



UNITED NATIONS IN INDONESIA



UNPDF

Results Report 2016-2017

United Nations Partnerships for
Development Framework



Contents

Overview of Results for 2016 - 2017	01
Outcome 1:	09
Poverty Reduction, Equitable Sustainable Development, Livelihoods & Decent Works	
10 Progress Overview	
13 Poverty Reduction	
15 Livelihoods and Decent Work	
19 Story from the field: Livelihoods	
21 Nutrition and Food Security	
Outcome 2:	23
Equitable Access to Social Services and Social Protection	
24 Progress Overview	
27 Access to Health Services	
33 Story from the field: Saving the Lives of Our Youth	
35 Access to Water Supply and Sanitation	
38 Access to Education	
41 Story from the field: Education	
Outcome 3:	43
Environmental Sustainability and Enhanced Resilience to Shocks	
44 Progress Overview	
46 Disaster Risk Management	
50 Environmental Sustainability	
57 Innovative partnerships for financing the SDGs	
Outcome 4:	59
Improved Governance and Equitable Access to Justice for All	
60 Progress Overview	
63 Good Governance	
69 Ending Violence Against Women	
71 Innovative partnerships for implementing the SDGs	
73 Access to Justice	
77 Story from the field: Women Peacebuilders	
Outcome Indicators	79
Endnotes	80





Indonesia - United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) - Advancing Towards the Sustainable Development Goals

Overview of Results for 2016-2017

Indonesia is a middle-income country and a member of the G-20. It has seen robust economic growth and rapid development progress over the past decades.

Poverty has been halved, education is near universal and more people have better access to health care, clean water and justice than ever before. A quarter of the population are youth between the age of 10 and 24 years old and young people can provide tremendous demographic dividend to benefit and shape Indonesia over the next 20 years.

However, challenges remain. Indonesia's GDP per capita has more than tripled over the past two decades, but fast economic growth has been accompanied by increasing inequalities. The Gini coefficient measuring economic inequality has increased rapidly since the early 2000s and remains high at 0.391 in 2017 after peaking in 2014. Poverty persists in parts of the country with poverty rates above 20% in Nusa Tenggara Timur and the Papua provinces. The Maternal Mortality Ratio at 305 deaths per 100,000 live births is one of the highest rates in South-East Asia. The prevalence of stunting in children under five years remains very high at 33.7% and nutrition indicators have shown little improvement over the past ten years.

While Indonesia has reached near universal primary education, quality of education remains an issue with less than one-third of 15-year old students achieving at least minimum proficiency in mathematics. Drop-out rates are high with only 56% of youth completing senior secondary education and. Despite a slight decrease, the child marriage rate in Indonesia remains high with approximately one in four girls marrying before reaching adulthood. Indonesia is among the countries with the highest absolute numbers of early marriage, ranking seventh globally. One in three women experience violence in their lifetime according to the first national survey of violence against women in Indonesia. Social norms that perpetuate violence such as female genital mutilation/cutting also need to be addressed. The rate of 48,000 new HIV infections in 2016 is lower than the 61,000 in 2015. However, key affected populations indicate a much higher HIV infection rate – in certain affected populations, the rates have tripled since 2011.

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

The UN Partnership for Development Framework 2016-2020 reflects Indonesia's growing development success and therefore the UN's transition from a donor to a strategic partner.

In September 2015, along with 193 Member States, Indonesia signed on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are now reflected in its national priorities and national development plans. Indonesia was one of 44 countries that reported on its progress on the SDGs through a Voluntary National Review during the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2017. A Presidential Decree launching the SDGs was issued in July 2017 that establishes the institutional structure and outlines plans for advancing the SDGs, which reflects a partnership between the Government, civil society and the private sector.

Central to the partnership on sustainable development between the Republic of Indonesia and the UN is the role of the UN in providing **policy advice, capacity building and knowledge sharing** and a joint commitment to strengthen partnerships through **innovation, South-South and Triangular cooperation** and innovative financing mechanisms including **government financing**. The Indonesia - UN Partnership for Development Framework supports **national development priorities** as reflected in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and Indonesia's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals.

The UN in Indonesia is supporting the implementation of the SDGs through technical advice and assistance in localizing the Goals in select provinces, developing the national and sub-national SDG action plans, strengthening indicator frameworks, promoting communications and advocacy around the SDGs through a broader partnership with youth, civil society and the private sector.



The UN in Indonesia has provided evidence-based **policy advice** contributing to important national initiatives such as the 2017 vaccination campaign to eliminate measles and rubella reaching 35 million Indonesian children with support from the innovative online monitoring platform Rapid Pro to facilitate real-time response interventions, the national action plan for sustainable palm oil which will enhance the livelihoods of 2.2 million small farmers and an SDG Baseline Report on Children to inform national and sub-national development planning. To improve nutrition and reduce stunting in children, the UN conducted a Cost of the Diet study to inform the design of Indonesia's largest food assistance programme, the Rastra transformation programme, shifting from in-kind to e-voucher assistance and recommending the inclusion of rice, eggs and green leafy vegetables in the food basket. In

another example, UN technical assistance to districts-based interventions to enhance infant and young child feeding led to a 22% reduction in stunting among the poorest households.

The UN provided **capacity building** to develop evidence-based knowledge products that have become important points of reference for policy makers, including the Indonesia Democracy Index, the Corruption Perception Index, the Human Development Index, a Multidimensional Poverty Index and Indonesia's first-ever national survey on the prevalence of violence against women. A Youth Development Index is being developed with the Government to strengthen the focus on youth in SDG implementation going forward. The UN in Indonesia provided institutional capacity building for example, to support the Government of Indonesia's ambitious target to restore two million hectares of degraded peatland. The support from the UN in Indonesia was instrumental in establishing the

Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG) and in helping the agency become quickly operational and dig 350 wells to re-wet 600,000 hectares of peatland in its first year.

Knowledge sharing of global best practice was provided with a review of Indonesian humanitarian disaster response measures through the lens of the global best practice Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) Emergency Response Preparedness Guidelines. Indonesia adapted the IASC clusters system

into the national system by establishing eight national clusters distributed proportionally throughout Indonesia's regions for humanitarian disaster response. The UN in Indonesia also worked with the Government to improve midwifery education, include global best practice in the Indonesian curriculum and to begin piloting the new curriculum in five midwifery schools. One dollar spent improving the skills of midwives return as much as USD 16 in savings globally and is an effective way to reduce maternal mortality.

The UN Partnership for Development Framework aims to convene and drive partnerships for sustainable development between the Government, international organizations, private sector, and civil society.

The UN in Indonesia supported philanthropy and business groups in Indonesia to establish the forum *Filantropi dan Bisnis Indonesia* with over 700 foundations and businesses supporting SDG implementation in Indonesia. The UN in Indonesia ramped up partnerships with civil society. An ambitious partnership with Pramuka, the world's largest national Scouts movement with 20 million members, was established with the aim of engaging young Scouts to address some of the country's key development challenges through the digital youth participation platform U-Report and offline activities at community level. A UN SDG Youth Advisor is working with Youth Force 2030 Indonesia and other youth organizations to empower the voice of youth in SDG implementation. With support from the UN, a Youth Volunteering Innovation Challenge was held with winners receiving financial as well as mentorship support to implement and scale up their proposals to support youth with disabilities and tackle youth unemployment.

The UN initiated partnerships with national and sub-national governments on innovative approaches to test new ideas, technologies and methods at the local level that can be scaled up to address development challenges across



Indonesia. For example, the Government was supported in piloting the National School Meal Programme (ProGas) so far scaled up to cover 38,500 students in 146 primary schools in four districts (Kupang, Timor Tengah Selatan, Belu and Tangerang). An innovative blue economy rice and fish farming pilot project increased yields by 43% and contributing fish worth USD 1,800 per hectare for local farmers. The Government has committed to adopt and scale up the model to over 4,000 hectares across Indonesia. Innovative conservation agriculture methods piloted by the UN in Nusa Tenggara Timur and Nusa Tenggara Barat to improve small farmer adaptation to climate change increased corn yields by 77% was scaled up and adopted by more than 12,500 farmers across the two provinces. The Government has chosen Nusa Tenggara Barat for a pilot project to further develop a blue economy based integrated economic zone following the provinces efforts in developing seaweed and corn to ensure food resilience.

The Government of Indonesia and United Nations work in partnership through Pulse Lab Jakarta to facilitate the adoption of innovative approaches for applying digital data sources and real-time analysis techniques to social development. The digital Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas has assisted the Government of Indonesia in targeting nutrition programmes and deliver their village empowerment programme in 87 vulnerable districts. The interactive online dashboard VAMPIRE (Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Regional Emergencies) was provided to the Government and the President's Office to monitor food security across the nation. The Haze Gazer, an award winning online decision support system, combines data on forest fire hotspots from satellite imagery with information from social media and citizen journalism to provide real-time insights on field conditions and impacts on local peoples from forest fires and haze.

The partnership supports the Government in its work on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, sharing Indonesia's innovative development experience with other countries and bringing in relevant experience from the outside.

Knowledge sharing of Indonesian best practice supported several countries in Africa and Asia in the areas of population development and family planning, working closely with the Ministry of State Secretariat, BKKBN (National Family Planning and Population Board) and BPS-Indonesia Statistics and through the SSTC National Coordination Team. Support was also extended to Afghanistan in strengthening the national police and allowed Nepal to learn from Indonesia's experience of decentralization. In the area of disaster response and preparedness, the UN and the Government of Indonesia through the Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre support the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning system and provided capacity building on Tsunami preparation, response and mitigation to African nations and Small Islands Developing States. Going forward, the UN in Indonesia will continue its partnership with the Government on the institutional capacity building for South-South Cooperation.

Mobilizing resources and exploring innovative sources of financing for the SDGs is a key component of the partnership. For example, to explore opportunities for mobilizing Islamic finance in support of the SDGs, the UN and state Zakat authority BAZNAS established a partnership to channel Indonesian Zakat funds towards the Sustainable Development Goals. The first contribution supports the setting up of a micro hydro power plan in Jambi and was a landmark step that formalized the mobilizing of Zakat funds to achieve SDGs for the first time anywhere in the world. The UN in Indonesia conducted successful crowdfunding campaigns to mobilize financing to protect the 600 remaining Sumatran Tigers and financing for a solar powered water pump in East Sumba benefiting village inhabitants. Such innovative financing partnerships demonstrate approaches that have high potential for scaling up to mobilize resources from public and private sector for development solutions.

Looking ahead,

the UN wishes to reinforce the partnership's emphasis on evidence-based policy advice in areas where the UN can provide high value in the economic, environmental, social and governance areas.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Using its global network and bring in global technical advice and good practice, the UN can demonstrate innovative approaches for development solutions, with the expectation that these approaches could be scaled up by the Government and national partners. The UN in Indonesia will therefore work with Government to intensify the scaling up of those innovative approaches that have demonstrated its effectiveness at the local level and produced results improving the lives of people. We look forward to continuing to broaden partnerships for the SDGs, particularly with the private sector. The UN will continue its work with the Government to identify and scale up innovative financing mechanisms to mobilize resources for sustainable development in Indonesia.

Poverty Reduction, Equitable Sustainable Development, Livelihoods & Decent Works

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



Only
36%
of the poor in Indonesia
have a bank account.



14%
of Indonesia's children are
living below the poverty
line.



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



Progress Overview

Indonesia has continued its great development success in recent years.

Poverty in Indonesia has been more than halved since 1990s¹ and further declined to 10.12% in 2017 from 10.86% the year before.²

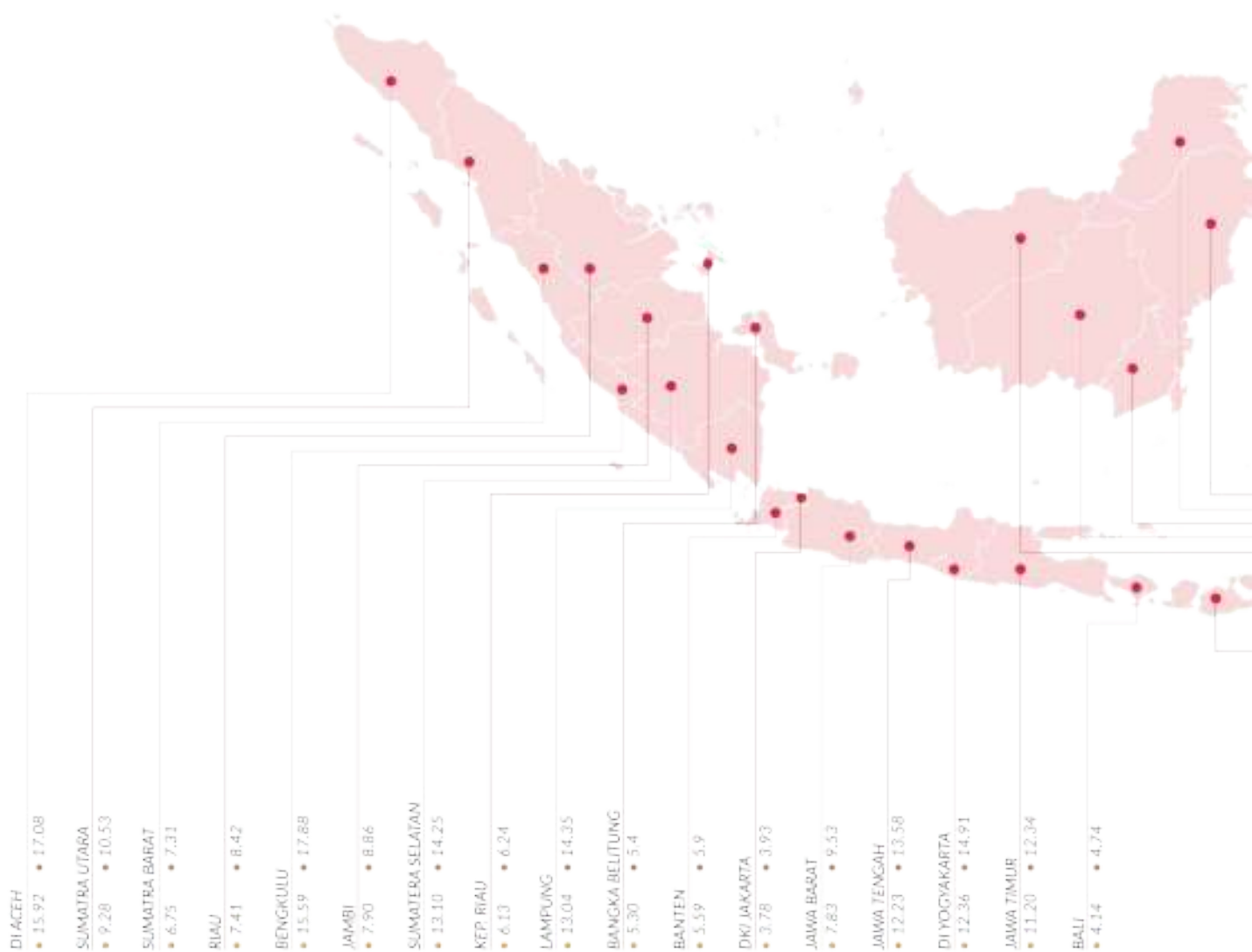
Having formulated a national poverty reduction strategy, undertaking various pro-poor policies and programmes, and seeing the benefits of major investments in education, health services, and infrastructure, the Government of Indonesia has made significant progress in alleviating poverty and improving equitable sustainable development, livelihoods and decent work. Unemployment has reduced from 5.94% in 2014 to 5.5% in 2017 and the unemployment rate for women at 5.44% is now slightly lower than that of men at 5.53%.³ Around 26.23 million formal workers and 1.7 million informal workers actively participated in the employment social security schemes in 2017, a slight increase from 24.57 million formal workers and 0.28 million informal workers in 2015. This increase represents a step towards the targeted participation number of 62.4 million formal workers (including civil servants) and three million informal workers in 2019.



