



UNITED NATIONS
INDONESIA



UNITED NATIONS PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (UNPDF)

DELIVERING RESULTS TOGETHER

July 2017 – December 2018



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Foreword

ANITA NIRODY
UN Resident Coordinator

Indonesia has shown remarkable progress on development. Poverty has been reduced by half in the last 15 years and for the first time, the poverty rate is in single digits. More Indonesian's are better educated and healthier than ever before. Science and technology are breaking new grounds and fueling a digital revolution that is changing the way Indonesia and its citizens think about and act on development. Young people represent today, a large and dynamic force that will determine the course of Indonesia's present and future.

I would like to commend Indonesia for its leadership and commitment in accelerating the SDGs. Indonesia has successfully taken these goals and made them their own. The SDGs are integrated into the country's national development plan and is being actively implemented, and the UN continues to partner with Indonesia in that process.

At the same time, challenges remain – climate change, income disparities, gender inequalities, food insecurities and malnutrition to name a few. Straddling the ring of fire, Indonesia has had its share of natural disasters as witnessed recently in Central Sulawesi, Lombok and East Java, but we have also seen the determined nationally-led response by the Government and we were pleased to support them respond to the earthquake and tsunami that struck Central Sulawesi.

This Report showcases our collective results in supporting Indonesia advance on its development goals working with a range of partners in Government, civil society and the private sector. The results were achieved through sharing global good practices, policy advice, expertise, data and analytics that contribute to important national development efforts to address inequalities, enhance livelihoods, improve the quality of health including reproductive health, nutrition and education policies and services, empower women and youth, combat environmental degradation and promote sound governance and human rights.

In July 2018, in response to the proposals and vision put forward by the UN Secretary-General, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on Repositioning the UN Development System to deliver on the 2030 Agenda. The reform is expected to lead to higher quality, more integrated, and appropriately tailored operational support and policy advice for governments to meet the SDGs. This Results Report reflects our collective commitment in this regard.

I would like to congratulate the Government of Indonesia for its remarkable regional and global contributions in bringing countries closer together and helping frame common narratives around common challenges and solutions such as on maritime issues, on the circular economy, peace-keeping and peace building and so many other areas. As a significant contributor to global peace, to peacekeeping, development and humanitarian issues, Indonesia's term as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council that began in January 2019 will provide an important platform to further advance these goals.

The UN in Indonesia will soon be embarking on the preparation of a new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the period 2021-2025 aligned closely with Indonesia's new National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. We look forward to collaborating with the Government of Indonesia and with all development partners in the preparation of an inclusive, robust and relevant UNSDCF.

Our sincere appreciation to Bappenas, the Government's coordinating entity for the UN's engagement in Indonesia for the strong collaboration and support. My appreciation also to all national and international partners that have made our work possible.

Thank you.



Foreword

BAMBANG P.S. BRODJONEGORO,
*Minister of National Development
Planning / Head of National
Development Agency (BAPPENAS)*

Indonesia has achieved significant progress in development during the last four years. Since 2016, Indonesia has been the 16th largest economy in the world by nominal GDP, and we project to become the world's fourth-largest economy by 2045. Amidst the global economic slowdown, Indonesia manages to maintain stable annual economic growth of 5.0 percent in average—higher than the average annual economic growth of developing countries. Human Development Index has increased from 68.9 (2014) to 71.39 (2018), reinforced by improvements in relevant development indicators including increasing Gross National Income per capita, and decreasing poverty rate and Gini ratio.

The foundation of this progress is built on the joint work and collaboration between diverse stakeholders, among them, the United Nations (UN). UN Agencies have been some of the closest counterparts of the Government of Indonesia since 1966 and evidently generated positive development impacts. Our relationship has evolved through the years from a recipient country to a partner country, and this has been well-reflected in our mutually agreed strategy document—the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF 2016 – 2020).

Human development is at the heart of UN operations in Indonesia, and this is a comparative advantage that the UN needs to maintain in the future in order to ensure that development is inclusive. The Government of Indonesia is currently in the process of formulating a new National Medium-Term Development Plan for the period 2020 – 2024, whereby human development remains a priority area to realize a just, prosperous, and sustainable nation. We are looking forward to exploring further partnerships with the UN, in line with their comparative advantages.

While notable achievements have been made during the last one year of our partnership with the UN, there is still a room for improvement. More joint planning and joint programming among UN Agencies is needed to achieve results more effectively and efficiently. We also encourage UN Agencies to generate more innovative ideas and approaches in their programming and resource mobilization efforts. Moreover, knowledge manage-

ment plays a critical role in replicating and scaling up positive interventions, hence it needs to be an inherent element in all UN operations in Indonesia.

We highly appreciate our partnership with the UN and this report captures the essence of that collaboration very well. We hope that the report would inspire other stakeholders by taking note of the lesson learned, innovations, and breakthrough solutions that are presented in here.

Acronyms

ARVs	Antiretroviral drugs	GRPB	National Strategy for Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting
ASBANDA	Indonesia Association of Development Banks	IBCWE	Indonesian Business Coalition for Women's Empowerment
ATTF	Anti-Trafficking Task Forces	IBI	IBI - Indonesian Midwives Association
BAPPENAS	Ministry of National Development Planning	IGCN	Indonesian Global Compact Network
BIG	Geospatial Information Agency	INDC	Indonesia Nationally Determined Contributions
BNPB	National Agency for Disaster Management	KUR	BRI Bank Microcredit Programme
BPS	National Statistics Agency	LAPAN	The Indonesia National Institute of Aeronautics and Space
BRG	Peatlands Restoration Agency	MAM	Mutual Accountability Mechanism
BW	Better Work initiative	MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
CA	Conservation Agriculture	MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
CBDIS	Community-Based Development Information System	MoF	Ministry of Finance
CFA	Cash and Voucher Assistance	MoEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
CMEA	Ministry of Economic Affairs	MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
COFO	Committee on Forestry	MoH	Ministry of Health
ECD	Early Childhood Development	MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
EID	Emerging Infectious Diseases	MoLHR	Ministry of Law and Human Rights
EU	European Union	MoMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
DiBI	Disaster Information System	MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
DNKI	DNKI - Commission on Financial Inclusion	MoT	Ministry of Transportation
FMU	Forest Management Units		
GAP	Good Aquaculture Practices		
GHP	Good Handling Practices		
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices		

MoVDRT	Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration	SVLK	National Timber Legality Framework
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports	SWA	Sanitation and Water for all
MoWECP	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection	TLFF	Tropical Landscapes Financing Facility
NAPHS	National Action Plan for Health Security	UMI	Microcredit Programme
NDRF	National Disaster Response Framework	UNGPs	Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	VAMPIRE	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Regional Events
NTB	Nusa Tenggara Barat Province	VOT	Victims of Trafficking
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur Province	YDI	Youth Development Index
OJK	Financial Services Authority	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
OOSC	Out of School Children	WWB	Women's World Banking
PERBARINDO	Indonesia Association of Rural Banks		
PLJ	Pulse Lab Jakarta		
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants		
PVE/CVE	Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism		
RCT	Randomised Control Trial		
RENSTRA	Ministry of Health's National Strategic Plan		
RPJMN	Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan		
RPJPN	Indonesia's National Long-Term Development Plan		
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals		
SMILE	Immunization Monitoring System and Electronic Logistic		
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure		
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics		





United Nations Partnership for Development Framework
(UNPDF) - Delivering Results Together

July 2017 - December 2018

SDGs Snapshot in Indonesia

Since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, advancing people, planet and prosperity has been high on the agenda of UN member states.

Indonesia has demonstrated strong leadership, commitment and has taken forceful actions from the very beginning to advance the SDGs through the Presidential Decree No. 59/2017, the establishment of a national institutional structure, and the integration of the SDGs into Indonesia's Medium-Term National Development Plan (RJPMN 2015-2019). To complement these policy efforts, Indonesia has adopted innovative financing modalities to advance the SDGs, including the issuance of a sovereign Green Sukuk as well as taken steps to harness the potential for Islamic financing instruments.

Building on these foundations, the UN has formed a partnership with the Government and the people of Indonesia to support their efforts to achieve the SDGs. Devolving the SDGs to the sub-national levels and ensuring their integration into local planning as well as supporting the establishment of frameworks for leveraging private sector and civil society has constituted an important part of the UN's contributions to SDG implementation, as in the

case of the provinces of Riau, Gorontalo and Lampung.

The UN generated a range of evidence-based knowledge products to inform SDG implementation, including 34 Provincial Snapshots that synthesize data on key child related indicators. These indicators can be used to align Provincial Development Plans and SDG Action Plans with the national SDG framework. Working with the National Statistics Agency (BPS), the UN provided capacity building on data collection, validation and analytical tools to ensure better data governance and piloted an online SDG indicator dashboard to monitor progress on SDGs. The dashboard displays information related to all the 17 SDGs throughout 34 provinces in the country, based on 241 indicators.



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As Indonesia prepares its next Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024), the UN is providing technical support and policy advice on multiple areas relevant for the RPJMN, including health, nutrition, youth, child protection, population and development, data and social policy.

The UN has successfully engaged and collaborated with academic institutions across the country to advance the SDGs. Several academic institutions have established SDG Centres, beginning with Padjadjaran University in Bandung, that generate much needed knowledge products including SDGs baselines and performance analyses, local Action Plans, public financial management analyses and strategic prioritization on of specific SDG indicators in a select number of provinces. Collaboration between the UN and academic institutions has also acted as a forum for sharing global best practices and valuable in-house experiences in implementing the SDGs.

On communication and advocacy for SDGs, the UN in Indonesia produced a call for action video involving various public figures to raise awareness about the Global Goals and highlight everyone's ownership for the achievements of the 17 goals. To enhance SDG awareness amongst the media, the UN engaged with media by organising experience-based briefings and field visits with the aim to increase media's awareness and understanding of the SDGs and UN in Indonesia's contribution to the Government in achieving the Goals.



Executive Summary

During the past two decades, Indonesia has demonstrated a sustained commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and subsequently the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are in large parts reflected in the national development agenda, such as the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015-2019).

The country's national and global commitments reflect its pursuit to advance the social, economic and environmental welfare of its people while also contributing to that of the global community. Within this context, poverty in Indonesia has been halved during the past decade and half with relative poverty declining to its lowest point on record during 2018 at 9.66 percent of the total population. Primary education has become near universal. The infant mortality rate has declined from 31 to 24 deaths per 1,000 livebirths between 2012-2017, and there has been a decrease in stunting which has fallen from 37.2 percent in 2013 to 30.8 percent in 2018. Moreover, there has been a significant improvement in local institutional performances and accountability as highlighted by the Government's Institutional Performance Accountability Index (LAKIP). Nevertheless, these achievements have been accompanied by income disparities, slow progress on maternal mortality rates, increased risk factors for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and increased effects of climate change which makes many Indonesians vulnerable to economic, social and environmental shocks.

To support the Government of Indonesia address these challenges and achieve its commitments in achieving the SDGs, the United Nations (UN) provided extensive evidence-based policy advice and technical support in sustainable poverty reduction, equitable access to social services and social protection, environmental sustainability and resilience, as well as governance and equitable access to justice for all.

On sustainable poverty reduction, the UN contributed to improved social safety nets, livelihood opportunities, increased labour productivity and enhanced employment opportunities that comply with the principles of decent work, as well as expanded entrepreneurial opportunities in key agribusiness



value chains. To achieve this, the UN employed new and innovative forms of leveraging private sector financial streams and technical know-how in reducing poverty, particularly among the most vulnerable. This has included building effective frameworks for public and private sector partnerships, such as the case of the landmark Green Sukuk issuance in 2018, as well as strengthening the linkages between the demand and supply-side of the private sector to foster inclusive growth.

In tackling the issue of stunting and the double burden of undernutrition alongside childhood obesity, the UN supported the National Stunting Reduction Movement both at national and sub-national levels. The extensive evidence generated by the UN to improve the nutritional status and well-being of children and adolescents in Indonesia has led to the development of national and sub-national integrated packages of nutrition specific

interventions, which were designed to address the issue. In addition, a series of multi-sectoral gender-sensitive learning materials and tools were developed by the UN to improve the knowledge and attitudes of adolescents on healthy eating and physical activity, as well as child marriage, adolescent pregnancy, and access to reproductive and family planning services.

To strengthen the long-term food security of Indonesia, the UN, in collaboration with select Indonesian Universities, developed a model that provides a projection of food consumption patterns in Indonesia up to 2045. The model analyses a range of key variables particularly, those directly related to food consumption and food demand trends. The model also looked at food policy scenarios as part of the country's next National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024) and the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN

To strengthen the long-term food security of Indonesia, the UN, in collaboration with select Indonesian Universities, developed a model that provides a projection of food consumption patterns in Indonesia up to 2045.

2025-2045) and recommended revisions to existing policies, particularly those linked to food consumption and the production of staple locally grown foods.

On health and gender equality, the UN provided support to BAPPENAS' National Health Sector Review, which took stock of progress and gaps over the last five-year period, with the aim of informing the upcoming RPJMN 2020-2024 and the next Ministry of Health's National Strategic Plan (RENSTRA 2020-2024). The UN also supported the Government in developing a National Strategy for Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB 2019-2024), as well as its Operational Guidelines. Additionally, the UN provided policy advice and technical assistance on gender equality in the development of the RPJMN 2020-2024.

On Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), The UN supported various interventions aimed at strengthening the quality of drinking water and surveillance of sanitation in Indonesia. As part of the UN support, a national review was undertaken on the National Programme on Community-based Total Sanitation (STBM) which resulted in recommendations for strengthening and scaling up the program, with enhanced focus on coherent political leadership and sustainability. As a follow-up on the 2017 roadmap on water safety, the UN supported the development of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for national water quality monitoring. Furthermore, a range of SDG baseline assessments for WASH, intended to inform the future national progress in Healthcare Facilities and schools were jointly undertaken and published by the UN and the Government of Indonesia.

Through systematic support in capacity development, evidence generation and policy advocacy, the UN contributed to enhancing the quality of education in Indonesia by piloting

innovative education models and ensuring their institutionalization into Government systems for replication and scale-up. For instance, the early grade literacy programme in Papua has now been recognized as an effective and scalable model to improve learning outcomes among disadvantaged children in rural remote areas as validated by the recommendations of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) to all Provinces in replicating the model.

To strengthen environmental governance in Indonesia, the UN provided technical support and capacity development to the Indonesian Peatlands Restoration Agency (BRG). The support, which included technical support in advanced satellite data analysis on water tables and illegal activities such as new canal digging, and deforestation contributed to a more sustainable model for peatland use in seven high-priority Provinces and to the restoration of 157,482 ha of peatlands throughout Indonesia. This has enabled the Government to track the progress of rewetting, revegetation and developing further restoration approaches, which are vital steps to reduce fires from degrading peatlands. Moreover, the UN supported enhanced coordination between relevant agencies and provided capacity building for more efficient enforcement of environmental laws and regulations.

