



UNITED NATIONS  
INDONESIA



# UNITED NATIONS IN INDONESIA COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT 2021

MARCH 2022

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# Foreword

## A message from the UN Resident Coordinator in Indonesia

It gives me immense pleasure to present the United Nations in Indonesia's 2021 Annual Results Report on behalf of our UN country team, and in partnership with the Indonesian Government.

Before I took up my post as Resident Coordinator in October 2020, I had looked forward to visiting a vast array of UN programmes across Indonesia and understanding the archipelago's people and culture through the discovery of its diversity. What I did not envisage was spending so much of 2021 working from a Jakarta apartment.

The year 2021 was when the socioeconomic fallout of COVID-19 became truly apparent in parallel with a resurgent health crisis. It was a year that uniquely tested our personal and professional resolve. Who among us can forget the horrifyingly frequent wail of ambulance sirens on July nights as the COVID-19 caseload skyrocketed in Indonesia?

Yet, as this report shows, COVID-19 did not halt the urgent work of the UN. Our country team built on its 76-year-old partnership with the government to further strengthen public health and social-economic response and recovery efforts, while at the same time ensuring continued progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. This report—for the first time co-produced with the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS)—details our joint achievements under the Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021–2025. Those achievements owe to the flexibility of a government that expanded social protection, passed tax reforms to mobilize recovery funds, and followed 2020's negative –2.07% GDP contraction, with a year of 3.7% GDP growth. They also speak to the unbreakable resolve of UN actors and donor partners who continued to chart a course towards the SDGs even as we navigated our way through a once-in-a-generation health crisis.

Even more, our results are a testament to the resilience of Indonesian people. In 2021, Indonesians held firm through not only the pandemic, but a litany of disasters bookended by the West Sulawesi earthquake in January and the eruption of Mount Semeru in December. The fortitude of Indonesians—who make up most of our 1966 UN staff members—was a constant source of inspiration throughout the year.



I note with pride that as President of the G20, Indonesia has resolved to serve as a voice for less-developed nations, manifesting the UN's commitment to leave no one behind on the world stage. In parallel, the UN in Indonesia has commissioned a study on who is being left behind at a local level, to ensure that we remain true to this foundational promise across every aspect of our work. Its results will be available in 2022.

My deepest thanks go to the Government for their excellent collaboration through 2021. I would also like to thank all donor nations and UN partners who made our work possible. Finally, I would like to thank the people of Indonesia for their courage and steadfastness.

Woven through this report is a motif inspired by Tenun Ulap Doyo, a centuries-old plant fibre weaving technique that originated with the Dayak Benuak people of East Kalimantan. The Ulap Doyo-style *lima*, or boat, that decorates these pages symbolises our cooperation with the government, partners, and Indonesian people, and how that cooperation kept us afloat in the stormiest of seas.

**United Nations Resident Coordinator  
in Indonesia**

**Valerie Julliard**

## A message from the Minister of National Development Planning, Indonesia

I would first like to compliment the UN Agencies in Indonesia for the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) Results Report 2021. This report highlights the cordial relationship between the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations System and this report affirms that relationship as we work together to advance Indonesia's development agenda and priorities, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 and Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. The Report includes the progress and accomplishments to deliver four outcomes of UNSDCF 2021-2025: (i) Inclusive Human Development; (ii) Economic Transformation; (iii) Green Development, Climate Change and Natural Disasters; and (iv) Innovation to Accelerate Progress towards the SDGs.

I wish to extend my deepest appreciation to all UN agencies and government partners for all their joint works, especially in facing the challenges during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, we aimed for better and stronger recovery that drove us to reshape our development priorities and strategies to support health and social recovery efforts. Our partnership with the UN agencies is crucial to achieve resilient recovery including the implementation of UN Joint program through the "UN COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund" to scale up inclusive social protection programs and the UN Joint program on "Adaptive Social Protection for all in Indonesia" to ensure that the most vulnerable groups, including women and children, are protected against adverse socio-economic impact of the crisis.

As we approach the deadline to achieve the SDGs, the next eight years would require stronger collaboration and strategic partnerships between the Government of Indonesia and the UN to further benefit the people of Indonesia. Significant resource mobilization and innovative financing are crucial to setting our work towards achieving the SDGs back on track, amid the setbacks caused by the pandemic and the financing gap. Under the coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator Office Indonesia, the UN system can play a greater role to address this matter and resolve the SDGs financing gap. We should redouble our efforts to continue strengthening data analysis, technology, digitalization, and innovation to provide recommendations for government strategies and



policies, and reaffirm our shared commitment to leave no one behind that can greatly contribute to achieving the SDGs by 2030.

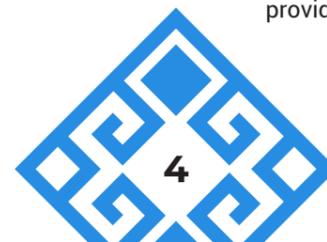
In this context, I am honored to highlight that Indonesia assumes a most important role as G20 Presidency in 2022 under the collective actions to "recover together, recover stronger", with Bappenas as the Chair of the Development Working Group. We will embrace this momentum for stronger commitment and concrete action to recovery and resilience, and to implement the global development agenda.

I would like to, once again, thank all UN agencies for their enduring support to Indonesia over the past decades and I look forward to our continued partnership.

Together, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the United Nations will play an impactful role to advance the SDGs while ensuring that no one is left behind.

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

**Suharso Monoarfa**





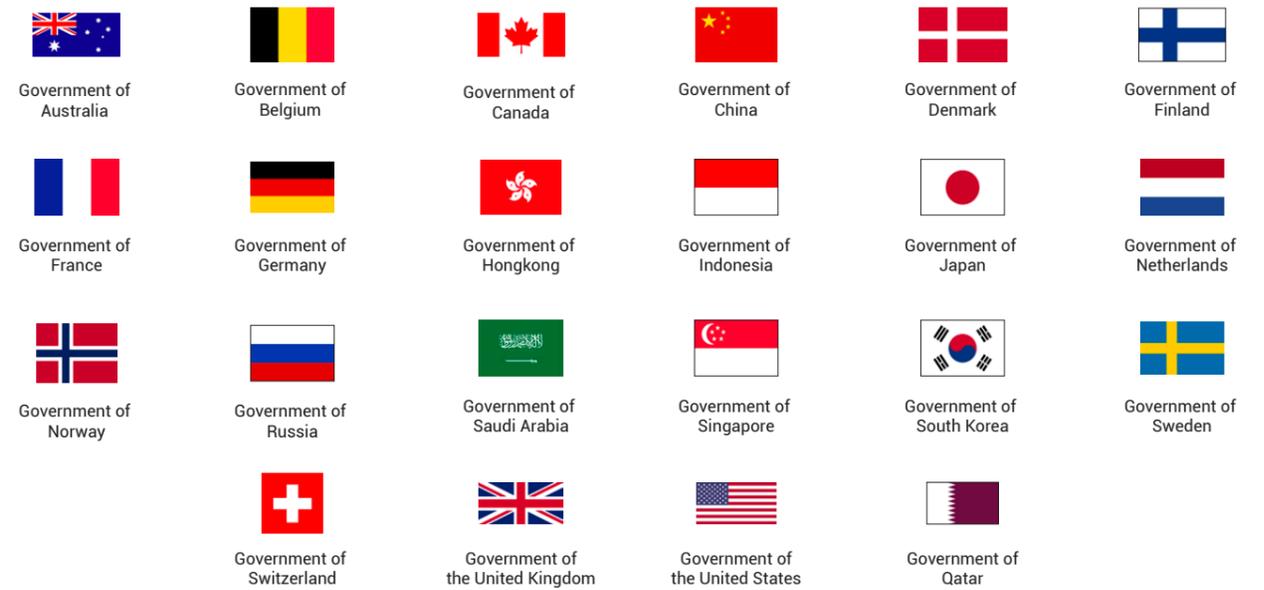
## UN Resident Agencies



## UN Non-Resident Agencies



## Bilateral Partners



## Multilateral Partners



## Fund Partners



## Private Sector/Foundations







# Chapter I

## A Year in Review

Like in many other nations, the COVID-19 pandemic has precipitated monumental shifts in the way people in Indonesia live, work, and interact with one another. If 2020 was the year the world grappled with the initial health crisis, then 2021 was when the full picture of COVID-19's fallout began to emerge.

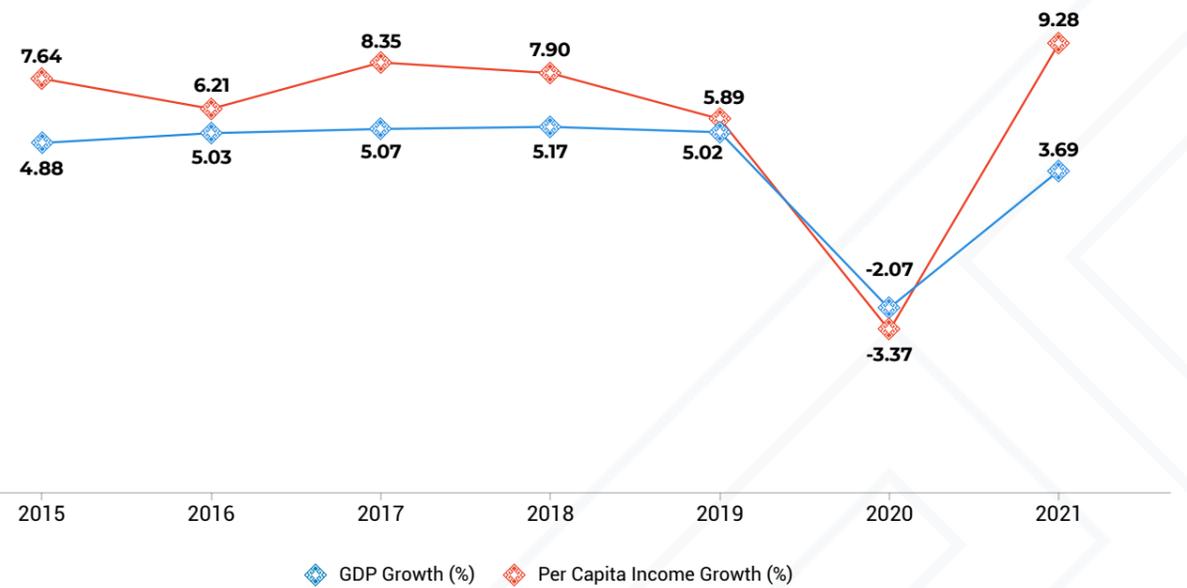
In April 2021, the UN in Indonesia published a "survey of surveys" which examined the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). More than half of all surveys the UN studied focused on the way the pandemic had gutted decent work—including cutting hours for some 24-million Indonesians with a further 2.56 million people losing their jobs—and set back economic growth, which plunged from 5.02% in 2019 to a negative -2.07% in 2020. In parallel, the national poverty rate rose to 10.19% over the same period, equivalent to a three-year setback.

Predictably, the severest impacts fell on those already at risk of being left behind, including migrant workers, refugees, people living with HIV, and people with disabilities. The pandemic also struck a blow to Indonesia's progress on gender equality with sectors such as retail, hospitality, and garment manufacturing

that employ many women sustaining massive job losses. A still higher proportion of women work in the informal sector, where access to social support systems is limited and the pandemic's impacts are difficult to capture. Young people have been similarly disadvantaged. Between 2020 and 2021, the proportion of youth not in employment, education, and training doubled from 8% to 16.4%. Meanwhile, the proportion of youth working in the informal sector rose by 6% overall between February 2020 and February 2021, with the proportion of young graduates informally employed rising 13.1% in that time. Over the same period, the proportion of adults working in the informal sector rose by only 2%.

In 2021, as the UN and the Government of Indonesia contended with the fallout of the pandemic's first year, Indonesia faced a resurgent health crisis driven by COVID-19's virulent Delta Variant. At its July peak, the archipelago recorded more than 350,000 new cases in a week and more than 12,400 deaths the following week. Several international media outlets dubbed Indonesia Asia's new COVID-19 "epicentre" as stories focussed on oxygen shortages, overflowing hospitals, and volunteers mobilizing to build coffins.

Indonesia's Economic Growth



Source: BPS (Constant Price)



Despite the escalating challenges, the Government of Indonesia and the UN's extraordinary COVID-19 response and recovery efforts began to bear fruit in 2021. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth bounced back to 3.69%, approaching the government's growth target of 3.7%–4.5%. Meanwhile, GDP per capita reached \$4,349.5.

At year's end, the graphs were trending upwards. Indonesia's economic growth quickened in the final quarter of 2021, powered by resurgent domestic demand and a global commodity boom. Meanwhile, the Government's National Economic Recovery program continued in 2021 with a total budget of IDR 699.43 trillion, or an increase of 0.6% from the 2020 budget. In response to the health crisis, the UN and the Government of Indonesia mobilized one of the world's most complex vaccination campaigns across thousands of inhabited islands that span three time zones. By January 19, 2022, Indonesia had administered more than 300 million COVID-19 vaccination doses, including some of the 87 million doses whose arrival the UN facilitated through the COVAX facility. Indonesia's Minister of Foreign Affairs co-chaired the COVID-19 Vaccines Advance Market Commitment (COVAX AMC) Engagement Group Meeting on 27 January 2021 to discuss the global procurement, funding, allocation, and distribution of vaccinations. Meanwhile, Indonesia served as one of 11 members of the World Health Organization's Access to COVID Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) Facilitation Council Vaccine Manufacturing Working Group, set up to increase industrial production of vaccinations and promote equal access to vaccines worldwide.

Macro-economic recovery and mass vaccinations were not the year's only developmental success stories. While the Government's 2021 Voluntary National Review showed that some SDG indicators that had been making headway from 2015 to 2019 had veered off course—including the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, the prevalence of undernourishment, and the economic growth and unemployment rate—other indicators progressed despite the pandemic. In 2021 Indonesia saw improvements in the completion rate of senior secondary education under SDG4 (quality education), the proportion of households using improved sanitation services under SDG6 (clean water and

sanitation), the renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption under SDG7 (affordable and clean energy), and the proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births were registered by the civil registration office under SDG16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions).

Indonesian Democracy improved in parallel. The 2021 Democracy Index released by The Economist Intelligence Unit awarded Indonesia a score of 6.71 on a scale of zero to 10, up from 6.30 the year before. That pushed Indonesia from 64th to 52nd place out of 167 countries The Economist studied.; While Indonesia remained categorised as a "flawed democracy", it was among the 10 countries with the biggest score improvement.

Elsewhere in the region, democracy was in crisis. The coup d'état in Myanmar in February 2021 had a deep political impact on ASEAN. Since the coup, Indonesia's Foreign Minister has assumed a leading role in engaging ASEAN in Myanmar's political and humanitarian situation. On 24 April, President Joko Widodo convened the Special ASEAN Leaders' Meeting in Jakarta, which was chaired by the Sultan of Brunei Darussalam, as the Chair of ASEAN, with a primary focus on Myanmar. The meeting was notable for the participation of the de facto leader of the State Administration Council (SAC) of Myanmar and the Leaders' agreement on a Five Point Consensus, which included the cessation of all violence and political dialogue as facilitated by the Special Envoy of the Chair of ASEAN.

Limited progress in the implementation of the ASEAN Five-Point consensus resulted in several ASEAN states, including Indonesia, calling for the exclusion of the SAC Leader from the ASEAN Summit in November. In an unprecedented political development, the Chair of ASEAN decided to invite only a non-political representative of Myanmar to the ASEAN Summit, a move rejected by the SAC Leader, leading to Myanmar not being represented at the ASEAN Summit and several other high-level ASEAN meetings in late 2021. Indonesia continues to remain actively engaged in the Myanmar situation. Throughout 2021, Indonesia also continued to play a leading role in advocating for an ASEAN-wide regional pandemic response, including in vaccine equity through the COVID-19 ASEAN fund and promoting the ASEAN travel corridor initiative.



A nurse from Puskesmas Malawili, Sorong district, administers a COVID-19 vaccination on 8 February 2021. ©WHO

Indonesia also took up a more prominent role on the world stage in 2021. On 1 December, amid continuing uncertainty over the global economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesia assumed the Presidency of the Group of Twenty (G20). The international forum brings together nations that represent 60% of the world's population, 75% of global trade, and 80% of the world's GDP—as well as around 80% of its greenhouse gas emissions.

As G20 President, Indonesia has vowed to represent the voices of less developed nations, including small island states. It has the political and diplomatic advantages of being a non-aligned, active, and strategic middle power that can potentially drive more impactful and actionable G20 resolutions. It also has a stark national imperative to lead climate change mitigation efforts. In 2021, Indonesia recorded 3,092 disaster events, or the equivalent of eight disasters per day. Weather extremes and other climate-related disasters add to a litany of volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, floods, and tsunamis with which the archipelago already contends.

The year 2021 saw marked developments in national and international efforts to limit climate change. In July, the Government launched a voluntary emissions trading scheme pilot called ETS, which aims to familiarize the power generation sector with offset mechanisms and inform the development of a national carbon trading scheme. Such a scheme moved closer to implementation just before the COP 26 summit in Glasgow with the passage of the Presidential Regulation for the Economic Value of Carbon, which provides a legal basis for carbon trading and offsets, results-based financing, carbon taxes, and carbon trading.

Indonesian President Widodo's appearance at COP26 resonated on the world stage. As the home to the third-largest area of tropical forest cover after Brazil and Democratic Republic of Congo, and as the world's top exporter of thermal coal, Indonesia's commitments to halting deforestation, transitioning to renewable energy, climate finance, and net-zero carbon emissions can make a critical contribution to the global effort to arrest climate change. Amid diminishing trust in multilateralism, Indonesian leadership on climate could inspire global change.





In the spirit of UN Reform, the series of sweeping changes Secretary-General Antonio Guterres introduced to improve UN delivery of its mandate, the UN Country Team in Indonesia (UNCT) adopts a range of approaches to support the Government of Indonesia in realizing the targets set for the first year of the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021–2025.

The UNSDCF 2021–2025, co-developed by the UN and the Government, serves as the core instrument for providing a coherent, strategic direction for development activities by all UN entities in the country, in accordance with both Indonesia's national development priorities and the SDGs.

Globally, those goals suffered an enormous setback in 2020 as COVID-19 became a pandemic. The pandemic's persistence through 2021—including the emergence of new variants of concern—necessitated steadfastness to the priorities outlined in the UNSDCF, as well as flexibility to ensure UN interventions optimised support for the government's COVID-19 response and recovery efforts.

This chapter presents the many ways through which the UN and the Government work together to deliver the objectives of the UNSDCF and to chart a course through the pandemic that brings the SDGs back on track. The following chapter presents the results of these activities.

## 2.1 UN Support for the Government's COVID-19 Response

The UN continued to mobilize international and national resources to support all aspects of the Government's response to the health and socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic through 2021. UN support is formalized and coordinated through the UN COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Plan (SERP) 2021, which is integrated with the UNSDCF 2021–2025 and aligned with its four priority areas. Like the UNSDCF, SERP has a strong focus on the SDGs and leaving no one behind.

The UN continues to support Indonesia's national vaccination programme, including facilitating the arrival of at least 87 million COVID-19 vaccines through the COVAX facility by the end of 2021, supporting the deployment of vaccines across all 34 provinces, and scaling up vaccination access for vulnerable populations and those in critical professions such as health care workers and teachers.

The UN also prioritized support to help vulnerable populations disproportionately affected by COVID-19 recover from its socio-economic impacts, in line with the Leave No One Behind principle. For example, the UN provided food and nutrition support to 25,000 acutely food insecure people, trained more than 180,000 health workers on surveillance, rapid response, and case management related to COVID-19, provided support that assisted more than 42,000 students in distance learning, and helped more than 7,000 refugees and asylum seekers to access COVID-19 vaccinations.

The UN's COVID-19 response interventions are reported through the Socio-Economic Response Framework (SERF), a tool for UNCTs worldwide to monitor the socio-economic response to the pandemic. The UN in Indonesia's results under SERF's five pillars are integrated with the UNSDCF first-year results that are detailed in the following chapter.

## 2.2 Leaving No One Behind as a Universal Value

Leaving no one behind (LNOB) is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs— an essential component of the UN's unique mandate, voice, and legitimacy. However, the COVID-19 pandemic's exacerbation of economic and social inequalities the world over has made the LNOB promise even more urgent.

LNOB represents the UN and the Government's shared commitment to eradicating poverty in all its forms. That entails both reaching the poorest of the poor and combating discrimination and rising inequalities that leave individuals, families, and whole communities marginalized and excluded.

# Chapter II

## How the UN Country Team Supports Indonesia



The UNCT adopted the LNOB pledge as an outcome of its team retreat in February 2021, committing to put the principle at the heart of all partnerships, programmes, activities, normative work, dialogue, and advocacy in Indonesia. Alongside the SDGs, LNOB forms the basis of the UNSDCF. In late 2021, the UN launched a study

that adopts a data-driven approach to understanding which groups and populations are being left behind and how to reach them. The results of the study are expected in quarter two of 2022 and will be used to formulate an LNOB action plan for Indonesia.

## 2.3 Foundations for Strong Partnerships

Both multilateral co-operation and strong partnerships with national governments are essential to the UN's ability to deliver its mandate. The UN's partnership with Indonesia dates back to 1950 when the then five-year-old republic became a member state. Since then, our partnership has endured monumental political shifts, national tragedies, and triumphs. In 2021, it was further burnished by the unprecedented tests posed by COVID-19.

Below are several mechanisms through which the UNCT partners with the Government on economic and social development, defending the natural environment, reducing poverty, enhancing gender equality, countering violent extremism, and ensuring we leave no one behind.

### 2.3.1. The UN–BAPPENAS Forum

Indonesia's Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) and the UN initiated the UN–BAPPENAS Forum for Development Cooperation in 2014 as an annual platform through which achievements, challenges, and the progress of UN Agencies' activities in Indonesia are reviewed.

The most recent UN-BAPPENAS Forum in September 2021 officially launched the UNSDCF 2021 – 2025 and became the highest-level governance mechanism to guide the framework's implementation, with the oversight of the Minister of BAPPENAS and the UN Resident Coordinator.

The September forum additionally focussed on the accomplishments detailed in the UN Country Results Report 2020, identifying opportunities for future engagement, and discussing the status of collaborative efforts to mitigate the health, social, and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition to the UN Resident Coordinator and the BAPPENAS Minister, the forum was attended by line ministries, the UNCT, and representatives of the private sector and CSOs.

### 2.3.2. Revamped Results Groups

In 2021, the UNCT and the Government established four Results Groups (RGs), grouped for the first time under a common structure designed to enhance coordination and foster joint accountability for the results of each UN intervention under the UNSDCF.



The four RGs correspond to the four outcome areas of the UNSDCF. Each is co-chaired by two heads of UN agencies and a Deputy Minister from BAPPENAS, who preside over memberships formed from representatives of up to 24 UN agencies alongside



BAPPENAS officials. The RGs are tasked with reinforcing the effectiveness and efficiency of the UNSDCF Joint Work Plan and its implementation.

To maximize the potential of the RGs, the UN Resident Coordinators' Office (RCO) in late 2021 initiated a survey of UN members' first-year experience under the new structure. In a half-day reflection session, RG members discussed the survey findings to identify ways in which processes could be improved in year two of the UNSDCF's implementation. Members reported that the RGs contributed to the more efficient implementation of Joint Programmes, facilitated joint policy discussions between the UN and the Government, and enabled stronger UN advocacy to the Government and other stakeholders. Areas identified for improvement include better coordination of funding priorities and funding applications. The survey determined that the new RG structure was serving as an effective mechanism to keep agencies informed of each other's activities and further strengthen the partnership between the UN and the Government.

