resilience, and the overall growth of the Blue Economy.

The development of the carbon tax policy is a crucial factor in Indonesia's financial ecosystem, given that meeting the Nationally Determined Contributions is linked with other financing and investment needs. UNDP supported this milestone through the development of a carbon tax roadmap study and an Environmental, Social and Governance framework for public-private partnerships. Through its Climate Finance Network, UNDP also leads a gender equality and social inclusion reference group to ensure climate budgeting and planning is gender sensitive. At the local level, UNDP's *BIOFIN II* project provided technical support to the Central Java Provincial Government to develop an ecological fiscal transfer formula that incentivises district governments to do more to address local environmental issues. UNDP





and UNICEF have supported the issuance of municipal bonds to fund provincial and city-level development projects that advance SDGs and benefit children, while UNIDO worked with UNEP on a diagnostic study of the needs of shrimp farmers in Kidang Village, alongside an awareness-raising event on IndoGAP (Indonesian Good Aquaculture Practices) which served as a basis to begin issuing SDG-linked loans to local SMEs in the fisheries sector.

Another alternative source of financing to accelerate environment-related SDGs is Islamic Financing. In 2022, UNDP, the Indonesian Waqf Board and the Green Waqf Movement Team developed the Green Waqf Framework, which serves as a global reference on Islamic financing from Indonesia, providing comprehensive information on Waqf and climate change initiatives. In addition, UNICEF is supporting Islamic financing for child-responsive programmes in Aceh. Meanwhile, the *Poverty-Environment*

Action initiative enabled UNDP to support the Government in strengthening climate change planning and budgeting through the implementation of a tagging system at national and local levels, whose results are used to inform the issuance of Green Sukuk, as well as a basis for preparing a report on public climate finance.

Like all other aspects of the SDGs, financing for the goals must adhere to the UN's *Leaving No One Behind* promise. In 2022, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Finance in conducting the *Budget Olympics*, an event that enabled 4,177 high schools and 12,531 high school students to learn about fiscal policy and how they can contribute to shaping fiscal policy. UNICEF also continued to generate evidence and engage in advocacy to support the Government in including children as a priority in government spending on health, education, nutrition, child protection, WASH, and social protection.



3.4.3 Tech, Innovation and Big Data-Driven Development

Agencies Leading the Delivery of This Area: FAO, IOM, ITU, OCHA, Pulse Lab Jakarta, UNDP, UNDRR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UN WOMEN, WFP, WHO



The SDG Dashboard 3.0 and SDG Good Practice Repository were launched to support policies to accelerate the SDGs



40 prisons nationwide benefitted from enhanced Prison Health Information Systems



4,500 fisheries extension workers made use of new web-based and mobile apps for the monitoring and evaluation of fisheries processes

A New Digital System Helps Resolve Consumer Complaints Across Indonesia

The surge in online shopping during the COVID-19 pandemic led to a substantial increase in the number of consumer complaints, placing extraordinary stress on the National Consumer Protection Agency (BPKN). Meanwhile, consumers in remote areas who cannot easily get to a consumer protection office to file a complaint run the risk of being further left behind.

Enter UNCTAD, which has been supporting countries around the world in the design of digital systems and platforms for the efficient handling of consumer complaints. In 2022, UNCTAD worked with BPKN to define the specifications of an online system that would assist the agency in handling the increased caseload and enable consumers to submit complaints via the Internet.

The new system will “make access to justice easier across the country,” said Valentina Rivas, Programme Management Officer of UNCTAD’s technical cooperation project, called ‘Delivering digital trading infrastructure and online dispute resolution for consumers as a means to improve international trade and electronic commerce.’

The new system provides businesses access to the same dispute resolution platform, and therefore to the complaints filed against them, to foster more opportunities for the two sides to find an amicable solution during a pre-negotiation period of seven days before the Government intervenes.

“International examples suggest that with such a system in place 90% of complaints can be resolved without government intervention, just between the consumer and the businesses,” Rivas said.

In March 2022, more than 100 officers involved in consumer protection attended a workshop to analyze the landscape of emerging technologies in consumer online dispute resolution, the use of available technologies as well as challenges and best practices.

This project “fosters international cooperation and understanding and will [lead to] a stronger commitment and concrete action to empower consumers,” said Rizal E. Halim, Chairman of BPKN. The design of the new system is expected to be finalized in 2023.

The rapid development of digital technologies presents an array of opportunities and challenges in regard to achieving the SDGs. From smart city design, to mitigating the dizzying spread of misinformation and

hate speech, to monitoring real-time health outcomes during pandemics, the UN in Indonesia is deepening investments in tech, innovation and big data to support sustainable development.





To better equip Indonesia to handle future public health crises, BAPPENAS, the Digital Transformation Office of the Ministry of Health, and Pulse Lab Jakarta jointly conducted research dives to explore what insights could be gleaned from combining available datasets. The results of the research dive were also used to develop strategies to support the long-term agenda of digital transformation within the Ministry of Health, especially in terms of data governance and data sharing protocols. Other activities carried out under the auspices of the joint project included sharing sessions with development partners, and public seminars with the theme “Best Practices in Responsibly Harnessing Data in Times of Public Health Crises.”

Indonesia’s Ministry of Health also received assistance from UNAIDS in the development and use of a dashboard to monitor the progress of the Technical Working Group on HIV, and assist in the usage and reporting and use of the national HIV data system. Under the *Fast Track Cities* initiative, including the *ASEAN Cities Getting to Zero* programme, UNAIDS provided training at the sub-national level on data inputs, analysis, and results interpretation related to the use of an AIDS epidemic modelling tool and technical assistance on using the AIDS policy lab database for policymaking and to synchronize the national research agenda.

Big data has development applications beyond the sphere of public health. In 2022, Pulse Lab Jakarta collaborated with several ministries, UN agencies, and international companies such as McKinsey and Google to improve the use of data within and between UN agencies through a *Leaving No One Behind* Data Use Case group. Several other UN agencies also supported the Government in collecting and using data in accordance with their individual mandates. Since Indonesia conducted its first Violence Against Women (VAW) survey in 2016, UNFPA

has continued to assist the Government and other stakeholders in applying WHO methodology to measure the incidence of violence against women and Female Genital Mutilation. In 2022, UNFPA assisted the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection in conducting an in-depth analysis of Indonesia’s second VAW survey, carried out in 2021, and developed several policy documents designed to enhance the Government’s capacity to analyze and utilize data on violence against women. UNFPA also assisted Indonesia’s national statistics agency, BPS, in the design of the questionnaire for its 2020 Population Census Long Form, conducted in 2022 as a 5% Sample Census, including adding pregnancy-related death questions to enhance BPS’s ability to accurately estimate Indonesia’s Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in 2023. The enhanced estimation found that Indonesia’s MMR had declined to around 189 maternal death per 100,000 live births, from 305 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015. UNFPA also supported Bappenas in developing a model to estimate age-specific fertility rates, which has been endorsed and utilized for Government SDG reporting.

In November 2022, UN Women led a two-day training for government officers—mostly from Indonesia’s national statistics agency—on how to optimize gender data in Indonesia’s time-use survey. The Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection also drew on support from UNICEF, who continued to use the web-based tool PRIMERO to strengthen the Ministry’s information management system for more accountable child protection and gender-based violence case management. UNICEF also explored digital solutions to improve the birth registration rate, with a focus on the provinces of Papua, West Papua, and NTT.



The participant of Service Blueprint Workshop identified different roles and tasks needed to ensure the smooth operation of the MEDIAN dashboard within their working ecosystem before it was handed over to the Bappenas as the main user. © Pulse Lab Jakarta/Alfian Maulana

A range of UN interventions have also supported the Government in making Indonesia more resilient to disasters, including through the development of the Indonesia *One Disaster Data* system, an official sectoral domain for statics on disasters under Indonesia’s national statistics system. In 2022, UNFPA supported sub-national *One Disaster Data* collection in three pilot areas—Yogyakarta, West Nusa Tenggara, and Sumatera Barat—and produced six data sets to support the government in the emergency response in 2022, including on GBV risk assessment in the context of the Cianjur earthquake. WFP continued to support the Government’s capacity to generate and utilize real-time data on vulnerability to climate hazards for planning and decision-making, such as through the integration of real-time climate risk data into the Ministry of Social Affairs’ Disaster Mitigation Information System, e-SIMBA. E-SIMBA was further enhanced by linkages with the Ministry’s various disaster preparedness and resilience programmes, as well as the Meteorological, Climatological,

and Geophysical Agency’s early warning systems. This builds on the work initiated under the UN Joint Sustainable Development Goal Fund and advances anticipatory action and adaptive social protection in Indonesia and within ASEAN. WFP and the Food and Agriculture Directorate of BAPPENAS also worked together to enhance the utilization of real-time climate risk data. Complementing the Ministry’s existing static data, real-time climate risk data allows for more robust analysis to inform Government food security and agricultural programme planning.

UNIDO and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) in November 2022 launched SIMLATUH, a web and mobile application that remotely monitors training and counselling sessions conducted by over 4500 fisheries extension workers across Indonesia in real-time. The collaboration with MMAF on innovation also included establishing three reference microbiology laboratories and proficiency testing providers for food safety, fish diseases and residue antibiotic monitoring in aquaculture



products. Additionally, UNIDO supported IPB University in innovative research on probiotic and Recirculating Aquaculture Systems (RAS) in pangasius farming, resulting in improved meat odour and taste, and facilitating broader access to export markets.

Meanwhile, through the Migration MPTF Joint Programme, IOM, UNDP, and UN Women conducted a workshop in collaboration with Indonesia's national statistics agency to facilitate discussions with relevant ministries and development partners on the use of the One Data system for International Migration (SDMI). The workshop focuses on better managing migration data in support of the National Secondary Data Review on Migration, which maps and assesses the available data sources around the thematic migration pillars, the SDGs, and the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), then suggests which areas governments, civil society, and international organizations should focus on to improve the existing evidence base on migration.

Greater digital access presents challenges as well as opportunities. While taking full advantage of digital technology for development work, UNICEF laid the foundations for a robust programme to address the risks that the digital world presents to children as highlighted in the *Disrupting Harm Study* on online child sexual exploitation and abuse (OCSEA) in Indonesia, launched in 2022. Evidence from this study informed the development of a National Roadmap on Child Protection Online as a presidential decree, the revision of national standards for integrated services for the protection of women and children, and the development of a web-based platform, *Jogo Konco*, meaning 'protect a friend,' to build children's awareness of online safety and violence against children.