Gender equality continued improving with the Gender Development Index increasing from 90.34 in 2014 to 91.03 in 2015.⁵ The Gender Empowerment Measure indicating women's economic income, participations in high-paying positions with economic power, and access to professional and political positions increased from 70.68 in 2014 to 70.83 in 2015.⁶

However, challenges remain. Indonesia's economic success has been accompanied by increased inequalities. Inequality measured by Gini coefficient remains high despite of a slight

decrease to 0.391 in 2017 from its peak at 0.414 in 2014.⁷ There are also large inequalities in poverty across the regions with poverty even increasing in Sulawesi Selatan and Papua. Poverty persists in parts of the country with poverty rates above 20% in Nusa Tenggara Timur and the Papua provinces. Despite falling unemployment, young people are particularly vulnerable with the unemployment rate for youth between 15-19 years of age at 28.09% and at 15.8% for young people between 20 and 24 years of age.⁸



Source: BPS (2017). Perhitungan dan Analisis Kemiskinan Makro Indonesia Tahun 2017

FIGURE 1.1

Indonesia National Poverty Rate by province
2016-2017

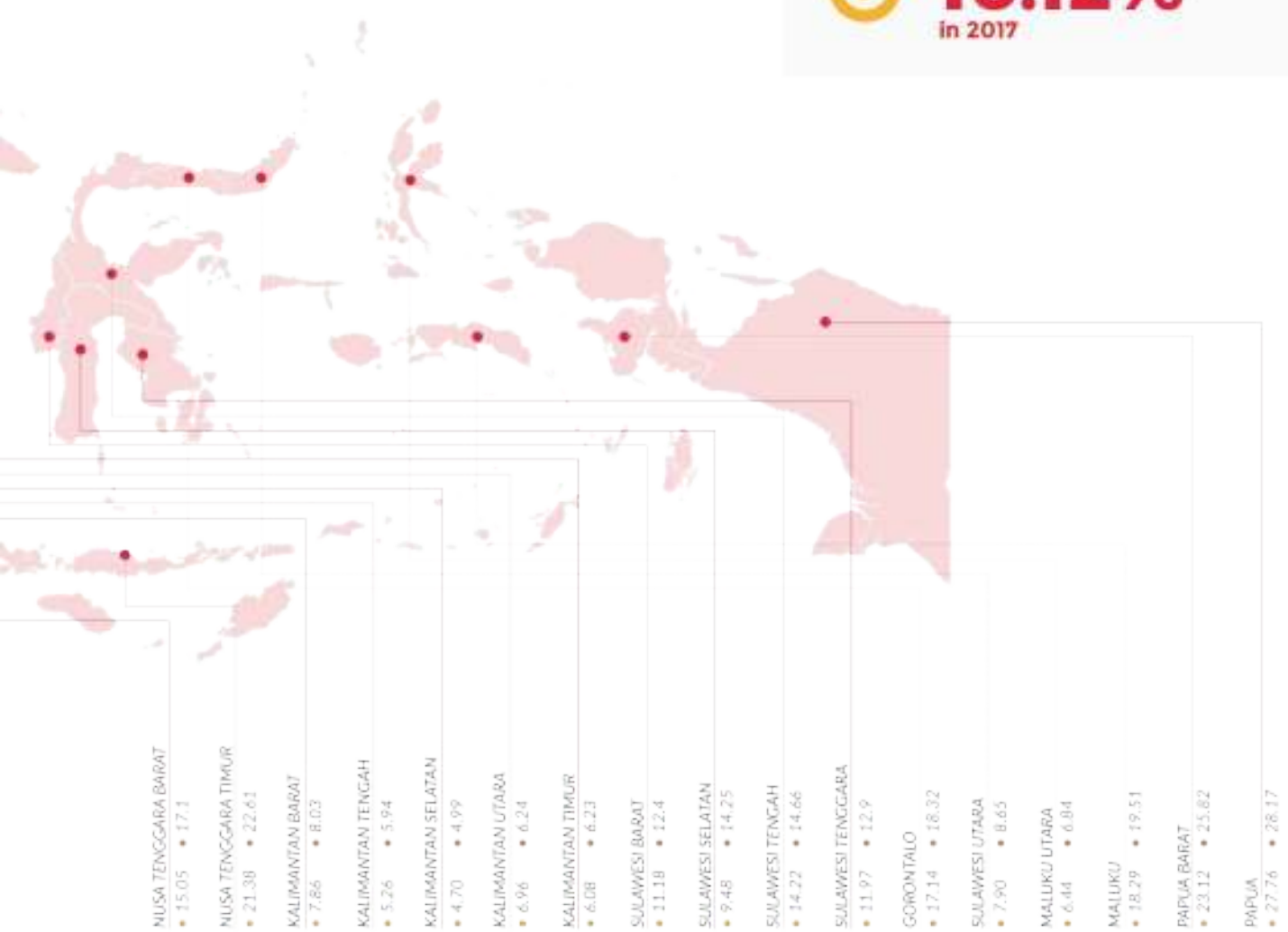
- Poverty Rate in 2016
- Poverty Rate in 2017



Indonesia National Poverty Rate has declined

from **10.86%** in 2016

to **10.12%** in 2017





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

Poverty Reduction

The UN in Indonesia is supporting the Government of Indonesia with pro-poor evidence-based policy advocacy and advice, capacity building and knowledge sharing.

The UN's work in support of pro-poor planning, budgeting and monitoring has achieved notable results in Indonesia, including an increase of up to 20% in provincial budgetary allocation for service provision to the poor since 2000.⁸

The UN in Indonesia and the Government produced the Human Development Index 2016 and worked with BPS-Statistics Indonesia to determine the most vulnerable poor people by analysing patterns of moving in and out of poverty. The Human Development Index is nationally acknowledged and has become an evidence-based point of reference for policy makers. The UN also assisted the Greater Jakarta Area in developing a Multidimensional Poverty Index as well as carrying out a poverty analysis to gain a better understanding of the urban poverty situation.

An SDG Baseline Report on Children in Indonesia was published together with the Ministry of National Development Planning

(BAPPENAS). Developed in collaboration with 11 ministries, the report presents an analysis of the 2015 baseline status of SDGs for children in Indonesia drawn from existing national as well as disaggregated data and supports the Government's capacity to track and report on progress for priority child-related SDGs indicators. The report constitutes an important step in making children visible in planning and monitoring SDGs in Indonesia. The Minister of BAPPENAS, representing the Government of Indonesia, launched the report at both international level at the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July, and at national level during the Indonesia Development Forum on 10 August 2017.

A first-ever report on child poverty and multidimensional child poverty was launched by BPS-Statistics Indonesia in 2017, indicating that more than half of Indonesia's children (57%) live on less than two USD per day. This report supports the Government to better



UN Special Advocate on Financial Inclusion Queen Máxima and President Jokowi. (Oktobernardi Salam/UNSGSA)

understand characteristics of child poverty to help strengthen the government's policy intervention in child poverty reduction. The UN also supports ongoing policy discussion on universal child grants in Indonesia. An inter-ministerial working group on child grants was established to support new research on child poverty and child-sensitive social protection solutions.

Only 36% of Indonesians have access to a bank account.¹⁰ The UN in Indonesia works with the Government on financial inclusion to unlock development opportunities and reduce poverty. In September 2016 and February 2018, the UN in Indonesia and the Government jointly coordinated the visit of the UN Secretary General's Special Advocate for Inclusive Finance for Development, Queen Máxima of the Netherlands, to Indonesia. The Special Advocate supported the launch of the National Financial Inclusion Strategy and made policy and regulatory recommendations in meetings

with President Jokowi, ministers and the Governor of Bank of Indonesia. Field visits were organized by the UN and the Government of Indonesia to support initiatives to improve agricultural value chain financing and innovative digital financial services provided in rural areas by Bank Mandiri, BNI, BRI and BTPN. A partnership was launched at the Indonesia Fintech Festival between the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and the UN in Indonesia to **improve financial inclusion and financial literacy** and to accelerate the role of financial services institutions in reducing poverty and implementing the SDGs. Pulse Lab Jakarta conducted a big data analysis of financial service usage in ASEAN showing that women had lower access to financial services such as loans and savings. A second phase of research is conducted to gain further insights into the impact of women's financial service use on poverty and broader socioeconomic issues.

Livelihoods and Decent Work

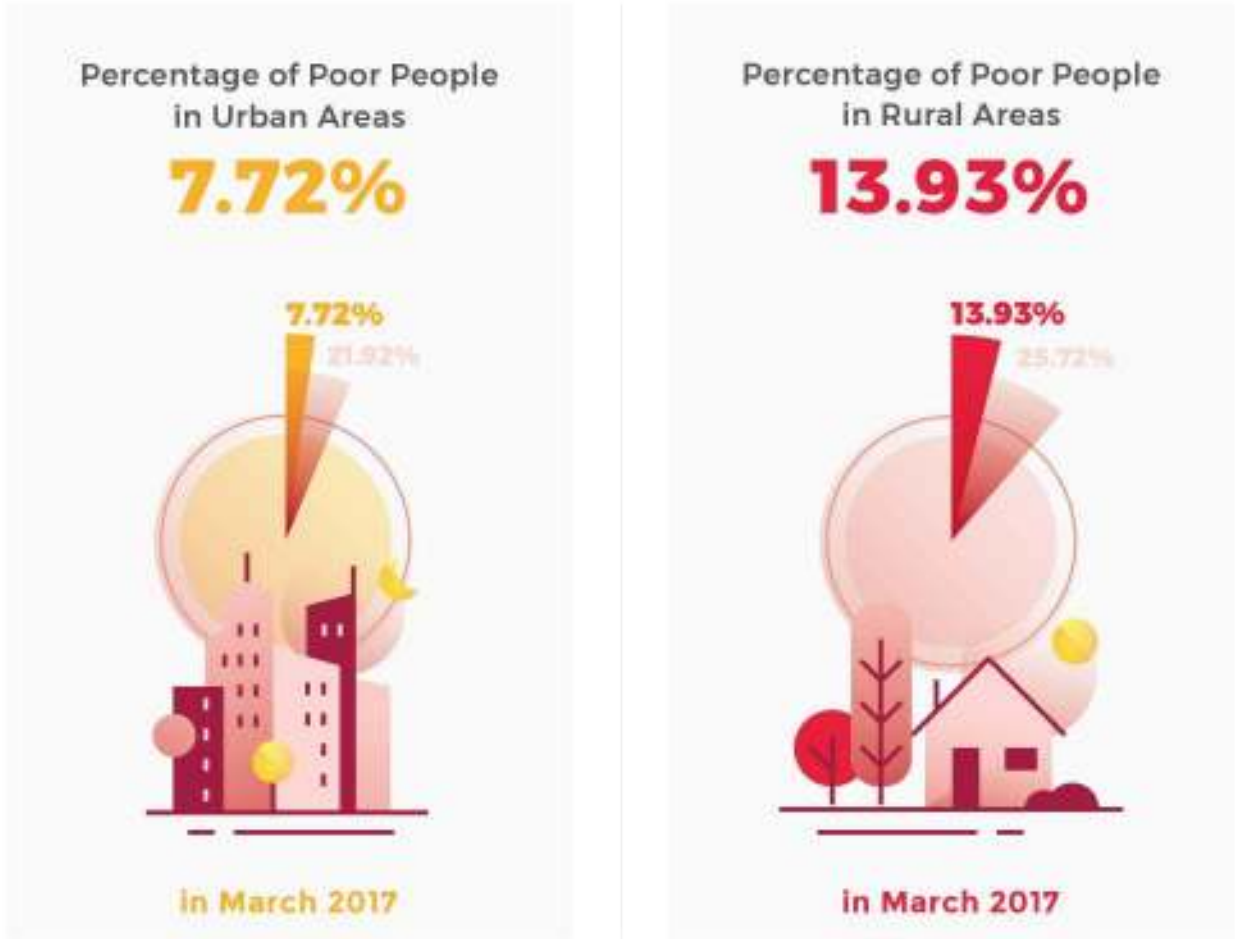
The decrease in poverty in Indonesia is largely attributed to government programmes providing social assistance to the poor, increasing labour skills and productivity, and realizing decent work.

The UN supports the Government of Indonesia at the national level by promoting labour rights protection as well as facilitating high-level dialogue between the Government, labour unions and employers' associations. At the local level, the UN in Indonesia **promotes livelihoods and decent work for disadvantaged people** such as the rural poor, youth, women, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS and victims of human trafficking.

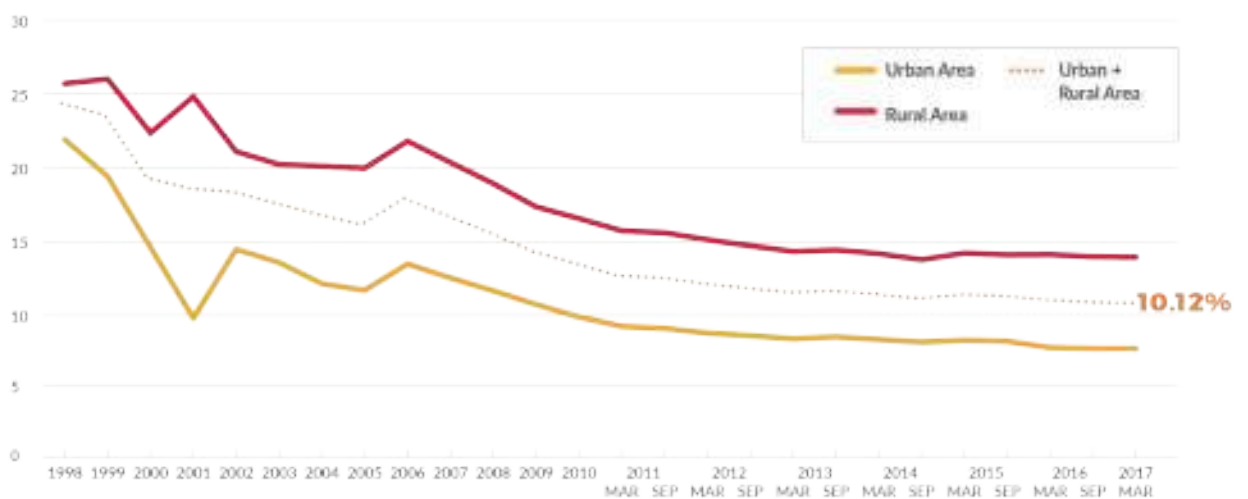
Rural poor account for more than 60% of the total poor and poverty is higher in rural than urban areas. The UN supports innovative livelihood creation and sustainable livelihood initiatives for farmers and rural poor, for example by introducing an innovative rice and fish farming pilot project increasing yields by 43% and contributing fish worth USD 1,800 per hectare. The Government has committed to adopt and scale up the successful model to over 4,000 hectares across Indonesia. The global seaweed market is estimated at USD 6 billion and Indonesia's share of world farmed seaweed production increased dramatically from 6.7% in 2005 to 36.9% in 2014.¹² The UN in Indonesia supports with capacity building in local communities to increase productivity and efficiencies in the seaweed industry. Innovative SMART-fish demonstration farms in the East Java and South Sulawesi provinces increased

seaweed production by as much as 75% and profits by as much as 70%. To increase food security and reduce poverty through expanded employment and entrepreneurial opportunities in key agro-food value chains in Nusa Tenggara Timur province, the UN in Indonesia worked in partnership with the Kupang district government in 161 villages to enhance productivity in agro-food business by establishing market networking groups and developing new business opportunities in seaweed. In Indonesia, 35% of Indonesia of all seafood is wasted due to long distances and lack of markets in remote regions. 503,500 people in 181 coastal communities around the country have benefited from UN support to increase incomes by producing higher-value seafood products such as dried fish-snacks, accessing markets in Indonesia and overseas and making waste products such as fish bones into valuable animal feed.¹³ Indonesia is the largest producer of palm oil in the world.¹⁴ To improve livelihoods and economic growth while maintaining healthy ecosystems, the UN in Indonesia supported the Government in the issuance of 748 business registration permits for palm oil smallholders and provided training of 60 facilitators to enhance livelihoods of smallholders in forest areas.

FIGURE 1.2



National Poverty Rate in Urban and Rural Area, 1998-2017



Source: BPS 2017

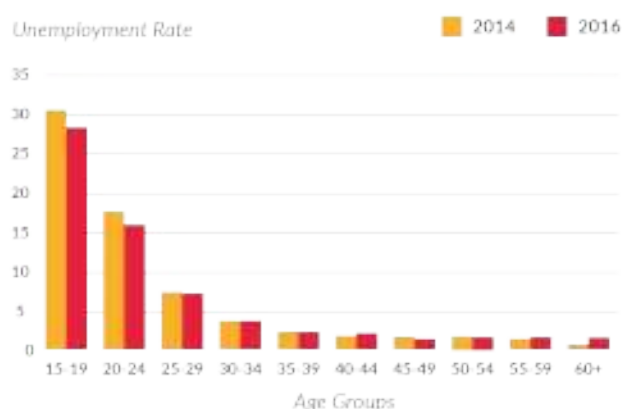


Although the unemployment rate among young people between 15 and 19 years old has decreased from 30.31% in 2014 to 28.09% in 2016 and from 17.46% in 2014 to 15.80% for young people between 20 and 24 years old, they are still more likely to be unemployed than people of older age groups.¹⁵

The Youth Rights@Work: Decent Work for Young People Programme supports youth facilitators with a toolkit that provides hands on information on labour rights, recruitment practices and conducive working situations for youth. A partnership with the Citi Foundation on the Youth Economy Empowerment through Indonesia's Heritage Programme improves the livelihoods of 450 youth around the World Heritage sites and other key tourist destinations in Indonesia. The UN and the Ministry of Youth and Sports held the 2017 Youth Volunteering Innovation Challenge workshop which resulted in 75 innovative proposals from all over Indonesia and three teams selected to receive financial and mentoring support to refine their ideas to support livelihoods for youth.