### 2.3.3. The Indonesia-UN Consultative Forum

The Indonesia-UN Consultative Forum (IUNCF) is a coordination mechanism to strengthen cooperation between the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations. It consists of two working groups, the first focussed on information sharing and cooperation development, the second focussed on administration, with a third plenary session bridging the two. In 2021 new guidelines were developed by both MOFA and the Resident Coordinators' Office on behalf of the UN to streamline the IUNCF coordination mechanism and reinforce its strategic direction.

Working Group One deemed the 2021 UN Joint Programmes "Leaving No One Behind: Adaptive Social Protection for All in Indonesia" to have been effective in mitigating natural disasters and advancing climate change adaptation, as well at coordinating with local governments in rural areas when necessary. Meanwhile, Working Group Two discussed Indonesia's regulatory and administrative updates on host country agreements, immigration and consular issues, taxation, customs and excise.

The Director-General of Multilateral Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the UN Resident Coordinator co-chaired the most recent IUNCF in November 2021, which focussed on how the UN can support the Government as President of the G20, or Group of Twenty.

### 2.3.4. South-south and triangular partnerships

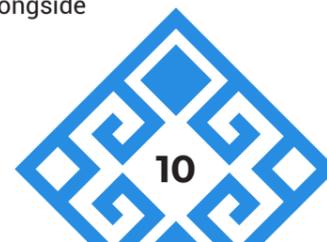
Global partnerships, including through south-south cooperation, are essential to overcoming the challenges of the pandemic and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. As the world's largest archipelagic nation—and one of the world's most ethnically, linguistically, and geographically diverse countries—Indonesia is well placed to be a locus for south-south and triangular partnerships. However, border and internal restrictions on movement related to the COVID-19 pandemic limited south-south initiatives in 2021.

One way the UN and Indonesia advance south-south co-operation is through the Jakarta-based Archipelagic and Island States Forum (AISF). The UN supports Indonesia's role as Secretariat of the AISF, which brings together 47 island and archipelagic nations to promote thematic collaboration on issues such as marine conservation, climate change, and inclusive south-south trade. In 2021, the COVID-19 crisis largely limited UN support for AISF to webinars and the provision of online training; a scale up of support is planned for 2022.

### 2.3.5. The UN and other partnerships

The UNCT works with a range of stakeholders in Indonesia to jointly achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2021, UN partners included think tanks and academia, various foundations, the Employers' Association of Indonesia (APINDO), and the Indonesia Global Compact Network (IGCN), which localises the UN Global Compact voluntary movement for corporate leaders, academic institutions, and NGOs to be part of the solution to global challenges.

In 2021 the UN in Indonesia and BAPPENAS jointly held an executive dialogue with IGCN to share the direction and priorities of the UNSDCF 2021–2025 with its private sector and civil society members, whose number had grown to 119 by year's end.





The UN's university partnerships for SDGs included Padjajaran University on SDG 3, good health and well-being, Atmajaya University on SDG 8, decent jobs and economic growth, Bogor Agricultural University on SDG 13 climate action, and Jakarta Fisheries University on SDG 14, life below water. The UN partnered with Hasanuddin University, the University of Indonesia, and Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. Hamka on SDG 2, zero hunger. The UN also worked with the SMERU foundation think tank. Foundational partners included the Morgan Chase Foundation and Citi Foundation on gender equality, decent jobs and economic growth, and the Wahid Foundation on quality education, gender equality, and peace and justice.

The year 2021 also saw the launch of the UN Association of Indonesia (UNAI), one of the world's few youth-led UN Associations. While the UNAI is an independent

## 2.4 Indonesia on the World Stage

In December 2021, Indonesia took up the Presidency of the G20, a move that reflects the archipelago's growing prominence in international affairs. As G20 President, Indonesia has vowed to serve as a voice for less developed countries, including small island nations—a global manifestation of our shared Leave No One Behind pledge. In addition to Indonesia's G20 leadership, the UN supported Indonesia's participation at several major international events through 2021.

### 2.4.1. The Global Food Systems Summit

The Food Systems Summit Dialogues (FSSD), culminating in a weeklong summit during the UN General Assembly in September 2021, are a UN system-wide initiative designed to collaboratively improve the resilience and sustainability of the world's fragile food systems.

The UN in Indonesia engaged with BAPPENAS in its capacity as convenor of national and subnational-level dialogues in preparation for the UN Food Systems Summit. As a follow-up to the summit, the Government prepared the 'Indonesia Strategic National Pathway for Food Systems Transformation' outlining the way forward. In parallel, the UN's Rome Based Agencies

entity, the UN in Indonesia opted to aid its young founders' efforts to build an additional platform for engagement between young people and the UNCT. The launch event on UN Day 2021 saw the heads of several UN agencies participate in virtual forums with representatives from youth groups from 27 of Indonesia's 34 provinces. With UN support, a UNAI-devised competition saw a written correspondence between the Resident Coordinator and a young Indonesian activist published in the Jakarta Post and the UN's global news portal, UN News. Since the launch, UNAI representatives have been regular participants at the UNCT's Inter Agency Networks on Youth Development meetings. In December 2021, the UN hosted the first of a series of monthly coordination meetings with UNAI.

(RBA) finalised a Joint Country Strategic Plan 2021-2025 for Indonesia, aimed at supporting the Government in achieving inclusive and sustainable food systems for affordable and healthy diets.

### 2.4.2. The Generation Equality Forum

The Generation Equality Forum is an international platform that seeks to spur new actions to advance the implementation of commitments agreed at the historic global conference for the rights of women and girls in Beijing in 1995. In 2021, the governments of Mexico and France co-hosted the forum, bookended by three-day events in Mexico City in March and Paris in July.

The UN in Indonesia supported the Government's participation at the Generation Equality Forum, including a virtual address from the Indonesian Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises at one of the dialogue sessions in Mexico City. One Indonesian micro-financing company, Amarta, joined hundreds of governments, civil society organizations, and private sector companies around the world in making pledges to further gender equality.



The UN in Indonesia conducted advocacy to encourage CSOs, women's movements and activists to participate in the Generation Equality Forum, including English and Indonesian-language Op-eds co-authored by the Resident Coordinator, the French, and the Mexican ambassadors to Indonesia.

### 2.4.3. COP26

The World's 26th global climate summit, COP26, kicked off in Glasgow on Oct 31, 2021. At the close of the two week-long summit, member nations adopted the Glasgow Climate Pact, which keeps alive the possibility of limiting human induced global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

The package of decisions nations adopted at COP26 includes strengthened efforts to build resilience to climate change, renewed commitments to curb greenhouse gas emissions, and the provision of the necessary finances for both. The Government's target and commitments include the implementation of the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Roadmap, net-zero long term strategies, phasing out coal-fired power plants, and developing and using carbon capture and storage, among others.

## 2.5 Innovative Financing for the 2030 Agenda

Financing the SDGs requires the mobilization of incredible resources. Even before COVID-19 hit, the Government estimated the SDG financing gap from 2020 to 2030 at up to IDR 14,108 trillion in 2019—but the pandemic could have increased the financing gap by up to 70% in developing countries, according to the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development).

In line with the Addis Ababa Agenda, the UN as a neutral partner to the Government brings expertise in developing and testing new SDG financing instruments, including thematic bonds and impact funds. The UN also offers knowledge and capacity building on managing and measuring the impact of investments on the achievement of the SDGs.

Through Results Group 3, the UN is supporting the Government on green development, climate change and disaster risk reduction. Shortly after the summit, the UN Resident Coordinator and UNCT members met international development partners to exchange information, share best practices, and strengthen coordination to support the Government in meeting its national and international targets on climate.

### 2.4.4. The Paris Peace Forum

Since its 2018 launch, the Paris Peace Forum has brought together Heads of State, international organizations, civil society and the private sector to find tangible solutions to global threats to peace and security, and to identify paths to better governance.

In 2021, the forum invited the UN in Indonesia to showcase its groundbreaking Peace Hub platform. The Peace Hub in Jakarta is the world's first dedicated platform for UN agencies, national security forces, and NGO partners to share resources and expertise in the service of preventing violent extremism.

To help Indonesia bridge the SDG financing gap, the UN in Indonesia is supporting the creation of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and the ASSIST Joint Programme in 2021, whose interventions are detailed in Chapter 2, Outcome 4.2. The INFF helps mobilize, align and diversify available financial resources for COVID-19 recovery and the attainment of the SDGs. With support from the EU, the UN facilitated financing dialogue sessions on funding the SDGs with international financial institutions and private sector representatives. Meanwhile, through ASSIST, the UN supported Indonesia's issuance of a sovereign SDG Bond worth US\$ 584 million, the first issuance of its kind in Southeast Asia.





## 2.6 Integrated Policy Advice to the Government

UN Reform affords UNCTs the agility to respond rapidly to national priorities and to pool resources and expertise to offer better, more integrated policy advice to national governments. In 2021, the UNCT supported the Government's ability to advance evidence-based policymaking through flagship events such as the SDG conference, joint programmes, research and analysis contributions to the Voluntary National Review, and pooled expertise on specialized issues such as civil registration and vital statistics.

### 2.6.1. SDGs Annual Conference

The Government hosted the 2021 SDGs Annual Conference on 23-24 November, with the theme of inclusive financing towards the 2030 agenda. As in previous years, the conference drew attendance from the Vice President, the Minister of BAPPENAS, the Minister of Finance, the UN ESCAP Executive Secretary, and the UN Resident Coordinator for Indonesia.

The conference saw the launch of important SDG documents and products, including the National Action Plan for SDGs 2021-2024, the National SDG Dashboard 2.0, and the SDG Investment Platform. At the request of BAPPENAS, the UN in Indonesia provided support for the 2021 conference, including the provision of speakers, video production, video editing, translation services, communications, and logistics.

### 2.6.2. Joint Programmes and Trust Funds

The UN in Indonesia promotes the use of joint programmes, which combine the expertise, resources, and networks of several UN entities, to support the Government more efficiently in achieving its national development priorities and the SDGs. Joint Programmes also offer integrated policy advice to the Government.

In 2021, the number of joint programmes in Indonesia increased from 12 to 19. This enabled UN agencies to integrate their advocacy and joint support to the government on select issues including social

protection, innovative financing for the SDGs, and employment. Pooled funds, such as the Joint SDG Fund and the COVID-19 Response & Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund, made the increase in joint programmes possible. Eleven of Indonesia's 19 joint programmes receive funding from trust funds, while eight are funded by international development partners.

The UN in Indonesia launched five new joint programmes in 2021: the ASSIST Indonesia Joint Programme; the Employment and Livelihood Joint Programme; the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program; Sustainable, Healthy and Inclusive Food Systems Transformation (SHIFT) Indonesia, and the UN Joint Violent Extremist Prisoners (VEPs) Parole and Probation Project. In 2021 the UN also secured funding for the Migration Governance for Sustainable Development Joint Programme, funded by the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund. Meanwhile, two Joint Programme completed their operations in 2021. An independent final evaluation of the joint programme on scaling up inclusive social protection for COVID-19 found that the UN had played a significant role in boosting social protection in Indonesia.



Joint Programme Name	UN Agencies
Leaving No One Behind: Adaptive Social Protection for All in Indonesia (ASP)	UNICEF, UNDP, WFP
ASSIST Indonesia: Driving Public and Private Capital Towards Green and Social Investments in Indonesia / Accelerating SDGs Investments in Indonesia	UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP, UNIDO
Supporting the Government of Indonesia and Key Stakeholders to Scale-Up Inclusive Social Protection Programmes in Response to COVID-19	UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, UN WOMEN
Employment and Livelihood: An inclusive approach to economic empowerment of women & vulnerable populations in Indonesia	ILO, UNAIDS, UNHCR
Tackling the threat of violent extremism and its impact on human securities in East Java (Guyub)	UNODC, UN WOMEN, UNDP
Advancing Indonesia's Lighting Market to High Efficient Technologies (ADLIGHT)	UNDP, UNEP
Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program	FAO, UNDP
Safe and Fair: Realizing women migrant workers' rights and opportunities in the ASEAN region (SPOTLIGHT ASIA) – Indonesia	ILO, UN WOMEN
United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD)	FAO, UNDP, UNEP
The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) Indonesia	UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, ILO
UN Joint Team on HIV and AIDS	ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, WHO, The World Bank
Better Reproductive Health and Rights for All in Indonesia (BERANI)	UNFPA, UNICEF



Joint Programme Name	UN Agencies
UN Joint Violent Extremist Prisoners (VEPs) Parole and Probation Project	UNODC, UNOCT, CTED
Preventing Violent Extremism through Promoting Tolerance and Respect for Diversity (PROTECT)	UNDP, UNOCT
Strengthening Resilience Against Violent Extremism in Asia (STRIVE Asia)	UNOCT, UNDP, UNODC
Global Peatlands Initiative (GPI)	UNEP, FAO
Sustainable, Healthy and Inclusive Food Systems Transformation (SHIFT) Indonesia	UNEP, FAO
Global IOM-UNDP Seed Funding Initiative to Advance Joint Programming for Response and Recovery from COVID-19 and the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Round I and Round II)	IOM, UNDP
Ship to Shore Rights Project	ILO, IOM, UNDP

### Multi-Partner Trust Funds

Multi-partner Trust Funds, known by the acronym MPTF, help finance UN system activities that further the 2030 Agenda, while driving UN reform by encouraging multiple UN agencies to work together on joint programming under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator.

MPTFs do not fund interventions specific to one UN agency or fund. Instead, they are innovative instruments designed to incentivize transformative policy shifts

and stimulate the strategic investments required to get the world back on track to achieve the SDGs. The MPTF funding structure enables Resident Coordinators to allocate funding based on a country's immediate needs, and thereby ensure the UNCT is efficient and responsive and avoids duplicating activities. Trust Funds are of particular importance to Middle Income Countries as they allow for the optimization of what is often very limited funding.

In 2021, the following MPTFs have funded joint programmes in Indonesia



### 2.6.3. The Voluntary National Review

In July 2021, Indonesia presented its third annual Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the 2021 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the UN's principal global platform to review the progress of the SDGs worldwide, which meets annually under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.

VNRs serve as important global check points for the UN system, but they also help national governments track the progress of SDG indicators locally and inform evidence-based policymaking to get the SDGs back on track.

On the request of BAPPENAS, the Resident Coordinators' Office coordinated UNCT support for the Government's compilation of its 2021 VNR. UN support included reviewing and enriching analysis, data provision including disaggregated data on vulnerable groups, collecting best practices, providing consultants, supporting video production and report layout, and facilitating consultations between experts and the government.

### 2.6.4. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics

Three UN agencies continue to jointly support the implementation of a 2019 Presidential Decree on the National Strategy on Accelerating Population Administration for the Development of Vital Statistics, through strengthening monitoring and evaluation of the strategy, policy advocacy and the provision of decentralised services for civil registration and vital statistics.

The presidential decree focuses on accelerating population and civil registration, increasing the population's ownership of civil registration documents, and strengthening Vital Statistics—all integral to the UN and the Government's ability to ensure interventions reach the poorest of the poor and leave no one behind.



## 2.7 Communicating as One

The UN Communications Group (UNCG) remains steadfast in bringing the UN closer to the people it serves and is central to the UNCT's ability to communicate and advocate as one. In 2021, the UNCG launched more joint communications campaigns than ever previously, increasing transparency and accountability, and ensuring coherent integrated communication to the Government and public.

The severity of Indonesia's COVID-19 crisis in 2021 made joint communications critical to disseminating public health advisory notices, solidarity messaging, and myth-busting information. In July 2021, the UN formed a crisis communications cell to ensure the timely issuance of public statements related to COVID-19 and coordinate UNCT responses to the media and joint messaging to global UN platforms.

The UN in Indonesia also optimised its social media channels—Twitter, Facebook and Instagram—to fight misinformation related to the crisis through the global "Verified" campaign, launched in 2020. The UN partnered with renowned Indonesian new media outlet Tirto.id on the amplification of "Verified," which aims to flood the internet with credible news, facts, data and stories to push back against misinformation. By the end of 2021, the Tirto collaboration had produced four articles for a series called "Verifikasi Fakta" (Verified Facts). The articles covered responses to COVID-19 misinformation trends, with at least five UN agencies furnishing credible sources of information. Collectively they reached approximately 800,000 people.

In 2021, the UNCG devised and implemented 20 joint campaigns to raise awareness of various issues and themes connected to UN activities in Indonesia. Below are a few of the highlights.

❖ In the run-up to the International Day for Persons with Disabilities, the UN in Indonesia devised a contest called *Show Your Sign*, designed to promote the use of Indonesian sign language and break down barriers to communication for people with hearing

impairments. The contest asked social media users to create original sign-language dance choreography for one of ten pre-selected songs. A UN produced Instagram filter for *Show Your Sign* generated almost 270,000 views as part of a social media campaign in collaboration with two organizations for Deaf Indonesians.

❖ During the global 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence, the UN partnered with award-winning Indonesian Comedian Sakdiyah Ma'ruf, who mentored 20 aspiring comedians and helped them craft comedy routines that reflected on misogynistic stereotypes and gender-based violence. The resulting *Comedy for Equality* showcase on December 10 garnered almost 40,000 YouTube impressions, with desktop and mobile billboard display ads through media partner Kumparan generating more than 2 million impressions combined, social media promos reaching more than 75,000 people, and four articles reaching more than 1 million people.

❖ On Children's Day, *Hari Anak Nasional*, Resident Coordinator Valerie Julliard participated in 10 interviews conducted by Indonesian children and teenagers, who quizzed her on everything from ocean exploration to human rights. "One of the things that struck me most was how unafraid these young people were to speak their minds," the Resident Coordinator said, "they asked intelligent, perceptive questions that got to the heart of what the UN does."

❖ For UN Day in October, the UN produced a 28-minute search engine autocomplete-style informational video featuring the heads of all 19 resident agencies in Indonesia, which was distributed to more than 80 Indonesian schools and broadcast on two Videotrons in Jakarta. The video was viewed more than 41,000 times on the UN in Indonesia's YouTube channel, while an accompanying social media campaign generated close to 16,000 engagements. In parallel, the UN partnered with the Ministry of



Foreign Affairs to conduct a series of UN Day events including a 24km virtual run involving at least 3,000 runners, and a photo/video competition related to COVID-19 and climate action. The UN also helped organize the launch of a youth-led UN Association of Indonesia and partnered with Jakarta authorities to illuminate Indonesia's National Monument in UN-blue light.

❖ In August, nine UN agencies jointly commemorated International Youth Day, which focused on the role of young people in building more sustainable food systems. The social media-based commemoration, which brought youth activists, sustainability experts, digital entrepreneurs, and artists together to discuss future food systems, reached more than 71,000 people. It included live music, a sustainable cooking showcase, and a digital marketplace for young micro-entrepreneurs to sell their sustainable fashion designs, among other activities.

In addition to these and other collaborative communications campaigns, the UN Resident Coordinator authored or co-authored four English-

language OpEds for the *Jakarta Post* and one Indonesian OpEd for *Kompas*. Every month, the UN in Indonesia produced a newsletter distributed internally among government, civil society, and international development partners, and externally among the media and the public. Each newsletter featured a message from the Resident Coordinator and highlights of UN agencies' ongoing projects. The UN also produced five Indonesia-focussed articles for the UN's multilingual news portal UN News, which reaches a global audience and receives wide pick-up by media, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector.

By the end of 2021, joint UNCG campaigns and outreach had contributed to a 25% increment of the total social media engagement across the UN in Indonesia's channels compared with the previous year. In addition, they also contributed to an increase in followers across all the UN in Indonesia's social media accounts: 6% on Twitter, 1% on Facebook, and 43% on Instagram. As of 31 Dec 2021, the UN in Indonesia had 22,839 followers on Twitter, 7,185 on Facebook, and 36,438 on Instagram.



# Chapter III

## Results



## The Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025 is a partnership document between the UN and the Government of Indonesia that articulates the UN's collective actions to support Indonesia in accelerating

the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. It was developed through a multi-stakeholder-consultation process and is aligned with the National Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024)

### UNSDCF 2021-2025 has 4 Strategic Priorities

01.

**Inclusive Human Development**  
OUTCOME

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

**National Priorities (RPJMN)**  
Priority 1 : Economic Resilience  
Priority 2 : Human Resources Development  
Priority 7: Strengthen Politic, Law and Security Stability and Public Services Transformation

02.

**Economic Transformation**  
OUTCOME

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

**National Priorities (RPJMN)**  
Priority 1 : Economic Resilience

03.

**Green Development, Climate Change & Natural Disasters**  
OUTCOME

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

**National Priorities (RPJMN)**  
Priority 7 Climate and Disaster Resilience

04.