On disaster risk management, Indonesia has invested heavily in building up its disaster management and response capacities since the earthquake in Aceh in 2004. Recent earthquakes in Lombok and Central Sulawesi demonstrated the Government's ability to lead and respond to natural disasters, even if coordination and capacity challenges persist. The focus of the UN has been to provide technical assistance, strengthen capacities on disaster prevention and preparedness, provide quality humanitarian assistance when requested to complement a Government-led response and

recovery process, as well as disseminate best practices and lessons learnt in Indonesia. Given the country's increasingly robust use of technology and application for many aspects of disaster risk management, UN support has focused on exploring innovative and creative approaches in disaster preparedness and the provision of emergency response.

The UN provided technical support to the development of the National Disaster Response Framework (NDRF) in March 2018 and ensured its alignment to regional and international humanitarian architectures. Following the October 2018 Central Sulawesi tsunami and earthquake and the August 2018 Lombok East Nusa Tenggara earthquake, the UN through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) worked closely with Government counterparts to provide emergency assistance by responding to specific and identified humanitarian needs and supporting the nationally-led emergency response.

The UN in Indonesia continued to actively engage on the human rights agenda. This was done through supporting the Government meet its commitments under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and building the capacity of national human rights institutions, including the National Commission on Human Rights (KOMNAS HAM) and civil society partners. In addition, the UN jointly developed a roadmap with KOMNAS HAM on Business and Human Rights and developed an online tool for linking SDGs and Human Rights. The tool provided opportunities to work towards integrated, coordinated, evidence-informed advocacy, and human rights-based progress towards the SDGs.

To strengthen the participation of Indonesian youth in the Government's decision-making processes, the UN provided technical support to relevant Government agencies on how to engage the youth in policy making across

multiple social, political and economic domains. To this end, the first Youth Development Index (YDI) in Indonesia was launched in 2018.

Furthermore, the UN supported the development of the National Action Plan on Youth Development (2017-2019). The Action Plan, which puts emphasis on cross-sector coordination and leveraging Government funds for youth development, touches upon SDG 3,4,5,8 and 17.

With regards to governance and equitable access to justice, the UN strengthened the internal and external oversight mechanisms of the judiciary to improve transparency, quality of case data and decisions, as well as timeliness of case handling and the management of conflict of interest. This included the integration of regulations into an online-based whistleblowing application as well as improving human resource management in the justice system with the development of clear gender-sensitive, competency and performance-based human resources policies and guidelines. In addition, the UN developed and updated training manuals for prosecutors, as well as strengthened the capacity of senior prosecutors at the Directorate for Anti-Terrorism and Transnational Crime, applying a victim-centered approach.

Finally, the UN has been collaborating with a host of national partners across a spectrum of issues related to Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE) in Indonesia. This ranged from promoting peace and tolerance in religious institutions, strengthening the capacity of prison staff to prevent radicalisation in prison settings, enhancing the role of women as agents for peace, as well as developing evidence-based knowledge products that contributed to addressing the knowledge gap on violent extremism.



JAKARTA CENTRE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION
(JCLEC)

Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada



The Multi-Agency Training on the Management of Women and Juvenile Violent Extremist Offenders (batch 2)



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Jakarta – Indonesia

4 – 28 September 2018



Multi-agency training on the management of women and juvenile violent extremist offenders. The participants were from Indonesian National Police, Directorate General of Corrections and National Counter Terrorism Agency. (UNODC/Avezia Ariane/2018)



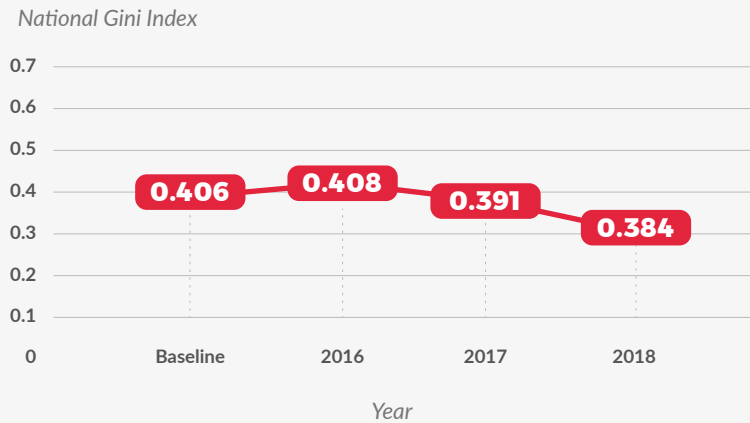
Poverty Reduction, Equitable Sustainable Development, Livelihoods & Decent Works

Photo Credit: Fauzan Ijazah.



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.

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



Indonesia committed to reduce the number to **0.36** by **2019**

The National Poverty Rate **has declined**



from **11.2%** (Mar, 2015) to **9.66%** (Sep, 2018)

Vulnerable employment **has decreased**





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

Poverty Reduction

Despite recent global economic crises Indonesia has seen a robust economic growth and steady development progress stretching back to the past decade and half.

The country, which is the largest economy in Southeast Asia, rose to lower middle-income status in 2009 and has experienced an impressive gradual reduction in measured poverty levels. A National Poverty Reduction Strategy as well as various pro-poor policies and programmes have been put in place in key sectors such as education, healthcare, social protection, and infrastructure. As a result, poverty has been halved during this period with relative poverty declining to its lowest point on record during 2018 at 9.66 percent¹ of the total population.

This impressive socio-economic development has been accompanied by income disparities, as indicated by the current national score of 0.384 Gini Coefficient², with further spatial differences across the country pointing to regional disparities. Disparities are not only in terms of economic outcomes but inequality in access, which is partly exacerbated by topographic conditions, natural disasters and climate change. This makes many Indonesians vulnerable to economic, social and environmental shocks.

Acknowledging these challenges the UN in Indonesia continued its support to sustainable poverty reduction through interventions that contribute to increased labour productivity, enhanced employment opportunities that comply with the principles of decent work, and expanding entrepreneurial opportunities in key agribusiness value chains, as well as through new and innovative forms of leveraging private sector financial streams and technical

know-how in reducing poverty across the country, particularly among the most vulnerable. For instance, the UN supported national efforts to accelerate poverty reduction in Papua and West Papua Provinces by providing support to the **Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)** through the provision of technical expertise to a dedicated office called “Papua Desk” and the formulation of a roadmap that is aligned with the SDGs. Linked to this, The UN has also supported the **Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (MoVDRT)** in Papua and West Papua to reduce rural poverty by providing investment resources that benefited 82,000 people in 140 villages across 11 districts³ to stimulate productive initiatives developed through participatory planning.

The UN supported village-level interventions in select vulnerable villages across the country to improve key agricultural value chains. This



Photo Credit : Fauzan Ijazah.

included supporting the preparation of guidelines for the compilation of community development plans, facilitating the preparation of village Government workplans for proposed economic development and livelihood strategies, developing knowledge materials and piloting successful models to more villages. In addition, the UN supported the **Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)** to help 16,000⁴ poor smallholder farmers in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) and Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) provinces adapt to climate change using a special technique called **Conservation Agriculture (CA)**. The model demonstrated encouraging results as smallholder farmers increased their corn production to over 4 tons by taking up conservation agriculture techniques, when traditional methods gave only 2.5 tons or less. In Maluku and Maluku Utara, the UN has partnered with the MoA to introduce innovative value chain approaches that has improved the ownership of household assets, incomes, and

reduced prevalence of child malnutrition of over 200,000 rural people in the two provinces⁵.

The UN partnered with the **Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MoMAF)** to reduce poverty and enhance economic growth in poor coastal communities in Eastern Indonesia. Under this partnership, innovative sustainable coastal natural resource management and economic and livelihoods development approaches were successfully employed. As a result, over 220,000 beneficiaries improved their income by average of 132 per cent, reduced their environmental and climate vulnerability, and improved their food and nutritional security, in line with the Government's Annual Workplans (RKP 2017 and 2018)

The UN sees limited access to financial and business development services as a major constraint to the growth of micro and small enterprises. By partnering with several financial



Ground breaking Micro Hydro Power Plant. Zakat Financing Gives rays of hope to villagers in Jambi. (Fauzan Ijazah/UNDP Indonesia)

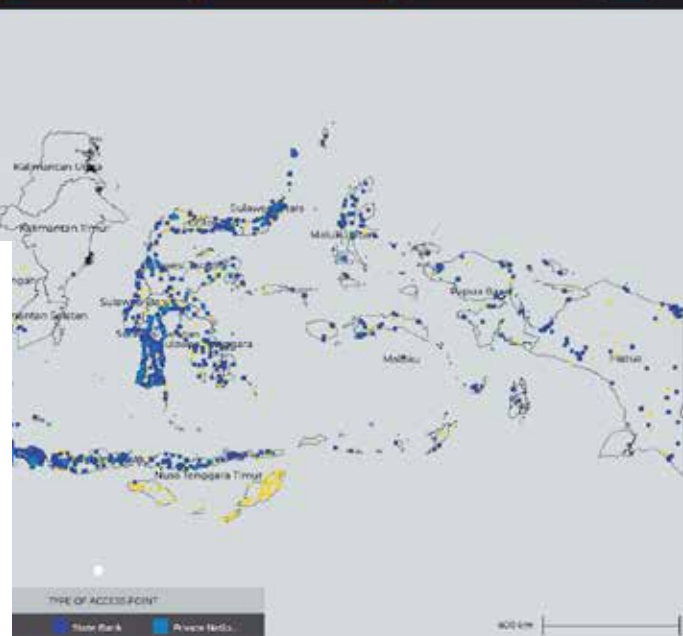
service providers, the UN was able to roll out “bundled services” to a total of 3,785 micro and small enterprises⁶, mostly owned by women. Bundled services include loans for working capital, training in financial planning and marketing, and business counselling services to selected enterprises. The aim was to leverage on financial service providers by demonstrating the bankability, commercial and social development value of micro and small enterprises in Indonesia. A fully-fledged Randomized Control Trial (RCT) to measure impact of this engagement is expected to be completed in mid-2019. Current anecdotal evidence indicates that due to the business model introduced by the UN the relationship between the enterprises and financial institutions is shifting from being transactional to a long-term business partnership.

Through its partnership with the Association of Development Banks (ASBANDA) and the

Association of Rural Banks (PERBARINDO), the UN provided technical assistance to over 70 Banks across the country on Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) banking, job creation and poverty reduction⁷. The UN engaged with institutions such as the Financial Services Authority (OJK), Commission on Financial Inclusion (DNKI), and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) by sharing global best practices and models in increasing access to finance for SMEs engaged in productive sectors and help further shape National schemes such as the Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR) and UltraMikro (UMI).

The year 2018 saw the successful completion of the first blended finance intervention where the UN successfully mobilized funds from Islamic zakat. The funds contributed to building a Micro Hydro Power Plant that is currently supplying electricity to about 4,500 people in 4 remote villages in Jambi province⁸.

Indonesia's Financial Access Map



Together with SNKI and WWB, Pulse Lab Jakarta (PLJ) developed the prototype using data from Yogyakarta city and Bima district in West Nusa Tenggara, which covers 32 sub-districts and 236 kelurahan or villages.

To support policymakers in improving financial service point availability and access in terms of proximity, the UN co-managed Pulse Lab Jakarta (PLJ) partnered with the Secretariat of The National Council for Financial Inclusion (DNKI) and Women's World Banking (WWB) to design an interactive geospatial mapping tool with the aim of charting the various financial services points across the country's archipelago. The map is intended to identify gaps in financial service coverage and priority areas for service provision. This pilot project aimed to test the feasibility of a data analysis and act as visualization platform that can be useful to assist policy makers in monitoring whether financial service providers are reaching the unbanked population.

Together with SNKI and WWB, PLJ developed the prototype using data from Yogyakarta city and Bima district in West Nusa Tenggara, which covers 32 sub-districts and 236 kelurahan or villages. There are many barriers to financial inclusion, ranging from the availability of services to more complex behavioural barriers. The map is intended to provide a better understanding of the availability of financial services and help understand potential factors hindering access to formal financial service provision – both of which can help bring financial services within closer reach for citizens and small businesses. The map is designed to complement existing research to further identify challenges related to accessing financial services in Indonesia.

PLJ handed over the prototype of the interactive geospatial financial access map to the National Council for Financial Inclusion (DNKI), where it is in the process of scale up for national coverage for more informed and timely policy-making.

In social protection, the UN continued its support to child grant schemes aimed to reach children under the age of 4 years in Papua. The child grants are financed by the provincial government and aims to reach 22,000 children. The role of the UN provided technical assistance to the relevant policymakers in order to develop a legal framework for the grant scheme. Moreover, in order to encourage scaling up of the model to other provinces, the UN supported quantitative and qualitative evaluations to generate further evidence on the child grant schemes. The initial stages of this scale up is coming to fruition with the District of Sabang in Aceh committing to unconditional universal grants being distributed amongst all children up to the age of 6 in the district.



Photo Credit : Fauzan Ijazah.

Livelihoods and Decent Work

Indonesia is one of the countries that has been actively pursuing the Decent Work agenda and has integrated it into the RPJMN 2015-2019, Government Annual Workplans (RKP) and SDG national goal 8.

Over the next two decades, technological advances including automation and robotics, will significantly change the nature of jobs and enterprises in Indonesia.



The UN estimates that 56 percent of employment (over 60 million jobs) in Indonesia face a risk of automation⁹

Women are particularly at risk of being adversely affected since they are predominantly employed in jobs that require low Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) skills. In fact, **women are 20% more likely than men of losing their jobs because of automation.**

Recognizing the importance of promoting the entry, retention and advancement of women into STEM related positions, the UN initiated dialogues with the private sector and particularly with STEM-based companies to understand the current bottlenecks in women's entry to their sectors¹⁰. From these dialogues, it was identified that strengthening the soft skills of women through different types of training would be a useful tool to empower women in STEM-based workplaces. Accordingly, the UN partnered with the Government to develop women-only technical skills training courses that are offered for those who wish to work in the ICT sector. Vocational training is one of the tested affirmative measures to solve the gender gap in the labor market.

The UN supported the Government of Indonesia through facilitation of high-level dialogues between the Government, labour unions and employers' associations regarding labour rights protection¹¹. A key focus was identified in 2017, to support local small businesses, particularly regarding the encouragement of including women into the agricultural workforce.

The year 2018 saw a continued UN focus on the support of small businesses, particularly within the agricultural sector. The UN provided demand-driven training on good agricultural practices to farmers on a range of peatland livelihood activities including honey bee culture, seaweed and fish processing, marketing and agroforestry, line planting, use of fertilizers and organic pesticides, identification of diseases, and the identification of good seeds. In addition, the UN initiated interventions focused on the improvement of livelihoods for poor and landless coastal dwellers by adopting the **Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP)**, promotion of seaweed product diversification through **Good Handling Practices (GHP)** and **Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)** as well as better job creation along agricultural value chains, particularly for women and youth¹².

The UN also supported the improvement of livelihoods opportunities for more than 2000 smallholder fish farmers and micro family-based seaweed processors across the country through seaweed demonstration farms and strengthened market linkages. The demonstration farms have shown an increase in productivity from 44 percent to 65 percent, and calculated an 11.5 percent reduction of production costs which resulted in a 9 percent increased profit margin¹³. Additionally, because of these interventions eleven types of seaweed-based food and non-food products have been commercially produced by the beneficiary groups with a selling value of around IDR 433 million per month or IDR 5.2 billion per year. Since the introduction of the SMART-Fish demonstration farms across the country the Government has initiated positive changes to the fishery industry resulting in a roadmap on seaweed development.