Health Workers Embrace Digital Tools to Accelerate Vaccine Distribution in Maluku

Magdalena Pelamonia has worked as an immunization coordinator at Kilang Community Health Center in Maluku province for 15 years. But only recently has she learned to use digital technology to gather data during her day-to-day activities.

The health workers at Kilang face geographical challenges including winding roads and harsh terrain. Walking is often the only option to reach targeted areas for Ms. Pelamonia, who is responsible for vaccinating children under five in five districts and was assigned to oversee the local COVID-19 vaccination drive. Consequently, getting vaccination doses to the population takes longer – and having access to real-time data on the ground is important. “Without this information, it is harder to evaluate the vaccination status of people in these communities,” she said.

SMILE (Immunization and Logistics Electronic Monitoring System), developed by Indonesia's Ministry of Health and UNDP, is a nationwide

application to monitor vaccine logistics. It is used by almost all community health centers and hospitals to help identify unvaccinated populations, monitor vaccine distribution, and evaluate vaccine use.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, Ms. Pelamonia and her fellow health workers were hard at work making sure communities in Ambon received vaccinations. They also ensured that regular vaccines, including DPT-HB-Hib vaccines, were available.

There is no internet signal in many of the areas she visits, so Ms. Pelamonia uses a vaccination logbook to take notes. She transfers the data to the SMILE app later, ensuring that central records are kept up to date.

“Digitization and user-friendly display of vaccination data by the system in real-time is a critical part of vaccine distribution by community health centers or hospitals,” said Vidia Darmawi, SMILE Project Manager at UNDP.



UN Reform in Indonesia



How We Walk the Talk on ‘Leaving No One Behind’

4.1.1 Advancing the ‘LNOB’ Agenda

The UN in Indonesia is committed to embodying the principle of *Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)*, the transformative promise at the heart of Agenda 2030 that entails ending inequalities, fostering non-discrimination, and reaching those furthest left behind first.

In line with this commitment, and in accordance with UN Reform, the UN completes standardized scorecards that assess the UNCT’s performance on gender equality, disability, and youth inclusion. Notable from the results of those scorecards is the variety of measures the UN undertook in 2022 towards building a more inclusive working environment for persons with disabilities.

The UN in Indonesia also promoted the *LNOB* principle in its external communications. Among many other communications initiatives, the UN Information Center (UNIC) devised a social media campaign designed to inform the public of ways they can help counter hate speech in the country. Meanwhile, UNESCO, UNDP, the UN Information Centre and the Resident Coordinator joined hands as part of a public information drive to celebrate traditional indigenous fabrics, or *wastra*, and to emphasise the urgency of preserving indigenous cultures and heritage.

4.1.2 A More Disability Inclusive UN in 2022

The UN’s global Development Coordination Office selected the UN in Indonesia among 10 UNCTs worldwide to pilot six disability inclusion projects. As part of the pilot, the UN’s Operations Management Team (OMT) completed projects focused on physical accessibility and ICT accessibility in 2022, with a project on inclusive human resources policies and approaches starting in January 2023. Meanwhile, the UN also completed a data project designed to build staff’s M&E skills on tracking disability inclusion indicators. Other completed pilot projects include an initiative to make contingency and humanitarian response plans more disability inclusive, following OCHA analysis of recent humanitarian emergency responses that

indicates persons with disabilities still face challenges in accessing information and relief assistance. A mapping exercise of organizations for persons with disabilities (OPDs) in Indonesia, with a special focus on youth OPDs, started in December 2022.

In December 2022 the UN in Indonesia launched an online disability repository, which serves as a centralized database for UN agency documents, analysis, and evaluations that focus on or specifically reference disability inclusion in Indonesia. The repository will be updated as work on disability inclusion progresses, and more documents become available.



4.1.3 Scorecards to Measure Our Progress on ‘Leaving No One Behind’

Since 2020, the UN in Indonesia has measured its performance against scorecards on gender equality, disability and youth inclusion. The scorecards cover core areas such as leadership and strategic

planning, programming, inclusiveness, and communications, as well as monitoring and evaluation. They are designed to assist UNCTs in planning and monitoring as well as serving as an accountability tool.

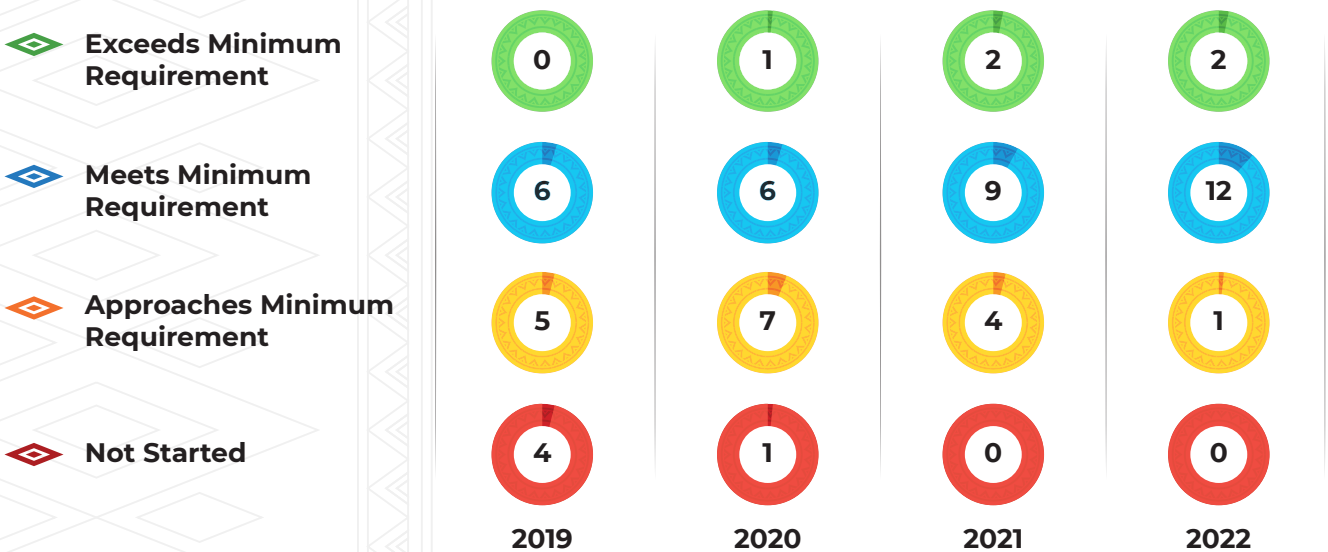
4.1.3.1 UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard 2022

The UN Indonesia opted to reassess 10 out of a total of 15 UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard indicators in 2022, double the five indicators it is mandatory to reassess annually. The results of these assessments show that the UN in Indonesia meets most of the requirements and exceeds two of them, with only one remaining at the “approaches minimum requirements” status. The UNCT moved from “approaches” to “meets” the minimum requirements in four out of ten reassessed indicators.

The gender equality scorecard shows particularly notable progress in programming and M&E within joint programmes (JPs)

where the goal is to mainstream gender equality in all JPs under the auspices of the UNSCDF 2021-2025. In support of this aim, the UN in Indonesia developed a gender screening self-assessment tool, which among other applications will help agencies enhance gender mainstreaming during the design phase of all JPs from 2023. The UN in Indonesia launched two knowledge management products in 2022 that are already supporting UN agencies in gender mainstreaming in their programming and M&E: **a briefing note on applying the Gender Equality Markers (GEM)**, together with a frequently asked questions guidance document.

Figure 24. Gender Equality Scorecard for 2022 Report





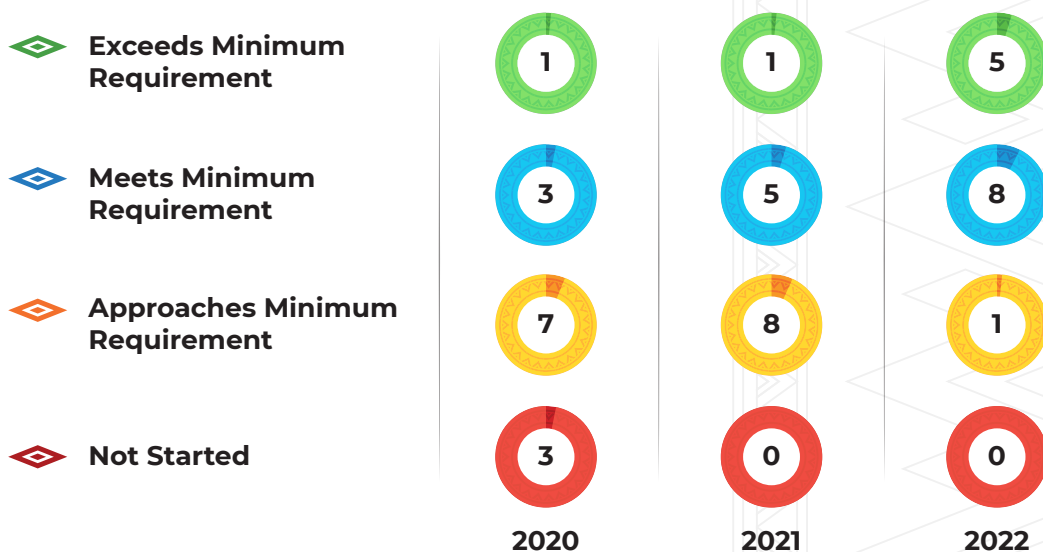
4.1.3.2 Disability Inclusion Scorecard 2022

The UN's global Disability Inclusion Scorecard shows that the UN in Indonesia made considerable progress on disability inclusion across all four core areas in 2022: Leadership, Strategic Planning and Management; Inclusiveness; Programming; and Organizational Culture. Relative to the 2021 scorecard performance, the UN moved up from either "approaches" to "meets" the minimum requirements, or "meets" to "exceeds" the minimum requirements in more than half of the total of 14 performance indicators. Progress has been particularly emphatic on Inclusiveness.

Among other inclusion initiatives in 2022, the UN conducted a physical accessibility assessment and an ICT accessibility baseline

assessment to ensure UN buildings are accessible to staff and visitors with disabilities and that ICT tools meet the needs of persons with disabilities. The UN in Indonesia also conducted wide range of consultations with Organizations for Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) in 2022. Discussions and interviews with stakeholders including OPDs took place during the data collection phase of the LNOB study, as part of the Humanitarian Country Team analysis on emergency needs for persons with disabilities, and for the UN's accessibility assessments. OPDs were also consulted in the making of an analysis of the situation of persons with disabilities in the labour market.