FIGURE 1.3

Unemployment Rate by Age group, 2014-2016





The National Unemployment Rate has Declined

from **5.94%** in 2014  to **5.50%** in 2017

Source: BPS 2017



Persons with disabilities are up to 50% more likely to be poor and unemployed.¹⁶

The UN in Indonesia facilitated the establishment of the Indonesia Business and Disability Network with Bank Mandiri, L'Oréal Indonesia, Standard Chartered Bank Indonesia, TetraPak Indonesia, Stainless Engineering and Trans Retail Indonesia to encourage the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the workplace. To promote the rights of people with disabilities, the UN in Indonesia supported the enactment of Presidential Regulation on Indonesian Commission for Disabilities and underpinned the Network of Mayors for Inclusive Cities with capacity to advance the rights and employment opportunities of persons with disabilities.



People living with HIV/AIDS may face challenges in accessing job opportunities and social services due to stigma and discrimination.

The UN has worked with the Government to establish a Community System Strengthening Framework to eliminate the negative stigma about people with HIV. The National AIDS Commission (NAC) and the UN have worked with the Government, employers' associations and labour unions on advocacy initiatives to eliminate negative stigma and to support port workers accessing information and services about HIV. The UN in collaboration with the National AIDS Commission (NAC) has supported capacity building training for labour unions to work with national and local stakeholders in implementing a HIV workplace programme.

Reintegration assistance for victims of trafficking including income-generating activities, formal education assistance and vocational training has been provided by the UN in Indonesia to 8,900 people since 2005 to help victims re-establish themselves in their communities and reduce the likelihood of being re-trafficked. Since 2015 livelihood assistance has been delivered to collectives, typically groups between five and ten victims of trafficking from the same areas, namely Sukabumi, Cianjur, Lampung, Medan, Garut, and Atambua.





Story from the field: Livelihoods

Stirring up for success with a light-meal business after the volcano eruption

By utilizing local commodities, Marjiati Sembiring Meliala has risen from a disaster to become a business woman. She cooks to support her family and to contribute to the welfare of her communities.



The disaster and loss of her business after the 2014 eruption has not prevented Marjati Sembiring Meliala, 42 years old, to share her new skills in light-meals production and business to other women in the affected areas of the Mt. Sinabung in Karo District, North Sumatra. She has actively taught other women groups how to produce vegetable snacks using local natural resources such as purple potatoes, broccolis, corns, carrots and pumpkins.

"By sharing the skills, I hope that more women groups can establish a light-meals business utilizing their own local commodity. I am not afraid of the competition as I believe the market opportunities for this business are sufficient for all of us and I hope that they can rebuild their lives after the disaster and support their families," she said, enthusiastically.

Marjati and her husband had lost their orange field and fertilizer business in Gunpinto Village due to the eruption of Mt. Sinabung in 2010. They even had to evacuate from their village for a while before being allowed to come back.

"I like cooking and I welcomed the opportunity offered by the UN to join the light-meals training for 20 days. Together with other 19 participants, we learnt how to make snacks using potatoes and purple potatoes," she said.

The Sinabung Recovery Support Programme (SIRESUP) supported by New Zealand's International Aid and Development Agency, provided a series of trainings, combining skills, entrepreneurship, financial education, marketing trainings as well as post-training support.

With the cooking equipment provided as post-training support, Marjati started to experiment with various flavours utilizing other commodities in her village. She tirelessly tested and tried out different compositions of flour,

eggs, vegetables and other ingredients to finally get the right compositions and recipes.

Orders have now poured not only from surrounding areas like Kabanjahe and Brastagi, but also from the capital city of Jakarta due to word-of-mouth promotion. Her products named Sinabung have been sold in cafes, hotels, restaurants as well as the handicraft centre in Brastagi, a well-known tourism site in Karo District.

She can now earn IDR 3-4 million per month that she spends to help her husband, Martin Sitepu, supporting their family and sending their only daughter to a high school in Medan, the provincial capital of North Sumatra.

"I never thought I would be a business woman like today. Farming used to be my whole life and the only kind of work we knew how to do. I hope that I can further expand my business and be able to buy more modern equipment so that I can fulfil the orders and expand my business," she says.

Marjati is now making snacks from coffee skins. She was disturbed seeing piles of coffee skins thrown away as waste. When browsing the internet, she learnt that coffee skins were used as a light-meals in Europe.

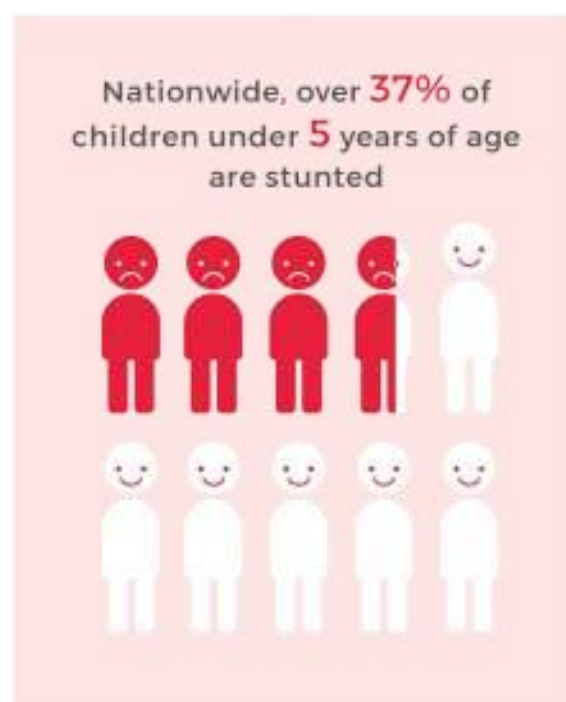
"Snacks from the coffee skins are my new invention and customers love them. It is now the most demanded flavour and I always run out of them. I am happy that I can turn waste into something useful. Now, I am looking for new flavours to explore utilizing local commodities in Karo District that would benefit us all," she said while continuing making doughs for her snacks.

Nutrition and Food Security

The prevalence of stunting in children under five years remains very high at 37.2% nationally while the desirable dietary pattern measuring the quality of people's diet increased slightly by 0.1 to 86 in 2016.¹⁸

The UN in Indonesia supports the Government to end malnutrition in Indonesia through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, a partnership between the Government of Indonesia, UN agencies, development partners, philanthropy and businesses, academia and civil society. The SUN partnership developed a financial tracking tool to report on commitments and expenditure on nutrition of the members on an annual basis. The tool was launched in May 2016 and documented increased government funding for nutrition from USD 45 million to USD 75 million in 2015–2016. Under SUN, the National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (Rencana Aksi Nasional Pangan dan Gizi/RAN PG) for the period of 2015–2019 was formulated. This National Action Plan has been followed by the creation of a Regional Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (Rencana Aksi Daerah Pangan dan Gizi/RAD PG). The UN also assisted Nusa Tenggara Timur province in developing a Regional Action Plan. With support from UN evidence-based policy advocacy and advice, the regulation on food labelling and advertisement (69/1999) was updated to reduce stunting and reflect international standards.

FIGURE 1.4



In support of the SUN Movement's objectives of ending malnutrition, the UN in Indonesia and the Ministry of Agriculture developed the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas which has assisted the Government in determining geographic and sectoral targets for nutrition programmes. The Ministry of Villages used the Food Security & Vulnerability Atlas to prioritize their village empowerment programme in 87 vulnerable districts. The interactive online dashboard VAMPIRE (Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Regional Emergencies) was developed in collaboration with the Pulse Lab Jakarta and provided to the Government and the President's Office to monitor food security across the nation. Through the Pulse Lab Jakarta partnership, the UN and the Government further tested the use of innovative techniques to monitor food prices in real-time by tracking social media signals.

FIGURE 1.5

WFP "Cost of the Diet"



At the request of BAPPENAS, the UN in Indonesia conducted a Cost of the Diet study in Indonesia to inform the design of the Rastra transformation programme (BPNT-Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai), shifting from in-kind to e-voucher assistance. The study recommended that the food basket under Rastra reform should include rice, eggs and green leafy vegetables. This food basket, with a voucher value worth USD 8.2 per month, would have a greater nutritional impact compared to the current BPNT programme that only allows beneficiaries to buy either rice only, eggs only or both rice and eggs. In another example, evidence-based technical support on district-level interventions to enhance infant and young child feeding led to 56% increase in breastfeeding and a 22% reduction in stunting among the poorest households and improvements in child nutrition practices in these areas.¹⁹

Equitable Access to Social Services and Social Protection

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



The skills of
225,000

Indonesian midwives will be improved to reduce maternal mortality.



38,500

students in 146 schools were covered by the pilot National School Meal Programme (ProGas) in 2016.

This pilot project resulted in a more diverse diets, higher attendance rates in school and drop-out rates that were three times lower than in other schools.



35 million

Indonesian children are vaccinated to eliminate measles and rubella



Progress Overview

Indonesia's Human Development Index measuring health, education and standard of living for Indonesians has increased considerably,

from 0.528 in 1990²⁰ to 70.18 today²¹, placing Indonesia in the medium human development category.

Indonesia has made tremendous progress in providing children with access to education and made an impressive gain to ensure near universal primary education. Since the 1970s Indonesia has boosted primary and junior secondary school enrolment rates dramatically, with primary school net enrolment rates reaching 93.73%, 76.29% at junior secondary school level and 61.20% at senior secondary school level for the academic year 2016/2017.²² The Infant Mortality Rate decreased over the past five years from 32 infant deaths per 100,000 live births in 2012 to an estimated 25 per 100,000 in 2017. Though to varying degrees, the Infant Mortality Rate decreased in all provinces.²³ The Maternal Mortality Ratio in Indonesia fell from 346 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2010 to 305 in 2015.²⁴ The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate measuring the number of women aged between 15 and 49 using at least one method of contraception has risen significantly from 45.7% in 2012 to 60.2% in 2016.²⁵

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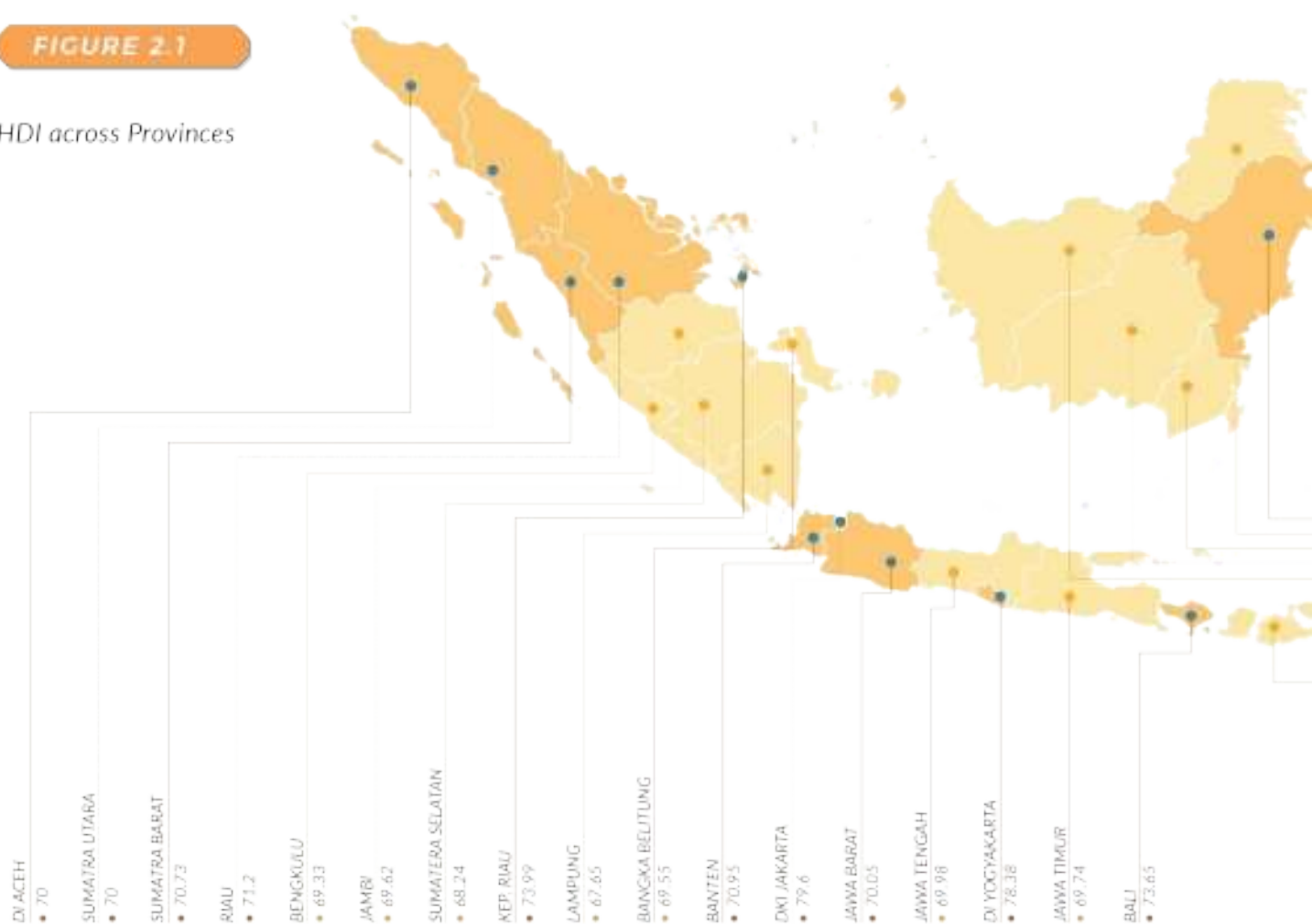
The prevalence of HIV among adults between the age of 15 and 49 in Indonesia has reduced from 0.46% in 2014 to 0.33% in 2016.²⁶ A larger proportion (12.5%) of people living with HIV were initiated on antiretroviral therapy (ART) in 2016 (77,748 out of 622,602) compared to 2014 (8%, 50,400 out of 658,510).²⁷ Indonesia has set an ambitious target of universal health insurance by 2019. The percentage of people registered in the National Health Insurance scheme increased from around 52% in 2014 to 66.5% in 2016.²⁸ Indonesia has almost doubled the percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water since the 1990s²⁹ and in the

past two years, the percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water increased to 70.63% in 2016 from 70% in 2015.³⁰ The percentage of households that do not use a toilet decreased from 11.77% in 2015 to 11.08% in 2016.³¹

Indonesia still faces challenges despite the overall progress achieved in recent years to ensure more equitable access to quality basic services, social protection, and water and sanitation. There are big differences in the Human Development Index scores between the provinces, with DKI Jakarta reaching the highest score of 79.6 and Papua the lowest