Business and Human rights

Indonesia is among the most active countries in Asia for the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).

Building on initial documents prepared by the Indonesian National Human Rights Commission, the Government has taken the lead in advocating for the UNGPs, initiated a dialogue with the private sector and the civil society as well as formulated national guidelines on business and human rights.

Under a regional project, the UN has facilitated the establishment of an institutional setting and the formulation of a roadmap for the implementation of UNGPs in Indonesia.

Focus Group Discussions organized in May 2018 by the UN brought together officials from all key Ministries, as well as representatives from the private sector and the civil society. This resulted in the adoption of a roadmap for the implementation of UNGPs in Indonesia that includes 10 actions:

- ◆ Guide awareness-raising efforts among stakeholders at all levels;
- ◆ Adopt a policy commitment to draft a National Action Plan (NAP) on Business and Human Rights or a chapter on business and human rights within the NAP on Human Rights;
- ◆ Consolidate existing baseline assessment efforts and fill any data gaps;
- ◆ Steer the process of drafting a NAP by December 2019 to connect existing linkages and align the NAP with the National Action Plan on SDG implementation;
- ◆ Support the continuation and scaling up of ongoing certification initiatives;

- ◆ Develop a communication strategy to communicate the evidence of progress in Indonesia more effectively;
- ◆ Engage in periodic consultations with CSOs and private sector;
- ◆ Break down the roadmap into actionable tasks and assign responsible parties to carry out the said tasks;
- ◆ Agree on the timeframes and targets of the roadmap;
- ◆ Adopt appropriate SOPs.

The roadmap will be implemented by a national task force to be established through a Presidential Decree. The UN also built the capacity of government officials in prioritized sectors including extractive industries and tourism and supported the participation of Indonesia in regional and global dialogues on Business and Human Rights, through which good practices and lessons were learnt and shared.

Under the EU's spotlight initiative, the UN successfully launched a regional programme for ASEAN countries, which addresses issues related to eliminating violence against female migrants and their accessibility to decent work.

The programme, which is the first to be approved globally by the initiative, aims to achieve safe and fair labour migration for all women in the ASEAN region. A national steering committee was set up for the programme and the main priorities for Indonesia determined. The programme will focus on increasing the capacity of frontline service providers including police, health, and justice institutions regarding how to engage with women victims of violence and trafficking. In addition, coordination mechanisms or referral systems among service providers and labour actors will be strengthened to better respond to and prevent violence against women and trafficking during the migration cycle.

The UN also supported knowledge-sharing and policy development initiatives with relevant stakeholders to end trafficking and forced labour within the fishery sector. From this, the South East Asian (SEA) Forum for Fishery communities was created to facilitate knowledge-sharing, capacity building and on-demand regional cooperation activities with the intent to end human trafficking in fisheries and seafood sectors.



Leveraging the Private Sector through innovative partnerships

The UN partnered with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, to implement the Better Work (BW) project which brings together key actors for mobilizing change in the garment sector.

BW mobilises government; global brands including *NIKE, H&M, New Balance, Uniqlo, GAP, Walmart, Disney and Inditex*; factory owners; retailers; unions; and workers to improve working conditions in the garment industry and make the sector more competitive. In Indonesia BW is reaching 215 factories and over 385,000 workers, of which 81% are women. BW also helps initiate national stakeholder dialogues on labour inspection reforms, minimum wage policies, employment insurance, industrial relations and dispute settlement.

BW promotes compliance with national law and international core labour standards in global garment and footwear supply chains. It encourages factories to improve working conditions by providing technical assistance and advice, conducting compliance assessments and publicly disclosing serious non-compliances. Thanks to the partnership with the global brands and retailers, BW conducts factory audit on behalf of its partners to ensure full compliance and provide support where needed.

According to an independent impact assessment, BW has contributed to enhance job stability within the industry. The assessment indicates that the share of permanent contract holders increased from 21% to 41% among BW factories. Moreover, BW increased take-home pay and raised awareness among the workers of their rights. Factory managers also reported positive impact of BW on productivity such as improved client relations and profits as well as improvement in production capacity utilization.

The UN in collaboration with the Indonesian Business Coalition for Women's Empowerment (IBCWE) and the Indonesian Global Compact Network (IGCN) joined forces to promote Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) within the private sector.

A study of WEPs implementation of 50 major Indonesian companies was carried out with the intent to mainstream gender equality as well as suggest tangible actions to enhance gender equality in the workplaces, markets, and communities¹⁴. The group comprising businesses, IBCWE, civil society, IGCN and the UN met for the first time in December 2018 to share good practices and experiences.

A joint UN initiative with **Atma Jaya Catholic University** and **Dompot Dhuafa** (NGO) on entrepreneurship development was set up to train both Indonesian and refugee youth and provide them with the opportunity to interact with each other through **Community-Based Enterprise Development**¹⁵. The participants learned valuable vocational skills and were matched up with successful young Indonesian entrepreneurs who shared their experiences as examples of inspiration. The initiative was an important cultural exchange that exposed Indonesian youth to the situation of refugees and fostered a connection between two key social demographics.

The UN has ensured food security to over 8,800 migrants and supported the Government of Indonesia in identifying and assisting **Victims of Trafficking (VOT)**¹⁶. To this end, the UN provided the migrants and VOTs with tailored reintegration packages, which facilitated access to sustainable livelihoods and decent work, bringing them to their first steps towards a new future and protecting them from victimization.

The UN in Indonesia worked to promote sustainable modifications to existing business practices, with emphasis on the palm oil industry. In this regard, the UN facilitated constructive dialogues among relevant stakeholders which led to 120 companies and farmer groups developing occupational safety and health improvement plans, outlining actions to improve working conditions of plantation workers and their families.

Nutrition and Food Security

Sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices are critical for ensuring food and nutrition security for all.

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

Indonesia ranks 10th out of 44 countries on the Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index, an acknowledgement of the country's strong commitment to achieve Goal 2 of the SDGs. The decision to join the global **Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)** movement, and the increased budgetary allocations for both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions, are further examples of the Government's commitment towards ending hunger and malnutrition. However, challenges remain in addressing high levels of stunting among children, currently estimated to be 30.8% nation-wide¹⁷ among children under five years of age as well as the double burden of undernutrition alongside childhood obesity.

Taking stock on the progress made so far and recognizing the challenges facing the country, the UN, at the request of BAPPENAS, and in collaboration with a team of economists and professors from Indonesian Universities, jointly developed a model that provides an estimation of food consumption patterns in Indonesia up to 2045¹⁸. The food consumption modelling analyses a range of key variables particularly, those directly related to food consumption and food demand trends. As an important strategic document, the study looked at food policy scenarios as part of the country's next National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024) and National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN 2025-2045). The report recommended revisions to existing policies, particularly those linked to food consumption and production of staple locally grown foods.

Indonesian diets are dominated by an over consumption of cereals and limited fruits and vegetables. In 2018, a comprehensive landscape analysis on complementary feeding was conducted by the UN to assess relevant policy and programmatic activities and give recommendations to scale up actions to improve complementary food and feeding practices in Indonesia. In addition, the UN supported the national accreditation process of the global **Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)** counselling materials.

The UN supported the National Stunting Reduction Movement both at National and Sub-National levels. The extensive evidence generated by the UN as well as the policy advice provided contributed to the endorsement of an **Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM)** as a proven life-saving model. The IMAM is planned to be scaled up by the **Ministry of Health (MoH)** and BAPPENAS as one of 8 essential nutrition interventions to support the National Stunting Reduction Movement in Indonesia.



Photo Credit : Fauzan Ijazah.



Student enjoying breakfast from Progas (National School Meals Programme) in Kei Kecil, 2017. (Fauzan Ijazah/WFP)

The Ministry of Education and Culture's (MoEC) national school meals programme helped address low calorie and protein consumption among school-aged children.

With UN support the Government was enabled to scale up its national school meals programme from 4 Districts in 2016 to 64 Districts in 2018. This ensured that more than 100,000 school girls and boys in 64 districts across 20 provinces, where stunting rates are the highest, received a healthy and nutritious breakfast three times a week. The UN helped formulate guidelines and training modules, as well as developed the Ministry and District officials' capacity in implementing, monitoring and evaluating the national school meals programme. Following the homegrown design of the revitalized national school meals programme, the UN assisted MoEC in linking nutritious meals with local production and purchase of supplies whereby local farmers and merchants (majority women) are prioritized in the supply of food.

Significant efforts were made by the UN in Indonesia to improve the nutritional status



Student enjoying breakfast from Progas (National School Meals Programme) in Manggarai Barat, 2017. (Fauzan Ijazah/WFP)

and well-being of adolescents in Indonesia. A combination of quantitative and qualitative research has been carried out to assess the dietary intake of adolescents, and gather perspectives of adolescents, their families and communities on factors influencing their behaviours around eating, drinking and physical activity. Based on the evidence gathered, an integrated package of nutrition specific interventions was designed to address the double burden of malnutrition and obesity among adolescent girls and boys. A series of multi-sectoral gender-sensitive learning materials and tools were developed to improve the knowledge and attitudes of adolescents on healthy eating and physical activity, as well as child marriage, adolescent pregnancy, and access to reproductive and family planning services. These interventions are to be delivered together with the weekly iron-folic acid supplementation, which is a national programme.

Based on the evidence gathered, an integrated package of nutrition specific interventions was designed to address the double burden of malnutrition and obesity among adolescent girls and boys.



Airport Logistics Palu Tsunami, 2018. (Djuna Bewley/WFP)

The UN in partnership with Indonesia's Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics and the Disaster Technical Working Group¹⁹, generated food security monitoring bulletins providing seasonal outlooks on likely climate conditions and impact on food security.

More critically, real-time information on flood and drought hazards and their potential impact were generated through an interactive map-based platform called the **Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Platform for Regional Events (VAMPIRE)**.

Following the disaster emergency in Central Sulawesi, the UN assessed the food security situation of households in the area using Displacement Tracking Matrix and shared the information with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to coordinate public kitchens and food aid. After a tsunami hit the coast in Banten and Lampung Provinces in late December 2018, the UN conducted a rapid assessment²⁰ on the food security situation of the affected areas, which was then shared with all the relevant Government agencies to act upon.



Photo Credit : PulseLab Jakarta



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.

In 2018
17.2%
 people who live with HIV are on antiretroviral treatment, **increased from 17% in 2014**

Proportion of delivery in health facilities in Indonesia **showing steep growth**

from **70.4%**
 (Risksdas, 2013)
 to **79%**
 (Risksdas, 2018)

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

78.9% males	77% females
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WHO, 2018

79.5% males	77.3% females
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UNDP, 2018

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

from **70%**
 (Susenas, 2015)
 to **73%**
 (Susenas, 2018)



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

Access to Health Services

During the past few decades, Indonesia has made tremendous progress in improving the population's health status.

Between 2012-2017, the infant mortality rate declined from 31 to 24 deaths per 1,000 livebirths while there has been a decrease in stunting which has fallen from 37.2 percent in 2013 to 30.8 percent in 2018²¹.

Furthermore, the prevalence of Tuberculosis decreased from 263 to 250 per 100,000 population between 2015 and 2018²². However, while progress made on reducing maternal mortality rates has been slower, currently on 305 per 100, 000 live births²³, risk factors for **Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)**, such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, obesity and smoking, are on the rise. Responding to this increasingly complex epidemiological phenomenon is one of the major challenges facing the country's health system.

With a strong commitment to ensure that no one is left behind, the UN paid specific attention to vulnerable demographics, in particular women, children, refugees and those living with HIV/AIDS, to ensure that national policies and guidelines are aligned with global best practices on the provision of quality healthcare for all²⁴. To support the overall national development planning process,

the UN provided support to BAPPENAS' National Health Sector Review, which took stock of progress and gaps over the last five-year period, with the aim of informing the upcoming National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024) and the next Ministry of Health's National Strategic Plan (RENSTRA 2020-2024).

The UN supported the development of the **National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS)** through the provision of technical expertise and policy advice. To further strengthen the country's ability to respond to health emergencies, the UN piloted risk mapping²⁵ for emerging infectious diseases in three provinces and provided case management training for Avian Influenza during emergencies in 10 provinces. In addition, the UN supported the development of the National Action Plan for School Age and Adolescent Health (2017-2019) that prioritizes eight health issues among adolescents in Indonesia, including sexual



Photo Credit : UNPDF Results Report 2016-2017

and reproductive health.

The UN implemented interventions to support national efforts to transform and modernize community health services by introducing innovative health applications. To this end, the UN has been working to adapt and deploy an SMS-based platform called RapidPro to expand access to immunization services for children living in urban slum areas. The platform was deployed in 23 new urban slum areas (sub-villages) by mid-2018. Early results suggest that there has been an increase in vaccine coverage from a baseline of 38 percent to 87 percent over a period of nine months²⁶. Leveraging the RapidPro technology, the UN supported the **Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)** to map and visualize 'off-the-grid' children in 27 urban centres. This refers to children who live on the street, in orphanages or in dormitories. Moving forward, this living database will help MoSA better target

outreach activities to ensure the needs of these children are met. The database has also been useful in integrating **Conditional Cash Transfers (Program Keluarga Harapan)** and **non-cash food assistance (Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai)** in national programmes such as the **Smart Indonesia Programme (Program Indonesia Pintar)** and the **Health Indonesia Programme (Program Indonesia Sehat)**.

Moreover, the UN provided additional support to improve stock management systems of vaccines and has introduced a modern performance-based system using android technology called **Immunization Monitoring System and Electronic-Logistic (SMILE)**²⁷. The UN also supported the introduction of the Japanese Encephalitis vaccination in Bali as a pilot province. 20% of the Balinese population was reached during 2018, with the aim to reach at least 95% by the end of 2019.



Mobile health innovations for immunization

The year of 2018 marked the second phase of the world's largest-ever measles-rubella immunization campaign targeting 32 million children (aged 9 months -15 years) across 28 of Indonesia's outlying provinces.

Nearly 23 million children were reached in 2018, which built on a successful first phase in late 2017, that reached 35 million children in the 6 provinces of Java (near 100% coverage). The UN provided extensive technical expertise, advocacy and monitoring support, including the deployment of a real-time SMS-based dashboard system to track the campaign's progress.

Specialists at community health centres tally the numbers of children immunized during scheduled visits to area schools (targeting 6-15-year-old children) or village health posts (targeting infants and toddlers) and send the raw figure by SMS to a central database in Jakarta. The data – which can be viewed by the day, week, or month – is uploaded to a RapidPro dashboard, providing a scorecard that shows which province, district and puskesmas are hitting vaccination targets. Every clinic and district have location codes, which allows for the quick mapping of problem areas.

“In this modern era we should make use of our information technologies so that we can get the information straightaway and know where there are problems,” Ani says.