**Innovation to Accelerate Progress Towards the SDGs**  
OUTCOME

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

**National Priorities (RPJMN)**  
Priority 1 : Economic Resilience  
Priority 2: Human Resources Development  
Priority 6: Climate and Disaster Resilience  
Priority 7: Strengthen Politic, Law and Security Stability and Public Services Transformation

The colours of the Output level infographics in Chapter Three correspond to the colour of the SDG with which they most closely relate



### National Health Insurance Coverage (%)

**86.96%**

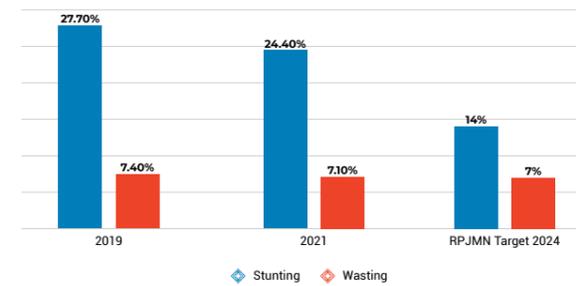
of Indonesia's Population  
**in 2021**

up from  
**2020's**

**82.07%**

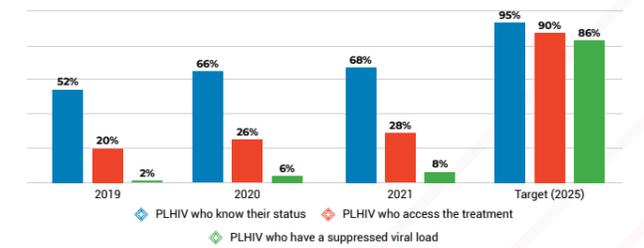
Source: Bappenas, Based on Social Health Insurance Administration Body/BPJS Kesehatan data

#### Prevalence of Stunting and Wasting



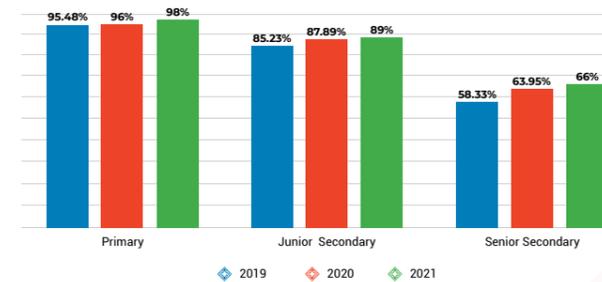
Source: SSGBI, 2019 and SGGI, 2021

#### People Living With HIV in Indonesia Who Know Their Status, are Accessing Treatment, and Have a Suppressed Viral Load (%)



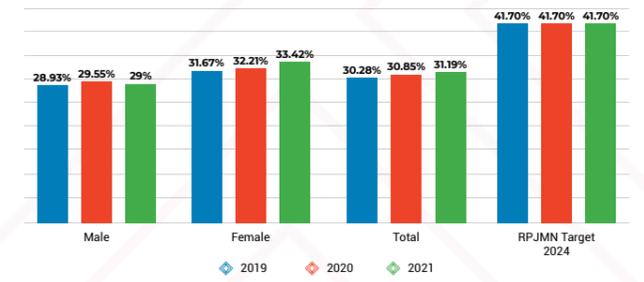
Source: <https://siha.kemkes.go.id/>

#### School Completion Rates



Source: BPS

#### Gross Enrollment Rate for Tertiary Education



Source: BPS

# Outcome 1

Inclusive Human Development

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

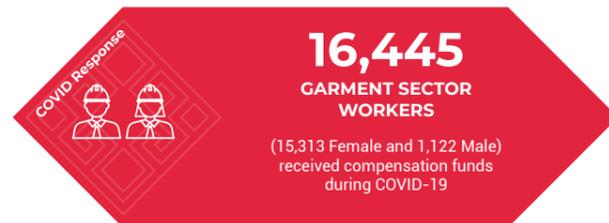
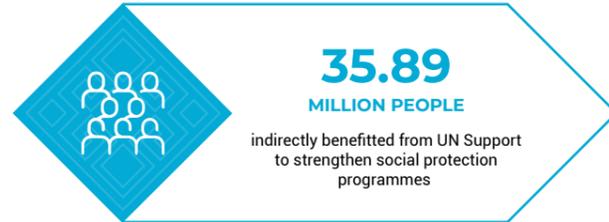
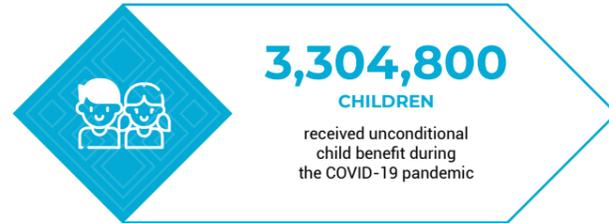


# 1.1 Social Protection

Contributing UN Entities: ILO, IOM, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO



After receiving several years of training to work on organic farming from an empowerment program for vulnerable youth, a young refugee is trusted to become a trainer for other fellow refugees and young Indonesians in Cianjur. ©UNHCR



(Source: UNINFO)

The convergence of Indonesia's persistently high informal labour rate, its geographically diffuse population, and the unequal socio-economic burdens imposed by COVID-19 heightened the risk of people falling through the country's social safety net in 2021.

Universal health coverage is key to shoring up that net and the UN has supported the expansion of Indonesia's national health insurance program since its rollout in 2014. By 2021 the insurance scheme covered some 86.96% of the population, up from 82.07% in 2020. Meanwhile, a UN collaboration with Gadjah Mada University produced a health situation dashboard, which incorporates data from the insurance scheme to inform evidence-based policymaking.

UN research is already guiding social protection health policies today. A 2021 evaluation of minimum service standards helped improve the consistency of primary healthcare, while an evaluation of catastrophic health spending will help reduce the risk of vulnerable Indonesians becoming impoverished due to medical expenses. For example, Indonesia's first nationwide TB Patient Cost Survey showed that almost 40% of TB patients and their households suffer catastrophic costs, with the proportion rising to 80% for patients with drug-resistant TB—a situation that often leads to the loss of employment and housing. UN-led analysis and advocacy also helped the government mitigate COVID-19's disruptive impact on vulnerable households,

including through a dynamic microsimulation of COVID-19's impacts on child poverty, which guided the Government's decision to invest in expanding social protection for vulnerable groups.

In 2021, the UN carried out several social protection projects under the COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund. This included assessing the efficacy of the targeting mechanism for cash assistance to vulnerable villages, and the piloting of a gender-responsive entrepreneurship program for women to generate income through producing essential goods and services to stem the spread of COVID-19.

The pandemic was far from the only disaster that threatened to leave people behind in 2021. Through 2021, the UN supported seven national-level ministries and five provincial governments in developing a framework of adaptive social protection to mitigate socioeconomic and climate shocks, including supporting vulnerable populations during disasters. The resulting Roadmap on Adaptive Social Protection will be completed in 2022, along with the Presidential Regulation for Social Protection reform. UN agencies

also continued assisting the Ministry of Social Affairs' enhancement of its digital disaster mitigation information system, called e-SIMBA. That assistance included integrating an UN-developed Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) and building linkages with other early warning and risk information systems to enhance the Government system's capacity to identify the most vulnerable populations affected by a disaster and prioritise assistance to those most in need.

Refugees are especially at risk of being left behind during disasters. As well as advocating for refugee inclusion in national schemes—including the national COVID-19 vaccination program—the UN helped ensure refugees had access to essential services throughout 2021. Some 5,653 of the most vulnerable refugees benefitted from UN cash assistance in 2021 in the form of monthly sustenance to help meet basic needs and prevent harmful coping mechanisms such as prostitution, criminality, and early marriages. The UN also distributed 309,804 items of personal protection equipment to refugees and the health facilities that care for them.

## Eni's Story, UN Women



When the factory she worked at halted operations amid the COVID-19 pandemic, Eni was one of the hundreds of garment workers in Sukabumi Regency, West Java to lose an economic lifeline. "The pandemic has been challenging for me," she says. "I lost my job, but I still have to pay for my mother's medical treatments."

As an industry whose workforce is 80% female, the plight of Indonesia's garment factory workers is just one example of the disproportionate impact the COVID-19 pandemic has had on women and girls. In response, UN Women teamed up with Jakarta-based NGO Yayasan Care Peduli to launch a gender-responsive cash-for-work programme, targeted at Sukabumi's struggling garment workers. For three months from January 2021, the programme provided about 1.2million Indonesian Rupiah each for 610 acutely vulnerable women, while they received training in cloth mask production and entrepreneurship skills. It also engaged the women's male partners in training to promote more equitable relationships within households.

"The cash-for-work programme has opened an opportunity for me to generate new income," Eni said. Another participant, Icoh said that as well as teaching her new skills, the scheme had connected her with a

support network of women facing similar challenges. "The income that I receive will be used to cover my daily needs and some of it will be put away for savings," she said. "I plan to join a cooperative and hope to start my own sewing business someday."





## 1.2 Food Security and Better Nutrition

Contributing UN Entities: IFAD, FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP



 Enciani Radja holds her 4-month-old daughter Fayra at home after she received the polio vaccine at the Kamboja IVc Health Post in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara Province, on 3 November 2021. ©UNICEF

Food supply chain disruptions and the loss of income during the COVID-19 pandemic contributed to an increase in undernourishment in Indonesia, which afflicted 8.34% of the population in 2020, up from 7.63% in 2019, according to Indonesia's 2021 Voluntary National Review. However, undernourishment was prolific even before the pandemic, with about a quarter of Indonesian children stunted as a result. Although that figure reflects considerable progress on the 37.2% prevalence rate in 2013, it falls far short of the 14% stunting prevalence target outlined in Indonesia's National Mid-Term Development Plan 2020-2024.

Despite the pandemic's adverse impacts, the Government's UN-supported expansion of the social safety net led to a slight reduction in food insecurity, from 5.42% on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in 2019 to 5.12% in 2020. The aid targeted interventions, the UN provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture that resulted in the finalisation of



(Source: UNINFO)

one national and five provincial Food Security and Vulnerability Atlases (FSVA). These atlases identified that 70 of the 514 regencies in target provinces were vulnerable to food insecurity due to poverty and the inability of local production to meet consumption needs. They informed several country-wide programmes, including the Sustainable Food Yard, Family Farming, Farming Corporation Development and Community Food Barn. The Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration and various local governments have utilised the granular data provided in the atlases to inform targeted relief programs and village-level stunting reduction interventions.

To enhance the Government's efforts in addressing food security during crises such as COVID-19, the UN and the Bogor Agricultural University conducted a study to assess the methodology of the national Food and Nutrition Surveillance System. The study found

a positive correlation between the average length of schooling of women or girls over 15 years and household food security. The study also recommended several methodological improvements to monitor and detect risks of food insecurity during and after crises, which the Food Security Agency plans to implement in 2022. Meanwhile the UN finalised and disseminated a multi-sectoral survey assessing the impact of COVID-19 on food security, diet quality, and access to essential services among poor urban communities in Jakarta, which offered recommendations for improving access to nutrition and social protection services for vulnerable families.

The UN also expanded the evidence base to support decision-making on policies to improve the availability of affordable healthy diets. A UN "Fill the Nutrient Gap" analysis examined the underlying drivers of geographic variation in the percentage of households able to afford low-cost nutritious diets. The analysis provided recommendations to improve access to an affordable nutritious diet through existing government platforms and policy changes.

To address widespread micronutrient deficiencies, the Government has set a target to ensure access to fortified rice (bio- and post-harvest fortified) for poor and malnourished families by 2024. In 2021, the UN together with the Government launched the Rice Fortification Landscape Analysis, which mapped current rice production and trade and provided the basis for developing a sustainable and financially feasible model of production and distribution of fortified rice in Indonesia through social protection programmes and the retail market.

To support Indonesia's National Stunting Reduction movement, the UN initiated a landmark project to develop operational guidelines on the planning,

budgeting, implementing, and monitoring of eight essential nutrition interventions. Meanwhile, the UN worked to strengthen the National School Health Programme and took steps to digitise education materials related to nutrition for adolescents, primary school children, parents, and teachers as part of a wider initiative to promote lifelong positive dietary behavioural change and improve the nutritional status of Indonesia's children during their first 8,000 days of life. The materials—which the Government has made publicly accessible—promote gender equality in the household, for example, men's involvement in nutritious meal preparation. Additional advocacy campaigns aimed to improve knowledge and develop positive attitudes among adolescents to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition. For example, the UN observed World Obesity Day for the first time in Indonesia in 2021, with messages on obesity prevention shared via social media.

Alongside the Ministry of Health, the UN also enhanced the Government's Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS) flagship platform through the launch of a digital behaviour change communication campaign called #KerenDimakan. The campaign was designed to develop positive attitudes to nutrition among adolescents to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition.

Finally, 2021 was a milestone for the prevention of wasting, which affects 7.1% of Indonesian children. The Indonesian government officially launched the UN's Framework and Operational Roadmap of the Global Action Plan on child wasting, with the UN guiding the government through the Nutrition for Growth commitment-making process.



### Herlinda's Story, WFP



Water scarcity has long made farming a challenge in Kupang Regency in East Nusa Tenggara Province, but the stress climate change exerts on the water cycle means that some years there is simply nothing to plant or harvest, says Herlinda M. Dasilva, a 48-year-old smallholder who supports her four children by growing rice and vegetables.

Oelpuah, where Herlinda and her family live, was one of several villages that staff from the WFP, FAO, and IFAD visited in East Nusa Tenggara in Nov. 2021 as part of a scoping study to better understand the challenges smallholders face. The study will help the government design policies to build resilience through Indonesia's food system and meet the needs of vulnerable rural communities amid the twin disruptions of COVID-19 and climate change.

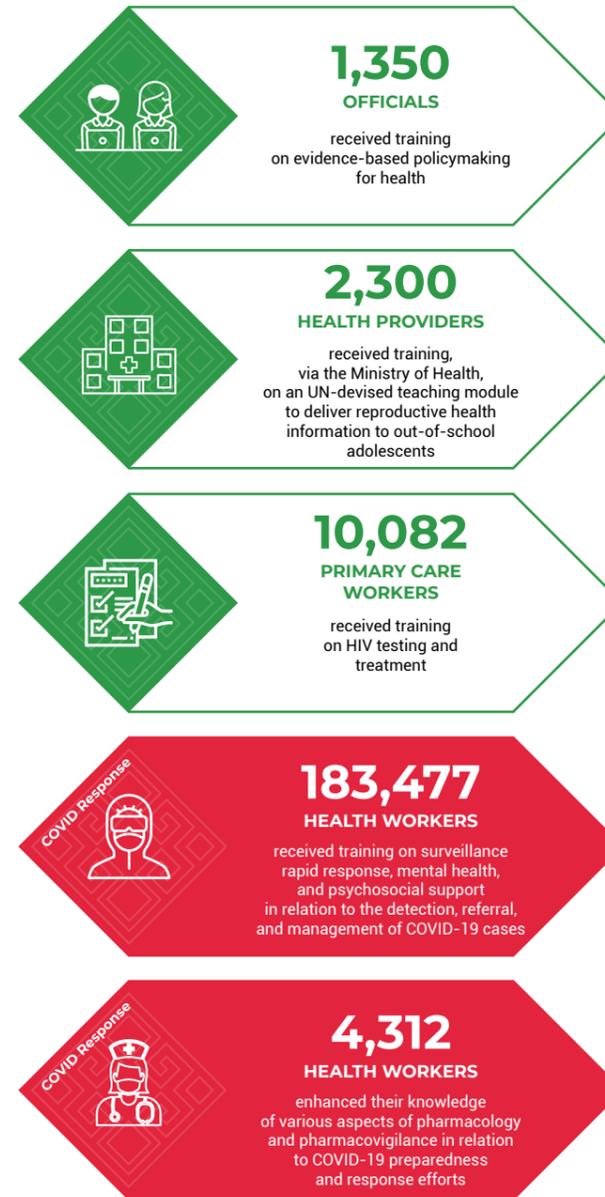
Herlinda, who receives assistance through the UN's Rural Empowerment and Agriculture Development Scaling-Up Initiative, as well as training on nutrition and diet diversification, says UN support is crucial to breaking the poverty cycle: "I want to see my children well-nourished and smart so that they reach their education goals and are able to make it up to university."

## 1.3 Stronger Health Systems

Contributing UN Entities: IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNODC, UNICEF, UNHCR, UN Women, WFP, World Bank



The UN's '40 Years of AIDS' exhibition highlights some of the most important developments in HIV-related science and activism between 1991 and 2021 and the stories of people living with HIV, at the UNAIDS country office in Jakarta on 1 December 2021. ©UNAIDS



(Source: UNINFO)

The COVID-19 pandemic pushed Indonesia's healthcare system to the brink in 2021. At the peak of June and July's surge in infections, the hospital bed occupancy rate for isolation reached 78% in Indonesia, with 76% bed occupancy at Intensive Care Units. This not only taxed the country's ability to mitigate the impact of the coronavirus but its ability to cope with an array of contemporary health challenges. In response, the Ministry of Health (MoH) increased the capacity of isolation wards by 38%, and by 138% for Intensive Care Units.

UN interventions also helped ensure the system continued to function under unprecedented stress. The World Health Organization alone supported 39 activities to strengthen Indonesia's healthcare capacity, across technology, policy, and human resources. In conjunction with Universitas Gadjah Mada, for example, the UN trained more than 1,350 officials in evidence-based health policymaking, with a further 106 trained in health planning and education. Through 14 additional training activities, a total of 4,312 participants enhanced their knowledge on various aspects of pharmacology and pharmacovigilance, particularly related to the national COVID-19 preparedness and response plan.

In 2021 the UN continued to support the Government's National Health System Reform (SKN) agenda through reviewing the impact of COVID-19 on health policies, assessing the Ministry of Health's organisational structure, and reviewing existing regulations. System-wide interventions include support for several major studies to better understand challenges hindering universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare, including family planning, and a "Building Healthy Cities" program involving 440 multidisciplinary actors, which contributed to improved health access for those often left behind, greater community participation, and the development of a citizen reporting system for stunting and wasting. Through the program, the UN developed a data integration platform to support data-driven decision-making in the City of Makassar for seven healthy city-related sectors, including public works, tourism, and transportation.

In 2021, the UN supported government proposals that mobilised almost US\$88 million from the Global Fund—an international body designed to accelerate the end of HIV, TB, and Malaria as epidemics— towards COVID-19 rapid response and mitigation of HIV, TB, and Malaria during COVID-19. A further US\$88 million was mobilized towards Indonesia's HIV response in 2022-2023. In total, the UN helped the Government secure almost US\$457 million from the Global Fund for 2021-2023 for the national response on HIV, TB, and malaria.

### Support for Indonesia's National Vaccination Scheme

In response to one of the world's fastest-spreading COVID-19 outbreaks, the Government launched an



unprecedented national vaccination program that had delivered at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccination to 59.7% of Indonesia's population by the end of 2021. The fully vaccinated percentage stood at 42.1% with more than 10,000 healthcare facilities consistently reporting their vaccination stock through the UN-MoH SMILE digital application, which allows health workers to monitor vaccine supply chains in real-time. All told, SMILE supported Indonesia's administration of nearly 300 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine across all 34 provinces. The UN trained some 12,000 healthcare workers on SMILE's use, and an enhancement to the app connected the MoH with Biofarma, Indonesia's largest vaccine manufacturer.

National vaccination supplies were also bolstered through the arrival of more than 87 million COVID-19 vaccinations through the COVAX mechanism in 2021. In addition, the UN worked with more than 6000 primary health care centres across 13 provinces to shore up routine immunisation programs—with some three-quarters of those facilities (74.58%) reporting stock outs of (non-COVID-19) vaccines through SMILE.

Meanwhile, the UN's Health Governance Initiative, known as the HEART Project, enabled the Ministry of Health to update health protocols for AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic, including protocols for healthcare workers, door-to-door services for the distribution of LLINs, ARV, and tuberculosis medication, and for drive-through testing. Through HEART, the UN supported the Ministry in implementing the Financial Management Information System developed by the Ministry of Finance for improved grant management and program achievement, including training for 259 staff on using the system on Malaria, TB, and HIV response

### Health Provisioning for Refugees

Changes to national regulations meant that refugees no longer received Government coverage for COVID-19 treatment, particularly hospitalisation, from June 2021. As such, the UN covered the cost of treatment for refugees, ensuring their continued access to primary health care services, life-saving treatment, and essential healthcare such as maternity support, HIV services, and vaccinations for children.

Refugees continued to have access to primary health care services through government-mandated community health centres called Puskesmas. However, the UN, through its implementing partner, covered the costs of refugee referrals to secondary and tertiary health services, focusing on lifesaving, threatening, or emergency conditions. In total, the UN, through its implementing partner, conducted 10 meetings with six hospitals and two mental health clinics on referral pathways for refugees living independently and medical administration for refugees.

UN coordination with local governments, and with partner hospitals, also allowed refugees to access government facilities for COVID-19 related isolation and quarantine at no charge, where space was available. In 10 cities where government facilities had reached capacity, the UN provided additional facilities to assist a total of 2,990 refugees in quarantining, with 346 receiving supports during COVID-19 isolation. UN advocacy supported a Ministry of Health decree that by year's end enabled more than 7,000 refugees—or 65% of Indonesia's refugee population aged 12 and above—to receive their first dose of COVID-19 vaccinations under nationwide public and private vaccination schemes.

In 2021, the UN and its partners continued providing free and accessible HIV prevention, care, and treatment to persons of concern—including independently living refugees—as well as a quality reproductive health services.

### HIV and AIDS

Indonesia is committed to ending AIDS by 2030 by reaching "95-95-95", a global target that refers to the percentages of people living with HIV (PLHIV) who should know their HIV status, the percentage receiving treatment, and the percentage who demonstrate viral suppression.

Indonesia made progress on the 40-year epidemic in 2021, with HIV incidence decreasing from 0.11 people per 1,000 in 2019 to 0.10 (0.12 male, 0.08 female) in 2021. Although these numbers appear incremental, they reflect the significant efforts made to adjust and keep HIV programming running despite the COVID-19 pandemic. This continues a downward trend that has seen a 47% reduction in new HIV infections from 2010 to 2021.

UNAIDS estimates that some 543,100 people have HIV in Indonesia, of which 68% know their HIV status. However, only 28% of all estimated PLHIV are on treatment, and only 8% of all estimated PLHIV demonstrate viral suppression. Although there remains a long way to go, this represents an improvement on 2020's figures of 66%, 26%, and 6% respectively, on the same HIV treatment cascade.

HIV prevalence remains low in Indonesia's general population, but new infections are high among Key Populations, a designation that covers networks of sex workers, men who have sex with men, transgender people, and people who use drugs, among other vulnerable groups. The UN continues to provide technical assistance for the prevention, testing, and treatment of HIV. This includes the piloting in 2021 of an innovative HIV self-testing programme to expand HIV testing among Key Populations and piloting a pre-exposure prophylaxis programme. The UN also launched awareness raising campaigns on the availability of these services, especially among Key Populations.

The Government continues to expand the HIV treatment network to bring services closer to communities. This includes efforts to decentralise HIV treatment

from hospitals to the primary care level, especially in 238 priority HIV districts. In 2021 alone, the Ministry of Health assigned 3,200 new treatment sites, with UN support in the form of technical assistance and mentoring for up to 10,082 primary health workers. The UN also supported the development of new protocols for a dual referral mechanism between health facilities and communities. Special assistance was mobilised to mitigate COVID-19's impact on HIV services, including exploring new ways to deliver HIV tests and treatment. The UN also boosted the capacity of national networks of PLHIV and Key Populations to be engaged in the monitoring of HIV policy and programme implementation, including access to HIV services, discriminatory policies, and youth involvement.

The UN helped the Government develop a national multisectoral plan on HIV, as well as a health sector strategy on HIV. This included technical assistance to generate strategic information to project HIV estimates, national HIV spending and monitoring of policy implementation. The UN also worked with the Jakarta Government to develop a provincial strategy on HIV.

### Nia's Story, UNFPA



As a teacher at an Islamic junior high school, 45-year-old Nia Qolbunia is responsible for the welfare of the hundreds of female students under her care in West Java. But the scope and impact of her work expands beyond religious teaching. Women religious leaders known as Dai'yah also serve as trusted pre-marriage counselors, family planning advisors, and in many cases champions of women's sexual and reproductive rights.

Nia is one of many Dai'yah to join a training programme co-organized by UNFPA and two Muslim organizations in Indonesia designed to bolster their skills in caring for women and girls during the COVID-19 pandemic. Through 2020 and 2021, restrictions on movement curtailed women's access to sexual and reproductive health services and exposed them to higher risks of gender-based violence, unintended pregnancies, and harmful practices like female genital mutilation and child marriage. "A lot of husbands stay at or work from home. As a result, there have been a lot of unplanned pregnancies," Nia says. "Many parents have also married off their teenage children. There is online gender-based violence and domestic violence too."

Nia's activities at the school now include instruction on the importance of family planning and encouraging girls to postpone marriage until they are at least 21 years old. Her school assists in the provision of contraceptive services, in collaboration with the Government, to ensure young women's ability to continue their education or pursue employment opportunities are not compromised. "I want to fight for the rights of women and children, especially in reproductive health and education for women, to make gender equality a reality in the family and the society," she says.