FIGURE 2.1

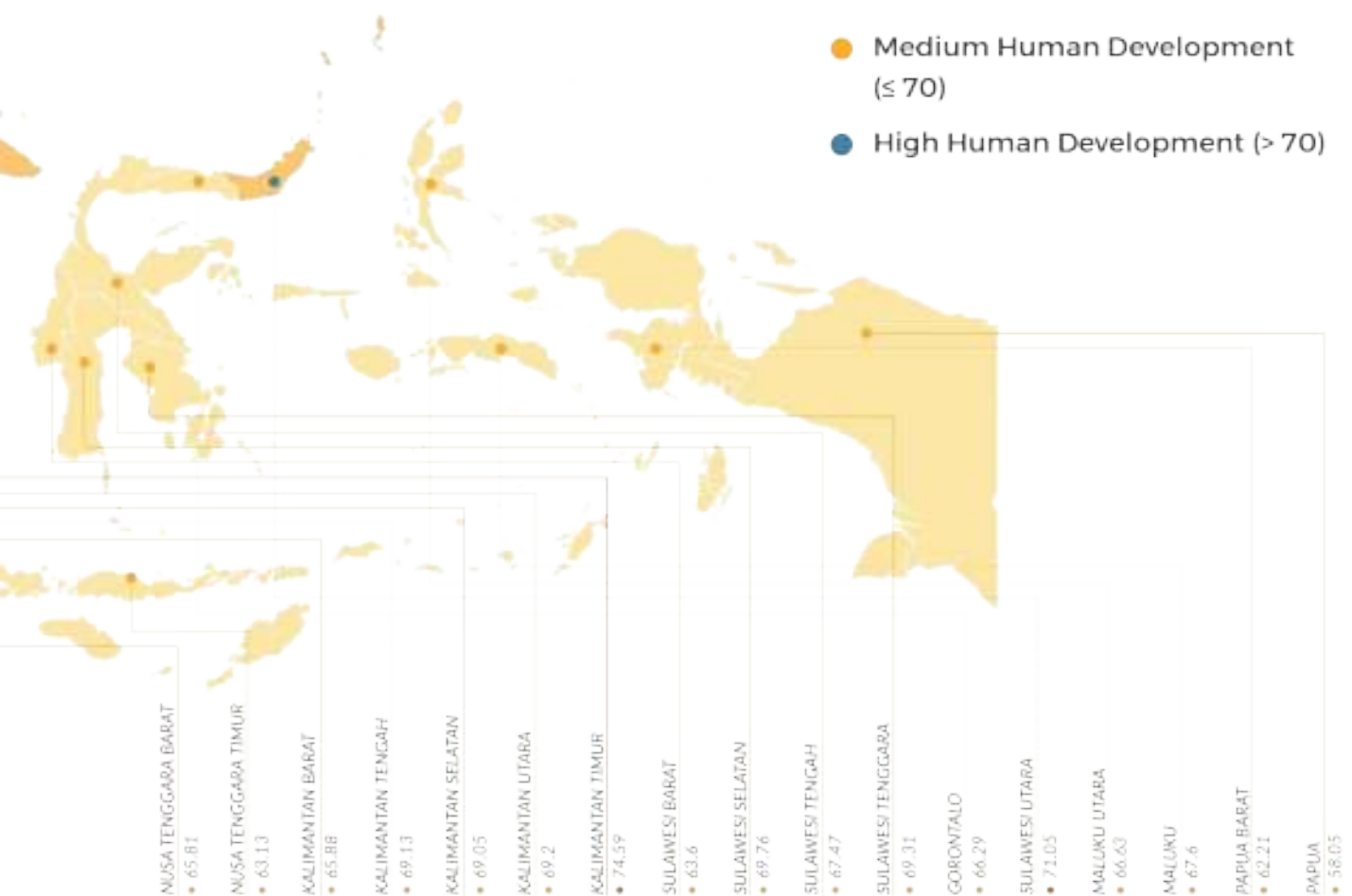
HDI across Provinces



Source: SUSENAS 2015-2016

with 58.05.³² With regard to improved access to clean water and sanitation, there are also big regional discrepancies as approximately 90% of households in DKI Jakarta, Kalimantan Timur and Kepulauan Rian use improved sources of drinking water in contrast to only 42% in Bengkulu, 38% in Papua and 30% in Kalimantan Barat. While access to water and sanitation has significantly increased for rural areas, they are still lagging behind. Less than 60% of rural households can access improved sources while over 80% do so in urban areas. Less than 5% of urban households do not use a toilet facility whereas 18% of rural households have no facility or do not use it. While health standards

for Indonesians have generally improved, progress in the provision of health services needs to be accelerated. Although the Maternal Mortality Ratio has been reduced, the number of deaths of women, while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, remains at a relatively high level compared to other middle-income countries. The 48,000 new HIV infections in 2016 is lower than the 61,000 in 2015. However, key affected populations indicate a much higher HIV infection rate and in certain key affected populations, the rates have tripled since 2011.³³





Key results of UN support to the Government on **equitable access to social services and social protection**.

Access to Health Services

The Government of Indonesia has allocated 20% of total state expenditures for 2017 to education while five percent are allocated to health.³⁴

To improve the access to health services the UN in Indonesia supports the Government through *policy advice, capacity building and knowledge sharing*.

Percentage of the population registered in the National Health Insurance-scheme figure showing steep growth



from
52%
in 2014
to
66.5%
in 2016

35 million children vaccinated against measles and rubella

Indonesia launched its National Health Insurance programme (JKN), one of five social security programmes launched in 2014, to reach universal health coverage by 2019. Indonesia has made tremendous progress towards universal health coverage and with over 171.9 million members in 2016, the JKN is already the biggest single-payer health system in the world.³⁵ The UN in Indonesia supported the Government in merging pre-existing health insurance schemes to be managed as a single payer system by the BPJS-Kesehatan (Social Security Agency for Health).

The UN in Indonesia works with the Government on macro health financing issues to support adequate budgeting and to mobilize resources to achieve the Government's ambitious target of Universal Health Coverage. The UN provided capacity building in developing the National Health Accounts, a key tool for planning and decision-making across ministries to develop evidence-based health care and in setting priorities. In collaboration with the World Bank and development

partners, the UN supported the Government with the development of provincial and district health accounts to support decentralization of health care provision and help sub-national governments mobilize public and private health financing.

Reducing costs and increasing efficiency while improving care in the national health system is critical to achieve Universal Health Coverage. The UN in Indonesia provided technical support for strengthening the health system with a focus on strengthening human resources, procurement and rational use of medicines and integrated health information systems. Technical support in shaping micro health financing was provided to improve the CBG/DRG payment mechanisms reimbursing hospitals for care, develop effective capitation payment system for primary care providers such as doctors and nurses, and to calculate

efficient premiums for affordable and adequate healthcare benefits for people in the National Health Insurance system.

Health insurance is subsidised and provided to the poor, but increasing voluntary enrolment into the National Health Insurance is important to reach the target of Universal Health Coverage and ensure the financial sustainability of the programme. The UN in Indonesia has supported the Government with analytical work to identify hurdles and incentives to enrolment. The UN continues to support the Government's efforts to increase registrations in the National Health Insurance scheme, for example, by opening new branches in the regions, working with local banks and insurance companies, and through public information and advocacy initiatives in districts and villages

To reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio, an evidence-based UN midwife analysis which recommended improvement of midwifery skills and advocated for more of the 225,000 Indonesian midwives to work in the villages and remote areas.

The report states that one dollar spent on quality midwifery care can return as much as 16 dollars in savings. A review of the midwife education system followed to support the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Higher Education to improve the curriculum and enhance the skills and competencies of midwives. Around five schools will be selected by the Government as pilot programmes to test the revised curriculum over the period 2017-2022 with funding from the Government and technical and programme support from the UN. In addition to ensuring the standardization and the strengthening of midwifery competencies, technical support to the Government was provided in reviewing and validating the methodology for the maternal mortality ratio, as the SDG baseline.



The UN in Indonesia worked with the Ministry of Health to incorporate global best practices to accelerate progress in the Maternal Health National Plan 2016–2030 as well as the Indonesia Newborn Action Plan 2014–2030 and supported the development of the costing for the national plans. Results included technical guidelines on maternal and newborn health, and more rapid assessment and analysis of Maternal and Perinatal Surveillance and Response to reduce preventable maternal deaths in the future. Additionally, guidelines were developed to allow health workers to deliver a more effective combination of medication to reduce the complications of malaria in pregnant women.

Under the **South-South and Triangular Cooperation**, the UN supported Indonesia to share innovative development experience with other countries. Knowledge sharing of Indonesian best practice supported several countries in Africa and Asia in the areas of population development and family planning, working closely with the Ministry of State Secretariat, BKKBN (National Family Planning and Population Board) and BPS-Indonesia Statistics and through the SSTC National Coordination Team, a team of four ministries, namely, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of State Secretariat and Bappenas.

The UN in Indonesia has been a committed supporter of immunization programmes in Indonesia since the 1950s.

In the last decade, the UN has provided additional technical support in high-risk areas to ensure that immunization services are efficiently implemented. Indonesia has beaten smallpox and polio and was declared free from neonatal and maternal tetanus in 2016. Around 60% of Indonesian children now receive complete basic immunization and the UN is looking at innovative solutions to increase vaccination rates.³⁶ For example, immunization coverage increased from 40% to 70% in high-risk urban slum areas using the innovative approach of "reaching every community" and the Rapid Pro platform which registers all

newborns and provides SMS vaccination reminders to caregivers. The UN in Indonesia provides technical assistance for the Government's ambitious campaign to vaccinate 70 million children by 2018 to eliminate measles and rubella in Indonesia. Around 35 million children in six provinces were vaccinated in schools and Puskesmas Community Health Centres across Java between August and October 2017.³⁷ The UN in Indonesia partnered with the Ministry of Health to use the innovative real-time online monitoring tool Rapid Pro platform to facilitate real-time response interventions during the Measles-Rubella campaign, one of the largest vaccination campaigns in the world. The second phase of vaccinating 35 million children in the remaining 28 provinces will take place in 2018.

Immunization coverage increased from 40% to 70% in high-risk urban slum areas through the UN's innovative "reaching every community" approach.



To end HIV/AIDS in Indonesia the UN supports the Government of Indonesia in the mobilization of resources.

More than USD 100 million is spent in Indonesia on HIV-related services.

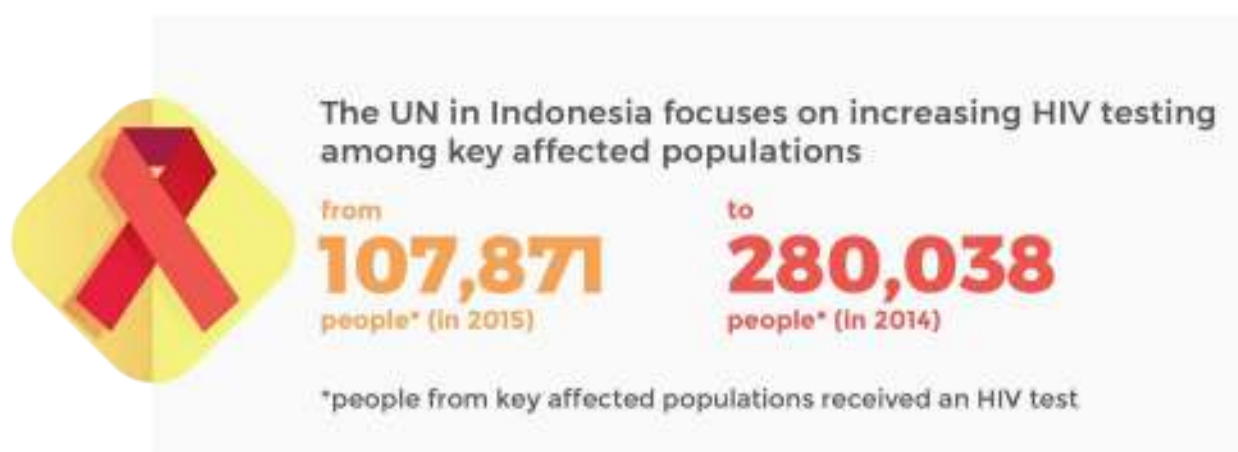
Domestic public sources accounted for around 70% of total AIDS spending.³⁸ The UN in Indonesia provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health, National AIDS Commission and civil society organization Spiritia to leverage funding for HIV/AIDS programme from the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and helped mobilize USD 91.9 million for HIV/AIDS for the period 2018-2020.

The UN in Indonesia further collaborates with the Government to increase HIV testing at the sub-national level, especially among key affected populations. 280,038 key affected populations received an HIV tests in 2016 which is a vast improvement from 107,871 in 2015.³⁹ The UN supports the HIV/AIDS programme in Jakarta, resulting in increased budgets for HIV programmes, focus on prevention activities in high prevalence areas, HIV services at district primary health centres

and consistent increases in the number of key affected populations who are tested, diagnosed and treated. The UN provided technical assistance and provincial training to accelerate treatment with Antiretroviral Therapy. The success paved the way for Indonesia to join the global Test and Treat All Policy to be launched on World Aids Day, 1 December 2017. The Female Sex Workers Strategy was implemented in 75 cities and districts in 30 provinces following the closure of many sex worker

establishments.

The empowerment package for the Female Sex Workers programme was strengthened as addressing the issues related to human rights and sexual and reproductive health contributes positively to a behavioural change programme and protects these vulnerable communities from HIV, STIs, and violence. Up to July 2017, 93,871 Female Sex Workers were reached, with 50,939 HIV tested.



The UN in Indonesia provides policy advocacy on issues of access to quality of care, adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) and interlinkages between HIV and sexual reproductive health.

The UN in Indonesia worked with Ministry of Health and Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Culture to develop the National Action Plan on School Age Child and Adolescent Health, with a particular focus on improving sexual and reproductive health access for vulnerable adolescents and young people. Moreover, to improve knowledge and life skills of young people in relation to ASRH, the UN supported evidence-based advocacy to the Government on the importance of the provision of Sexual Reproductive Health Education in the national curriculum. The UN supported evidence-based advocacy and policy dialogue on family planning. This has resulted



in the incorporation of rights-based and gender-sensitive elements into the national strategy on family planning and strengthening the efforts of the global commitment Family Planning 2020 to enable additional 120 million women to use voluntary modern contraception by 2020 at country level. Under BAPPENAS' leadership, the UN supported the development of the Costed Implementation Plan for the National Rights-based Family Planning Strategy that would enable local governments to strengthen their maternal and family planning programme. The UN contributed to the dissemination of knowledge and raised awareness about menstruation to 30,000

adolescent girls and boys, helping to break through patterns of discrimination and keep girls in school.⁴⁰ The UN also supported UNALA, a private sector-led network to help young people in Yogyakarta to obtain sexual reproductive health information and services. The UNALA has reached more than 2,000 youth through the outreach programme, more than 380,000 through social media, and provided adolescent sexual reproductive health services to more than 685 youth.



Story from the field: Saving the Lives of Our Youth

**UNALA:
A private sector-led
network to help young
people in Yogyakarta to
obtain sexual reproductive
health information and
services.**

UNALA has reached more than 2,000 youth through the outreach programme, more than 380,000 through social media and provided adolescent sexual reproductive health services to more than 685 youth.



“I am thankful and appreciative of Unala. Finally, young people have a reliable alternative to access comprehensive reproductive health services. On top of that, the prices are affordable.”

“I am thankful and appreciative of Unala. Finally, young people have a reliable alternative to access comprehensive reproductive health services. On top of that, the prices are affordable.” said Indah (not her real name), a female 21-year-old university student in Yogyakarta.

For Agung (not his real name), a male 20-year-old university student in Yogyakarta, accessing services through Unala has proved valuable. He found himself interested in the clinic and the wide range of services it provides. “I consulted on a wide range of male reproductive health problems and about maintaining healthy relationships with others.”

They were drawn to the clinic’s focus on youth services and its non-judgmental environment. Creating a stigma-free environment is crucial to youth as it allows visitors to the clinic to find the information they need, without fear of shaming or judgment.



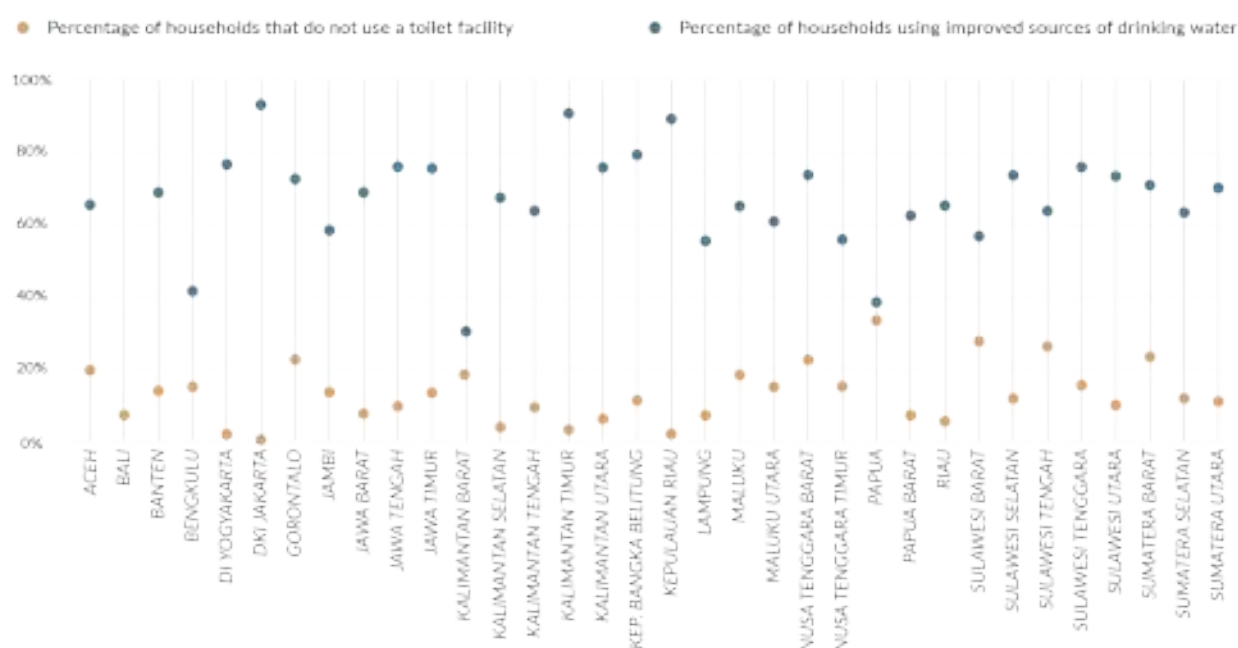
Access to Water Supply and Sanitation

Enabling partnerships and exploring innovative financing mechanisms have become valuable approaches for the UN in Indonesia to support the Government to improve access to clean water and to end open defecation by 2020.