Immunization unit officials at the Semarang District Health Office, Ibu Kinanti (right) and Pak Djiat, inspect RapidPro entries from their 26 community health centres for inconsistencies with the manual, paper-based data collection, which is going on in parallel (Cory Rogers/UNICEF/2017)

According to Ibu Susmiyati, the immunization coordinator at Tenganan Puskesmas in Semarang District, “the only challenge for RapidPro has been unstable networks, as sometimes we can’t send the SMS through; other than that the process is clear and straightforward.”

She attributes the popularity to RapidPro’s ability to bypass many of the shortcomings of the paper-based system.

In previous immunization drives, coverage data was notated manually at each health centre before being passed up to district, provincial and national levels. That process took days, and left a lot of room for human error. RapidPro eliminates this inefficiency and automates the tabulation. With RapidPro, administrators can better mount responses in trouble areas without delay, says Ibu Ani of the Semarang district health office.

She gave the example of one August day when coverage was unexpectedly low at one of the 26 health centres in their district. A phone call showed why: half the parents at a 1,000-student Islamic boarding school were concerned the MR shots were haram, or forbidden by Islam, and were refusing to allow their children to receive the vaccines. Such opposition has surfaced in pockets across Java, requiring visits from religious figures and community leaders to reassure parents that immunizations do not conflict with Islamic teachings.

“[Because of RapidPro] I was able to discover the root of this problem quickly,” Ani said, “and within 24 hours we were already going there [to the school.] Before, it could have been a week before we really knew there was a problem to address.”

“In this modern era we should make use of our information technologies so that we can get the information straightaway and know where there are problems,” Ani says.



Photo Credit : UNAIDS

UN technical assistance to the national HIV response resulted in an increase in the number of people accessing HIV tests and initiating anti-retroviral treatment.

The total number of people receiving antiretroviral treatment has reached 108,000 in 2018, up from around 80,000 the previous year²⁸. The UN employed an innovative Artificial Intelligence Chat Bot (“Ask Marlo”) through an online platform to provide basic HIV information to young people and facilitated access to an online appointment booking system for HIV tests. The Ministry of Health (MoH) has endorsed the Chat Bot to expand coverage to priority provinces in Indonesia.

Between 2014 and 2018, there has been a fivefold increase in pregnant women tested for HIV and a doubling of pregnant women initiated on Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment at the national level. The UN supported national efforts to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV by strengthening the National and Sub-National coordination levels while providing technical assistance to 27 Districts in seven Provinces. Pilot interventions have been implemented by the UN



Photo Credit : UNAIDS

in four cities to introduce easier testing and treatment models, which included SMS reminders to patients and making ARVs available at community-level. More than 2,000 persons from high-risk groups were reached through these interventions²⁹.

During 2018 Indonesia reached the threshold of having 50 percent of its 514 Districts declared malaria-free, including 70 newly Malaria eliminated Districts. Furthermore, major transmission reductions have been accomplished in 40 Districts protecting 5.5 million additional children. To advance tailored approaches to malaria control, the UN supported the establishment of Malaria Centres of Excellence in five Districts in Papua Province, which contributes to 75 percent of the national malaria burden. Linked to this, important national Malaria guidelines aimed at creating integrated services for children under five and pregnant mothers were finalized.

The UN and its partners played a key role as members of the Country Coordinating Mechanism, a multi-sector oversight body that has been set up by the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria. Along with other development partners, Government and civil society organizations, the UN provided technical assistance and policy development support to ensure that the national programme targets are achieved. This included advocacy to ensure no one is left behind in the goal to achieve Universal Health Access by 2030.

The Government of Indonesia's effort to reach universal health coverage has been on the rise since the national programme was rolled out in January 2014. The coverage has been increasing around 6.4 percent annually and reached at 78.5 percent out of the total population. The target is to reach 95 percent coverage of the total population by 2019, as set out in the RPJMN 2015-2019.



Photo Credit : Pulse Lab Jakarta

To address neonatal mortality, the UN provided technical assistance to relevant national authorities regarding the development of guidelines on post-natal and essential new-born care.

Alongside these efforts, recognizing the growing burden of air pollution on child morbidity and mortality, as well as environmental, educational and economic implications, the UN worked with the Government to raise awareness around this vital issue. In 2018, a high-level advocacy symposium co-hosted by the UN and BAPPENAS, brought together policymakers, researchers, civil society and other key stakeholders to identify and address the detrimental impact of air pollution on children's health. The UN also initiated work with the Jakarta provincial government to develop a Grand Design for Jakarta Air Quality Improvement.

Together with the MoH and the Indonesian Midwives Association (IBI), the UN contributed to national efforts to strengthen the foundations of improving the quality of



Photo Credit : Pulse Lab Jakarta

midwifery services across Indonesia through strengthened regulatory frameworks that will ensure midwifery quality standards. This includes a MoH-endorsed design to establish Centres of Excellence for midwifery education aimed at reducing maternal deaths. Linked to this, the UN supported the introduction of a model on Maternal Deaths Surveillance and Response (MDSR) system in Sampang and Central Lombok Districts. The system has demonstrated effectiveness in reporting the cause of maternal deaths, hence enabling preventive measures to be taken to save lives in the future. The MoH is planning to replicate the model in more areas in Indonesia using Government funds. In an effort to dismantle barriers to accessing reproductive health services for people living with disabilities and prisoners, clinical guidelines were developed by the UN to support capacity building for health professionals in Jakarta.

On family planning, the UN supported the Government to achieve the FP2020 commitments through implementation of district models on the Rights-Based Family Planning Strategy. The UN worked together with the Government and faith-based Organizations to address sensitive issues on family planning, maternal health, prevention of gender-based violence, and prevention of harmful practices such as child marriages and female genital mutilation/cutting.

The UN worked closely with refugees to help them with better access to fundamental amenities like healthcare services through a nationwide medical referral service network of 19 local Indonesian Health Clinics, Wellness Centres and Hospitals, that provide medical services to refugees.

To increase the awareness of displaced communities in Indonesia on public health in

the context of migration, the UN provided training on detecting and addressing of mental health and psychosocial issues faced by displaced populations. The training was provided to health workers, community leaders, local faith-based institutions, women leaders, and school teachers.

Finally, the UN supported the Directorate of Animal Health at the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) with the implementation of 'One Health' activities in three pilot districts. The districts, Boyolali in Central Java Province; Bengkalis in Riau Province; and Ketapang in West Kalimantan, were selected based on the presence of drivers for Zoonoses and **Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID)** and the potential for spread of these diseases. One Health is an integrated approach for preventing and mitigating health threats at the Animal-Human-Plant-Environment interfaces with the objective of achieving public health, food and nutrition security, sustainable ecosystems and fair-trade facilitation.

*IOM, the UN Migration Agency, works with the Government of Indonesia at the national and local level to facilitate refugee children's access to education to allow children to regain the sense of normalcy that every child deserves.
(IOM Jakarta/Dayinta Pinasthika/2018)*





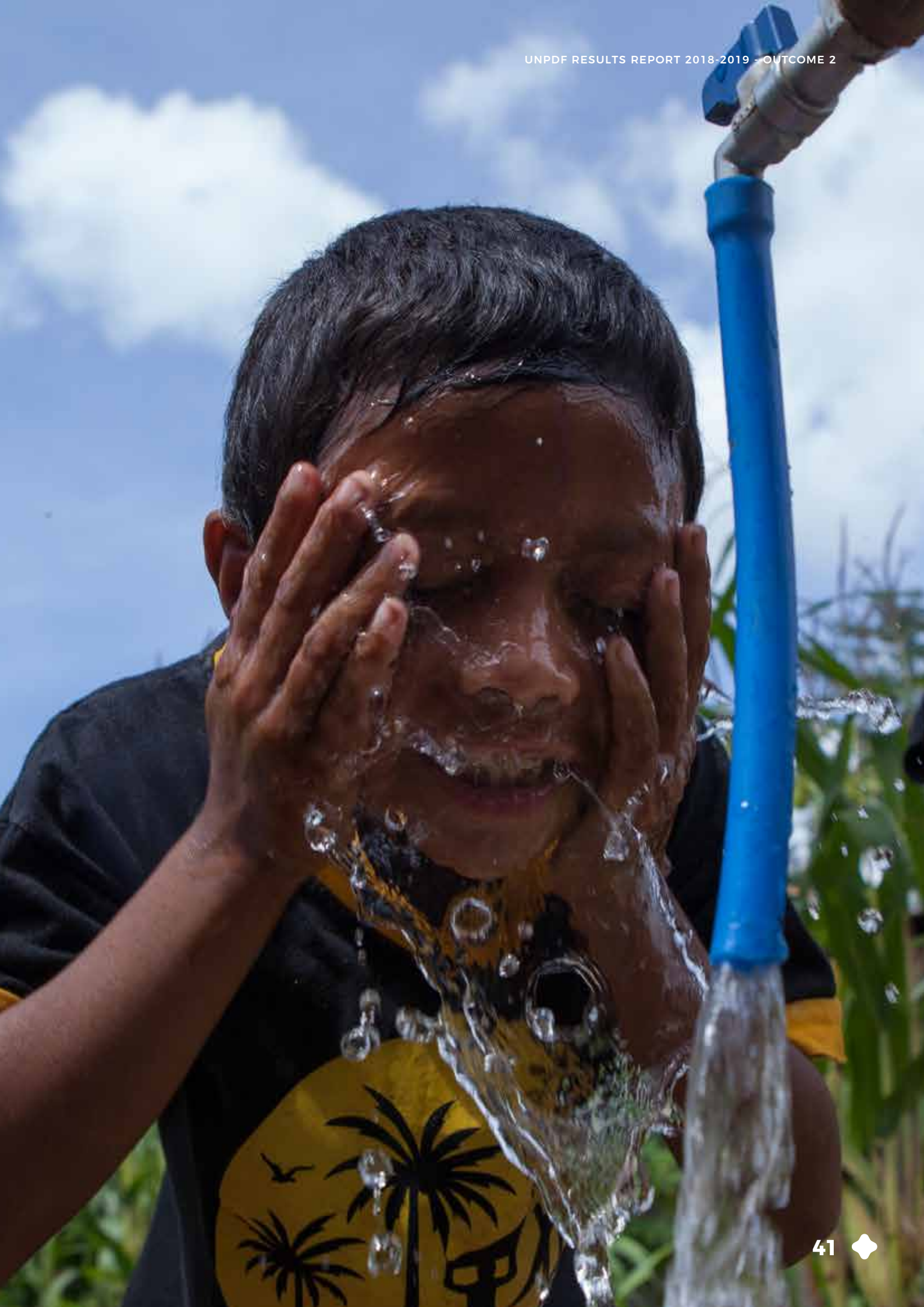
Access to Water Supply and Sanitation

The 2030 Agenda recognizes the centrality of water resources to sustainable development and the important role that WASH plays in enabling progress in other areas, including nutrition, health, education and poverty reduction.

The Government of Indonesia has shown a strong commitment to achieving universal access to WASH, as reflected in the National Policy for Development of Community-based Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation; the **Rural Water Supply and Sanitation for Low Income communities Programme (PAMISMAS)**; the **Urban Accelerated Sanitation Development Programme (PPSP)**; and the **National Programme on Community-based Total Sanitation (STBM)**.

Building on these national efforts, the UN supported various interventions aimed at strengthening the quality of drinking water and surveillance of sanitation in Indonesia. Through UN support, a national review of the STBM programme was undertaken which resulted in recommendations for strengthening and scaling up the program, with enhanced focus on coherent political leadership and sustainability. As a follow-up on the 2017 roadmap on water safety, the UN supported the development of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for national water quality monitoring. Furthermore, an SDG baseline assessments for WASH, intended to inform the future national progress in Healthcare Facilities and schools were jointly undertaken and published by the UN and the Government of Indonesia.

To leverage sustainable financial resources, the UN supported the Government of Indonesia's engagement in the global **Sanitation and Water for all (SWA)** innovative partnership, convening development partners to affirm commitments via the Mutual Accountability Mechanism (MAM) in support of national commitments to the WASH sector. Together with partners, the UN mobilized local Zakat organizations in channelling Islamic Charity Funds to promote equity and inclusion in accessing WASH with results so far showing 3,000 poor households gaining access to sanitation in Aceh and West Nusa Tenggara.



Access to Education

Over the past decade and half, Indonesia has implemented major policy reforms to improve its education system.

These include a constitutional mandate to spend 20 percent³⁰ of the national budget on education, decentralizing some functions of the education sector to the district and school levels, and implementing the Teacher Law in 2005.

The government has also increased resources to schools with the **School Operational Assistance Grant programme (BOS)** and supported parents enrolling their children in schools through the **Smart Indonesia Programme (PIP)**. However, while enormous gains have been made in primary education enrolment, which is now near universal, there has been a modest increase in quality. To improve the quality of education in Indonesia, there is a need to improve teaching and learning environments, school management, and coordination across all levels of Government.

Through systematic support in capacity development, evidence generation and policy advocacy, the UN contributed to enhancing the quality of education in Indonesia by piloting innovative education models and ensuring their institutionalization into Government systems for replication and scale-up. For instance, the early grade literacy programme in Papua has now been recognized as an effective, scalable model to improve learning outcomes among disadvantaged children in rural remote areas as validated by the recommendations of the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)** to all Provinces in replicating the model.

The UN supported a **National Strategy on Out of School Children (OOSC)** to help eliminate barriers to schooling for marginalized children. The UN also led the development of an **SDG4 Baseline Report** intended to support the education sector equity focus. The **SDG4 baseline report on children in Indonesia** has already been picked up with interest by other countries and has helped build momentum to leverage the 2030 Agenda with a focus on investments in children to achieve the SDGs.

The UN provided support to the **Community-Based Development Information System (CBDIS)** to enhance education planning for OOSC resulting in over 7,000 OOSC to re-enrol³¹. Moreover, the UN provided



Photo Credit : IOM Jakarta/Dayinta Pinasthika/2018

support to the formulation of education policies in four Districts for better resource allocation for OOSC. CBDIS was integrated into Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (MoVDRT) regulations to ensure nationwide utilization.

Regular monitoring of **Holistic, Integrated Early Childhood Development (HI-ECD)** models and their impact on young children's developmental outcomes indicate improvements in the quality of services provided by ECD centres supported by the UN in Indonesia. Based on global best practices and experiences in the implementation of quality HI-ECD models, the UN supported the development of the HI-ECD National Action Plan to accelerate the expansion of the model across the country.

The UN Continued its support to adolescents in Papua and West Papua with life skills education. In 2018, more than 4,500 adolescents received

training to strengthen their inter-personal skills and acquired critical knowledge to manage risks and make informed decisions about their lives. Life skills education has been registered as a mandatory local curriculum for all junior secondary schools in West Papua. It has also been integrated as a mandatory course in pre-service teacher training institutes. Linked to this, a research initiative was launched to provide forward-looking analysis on skills requirements and gaps for young people in the context of a growing middle-income country. This is expected to support the Government to potentially revise its life skills education curriculum to incorporate broader 21st century skills. In addition, the Government of Indonesia is through, the upcoming RPJMN 2020-2024 and the Government's Annual Workplan (RKP 2019), working to ensure that Technical and Vocational Education and Trainings (TVET) become integral elements to strengthening the country's human resources.