# 1.4 Better Maternal and Newborn Health

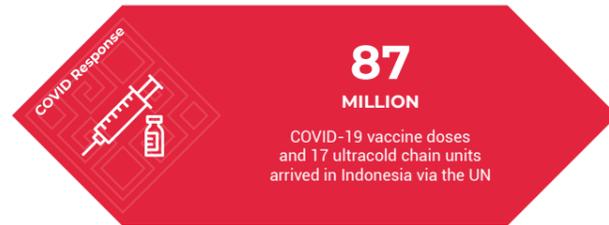
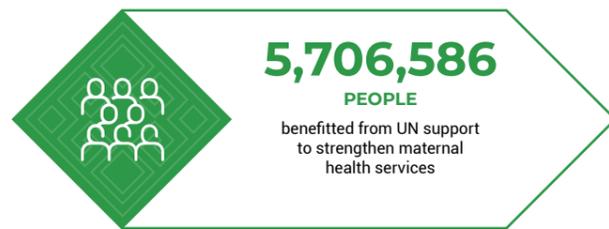
Contributing UN Entities: UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO



A mother carries her child after the Mount Semeru eruption on 4 December 2021 at a temporary shelter in Lumajang, where the UN distributed dignity kits to internally displaced people, including women and the elderly. ©UNFPA

Indonesia has made considerable progress on maternal mortality over the past decade, yet the country's maternal mortality ratio remains high with some 177 deaths occurring for every 100,000 live births, compared with a regional average of 152 per 100,000 live births. Addressing stagnant maternal and newborn mortality ratios and improving the quality of care remains a critical area of focus for the UN in Indonesia and the Government.

In 2021, UN support for Government efforts to deliver better maternal and newborn health included the provision of technical assistance for new guidelines on maternal and perinatal death surveillance, and specific assistance to improve the care of vulnerable infants, including infants with low birth weight, those with possible serious bacterial infections (PSBI), and those born to HIV-positive mothers. UN research contributed to the Ministry of Health in 2021 upping recommended antenatal care visits from four to six. The Ministry also established technical guidelines for implementing point-of-care testing with plans to scale-up this initiative in 2022. UN expertise also contributed to new guidance on the case management of PSBI, or sepsis, which accounts for 23% of newborn deaths in low and middle-income countries, as well as new guidance on



(Source: UNINFO)

the case management of low birthweight babies. The UN helped the Ministry of Health produce nine videos on essential newborn and small baby care. The UN also supported the Ministry in finalising and launching a national policy on the prevention and control of birth defects and provided refresher training on the hospital-based surveillance of birth defects.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the UN developed a technical guideline on under-five mortality review aimed at identifying the causes and determinants of under-fives' deaths and recommending mitigating measures. Meanwhile, UN advocacy helped the government update the National Integrated Management of Childhood Illness guidelines and algorithm, update the early child growth and development guidelines, and develop a framework for monitoring reproductive maternal, newborn child, and adolescent health.

The UN provided specific assistance to improve the care of vulnerable infants at the primary health care level, including those born to HIV-positive mothers to prevent mother-to-child transmission. With UN support, the Government updated its national guideline for the care of small babies in primary health care—by early 2022, the guideline's operationalization was being modelled in West Nusa Tenggara province. At

the community level, the UN and partner organisations supported the development of a booklet for parents and caregivers on the diagnosis, treatment, and care of children living with HIV. The booklet is expected to be disseminated by national networks of women living with HIV and is publicly accessible online.

# 1.5 WASH

Contributing UN Entities: OCHA, UNICEF, WHO

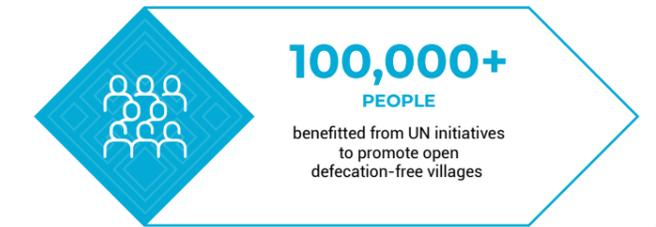
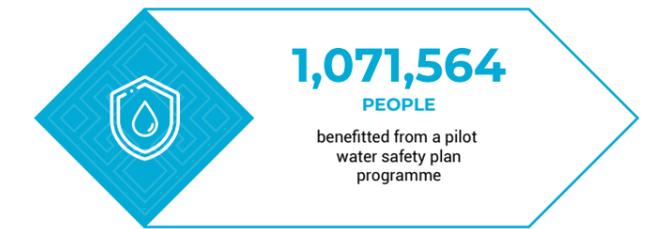


Students wash their hands before entering classes at the State Elementary School (SDN) 01 Setu, East Jakarta, Indonesia on 6 September 2021. ©UNICEF

The emergence of handwashing as a key preventative measure for the spread of COVID-19 underscored the importance of universal access to water, sanitation, and hygiene—collectively known as WASH—globally. Yet despite steady progress in Indonesia, almost 15% of primary health centres still have no water services, according to government research, which also suggests fewer than half of the population over the age of 10 practices correct handwashing.

In 2021, some 232,000 people in Indonesia, including those in health facilities, benefitted from WASH interventions as part of the UN's COVID-19 prevention and response efforts.

In 2022, the UN will engage the University of Indonesia's Faculty of Public Health to perform data analysis on the impacts of district planning for maternal mortality, building on the UN's support in 2021 of several Indonesian government ministries in implementing integrated planning and budgeting on reproductive health with the aim of reducing maternal mortality.



(Source: UNINFO)

More broadly, the UN supported the Government's WASH-related objectives via high-level advocacy events on issues such as eliminating open defecation, and through the establishment of innovation hubs like INCUBITS—a WASH start-up incubator launched in summer 2021. The UN supported the Ministry of Health in developing a national roadmap for inclusive WASH in Community Health Centers, designed to address the specific WASH needs of women and vulnerable populations and prevent stigma and discrimination. The UN's recommendations towards the roadmap were informed by focus groups designed to deepen understanding of the WASH needs of those most at risk of being left behind.



The UN also supported the government's implementation of the national road map of Water Safety Plans (WSP) 2021-2025. That included conducting a five-day introductory training on Water Safety Plans for 127 representatives of 47 drinking water providers, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. These "master trainers" are now equipped to train their provincial-level counterparts on WSP. Meanwhile, more than a million people benefitted from water safety plans piloted at five water suppliers in 2021, according to the WHO's estimates. The UN and partners conducted a baseline assessment of the water treatment system's prior operational structure, as well as an assessment after five months of interventions, which showed improvements in the chlorination process and operational monitoring. A parallel UN-supported survey on national water quality that covered 20,000 households helped establish Indonesia's first-ever baseline for SDG-6.1, which seeks to secure safe and affordable drinking water for all.

UN Interventions on WASH are delivering direct results in some of Indonesia's most impoverished areas. An UN-brokered partnership between Bekasi City and Sumbawa Barat district, for example, facilitates

knowledge exchange and sharing best practices on sanitation. In East Nusa Tenggara and West Nusa Tenggara provinces, city sanitation strategies are now informed by Climate Action Research, with national roadmaps informed by data on climate change underway. Meanwhile, 13 Ministers have committed to making hand washing a reality for all Indonesians. Another program to promote open defecation-free villages benefitted more than 100,000 people living in 273 villages in Aceh in 2021, leading to a reduction in stunting rates among children under five years old living in those villages.

The UN's public advocacy and hygiene behavioural change interventions reached 380,000 people. Elsewhere the mobile-based Oky app helped promote sexual reproductive health among adolescent girls. One million school children received COVID-19 Safe school kits thanks to the UN leveraging private sector resources through the Public Private Partnership on handwashing with soap, which aided the safe reopening of 15,000 schools.

## 1.6 Education

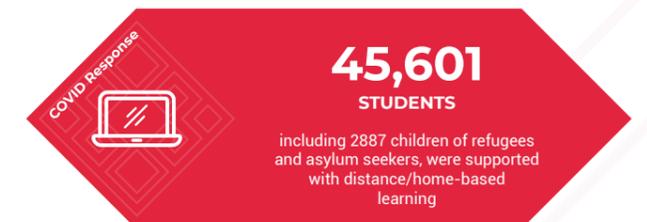
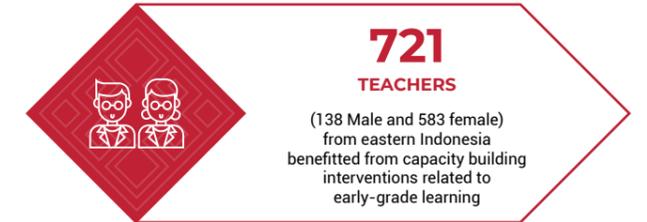
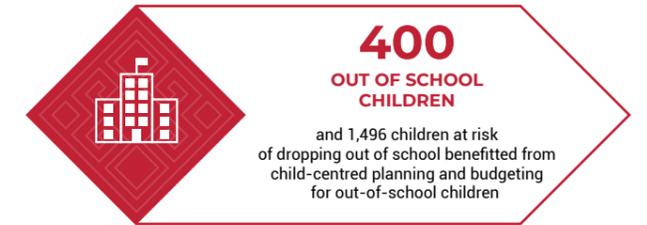
Contributing UN Entities: IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF



 Paula Ondi, a student at Yosiba Elementary School (SD Inpres Yosiba) raises her hand during a class in Simporo, Jayapura, Indonesia (15 June 2021) @UNICEF

The COVID-19 pandemic caused the world's largest-ever recorded disruption in education. In August 2021, UNICEF reported that some 80 million children and adolescents in Indonesia had been exposed to widespread secondary impacts on their learning, health, nutrition, and economic security over the preceding year.

To mitigate the pandemic's disruptive effect on children's education, in 2021 the UN helped approximately 5.7 million students at over 37,000 schools to safely resume face-to-face learning in accordance with COVID-19 health protocols. Despite the Government's best efforts, however, a safe return to in-class learning was not possible for much of the year. As such, the UN invested in improving the quality of distance learning, including by helping 8,300 teachers to undertake digital learning in life skills via the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology's online teacher learning platform, Guru Belajar.



(Source: UNINFO)

The UN also continued to support the scale-up of an early grade learning programme in Papua, a province in which students are more likely to be left behind in terms of educational attainment. In 2021, three new districts in Papua prioritised budget allocation for early grade learning interventions in target schools, an encouraging early indicator of success for the programme.

To support out-of-school children's access to effective and inclusive learning environments, the UN worked with local governments to expand a program on child-centred planning and budgeting for out of school children across 15 districts. Some 1,283 district and village government officials contributed to the

### Jeni's Story, UNICEF



Jeni Karay, a popular Papuan social media influencer, still remembers how cultural taboos made it impossible for her to seek support when she first got her period in junior high school. "I couldn't talk about it with my parents. I felt menstruation was a shameful thing to talk about, even with my friends and family," she recalls.

It is an all-too common situation. A 2017 Health and Demographic Survey found that one-in-five girls never talk about the topic of menstruation before they get their first period. This rate is higher in rural areas, including in eastern parts of Indonesia like Papua. In a UNICEF U-Report poll of over 5,800 female respondents between April and May 2020, one in six girls and women said they experienced some difficulty handling their menstruation during the pandemic.

That is why UNICEF developed Oky, a period tracker application for mobile phones that allows adolescent girls to track how their period affects their body and mood so they can better understand their own body and stay healthy and happy.

Impressed with Oky, Jeni began to promote it to her followers on social media and encouraged young people in Papua, including boys, to download the app. "Having Oky in the hands of Papuan girls will give them access to a trustworthy source of information on menstruation," she said. "Giving trustworthy information to Papuan girls is part of my personal mission to empower them."



programme, which enabled 400 out-of-school children and 1,496 children at risk of dropping out of school to continue learning. The also UN continued to support out-of-school comprehensive sexuality education through virtual interventions like a communications campaign managed by partner NGO Yayasan Kasih Suwitno that reached 17,000 people. The UN worked with the Ministry of Health to develop a specialised module for health care providers on delivering adolescent reproductive health education to out-of-school students that was shared with 2,300 health providers. In parallel, the UN facilitated the signing of an MoU between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, which outlines the structure of a three-year joint Adolescent Reproductive Health Education programme.

Indonesia is not a signatory to the United Nations convention of refugees, so Indonesia is not obliged to provide public services for refugees. However, thanks to the UN's sustained engagement with the government, refugee children and teenagers are now increasingly able to attend Indonesian schools, with 152 students,

or some 36% of refugee children and teenagers living independently in Medan Makassar, Kupang, Tegal, Jakarta, and surrounding areas formally enrolled in schools as of 2021. UN agencies are also working with the government to address education-related gaps for refugees, such as the lack of formal certification upon completion of studies, and on strengthening legal provisions for refugee inclusion in education through the UNHCR-UNICEF Blueprint Pact for Joint Action for Refugee Children.

During the pandemic, the UN helped refugee children study online through the provision of internet data packages and loans of electronic devices like smartphones and tablets for 29 refugee students and 17 refugee-led organisations in and around Jakarta. The UN implemented flexible policies to respond to areas of acute need, for example replacing transportation allowances with meal allowances. In addition, the UN helped sustain community learning centres' ability to host educational activities for home-schooled refugee children, as well as for adults in the areas of computer literacy, language classes and vocational training.

Since 2017, the UN has worked closely with the Wahid Foundation to empower women to build peaceful and resilient communities and support a gender-responsive approach to conflict prevention through its Peace Villages project. Some 17 villages, covering a population of about 100,000 people, declared themselves 'Peace Villages' between 2017 to 2021, meaning that village stakeholders have committed to achieving nine indicators of a peaceful village with women's participation and leadership. In 2021, more than 100 Peace Village residents joined training programs—since converted to e-learning tools—that focus on preventing violent extremism, implementing gender equality, and increasing access to justice. The UN and the Wahid Foundation also selected 80 community leaders in Peace Villages to participate in a series of training courses on women's rights.

The UN also developed two new policy guidelines: the first focuses on formal and informal protection mechanisms for women and children; the second on the monitoring of access to justice. By year's end, local governments in 10 Peace Villages had adopted these guidelines. The UN also provided technical assistance to the Government to enhance the policy framework for the protection of children in all settings, with a focus on advancing critical public goods. This included collecting data for a forthcoming roadmap on strengthening Indonesia's Juvenile Justice System, in partnership with the Centre for Child Well-Being and Protection.

In 2021, the UN continued to support the improvement of the SP4N-LAPOR digital application, a one-stop national complaint handling management system designed to promote inclusion, prevent discrimination, and improve public service delivery. Some 75.7% of people, including people with disabilities, said they were satisfied with the system in response to a 2021 customer satisfaction survey, a 3.7% increase on the 2020 satisfaction rate of 72%.

A lack of access to justice can be a factor in refugees and asylum seekers fleeing their home countries, but refugees can also be underserved by justice systems in host nations. The UN conducts advocacy and interventions to ensure that the protection of refugees in Indonesia is in line with international human rights standards and consistent with the domestic legal framework on refugees. With UN support, South Sulawesi Province, Bogor District, and South Tangerang City established local task forces to monitor refugee justice in 2021.

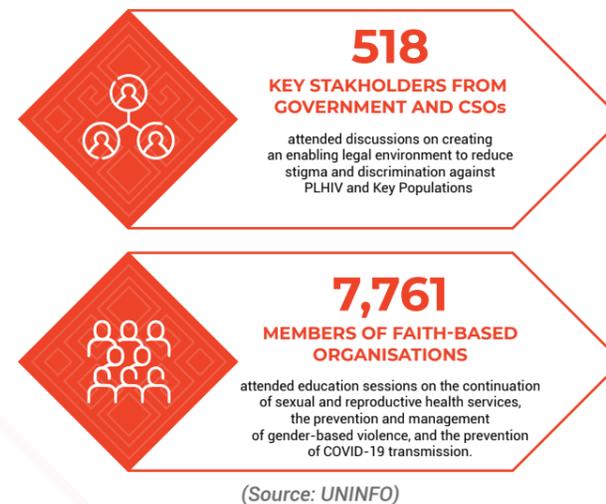
Meanwhile, the UN is collaborating with civil society organizations to reduce stigma and discrimination through strengthening the national legal framework for the protection of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and Key Populations. In 2021, the UN arranged policy dialogues on comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation with Indonesia's House of Representatives and 44 community based and civil society organizations. These contributed to a conceptual legislative framework on comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, which was presented to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The UN also engaged 17 civil society organisations and two members of parliament to advocate for the removal of provisions impeding HIV response in the Penal Code Bill, such as restrictions on the promotion and distribution of contraceptives by non-authorized officers, and the over-criminalization of people who use drugs that can reduce access to treatment. The UN also worked to strengthen accountability mechanisms on HIV-related discrimination through the provision of technical assistance for the National Commission on Human Rights, including arranging consultations with civil society organizations, PLHIV, and organizations for Key Populations. This advice included identifying priority issues and recommendations for the strengthening of promotions of the rights of PLHIV and Key Populations and improving legislative responses on HIV-related discrimination.

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

Contributing UN Entities: IOM, ILO, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNODC, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO



Five years ago, Zakaria, a refugee from Sudan, requested permission from the landowner to cultivate land behind his accommodation. With IOM support, he grows okra that feeds his surrounding community. ©IOM



Rule of law is under threat around the world. For the fourth consecutive year, the World Justice Project found that in 2021 more countries saw a decline than saw an improvement in rule of law, with Indonesia among countries that saw a decline.





### Dimas's Story, UNAIDS



As the first transgender man in Medan, North Sumatra to undergo medical transition, Dimas Cahya is not the sort to be deterred by a lack of precedent. Still, he did not anticipate that becoming the first transgender man to legally change his name in the conservative city of more than 2.4-million people would be such a convoluted process.

Legal recognition in the form of an identity card, particularly one that matches a person's true identity, is a human right that is not enjoyed by everyone equally. It took ridicule from a legal aid organization, unexpected requests for documents, tips from friends in Jakarta, and an audience with a judge who questioned whether a name change would "erase [his] identity" before Dimas achieved his goal. But his persistence over six weeks paid off. "This is the name I identify with, and I was determined to have it recognized legally," says Dimas, who requested to be identified with an alias for this story.

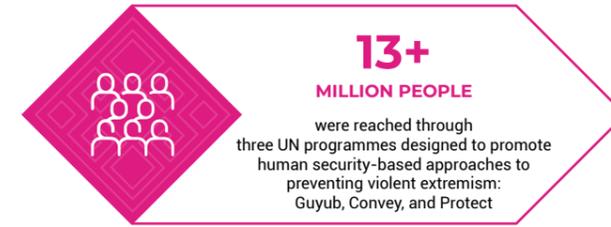
Dimas's name change was supported throughout by the Crisis Response Mechanism Consortium—made up of the UNAIDS in Indonesia and four civil society organizations—whose mission is to mobilize resources for sexual and gender diverse people in crisis situations. Next up, Dimas says, is getting his new name on his national identity card—a target his own precedent suggests he can achieve.

## 1.8 Advancing Policies to Prevent Violent Extremism

Contributing UN Entities: UNDP, UNODC, UN Women



Survivors of terrorism participate in vocational training on barista skills, organized by UNODC Indonesia in collaboration with the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) and Yayasan Inspirasi Indonesia Membangun (YIIM). The training is a part of the implementation of Government Regulation 35/2020 on Compensation for Victims of Terrorism. ©UNODC



(Source: UNINFO)

Violent extremist groups have sought to capitalise on the social isolation and economic adversity the COVID-19 pandemic inflicted upon Indonesia, which contributes to conditions that allow dangerous and divisive narratives to prosper, a Feb 2021 UNODC report found. The report praised the Government's approach to preventing violent extremism (PVE) but underscored the need for flexible policy solutions to mitigate the evolving threat.

UN support for the National Action Plan on Prevention of Violent Extremism comes principally through The Guyub Project, which means "togetherness" in Javanese. Guyub operates under the UN's innovative, multi-stakeholder Peace Hub structure. Upon the completion of its second year of implementation in 2021, Guyub had reached more than 140,000 beneficiaries as of November 2021 through online advocacy materials including a podcast and content posted to social media. Through Guyub and Peace Hub, the UN works closely with Indonesia's National Counter-Terrorism Agency and the Indonesian National Police force on law enforcement engagement with the community to prevent violent extremism.

UN agencies working with the government through Guyub also made progress on assuring the rights of victims and witnesses of terrorism in 2021, a crucial component to breaking the cycle of violence. For example, the UN supported the National Witness and Victim Agency (LPSK) on public campaigns and vocational training for historical victims of terrorism who are entitled to compensation and support. The public campaign resulted in hundreds of applications received by LSPK, which awarded state compensation to 252 survivors of terrorism in 2021, with hundreds more expected to receive compensation in 2022. Some 61 of the survivors who were awarded compensation also received training in entrepreneurial and vocational skills.

Through the Peace Hub, the UN used its convening power to broaden civic engagement on PVE and ensure that interventions are gender sensitive. For example, in 2021 the UN partnered with The Asian Muslim Action Network (AMAN Indonesia), and the Working Group on Women and Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism (WGWC) to help mainstream gender in PVE interventions related to the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security. AMAN in turn coordinated with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and the Ministry of Home Affairs, on an appropriate provincial governance structure to implement the National Action Plans on PVE at the national and regional levels.

### Hasanah's Story, UN Women



Community activist Hasanah was already leading women's economic empowerment training courses under the UN Women-supported "Peace Village" initiative when election season came around in Guluk-Guluk village. Located on Indonesia's Madura Island, Guluk-Guluk has developed a reputation for conflict erupting around local politics, and Hasanah knew the upcoming ballot could be a flashpoint.

Drawing on skills she had learned as a community trainer, Hasanah mobilized her Peace Village Working Group to de-escalate the rising tensions in the run-up to the election. Her group—60% of whom are women—convened several discussions between competing candidates and their supporters. Those meetings eventually led to all parties signing an agreement promising to adhere to peaceful behavior during the election. They kept their promise: Guluk-Guluk's ballot proceeded peacefully—and all parties accepted its result without dispute.

Through participating in the Peace Village programme, Hasanah says, "I learned how to better resolve conflict and how to focus on building peace and harmony between people in my community."



# 1.9 Building Community Resilience and Ensuring a Gender Responsive Approach to Preventing Violent Extremism

Contributing UN Entities: IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNODC, UN Women



Women leaders in Candirenggo Village, East Java, received financial literacy training through the Peace Village initiative. They also established a working group for handling cases of violence against women and children, and a village hotline for those affected by gender-based violence. ©UN Women



(Source: UNINFO)

Collectively, the three UN projects Guyub, Convey and Protect reached more than 13 million beneficiaries with their PVE interventions in 2021, exceeding the target set for the year. All three projects are designed to empower communities—including youth, women, religious leaders, and educational actors—to prevent violent extremism in innovative ways. These programs also contributed to the development of a National Action Plan for PCVE in Indonesia, which was enacted through a Presidential Regulation in early 2022.

Under Guyub, the UN continued to work with civil society partner the Wahid Foundation to expand the reach of its Peace Villages initiative, which grew in

number from 10 at the start of 2021 to 16 by year's end, impacting about half a million people.

In 2021 phase three of a Peace Village initiative called WISE (Women's Participation for Inclusive Society) promoted values, such as inclusivity, education, economic empowerment, and equitable justice, that undermine the message of violent extremism and strengthen the ability of grassroots women's movements to promote gender justice, which has been negatively impacted by COVID-19. The project consolidated, sustained, and deepened prevention and response mechanisms, such as women's role in early warning, community mediation of conflicts, and women's participation in decision making, to advance gender equality and maintain peace. The Peace Village action plan drew support from the Ministry of Villages, provincial and local governments, and stakeholders including village heads, local religious leaders, and faith-based organisations.