Since 2013, toilets have been added to more than 200,000 households thanks to government sanitation programmes supported by the UN and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Through the culmination of a multi-year capacity development partnership programme the UN in Indonesia has contributed to sustainable access to sanitation for over half a million people, including the poorest children and families, in selected districts.⁴¹ The UN in Indonesia worked with the Indonesian Council of Islamic Scholars to generate knowledge on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Islamic teaching along with a related Fatwa on Zakat funds for WASH improvement. As a result, USD 250,000 of Islamic Financing have been allocated for water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in Nusa Tenggara Barat.⁴² Bank Nusa Tenggara Timur (Bank NTT) became the first government enterprise to finance development projects through a partnership with the UN worth USD 150,000.

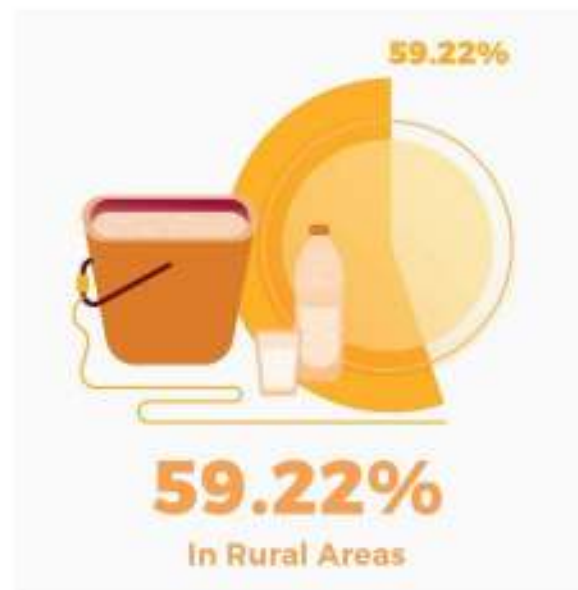
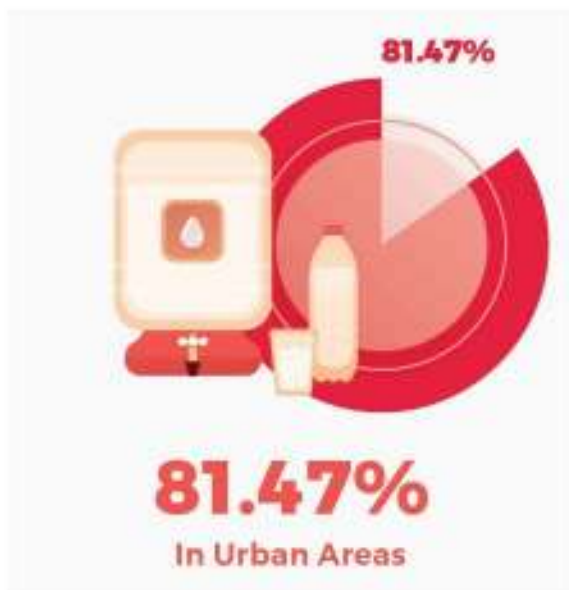
FIGURE 2.6

Access to water supply and sanitation

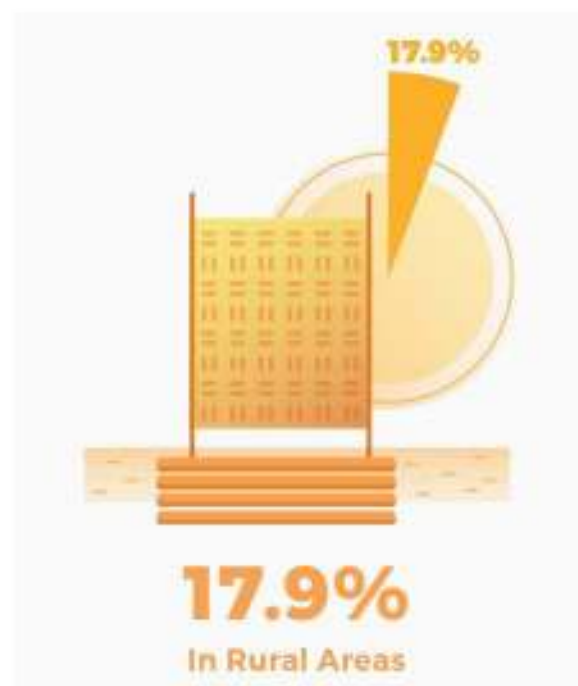


The partnership funded micro hydro power plants benefiting 350 families in East Manggarai district and a solar powered water pump in East Sumba providing clean water to 300 families.⁴³ In another example, a ground-breaking UN crowdfunding campaign mobilized funds for a solar water pump in Napu, East Sumba, benefiting 500 village inhabitants that used to walk four kilometres up and down hill every day to get water.⁴⁴ While small in scale, these partnerships demonstrate a high potential for scaling up innovative approaches in mobilizing resources for the public and private sector for development solutions

Percentage of Households Using Improved Sources of Drinking Water



Percentage of Households that Do Not Use a Toilet Facility





The digital advocacy campaign “*The Tinju Tinja Punch the Poo*”

in partnership with rock-star singer Melanie Subono was launched to raise the awareness and advocate against open defecation.

The campaign successfully built awareness, particularly among youth, creating 392.4 million impressions, and generating 4,500 citizens’ contributions, making it one of the most unique and successful digital campaigns in Indonesia.

On the technical side, the UN in partnership with BAPPENAS, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Public Works, provides assistance for innovative Water Safety Plans for drinking water quality improvements implemented by the whole of Government through line ministries and local government. The UN in collaboration with Asia Pacific Centre for Ecohydrology, Indonesian Institute of Science, Indonesia Global Compact Network, PDAM Tirtanadi and National University Networks implemented an eco-hydrology pilot project to improve water management in seven demonstration sites. The project resulted in national policy recommendations on water security and water education.

Access to Education

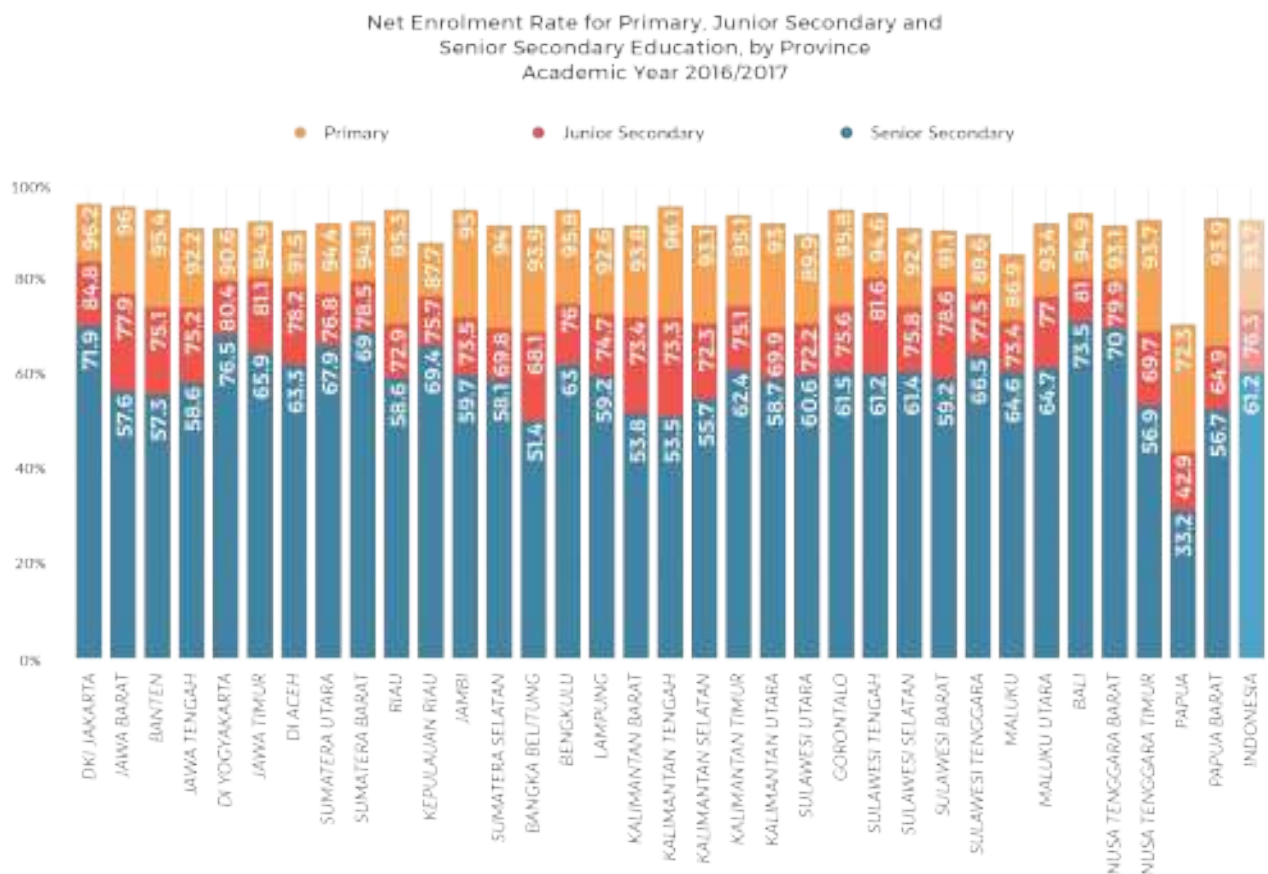
Despite the general advances made in increasing the enrolment rates, the quality of the education remains a challenge.

As for instance, less than one third of 15-year-old students achieve at least minimum proficiency in mathematics, attendance at school alone is not enough.⁴⁵

To improve the quality of education, the UN in cooperation with the Ministry of Education launched the Global Education Monitoring (GEM) Report monitoring progress towards the education targets in the SDGs. In improving the quality of learning, the Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC) was informed by global best practices in the development of educational sectoral planning guideline for the provincial and district level.

FIGURE 2.7

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





There remains a significant discrepancy between provinces with regard to the school enrolment rates. Close to 30% of the 183,300 out-of-school children of primary school age live in the Papua province, where primary school attendance is significantly lower compared with the rest of the country.⁴⁶ In improving the literacy rate in the Papua provinces, teachers and students in 120 schools in rural and remote Papua are benefitting from UN technical assistance to increase literacy in the early primary school grades. As only 81% of primary school teachers hold the minimum qualification required by the Government⁴⁷, two models of delivering teacher training have been piloted to develop teaching and classroom practices and ultimately improve students' reading comprehension skills. With the successful implementation leading to a twofold increase in literacy amongst early grade children in remote areas of Papua and West Papua, this innovative

programme has potential to be scaled-up through replication in other disadvantaged areas.⁴⁸

The UN in Indonesia supported the Ministry of Education and Culture in the launching of the pilot National School Meal Programme (ProGas).



The UN in Indonesia supported the Ministry of Education and Culture in the launching of the pilot National School Meal Programme (ProGas) covering 38,500 students in 146 primary schools in 2016, by providing training sessions and advocacy to strengthen the scale of the programme. This programme capitalises on the lessons learned and best practices generated from the Local Food Based School Meals (LFBSM) Programme implemented by the UN in Nusa Tenggara Timur and Papua provinces. This highly successful pilot project resulted in more diverse diets, higher attendance rates in schools and drop-out rates that were three times lower than in other schools.⁴⁹

Through an agreement between the UN in Indonesia and the Governments of Indonesia and Australia, the UN provides for the care and maintenance of approximately 8,700 foreign migrants in Indonesia seeking resettlement overseas. Approximately 6,600 of the people

reside outside the Government's network of Immigration Detention Centres and with the support of the UN in Indonesia access health, educational and other social services. The UN in Indonesia seeks to provide educational and vocational training opportunities for migrants of all ages. In cases, when the children's mastery of Bahasa Indonesia is a barrier to local education entry points, remedial language classes are organized. The UN in Indonesia is also supporting in-house migrant-led educational "home school" initiatives, identifying and equipping suitable classroom-spaces, enabling access to curricula for courses provided by educated parents to groups of children. These different child-centred educational activities attracted 824 participants in the month of August 2017 alone, further including 3,294 adult participants in educational programming.



Story from the field: Education

Ibu Federica Lope, from Santo Rafael primary school in Timika, Papua, is not your typical principal.

For nearly two decades, she worked as a teacher in Timika, a mining town at the western edge of Indonesia's easternmost island and province.



Only recently has she accepted a new role as principal of Santo Rafael, one of dozens of schools participating in UNICEF's Rural and Remote Education initiative, a programme that seeks to boost literacy rates and school attendance in Tanah Papua (Papua and West Papua), two of Indonesia's lowest-performing provinces in terms of education outcomes.

"We need to learn to be sympathetic and make children like us, to make them say, 'I want to go to school. I want to meet my teacher'. Those are the little things I did, and praise God, there have been changes."

Ibu Federica goes above and beyond the norm. She does more than oversee implementation of the government-issued Curriculum. Mostly, she is concerned with nurturing curiosity, with bringing the best out of each student in the community.

One of the biggest challenges, she said, can be parents who do not share her enthusiasm for education.

"Many of them are coming with no education background. So I will visit them at their homes, happily, when I need to. House-by-house I initiate contact," she says.

Based on a 2015 UNICEF study, about half of parents finished high school, while 12 per cent never enrolled. A correlate study showed 20 per cent of parents were illiterate. These low levels of educational attainment mean many parents do not value education. Changing those attitudes has been a key goal of UNICEF's programme, and one that Ibu Federica embraces with zeal.

Indeed, during her years as a teacher, Ibu Federica routinely visited the homes of absent students. The approach became a hallmark of her teaching style.

"We need to go look for them at home, and this is what I've encouraged other teachers to do," she says. "If a student fails to show up for three consecutive days, the teacher should go to the home."

It is common practice in Timika is to allow students to advance to the next grade despite poor behaviour, grades, and attendance. This poses another challenge for educators.

If children don't come to school, they cannot expect to receive a passing grade, she says.

She pushes her team of teachers to put forth their best effort, and to always come to class. Teacher absenteeism is another problem in Papua.

Leaders like Ibu Federica are key to keeping children in school and improving education outcomes so that the average Papuan child has the same access to education as a child in Yogyakarta Province, a national leader in education performance.

Ibu Federica shows how, with practical effort and dedication, the education rights of Papuan children might be more fully realized.

Environmental sustainability and enhanced resilience to shocks

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



In 2017,
2,341

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



The needs of
77,000

displaced people are tracked and monitored the locations by BNPB and governmental counterparts with The UN in Indonesia's assistance.



600,000

hectares of peatland have been re-wetted to prevent fire and 400,000 people trained in the fire prevention actions.



Progress Overview

Indonesia is located within the “Ring of Fire” and at heightened risk of disasters from earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis, in addition to climate induced risks such as floods, drought and sea-level rise.

About 65 million Indonesians remain highly vulnerable to climate related shocks and natural disasters.⁵⁰ In 2017, 2,341 recorded disasters caused 377 deaths and 3.5 million people were affected by natural disasters.⁵¹ Indonesia is home to the third largest tropical forest worldwide, but the 88 million hectares of forest in Indonesia, covering more than half of total land area, is under threat from deforestation and forest fires. Indonesia's forests were shrinking by about 507,486 hectares annually between 1990 and 2012 causing loss of biodiversity, climate emissions and posing a threat to 48.8 million people in Indonesia who depend on forests for their livelihoods.⁵²

3

To mitigate these threats, Indonesia has made significant progress in preparing for natural disasters and increasing disaster risk resilience.