Figure 25. Disability Inclusion Scorecard for 2022 Report



4.1.3.3 Youth Scorecard 2022

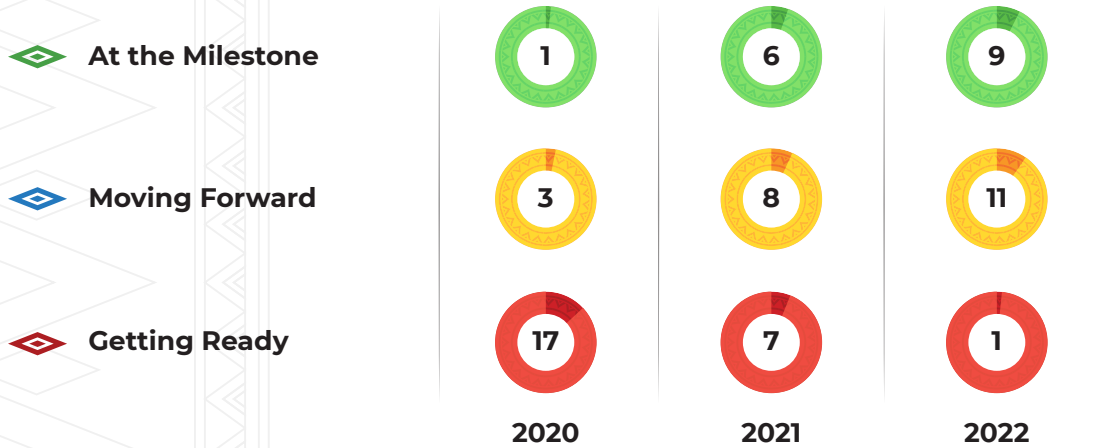
The 2022 Youth scorecard shows the UN in Indonesia continues to make **progress** in implementing the global Youth 2030 strategy.

Notable 2022 initiatives on youth engagement include the support provided by the United Nations to the *Y20 Youth Summit*, a youth-led event bringing young leaders from across G20 countries to discuss and debate the G20

Leaders' agenda. The UN in Indonesia also organized the country's first *National Youth Consultation on Ocean Action*, ahead of the 2022 UN Ocean Conference, where youth delegates representing 11 Indonesian and international ocean-focused civil society organizations drafted 10 recommendations to the Government of Indonesia on ocean ecosystem restoration.



Figure 26. Youth Scorecard for 2022 Report



The UN in Indonesia took steps to institutionalize meaningful youth engagement through the formation of a Civil Society Organizations Advisory Committee, with reserved seats for youth-led organizations. The committee’s role will be to ensure UN initiatives, programmes, and advocacy campaigns address the interests and needs of civil society and the people in Indonesia, including those of young people. Finally, the UN in Indonesia deepened its partnership with the UN Association for Indonesia (UNAI), a youth-led organization that promotes the values and work of the UN. Through joint activities including monthly

webinars and joint outreach to universities and conferences, the UN aims to build an additional platform for engagement with young people in the country. More than US\$ 1.5 million (IDR 235 billion) has been utilized for Indonesian young people in 2022 through joint UN work.

Despite this progress, more concerted efforts are required to enhance joint UN programming with and for youth. Priorities identified for 2023 include developing innovations for increasing the youth workforce in the UN, as well as strengthening UN staff’s knowledge of the *Youth 2030* strategy.

Transparency and Accountability

The UN in Indonesia is committed to ensuring transparency and accountability in delivering its mandate. Through the preparation of its Joint Work Plans, monitoring and evaluations, and the use of UN INFO, the UN in Indonesia demonstrates its ambition to continuously enhance its effectiveness, accountability, and transparency. Additionally, the UN in Indonesia developed its first guidelines for joint programming. This document guides UN entities in Indonesia to effectively and efficiently deliver Joint Programmes based on experience and learning from 2020, 2021, and 2022. The guidelines also provide recommendations for organizational approaches to ensure effective design, implementation, monitoring, communication, reporting, and evaluation of UN Joint Programmes.

4.2.1 Joint Work Plans

All UN agencies and funds active in Indonesia contributed to the preparation of the 2022 UN Indonesia Joint Work Plan, a consolidated plan of action for the second year of the UNSDCF 2021-2025's implementation. The Joint Work Plan, shared with BAPPENAS in March 2022, was prepared directly in UNINFO and covers 348 sub-outputs across the UNSDCF's four pillars.

4.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

In 2022, the UN in Indonesia conducted several training sessions aimed at building UN Staff's skills on UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation:

- **Results-based management training:** From August 31 to September 1st, 2022, the RCO organized a Results-based Management training course in Bandung, Indonesia for members of the data, M&E and learning (DMEL) group. Through the training 35 UN staff, from 16 agencies learned how to establish efficient monitoring systems and evaluation programmes to facilitate results-oriented reporting. The two-day training also helped grow staff's familiarity with the UNSDCF results framework and monitoring system ahead of data collection for the 2022 Country Results Report. (Photo: RCO/ Mega Puspitasari)

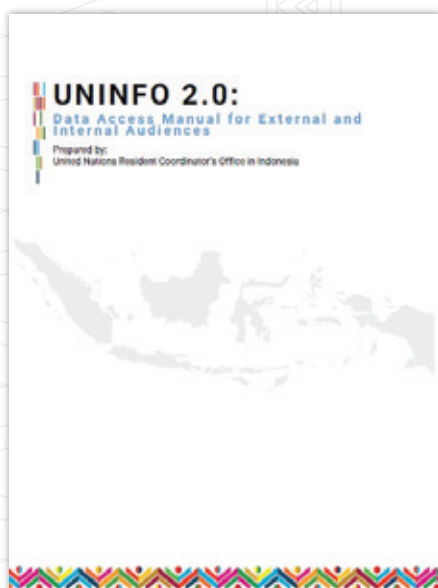
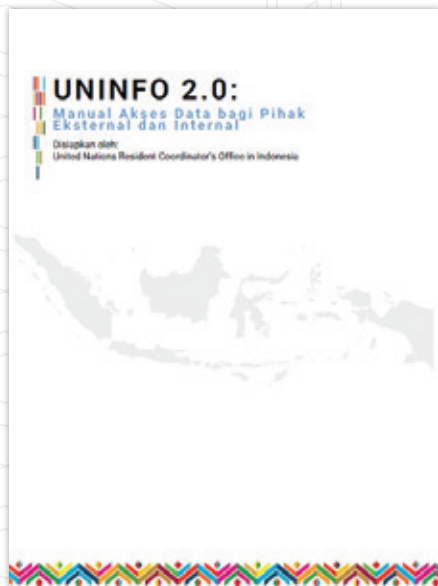


- **Mainstreaming disability inclusion for monitoring and evaluation:** The UN in Indonesia organized a training session on disability Inclusion in M&E on 12-13 December 2022, to improve the competency of UN personnel in monitoring and reporting on the results of the UNSDCF 2021-2025. At the training, facilitated by Monev Studio with support from UNESCAP, participants increased their knowledge of elements of the *United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy* focused on the planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the cooperation framework. They gained the skills to critically review and improve the LNOB elements of the UNSDCF joint work plan and M&E framework and to provide more comprehensive information on disability inclusion for the 2022 Country Results Report. (Photo: RCO/ Monev Studio)



4.2.3 UN Info

On 13 June 2022, the RCO organized a workshop to introduce UNINFO to more than 200 officials from 27 Indonesian Government agencies, with support from the UN Development Coordination Office's (DCO) communications and results reporting section. To help workshop participants navigate UN INFO, the RCO produced bespoke guidelines on the system's key features and how to use it to stay up to date with UN activities. These guidelines have since been distributed to other UN partners. To support the process, the RCO also created a UNINFO data access manual in English and Indonesian.



4.2.4 System Wide Evaluations

The UN conducted a System Wide Evaluation in 2022 to assess the UN Development System's socio-economic response to COVID-19 globally, through the mechanism of the UN COVID-19 response and recovery Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF). The Indonesia case study was one of eight studies planned around the world that will gauge how well the UN Development System's response integrated the core UN values of human rights, gender equality, inclusion (including persons with disabilities) and *Leaving No One Behind*. It was developed based on a series of semi-structured interviews with 30 stakeholders from UN entities, international financial institutions, bi-lateral agencies, NGOs, and government officials, supplemented by secondary reports and data analysis.



The UN Efficiency Agenda

4.3.1 The Business Operations Strategy

Under the UN Reform, the Operations Management Team and its sub-working groups (administration, supply, HR, ICT, and finance) are responsible for facilitating the development and implementation of the Business Operation Strategy (BOS).

BOS aims to improve the cost-effectiveness and quality of joint UN operations in Indonesia by facilitating the strategic planning,

management, monitoring, and reporting of joint UNCT activities and achievements.

In 2022, approximately 2 million dollars of costs are reported to have been avoided through common services among 22 UN agencies. An overview of the cost benefit analysis can be found at https://data.uninfo.org/home/_BOSMonitoring.

4.3.2 The Operations Management Team

In the first quarter of 2022, UN Women and FAO took over as Operations Management Team (OMT) co-chairs. During the OMT retreat on March 30, 2022, a work plan for 2022 was formulated, with a focus on disability inclusion and gender-responsive procurement. The OMT also conducted its first annual review of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS), identifying 69 joint activities across six service lines. In addition, the second step of the *Country Common Premises Plan* was completed, with premises data validated and added to the platform.

The BOS review for 2021 was signed off in Q3, with lessons learned for a smoother process in 2023, and UNDP, UNICEF, and RCO colleagues underwent a dedicated BOS training. Hardship surveys were submitted for Jakarta, Makassar, and Medan, with specific emphasis placed on air quality in Jakarta, and the DSA survey was completed. On November 24, 2022, the BOS Kick-Off Meeting for 2022 was held, and OMT members reviewed activities under their respective common service lines, agreeing on an approach and methodology for calculating cost avoidance.

4.3.3 Operations Disability Projects

The UN in Indonesia has been working towards increasing and promoting disability inclusion practices to build a more inclusive working environment for persons with

disabilities. Below is a summary of the progress of diversity and inclusion initiatives related UN operations in Indonesia.