The UN supported national efforts to improve the quality of life for refugees and supported programmes intended to assist refugee children's access to education. For the 2,200 refugee children receiving assistance from the UN in Indonesia, improving their access to formal education and learning opportunities is a priority for the UN and its local Government partners including Mayor's offices, local departments of education, and departments of social protection. Beyond advocating for improved access to private and public schools, regular educational activities were held for refugee children under care, including through home-schooling, language lessons, thematic education, and early childhood education. The UN also organized computer literacy classes and other vocational training courses for youth and adult refugees. To support social cohesion between the refugees and their host communities, courses in Bahasa Indonesia were delivered for refugees.

*IOM, the UN Migration Agency, works with the Government of Indonesia at the national and local level to facilitate refugee children's access to education to allow children to regain the sense of normalcy that every child deserves.
(IOM Jakarta/Dayinta Pinasthika/2018)*





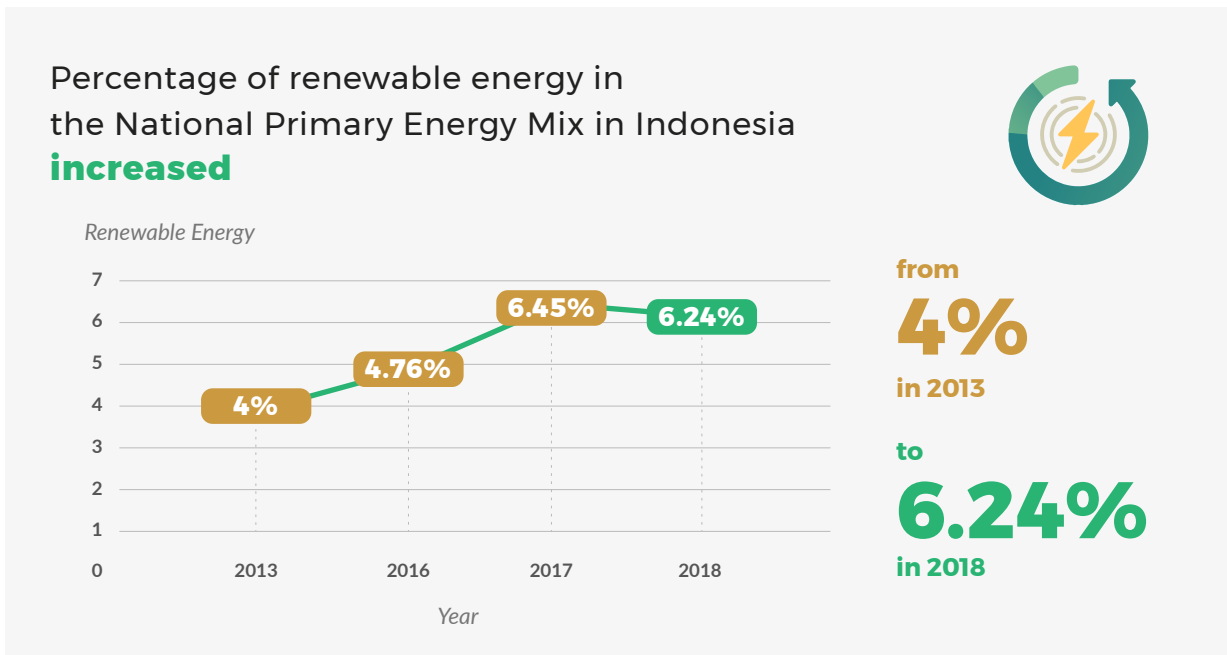
3



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.





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

Environmental Sustainability

The Republic of Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic state, consisting of more than 17,500 islands perched precariously on the so called 'ring of fire', which puts it at heightened risk for natural disasters and climate induced risks.

Given that Indonesia is one of the world's 17 'megabiodiverse countries' and spans five bio-geographic regions, the need for environmental sustainability is crucial. At the global level Indonesia constitute an important biodiversity hotspot and contains the single largest and most diverse mangroves in the Asia-Pacific region. At the same time, deforestation, peatland degradation, and forest fires have put Indonesia among the top ten largest emitters of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) in the world. Emissions resulting from deforestation and forest fires are much larger than those from non-forestry emissions. In addition, the country is facing plastic waste pollution challenges with an estimated 1.29 million metric tons of plastic waste making its way into the ocean annually³².

Being an archipelago, Indonesia is very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Prolonged draughts, increased frequency in

extreme weather events, and unpredictable rainfalls are a few examples of the impacts of climate change which, in turn, may threaten food and water security, livelihoods, ecosystems and infrastructure in Indonesia. About 40% of Indonesia's population is at risk of such hazards, and their number is expected to increase under climate change which is likely to exacerbate droughts on southern islands, floods and cyclone intensity across the country, and sea level rise effects in coastal areas³³.



Photo Credit : Fauzan Ijazah.

In supporting Indonesia address these challenges, the UN collaborated with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) to tackle illegal logging, promote trade in legal timber products and ultimately contribute to sustainable forest management and poverty reduction. The UN supported the training of Small Medium Enterprises in East Java on the **National Timber Legality Framework (SVLK)**, as well as provided assistance in engaging with the SVLK audit and certification processes. In addition, the UN trained CSOs involved in independent forest monitoring and 60 law enforcement entities on the implementation and monitoring of SVLK. The UN worked with MoEF to strengthen selected **Forest Management Units (FMUs)**, that are expected to become catalysts for change in fostering capacity development and resource mobilization. UN support has improved human resource capacities to manage forests sustainably and strengthened organizational

capacities to improve sustainable forest management in FMUs in South Sulawesi and Central Sulawesi Provinces. The capacity building techniques and resource materials used in those two FMUs are now being used by MoEF to strengthen other Units in the country.

In recognition of the importance of peatlands for biodiversity conservation, water resource management, land fires, livelihood support for local communities and carbon storage, the Government of Indonesia through Presidential Regulation No 1/2016, constituted the **Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG)**. The BRG has a crucial mandate to prevent forest fires, especially in peatland areas, and to restore 2.49 million hectares of peatlands devastated by the 2015 forest and land fires. Peatland restoration is part of **Indonesia Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC)** to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 29% with national financing and 41% with international support by



Refugees in Makassar volunteer their time to join in a community action to plant more than 500 mangroves plants at the Kawasan Ekowisata Mangrove Lantebung in Tamalanrea district. (IOM Makassar/Narulita Ayu/2018)

Peatland restoration is part of Indonesia Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 29% with national financing.

During 2017 and 2018, the UN provided technical support and capacity development to the Indonesian Peatlands Restoration Agency (BRG). The support, which included technical training in advanced satellite data analysis on water tables and illegal activities such as new canal digging, and deforestation contributed to a more sustainable model for peatland use in seven high-priority Provinces and to the restoration of 157,482 ha of peatlands throughout Indonesia³⁴. This has enabled the Government to track the progress of rewetting (canal blocking, canal-back filling), revegetation and developing further restoration approaches, which are vital steps to reduce fires from degrading peatlands. Moreover, in collaboration with Wageningen University and Civil Society organizations, the UN supported the strengthening of 10 key commodity value chains to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities

for peatland communities in Siak, Riau, Pulang Pissau, Central Kalimantan and Papua.

The UN provided support to the Government on improving GHG emission calculations, reducing uncertainties and filling existing data gaps by using innovative satellite estimation of peatlands' soil moisture through the **System for Earth Observation Data Access, Processing and Analysis for Land Monitoring (SEPAL)** Satellite system. The result has been an improved peatland monitoring capability with higher-resolution and faster feedback to decision-makers and field managers.

Through the **Global Peatlands Initiative (GPI)**, the UN facilitated South-South collaboration between Indonesia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo and the **Republic of Peru to establish the International Tropical Peatland Centre (ITPC)**. The ITPC was a result of the UN facilitated Brazzaville Agreement in 2018, which is intended to facilitate knowledge-sharing and research on sustainable use of tropical peatlands as well as initiate a resolution on Conservation and Sustainable Management of Peatlands. The resolution was recently endorsed by the UN Environment Assembly.

Sago production is an integral part of Indonesia's agricultural heritage, however, presently the methods of farming sago are harmful to the environment and inefficient for the farmer. The UN has introduced a model that ensures business and environmental sustainability in Sago production. The model puts emphasis on sustainable sago palm processing, increased hygiene, cost effectiveness, and proper solid and water waste management through the introduction of environmentally conscious technology. As a result of this new model, much of the previous waste materials can now be utilized, and liquid waste that was polluting the rivers has since

been reduced.

In collaboration with the **Ministry for Economic Affairs (CMEA)**, the UN designed a "Cluster Approach" to an improved landscape-based management through fire protection association at a so-called peat hydrological unit level. Two out of seven prototype clusters, located in South Sumatra and Riau Provinces, have already been rolled out by CMEA. Furthermore, the UN in collaboration with Bogor Agricultural University and Columbia University, developed a Fire Risk Monitoring System, which so far has been operationalized in 10 Provinces. The fire risk monitoring system has enabled the Provinces and Districts to better address fire risks in their emergency response and spatial planning processes.



Innovative Islamic Financing through Indonesian Green Sukuk

Indonesia became the first country in the world to issue sovereign Islamic Green Bonds, or Green Sukuk in USD denomination.

The Sukuk which was launched in March 2018 were oversubscribed at USD 1.25 billion. This demonstrated the Government's commitment to combating climate change and promoting innovative financing to achieve the SDGs. Prior to the issuance, the Government published the "ROI's Green Bond and Green Sukuk Framework", which provides guidance on the sectors and type of projects that are eligible to receive the proceeds from the sukuk issuance. There are nine eligible sectors which were well aligned with the national climate mitigation, climate adaptation, and biodiversity strategies. The framework received a second opinion verification from CICERO and was awarded Medium Green shading.

The UN, through its work on Sustainable Development Financing (SDF) has been assisting Indonesia's Ministry of Finance on its pre- and post-issuance of Green Sukuk in three main areas:



Technical assistance

During the **pre-issuance stage**, advisory support was provided in the development of Green Bond and Green Sukuk Framework, which defines the parameters for the bond/sukuk. Project selection for the recipients of the Green Sukuk proceeds were identified from tagged budget lines, as a result of climate budget tagging initiative supported by the UN since 2016.

Post issuance of Green Sukuk, UN assisted in drafting the workplan and its implementation scheme, including coordinating with key Ministries, report writing and supporting the audit process.



Capacity building

The UN provided capacity building support to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) on the strengthening of financial management and reporting systems and to the line ministries in the preparation of data collection, compilation, impact measurement, including the submission of data to MoF for inclusion in the first report.



Sharing of experience at the international stage

To showcase the Green Sukuk and increase investors' interest in innovative financing instruments being developed in Indonesia.



The UN in partnership with the World Agroforestry Centre and other founding partners helped establish the Tropical Landscapes Finance Facility (TLFF) in 2016. (TLFF/2016)

The UN supported the Government to restore degraded ecosystems through its national network of **Biosphere Reserves (BR)** acting as learning sites for sustainable development, contributing towards SDG Goals 13 and 15. Through UN facilitation, the Government engaged the **Indonesian Man and Biosphere (MAB) Committee** led by the **Indonesian Institute for Sciences (LIPI)** in hosting a **regional 10th Southeast Asian BR Network (SeaBRnet)** meeting to discuss sustainable management of natural resources, halting of biodiversity loss, and the improvements of interactions between social and ecological systems. SeaBRnet discussions were useful in sharing experiences and lessons learned as well as having a common regional dialogue regarding sustainable natural resource management.

The UN in partnership with the World

Agroforestry Centre and other founding partners helped establish the **Tropical Landscapes Finance Facility (TLFF)** in 2016. The TLFF leverages private finance for sustainable land use and ecosystem restoration, including investments in smart agriculture and renewable energy. In 2018, it catalysed a US\$ 350 million investment focused on sustainable natural rubber production on heavily degraded land in Jambi and East Kalimantan Provinces. The first tranche of US\$ 95 million has been deployed, and the second tranche investment of \$130 million is currently under process. The investment has significant social and environmental benefits. In addition to conservation and biodiversity impacts, it generates fair-wage green jobs for 16,000 people with enhanced economic opportunities for an additional 34,000 people that live in and around the Bukit Tiga Puluh landscape.



Tarsius tarsier. (UNDP/Fauzan Ijazah)

The UN provided support to the development of the **National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (IAS)** and the issuance of Regulation *Permen* No.94/2016, concerning IAS management. The list of IAS species ranges from plant, animals and fish. It poses a threat to biodiversity, including decline or elimination of native species – through competition, predation, and the disruption of local ecosystems and ecosystem functions. With the legal framework now in place, IAS control and removal systems have been developed and adopted by National Park Management in the Baluran National Park in East Java and the Bukit Barisan National Park in Lampung.

Acknowledging the potential environmental and health impacts of **Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**, the UN has been supporting the Government to create a free POPs environment

as mandated by the Basel and Stockholm Conventions. POPs are chemicals of global concern due to their potential for long-range transport, persistence in the environment, ability to bio-magnify and bio-accumulate in ecosystems, as well as their significant negative effects on human health and the environment.

The UN-led **Climate Change, Environment and Disaster Risk Management (CCE-DRM)** Working Group, which is a technical coordinating platform for UN agencies and other relevant Indonesian stakeholders within the space of climate change, environment and disaster risk management, supported the Government of Indonesia to finalise the draft Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Convergence Framework which was completed with an **International Standard Book Number (ISBN)** and registered under MoEF.

The framework document was launched in January 2018 by MoEF.

The UN helped facilitate the first-ever **State of Indonesia's Forest (SOIFO)** report which has been released by MoEF and presented by the Minister of Environment and Forestry during COFO 24 Forest Week, held in Rome in July 2018. The report constituted a major milestone in managing public forestry in a transparent manner and compiles extensive information into a single document for the first time.

Palm oil is a major economic sector in Indonesia in terms of employment and exports. Under the Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative, the UN supported the formulation of a key policy document called the **National Action Plan (NAP)** for Palm Oil which was finalized in 2018. The NAP consists of five main components; Smallholder Empowerment, Environment Monitoring and Management, Governance and Conflict Mediation, ISPO Strengthening and Market Access, as well as one focusing on cross-cutting issues. In addition, the UN supported the Palm Oil industry stakeholders to comply with international labour standards by facilitating industrial dialogues between employers' organisations and trade unions and provided capacity building to Labour Inspectors across the board.

Photo Credit : UNPDF Results Report 2016-2017





Disaster Risk Management

The National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) in Indonesia recorded a total of 2,572 disaster incidences in 2018. This has resulted in 4,814 deaths and disappearances and has affected an overall population of 10.2 million³⁵.

The challenges of dealing with disaster emergencies is expected to continue due to the country's geographical and geological conditions, increasing climate change, uneven population density, and in some cases unsustainable use of natural resources.

Over the past few years, the UN has shifted its support from the direct provision of emergency assistance to primarily strengthening Government's investments in food security, nutrition, coordination and emergency preparedness as well as acting as a bridge to regional and global stakeholders to disseminate best practices and lessons learnt in Indonesia. In this regard, the UN supported national and sub-national Governments on disaster prevention and preparedness, emergency response measures as well as building the resilience of affected communities. Given the country's increasingly robust technological use and application to many aspects of disaster risk management, the UN support has focused on exploring innovative and creative approaches in disaster preparedness and the provision of emergency response.