Police are often at the forefront of promoting human security at the community level. Through the Guyub Project, the UN developed and conducted a series of training for 320 police officers on community engagement, in collaboration with the Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC). The training program—which drew on focused inputs from academia, Indonesia's National Counterterrorism Agency, and law enforcement units such as Special Detachment 88—is now integrated into JCLEC's main curriculum for community police officer training, ensuring its continuity after the Guyub Project concludes in April 2022. Some 98 of the law enforcement actors that participated, including 36 women, were engaged in analysing community needs and delivering PPE in response to Indonesia's summer outbreak, further deepening their ties with the communities they police.

Delays to the placement of prospective Indonesian migrant workers and more isolated working conditions abroad due to COVID-19 worsened social inequalities and put migrant workers at greater risk of exposure to online radicalism in 2021. In response, the UN, and the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Board (BP2MI) co-organized a national online seminar on the prevention of radicalism and intolerance, designed for government officials who serve for the protection of

migrant workers. With UN support, BP2MI also updated pre-departure orientation modules for migrant workers to include material to counter intolerance and build resilience to extremist propaganda.

That was just one of a range of UN-backed interventions targeting disinformation. Another targeted interfaith leaders who participated in a training program coordinated between Guyub and the Centre for the Study of Islam and Democracy. Of those, 83% reported that they had a better understanding of misinformation and most felt capable of analysing dangerous narratives to design counter-narratives. The UN also measured cognitive and attitude changes among students who participated in a related training programme, with 77% of students surveyed in Jember province, 75% in Surabaya, 83% in Malang, and 50% in Lamongan agreeing that it increased their skills in preventing violent extremism.

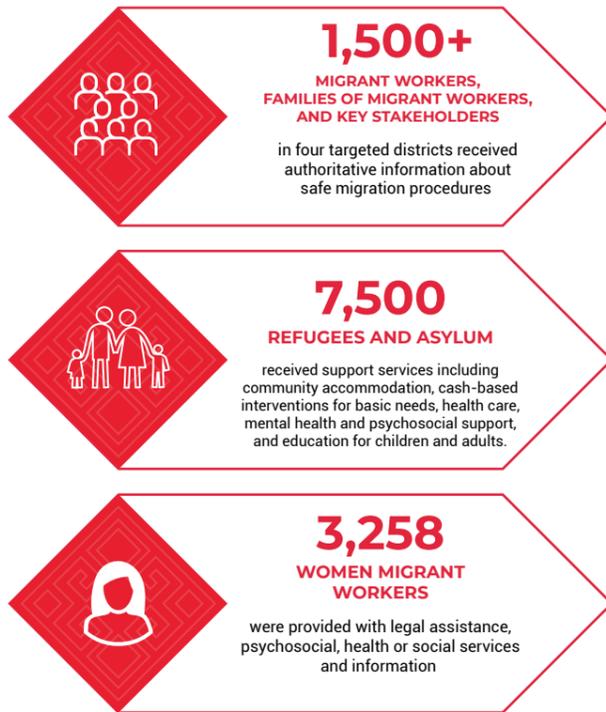
Furthermore, the UN's Convey Project helped the Ministry of Religious Affairs develop its Roadmap to Religious Moderation through various policy engagements. The project supported the establishment of early warning systems against harmful misinformation in eight high schools in the city of Tangerang-Banten and at four state Islamic universities nationwide.

# 1.10 Migration and Asylum Policies

Contributing UN Entities: IOM, UNDP, UN Women, ILO, UNESCO, UNHCR



Mina, a 14-year-old refugee from Afghanistan, receives a formal education certificate after completing her primary education in Pekanbaru, Riau. ©IOM



(Source: UNINFO)

In late 2020, Indonesia became one of 16 country champions of the UN's Global Compact on Migration (GCM). In accordance with the GCM's values, the UN continued to advance a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to migration in 2021, promoting policies that support Indonesia's commitment to protecting the rights of migrants.

Through its Safe and Fair Migration Joint Programme (SAF), for example, the UN collaborated with five women crisis centres to support victims of violence against women and trafficking, including women migrant workers and their families. The programme mobilized community-level stakeholders to prevent and respond to violence against women through improved case monitoring, caseworker training, referrals, and information sharing. Through this intervention, some 5,000 migrant workers and their families—including about 3,000 women—received training and information on recruitment agencies, labour rights, women's rights, safe migration procedures, and financial literacy. A further 292 migrant workers who had been victims of violence received psychosocial support and referrals to essential services.

The UN also established six village-level task forces in three target districts to support local governments in collecting migration-related data and planning activities on safe and fair migration. These task forces are expected to facilitate local referrals for women migrant workers who have experienced violence and/or been victims of trafficking, in coordination with three new Migrant Resource Centers (MRCs) in Cirebon, Lampung Timur, and Blitar Districts. MRCs serve as one-stop shops for the provision of gender-sensitive support services for migrant workers and their families, including information, psychosocial support, and legal aid.

At the policy level, through SAF, the UN helped the Ministry of Manpower develop two standard operating procedures for migrant workers' protection during the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, the UN helped provincial governments in West Java, Lampung, Kepulauan, and Riau provinces integrate gender-responsive and victim-centred approaches into local regulations for service provisions on survivors of violence and victims of trafficking. The UN helped also train more than 100 frontline service providers on the gendered aspects of labour migration and women migrant workers' vulnerability to violence and trafficking. The UN supports the Government's anti-trafficking task force on prevention, prosecution, and protection issues related to trafficking. With a view to encouraging more accurate portrayals of migration in the media, the UN organised a series of training for members of the national press on reporting on issues related to migration, including trafficking in persons.

On care for refugees, the UN continues to support the full implementation of the Indonesian government's existing domestic legal and policy framework on the protection of refugees, as well as advocate for the further inclusion of refugees in national policy frameworks. This advocacy accords with the high-level commitments Indonesia made during the Global Refugee Forum in 2019 on refugee protection and statelessness. The UN also continued to work with national and local governments to improve services for refugees and asylum seekers through its integrated community-based care programme. The programme includes accommodation provisioning, cash-based interventions, and supporting access to health,

education, mental health, and psychosocial services for refugees while they await durable solutions, such as resettlement or a return home. The UN also supported information sharing and access to HIV services for the refugee community living in Indonesia.

UN advocacy contributed to the passage of two new policies related to refugees in 2021. In April, the Minister of Communication and Informatics issued a Regulation

that allows foreign citizens with refugee status to register for prepaid SIM cards using an ID number issued by the UN's refugee agency. In September, the Minister of Health issued a Directive that enables refugees to receive COVID-19 vaccinations under Indonesia's national scheme in areas where 70% of the population has received a first vaccination dose.

## 1.11 Ending Violence against Women, Children and Other Harmful Practices

Contributing UN Entities: ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP

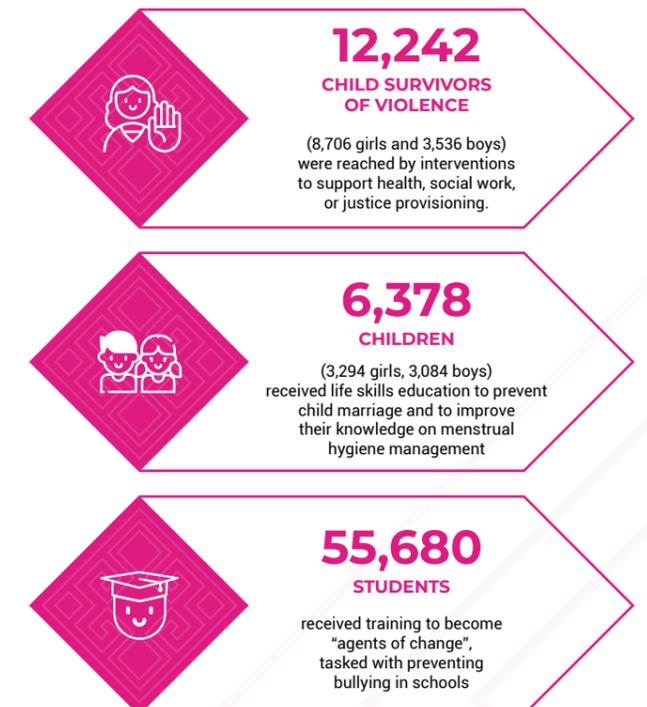


Young people take part in a Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection–UNFPA pilot project on preventing gender-based violence, which ran from 2018 to 2020 in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. ©UNFPA

Globally, women and children experienced higher rates of violence during the COVID-19 pandemic's first months, a November 2021 report by the World Health Organization found. The UN is working on multiple fronts to support the government's efforts to protect human rights, including through eliminating gender-based violence, and ending harmful practices.

### I. Child Protection

In 2021, the UN supported the Government in enhancing the national child protection system and the availability,



(Source: UNINFO)

accessibility, and quality of integrated child protection services. Despite ongoing COVID-19 restrictions, UN interventions reached 12,242 child survivors of violence with health, social work, and law enforcement services in 2021, according to administrative data.

The UN also supported the development of two flagship national child protection policies. The draft National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence against Children fully integrates UNICEF's globally recognized



seven strategies to eliminate violence against children, known by their acronym INSPIRE. Meanwhile, the draft Roadmap for Protecting Children Online adopted the #WeProtect Model National Response framework. In addition, the UN supported the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology in scaling up ROOTS, a school-based model for the prevention of bullying, which by early 2022 was being rolled out with Ministry funding and had trained 55,680 students as 'agents of change.' Some 3,712 teachers in 1,856 schools across Indonesia were also trained as facilitators for the ROOTS model.

Other UN interventions on children's rights contributed to an increase in the proportion of under-fives whose birth was officially registered, increasing to 79% in 2021. The proportion of child marriage declined from 11.2% to 10.35% in 2021.

## II. Workplace Violence and Discrimination

Four UN agencies collaborated to advance the economic empowerment of women and vulnerable populations, and more equal workplaces under the UN's "Employment and Livelihood" joint program. The Joint Programme worked with the Government to revise the Equal Employment Opportunity guidelines, which were under final review by year's end. Those guidelines aim to generate lasting change by facilitating the access of disadvantaged groups including people living with HIV (PLHIV) and Key Populations to jobs. On advocacy, the Joint Programme engaged 100 trade union members in a campaign to raise awareness of the importance of inclusive workplaces and a further 15 PLHIV and members of Key Populations to deliver seminars on workplace health, gender equality, and inclusiveness. These 15 trainers led a series of 20 webinars from July to December 2021 targeted at human resource managers, who play a key role in building inclusive labour markets.

The UN also advocated for Indonesia's ratification of the International Labour Organization's Convention No. 190 on violence and harassment at the world of work, including producing a review of current national laws on workplace violence and proposing recommendations to the government and employers' and workers' organisations.

## III. Gender-Based Violence and Violence Against PLHIV and Key Populations

The UN supported the Government in the development of the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, as well as standard operating procedures for the national referral mechanism for violence against women, called SAPA 129.

The UN also developed a policy paper that proposes inputs to the Anti Sexual Violence Draft Bill, which aims to expand the definition of gender-based violence and create a comprehensive protection and accountability framework. The UN worked with civil society groups to expand advocacy for the bill's enactment, which also responds to the specific needs of women living with HIV who have been victims of violence. The UN also continued to support the Government's revision of its methodology for the second national survey on violence against women—a follow-up to 2016's inaugural survey conducted. The survey's results, released Dec. 2021, indicated a decreased prevalence of violence against women as compared to the results of the first national survey. Over the past 12 months, 8.7% of 15-64 years reported being victims of violence against women, compared to 9.4 % of respondents in 2016. In 2022, the UN will support an in-depth analysis of the survey's results.

In 2021, the UN also worked with organizations that provide services for victims of violence against women and organizations that provide support for women living with HIV, with a view to ending stigma and double discrimination. The UN helped strengthen response and referral mechanisms between civil society organisations that support survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), and PLHIV. For example, the UN trained 120 women living with HIV in engaging and supporting victims of GBV, enabling civil society partner IPPI to process 23 GBV cases between September and December 2021. The UN also developed and disseminated new standards of practice on interventions to support women living with HIV who are victims of violence to 10 provinces. To date, Bali has ratified these standards. The UN also developed an activities tool kit to increase male involvement in ending violence against women living with HIV. Two civil society organisations promoted these materials

during the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, resulting in 296,440 Instagram engagements.

Another intervention to support victims of gender-based violence involved replicating the successful model of South Korea's "Sunflower Centers"—hospital-based

one-stop service centres for victims of gender-based violence. The UN helped adapt the Sunflower Centers, including their monitoring and evaluation frameworks, to an Indonesian context thereby enhancing the quality of public services available at hospitals for survivors of GBV.

### Helwana's Story, UNFPA



Helwana was seven when her mother organized a female genital mutilation (FGM) ritual for her, at her extended family's insistence. "The paradji (a traditional birth attendant) used a piece of sharpened bamboo stick. I was screaming in severe pain, and I saw blood coming out. I was and still am very traumatized," she says.

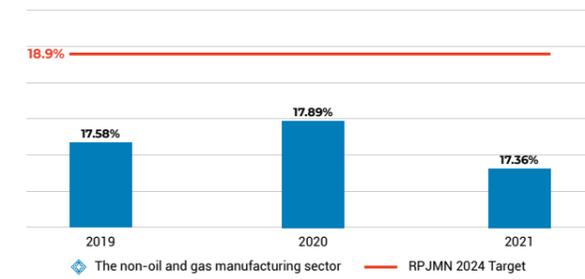
So traumatic was the ritual that Helwana's family spared her younger sisters from going through it. Today, as an ulama or religious leader from the Indonesian Mosque Council, Helwana endeavors to spare more women and girls from FGM. Her outreach to encourage communities to abandon the practice includes challenging groundless beliefs, such as that FGM purifies girls or controls their sexual appetite.

Since 2018, UNFPA's joint initiative with UNICEF, the Better Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for All in Indonesia (BERANI) project has supported Indonesia's Ministry of Health in sharing information, education and communication materials that raise awareness of the fact that FGM or cutting is a violation of women's reproductive rights and a form of violence. The project also supports the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in developing advocacy strategies that use a family-based-approach to target religious leaders, youth, and civil society organizations.

Changing mindsets on the ground, community-by-community, can be painstaking work. But the BERANI project ensures Helwana and other champions of women's rights have the institutional support they need.

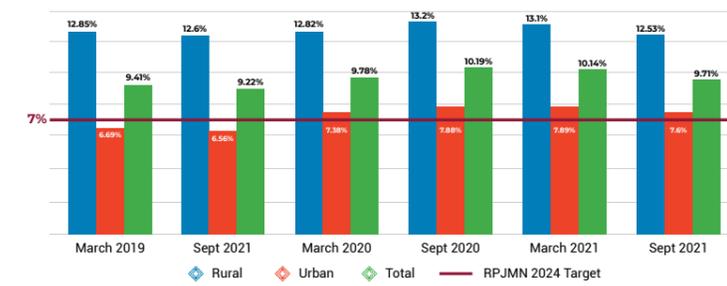


**Contribution of the Non-oil and Gas Manufacturing Sector to Indonesia's Economy at the Current Price (% Of GDP, Value Added)**



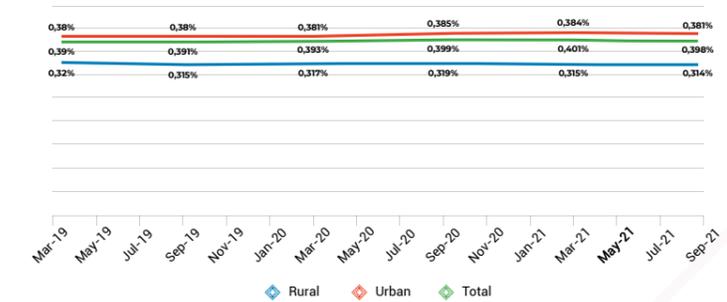
(Source: BPS)

**Poverty Rates (%)**



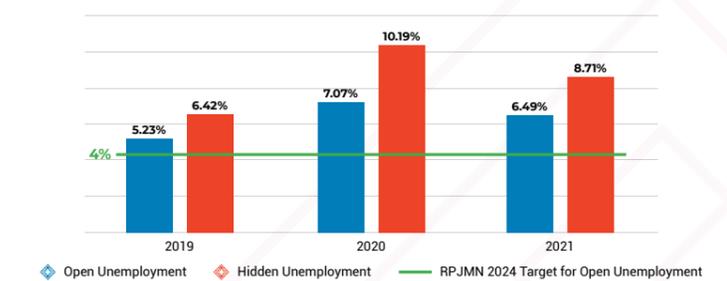
(Source: BPS)

**Gini Coefficient**

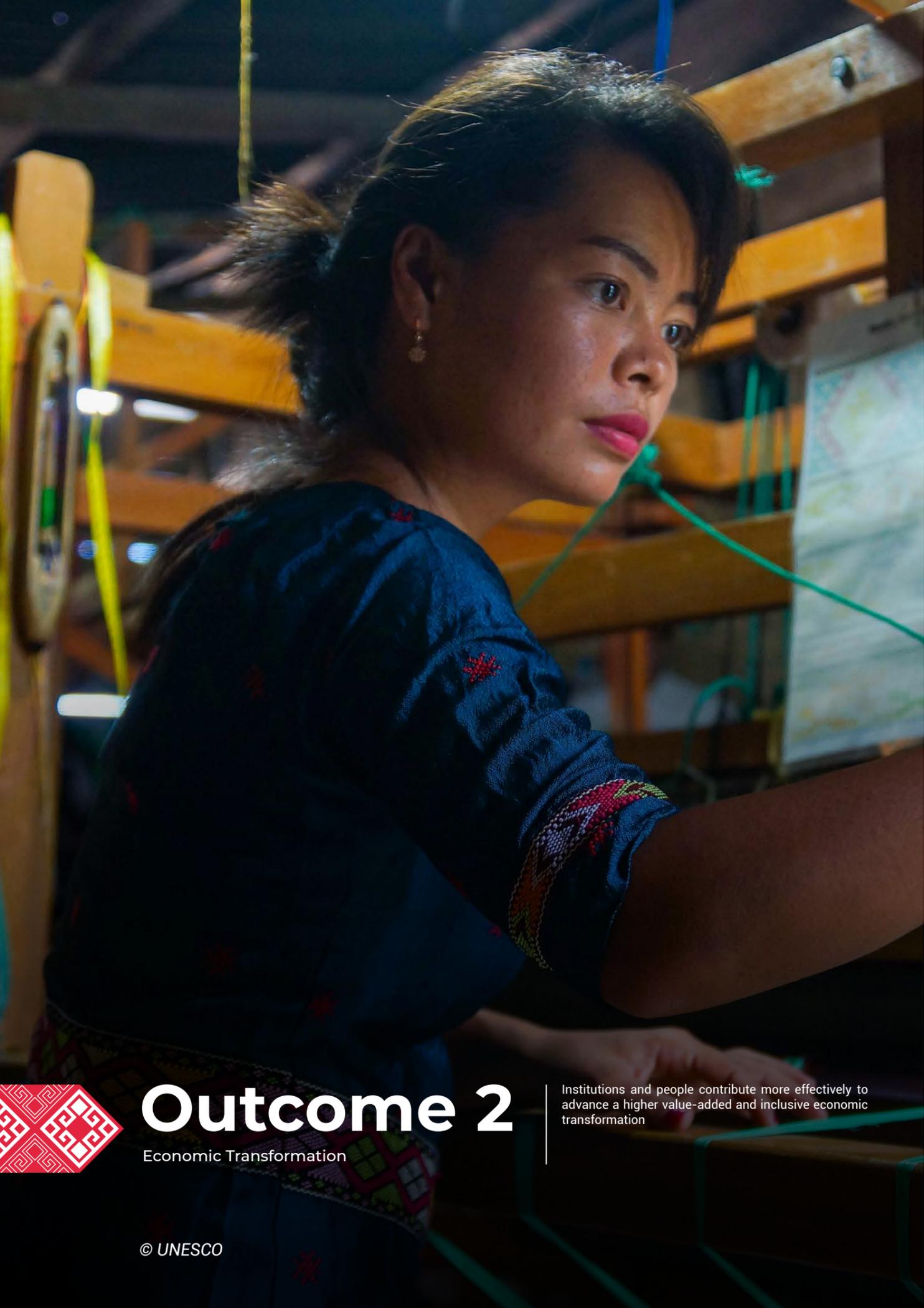


(Source: BPS)

**Unemployment Rates**



(Source: BPS)



# Outcome 2

Economic Transformation

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



## 2.1 Future Proofing, Industry 4.0, and the Circular Economy

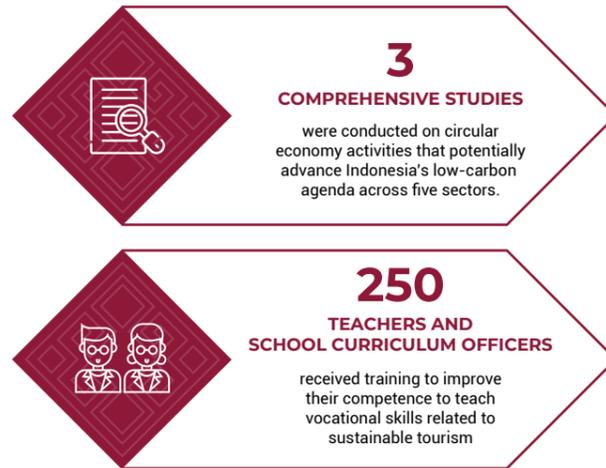
Contributing UN Entities: UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO



Community members who live near the ancient Borobudur Buddhist temple in Central Java show a tourist a guide-book UNESCO produced in collaboration with local stakeholders. ©UNESCO

Digitalization, big data, and machine learning are changing life so fundamentally in the 21st century that the world is commonly regarded as being in the midst of a fourth industrial revolution, advancing toward "Industry 4.0." From videoconferencing to artificial intelligence, the tools of industry 4.0 allowed businesses to keep moving as the world stood still during COVID-19. But the pandemic also highlighted the vast inequalities in who gets to benefit from that technology, including in Indonesia where about half the adult population still lacks access to the internet.

Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs) can play a key role in democratising Industry 4.0. However, some 78% of MSMEs in Indonesia have limited or no access to banking or fintech credit, according to data collected by the Indonesian Joint Funding Fintech Association. The UN is working to change



(Source: UNINFO)

that. For example, the UN's PETRA and RESTORE projects assisted 204 MSMEs in disaster-affected areas to become more resilient in 2021, including by bringing financial services to 37 MSMEs. These two projects provided technical assistance to a further 29 community groups with 486 members, six SMEs, and 2560 households that own ultra-micro businesses.

COVID-19's contracting effect on the economy has made MSMEs in Indonesia more vulnerable to bankruptcy, and it has become harder for startups to gain a foothold—particularly in less economically developed regions. In response, the UN's Youth Co:Lab—the largest social entrepreneurship movement in the Asia Pacific region—fostered 74 youth-led businesses in Indonesia in 2021, with a near equal gender split among participants and more than one-fifth of the entrepreneurs hailing from eastern Indonesia. Mentorship and training over a five-month period helped accelerate start-ups in sustainable tourism, clean water, and education.

The UN is also working with the Ministry of Industry to implement the Swiss Government-funded Global Eco-Industrial Park Programme (GEIPP) and has implemented various capacity-building initiatives since Indonesia's formal application in 2019. In 2021,

those initiatives included stakeholder mapping, policy analysis, awareness-raising, and the launch of a dedicated website. Next steps include integrating Eco-Industrial Park approaches in relevant local regulations, which is expected to improve the competitiveness of industrial parks in Indonesia, reduce their environmental footprints, and cut operational and compliance costs.