4.3.3.1. Accessibility of UN Premises

In March 2022, a comprehensive accessibility assessment was conducted at the UN in Indonesia's headquarters, the Menara Thamrin Building, a commercial high-rise that hosts 13 agencies. The assessment involved a diverse group of individuals with sensory, physical, mental, intellectual, and


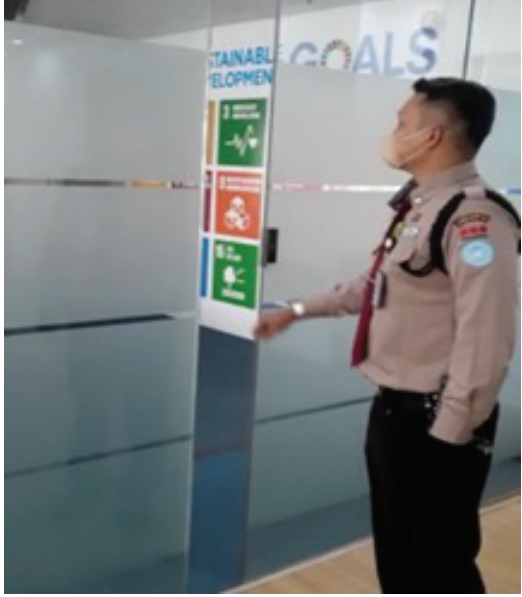

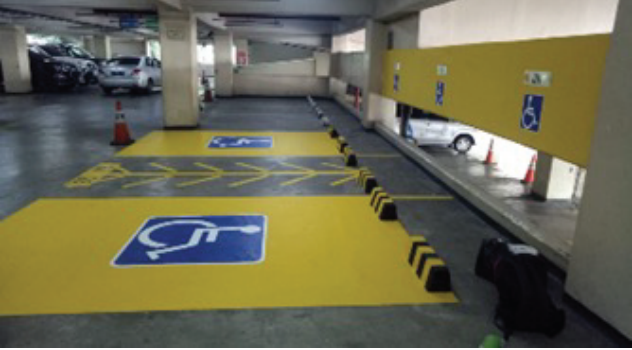
neurodivergent disabilities and observed 10 key accessibility areas of the building, including the entrance, elevators, UN office floors, restrooms, stairs, emergency exits, parking lot, canteen, basement, and nearby public transportation spots.



Based on the assessment’s recommendations, the UN team has enhanced the accessibility of the UN premises by improving

building facilities and providing training for building staff.

Before	After
<p>An assessment of office staff members' interactions with persons with disabilities showed the need to build awareness and skills among office staff of the needs of persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>In June 2022, the UN Team provided training for front-line building staff—including security staff, cleaners, and messengers—on the physical accessibility of buildings.</p> 
	<p>Consistent handrailing for stairs within the UN main office is important to ensure safety. The handrails were replaced in August 2022.</p> 

Before	After
	<p data-bbox="794 293 1382 456">In November 2022, the three common services meeting room doors were replaced with sliding doors, enabling easy access to rooms for wheelchair users and persons with visual impairments.</p> 
	<p data-bbox="794 1122 1369 1182">In June 2022, accessible parking spaces were improved.</p> 

4.3.3.2. Inclusive ICT

To guarantee digital accessibility and promote equal communication opportunities for all, the UN in Indonesia conducted an interagency assessment to assess the digital accessibility of the UN system. This assessment was carried out through a combination of employee surveys, focus group discussions, agency questionnaires, and accessibility audits.

Recommendations from the assessment were integrated into the **ICT Accessibility Action Plan** for 2023 to 2024.

- The Action Plan aims to achieve equality of access to UN digital content for all, in terms of time, content, and cost, regardless of the persons' disabilities by cultivating organizational competencies in UN Indonesia.
- A total of 20 activities are planned for 2023–2024 to improve the processes, knowledge and skills, culture, and collaboration.
- Training sessions targeting a different group of audiences, including ICT and communication teams, are planned throughout 2023.

UN Volunteers in 2022

UN Volunteers perform critical roles across the UN's work plan in Indonesia, from implementing projects to championing SDGs. The year 2022 saw an 40% increase in the number of UN volunteers in Indonesia compared with the previous year, bringing the total to 117 the highest figure in past decade.

UN Volunteers came from a wide range of backgrounds, with 85 of this year's cohort from Indonesia and 32 others came from 17 other countries, including the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, and China. More than 60 percent of UN Volunteers are women and five volunteers with disabilities served in Indonesia in 2022. Volunteers' assignments are as diverse as their backgrounds, but the most common ones are linked to Health (24), communications (18) and M&E (18).

Through the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme's online volunteering service, the UN country team collaborated virtually with 36 online volunteers across the globe. Their assignments were linked with to education projects and communication efforts in Indonesia.

In June 2022, the RCO, with the UNV country and regional offices, developed a survey to understand the status of mainstreaming volunteerism within the UN in Indonesia team. Most respondents expressed an interest in integrating volunteerism and mobilizing UN Volunteers in support of their programmes and projects. The results reflect the fact a growing number of UN Agencies—15 of the 25 in the country—are recruiting UN Volunteers on a regular basis. In recent years, it is also becoming more common for UN Volunteers to be assigned to projects outside of Indonesia's capital, Jakarta. In 2022, UN Volunteers are stationed in 14 cities from Sumatra to Papua.



The UN promoted volunteerism through a variety of outreach initiatives in 2022. In June, the Resident Coordinator Office held a breakfast dialogue with representatives of UN agencies to reflect on opportunities to ensure more diversity and inclusion in the United Nations' work through flexible UN Volunteering modalities.

For the second year running, a UN led in-depth survey measured the contribution volunteering makes towards achieving the SDGs in Indonesia. The survey—a collaboration with two volunteer-involving organisations, Indorelawan and Relawan Nusantara, as well as IPB University—found that volunteers are particularly active in activities related to SDG 4 on quality education and SDG 3 on good health & wellbeing. In 2022, volunteers reached poor communities, children, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups such as members of indigenous communities, prisoners, and people with high-risk diseases. The survey also found that 65% of respondents are also keen to be involved in the government's programmes or activities as volunteers.



UN Indonesia Volunteer Pays Tribute to Volunteers Across Indonesia

To commemorate International Volunteer Day on 5 December, the UN in Indonesia and the Ministry of Youth and Sports hosted the inaugural Indonesia Volunteer Awards, which recognises the extraordinary contributions volunteers make to their communities.

The judges narrowed down a total of 315 submissions to five volunteers—including two persons with disabilities and three women—who received awards for their contributions in the areas of Climate Action, Disability Inclusion, Youth Development and Sustainable Development Goals. A further four finalists were selected for Pemuda Hebat 2022, the Ministry of Youth and Sports' programme that recognizes young people's contribution to the development of the country.

Indonesia is home to over 28,000 registered volunteers, but there are likely to be hundreds of thousands of volunteers who are not included in the official statistics. Fifteen UN agencies engaged 117 volunteers from a diverse range of backgrounds in 2022. Their unique skills have been instrumental to the UN's efforts to accelerate Indonesia's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

"Volunteering brings me so much happiness and enhances my self-fulfilment in ways that I don't get from my usual day-to-day work," said Bintang Aulia, a UN Volunteer with UN Women and award winner in the SDGs category. At UN Women, she supports the development of social media content on gender equality, women's empowerment, and addressing gender-based violence.

Arlin, Director of Pejuang Muda WTC received the award for Climate Action based on his organisation's efforts to protect forests from damage caused by illegal logging and mines. Arlin and his organisation carry out routine patrols and make available information on their findings. "Receiving this award is an extraordinary recognition not only for me but also for my friends in the organization who dedicated their *time, energy, and efforts* to serve the communities around them," Arlin said.

More than 100 people attended the awards ceremony, including Wisler Manalu, Assistant Deputy of Partnership and Youth Development, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Macocha Moshe Tembele, Ambassador of Tanzania to Indonesia and Stephane Dovert, Director of Institut Français Indonesia, which hosted the event.



Table of Comparison: UN Volunteers in 2021 and 2022

	2021	2022
Number of Volunteer	84	117
National	63	85
International	21	32
Expert modality	3	5
PwD	1	2
Gender ratio	71,43 % (female) /28,57% (male)	68,38 % (female) / 31,62% (male)
Duty Station	10 Jakarta, Ambon, Banda Aceh, Kupang, Makassar, Manokwari, Palangkaraya, Pekanbaru, Surabaya	14 Jakarta, Banda Aceh, Jayapura, Kupang, Makassar, Manokwari, Medan, Padang, Palangkaraya, Palu, Pekanbaru, Samarinda, Sorong, Surabaya
Entity	12 UNICEF (33), UNDP (28), UN Women (5), UNRCO (5), WHO (4), UNFPA, World Bank, DPPA, UNEP, UNGPulse, UNHCR, UNOCHA	15 UNICEF (45), UNDP (39), UNRCO (7), UN Women (6), WHO (4), World Bank, UNODC, DPPA, IOM, UNCDF, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNOCHA, WFP
Occupational Profile	- Communications (19) - Health (19) - Finance, economics, and business (11)	- Communications (18) - Health (24) - M&E (18)

Resources and Expertise to Guard Against Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment

The UN in Indonesia has a zero-tolerance approach to sexual abuse and exploitation, to which all its staff and those of partner organisations must adhere. In January 2022, the UN hired a full time Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (PSEAH) Coordinator to ensure the UN lives up to its commitments on PSEAH.

Working through the Resident Coordinators' Office, the PSEAH Coordinator devised the UN in Indonesia's first dedicated national PSEAH coordination structure, strategy and 2022–2023 workplan— all of which are now endorsed at the headquarters level. This included establishing a new Indonesia PSEAH network of 36 organizations, comprised of more than 80 focal points from the UN, NGOs, and civil society; organizing thematic meetings and workshops every two months; setting up an official PSEAH network WhatsApp group to enable focal points to share information and support; and establishing technical working groups within the PSEAH Network to implement national inter-agency PSEAH activities and increase ownership of the work plan.