The UN supported the Government of Indonesia in developing technical guidelines on **Minimum Service Standard on Disaster Management (SPM-PB)** to ensure protection of people. In January 2018, the Government enacted Regulation Number 2/2018 which stipulates the inclusion of minimum service standards on disaster management in the areas of health, housing, community safety, security and order. Basic services for disaster management include the provision of information to disaster prone areas, disaster prevention and preparedness, saving lives and evacuation. The Regulation was followed by the issuance of the Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation Number 101/2018 on Disaster Management which further details the services to be provided in the face of disasters.

In the interest of ensuring effective coordination in responding to disasters, the Government of Indonesia (through BNPB) developed the **National Disaster Response Framework (NDRF)**, which was finalized in March 2018. The UN provided technical support to the development of the NDRF and solicited inputs from a range of international stakeholders. The NDRF aims to clarify the roles, responsibilities, and the organization of disaster response in the country, and sets the strategy of how the Government builds, sustains, and delivers core response capabilities in the face of a disaster. It places strong emphasis on the need for an enhanced community engagement mechanism in disaster preparedness and response. Moreover, the UN helped ensure NDRF alignment to the regional and international humanitarian architecture.



Disaster Risk Management - Cash-for-work. (UNDP/Fieni Aprilia/2018)



One of the key elements of emergency preparedness is logistics. The UN finalized a Humanitarian Logistics Master Plan, which identified gaps in Indonesia's disaster preparedness and response capabilities and made recommendations to the Government through the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024) and the long-term Disaster Management Master Plan 2025-2045. The UN has also provided technical assistance to the **Ministry of Transportation (MoT)** for the development of a Decree at the Directorate General level to establish a Rapid Response Team and ensure that airport operations are in line with the **Get Airport Ready for Disaster (GARD)** system.

On prevention and preparedness, the UN has been advocating for nation-wide disaster education. In 2018, during the aftermath of the earthquake, tsunami and liquefaction in Central

Sulawesi Province, the President of Indonesia instructed the generalization of disaster education. The UN established a task force to develop a mobile application called **School Tsunami and Earthquake Preparedness Assessment (STEP-A)** for schools. The tool provides self-assessment capabilities for schools to assess their tsunami and earthquake preparedness levels based on five key parameters: policy; knowledge; preparedness and response plan; early warning system, and; resource mobilization capacity. During the period between August 2017 to May 2018, the STEP-A application has been successfully tested in several schools in Banda Aceh, Aceh Besar, Mentawai, and Badung as well as in Sri Lanka and Philippines. As many schools have limited internet access, the STEP-A application is currently being adapted to also be available as an off-line version.



On information management, the UN provided technical support to the MoH on the development of “Province Infographic”.

The publication provides baseline data on health-related infrastructure and facilities in each province in Indonesia. In addition, the UN supported MoH and MoWECP for the development of monthly updates regarding reproductive health and prevention of gender-based violence issues in humanitarian responses. This information will be useful for future emergency responses.

The Government of Indonesia has extensive experience with Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) as part of its social protection system. Establishing an electronic cash transfer system that can quickly reach disaster-affected people, aligns with government priorities for universal financial inclusion. The UN supported the Government in developing a coordinated approach to the provision of CVA for disaster-affected people³⁶. The CVA Working group was established at the end of 2017,



Disaster Risk Management - Cash-for-work. (UNDP/Fieni Aprilia/2018)

co-chaired by MoSA and BNPB, with membership from other Government line Ministries, the private sector, local and international NGOs and the UN. As a result of the productive dialogue that ensued, records show that as of December 2018, 19 NGOs provided CVA to 24,349 households, for a total amount of Rp.18,046,579,000³⁷.

On the ground, the UN and its partners created emergency jobs for the disaster affected populations to remove debris and clear accessibility by using a conditional cash transfer modality (cash for work). The creation of emergency employment opportunities provided an immediate source of income for the affected population (including IDPs) and promoted an effective community post-disaster response. The cash for work modality provided equal access to men and women for income generation in the context of post-disaster

recovery and rehabilitation of key infrastructure. To support a gender-equal environment and help women and men tackle barriers on gender stereotypes about domestic care works, the UN in collaboration with local NGOs established day-care services for children in order to help the workers, especially women, in distributing domestic care roles due to their participation in disaster infrastructure recovery works.

The UN has been supporting national efforts to involve the private sector in disaster risk management in a systematic and coordinated manner. To this end, the UN facilitated the establishment of the **Private Sector Association for Disaster Resilience (PPTB)** in early 2018. Subsequently, the UN helped link PPTB to the **Connecting Business Initiative (CBI)** at regional and global levels. The three-year plan of PPTB prioritizes capacity building of the private



Survivors of the earthquake, tsunami, and liquefaction event that hit Central Sulawesi in September 2018 receive support provided through coordination by the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs, IOM, and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). (IOM Jakarta/Dayinta Pinasthika/2018)

sector in disaster risk management, particularly in regard to strengthening the business operations resilience of small and medium size enterprises, who account for around 95% of enterprises in Indonesia.

Given the growing role of ASEAN as a regional actor for the coordination of regional preparedness and response to disasters in support of the Government of Indonesia, the UN has been closely collaborating with the AHA Center to ensure strategic and operational interoperability between ASEAN and the UN on emergency responses. Key aspects of interoperability include ensuring clarity on the establishment and role of coordination centers, engagement with partners and agreement on information management and reporting protocols during disaster response operations. The UN also supported the development of the **ASEAN Standardization and Certification for**

Expertise on Disaster Management (ASCEND) Framework

In response to the emergency in Central Sulawesi Province during 2018, the UN supported the Government's relief efforts through close collaboration with BNPB, the Central Sulawesi Provincial Disaster Management Agency, and ASEAN's AHA Centre, to provide common logistics services, which enabled humanitarian assistance to reach those affected. The UN facilitated access to transport, storage, and handling services for requesting organisations and governmental bodies. With a total fleet of 40 trucks, the UN facilitated free-to-user transport to different locations in Central Sulawesi, and storage at the hub in Palu. From October 2018 to December 2018, the UN conducted more than 1,390 trips to deliver relief items for 51 organizations with common transport and storage services³⁸.

Linked to this, the UN supported BNPB and the AHA Centre in Balikpapan, the designated entry point for all incoming international air cargo for the Sulawesi emergency response and assisted directly with the coordination of ground handling and cargo management.

In addition, the UN contributed to the delivery of key emergency services, including providing children with vaccinations against measles and rubella; life-saving **Reproductive Health (RH)** services including pregnancy checks; safe childbirth by skilled attendants; family planning services; prevention of sexually transmitted infections including HIV-AIDS; prevention and management of **Gender-Based Violence (GBV)**, and; psychosocial support, which are all elements of the **Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP)**.

The emergency responses in 2018 provide ample opportunities to capture lessons learnt and best practices in disaster prevention and preparedness. Taking this into consideration, the UN supported the undertaking of two studies that took stock on lessons learnt: one on the Mount Agung eruption (late 2017 and early 2018) and the other one on the Nusa Tenggara Barat earthquake. The reports were shared with BNPB. In addition, the UN created a platform through which Indonesia could share its experiences and expertise with regional and global level stakeholders. This was done through a two-week training on the development of evacuation maps, plans and procedures for countries in the Indian Ocean.

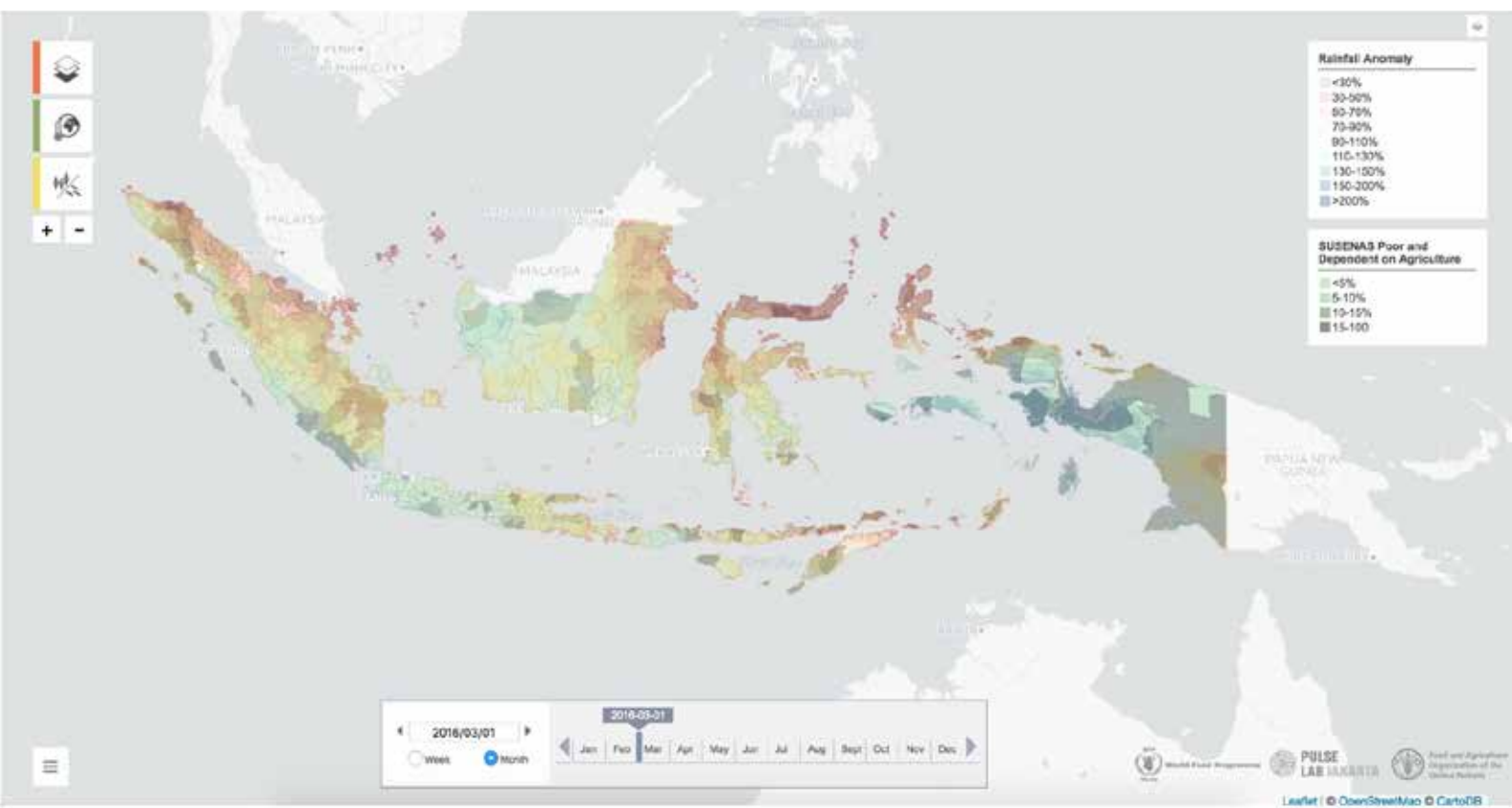
In December 2018, an MoU was signed between BPS and BNPB to support the incorporation of population data into disaster management information systems. The UN supported the integration of BPS data from Census, social surveys, district in figures and projections to provide baseline data for disaster relief management operations. **The Disaster Information System (DiBI)** now allows BNPB and other users to identify the total populations exposed to known hazard areas, and to obtain counts of vulnerable populations in those areas. During a disaster response phase, BNPB and local authorities can now rapidly assess logistical needs and implement a faster

emergency response that will save lives.

As a result of the El Niño-induced drought which placed huge pressure on communities across Southeast Asia in 2015, the UN in Indonesia quickly established an inter-agency focus group to monitor the impact with an integrated data tool called '**The Vulnerability Analysis Monitoring Platform for Impact of Regional Events**' (**VAMPIRE**). The tool is a multi-tier system that fuses several datasets. First, it visualizes the national socio-economic survey and UN's household food security surveys. Second, it analyzes data on rainfall anomalies and the Indonesian Vegetation Health Index. Based on the measure of economic vulnerability and exposure to drought, the tool identifies priority areas where people may require assistance. Collecting data on rainfall anomalies and food security is not a new or unique activity for Governments. However, the platform adds value by dramatically reducing the time required to bring this information together and visualize it in high-resolution and in near real-time. VAMPIRE has since been installed into the situation room of the Office of the President of Indonesia where it has been used as a tool to measure drought impact and identify fire risks.

In line with the active role that the Government of Indonesia is playing to contribute to UN peacekeeping, the UN regularly provided briefings on international humanitarian law and humanitarian coordination at Indonesia's pre-deployment Peacekeeping Training Centre, for peacekeeping troops to learn about the basics of international humanitarian law, the work of humanitarian actors, operations and coordination, and prepared them to understand humanitarian work in the contexts in which they will be deployed. An **After-Action Review (AFR)** for the Garuda Contingent that returned from its deployment was also conducted to collect feedback that could help the UN improve the design and delivery of future pre-deployment briefings.

The Vulnerability Analysis Monitoring Platform for Impact of Regional Events' (VAMPIRE) website interface: A case in Indonesia (Executive Office of the President, Republic of Indonesia/2016)



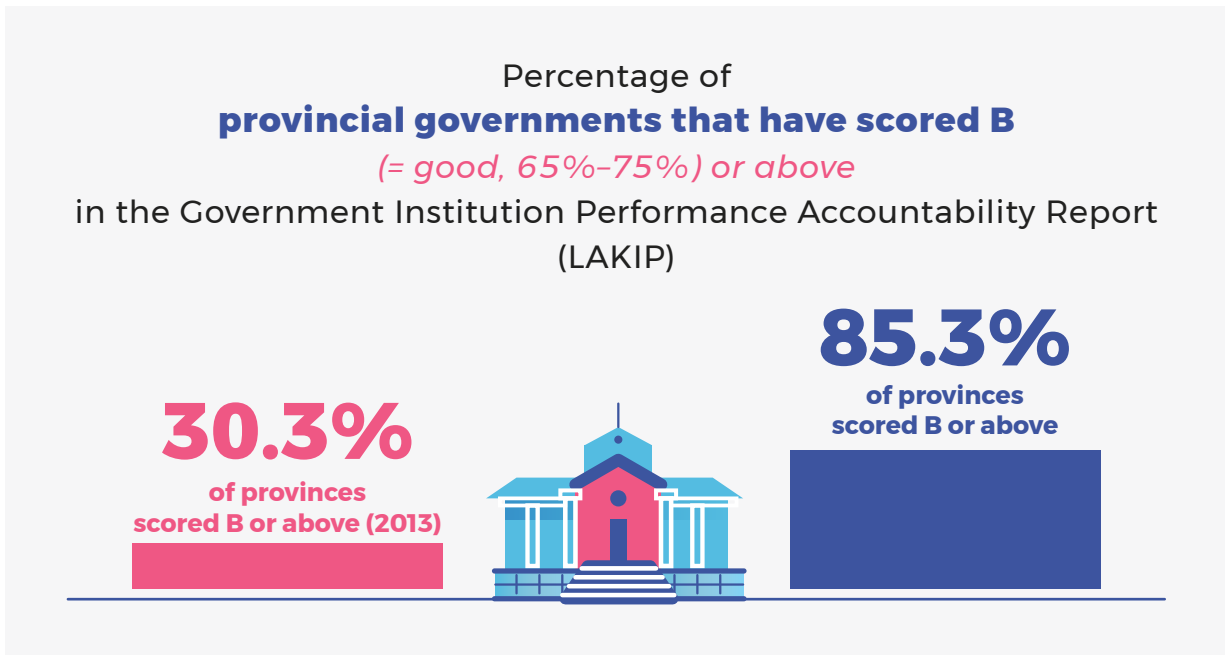
4



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.