The UN is also fostering Indonesia's transition to Industry 4.0 through its Circular Economy (CE) initiative, which encourages an economic model of production and consumption that centers on sustainability. The draft of an UN-produced document entitled Circular Economy Strategy: A Road to a National Action Plan is currently awaiting approval from BAPPENAS. The year 2021, saw the completion of three comprehensive studies that identify opportunities for CE activities that advance Indonesia's low carbon agenda across five sectors. Over 600 people attended an online seminar on sustainable business practices, designed to help the Ministry of National Planning raise awareness of the potential of CE interventions. Two out of three staffers at the Ministry's Circular Economy Secretariat are female, and in line with the UN's "no manels" pledge, more than half of the speakers at the online seminar were women.

Another UN supported circular economy initiative that wrapped up in 2021 focuses on reducing the release of toxic, persistent, and hazardous chemicals known as Polybromodiphenyl Ethers (PBDEs) and Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs) from plastic manufacturing and recycling industries in Indonesia. The UN supported the development of new technical guidelines that strengthen the regulatory framework around PBDEs; it also implemented a pilot recycling scheme for PBDEs at seven facilities now connected to the Internet of Things (IOT). A parallel UN project, supported by the World Bank, assists Indonesia in phasing out Ozone-depleting hydrochlorofluorocarbons, or HCFCs, from industries such as refrigeration, air conditioning and firefighting.

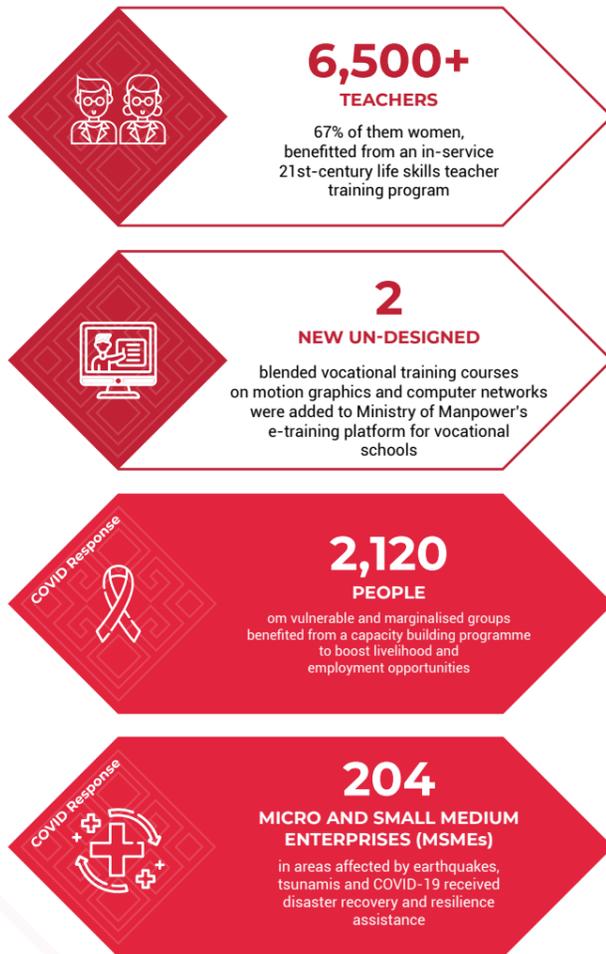
Several key circular economy interventions designed to stabilize Indonesia's food systems are detailed under Output 2.3. One example is the development of a digital application that helped more than 1900 smallholder fish and seaweed farmers increase efficiencies and lower production costs. The app uses a unique calculator to help users determine the optimal mixture of food materials that will keep fish healthy while keeping costs down; it also enables the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs to communicate effectively with some 3,000 extension workers it employs across the sector.

## 2.2 Training, Skills Development, and Public Education

Contributing UN Entities: ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF



A photograph taken in 2019 shows construction workers putting on protective equipment at the site of a PETRA initiative to rebuild Palu, Central Sulawesi, after the 2018 earthquake and tsunami. ©UNDP



(Source: UNINFO)

Industry 4.0 is renowned for automation, robotics, and concepts like machine learning. But it is people, rather than artificial intelligence, who are the heart of industrial transformation, and it is people who stand to either benefit or be left behind as it advances.

More than 24 million workers in Indonesia suffered from cuts to their hours and wages during the pandemic and the UN is engaged in assisting some of the most vulnerable. Some 2,120 people took part in a one to three-month gender-responsive capacity-building programme the UN ran in 2021 under the Multi-Partner Trust Fund's Employment and Livelihood Project. The program, involving four UN agencies, boosted the capacity of women entrepreneurs to generate income through producing essential goods and services to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on their livelihoods. The project included 1094 women, 1315 people from

rural areas, 842 youths, and 120 people living with HIV and members of key populations vulnerable to HIV, 167 people with disabilities, and 182 refugees. Of a total of those 2120 participants, 35% said that their incomes increased by the end of the project, while 66% reported being optimistic about receiving an income increase after 6 months.

To help ensure everyone has the capacity to benefit from Industry 4.0, the UN analysed the state of digital learning in Indonesia in 2021 through its "reimagining education" initiative, which included assessing digital skills among teachers and students. The analysis identified gaps and provided recommendations for improving the quality and inclusiveness of digital education in the context of COVID-19, with a focus on and making use of technology as an equaliser. A national symposium invited public and private sector partners to discuss the UN's analysis in the context of reaching Indonesia's most disadvantaged children with quality digital learning opportunities.

School teachers are among those best placed to impart the skills required for Indonesia's 21st century economy. More than 6,500 teachers, 67% of them women, benefitted from an in-service 21st century life skills teacher training program delivered by the Ministry of Education, Culture Research, and Technology and supported by the UN in 2021. A further 250 teachers and school curriculum officers benefitted from training in teaching vocations aligned with the circular economy, such as sustainable tourism. Meanwhile, the UN continued its work on mainstreaming 21st Century skills through the Indonesia's Pioneering Schools programme, which develops digitised teaching and learning materials to support Government efforts to build student skills in accordance with Pancasila, Indonesia's founding philosophy. The project is expected to reach some 2,500 schools when fully implemented in mid-2022.

Industry 4.0's emphasis on disruptive innovation makes lifelong learning a necessity. To this end, the UN works with Indonesia's Ministry of Manpower to improve the capacity of vocational training centres, or Balai Latihan Kerja (BLK). The UN conducted a four-week online training workshop for BLK managers on

effective partnering with industry to address skills mismatches at the provincial and regional levels. In parallel, a graduate tracer study to be published in Q1 2022 captures the absorption rate of BLK graduates into the workforce and makes recommendations for improving training courses to better match industry needs.

To ensure students are equipped to meet the evolving demands of the 21st century workplace, the UN also developed two blended BLK training courses on motion

graphics and computer networks for the Ministry of Manpower's e-training platform. Another training program built the capacity of Ministry of Manpower staff to design policies and mechanisms for skills training and job matching in public employment. In parallel, the UN provided technical assistance to help enhance trade unions' involvement in skills development and lifelong learning. Finally, the UN coordinated with representatives of various sectors in Indonesia to help develop a guide for industry on updating competency standards, to be released officially in March 2022.

### Ariel's Story, UNICEF



Vocational school student Ariel Fitriani has never let her blindness get in the way of achieving her dream of becoming a professional singer. But the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic restricted the 17-year-old's movements in a way her blindness had never done.

"For more than a year, I was stuck at home taking classes online," Ariel said, adding that not being able to sing at public events, perform in the Javanese orchestra, or be active in her community was beginning to take a toll on her self-esteem and confidence.

Her confidence received a boost in March 2021, when Ariel and her friends from the Semarang City Disabled Friends Community were asked to participate in a UNICEF-supported Life Skills Training session as part of the Safe and Friendly Environment for Children programme. Operating in 10 districts and cities in Central Java Province, the programme equips children and adolescents to become peer educators by teaching life skills like digital literacy and reproductive health, while also facilitating access to child protection services for those in need.

"What made these sessions so exciting was that they were designed specifically for adolescents and young people with disabilities. In all the years I have interacted with my peers, especially those with intellectual disabilities, we have never been offered reproductive health education," Ariel said. "The digital literacy and safety information kits are also important because my friends [with disabilities] don't have a clue on how to safely use social media and don't fully understand the risks when they interact with strangers online."

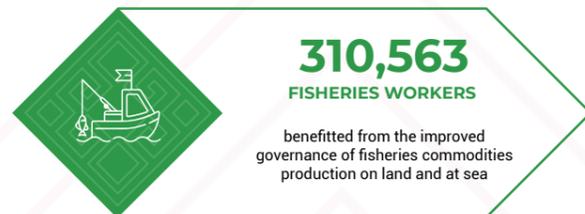
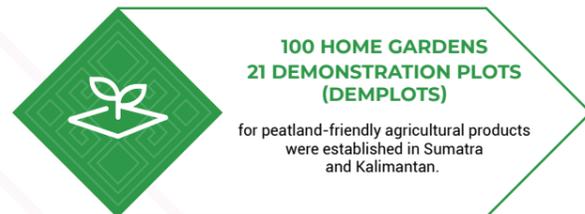


## 2.3 Agriculture and Food Systems Development

Contributing UN Entities: FAO, IFAD, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNOPS



 Women sell fruit and vegetables at a floating market on the Martapura River near Tandipah village, South Kalimantan, where IFAD is supporting youth entrepreneurship and employment. ©IFAD



(Source: UNINFO)

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted global food systems, the world was sliding backwards on hunger. In 2018, some 820 million people did not have enough to eat, while some 678 million of the

world's adults were obese. Like many other countries, Indonesia—which is considered to have the fifth-highest number of stunted children in the world—suffers from the double burden of malnutrition: the co-existence of undernutrition and overnutrition.

The UN is supporting multi-stakeholder efforts to transform Indonesia's agri-food systems and ensure affordable, healthy diets for all. In 2021, the UN brought together the Ministry of Agriculture and the International Center for Tropical Agriculture's Alliance Biodiversity to develop a project document on promoting Indonesian crop diversity towards making global food systems more resilient. The document draws on input collected across UN-led workshops as well as baseline studies in Central Java, North Maluku, and Central Kalimantan Provinces. It will help shape regulatory frameworks, and on-the-ground conservation efforts related to developing markets for a broader range of locally grown crops. The UN also supported the Government of Indonesia on arranging one national dialogue and six subnational dialogue sessions on food systems for Indonesia under the auspices of the global 2021 UN Food Systems Summit.

Indonesia is by far the world's largest producer and exporter of palm oil. The UN's Green Commodity Programme II Project guided the development of a National Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil cultivation, which is designed to build social, economic, and ecological resilience through industry. The national action plan includes groundbreaking gender guidelines for Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil certification, which the government endorsed after UN research demonstrated direct links between gender issues and sustainable palm oil development. The new national action plan has also helped usher in important regulations related to landscape management at the district level. This contributed to the establishment of special cultivation areas and company-smallholder partnerships in South Tapanuli District; new spatial planning regulations and peatland protection and management measures in Pelalawan District; and a plantation master plan and lake buffer zone in Sintang District.

As the world's largest archipelagic nation, the responsible stewardship of Indonesia's waters is as important as the management of its terrestrial territory. In 2021, UN support helped Indonesia's fisheries sector achieve globally recognized certification. Specifically, the Indonesia Western Center Pacific Ocean yellowfin and skipjack tuna fisheries received the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) eco-label certification. Meanwhile, the Indonesia Indian Ocean and Western Center Pacific Ocean tuna and Blue Swimming Crab fisheries are on track to meeting the requirements for MSC eco-label certification. UN projects to help improve the governance of tuna and blue swimmer crab fisheries in Indonesia improved the livelihoods of some 310,563 people who rely on the fishing sector, of which 69% are women.

Support for eco-label certification encourages an increase in the production of added value fishery products while maintaining the sustainability of natural resources. Increasing added value is the main strategy behind efforts to transform Indonesia's economy, in which the fishery sector acts as a prime mover and is expected to provide competitive fishery products.

As part of global efforts to encourage more sustainable fisheries and combat illegal fishing, the UN supported Indonesia's Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

in the development of the country's national fish traceability system, known by its Indonesian acronym STELINA. The STELINA system enables the collection of data on fish species, catch volume, location, and climate conditions to be collected at the point of catch, which helps fishermen to plan their catch. Suppliers can use this information to monitor their daily transactions and submit them to processors and exporters per their requirements. For local fish processing units, STELINA can provide useful information for stock balance monitoring and management such as the locations of fishing ports, and government infrastructure facilities to support their coordination. The system also links information on Indonesian fishery products with traceability information systems in regions that receive Indonesian fishery exports, such as the European Union and the United States. This helps fisheries business actors in Indonesia meet the policies and export regulations of destination countries and reduce fish loss and waste, which the UN estimates costs Indonesia \$7 billion per year. The UN provided technical support to accelerate the integration of Indonesia's aquaculture data into STELINA and to strengthen the ability of producers to comply with the system's traceability requirements.

The UN has also developed several e-agriculture strategies to support the Ministry of Agriculture in shoring up food systems, including incorporating the latest ICT and geospatial technology to monitor early warning indicators of threats. Among these initiatives is the digital village ecosystem concept, a mechanism designed to accelerate digitalization in rural areas to benefit people living in rural and farming communities. Digital Villages offer a sustainable structure through which to introduce technologies that provide services to farmers, such as drones that apply soil testing services, receive early warnings, and weather information, and monitor and diagnose pests and diseases. The Digital Village concept also supports e-extension services for small and medium-scale rural entrepreneurs, including youth and women, making it easier for them to share data with customers, suppliers, and government agents.



### Nissa's Story, FAO



Farmer and teacher Nissa Wargadipuras's earliest memories involve learning how to live with nature. Her childhood home's backyard in the hilly town of Garut, West Java was a little forest where her father planted vegetables, herbs, and fruits and her mother produced traditional medicine from the plants. "Whenever I came home from school, my mother always asked me to do some 'hunting,'" Nissa says. "I 'hunted' guava, coconut, turmeric, cayenne pepper, everything. I could find all that I needed in my parent's backyard."

Nissa's childhood memories speak to the deep roots of family farming in rural Indonesia. Yet, as early as her high school years in 1989, Nissa realized her family's idyllic lifestyle was under threat. For almost two decades she contended with land rights violations, and mobilized farmers through one of Indonesia's largest farming unions to resist exploitative agribusinesses and labour exploitation. The years of struggle bore fruit: in 2008 Nissa and her husband were able to set up an Islamic Boarding School to teach agroecology, food security, and religion to young people, and preserve traditional family farming practices for another generation. "Students must eat from the farms that they manage," explains Nissa. "This is one of our main lessons."

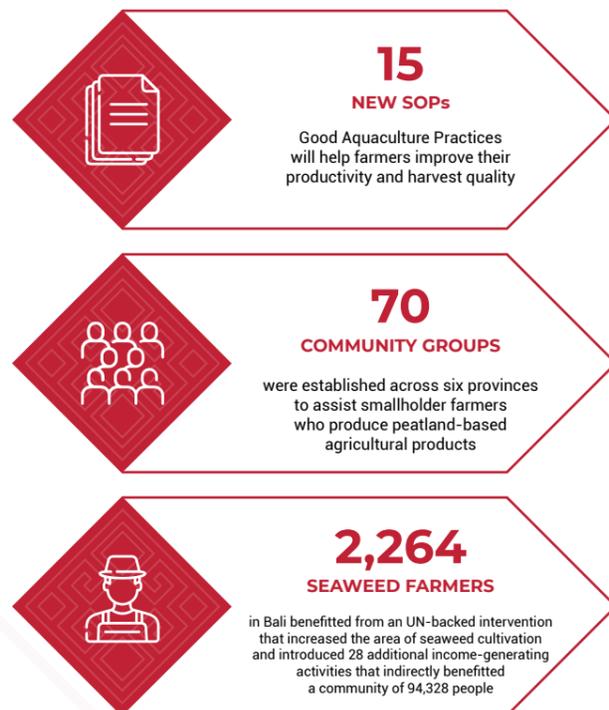
Through its Family Farming Initiative, FAO is supporting Nissa and other defenders of smallholder farming to help a new generation of children regain confidence in a heritage that preserves traditional food products, contributes to a balanced diet, uses natural resources sustainably, and safeguards the world's biodiversity.

## 2.4 Enabling Local Economic Development

Contributing UN Entities: FAO, IFAD, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNOPS



A farmer harvests Liberica coffee beans grown on peatland in South Sumatra. ©UNOPS



(Source: UNINFO)

About 43% of Indonesia's population lived in rural areas in 2020, according to the World Bank. But Indonesia's complex geography means many of them—including many indigenous communities—risk being cut off from economic progress. Today, people living in Indonesia's rural areas endure poverty at about double the rate of those who live in urban areas.

The UN is supporting rural livelihoods through two partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture. Under one irrigation-focused project, the UN set up field schools in hundreds of villages across 14 provinces to provide training for farmers, as well as high-quality seeds and equipment to contribute towards more sustainable farming practices. The project reached more than 1 million people in 265,000 farming households. Some 80% of the farmers that participated were using superior seeds by the end of 2021, 62% had adopted a planting productivity system taught at field schools known as *jajar legowo*, and a further 40% had switched to organic fertilisers. This contributed to an average yield increase of 22% outside of Java, as well as reduced use of fertiliser thanks to soil testing equipment distributed through the project. The project also produced several manuals to support training on market access and financial literacy, which are expected to reach a further 80,000 households in 2022.

A parallel project with the Ministry of Agriculture, distributed 37,583 packages of agricultural supplies—seeds, fertiliser, and basic equipment—to at least 2,376 farmer groups comprising 55,804 members, of whom 40% are women. The UN also distributed 105,313 seed packages to more than 100 "seed breeders", who contribute to boosting biodiversity in Indonesia. A midline survey found that 87% of the farmers involved had adopted improved methods of fertilisation introduced through the project.

In 2021, the UN helped the government relieve pressure on some of Indonesia's most food-insecure people living in rural regions and exposed to the risk of peatland fires. Across Sumatera, Kalimantan, and Papua provinces, many farmers rely on the cultivation of crops that grow on peatlands, one of Indonesia's most ecologically valuable but at-risk resources. There, the UN assisted acutely vulnerable smallholders in establishing 100 home gardens and 21 demonstration plots for peatland-friendly products including ginger, lemongrass, aloe vera, betel, and

vegetables that contribute to household micro and macronutrient needs. The UN also established three "rural zones" in Riau, Central Kalimantan, and South Kalimantan provinces, which regulate land use to prevent the degradation of vulnerable peatland; the project trains local farmers in yield improvement, budgeting, and market dynamics to help them scale up successful commodities for the local market. Similar interventions boosted the livelihoods of women *purun* weavers in two villages in South Sumatra and South Kalimantan, coconut sugar producers in four villages in West Kalimantan, and sago farmers in three villages in Riau, all of whom traditionally have limited access to an independent income. UN support for these groups included assistance testing product viability for domestic and international markets and priming the supply chain to accept products once pandemic-related coordination bottlenecks clear.

To further support vulnerable communities, the UN advanced an approach to enriching peatland through the application of organic fertilisers as opposed to ash. The project established 70 community groups across six Indonesian provinces to aid in the production of peatland-based agricultural products through a combination of knowledge sharing, training and access to tools and other resources, boosting the incomes of around 700 farmers and their dependents, many of whom lack access to basic health facilities and markets. The UN also supported four farmers' groups in Mempawah District, and Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan through the provision of processing units to facilitate the production of organic coconut sugar for export.

In Bali, where COVID-19 induced slowdowns in the tourism sector have resulted in some families returning to seaweed farming, funds provided under the Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme helped a local civil society organisation increase the area of seaweed cultivation in Nusa Penida and introduce 28 additional income-generating activities that benefitted 2,264 people directly, uplifting a broader community of 94,328 people. Meanwhile, a local economic development initiative targeting impoverished communities along the Indonesian-Timor Leste border, helped women to perform economically productive activities, such as vegetable farming, and gave women a voice in community decision-making.



### Hermanto's Story, UNESCO



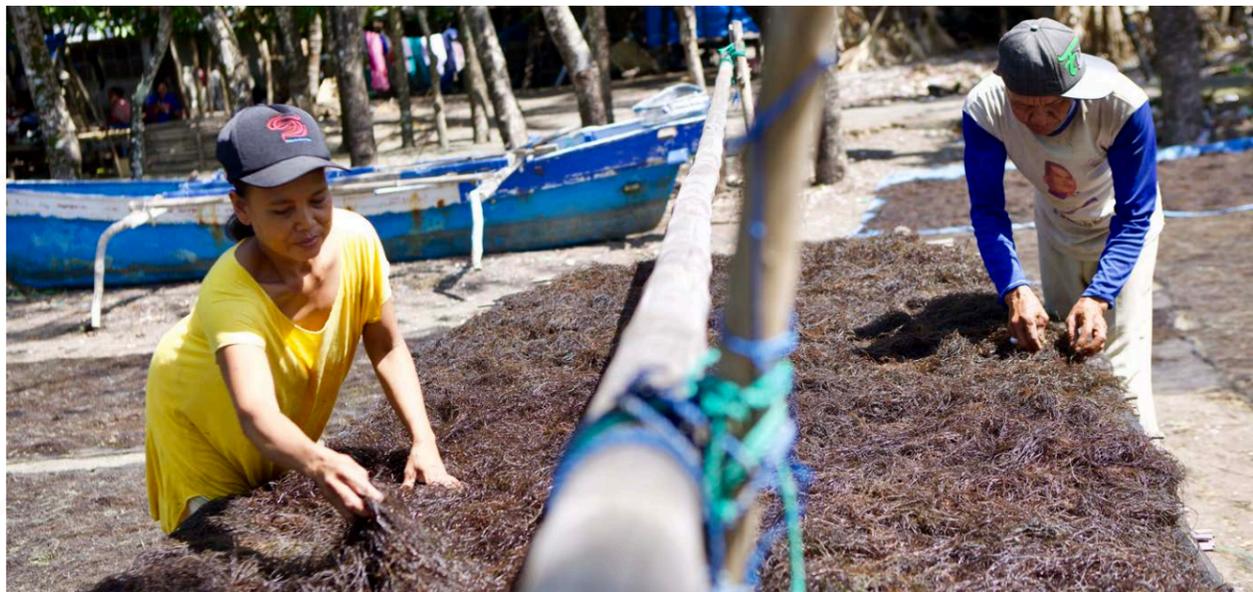
When an accident paralyzed Hermanto's legs at the age of 18, he might have succumbed to despair had it not been for the support of his community, who gave him the energy to carry on with life, he says. Hermanto had always loved drawing, so it seemed natural to direct that energy towards batik-making, one of Indonesia's most revered traditional artforms. Since 2015, Hermanto has made batik coasters, tablecloths, and tissue boxes, which he sells from his house in Yogyakarta Province's Sleman District. His colorful designs have gained renown for their attention to detail.

On the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, Hermanto was one of several batik artists to display and sell their work at a live online creative marketplace organized through the UNESCO-Citi Indonesia's Creative Youth at Indonesian Heritage Site programme—or Kita Muda Kreatif in Indonesian. He is one of 400 young entrepreneurs the Citi Foundation-backed initiative has helped to become community development agents since the programme began in 2017. With the COVID-19 pandemic aggravating social inequalities and taking a particular toll on persons with disabilities, Kita Muda Kreatif is committed to ensuring its young entrepreneurs explore opportunities for collaborations with artists, suppliers, and networks of people with disabilities as it enters its fifth year of implementation.