The resilient village programme, which increased from 266 villages in 2015 to a total of 526 villages in 2017, plays a substantial role in the disaster risk management by mobilizing local community resources to reduce vulnerability and to improve capacity to decrease disaster risk. Indonesia's commitment toward environment sustainability and reduced deforestation is reflected in the moratorium on the conversion of peatland decreed by President Jokowi and the commitment to restore two million hectares of degraded peatland by 2020. The establishment of Forest Management Units (FMU) provides a basis for improved forest governance, forest resources management and stakeholder engagement to support sustainable economic development, climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as biodiversity conservation. From 2010 to 2016, 628 FMUs have been established and operationalized, leaving only one FMU to reach the target of 629 FMUs by 2019.³³ The progress of environmental sustainability is further shown by the increase of renewable energy in the national energy resource mix from 4% in 2013 to 4.76% in 2016.³⁴





Key results of UN support to the Government *on environmental sustainability and enhanced resilience to shocks.*

Disaster Risk Management

The UN in Indonesia and the Humanitarian Country Team of UN agencies and civil society organizations support the Government on the implementation of the disaster risk management policy stated in the RPJMN (National Medium Term Development Plan)

including disaster risk reduction and mainstreaming in sustainable development, disaster mitigation and preparedness, humanitarian response, recovery and rehabilitation.

In 2016, the Humanitarian Country Team undertook a review of **humanitarian disaster response** measures through the lens of the global best practice Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) Emergency Response Preparedness Guidelines. The review concluded that Indonesia in general is prepared for almost any scale of rapid onset disaster, where only primarily Indonesian interests are affected. Furthermore, the adaptation of the IASC clusters system into the national system has been legalized through the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) which established eight national clusters, i.e. Health, Education, Logistics, Displacement and Protection, Search and Rescue, Infrastructure and Facilities, Early Recovery, and Economy. Support was also provided on the Disaster Management Law review, as well as the development and revision of regulations to ensure alignment with internationally accepted

principles and guidance.

The UN in Indonesia has provided disaster management expertise to BNPB in the use of information technology, risk assessment, mapping and analysis, strategies for dealing with displaced communities. In Aceh Province, a project strengthened both localized disaster management governance and community-based disaster risk reduction activities. Over 1,200 staff from the district and sub-district level disaster management agency (BPBD) were involved in cascade trainings. Emergency simulations, including an event specifically designed to test community resilience and response to assisting people with disabilities, were held in all target districts including the provincial capital. At the end of 2016, the Pidie Jaya District in Aceh was hit by a magnitude 6.5 earthquake. The disaster event was the first successful test for the national cluster system



Community volunteers help escort disabled Acehnese men, women and children to an earthquake and tsunami-proof safe building during DRR simulation in Banda Aceh, Indonesian organized by IOM and the BPBN. The exercise tested the ability of community members and first responders to address the specific needs of physically and developmentally handicapped people in particular.

in a real-time disaster event since 2014. The UN in Indonesia assisted BNPB and other governmental counterparts to track and monitor the locations and needs of 77,000 displaced people. Teams of the UN staff joined by BNPB and ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre personnel collected data from 124

temporary settlement locations and fed the information into the UN's displacement tracking matrix (DTM) which can systematically capture, process and disseminate information about the anticipated movement patterns and needs of displaced populations like those in Aceh.



In the area of disaster mitigation and preparedness, the UN supported the Minister of Health to redesign the National Centre for Health Crisis Ministry of Health Indonesia into a WHO Collaborating Centre (WHO-CC) on Disaster Management Training and Research.

The Centre has established a university network to generate more operational research on disaster preparedness and developed the Technical Guidelines for Safe Hospital in Disaster and Emergency Situations to increase the number of safe hospitals and safe health facilities at the local levels in Indonesia. The UN provided strategic support to BNPB and Ministry of

Social Affairs in improving emergency logistics systems and identifying the six most suitable locations for disaster response facilities. With technical support from the UN, Yogyakarta Province established the first provincial logistics cluster with all its activities being financed from the sub-national government budget.



In the area of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), the UN in Indonesia supported the development of Indonesia's Baseline Status Report on Disaster Risk Management (2015-2030): Towards identifying national and local priorities for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR).²⁵

This has been recognised as a best practice report in the Asia Pacific region. Subsequently the UN supported Indonesia's Roadmap for the Implementation of the SFDRR for Sustainable Development (2015-2030), as well as preparations for the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) 2016 held in New Delhi, India and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) 2017 in Cancun, Mexico. The UN in Indonesia will also support the Government of Indonesia on the preparation and implementation for the next AMCDRR and other global forums for disaster risk reduction. In response to the effects of El Niño and La Niña, the UN in Indonesia worked with the Government and civil society on a scenario-report highlighting the possible humanitarian impacts of El Niño and La Niña, ranging from delayed harvest to soaring rice prices, and presented various policy options to assist the Government with disaster preparedness.





In the area of **disaster recovery and rehabilitation**, the UN jointly undertook recovery programmes under the USD 1.65 million Indonesia Disaster Fund (IDF) sourced from multiple donors for communities affected by the 2014 volcanic eruption in Mt. Kelud and Mt. Sinabung that displaced as many as 20,000 people in 2014 and decreased to 7,475 displaced persons in 2017.

The programmes enhanced the capacity of local governments in coordinating and managing responses in the affected areas, strengthened the capacity of local communities to mitigate and reduce risks, and supported livelihood recovery for the victims of the eruption in the years following the eruption. Gender-sensitive approaches were used to design interventions for women farmer groups, including woman-friendly production tools and equipment. UN technical assistance also built the capacity of the Indonesia Disaster Fund Secretariat in BAPPENAS in documenting and managing lessons learned and best practices in disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

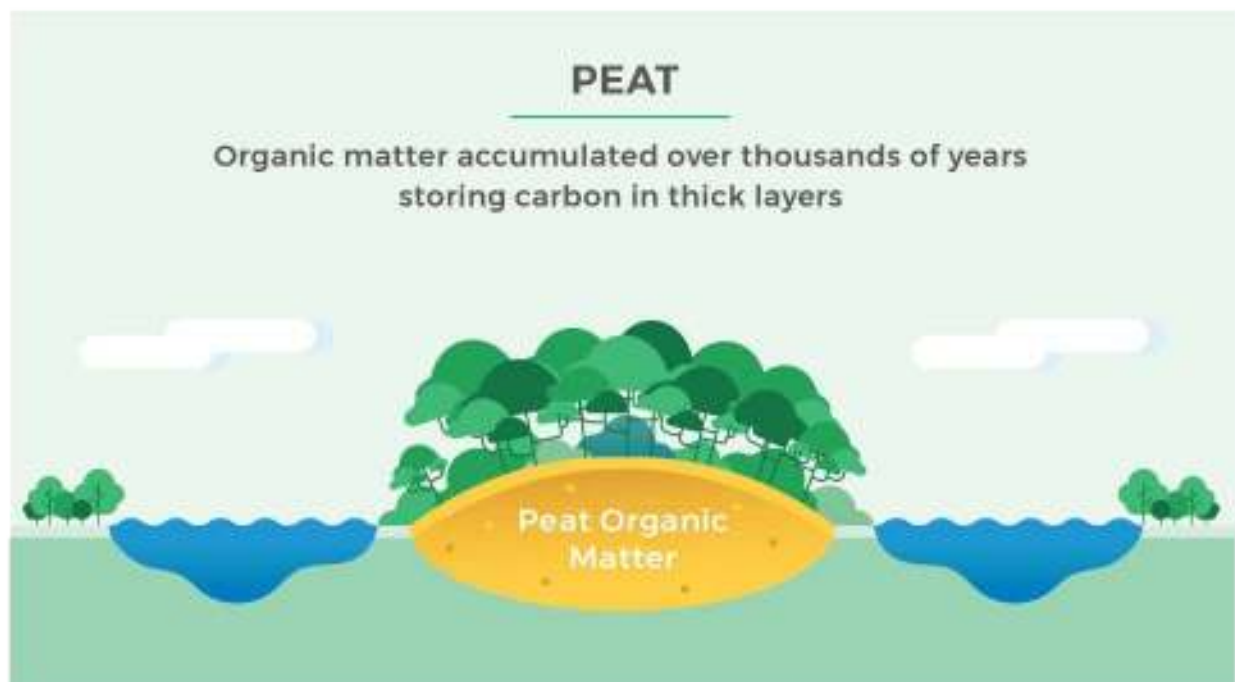
The UN in Indonesia supported the Government of Indonesia to share experiences and best practice from Indonesia on disaster risk management and to support other nations through South-South and Triangular cooperation.

Within the framework of ASEAN, the UN and Myanmar collaborated to strengthen recovery preparedness in the event of a disaster in line with the One ASEAN, One Response declaration with BNPB Indonesia serving as reference of best practice. The UN and the Government of Indonesia through the Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre support the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning system and provided capacity building on Tsunami preparation, response and mitigation to African nations and Small Islands Developing States. The UN also supported Indonesia's preparation and participation in the World Humanitarian Summit led by the Head of BNPB. To enhance the capacity of volunteers in disaster response and risk reduction across nations in South and East Asia and the Pacific, UN and government experts hosted a capacity building workshop for volunteers.

Environmental Sustainability

Reducing deforestation and forest degradation is a key component of Indonesia's commitment under the Paris climate agreement to reduce emissions by 29% compared to business as usual and by up to 41% with international support by 2030.⁵⁶

FIGURE 3.1



Indonesia's ban on clearing and converting peatlands and its commitment to restore two million hectares of degraded peatland is an important contribution to reduce forest fires, climate emissions and deforestation. The support from the UN in Indonesia was instrumental in establishing the Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG) and in helping the agency become quickly operational. Within one year, the BRG dug 350 wells to re-wet 600,000

hectares of peatland. 400,000 people have been trained in fire prevention and work is under way to scale up fire brigades to cover 40 villages in one fire prone community, Pulau Pisang in Central Kalimantan. In the framework of Indonesia's efforts to reduce the effects of peat fires and haze, the GAMBUT project implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry with technical support from the UN in Indonesia and with



Haze Gazer is a crisis analysis and visualisation tool designed by Pulse Lab Jakarta, which provides real-time information on fire and haze hotspots in Indonesia.

funding from USAID, supports the Indonesian Government in targeting effective policy responses and preparedness to prevent the recurrence of extensive damaging fire and haze. The project makes use of an early warning climate based forecasting system – the Fire Risk System – which performs a prediction of hotspots from peat and forest fires from one to three months before they occur. GAMBUT also improves the capacity of provincial Forestry Management Units in high-risk districts in Riau and Central Kalimantan to more effectively predict, prevent, and respond to peat fires. In parallel, Pulse Lab Jakarta developed the Haze Gazer, an award-winning web-based decision-support system, combining forest fire hotspot information from satellite imagery with information from social media and citizen journalism to provide real-time insights on field conditions and impacts on local people.

More than 10 of the 48 million Indonesians living in and near forest areas are categorized as poor.⁵⁷



The UN in Indonesia supports local communities to **preserve forests and natural resources** while ensuring sustainable livelihoods. Working with the local government, the UN facilitated the issuance of social forestry permits to support sustainable livelihoods in 110,000 hectares of land in ten districts of Sumatra. The Maps for Indicative Allocation of Social Forestry programme supports the issuance of social forestry licenses with the objective of achieving 12.7 million hectares of community-managed forests. Indonesia is the world's largest exporter of palm oil and the growth of the palm oil sector highlights the challenges of improving livelihoods through economic growth while maintaining healthy ecosystems and communities. The UN in Indonesia supported the Government in drafting the National Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil, and the implementation will enhance the livelihoods of

2.2 million small palm oil farmers in Indonesia. Through a partnership with palm oil producers, international brands, and industry initiatives, the Government and the UN have produced new evidence on the impact of palm oil production, child labour, and the conditions for working parents on children's lives.



The UN in Indonesia also supported the Government of Indonesia to conserve forests and protect Indonesia's unique biodiversity.

The UN in Indonesia works with the Government and the rangers in the Tiger Protection Patrol Units to protect 600 remaining Sumatran Tigers and conducted a successful crowdfunding campaign to help clear more human-made tiger traps. To defend biodiversity and protect endangered species, the UN enhanced the institutional capacity of three protected areas covering 513,772 hectares in Sulawesi, supported the Government of Indonesia to develop a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the cumulative effects of road development plans in the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra and supported the establishment of the Gandang Dewata National Park in West Sulawesi. The UN further enhanced the Indonesian's forest management capacity by helping the establishment of conservation Forest Management Units and implementing Multi-Door Law Enforcement policies to monitor and identify violations.



One in four deaths worldwide is caused by diseases associated with environmental hazards, such as air, water or soil pollution, and climate change.⁵⁸

The UN in Indonesia supports the Government through policy advocacy and capacity building in the country's waste management. Over the past five years, the UN worked with the Government to dispose of 3,000 tons of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) waste in an environmentally sound manner. PCBs are hazardous compounds in electrical equipment that can contaminate rivers, soil and food systems and present a serious health risk if not disposed of properly. While banned in Indonesia since 2001⁵⁹, PCBs may exist in waste stockpiles and old electrical equipment. The success and lessons learned from this project will inform a nationwide chemicals project to dispose of a range of dangerous pollutants and toxic wastes across Indonesia in a sustainable way, and support the phase out of some Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Indonesia.

The UN in Indonesia also supports the Government of Indonesia to manage fisheries, coastal and marine ecosystems in sustainable way. Indonesia lies at the heart of the Coral Triangle, home to the richest marine diversity on Earth. The nation's coral reef ecosystems support crucial fisheries and provide food security for millions. Indonesia also has a large area of mangrove ecosystems that are essential

for fisheries and coastal carbon. On 23 February 2017, the UN launched the global #CleanSeas campaign declaring war on ocean plastic during the Economist World Ocean Summit in Bali. In joining the campaign, Indonesia committed to **reduce marine litter**. In this context the Government of Indonesia has formulated its National Action Plan on Marine Debris.



This tiny estuary seahorse 'almost hopped' from one bit of bouncing natural debris to the next, bobbing around on a reef near Sumbawa Island, Indonesia. As a brisk surface wind picked up, the seahorse took advantage of something that offered a stable raft: a waterlogged plastic cottonbud. (Justin Hofman/SeaLegacy)

Indonesia has the widest ecosystem of coral reefs in the world, totalling 2.5 million hectares with 6.2% in very good condition

FIGURE 3.2

8
Million
Tonnes



Every year more than eight million tonnes of plastic ends up in the ocean globally,





Towards the 2030 Agenda -

Mobilizing Resources through Innovative Financing

**Innovative financing mechanisms are
needed to mobilize more and better
financing for sustainable development.**

Source:

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2017/jun/22/zakat-requires-muslims-donate-25-of-their-wealth-could-v-vivible-end-poverty>

<http://id.unicjokarto.org/indonesiasquas-national-zakat-body-extends-first-contribution-to-support-ajgs.html>



The global finance gap to meet the SDGs is estimated at USD 2.5 trillion. Innovative financing initiatives aim to unlock and leverage new sources of funding from public and private sectors at both national and global level by designing new financing instruments, testing innovative approaches and scaling up what works. The UN in Indonesia has implemented numerous innovative financing initiatives with a high potential for scaling up, for example on Islamic finance, crowdfunding, sovereign wealth fund, partnering with state-owned banks, and many more.

To explore opportunities for mobilizing Islamic finance in support of the SDGs, the UN and state Zakat authority BAZNAS established a partnership to channel Indonesian Zakat funds towards the Sustainable Development Goals. The first contribution of USD 350,000 for a micro hydro power plant in the Jambi Province was a landmark step that formalized the mobilizing of Zakat funds to achieve SDGs for the first time anywhere in the world. In another example, USD 250,000 of Islamic Financing was mobilized for water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in Nusa Tenggara Barat.

The UN worked with Indonesian celebrities on successful crowdfunding campaigns to mobilize financing for the protection of the 600 remaining Sumatran Tigers and funds for solar powered water pumps benefiting people in remote areas. The UN and the Angel Investor Network (ANGIN) launched Connector.ID, an online matchmaking fund intended to connect social entrepreneurs in the country with angel investors and venture capitalists. With the SDG Impact Fund Negara, the UN and ANGIN are working to support social enterprises in accessing funds from private investors by exploring the blending of private and public forms of finance.

To explore opportunities for mobilizing Islamic finance in support of the SDGs, the UN and state Zakat authority BAZNAS established a partnership to channel Indonesian Zakat funds towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

The establishment of an Innovative Finance Lab in Indonesia will support national priorities and mobilize finances for sustainable development. The Innovative Finance Lab is set up to develop innovative means to unlock and leverage new finance to help close the SDG financing gap, design and test new innovative financing instruments. It further seeks to help to enhance investments for higher SDG-returns and contribute to a stronger enabling environment for SDG-friendly finance.^{60 61}

Improved Governance and Equitable Access to Justice for All

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



Rates of birth registration has reached

79%

from 68% in nine supported districts.