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

Good Governance

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

Indonesia has taken significant steps in regard to strengthening good governance which are now yielding tangible results. For instance, the percentage of Provincial Governments that have scored B³⁹ in the **Government's Institutional Performance Accountability (LAKIP)** has risen from 30 percent in 2013 to 85 percent in 2018. Going forward, Indonesia needs to keep up the momentum and consolidate the gains made so far as well as aim at ensuring that the current economic growth benefits all.

The UN provided policy advice and technical expertise to the Government of Indonesia and other relevant partners in key aspects of institutional strengthening to support good governance with particular emphasis placed upon the environment, women, youth and children.

The UN collaborated with the **Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF)** to tackle illegal logging, promote trade in legal timber

products and contribute to sustainable forest management and poverty reduction, ultimately contributing to SDG 15. The UN supported the training of staff from 40 Small Medium Enterprises in East Java on the **National Timber Legality Framework (SVLK)**, as well as provided assistance in engaging with the SVLK audit and certification processes. In addition, the UN trained staff of 130 CSOs involved in independent forest monitoring and 60 law enforcement entities on the implementation and monitoring of SVLK. In addition, the UN worked with MoEF to strengthen selected **Forest Management Units (FMUs)**, that are expected to become catalysts for change in fostering capacity development and resource mobilization. UN support has improved human resource capacities to manage forests sustainably and strengthened organizational capacities to improve sustainable forest management in FMUs in South Sulawesi and Central Sulawesi Provinces. The capacity



IOM holds a training and coordination event with local government officials in the village of Sungai Limau, Nunukan district, on integrated responses against trafficking in persons. (IOM Jakarta/Mabella Azalia/2019)

building techniques and resource materials used in those two FMUs are now being used by the MoEF to strengthen other Units in the country.

The UN provided support to the development of the **National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (IAS)** and the issuance of Regulation *Permen No.94/2016*, concerning IAS management. The list of IAS species ranges from plant, animals and fish. It poses a threat to biodiversity, including decline or elimination of native species through competition, predation, and the disruption of local ecosystems and ecosystem functions. With the legal framework now in place, IAS control and removal systems have been developed and adopted by National Park Management in the Baluran National Park in East Java and the Bukit Barisan National Park in Lampung.

Furthermore, significant capacity development on forest and peatland monitoring was carried out by the UN in collaboration with relevant

public and private stakeholders. The beneficiaries of the capacity development initiatives included MoEF, the **Geospatial Information Agency (BIG)**, the **National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN)**, the Climate Change Regional Office in Indonesia and local non-state actors. The various training modules provided by the UN included the effective utilization of Collect Earth, SEPAL and PRIMS systems to improve the accuracy assessment of Indonesia's land use maps as well as peatland restoration.

In the fisheries sector, the UN helped produce guidelines for a zoning plan on marine cultural development for NTB Province based on 'Blue Economy' principles, which ultimately contributed to SDG 14. The guidelines, which included a plan for site selection and capacity development were finalized and handed over to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MoMAF) for further integration into the overall provincial zoning plan.



The young weavers assisted under UNESCO – Citi Foundation Program learned about the philosophy of ulos from the experts so they can help promoting the heritage preservation messages. (UNSECO)

Under the leadership of BAPPENAS and the **Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)**, the UN provided technical expertise on how to engage young people in policy formulation processes across multiple social, political and economic domains. To this end, the first **Youth Development Index (YDI)** in Indonesia was launched in 2018. The YDI looks at five major domains, which are education; health and well-being; employment and opportunity; participation and leadership; and, gender and discrimination. It gives valuable information on the demographic situation of the Indonesian youth and provides a useful performance summary of the many policies and programmes related to youth development that have been initiated by the government.

Furthermore, the National Action Plan on Youth Development (2017-2019) was developed in 2017 and came into effect with the enactment of a Presidential Decree No.66/2017. The Action Plan, which puts emphasis on

cross-sector coordination and leveraging Government funds for youth development, touches upon SDG 3,4,5,8 and 17. Linked to this, UN support for adolescent participation in community development and policy-making has resulted in local Government budget allocation for solutions proposed by adolescents in Kupang District, NTT Province, and Pringsewu District, Lampung Province. Currently the UN is supporting MoVDRT to institutionalize Adolescent Participation Mechanisms in village planning processes for national scale-up.

The UN supported the Government in developing a National Strategy for Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB) 2019-2024, as well as its Operational Guidelines. Additionally, the UN provided policy advice and technical assistance on gender equality in the development of the Indonesian Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024.



Entrepreneurship development training on managing knowledge-based SMEs in Indonesia, supported by KOICA 24-28 September 2018, Bogor. (UNESCO/TechnOsNet/2018)

The UN has been collaborating with a host of national partners across a spectrum of issues related to PVE/CVE. This ranges from promoting peace and tolerance in religious institutions and working with young people, strengthening the policy and capacity of prison staff to prevent radicalisation to violence in prison settings, to enhancing the role of women as agents for peace. The UN developed evidence-based knowledge products through research and surveys that contributed to addressing the knowledge gap on violent extremism and the nexus with religious education in Indonesia. These knowledge products have been translated into actionable policy recommendations and a series of advocacy activities for relevant government stakeholders and partners. To increase awareness and community resilience against violent extremism, innovative tools, such as peer-training and online communication platforms were developed and disseminated to

engage youth, media, religious leaders, and others. From the village level to the national level, the UN supported the Government of Indonesia to develop and apply home-grown solutions that strengthen the resilience of the country against the scourge of violent extremism that may lead to terrorism. In addition, the UN supported the Government to mainstream gender considerations in national development policies and priorities, including in the response to violent extremism. The UN also supported efforts to develop tailored disengagement programme to encourage the reintegration of ex-violent extremist offenders and to prevent their recidivism.

To strengthen environmental governance in Indonesia, the UN supported enhanced coordination between relevant agencies and provided capacity building initiatives for more efficient enforcement of environmental laws and regulations. With UN support, the regulatory framework to prosecute

environmental violations were strengthened through the issuance of a Circular by the Attorney General's Office in November 2018 on the indictment of crimes targeting Corporate liability. Under the new enforcement mechanisms, the prosecution files of three pilot legal cases were completed and submitted to the Attorney General for the trial process.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) requested technical advice on ways to accelerate the processes through which indigenous communities (Masyarakat Adat) can obtain customary forests titles (Hutan Adat) in Indonesia. The UN, together with partners, undertook an analysis of the processes, steps and time needed by indigenous communities to obtain their customary forest titles. The analysis of the customary forest pre- and post-rights recognition provided practical information about the real obstacles delaying the allocation of customary forests that are currently impeding the achievement of the Presidential targets for the recognition of customary forests rights and allocation of Hutan Adat titles in Indonesia. The analyses focused on seven communities in West Sumatra, Banten, West Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi.

Through its partnership with Bappenas and BPS, the UN has helped in developing a population projection during the period 2015-2045. The projection serves to equip the national planning documents such as the RPJPN and RPJMN with the latest population data, information, and provides basis for determining development policies in the future. In addition, it supports an accurate development planning by providing information about demographic parameters such as age structure, birth rate, mortality rate, and life expectancy. In addition, the planned 2020 Population Census in Indonesia is expected to be more technologically advanced than previous censuses, with the use of **Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)** and **Computer Assistance Web Interviewing (CAWI)** technologies to improve efficiency and reduce lead-time. The Government of Indonesia has recognized that the 2020 Population Census data will play a central role for the achievement of the SDGs and its monitoring, particularly capturing data related to poverty, famine, health, education, gender equality, as well as sanitation and clean water. The UN in Indonesia will provide technical support in the design, production, dissemination and effective utilization of the census.

The UN supported national efforts in scaling up birth registration initiatives and development of effective civil registration and vital statistics action plan. The role of the UN has been to provide technical support to the documentation and advocacy processes to increase the birth registration coverage, as well as putting in place local regulations and procedures to accelerate the birth registration of vulnerable children (especially under 5 years) in East Nusa Tenggara and Papua provinces. Having a birth certificate is key for accessing key social services. Moreover, this support contributed to eliminating practices and behaviours that are deemed harmful to children.

The UN continued to actively engage on the human rights agenda. This was done through supporting the Government meet its commitments under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR); building the capacity of National Human Rights Institutions including the **National Commission of Human Rights (NHRI)** and civil society partners; developing a roadmap with the NHRI on Business and Human Rights, and setting up of an online tool for linking SDGs and Human Rights. The tool provided opportunities to work towards integrated, coordinated, evidence-informed advocacy, and human rights-based progress towards SDGs. In addition, several high-level visits in 2018 to Indonesia provided an excellent opportunity for the UN in Indonesia to further engage and advocate on human rights issues. This included the visit of the United Nation's High Commissioner for Human Rights in early 2018, the visit of the Deputy High Commissioner in late 2019 and the visit of the Special Rapporteur on Food, in April 2018



Judge D.S. Dewi as trainer. (UNDP/SUSTAIN Project)

Ending Violence Against Women

A nation-wide survey carried out in 2017 by the Government of Indonesia with UN support looked closely at the prevalence of physical, sexual, emotional and economic violence against women.

The findings revealed that two of every five Indonesian women have experienced at least one of these four types of violence in their lifetime.

Acknowledging the scale of the issue, the UN supported important steps taken by the Government of Indonesia to address prevalent inequality between genders and particularly violence against women and children. In this regard, the UN supported the National Commission on Violence Against Women and the **Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP)** to monitor and evaluate the effective implementation of Law UU/23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence using the International **Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)** as the guiding framework.

In collaboration with the Jakarta Metropolitan Regional Police Department (Polda Metro Jaya), the UN conducted a scoping study on the safety of women and girls in Jakarta. Among a host of issues, the study looked closely at women's

mobility habits, needs, and challenges associated with them traveling during night time in three cities: Medan, Semarang, and Surabaya. The findings of the study led to the development of a procedural guideline on the proper methods, steps and conditions to be put in place in order to ensure due process for investigating sexual violence in Jakarta.

The child marriage rate in Indonesia remains high, with over one in four girls currently marrying before reaching adulthood⁴⁰. The UN in Indonesia continued to advocate for the legal reform of increasing the minimum age of child marriage to at least 18 years for both girls and boys and removing the provision on dispensation. A UN piloted model for community engagement to end child marriage has so far yielded encouraging results, increasing people's understanding of the harm of child marriage and the importance of keeping



Many women and girls are concerned about their personal safety on Jakarta's roads and public transport. UN Women's Safe Cities programme develops, implements, and evaluates tools, policies and comprehensive approaches on the prevention of and response to sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls across different settings. (UN Women/Ryan Brown / 2017)

The UN in Indonesia continued to advocate for the legal reform of increasing the minimum age of marriage to at least 18 years for both girls and boys and removing the provision on dispensation.

girls in school. The model is now being replicated in six additional villages using local Village Funds. Furthermore, the UN provided technical support for the development of a National Strategy on Ending Violence against Children, and a National Action Plan on Ending Child Marriage. Both are currently waiting to be adopted as legally binding documents by the Government.

Access to Justice

The UN in Indonesia supported the Government to increase its capacity, coordination, coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the justice system.

As a result, an MoU on Coordination Strengthening for Restorative Justice on juvenile cases has been established. At least 21 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on Coordination of Restorative Justice have been developed and capacity building on juvenile criminal justice system conducted to strengthen the capacity of Ministry of Law and Human Rights (MoLHR).

The UN strengthened the internal and external oversight mechanisms of the judiciary through the revision of regulations related to control gratification and conflict of interest within the Supreme Court institutions. This also included the integration of regulations into the online-based whistleblowing application, SIWAS (*Sistem Informasi Pengawasan*). In cooperation with the Anti-Corruption Commission, the UN sensitized Supreme Court judges, higher echelon court officials and judges under the jurisdictions of five Appellate Courts to the new electronic-based wealth reporting.

The UN also contributed to improving human resource management in the justice system with the development of clear gender-sensitive, competence and performance-based human resources policies and guidelines. With UN support, a competence-based Human Resource Management was introduced in lower courts. In addition, the UN supported progress in case management systems and procedures of the judiciary to improve transparency, quality of case data and decisions as well as timeliness of case handling. The support included the creation of a web-based application called SIMARI CAKRA that became fully operational in 2018 where the public will easily find cases at any level, see statistics and can even request a push notification for certain cases that they are following.

Domestic workers in Indonesia constitute a vulnerable group whereby a majority earn under the minimum wage and are not covered by social security schemes. This leaves them exposed to various legal violations without the ability to protect themselves legally.

The UN in collaboration with civil society organizations, has improved the hotlines where domestic workers can report cases of abuse. The establishment of informal networks among stakeholders' have also been facilitated for referral of services. Furthermore, special training has been provided to paralegals in handling domestic worker's cases.



Juvenile court. (UNDP /2016)



Women in Cipinang gathered to discuss mechanism to prevent violence against women and girls in the communities. (UN Women/Ryan Brown/2017)

Domestic workers in Indonesia constitute a vulnerable group whereby a majority earn under the minimum wage and are not covered by social security schemes.

Together with the Attorney General Office's, the UN updated the Guidelines for Law Enforcement and Protection of Witnesses and/or Victims in Handling Crimes of Trafficking in Persons. The UN developed and updated training manuals for prosecutors as well as strengthened the capacity of senior prosecutors at the Directorate for Anti-Terrorism and Transnational Crime, applying a victim-cantered approach. Through its counter-trafficking programming, the UN supported the Sub-National Governments in East NTT and Sukabumi in enhancing their anti-trafficking responses, particularly through the establishment of local Anti-Trafficking Task Forces (ATTF) at the District level, development of ATTF Action Plans, as well as through the development of village regulatory frameworks. In addition, the UN contributed to the improvement of national law enforcement capacity by training more than 3000 law enforcement officers on migrant smuggling,



Multi-agency training on the management of women and juvenile violent extremist offenders. The participants were from Indonesian National Police, Directorate General of Corrections and National Counter Terrorism Agency.. Avezia Ariane. (UNODC/2018)

counter trafficking in persons, as well as on community policing.

To support the eradication of trafficking, reintegrate victims of trafficking into society and prevent revictimization, the UN worked closely with law enforcement agencies, legal aid institutions, and civil society to ensure victims get access to justice through the provision of legal support. Moreover, the UN supported the Indonesian National Police (INP) in the implementation of its community policing strategy through facilitating the creation of dozens of community policing forums that include women, youth, religious and traditional leaders, among others.