For Hermanto, networks like the one that supported when he was at his lowest can make all the difference. "Persons with disabilities have multiple challenges during the batik production, such as boiling wax or lifting heavy materials," he says. "However, all these could be solved through network and partnership."

## 2.5 Local Firms Equipped for the Global Market

Contributing UN Entities: FAO, ILO, IFAD, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNOPS, UNESCO



Members of a UNIDO-supported seaweed farmer's cooperative in Ujung Baji Village, South Sulawesi, dry Gracilaria seaweed that will be used to produce agar for domestic and export markets. ©UNIDO



(Source: UNINFO)

Indonesia's 64.5 million young people constitute the most-educated portion of the country's population, yet many are excluded from economic opportunities and social participation—a predicament the COVID-19 pandemic has only intensified.

To remedy this, the UN's Youth Entrepreneurship and Employment Support Services (YESS) programme, aims to provide young rural men and women with a means to access economic opportunities. By year's end, the project had identified nearly 60,000 potential beneficiaries of which 20,719 have already received on subjects such as start-up management and financial literacy, as well as business plan and proposal development. The project also provided training to 352 teachers and business development service providers across four "Teaching Factories," or Polbangtans, to better support young people seeking work to enter the labour force.

A further 370 young people across six provinces—210 of whom are women or girls—benefitted from a UN project to build the capacity of young creative entrepreneurs. Among them, 187 youths received training on business certification, which resulted in 57 receiving legal business documents. The project

engaged a total of 114 government officers from five provinces and the two central ministries, who learned about its methodologies and impacts.

Equipping Indonesian firms for the global market requires standardisation, compliance, and comprehensive quality controls. In the aquaculture sector, the UN worked with the National Standardization Agency (BSN), the National Accreditation Committee, and the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs to develop robust a third-party certification called IndoGAP Certification. The new standards will guarantee that farmed fish meets international standards on sustainability and food safety and make certification affordable for over 2 million smallholder fish farmers. The UN also partnered with BSN to revise existing standards and establish new standards to bring Indonesian fisheries in line with international standards. These revisions are expected to enable more than 60,000 SME fish producers to comply with international market requirements. Finally, the UN worked with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to develop 15 new standard operating procedures concerning food safety, sustainability, environmental and social protections for catfish, pangasius, milkfish and seaweed production.

Under another UN quality control intervention, 16 people from Indonesia's National Consumer Action Agency took part in a December 2021 workshop on Consumer Dispute Resolution (CDR) policies focused on the discussion of policy options for implementing online dispute resolution and enhancing business-to-consumer e-commerce. Meanwhile, Indonesia and Thailand are beneficiaries of a global UN study designed to boost consumer trust in the digital economy through enhancing online dispute resolution. The study, to be concluded in September 2022, analyses the characteristics of consumer disputes in the digital economy and the need for online resolutions. It addresses the existing legal framework for global, regional, and national systems of online dispute resolutions, and will furnish recommendations relevant to Indonesia.

The year 2021 also marked the completion of the UN's Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (SCORE) programme. Since its launch in 2010, the project has benefitted 2,300 MSMEs and 34,900



workers across 14 provinces. Initiatives introduced through SCORE led to 73% of participating MSMEs reporting increased productivity and 63% enjoying cost savings.

South-south cooperation—which concerns the exchange of political, economic, and cultural knowledge and resources between government and people in developing nations—can play a key role in enabling Indonesian firms to thrive in global markets. As the world's largest archipelagic nation, Indonesia

serves as the Secretariat of the Archipelagic and Island States Forum (AISF), through which the UN supports its efforts to engage with policymakers in 20 other island states. In 2021, the UN held twenty knowledge-sharing sessions for around 400 participants through AISF on issues of mutual interest, including strengthening south-south cooperation, climate change and trade. The UN also coordinated capacity-building programs called Startup Weekend Pacific and Community Leadership Academy, which produced 74 graduates from five participating pacific countries.

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

Contributing UN Entities: ILO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNHCR, UNOPS, UN WOMEN



Former garment workers who lost their jobs during COVID-19 participate in cloth mask-making training, as part of a cash-for-work programme organised by UNWomen. ©UN Women



(Source: UNINFO)

Indonesia has taken great strides towards building a more gender equal society over the past decade, including achieving gender parity in educational enrolment in 2019. Yet a stark gender gap remains, including in the workplace where Indonesian women earn 23% less than men, and women's rate of participation in the labour force has stagnated in recent years.

In 2021, the UN carried out a series of activities to support government and private sector efforts to build a more gender-equal business environment. For example, at least 150 companies across multiple sectors took part in a capacity-building virtual workshop on how to translate their support of the UN's Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) into company policies and operations. The UN also provided direct online training in digital marketing and business coalition-building to current or prospective women entrepreneurs at 25 companies, with a view to making their businesses more competitive and influencing business coalitions to commit to building gender-responsive workplaces.

On policy, the UN also helped the government develop several national policies to support gender equality in business, namely national guidelines for gender-responsive business, national guidelines for gender reporting for the private sector, and national guidelines for the prevention of sexual harassment and violence at work, based on ILO's Convention 190. The UN also trained dozens of representatives from private

companies, state-owned enterprises, and government institutions, as "G20 Empower Advocates," to influence G20 policy recommendations so that they take gender equality and women's empowerment into account.

Trade unions play an essential role in protecting worker welfare, but many contend with operating constraints, including political pressure. In 2021, the UN helped build the capacity of 130 trade unions across the palm oil sector to effectively advocate for their members' rights, including the right to freedom of association and to collective bargaining. This initiative builds on ongoing work to improve workers' rights in Indonesia's palm oil sector and strengthen the capacity of enterprises to implement national labour laws. By June 2021, 154 collective agreements were being negotiated and one collective bargaining agreement had been signed.

A related UN project, called Better Work Indonesia, encourages garment and footwear trade unions and employers to enter into bi-partite agreements to ensure business sustainability and protect workers from the negative impacts of COVID-19. Through 2021, the Better Work Indonesia project supported factories by monitoring COVID-19 workplace outbreaks and factories' situation during public mass restrictions on movement, as well as factories' progress on vaccinations. Better Work Indonesia also helped build the capacity of one major trade union networks on gender, collective bargaining agreements, data collection, and processing; helped another host a women's conference; and helped a third organise vaccination campaigns at its factories.

Finally, in 2021, the UN-authored a joint commitment and action plan that outlines key policy areas social partners would like the Government and international brands sourcing from Indonesia to advance in response to the COVID-19 crisis. In 2021, the UN collaborated with several international buyer-partners to build the capacity of their supplies, including a project on inclusion with H&M, a project with Ralph Lauren on improving an employee grievance mechanism, and a project with Target USA on the implementation of a new labour law.



## 2.7 Boosting Women in STEM

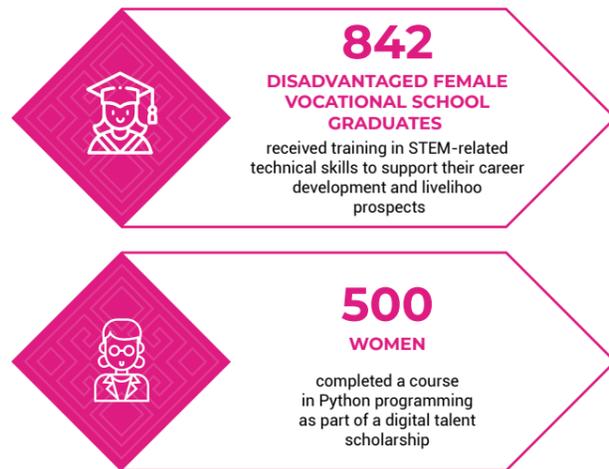
Contributing UN Entities: ILO, ITU, UN WOMEN



UNESCO-supported young creatives from Yogyakarta & Central Java display their work at an event during the Jogja Fashion Week, held in Yogyakarta in November 2021. ©UNESCO

Febry Febriani, from Indonesia's National Research and Innovation Agency, was one of three winners of the L'Oreal-UNESCO Award for Women in Science 2021, selected for her research proposal on tectonic plate crusts that could enable better earthquake risk mapping across Indonesia. She is one of a rapidly growing cohort of Indonesian women excelling in science. In fact, data from Indonesia's Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology shows that in 2020, 55% of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) graduates—or 265,344 out of a total of 478,888—were women.

Despite Indonesia's laudable progress on women in STEM at the university level, however, women continue to face challenges in what remains a gendered sector. The UN's Women in STEM Indonesia Project aims to boost the employment prospects of underprivileged female graduates of vocational schools in STEM-related fields. Through the project, 842 women received training in STEM-related technical skills and of those



(Source: UNINFO)

126, or about 20% of participants, had either found employment or created a job in the ICT sector by the end of 2021.

The UN also serves as a guest mentor for a four-month incubation program called "Supergirls in Tech" organised by Indonesian digital marketing company BUBU.com for third3rd and fourth4th year female university students. The program focused on financial inclusion, career opportunities, women's health, and women's empowerment, the UN assesses participants' pitches and hosts a workshop on women in leadership.

Glass ceilings can prevent women from climbing corporate ladders even when they excel in STEM. Through a programme called In Business, the UN partners with the Indonesian Business Coalition for Women Empowerment and Samsung to support the transition of mid-career level women in STEM fields into leadership roles. Some 1524 women received support to develop critical soft skills through In Business' in-company training workshops between 2019 and 2021. The UN also partnered with Indonesia's Human Resources Research and Development Agency, the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, and CISCO to co-organize a Python Programming training session for 500 women working in ICT.

Women and girls' engagement in STEM must start early to ensure the sustainability of the sector. In 2021, the UN supported more than 4,700 disadvantaged adolescents from 105 schools in developing 21st century digital skills through an innovative learning programme delivered in partnership with local governments and the private sector. Participating students—58% of them girls—generated more than 1000 ideas for digital solutions to issues such as waste management, suicide prevention, and disability inclusion. Of those, 12 teams of 123 adolescents—64% of them girls—were selected to receive intensive mentoring, before presenting their solutions to a government and private sector audience.

The UN partnered with women-led organisations and engaged female mentors from the private sector to lead elements of the course, which is slated for scale-up in 2022.

Finally, In April 2021, the UN celebrated International Girls in ICT Day in collaboration with several Indonesian government ministries. Among other activities, the UN ran a competition that called on young Indonesians to create multimedia content commemorating the role of girls in ICT as change agents amid the pandemic and disasters.

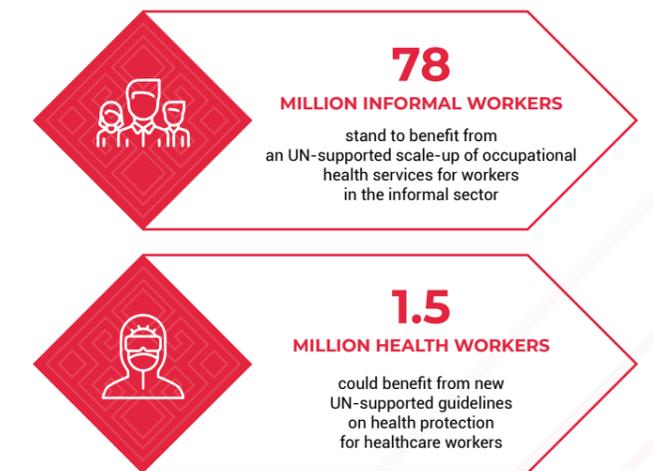
## 2.8 Better Support Services for Refugees, Migrants, and People with Disabilities

Contributing UN Entities: ILO, IOM, ITU, UNDP, UNHCR, UNOPS, WHO



A refugee receives a COVID-19 vaccination in Pekanbaru, Riau. ©IOM

The dramatic 18-hour rescue of a boat carrying more than 100 Rohingya refugees off the coast of Aceh in December 2021 served as yet another testament to Indonesia's humanitarian spirit. Although Indonesia is a haven for thousands of refugees fleeing persecution, the country still lacks a legal framework on refugee empowerment, despite commitments it made to that effect at the Global Refugee Forum in 2019.



(Source: UNINFO)

In 2021, the UN conducted several activities with civil society and private sector partners to boost refugee livelihoods, including facilitating apprenticeships and hosting entrepreneurship and other skills training. Through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund mechanism, the UN and partners in academia led training in 3D printing, digital marketing, web design, barista skills, and fashion apprenticeships. These programmes benefitted refugees directly, but they also demonstrate that refugee participation in income-generating activities has a positive social effect. With an appropriate legal framework in place, more private sector entities would engage with refugee communities, UN research has shown.



Migrant workers, as well as refugees, faced exceptional challenges due to COVID-19 in 2021. A UN project launched at the end of the year bolsters government efforts to address the socio-economic impact of the pandemic on returned migrant workers and their households. The project, which is continuing through 2022, incorporates a range of activities designed to boost economic empowerment, mitigate COVID-19 infection risk, and provide mental health and psychosocial support services at both the pre-departure and post-return stages of migration. Through the project, the UN is also engaged in strengthening COVID-19 mitigation measures at points of entry and border crossings used by migrant workers.

Refugees and migrant workers are far from the only communities that suffered disproportionate impacts during the pandemic. In 2021, the UN revamped its Indonesia Business and Disability Network (IBDN), a unique employer-led initiative that works to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities in workplaces nationwide. The network grew its membership to 107 members by year's end and engages members in promoting a human rights-based approach to disability.

The UN also partnered with Yarsi University to conduct a survey of 250 young workers on their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and their access to social

protections. The survey found that the 15–24-year-old workers had low awareness and were at high-risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV. Meanwhile, fewer than half had access to health insurance or employment insurance. The survey indicated a need for improved Occupational Health and Safety training on HIV awareness and prevention and more comprehensive health insurance provisioning for young workers nationwide.

Broadly, the UN provided financial support and consulting to help Indonesia scale-up occupational health services for workers in the informal sector, including tools for screening health risks in workplaces. UN research contributed to new government guidelines on occupational health surveillance, and health and safety protections for healthcare workers, as well as a policy brief on strengthening TB control in workplaces. The updated guidelines for occupational health surveillance and the policy brief on TB controls at the workplace, combined with the new workplace health risk screening tools could benefit more than 131 million people who work across the formal and informal sectors. Meanwhile, the scale-up of occupational health services for workers in the informal sector could benefit almost 78 million people. The guidelines on health protection for healthcare workers could benefit over 1.5 million people.

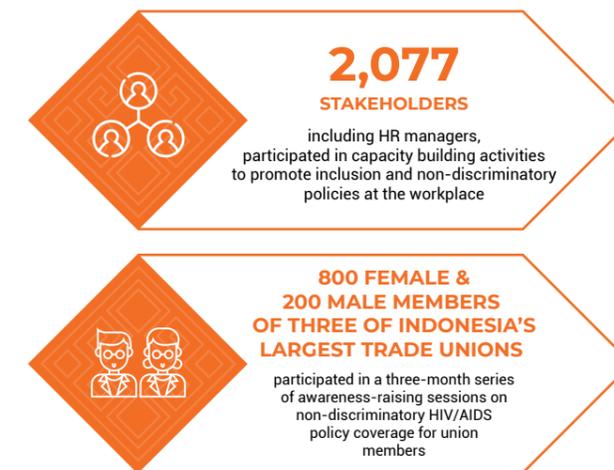


## 2.9 Policy Making and Institutional Capacity Building for Inclusive and non-Discriminatory Workplaces

Contributing UN Entities: ILO, UNAIDS, UNHCR



People communicate behind protective screens in one of a series of photographs that captures the world of work in Indonesia during the COVID-19 pandemic. ©ILO



(Source: UNINFO)

The principles of equality and anti-discrimination are enshrined in Indonesia's Constitution and its labour law. Still, marginalised groups including women, people living with HIV, key populations vulnerable to HIV infection, indigenous peoples, and people with disabilities often struggle against inequitable access to employment opportunities and social protection. According to an UN-supported study conducted before the pandemic, for example, one-fifth of people living

with HIV were unemployed in 2018 compared to a national unemployment rate of 4.4% that year. COVID-19 is likely to have made disparities in unemployment more pronounced.

The UN is working at all levels to promote more inclusive, non-discriminatory workplaces. In 2021, a UN collaboration with Indonesia's Ministry of Manpower on policy development brought about a revision of Indonesia's Equal Employment Opportunity guidelines that advances women's economic empowerment. The new guidelines were under final review by year's end.

Meanwhile, the UN endeavoured to tackle workplace-based stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV (PLHIV) and Key Populations vulnerable to HIV infections through the COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund. The UN engaged 100 trade union representatives and other workplace stakeholders to strengthen support for inclusive and non-discriminatory workplace policies. This resulted in the development of a policy paper on non-discriminatory workplaces and upskilled 15 community representatives from nine provinces as advocates for inclusive job markets. These community representatives serve as expert trainers, equipped to

### Ali's Story, UNHCR



As an official UNHCR interpreter, former baker Ali Madad Ibrahim has been a crucial source of support for Afghan refugees in Indonesia since he was forced to flee the Taliban's persecution eight years ago.

But for most of 2021, Ali was only able to offer remote interpreting services. Government COVID-19 regulations meant that even boarding a bus to a neighbourhood where many Afghan refugees live required showing a vaccine certificate—something Ali did not have as a refugee ineligible for inclusion in the national scheme.

That changed in late September 2021, when thanks to a private scheme jointly organized by several UN agencies, Ali became one of Indonesia's first refugees to be fully vaccinated. Around the same time, on Sept 21, the Ministry of Health issued a new decree to dramatically increase access to vaccinations for the 13,273 refugees in Indonesia, reflecting broader steps towards greater inclusion for one of the most vulnerable groups in the country. The move followed months of advocacy from the UN in Indonesia.

"I'm very grateful to the UN team for providing vaccines for me and other refugees," Ali said at an October 7 vaccination event for refugees co-organized by UNHCR, DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, and the Indonesia Chambers of Commerce and Industry. "Now that I have been fully vaccinated, I can get back to my routine, assisting my fellow refugees who need interpreters," he added.



train other workplace stakeholders on issues such as the health needs of workers with HIV and TB, measures to create non-discriminatory workplaces that improve gender-equality. From July to December, a series of 20 webinars on these issues targeted human resource managers nationwide, who play a key role in building inclusive workplaces. Through the COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund a further 100 PLHIV and members of Key Populations participated in UN skills training on digital marketing and fashion design.

Additionally, some 800 female and 200 male members of three of Indonesia largest trade unions participated in a three-month series of UN-facilitated awareness raising sessions on non-discriminatory HIV/AIDS policy coverage for union members in the garment sector, maritime sector, and land transportation sector. These sessions produced a non-discriminatory policy on HIV through as a collaboration between one of the unions and PT SAI Apparel Industry, a major garment sector company in Central Java. The sessions also

provided access to HIV tests for 180 union members. The UN's union engagement led two other companies –PT Pertamina, in the oil and gas sector, and PT Waskita Karya, in construction– to promote non-discriminatory labour policies through cultivating HIV awareness and introducing of HIV self-screening services at the workplace. Some 3795 male and 665 female workers accessed HIVthe self-screening after it became available.

Finally, in collaboration with Kusuma Buana Foundation, an Indonesian NGO focused on family planning, the UN conducted focus group discussions and in-depth interviews on inclusivity in the workplace. The series of discussions with civil society organizations, public officials, members of the private sector, and trade unions contributed to the UN's production of a policy paper that included analysis of the current situation on workplace discrimination and recommendations for policies to make workplaces more inclusive.



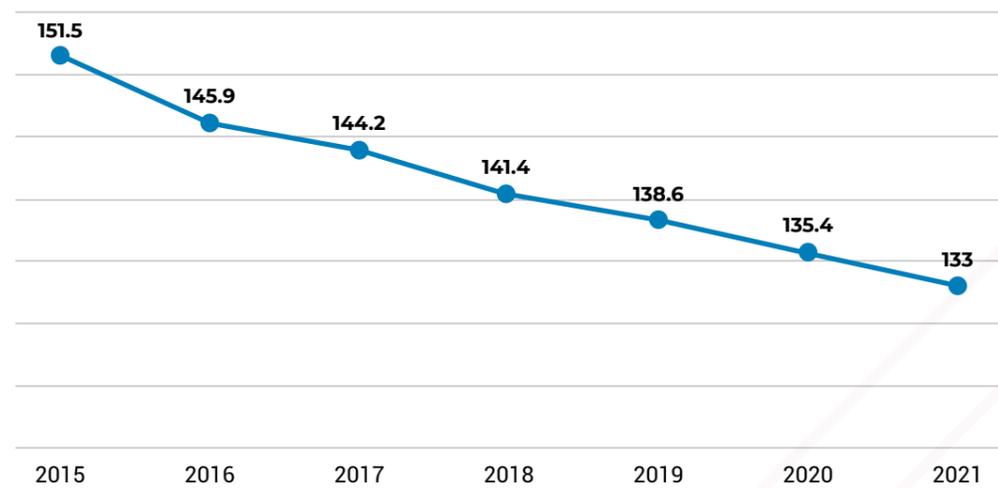


### Number of Deaths, Missing Persons, Injured Persons, And Persons Affected by Disaster

Deaths	Missing	Injured	Affected	Displaced
2018 5,010	2018 725	2018 21,171	2018 9,524,726	2018 852,369
2019 478	2019 111	2019 3,421	2019 5,693,168	2019 436,234
2020 376	2020 43	2020 619	2020 5,874,400	2020 923,617
2021 709	2021 73	2021 13,088	2021 5,085,257	2021 583,780

(Source: BNPB, disaster data and information)

### Disaster Risk Reduction Index (National Average)



(Source: <http://inarisk.bnpb.go.id/irbi/>)



**As of December 2020,**  
**the Government of Indonesia**  
**maintained marine conservation areas**  
**covering 24.1 million ha**

(Source: <https://kkp.go.id/djprl/kkhl/page/2023-data-kawasan-konservasi-perairan>)

## Outcome 3

Green Development, Climate Change & Natural Disasters

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

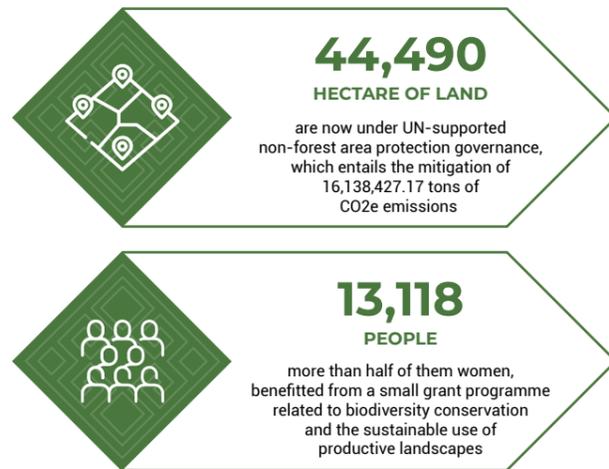


### 3.1 Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters and Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Contributing UN Entities: FAO, OCHA, IOM UNICEF, UNDP, UNDRR, UNESCO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNOPS, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, UNODC, UN WOMEN, WFP, WHO



Eruptions at Mt. Sinabung in North Sumatra were among 3,092 disaster events Indonesia recorded in 2021, the equivalent of eight disasters per day. ©ILO



(Source: UNINFO)

The declining rate of deforestation in Indonesia serves as proof of the success of the government's recent forest management initiatives, including a 2019 moratorium that tightened the implementation of laws on illegal logging and other damaging activities. As a result, Indonesia's annual deforestation rate has fallen for four consecutive years, to 119,100 hectares in 2020. It is now on track to meet one requirement of the Nationally Determined Contributions which targets a 29% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Through its KALFOR Project, the UN is helping to conserve an additional 44,490 Ha through non-forest area protection governance, which entails the mitigation of 16,138,427.17 tons of CO2e emissions.