13,840

refugees and asylum seekers registered in December 2017.



More than

88,000

Indonesian police have received human rights and community policing training.



Progress Overview

Democratic governance and institutions in Indonesia have continued to strengthen throughout the past years.

The Indonesia Democracy Index, measuring the democratic progress, experienced a drastic surge from 63.72 (2013) to 72.82 in 2015.⁶² If this progress can be upheld, the Government of Indonesia finds itself on a promising path to reach the RJMPN target of 75 in 2019. On a sub-national level, more provincial governments have improved their Government Institution Performance. The Government Institution Performance score increased across Indonesian provinces from 30.3% in 2013 to exactly half of the provincial governments attaining a B score (= good, 65%-75%) or above in 2014.⁶³ The percentage of women represented in national parliament remained the same with 17.32% for both 2014 and 2015 as no national elections have taken place within this time period.⁶⁴

The total number of poor justice seekers accessing legal aid services funded by the National Law Agency (BPHN) grew considerably, with 11,155 people seeking access to funded legal aid services in 2015 compared to 2,011 in 2014.

4

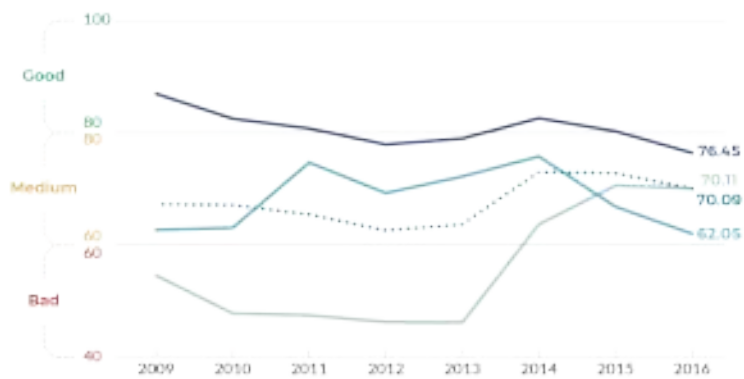
To meet the RPJMN target in 2019 (31,801 people seeking access to legal aid services), efforts need to be intensified to triple the current number. While in 2014 two thirds (1,487) of all justice seekers were male and one third female (524), the ratio between men (7,508) and women (3,647) seeking access has become slightly more balanced in 2015.⁶⁵

FIGURE 4.1

Indonesian Democratic Index (IDI) 2016



The development of IDI by Aspect 2009-2016



Notes:

- IDI is a statistical scale in measuring the progress of the democratic system in the country. This index measures three aspects, namely the civil liberties, political rights, and the existence of democratic institutions
- The IDI research is finalized through four sources, which are (1) local newspaper review, (2) document reviews (Regional regulation, Provincial regulation, etc.), (3) Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and (4) in-depth interviews

Source: BPS - Statistics, Press Release No. 84/09/Th. XX, 14 September 2017

FIGURE 4.2

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



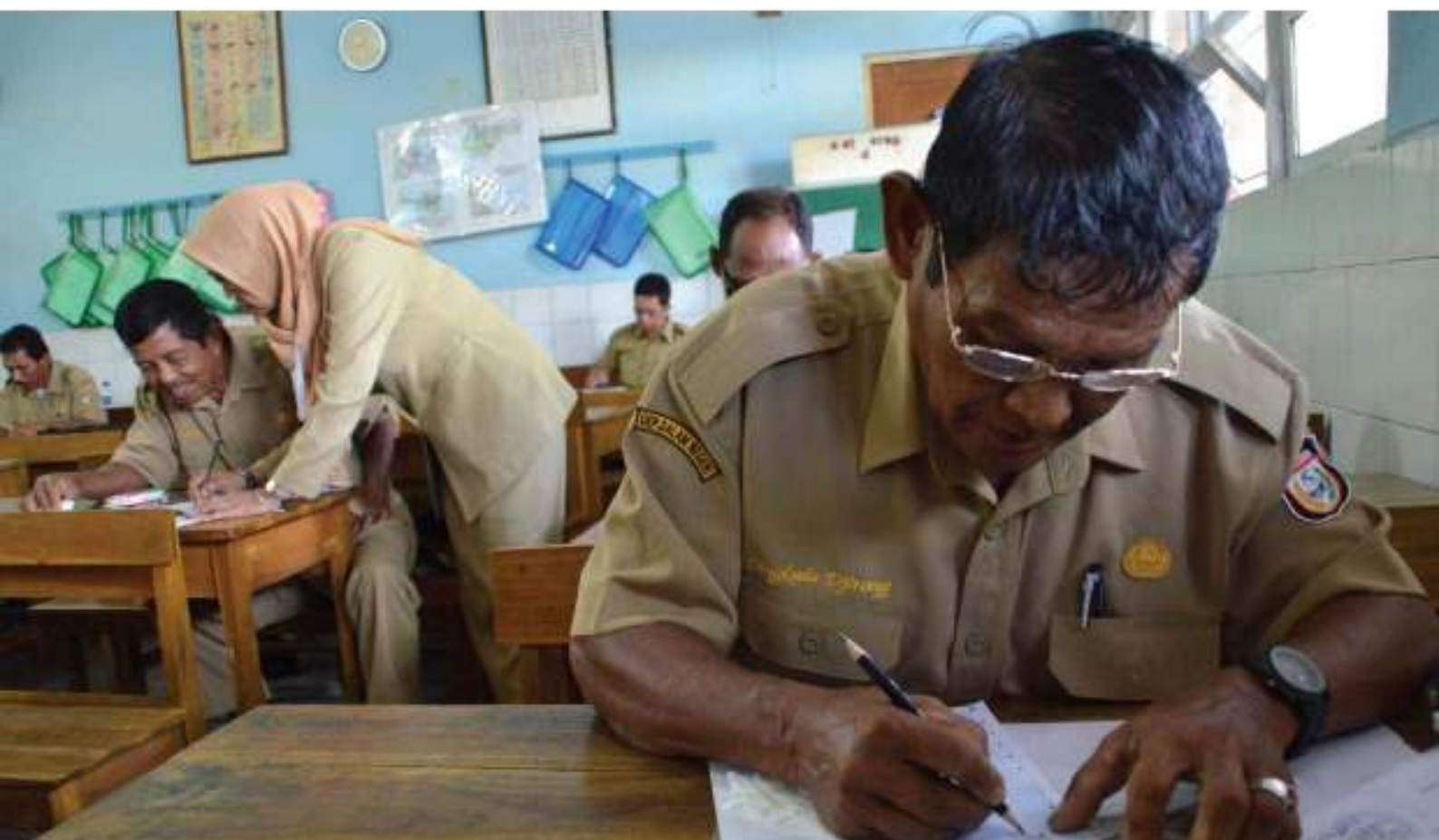
The proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married for the first time or living together without married status before the age of 18 slightly has reduced from 25% in 2012 to 22.4% in 2016.⁶⁶ Despite this slight decrease the child marriage rate in Indonesia remains high, with still approximately one in four girls currently marrying before reaching adulthood.⁶⁷ Indonesia is among the countries with the highest absolute numbers of child marriage, ranking seventh globally.⁶⁸ Though the percentage of children under five (0-5 years old) that have a birth certificate slightly increased from 2015 (74.27%) to 2016 (74.50%), there remains a wide gap (in some cases more than 60%) between provinces in providing children under five with birth certificates.⁶⁹ While in provinces such as DI Yogyakarta (95%), DKI Jakarta (93.75%) and Kepulauan Riau (91.68%) almost every child under five has attained a birth certificate in 2016, provinces such as Nusa Tenggara Timur (33.32%), Papua (38.26%) and Maluku (45.02%) have much lower rates. The percentage of children under five living in urban areas with a birth certificate is 6.72% higher than for children living in rural areas.⁷⁰



Key results of UN support to Government on good governance and access to justice.

Good Governance

The UN in Indonesia provided significant policy advice and technical assistance to the Government of Indonesia in various aspects of democratic governance development to support good governance.



The UN provided **capacity building** to develop evidence-based knowledge products such as the Indonesia Democracy Index. The Indonesia Democracy Index includes sub-national indicators to enable better informed sub-national planning, policy making and programming. Twelve provinces used the Indonesia Development Index to adjust their policies and programmes to address underperforming indicators and nine provinces used it to formulate Provincial Medium Term Development Plans. With the Indonesia Democracy Index, the Government successfully introduced the measurement of gender related indicators in three target provinces, achieving a 37% of female participation from 430 participants in dissemination seminars and

utilization workshops. In other examples, analytical work by the UN in Indonesia informed national policy frameworks for peaceful management of conflicts by supporting the development of the Conflict Resilience Index and Post Conflict Needs Assessment, which were fully recognized and adopted by the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Villages in November 2016. In addition, BAPPENAS and BPS-Statistics Indonesia, with the technical assistance from the UN, developed the 2015-2045 Population Projections to inform the 2020-2024 National and Sub-National Medium Term Development Plans (RPJMN and RPJMD).

Young people aged 10-24 represent more than a quarter of the population in Indonesia.

Empowering the youth is important to take advantage of this demographic dividend.

A UN Youth Advisor works with the Government to **support youth empowerment** and coordinates youth groups to give young people a stronger voice in policy-making and governance. The UN in Indonesia supported BAPPENAS and Ministry of Youth and Sports in developing Indonesia's first National Action Plan on Youth Development and Indonesia's first Youth Development Index. An ambitious partnership with the national Scouts movement Pramuka actively engaged over 30,000 adolescents and youth as change makers through the digital youth participation platform U-report, giving youth a voice in policymaking and tools to address key development challenges and to promote children's rights in their communities. In another example, the UN in Indonesia in partnership with the Climate Reality Project Indonesia trained 150 Indonesian youth on climate change leadership to strengthen the voice of youth in policy making. The Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO, the Ministry of Education and Culture and L'Oreal have a national programme to recognize and empower outstanding young Indonesian female scientists and researchers who have contributed to sustainable development. As of 2016, 41 young women have received fellowships for Women in Science to advance their careers and impact to better communities all over Indonesia.



6.8 million

Indonesian children
do not have a birth certificate.



Nomor Induk Kependudukan
Personnel Registration Number 350414460106000

PENCATATAN SIPIL
REGISTRY OFFICE
WARGA NEGARA INDONESIA
NATIONALITY INDONESIAN
KUTIPAN AKTA KELAHIRAN
EXCERPT OF BIRTH CERTIFICATE

Berdasarkan Akta kelahiran Nomor 3504-LT-02032016-0024
By virtue of Birth Certificate Number
menurut stbd
in accordance with state gazette
bahwa di TULUNGAGUNG
tahun DUA RIBU ENAM
on year TWO THOUSAND SIX
pada tanggal ENAM
on date SIX
JANUARI
JANUARY
IKA SRI WAHYUNI
SRIHUBU YULIANA
YULIANA

Birth registration is important to secure a child's legal identity and to facilitate access to justice and social services,

but 6.8 million Indonesian children under five (0-5 years old) do not have a birth certificate.⁷¹

The UN in Indonesia contributed to the amendment of regulations to make birth registration more accessible, raised awareness to increase the demand for birth registrations and provided technological solutions to track birth registration coverage. As a result, birth registration rates have increased from 68% to 79% of children in nine supported districts and by 30% in Banda Aceh. The Indonesian organization Dompot Dhuafa and the UN launched the 1,000 Birth Certificates for Indonesian Children campaign and supported 1,300 families across Indonesia to obtain a birth certificate for their children. Through a mix of innovative approaches and knowledge sharing from other local governments across the country, the UN in Indonesia could contribute to a 30% increase in birth registration in Banda Aceh.⁷² Together with the Governments of Indonesia and the Philippines, the UN assisted the people of Indonesian descent residing in the southern Philippines in preparing their legal documents. With a tripartite registration, it has enabled more than 4,000 people of Indonesian descent in the Philippines to confirm their nationality, bringing the total number of stateless cases resolved through this project to more than 8,700.⁷³



Corruption is decreasing in the country with Indonesia reaching its best performance of 37 points in the 2016 Corruption Perception Index, ranking 90th out of 176 countries.

The UN in Indonesia supported BPS-Statistics Indonesia to develop and monitor the Corruption Perception Index, which is now included as a national SDG indicator.

The UN in Indonesia and the Government co-organized the annual National Anti-Corruption Forum 2016 with the National Anti-Corruption Commission to develop policy recommendations for the National Anti-Corruption Strategy with all relevant stakeholders, including civil society and private sector. As a result of the UN's proposal during the Forum, the Corruption Perception Index and the percentage of national regulations that are harmonized with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) were adopted as indicators in the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The recommendations from the National Anti-Corruption Forum were disseminated to the President of the Republic of Indonesia and will be reflected in the action plan that will follow the final adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The inclusion of the recommendations in the national action plan is an important step to ensure that recommendations formulated by all anti-corruption stakeholders in Indonesia are taken up at a higher level and lead to policy improvement. To support capacity on the

ground, the UN in Indonesia conducted trainings for law enforcement on preventing corruption and investigating money laundering in the forestry sector.

Indonesia is one of the most diverse countries in the world and Indonesia's long tradition of peaceful coexistence among diverse religious and ethnic groups serve as a model for the world. The UN in Indonesia works with the Government of Indonesia to prevent violent extremism. On a regional level, the UN and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs co-hosted the 5th ASEAN-UN Regional Dialogue on Political Security-Cooperation (AURED III) with a focus on prevention of violent extremism including a discussion on a regional plan of action. AURED III was followed by an International Countering Violent Extremism Research Conference in Jakarta in December 2016 organized by the civil society organization Hedaya and UNDP. On a national level, the UN supports the Government of Indonesia in developing a strategy on prevention of violent extremism and other national plans and strategies related to women peace and security and management of violent extremist prisoners. The UN has established various partnerships with the Government and Indonesian civil society. The UN in collaboration with the State Islamic University (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta)

REFORMASI SISTEM PENEGAKAN HUK

PERTEMUAN PELAKSANA TE
PERTEMUAN PUNCUK DESI

**In the 2016 Corruption
Perception Index,
Indonesia ranked**

90th

**out of 176 countries
with a score 37 points.**

and 30 national and sub-national partners work on Enhancing the Role of Religious Education in Countering Violent Extremism in Indonesia through research, analysis and policy formulation followed by advocacy. Analytical work to better understand women's role in preventing violent extremism is conducted together with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the Wahid Foundation and Indonesian women's advocacy groups. To provide training on managing violent extremist prisoners and to develop strategies to prevent radicalization in prisons, the UN in Indonesia works with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Directorate General of Corrections, and national counter terrorism agency BNPT.

Ending Violence Against Women

The UN in Indonesia supports important steps taken by the Government of Indonesia to address prevalent gender equality issues in Indonesia such as violence against women, harmful practices and child marriage.



The UN in Indonesia provided technical assistance for Indonesia's first national survey on the prevalence of violence against women in collaboration with Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and BPS-Statistics Indonesia, including an on-going in-depth analysis of the survey. The results of the first national survey on the prevalence of violence against women show that one in three women aged 15-64 years experienced physical and / or sexual abuse by a spouse during their lifetime. This number was higher for women living in urban areas (36.3%) than in rural areas (29.8%). The result, in addition to being used as a baseline for related SDG indicators, will form the basis for the formulation of a comprehensive national policy for the prevention and response to reduce violence against women. As part of the UN's efforts in supporting the Government to reduce violence against women in Indonesia, the Partner for Prevention (P4P) initiative in Papua improved capacity of local communities in the prevention of violence against women and girls by engaging men and boys. The P4P concept and lessons learned will form the basis for a National Framework on Male's Engagement in addressing reproductive health and rights, the prevention of violence against women and girls as well as the development of community-based prevention policies and

programmes. Another successful pilot model, fully owned by the Government, thanks to leadership from the Ministry of Social Affairs, BAPPEDA (Development Planning Agency of Eastern Nusa Tenggara Province), BAPPENAS at national level as well as the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, improved services for child victims of violence. The UN supported model showed that vulnerable children in provinces with integrated child welfare services are ten times more likely to be identified and able to access services than in other areas. The vision of this initiative is that every child in need of help receives it in a timely fashion.