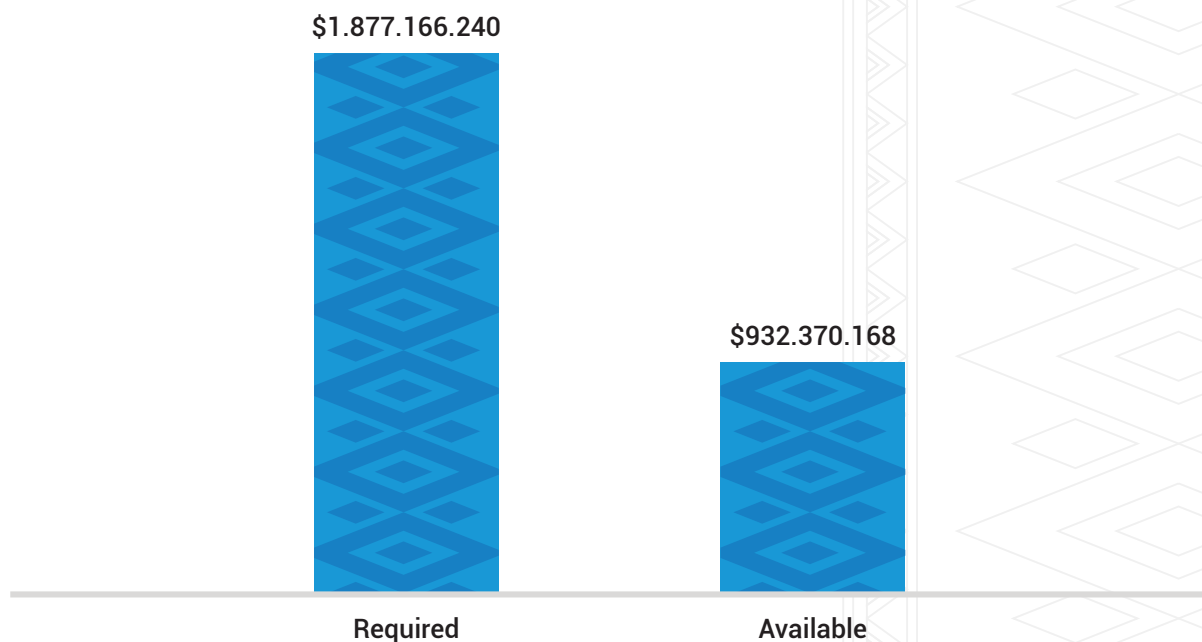
With the support of the elected PSEAH Network Co-Chair agencies, as well as UN Women and UNFPA, the PSEAH Coordinator conducted three online and two in-person training sessions for new PSEAH focal points who joined the PSEAH Network in 2022 and supported individual UN agency focal points to conduct their own capacity building events on PSEAH. In partnership with the UN in Indonesia Human Resources Working Group, the coordinator also conducted the first online all-personnel induction training on PSEAH and the UN in Indonesia's first PSEAH Town Hall, with more than 500 participants. Meanwhile, a capacity assessment questionnaire available in English and Indonesian was rolled out to the PSEAH Network to measure SEAH risk and the capacity for members to respond to SEAH, and a regional tabletop event with the UNCT boosted the PSEAH skills of senior UN leadership.

In 2022, the UN in Indonesia also began designing a new inter-agency community-based complaints mechanism to make it easier for victims or witnesses to report sexual misconduct and access support. The new design will incorporate the findings of consultations with affected communities, the results of the PSEAH capacity assessment questionnaire, and an updated list of GBV services for victim referrals.

Funding Frameworks and Resource Mobilization

During the formulation of the UNSDCF 2021–2025, the UN in Indonesia prepared a multi-year funding framework to estimate the total resources that would be required for the full five-year implementation of the UNSDCF, as well as the total resources available.

Figure 27. Multi Years Funding Framework – UNSDCF 2021 – 2025

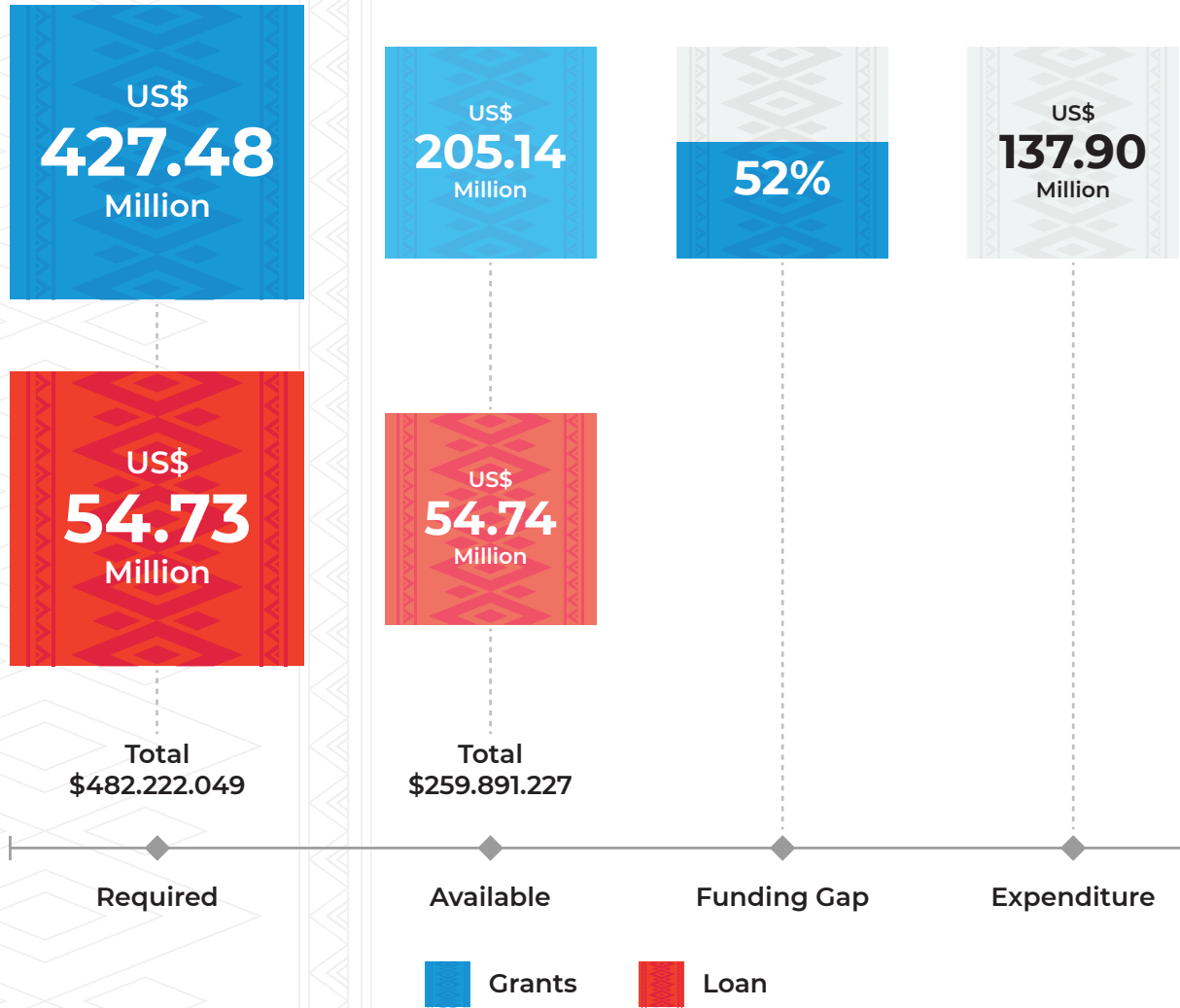


Source: MYFF-CF Planning Document, 2020



The development of the multi-year funding framework pre-dated COVID-19 and therefore did not account for the pandemic’s impacts on the global and national funding landscapes. Resource mobilization in the second year of the UNSDCF’s 2021-2025 implementation has shown significant improvement compared with 2021, with both required and available resources higher in 2022.

Figure 28. UNSDCF Funding Figure in 2022



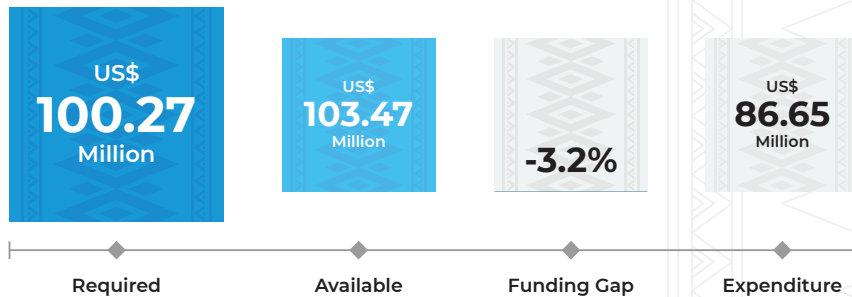
*(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies had entered into UNINFO as of 28 March 2023)
Source: UNINFO*

In 2022, the UN in Indonesia’s total required budget – comprised of grants and loans – was US\$482 million. Of this, the UN obtained US\$ 259 million in grants and loans to fund the implementation of the UNSDCF in 2022, which entailed a total funding gap of US\$ 222 million, or 46%.

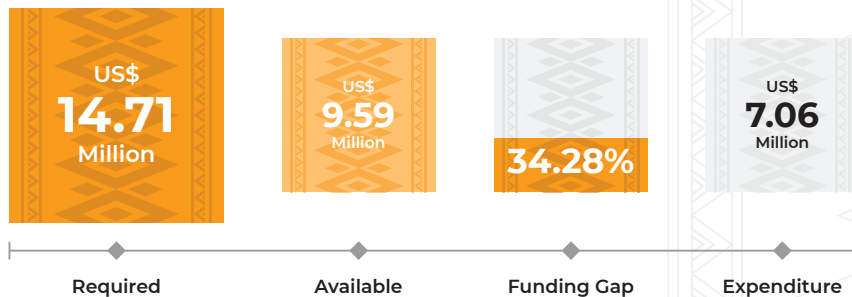
Excluding loans, the UN’s total required budget was US\$ 427 million. Excluding loans, the UN obtained US\$ 205 million, which entailed a funding gap of US\$ 222 million, or 52%.