Women are often at a disadvantage when seeking legal help and face adversity within the system. The UN worked with justice providers to support a gender responsive justice system that advances women's right to be free from violence. This was done through the

development of training modules for supreme court judges in 2018. The modules were developed in collaboration with members of the Judicial Women and Children's working group of the Indonesian Supreme Court, High Court Judges, and the trainers of the Supreme Court Training Centre. The training modules shed light on the barriers that Indonesian women face when attempting to access justice and provide guidance for judges to apply a gender perspective when adjudicating cases involving women



Albertina Ho:

“If the law enforcers do their work without bias, regulations will work”

Justice Albertina Ho, 59, serves as a judge at the High Court of Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia. She was one of 35 judges who participated in a training on stereotypical gender biases in the judiciary in December 2018 in Jakarta.

“Shortly after becoming a judge, I discovered the challenges faced by victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Since then I have been learning that good regulations alone are not enough. Only if the law enforcers do their work without bias, will regulations work.”

Justice Albertina Ho, 59, serves as a judge at the High Court of Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia. She was one of 35 judges to participate in a training conducted by UN Women in partnership with Supreme Court Training Center to help judges remove gender biases and combat stereotyped behaviors when interacting with women in the court system, which took place in December 2018 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

(UN Women/Radhiska Anggiana)

“As a judge, I see every day the need for mindsets to change within the judicial community. Few years ago, I remember having discussions with fellow judges who believed that women should not wear miniskirts or that women should not be out of their homes at night because it is not safe. Some judges are still questioning whether sex workers can ever be classified as victims.

Significant progress has been made with the implementation of Supreme Court Regulation No.3/2017, about court procedures for cases involving women, but we still have a long way to go to addressing gender stereotypes within the judicial community.

I experienced stereotyping myself at the beginning of my career. I constantly found myself in a position where I had to prove what I was capable of. In the past we had legal counseling sessions, where we had to go to remote areas, yet I would not complain if I had to come back late or conduct hearings in mountainous regions. These are professional consequences of being a judge.

Shortly after becoming a judge, I discovered the challenges faced by victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Since then I have been learning that good regulations alone are not enough. Only if the law enforcers do their work without bias, will regulations work.”

Justice Albertina Ho was appointed as a High Court Judge of the Medan High Court in 2016 and now focuses on improving access to justice for women victims of sexual and gender-based violence. By jointly developing the Training of Trainers module on Women’s Access to Justice to which Justice Albertina contributed, the UN and the Supreme Court Training Center aim to help judges identify issues and challenges that women face in accessing justice and how to address them.

Outcome Indicators

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

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

Indicator No.	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Year			Target
				2016	2017	2018	
1.	National Gini Index	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	0,406	0,408	0.393 (Mar) 0.391 (Sep)	0.384 (Sep 2018)	0,36 (2019)
2.	National Poverty Rate	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	11.22% (Mar 2015)	10.86% (Mar 2016) 10.70 (Sep 2016)	10.64% (Mar 2017) 10.12% (Sep 2017)	9.82 (Mar 2018) 9.66 (Sep 2018)	7 to 8% (RPJMN, 2019)
3.	Unemployment Rate	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	5.94% (Aug 2014)	5.61% (Aug 2016)	5.33% (Feb 2017) 5.50% (Aug 2017)	5.34% (Aug 2018)	5 to 5.5 % (RPJMN)
4.	Vulnerable Employment	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	59.38% (Aug 2014) 68,07 million (Aug 2014)	57.60% (Aug 2016)	57.03% (Aug 2017)	56.84% (Aug 2018)	50%
5.	Participation in BPJS for Employment	BPJS Ketenagakerjaan	12,920,685 workers (2014) 212,986 companies (2014)	19,258,132 workers (Apr 2016) 334,638 companies (Apr 2016)	26,242,032 workers 488,118 companies	No up to date data on this indicator	100% increase
6.	Minimum Wage Compliance	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	54.12% (Aug 2014)	58.74% (Aug 2016)	No up to date data on this indicator	No up to date data on this indicator	100%
7.	Gender Development Index	BPS - SUSENAS	90.34 (2014) - new method	91.03 (UNDP, 2015) - new method 92.74 (UNWomen, 2014) - MoWECP Women's Profile 2016	90.82 (2016)	90.96 (2017)	Increase (2019)
8.	Gender Empowerment Measure	BPS - SUSENAS	70.68 (2014)	70.83 (2015)	71.39 (2016)	71.74 (2017)	Increase (2019)
9.	Desirable Dietary Pattern Score (Skor PPH Peningkatan Diversifikasi Pangan)	BPS - SUSENAS - BKP	79.6 (2014, BPS) 83.4 (2014, BKP)	82.3 (BPS, 2016) 86 (BKP, 2016)	86.3 (BPS, 2017) 88 (BKP, 2017)	90.7 (2018)	92.5 (2019)
10.	HIV Prevalence Among Adult Population (15-49)	MOH, AIDS Sub Directorate, HIV Mathematical Modelling Report 2012	0.46% (2014, projection);	0.42% (2016, projection)	0.42% (national)	0.42% (national)	<0.5% (2019)

Outcome 2 : Equitable access to social services and social protection

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

Indicator No.	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Year			Target
				2016	2017	2018	
1.	Human Development Index	BPS - SUSENAS further analysis	73.81 (2013) - old method	70.18	70.81 - new method	71.39 - new method	76.3 (2019) - old method
2.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) per 100 Live Births	BPS - Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), SUPAS, Census	346 per 100,000 live births (2010 Census)/ 359 per 100,000 live (IDHS 2012)	305 per 100,000 live births (SUPAS - Inter-Censal Population Survey 2015)	No up to date data on this indicator	No up to date data on this indicator	306 per 100,000 live births (2019) (RPJMN)

Indicator No.	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Year			Target
				2016	2017	2018	
3.	Proportion of Pregnant Women Receiving Four Antenatal Care (ANC 4)	BPS, IDHS, MoH, Riskesdas	70.4 (Riskesdas, 2013)	Not available	77% (IDHS, 2017)	74.1% (Riskesdas, 2018)	80 (2019) (RPJMN)
4.	Proportion of Delivery in Health Facilities	70.4 (Riskesdas, 2013)	70.4 (Riskesdas, 2013)	Not available	74% (IDHS, 2017)	79% (Riskesdas, 2018)	85 (2019) (RPJMN)
5.	Probability of Children Dying Between Birth and Exact Age 1 (Infant Mortality Rate)	BPS - IDHS	32 per 1,000 live births (IDHS, 2012)		19.1 per 1,000 live births Boys 22.2 Girls 15.9 (Inter-censal survey 2015 projection)	18.6 per 1,000 live births Boys 21.7 Girls 15.4 (Inter-censal survey 2015 projection)	24 per 1,000 live births (RPJMN, 2019)
6.	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	IDHS	45.7% all women all method (IDHS, 2012)	60.2% (all women all method) (Track20 Data 2016, FPET)	46.9% (SRPJM, 2017)	46.0% (SRPJM & IDHS)	66%
7.	A reduction of the total fertility rate (TFR)	BPS-Statistics Indonesia (IDHS, SUPAS, CENSUS); and BKKBN (SRPJM)	2.6% (IDHS, 2012)	2.3% (Track20 Data 2016, PMA, SRPJM)	2.3 (Track20 Data 2016, PMA, and SRPJM)	2.4 (IDHS)	2.3% (2019)
8.	Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) Aged 15-19 Years Old	IDHS, Inter-Censal Population Survey	48% (IDHS, 2012)	40.1% (2015 Inter-Censal Population Survey)	36% (IDHS 2017)		38% (2019)
9.	Male Participation in Family Planning	IDHS	4.7% for all methods, 2.7% for modern methods	Not available	8% for all methods, 3% for modern methods	No up to date data on this indicator	4,3%
10.	Percentage of The Population Registered in The Social Health Insurance Scheme	Healthcare and Social Security Agency (BPJS Kesehatan)	51.84% (Oct 2014) 61.38% (2015)	66.08% (Nov 2016)	72.65% (Male); 70.90% (Female)	WHO (male) 78.9%; (female) 77.0% [UNDP] 79.48% (male); 77.35 (female)	Minimum 95%
11.	Percentage of Households Using Improved Sources of Drinking Water	BPS-SUSENAS BPS-RISKESDAS	70% (Susenas, 2015)	70.63% (Susenas, 2016)	71.27% (Susenas, 2017)	72.99% (Susenas, 2018)	100% (2019) - for 40% of the poor (as defined in Book 1 of RPJMN)
12.	Percentage of Households That Do Not Use A Toilet Facility	BPS-SUSENAS CORE	11.77% (Susenas, 2015)	11.08% (Susenas, 2016)	10.41%; Rural 17.25%, Urban 4.38% (Susenas, 2017)	9.36%; Rural 16.02%, Urban 3.85% (Susenas, 2018)	0% (2019) (access to sanitation: 100% for 40% of the poor as defined in Book 1 of RPJMN)
13.	Percentage of people living with HIV who are on antiretroviral treatment	HIV Programme data (numerator) and modelling (denominator)	8% (50,400/658,510 in 2014)	12.5% (77,748/622,602) MoH, Program Data, 2016	14.5% (91,369/630,000) MoH, Program Data, 2017	17.2% (108,479/630,000) MoH, Program Data, 2018	28% (2019); 40% (2020)
14.	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) between girls and boys	BPS - SUSENAS	Elementary school: 1.01 Junior Secondary School: 0.96 Senior Secondary School: 0.98 (Susenas, 2013)	Elementary school: 0.92 Junior Secondary School: 0.96 Senior Secondary School: 1.25 (Dapodik 2016)	Elementary school: 0.93 (Dapodik 2017/2018)	Elementary school: 0.93 (Dapodik 2017/2018)	Approx. 1 (2019)
15.	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	Ministry of Education and Culture	Elementary School: 111.04% Junior Secondary School: 101.57% Senior Secondary School: 79.22% (2014)	Elementary School: 108% Junior Secondary School: 104% Senior Secondary School: 80% (Dapodik, 2016)	Elementary School 106.44%; Junior Secondary School 101.05%; Senior Secondary School 81.95% (Kemdikbud 2017, Academic Year 2016/2017)		Elementary School: 100% Junior Secondary School: 106.94% Senior Secondary School: 91.63% (2019)
16.	Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)	Ministry of Education and Culture	Elementary School: 91.28% Junior Secondary School: 79.42% Senior Secondary School: 55.26% (2014)	Elementary School: 92% Junior Secondary School: 80% Senior Secondary School: 55.52% (2016)	Elementary School 93.73%; Junior Secondary School 76.29%; Senior Secondary School 61.20% (Kemdikbud 2017, Academic Year 2016/2017)	Elementary School: 93% (Dapodik 2017)	Elementary School: 94.78% Junior Secondary School: 82.02% Senior Secondary School: 67.48% (2019)

Outcome 3 : Environmental sustainability enhanced resilience to shocks

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

Indicator No.	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Year			Target
				2016	2017	2018	
1.	Number of recorded 'Resilient Villages'	BNPB	From 2012 to 2015 there had been 266 Resilient Villages (BNPB)	376	526	1526	924 (2019)
2.	Number of districts with high disaster risk (IRBI)	BNPB, IRBI (Indeks Risiko Bencana Indonesia)	322 districts (BNPB 2013)	149 districts (BNPB 2015)	140 districts (BNPB 2017)		118.6 districts (2019)
3.	Percentage of renewable energy in the national primary energy mix	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	4% (2013)	4.76% (2016)	6.45% (2017)	6.24% (2018)	6.24% (2018)
4.	Units of FMUs (Forest Mangement Unit) established and operationalized	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	120 (Established but not operationalized)	628 FMUs have been established and operationalized as per November 2016 FMU Production: 343 units FMU Conservation: 100 units FMU Protection: 185 units			629 (2019)

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

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

Indicator No.	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Year			Target
				2016	2017	2018	
1.	Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI)	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	63.72 (2013)	72.82 (2015)	70.09 (2016)	72.11 (2017)	75 (2019)
2.	Percentage of provincial governments that have scored B (= good, 65%-75%) or above in the Government Institution Performance Accountability Report (LAKIP)	Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucracy Reform	30.3% of provinces scored B or above (2013)	50% of provinces scored B or above (2014)	64.17% provinces scored B or above	85.29% provinces scored B or above	75% (2019)
3.	Percentage of women in national parliaments	Centre for Political Studies	17.32% (2014)	17.32% (2015)	17.32% (2017)	17.32 (2018)	20% (2019)
4.	Attitude towards domestic violence (Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons)	IDHS	34.5% (IDHS, 2012)		32 % (IDHS, 2017)		Decrease by 5% amongst both males and females
5.	Percentage of ever married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18	SUSENAS	25% (SUSENAS, 2012)	37.35%: Rural 44.80% Urban 29.92% (National Socio-Economic Survey SUSENAS, 2016)	35.69% Rural 43.49% Urban 28.85% (SUSENAS, 2017)	No up to date data on this indicator	Decrease (2020)
6.	Number of poor justice seekers accessing National Law Agency (BPHN) funded legal aid services	Report of violence against women cases issued by Komnas Perempuan, and MOWECP	2,011 poor justice seekers (2014)	11,155 poor justice seekers (2015)	12,452 poor justice seeker (2016)	18,235 poor justice seeker (2017)	31,801 (2019)
7.	Percentage of children under five that have a birth certificate	SUSENAS	72.65% (SUSENAS, 2015)	72.53% Rural 65.43% Urban 79.42% (SUSENAS, 2016)	73.18% Rural 65.72% Urban 79.98% (SUSENAS, 2017)	71.92% Rural 64.58% Urban 78.23% (SUSENAS, 2018)	80%



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Endnotes

1. BPS Statistics (March 2018)
2. BPS Statistics (September 2018)
3. IFAD 2018
4. FAO 2018
5. IFAD 2018
6. IFAD 2018
7. UNDP 2018
8. UNDP 2018
9. ILO 2016
10. UNESCO 2017
11. ILO 2017
12. FAO 2018
13. UNIDO 2018
14. UNFPA 2018
15. ILO, UNHCR 2018
16. IOM 2018
17. Ministry of Health 2018 Basic Health Survey (Risksdas)
18. UNFPA 2018
19. The Technical Working Group is led by the Agency for Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics and includes MoA, BNPB, LAPAN, BPS.
20. UNOCHA 2018
21. Ministry of Health 2018 Basic Health Survey (Risksdas)
22. Ministry of Health 2018 Basic Health Survey (Risksdas)
23. SUPAS – Population Survey 2015
24. UNAIDS 2018
25. WHO 2018
26. UNICEF 2018
27. UNICEF, WHO 2018
28. UNAIDS 2018
29. UNAIDS 2018
30. World Bank 2018
31. UNICEF 2018
32. Ministry for Maritime Affairs 2018
33. Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Country Climate Change Profile 2018
34. UNEP, FAO, UNREDD 2017-2018
35. BPS 2018
36. WFP, OCHA 2018
37. WFP 2018
38. OCHA 2018
39. Good – 65-75%
40. UNICEF 2018

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