The UN in Indonesia worked with the Government of Indonesia to address the harmful practices including female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C). Through policy dialogue and consultations with representatives

from BAPPENAS, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Ministry of Health, BPS-Statistics Indonesia and the National Commission for Child Protection, the UN provided technical support for a study on the traditional and modern practices of FGM/C in 10 provinces and 17 districts conducted by Gadjah Mada University and National Commission on Violence Against Women

BPS-Statistics Indonesia published their first-ever reports on **child marriage** through continued collaboration with line ministries and technical support from the UN. The evidence-based policy dialogue and advocacy on child marriage has informed the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection's priority agenda, including the development of a model intervention to address child marriage with technical assistance from the UN.



The proportion of women aged 20 - 24 years old who were married for the first time or living together without married status before the age of 18 was

22.4% in 2016



The child marriage rate in Indonesia remains high, with still approximately

1 in 4 girls currently marrying before reaching adulthood



Innovative partnerships for implementing the SDGs

Youth Engagement

In May 2016, the Government of the Republic of Korea, ASEAN, the UN in Indonesia and Pulse Lab Jakarta launched the regional Big Ideas Competition for Sustainable Cities and Urban Communities to challenge youth to come up with creative solutions to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a particular focus on SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.



Twelve top Indonesian teams consequently presented their innovative ideas to Government representatives and social impact investors at the UN offices in Jakarta, covering four main themes of basic service delivery, harmonious urban environments, resilience to natural disaster and climate change, and sustainable energy and transport. The ideas ranged from a platform to give slums access to waste collection services, to a way to buy used cooking oil from poor households to ultimately turn it into biodiesel.

Tune Map, a mobile application to map accessible pedestrian routes for the visually impaired in Bandung, West Java, was one of the winners from Indonesia. The app aims to get citizens to report sidewalks that are unsafe for the visually impaired, making lives easier for the blind and helping local authorities prioritize road and public safety works.

Hosted by Pulse Lab Jakarta and the UN in Indonesia, the event was a chance for the

teams to meet with potential investors and representatives from the Government, a day after they received a training workshop in pitching business ideas from ANGIN (Angel Investment Network Indonesia).

“Youth is the source of creative energy and I feel it in the room today,” says Haoliang Xu.

“Youth is the source of creative energy and I feel it in the room today,” says Haoliang Xu, the Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Chair of the Regional UN Development Group, who opened the event. “Today is a lifeline to make your big ideas a reality,” he added.

Access to Justice

The UN in Indonesia contributed to expanding the access to the justice system, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable groups, by supporting the development of the new national strategy on access to justice, launched by the Government of Indonesia in May 2016.

The UN supported progress in justice sector reform with a whistle blowing system launched and 1,000 male and 300 female court apparatus trained. Through evidence-based policy advice and technical support from UN, the number of children in detention was significantly reduced by 50% since the introduction of the Juvenile Justice Law (08/2014). UN policy advice informed a Presidential Regulation on child care, which will help more than 500,000 children living in institutions to reintegrate into home care.



Only 17% of Indonesia's vulnerable population have access to legal services.

On the provincial level, the UN in Indonesia supported Aceh and Central Sulawesi provincial governments in the implementation of customary justice that offers faster and more accessible dispute resolutions for poor people. The UN in Indonesia has worked with local partners to strengthen the informal Adat justice system. The informal justice system benefits mainly women and the poor and have a 91% satisfaction rate. Improving access to justice for people living with HIV is important to end HIV/AIDS. The UN in Indonesia supported a national review of HIV-related legal barriers, laws and policies that prohibit or limit access to HIV related services. The UN in Indonesia also worked with partners to eliminate of HIV-related stigma and discrimination in various sectors and support people living with HIV to know their human rights, mobilize around protective laws and access the justice system if they have been harmed.

The UN in Indonesia is committed to jointly provide support to the Government to **strengthen national human rights mechanisms and institutions**, highlight human rights issues in each area of UN support and promote the design of human rights-based approaches. The UN in Indonesia worked with the National Human Rights Institution Komnas Ham and the Government on an Analytical Framework for Linking SDGs and Human Rights Obligations of



Indonesia – designed to facilitate monitoring and advocacy of the country's progress towards SDGs from the human rights perspective. The linkages between SDGs and human rights are strong and mutually reinforcing.



More than 88,000 Indonesian police officers around the country have received human rights and community policing training supported by the UN in Indonesia in recent years.

At the request of the Government, the UN is currently focusing on training efforts in Papua, West Papua and Maluku provinces. The project has established 51 Community Policing Forums to provide a platform for police and local residents to meet regularly to exchange information and address issues of concern to both groups. There have been numerous cultural and sports-related interventions in all locations to foster better relations between the police and community, and technical support to ensure the sustainability of the Indonesian National Police's (INP) community policing strategy. 2017 is the fourth year of the UN's national training efforts with the INP's Human Resources Division specifically designed for 7,000 female police officers as part of the force's modernization efforts and in line with the UN's gender mainstreaming policy to ensure greater female participation in all capacity building activities.

The UN in Indonesia also supports the strong commitment by the Government of Indonesia to combat human rights abuses in the fishing industry.

Human rights abuses in the illegal fishing industry is a big problem as exemplified by the more than 2,000 enslaved fishermen on Thai trawlers that were rescued at a remote island in eastern Indonesia in 2015. Working closely with government counterparts, the UN supported identifying and assisting of hundreds of the foreign fishermen freed from conditions of virtual slavery. A Government decree issued in early 2017 requiring all companies in the fisheries sector to submit a detailed human rights audit was informed by UN research into human trafficking in the Indonesian fisheries industry and will help address chronic human rights abuses in the industry. The UN in Indonesia also provided technical support to the Government on the Bali Declaration on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, to ensure protection-sensitive approaches - based on solidarity and responsibilities-sharing among States - are part of the solution.

The UN further worked with district anti-trafficking task forces and the leadership of thirteen at-risk communities in West Java to develop a series of innovative village-specific counter trafficking policies. The new initiative included the creation of village regulations,



customized to meet the circumstances of each of the participating communities, complemented by guidelines for integrating services for victims of trafficking and frontline responders to identify and assist victims and witnesses.

While Indonesia is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol it has a long tradition of hosting **refugees and asylum-seekers** with the support from the UN. The Government of Indonesia enhanced its engagement in addressing issues affecting refugees resulting in the issuance of a Presidential Regulation on the Handling of Refugees in December 2016. With a growing number of people of concern in detention and community accommodation across the country, the UN in Indonesia registered 13,840 refugees and asylum seekers (9,795 refugees and 4,045 asylum seekers) in Indonesia as of December 2017.



Story from the field: Women Peacebuilders

Five years ago, Asnawiyah's husband poured gasoline all over her. She ran straight to the police, demanding they throw him in prison. At the same time, he found his local adat (customary) leader asking for help.

Together, once the initial anger passed, adat leader Yusra calmly mediated the couple, and talked openly about the violent outburst. Eventually, peace was in sight. Through the customary justice system, an agreement was signed between Asnawiyah and her husband, stating that if he ever threatened, or inflicted violence again, he would face the court system and possibly prison.



Claiming justice can be expensive, time consuming and ineffective through the formal court system. With the Government of Indonesia, and the support of Norway, UNDP Indonesia has been strengthening access to justice for thousands of people, particularly women. Women leaders have been democratically elected by their villages, and trained up so they can better resolve conflict between communities and disputes within homes.

“Violence against women is very high,” says Yusra, the adat leader who helped Asnawiyah find peace with her husband.

“I’ve spoken to the heads of the villages about the issue – they just tell me it’s the private business of families and we shouldn’t get involved. But I know we need to address it.”

Women leaders like Yusra are helping women seek justice for cases that are common for them: issues around inheriting land, and domestic violence for example. Asnawiyah is proud of the customary justice system available to women like her. She tells other women facing disputes in the home that the village system is the most effective.

“After the negotiation, he really has changed. He stopped gambling and we are happy. Now I tell other women about the adat system and how they can use it,” Asnawiyah said.

SDG Mover for Gender Equality and actress Hannah Al Rashid travelled to Aceh to produce a film about women peacebuilders. Through these conversations, it was clear that women

bear the brunt of conflict, either in war zones or the home. However, providing they are represented, and given space to lead, they have great capacity to teach tolerance and promote peace.

Only 17% of Indonesia’s vulnerable population have access to legal service. The adat system allows households and communities to resolve disputes quickly and inexpensively.

Women have particularly important roles to play in the traditional justice system. Men also need to be included in this process, as there needs to be universal understanding and acceptance about the integral role women can play.

H. Badruzzaman Ismail, Head of Provincial Aceh Adat Councils, is passionate about women’s leadership, particularly at the village level.

“Women need to be leaders and peacekeepers,” he says. “It is impossible not to include women in society – especially in justice systems.”

In regions where the formal legal system is difficult to navigate, women leaders in the customary system must be encouraged

Outcome Indicators

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

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

Indicator No.	Indicator	Baseline	Year		Target	Means of Verification
			2016	2017		
1	National Civil Index	0.406 (March 2014), 0.434 (September 2014)	0.397 (March), 0.394 (September)	0.393 (March), 0.391 (September)	0.35 (2019)	BPS-Statistics Indonesia
2	National Poverty Rate	11.25% (March 2014), 10.56% (September 2014)	10.16% (March), 10.70% (September)	10.64% (March), 10.12% (September)	7%–8% (2019) (RPJMN)	BPS-Statistics Indonesia
3	Unemployment rate	5.70% (February 2014), 5.94% (August 2014)	5.50% (February), 5.63% (August)	5.03% (February), 5.50% (August)	5% to 5.5 % (RPJMN)	BPS-Statistics Indonesia
4	Vulnerable employment	59.38% (August 2014)	57.60% (August 2014)		50%	BPS-Statistics Indonesia
5	Minimum wage compliance	54.12% (August 2014)	54.74% (August 2014)		100%	BPS-Statistics Indonesia
6	Participation in BPJS for employment	24,570,000 formal workers 2,800,000 informal workers (2015)		26,230,000 formal workers 1,700,000 informal workers	100% increase	BPJS-Ketragakerjaan
7	Gender Development Index	91.34 (2014)	91.00 (2015)		Increase (2019)	UNDP – new method
8	Gender Empowerment Measure	71.68 (2014)	70.83 (2015)		Increase (2019)	McWORLD Women's Profile 2016
9	Desirable Dietary Pattern Score (Skor PPH Peningkatan Diversifikasi Pangan)	85.9 (2014)	86 (2016)		92.5 (2019)	BPS – SUSI-NAS
10	HIV prevalence among adult population (15–49)	0.44% (2014, projected)	0.32% (2016, projected)		<0.3% (2019)	Ministry of Health, AIDS Sub (Des.Infatic, HIV Mathematical Modelling Report 2012)

Outcome 2 – Equitable access to social services and social protection

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

Indicator No.	Indicator	Baseline	Year		Target	Means of Verification
			2016	2017		
1	Human Development Index	69.55 (2012) – new method	71.01 (2014)		76.3 (2019) – old method	BPS – SUSI-NAS
2	Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) per 100 live births	346 per 100,000 live births (Census 2010) / 359 per 100,000 live (IDHS 2012)	305 per 100,000 live births (SUFWS – Inter-Censal Population Survey 2015)		306 per 100,000 live births (2019) (RPJMN)	BPS – Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), SUFWS, Census
3	Probability of children dying between birth and exact age 3 (Infant mortality rate)	70 per 1,000 live births (IDHS 2012)		25 per 1,000 live births (Census 2010 projected)	25 per 1,000 live births (2019) (RPJMN)	BPS – IDHS, Census
4	Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)	45.7% all women all method (IDHS 2012)	60.2% (all women all method) (Track20 Data 2016, FHFI)		65%	IDHS, UNFPA Track20 Data 2016
5	A reduction of the total fertility rate (TFR)	2.6% (IDHS 2012)	2.3 % (Track20 Data 2016, PM4)		2.3% (2019)	IDHS, UNFPA Track20 Data 2016
6	Percentage of the population registered in the Social Health Insurance scheme	51.84% (October 2014), 61.38% (2015)	66.5% (November 2014)		Minimum 95%	Healthcare and Social Security Agency (BPJS Kesehatan)
7	Percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water	70% (SUSI-NAS 2015)	71.63% (SUSI-NAS 2016)		100% (2019) – for 40% of the poor as defined in book 1 of RPJMN 0% (2019) Access to sanitation: 100% for 40% of the poor as defined in book 1 of RPJMN	BPS – SUSI-NAS BPS – RISK-SEAS
8	Percentage of households that do not use a toilet facility	11.77% (SUSI-NAS 2015)	11.08% (SUSI-NAS 2016)			BPS – SUSI-NAS
9	Percentage of people living with HIV who are on antiretroviral treatment	6% (50,400/658,510) in 2014	12.5% (77,748/622,902) in 2016		42% (2019)	Ministry of Health, HIV Programmatic data (monitoring and modelling) (December), 2016
10	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) between girls and boys	Elementary school: 1.01, Junior Secondary School: 0.96, Senior Secondary School: 0.98 (SUSI-NAS 2014)	Elementary school: 0.92, Junior Secondary School: 0.96, Senior Secondary School: 1.25 (Dapodik 2016)		Approx. 1 (2019)	BPS – SUSI-NAS, Dapodik 2016
11	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	Elementary School: 111.04%, Junior Secondary School: 101.57%, Senior Secondary School: 79.22% (2014)	Elementary School: 100%, Junior Secondary School: 105%, Senior Secondary School: 80% (Dapodik 2016)	Elementary School: 106.44%, Junior Secondary School: 101.05%, Senior Secondary School: 81.95% (Kemendikbud 2017, Academic Year 2016/2017)	Elementary School: 100%, Junior Secondary School: 106.94%, Senior Secondary School: 91.63% (2019)	Ministry of Education and Culture, Dapodik 2016, Kemendikbud 2017
12	Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)	Elementary School: 93.28%, Junior Secondary School: 79.42%, Senior Secondary School: 55.26% (2014)	Elementary School: 92%, Junior Secondary School: 80%, Senior Secondary School: 55.52% (Dapodik 2016)	Elementary School: 93.72%, Junior Secondary School: 76.29%, Senior Secondary School: 61.20% (Kemendikbud 2017, Academic Year 2016/2017)	Elementary School: 94.28%, Junior Secondary School: 82.02%, Senior Secondary School: 67.48% (2019)	Ministry of Education and Culture, Dapodik 2016, Kemendikbud 2017

Outcome 3 - Environmental sustainability and enhanced resilience to shocks

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

Indicator No.	Indicator	Baseline	Year		Target	Means of Verification
			2016	2017		
1	Number of recorded 'Resilient Villages'	From 2012 to 2015 there had been 266 Resilient Villages (BNPFI)	110 (for 2016) almost 37% in total from 2012 to 2016	150 (2017); 526 in total	924 (2019)	BNPFI
2	Number of districts with high disaster risk (RDR)	322 districts (BNPFI 2013)	234 districts (BNPFI 2015)		135 districts (2019)	BNPFI, BDR (Indeks Risiko Bencana Indonesia)
3	Percentage of renewable energy in the national primary energy mix	4% (2013)	4.76% (2016)		10-16% (2019)	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
4	Units of FMUs (Forest Management Unit) established and operationalized	120 (1 established but not operationalized) (ministerial decree 2010, P51/Menlit-8/2010)	6203 FMUs have been established and operationalized as per November 2016 FMU Production: 340 units FMU Conservation: 500 units FMU Protection: 165 units		629 (2019)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Outcome 2 - Equitable access to social services and social protection

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

Indicator No.	Indicator	Baseline	Year		Target	Means of Verification
			2016	2017		
1	Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI)	63.72 (2013); 73.04 (2014); 72.82 (2015)	70.09 (2016)		75 (2019)	BPS - Statistics Indonesia
2	Percentage of provincial governments that have scored B (= good, 65%-75%) or above in the Government Institution Performance Accountability Report (LAPR)	30.3% of provinces scored B or above (2013)	50% of provinces scored B or above (2016)		75% (2019)	Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucracy Reform
3	Percentage of women in national parliaments	17.32% (2014)	17.32% (2015)		20% (2019)	Centre for Political Studies, MOWICP Women's Profile 2016
4	Percentage of ever married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	25% (SUSI-NAS 2012)	22.4% (SUSI-NAS 2016)		Decrease (2020)	BPS - SUSI-NAS
5	Number of poor justice seekers accessing National Law Agency (BPHN) funded legal aid services	2,011 poor justice seekers (2014)	11,533 poor justice seekers (2015)		31,801 (2019)	Report of violence against women cases heard by Komnas Perempuan and MOWICP
6	Percentage of children under five that have a birth certificate	72.63% (SUSI-NAS 2013)	72.53% (SUSI-NAS 2016)		80%	BPS - SUSI-NAS

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