Figure 29. 2022 Financial Overview – Priority Areas (Grants Only)

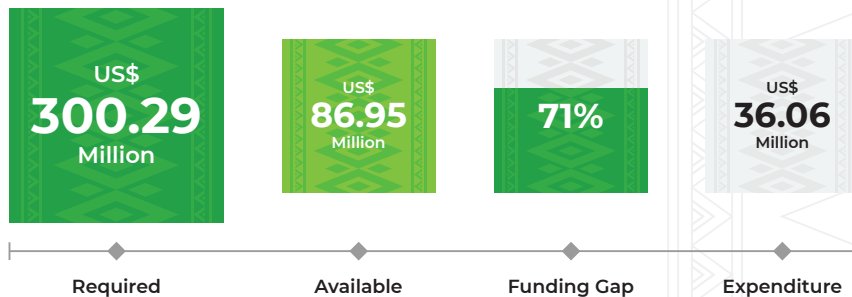
Outcome 1: People living in Indonesia, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are empowered to fulfill their human development potential as members of a pluralistic, tolerant, inclusive, and just society, free of gender and all other forms of discrimination



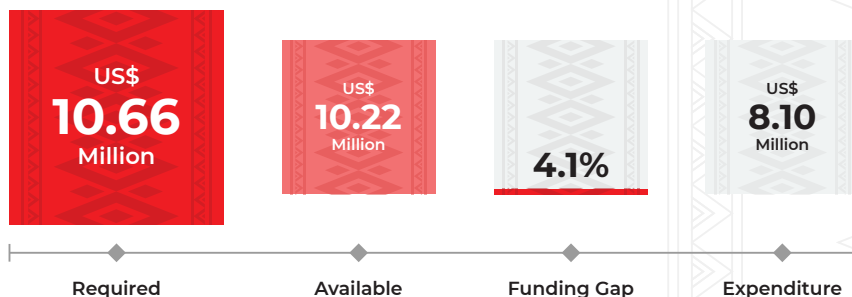
Outcome 2: Institutions and people contribute more effectively to advance a higher value-added and inclusive economic transformation



Outcome 3: Institutions, communities, and people actively apply and implement low carbon development, sustainable natural resources management, and disaster resilience approaches that are all gender-sensitive



Outcome 4: Stakeholders adopt innovative and integrated development solutions to accelerate advancement towards the SDGs



(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies had entered into UNINFO as of 28 March 2023)

Source: UNINFO

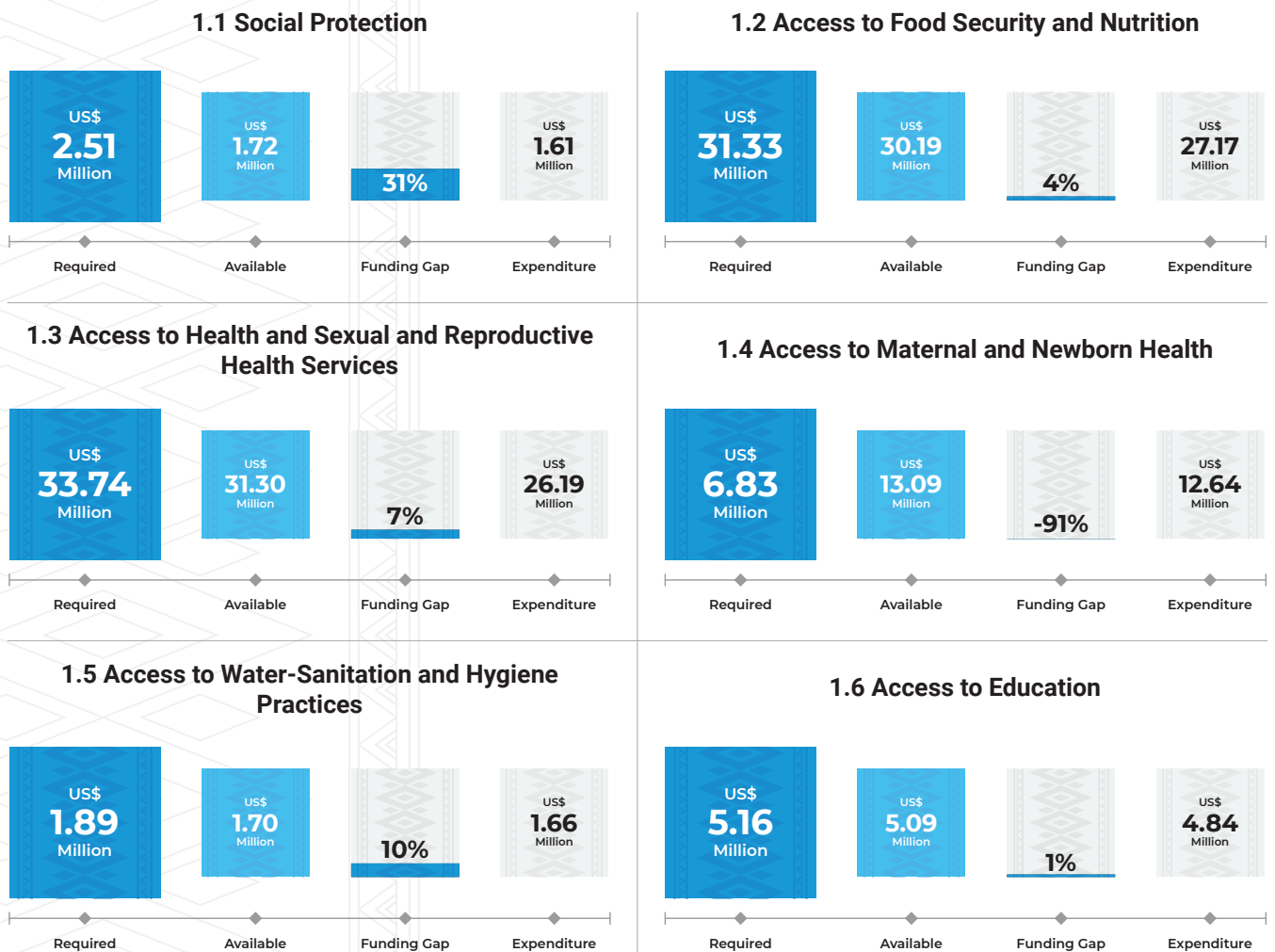


Without taking loans into account, the largest funding gap was in Outcome 3, at 71%, followed by Outcome 2 at 34.8% and Outcome 4 at 4.1%. However, outcome 1 may have -3.2% funding gap. This negative funding gap may be a result of agencies still waiting for confirmation of expenditure figures from their official financial report at the time of the Country Results Reports' publication.

The total expenditure figure for 2022 is significantly lower than the available funds for 2022. That is principally due to additional time being required for UN Agencies to finalize and certify their financial delivery rates, which had not all been reported in UNINFO as of March 28, 2022.

Figure 30. 2022 Financial Overview – Output Areas (Grants only)

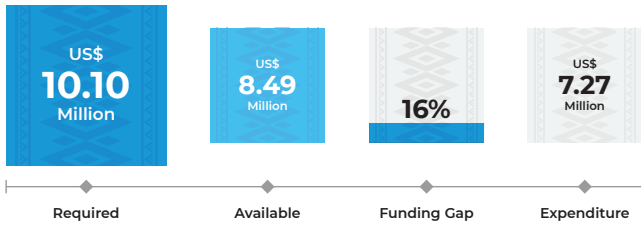
Outcome 1: People living in Indonesia, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are empowered to fulfill their human development potential as members of a pluralistic, tolerant, inclusive, and just society, free of gender and all other forms of discrimination



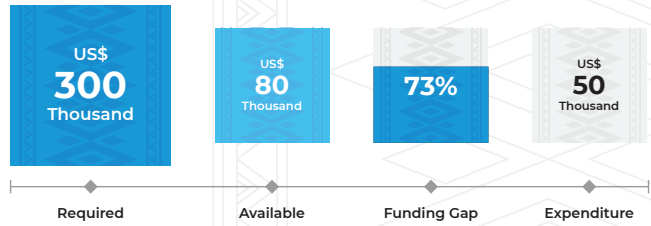
(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies had entered into UNINFO as of 28 March 2023)
Source: UNINFO



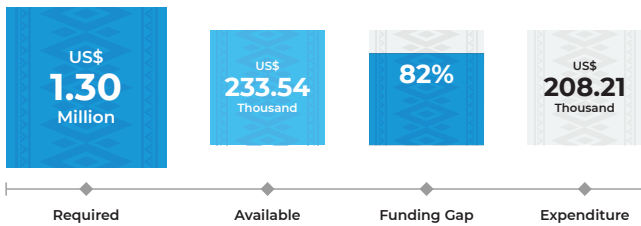
1.7 Governance, Security and Rule of Law



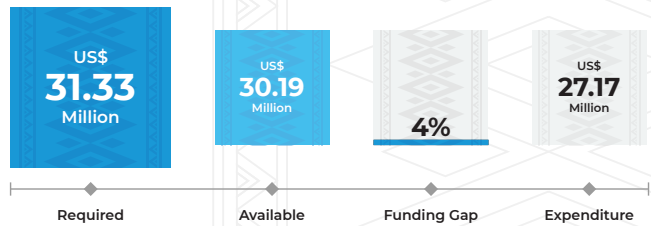
1.8 Governance, Criminal Justice Reform and Rule of Law (for migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, prisoners and the surrounding community)



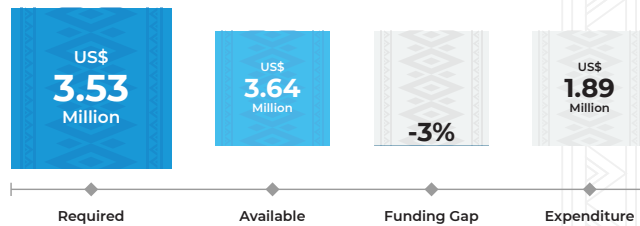
1.9 Counter Violent Extremism, Terrorism, and its financing (upstream)



1.10 Counter Violent Extremism (Downstream)



1.11 Ending Violence against Women, Children and Other Harmful Practices

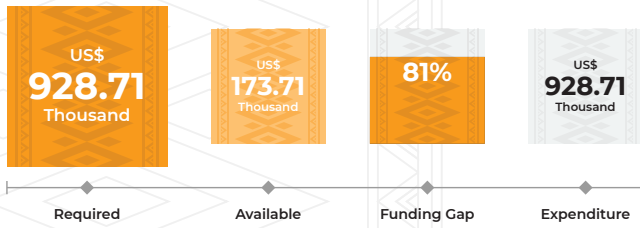


(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies had entered into UNINFO as of 28 March 2023)
Source: UNINFO

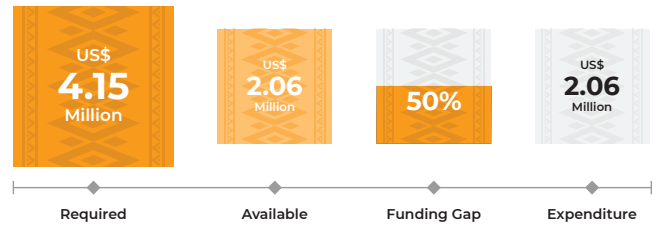


Outcome 2: Institutions and people contribute more effectively to advance a higher value-added and inclusive economic transformation

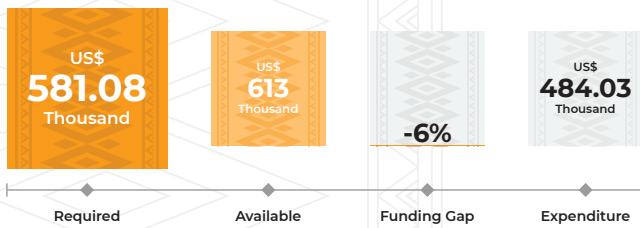
2.1 Industry 4.0, Skills Development and Circular Economy



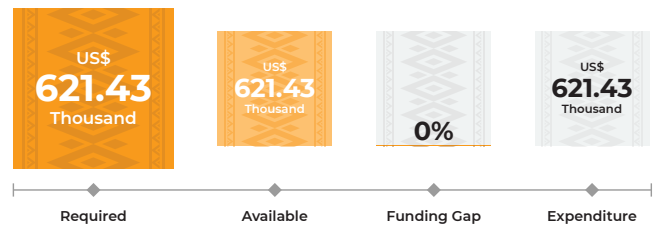
2.2 Training, Skills Development System and Public Education



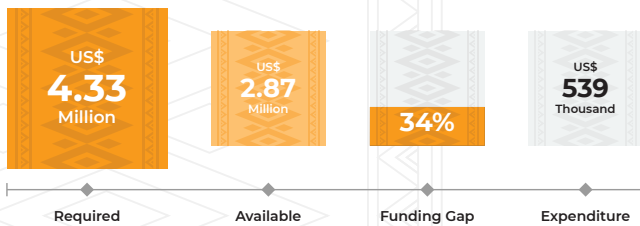
2.3 Production Sectors (Agriculture and Rural Economy)



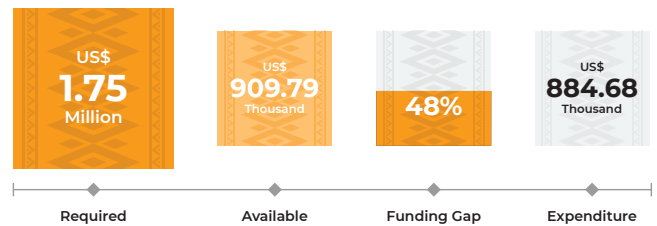
2.4 Enabling Local Economic Development



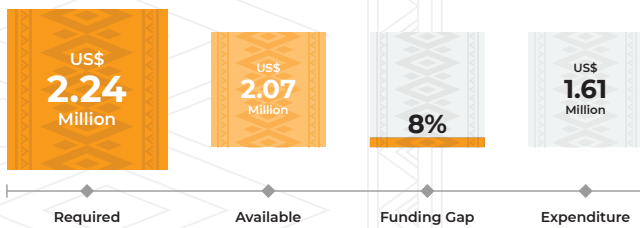
2.5 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)



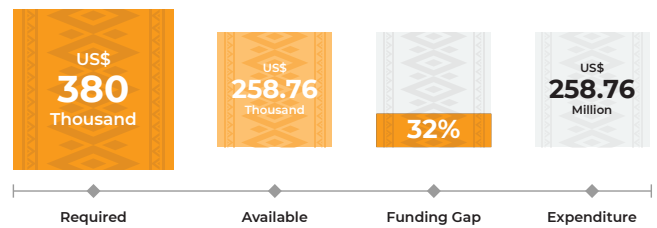
2.6 Women Economic Empowerment



2.8 Inclusion



2.9 Capacity to Promote Capacity Inclusion and Non-discriminatory Policies at The Workplace



*(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies had entered into UNINFO as of 28 March 2023)
Source: UNINFO*

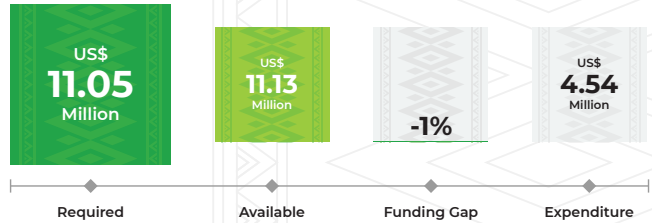


Outcome 3: Institutions, communities, and people actively apply and implement low carbon development, sustainable natural resources management, and disaster resilience approaches that are all gender-sensitive

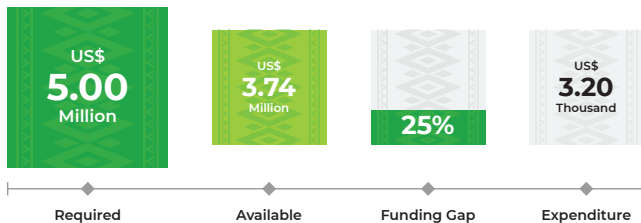
3.1 Increased Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters and Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions



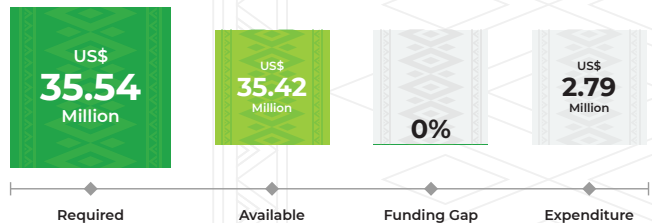
3.2 Increased Capacity to Develop Policy Options and Access to Financing for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency towards Reducing GHG Emission



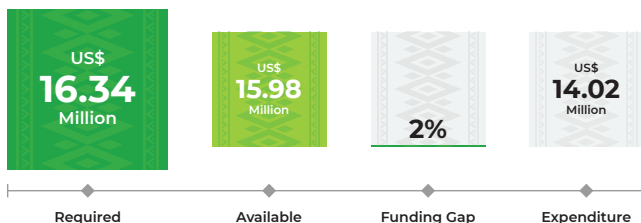
3.3 DRR Policies/Strategies/Plans in Line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Including Deployment of Sustainable Solutions



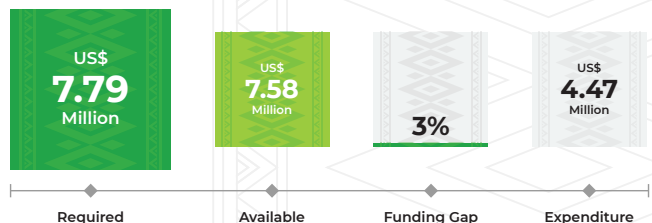
3.4 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, Environmental Degradation, Disaster Risk Management and Multi-hazard Early Warning and Early Action



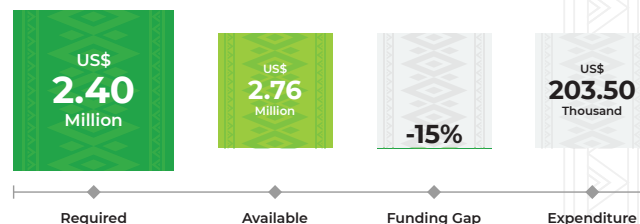
3.5 Strengthened Preparedness and Resilience of Poor and Vulnerable Communities and Natural Environment, to Climate Change and Disasters Risks, Including Deployment of Sustainable and Risk Informed solution



3.6 Strengthened and Expanded Protection, Governance and Management of Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecosystems, Habitat and Species



3.7 Increased Institutional Capacities to Collect, Report and Analyse Data and Information on Land Use Change, Disaster Risks and Degradation to Support Risk-informed Land Management, Planning and Policy Process

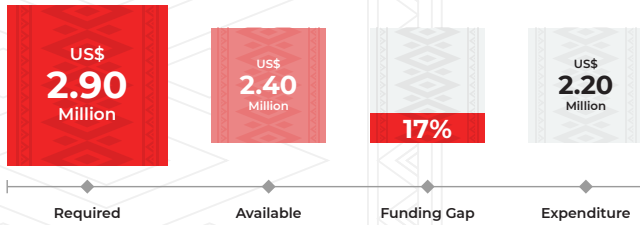


(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies had entered into UNINFO as of 28 March 2023)
Source: UNINFO

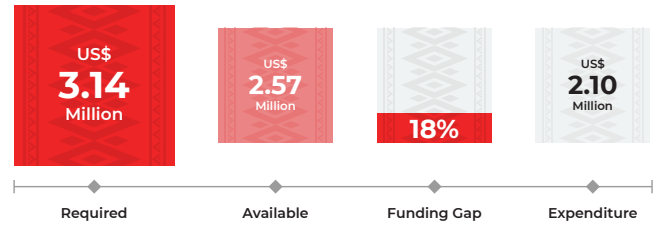


Outcome 4: Stakeholders adopt innovative and integrated development solutions to accelerate advancement towards the SDGs

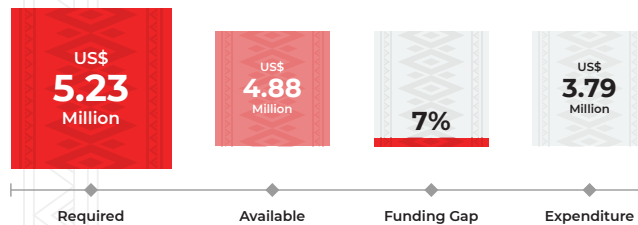
4.1 Policies, Incentives and Capacities that Promote Innovation and Innovative Policy Design and Approaches



4.2 Innovative Financing and Partnership



4.3 Innovative Data Initiatives, Big data and Technology-based Disruptive Approach



*(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies had entered into UNINFO as of 28 March 2023)
Source: UNINFO*

As of March 28, 2023, 69% of UN Agencies’ expenditures—covering 216 out of 315 sub-outputs—had been reported via UN INFO, with some of the Agencies still finalizing their financial delivery data. Closed, implementation and pipeline figures account for 9%, 80% and 11% respectively.

The total expenditure of US\$172 million or a delivery rate of 58% of the funds obtained across the UNSDCF’s four strategic priority areas. Thus far, the percentage of expenditure reported correlates to the delivery rate, suggesting near-total expenditure of available funds for 2022 should this trend continue.

Key Challenges and Lessons Learned in 2022

One of the key lessons of 2022 was the importance of building collaborative partnerships. The National Blue Agenda Action Partnership demonstrating that by working together, stakeholders can establish connections, foster trust, and unleash creativity to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. Another significant development in 2022 was the formation of UN sub-working groups on energy and the Blue Agenda. These inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships are gaining increasing traction as a means to address complex challenges in a collaborative and effective manner.



The UN and Indonesia in 2023

© WHO



UN Priorities to Support Government

5.1.1. SDGs Implementation

With only eight years remaining until 2030 and with the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis, and Russia's invasion of Ukraine driving the Sustainable Development Goals further off track, the UN is committed to supporting the Government of Indonesia in rescuing the Global Goals. In 2023, the UN will provide substantive support to the Government as Indonesia revisits and renews the SDGs targets set in its National SDGs Roadmap 2030. The UN will also continue to support Indonesia in realizing the SDG financing strategies listed under the Integrated National Financing Framework.

Amid the interlinked crises, Indonesia's sub-national Governments are mobilizing to implement and monitor the progress of the SDGs at the local level. Five sub-national governments—West Java, West Sumatera, North Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo—will undertake Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) for the first time in 2023 to complement the ongoing Voluntary National Review, with the UN providing support and advocacy towards an inclusive review process.

5.1.2. Data Strengthening

The UN in Indonesia will continue to support Indonesia's ability to generate, disaggregate, and optimise the use of data related to the SDGs and *Leaving No One Behind* in 2023. This entails updating the SDG dashboard 3.0 in conjunction with BAPPENAS, including through adding an English language version, and expanding the incorporation of documents and stories related to SDGs good practices. At the individual agency level, key thematic areas for improving data collection and use include:

Poverty and Social protection:

- UNICEF will support child poverty analysis using the national socio-economic survey (SUSENAS)
- The socio-economic registry (Regsosek) will be used to generate statistics about vulnerable populations in disaster situations, as well as SDG indicators
- UNICEF will continue piloting its child functioning module to generate data on children with disabilities
- UNICEF will continue piloting its early childhood development indicators

• Agriculture:

- FAO will provide technical support towards the planning of Indonesia's Agriculture Census 2023, including via ongoing pilots and capacity building activities

• Refugees and Migration:

- IOM will support the development of One DATA Indonesia on International Migration
- ILO and IOM will pilot a module to measure SDG indicator 10.7.1 in relation to the recruitment costs of migrant workers
- UNHCR will facilitate improved information sharing on refugees between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and BAPPENAS
- UNHCR has proposed improving the sharing of refugee summary statistics with Indonesia's National Statistics Agency, BPS, for inclusion in national statistics and surveys
- IOM will support the Government on the implementation of the GCM National Action Plan
- IOM will produce a roadmap for developing the government's capacity to generate and utilize data on migration

- Time Use:
 - UN Women, ILO and UNFPA will develop a methodology for an Indonesian pilot on time use data collection, in support of BPS's time-use survey
- Small Area Estimation:
 - WFP will undertake an international expert review of the methodology of Small Area Estimation (SAE) Models used by Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and provide technical assistances to improve SAE methodology
 - UNFPA will develop a methodology for SAE models applicable to reproductive health and family planning, using the 2020 Long Form Population Census and the 2023 Indonesia Demographic Survey (subject to availability, to be confirmed by mid 2023)
 - UNICEF will support the implementation of SAE to estimate SDG Indicators for children
- Big Data and Innovation:
 - UNICEF will support the use of big data in official statistics
- Urbanisation:
 - UN Habitat will provide training to BPS on the measurement of SDG 11 indicators related to urbanization
- Health and Nutrition:
 - UNICEF will analyse the determinants of wasting, based on the 2018 integrated SUSENAS-RISKESDAS dataset
- Labour:
 - ILO will produce a survey on working conditions on Indonesian flagged fishing vessels
 - ILO will also revise the Labour Force Survey questionnaire to incorporate standards from the 19th and 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians

5.1.3. Blue Agenda

Following the drafting of key pillars of the Blue Agenda in 2022, the Government aims to finalize its 2045 National Blue Economy Roadmap in the year 2023. The UN will continue supporting the roadmap's development, including through facilitating meaningful consultation with stakeholders and coastal communities. The Blue Economy Roadmap is expected to be launched at the first ASEAN Blue Economy Regional Forum in mid-2023.

5.1.4. Economic Transformation

As part of the commitments detailed under Outcome 2 of the 2021-2025 UNSDCF, the UN Indonesia is supporting the realization of the Government's economic transformation agenda. The UN will continue providing technical assistance and policy advice towards promoting sustainable and green development, ensuring social protection for a just transition, and fostering the inclusion of women, young people, older persons, people with disabilities, and people in remote areas and coastal communities.

5.1.5. ASEAN Chairship

As the Chair of ASEAN in 2023, Indonesia has committed to strengthening ASEAN's effectiveness, building ASEAN unity, and boosting its global prominence. Indonesia's 2023 tagline for ASEAN, "Epicentrum of Growth" alludes to the association's role as a global powerhouse of economic growth and a potential leader in health architecture, energy security, food security, and financial stability.

UN support to Indonesia's ASEAN chairship is based on the ASEAN-UN plan action 2021-2025, through which more than 25 UN agencies participate in several areas of engagement related to politics, security, economic cooperation, socio-cultural cooperation, cross-sectoral cooperation, and strategic technical cooperation, such as the joint strategic plan of action on disaster management.

Normative Works

The normative work in the UN Indonesia remains guided by the UN Charter and the framework of international human rights law as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and legally binding international human rights treaties, and other instruments, such as declarations, guidelines and principles adopted at the international level to strengthen understanding, implementation and development of international human rights law. The UN in Indonesia coordinated its work with the UN human rights monitoring mechanisms, including the treaty-based bodies and charter-based bodies such as the Special Procedures and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in 2022 as well as engaging with national human rights institutions Komnas HAM and Komnas Perempuan, Government institutions, and regional human rights entities. Below are several elements of the normative framework especially relevant to the UN in Indonesia's work in 2022.

5.2.1. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

The UNCT engaged with the Government, national human rights institutions (NHRIs), civil society organizations, and the diplomatic community in preparation for Indonesia's review under the fourth cycle of the UPR held on 9 November 2022.

The UNCT's submission to OHCHR in March 2022 commented on progress achieved and highlighted persisting issues, with the process serving as an entry point for the UNCT to engage with civil society and the international community on human rights issues and concerns, including legislative and policy developments. Ahead of Indonesia's review, the UNCT in close cooperation with OHCHR, submitted information and recommendations the country received from treaty bodies, special procedures, other relevant official UN documents as well as other relevant stakeholders, including the

NHRIs linking them with the key themes relevant to the UPR process.

Based on the recommendations and the communique letter of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights for the 4th Cycle review, the UNCT in Indonesia is planning a mapping exercise for 2023 that aims to assess the extent to which elements of the human rights framework—with a focus on Universal Periodic Review (UPR) outcomes and recommendations—have been included in the UNSDCF and Joint Work Plan (JWP). Additionally, in close cooperation with OHCHR, the UNCT aims to engage with the Government in developing a National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) to assist Indonesia in planning, tracking and strengthening compliance with its human rights obligations and the SDGs.

5.2.2. Other Human Rights Work

Indonesia was reviewed by the Committee monitoring the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in August 2022. The concluding observations and recommendations will feed into the UNCT's programming and advocacy under the current Cooperation Framework cycle, including capacity building activities, assessments,

and awareness raising campaigns for Government agencies, the private sector, and the public.

The UN in Indonesia will continue to support the Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) in its engagements with the Government on follow up to

recommendations issued by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2021 as well as on the CRPD. Discussions are ongoing also with the National Commission for Persons with Disabilities on follow-up actions to the CRPD recommendation, in cooperation with OHCHR and CRPD committee expert.

In 2023 Indonesia is scheduled to be reviewed by the Committee on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR) and in 2024 by the Committee

on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). The UNCT stands ready to support and provide technical assistance to State institutions, local authorities, CSO's, NHRIs and relevant UN human rights mechanisms ahead of the review process as well as follow-up on concerns and recommendations in the concluding observations issued by CCPR and CESCR.

Opportunities, Risks, and Challenges for 2023

Indonesia's economic outlook remains moderate in 2023, despite an anticipated global economic slowdown. The Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs has estimated optimistic GDP growth of between 4.7% and 5.1% in 2023. Consumer price inflation is likely to continue to decelerate in 2023, but food and fuel prices may remain elevated as Indonesia is a net importer of both commodities. The UN will continue monitoring the socio-economic situation in the country on a regular basis.

Indonesia's next parliamentary and presidential elections are scheduled to be held concurrently in February 2024, with candidate nominations and campaigns expected to commence in the second half of 2023. The UN will continue monitoring the general election process and reflect on implications to UN system programming.

Opportunities for the UN to advance the SDGs and UNSDCF outcomes in 2023 include Indonesia's *Just Energy Transition Partnership*—which offers a chance to accelerate actions to address the global risk of climate change—continued collaboration with the Indonesian government on the Global Crisis Response Group, and collaboration on the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).

The UN in Indonesia will continue to prioritize *Leaving No One Behind* and disability inclusion in 2023. This entails working with a CSO advisory committee that encompasses a diverse range of stakeholders, including persons with disabilities, women and girls, youth and adolescents, Indigenous people, sexual and gender minorities, refugees and migrants, human rights defenders, the elderly, and environmental defenders. Collaboration with UNAI will continue to offer further opportunities to reach out to and engage the youth population across Indonesia.

Internally, a new platform called *Partnership Breakfast Bites* will help partnership officers across UN agencies strengthen partnerships, reduce overlaps, and promote effective and efficient programming by providing opportunities for strategic discussions and knowledge sharing. The bi-monthly breakfast meetings aim to enhance learning, improve decision-making and enable strategic integration among UN agencies on partnerships.



Potential risks and challenges to the UN in Indonesia's operations in 2023 include political risks or uncertainties related to the upcoming presidential election and the impact of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. Additionally, the UN is also facing challenges such as funding gaps in Joint Work Plan 2023, and joint programmes-related challenges, which could impact its ability to implement programs and track progress towards the goals.



UNITED NATIONS
INDONESIA



Office of the Resident Coordinator
Menara Thamrin Building, 7th Floor,
Jl. MH. Thamrin Kav. 3
Jakarta, Indonesia 10250



indonesia.un.org



[@UNinIndonesia](https://twitter.com/UNinIndonesia)



[United Nations in Indonesia](https://www.facebook.com/UnitedNationsIndonesia)



[@uninindonesia](https://www.instagram.com/uninindonesia)