Indeed, the UN is active in ecological restoration across the breadth of the archipelago. The UN in Indonesia's 6th The Global Environment Facility's (GEF) Small Grants Programme focuses on encouraging the sustainable use of productive landscapes and seascapes at four target areas on Semau Island, Nusa Penida Island, Wakatobi Isles, and Gorontalo, approved through a pProject aAppraisal cCommittee led by BAPPENAS. The programme involves local communities—including women, youth, marginalized and indigenous peoples—in conservation at each of the target areas. By the end of 2021, the livelihoods of some 13,118 people, 52% of whom are women, had benefitted from participation

The agreement the international community reached at Glasgow's COP 26 in November 2021 keeps alive the critical target of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, said UK minister Asok Sharma at the end of the two-week climate conference, even if its "pulse is weak." Integral to that lifeline are two clauses: a pledge to halt or reverse deforestation by 2030, and a pledge to phase down the use of coal in energy generation.

Indonesia is the world's largest exporter of thermal coal, and home to the world's third-largest area of tropical forests after Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo, making the country's actions in accordance with the COP26 agenda critical to global efforts to mitigate the climate emergency. On October 29, 2021, the same day COP26 opened, President Jokowi issued a Presidential Regulation setting out the country's framework for action on climate change and stipulating policies for the preparation of mitigation activities to reduce carbon emissions—the UN had been in consultation on these policies throughout.

in activities connected to the programme around law enforcement, land and sea rehabilitation, reforestation, awareness-raising, and biodiversity monitoring.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and the UN have also been working together to advance the haze-free and sustainable peatland management agenda in Indonesia for over a decade—in part funded by the GEF. In 2021 the ministry developed and implemented 12 sub-regulations and 10 technical guidelines governing the sustainable use and management of peatland ecosystems, covering aspects such as irrigation infrastructure and groundwater management. In parallel, the UN helped develop an innovative national monitoring system that combines remote sensing, ground-level proofing, and data collection with the mapping of all peatland areas to enable the government to effectively implement these regulations.

Another UN–MoEF peatland-focused partnership facilitated the installation of two peatland hydrology units that cover about 5% of Indonesia's total peatland in 2021. The hydrology units are responsible for saving 19,270,183 tCO2e of greenhouse gas emissions. Their capacity to make water available for agriculture and render peatland less vulnerable to degradation and fires

benefitted 7,326 people directly and a further 22,000 indirectly. Meanwhile, the upcoming UN-assisted Integrated Management of Peatland in Indonesia project will target the integrated management of 1.2 billion hectares of peatland, mitigating 4.31 billion metric tons of CO2 emissions while benefiting 5,000 households directly and a further 15,000 indirectly. The UN delivered a pre-startup project in early December 2021 ahead of a planned launch in Q1-2022.

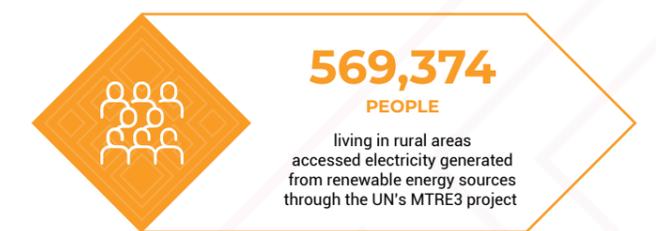
Finally, the UN is working with the Government on several programmes connected with reducing water pollution and marine debris and improving sanitation—collectively known as "Brown issues." These include the Indonesian Waste Donation Campaign (GRADASI) project, a mosque-based movement to reduce plastic waste initiated by the National Coordination team of Ocean Waste Management and the Indonesian Ulema Council, supported by the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Investment Affairs. Under the campaign, plastic waste collected at mosques is sold at waste banks, with the money used to fund religious activities and help vulnerable people in communities surrounding the mosques. During its initiation phase at six pilot mosques, GRADASI collected 14.1 tons of waste. The project could potentially generate up to IDR 8,000,000 in monthly revenues for the mosques.

### 3.2 Financing Renewable Energy Development

Contributing UN Entities: UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNOPS



A woman waters seedlings that will contribute to a home garden. ©UNOPS



(Source: UNINFO)

The blistering pace of economic development over the past decade has lifted millions of people out of poverty in Indonesia, but it has also increased demand for energy in the world's fourth most populous country. Today, some 30 million people lack adequate access to electricity. If Indonesia is to deliver on phasing out coal-fired power stations it urgently needs more clean energy, and more efficient ways to make use of its generation mix.



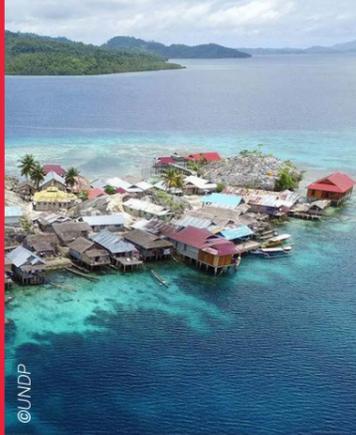
To that end, a UN project called ADLIGHT is helping Indonesia transition to more energy-efficient lighting technologies, a process that could end up saving up to 250,000 tons of CO2 eq in greenhouse gas emissions. Through ADLIGHT, the UN produced a roadmap on developing the Light-Emitting Diode (LED) industry in Indonesia, designed to help local LED producers become more competitive in the domestic market. Of 23 cities and districts scoped for interest and potential mass utilization of high-efficient LED lights, two have since signed MOUs with the Directorate of Energy Conservation, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, to move ahead with baseline studies.

Another project that focuses on transforming Indonesia's energy sector, called MTRE3, contributed to more than half a million (569,374) people living in rural areas being able to access electricity generated from renewable energy sources by the end of 2021. Under the project, the UN produced baseline studies showing the potential of renewable energy-based power generation in four pilot provinces (East Nusa Tenggara, West Sulawesi, Riau, Jambi), which helped local governments attract funds for renewable projects. For example, five new micro-hydropower plants in Jambi Province provided electricity to 916 households and public facilities that benefitted 3,534 people, almost half of whom are women. Meanwhile, a technical assistance agreement with state-owned energy company PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur helped reduce the risk of private investment in renewable energy projects. By June 2021, the agreement had facilitated new investments in five renewable energy projects that mitigated 17,720 tCO2eq of GHG emissions through a 23,959 MWh/year energy saving. Additionally, under its Sustainable Energy Fund facility, the UN helped mobilize US\$45,000 private sector financing towards the implementation of energy efficiency projects at six locations, including three airports: the international Soekarno-Hatta airport, Gedung Ravindo, and Gedung Graha Niaga in Jakarta, the International Ngurah Rai Airport in Denpasar Bali, Banyuwangi Airport in Banyuwangi, and the Cilacap refinery Unit IV in Pertamina.

Another UN-supported program will provide access to electricity to some 20,000 people living in 23 mostly island villages across East Nusa Tenggara, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, and Central Kalimantan Provinces. Under its Accelerating Clean Energy Access to Reduce Inequality (ACCESS) program, the UN supported the Government in deploying "energy patriots" to oversee the construction of solar projects to help support some of Indonesia's poorest and most vulnerable villages in securing equitable and sustainable access to basic services to improve their livelihoods. The project, which runs from 2020 to 2030 targets 23 villages in East Nusa Tenggara, West Sulawesi, South-East Sulawesi, and Central Kalimantan Provinces, and 25 villages in three municipalities of Timor-Leste. The energy patriots are tasked with boosting the use of clean energy resources, with the goal of improving access to healthcare, education, and economic development.

UN interventions are also helping Indonesian cities become greener. The City of Jakarta has taken steps to align its energy system with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including setting a target for greenhouse gas emissions. In 2021, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific developed a sustainable energy transition roadmap to help city authorities identify policies to achieve its ambitions. The roadmap identified the need to transition to a low carbon transport system, through the gradual penetration of electric vehicles across all vehicle categories. Other recommendations include increasing non-motorized mobility to improve air quality and reduce emissions. The roadmap also suggested options to boost renewable energy use and made several recommendations on energy efficiency, including expanding the coverage of the Green Building Code and introducing Minimum Energy Performance Standards. Through these measures, the roadmap clearly demonstrated how the city's emissions cap can be achieved by 2030. It also presented a scenario that would help the City of Jakarta develop policies to transition to being a NetZero Carbon city.

### Ristifah's Story, UNDP



As a child growing up in rural Indonesia, environmentalist Ristifah only had electricity for three hours each day. With limits on when she could charge her phones and access the internet, she often studied by candlelight and felt cut off from developments happening across the rest of the country.

Now 29, Ristifah is working to connect Indonesians living on remote islands with clean reliable power sources. As one of 23 "Energy Patriots" recruited by Indonesia's Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources with UNDP support, Ristifah will spend a year living in a coastal fishing village in Muna, southeastern Sulawesi. There, she will assist the community in setting up local solar energy generation projects, including determining electricity tariffs, liaising with contractors, and recruiting operators and technicians. Like most island villages, Muna is heavily dependent on fuel-fired generators for its electricity. Such generators are often inadequate for communities' needs, and the toxic fumes they spew that can harm the environment and cause health issues including respiratory illnesses and cancer.

Ristifah's assignment will require her to relocate to Muna from her home in Java 1,500 kilometers away. She says that the chance to make a difference in the lives of her compatriots makes that sacrifice worthwhile. "I hope to inspire more girls to achieve higher education," Ristifah says. "I dream of the day when the houses sparkle with lights that the community installed, and children can have a better future."

### 3.3 Better Policies for Disaster Risk Reduction

Contributing UN Entities: FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNDRR, UNESCO, UNEP, UNFPA, WFP, WHO



A forest monitor collects data in the Tahura Wan Abdul Rahman conservation area in Lampung Province as part of FAO Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade (FLEGT) activities. ©FAO

Situated along the Pacific Rim of Fire, Indonesia is one of the world's most disaster-prone countries. In 2021, some 3,034 disasters impacted 8.3 million people, according to Indonesia's National Disaster Mitigation

2

NEW PROVINCIAL COORDINATION CLUSTERS

were established with UN support to improve local capacities to manage disaster response activities

6

VILLAGES

implemented a disaster risk reduction strategy that centres on 12 tsunami-ready indicators

1,303

HEALTH PRACTITIONERS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

capacity building seminars on how to ensure the availability of contraceptives during crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic

(Source: UNINFO)

Agency. Like COVID-19, disasters set back the 2030 Agenda and exacerbate pre-existing inequalities.



UN interventions throughout 2021 enhanced cross-sector coordination between government and local civil society organizations to prepare for and respond to disasters. That included the establishment of new provincial logistic clusters in Central Java and South Sulawesi. Both were formalized through governor's decrees and adopted operational guidelines in alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The UN also supported existing coordination mechanisms on disaster risk management, including national clusters and the recently established Solidarity and Generosity Movement on COVID-19. For example, the UN serves as the co-lead for the nutrition sub-cluster led by the Ministry of Health. In 2021, that sub-cluster put in place sustainable systems to support nutrition emergency preparedness and response capabilities, including the development of training curricula and online learning materials on nutrition in emergencies, as well as nutrition emergency contingency plans at the provincial level. The UN continued to lead on risk communications and community engagement on nutrition during the COVID-19 pandemic, including developing a contingency plan for child protection in emergencies, which advocated for the inclusion of refugees in national policies and programmes.

UN technical assistance also enhanced the National Logistics Cluster's ability to support the Government in responding to the increase in COVID-19 cases in 2021. For example, the UN formed an Oxygen Task Force to coordinate the response to oxygen scarcity-related issues.

Floods accounted for more than one-third of disasters in Indonesia in 2021, and the UN is working at all levels to build greater community resilience to floods. In targeted areas of Makassar city, and flood-affected Bogor and Luwu Utara, for example, the UN helped enhance the capacity of 224 government and community responders to accelerate the COVID-19 response. Following an earthquake in West Sulawesi and flooding in South Kalimantan, two pre-existing provincial logistics clusters were activated, leading to the timely distribution of relief items. Following Cyclone Seroja and the Ile Lewotolok volcano eruption in East Nusa Tenggara, the UN assisted in the establishment of a provincial displacement and protection cluster. Furthermore, the UN assisted the Ministry of Social Affairs in finalizing the national guidelines on cash and

voucher assistance for disaster-affected people, in line with the Sendai Framework.

While floods, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions grab headlines, the impacts of air pollution can be more insidious. In 2021 the UN helped the Ministry of Health finalize a national roadmap on indoor air quality. This included the development of a tool for assessing the determinants of indoor air quality at the community level and developing a strategy for behavioural change to improve indoor air quality and promote healthy housing. Through this intervention, Indonesia has committed to improving human resource capacities and systems in managing indoor air quality in residential areas, workplaces, and recreation areas, as well as public places including healthcare facilities by the year 2029.

Disasters, including COVID-19, worsen inequalities in part because they interrupt service delivery for vulnerable populations. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and the National Family Planning Agency, the UN developed national standards and procedures to ensure that sexual reproductive health services, contraceptive services, and the prevention and management of Gender-Based Violence continue during COVID-19 and other health crises. This includes working with the National Family Planning Coordination Board to ensure the application of guidelines for family planning at hospitals across all provinces and districts. The UN also developed new technical guidelines on contraceptive services during disasters and health crises, which will be piloted in five districts in 2022. In 2021, some 1,303 health practitioners and government officials participated in capacity building seminars on how to ensure the availability of contraceptives during crises including the COVID-19 pandemic

The UN also built on ongoing work to develop the evidence base that informs policymaking on DRR by mapping how gender and age affect vulnerability to disasters and consolidating data from region-wide studies with Indonesia-specific case studies. In 2021, some US\$4 million was mobilized to be deployed between 2023 and 2025 towards women's resilience along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and enhancing the government's capacity to implement gender-responsive DRR policies and programmes.



### Indah's Story, IOM



Indah Putri Indriani, the Regent of North Luwu in South Sulawesi province was cooking in a public kitchen when her phone started buzzing with alerts informing her that flash floods in the area had forced 14,000 people from their homes. As regent, it fell on Indah to coordinate response, recovery, and reconstruction efforts in an environment already complicated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

As of 30 April 2021, some 600 people in North Luwu were still in temporary shelters after the July 2020 flash floods, which stripped many residents of their incomes as well as their homes. But the impact would have been much more devastating had Indah and her colleagues at North Luwu regency not established two local task forces to manage the disaster response. Through their efforts, North Luwu engaged with regional and national governments, civil society, the private sector, and the international community. That included IOM, whose Displacement Tracking Matrix assessment tool helped monitor displacement and population movements to ensure people affected by the flood were able to receive help. IOM is also supporting Indah and her colleagues with camp coordination and management and provided training in basic entrepreneurship skills to 30 women at the temporary shelter, including helping them create sustainable business plans.

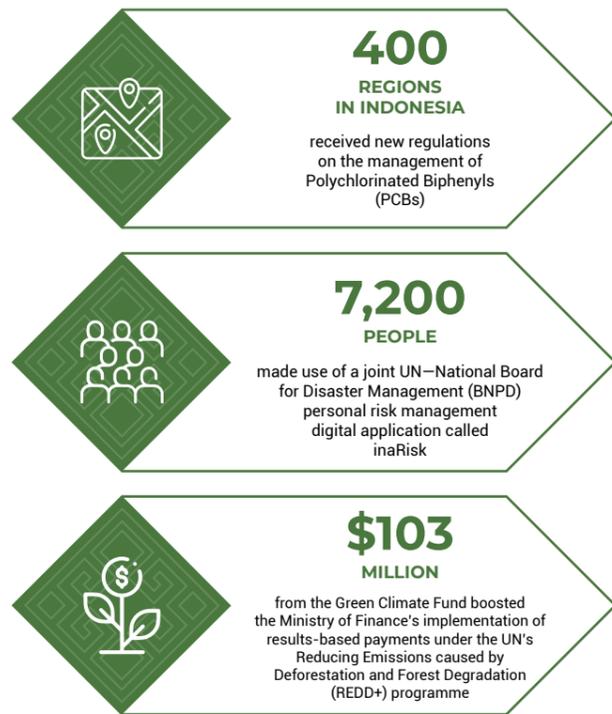
"Being a strong and great leader has nothing to do with gender," said Indah. "Both men and women can be one when there are no barriers from cultural values, religious beliefs, and social assumptions."

## 3.4 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, Reduced Environmental Degradation, and Improved Early Warning Systems for Disaster Risk Reduction

Contributing UN Entities: FAO, ILO, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNITAR, WFP



People in West Kotawaringin, Central Kalimantan learn how to harvest raw Kelulut honey as part of the UDP-supported Kalimantan Forest Project. ©UNDP



(Source: UNINFO)

In December 2021, an eruption at Mount Semeru in East Java killed at least 57 people and, destroyed more than 5000 homes. The volcano's tragic eruption—and villagers' complaints over the lack of notice they received— underscored the importance of disaster preparedness and effective early warning systems.

UN technical assistance through 2021 strengthened the planning processes of the National Disaster Management Agency and its coordination with civil society actors and the private sector. For example, the UN supported the agency in enhancing its logistics information system, called InaLogPal, through the integration of a capacity assessment tool that feeds in information on subnational coordination mechanisms and the state of local logistics preparedness in disaster- threatened or afflicted areas.

Big data can inform personal as well as policy responses to disasters. There are now more than 72,000 users of a UN–National Board for Disaster Management (BNPD) collaborative personal risk management application called InaRISK. In 2021, those users benefitted from an amendment that enables them to track COVID-19 risk in any given area, make an accurate assessment

of their family's vulnerability level, and receive risk mitigation advice. The InaRISK app was also amended in 2021 to improve access for people with disabilities.

As COVID-19 has shown, disaster risk reduction requires a whole-of-society approach. A UN collaboration with the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency, the National Disaster Management Agency, the Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Statistics Indonesia produced three seasonal bulletins on the impact of hydrometeorological hazards on food security and nutrition. The information in the bulletins, which included the weather outlook, informed the Government and partners on the development of hazard preventive actions, and required interventions. Meanwhile, a strategic discussion on essential food and non-food supply chains during prolonged disasters, including the COVID-19 pandemic engaged more than 200 stakeholders, including at the national and sub-national government levels. The dialogue produced recommendations to ensure the availability of essential goods and build resilience in food supply chains that the UN and the Coordinating Ministry will jointly follow up on in 2022.

Experience has shown that specific vulnerable groups are disproportionately affected in post-crisis situations. In response, the UN delivered risk reduction, response, and recovery solutions to support the needs of these groups, including children and youth, older persons, people living with disabilities, people living with HIV-AIDS, ex-combatants, people on the move such as migrants and refugees, and others identified as vulnerable. Under the UN's PETRA project, for example, a cash-for-work scheme in West Nusa Tenggara and Central Sulawesi facilitated the participation of 98 women and nine people with disabilities in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of community infrastructure, with livelihood training provided to a further 73 women in North Lombok and East Lombok.

Another recovery assistance project in Lombok and Central Sulawesi worked with the Geological Agency to develop nine community infrastructure projects following an earthquake and tsunami that hit the region in 2018. On completion, these projects will provide more than 3,000 households with better access to water for domestic use and farming, and

better access to markets for their farmed products. Rebuilds included gender-sensitive facilities such as lactation rooms in health centers and ensured equal employment opportunities for women. Lauding the project's employment of 36 women construction workers as an example of good practice on gender equality, the Vice Governor of West Nusa Tenggara said it "helps women's lives and reduces their vulnerability in the post-earthquake crisis and current pandemic."

In Tanjung Bena, Bali, the UN is engaging with indigenous communities to plan and organise tsunami evacuation drills among other aspects of community disaster preparedness. This initiative has directly benefitted 588 students at three schools and 203 community members involved in supporting the drills. It indirectly benefits Tanjung Bena's entire population of 5,700.

On climate change mitigation and adaptation, the Indonesian Environment Fund (IEF) under the Ministry of Finance is now implementing results-based payments for the UN Green Climate Fund's REDD+ (Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation) financing model. REDD+ is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. Its implementation will aid the preparations and adjustments required for Indonesia's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) submitted in July 2021, and the Presidential Regulation on Economic Value of Carbon signed in October 2021, so that Indonesia can better meet its climate targets.

In 2021, the UN began developing the National REDD+ Implementation Strategy 2021 – 2030 in alignment with the updated NDC and Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 involved 452 participants, 34% female and 66% male.

## Renanda's Story, UNICEF



Since the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak, an 'infodemic' of false and misleading information has spread alongside the disease. Claims that wearing masks inhibits breathing and that the COVID-19 vaccines contain microchips have been amplified on digital platforms, undermining prevention, and vaccination efforts to devastating effect in Indonesia, where a government-backed 2020 survey found that between 64% and 79% of respondents could not recognize misinformation online.

"Once [people] fall for fake news or hoaxes, especially religious and political, it's not easy to change their minds," says Renanda Putri, a third-year communications student studying media literacy and education. "They might become more intolerant, turn against the truth and science, and may be driven to conflict."

Renanda is one of hundreds of young Indonesians pushing back against infodemic. She volunteers as an online fact-checker at MAFINDO, an organization fighting fake news that has collaborated with UNICEF in Indonesia to create a hoax buster section on the National Agency for Disaster Management's official COVID-19 website. Just one of several UNICEF-backed initiatives to fight misinformation, the website has published more than 1,300 hoax busting articles, several of them written by Renanda.

"People can understand which is fake news or not on the internet through education, specifically media literacy," Renanda says. "So that's why I want to contribute, to educate people in Indonesia on how to counter the fake news that is spreading everywhere."



### 3.5 Vulnerable Communities Better Prepared for Climate Change and Disasters

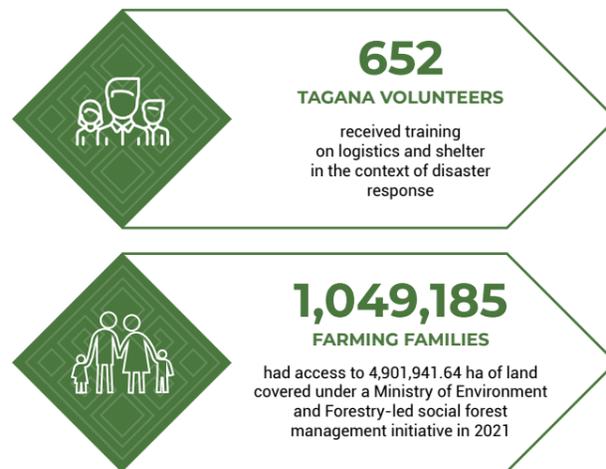
Contributing UN Entities: FAO, IOM, IFAD, OCHA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, WFP, WHO



Families shelter at an evacuation center after a 6.2 magnitude earthquake struck the province of West Sulawesi on 15 January 2021. ©UNFPA

In his address to the UN General Assembly in September, UN Secretary-General António Guterres said the world was at an inflection point, in which COVID-19 should serve as a wakeup call to mobilize global responses to the triple crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution destroying our planet.

The fallout of this triple crisis will be universal, but as with COVID-19 it will hit disadvantaged groups the hardest. Indonesia is home to 65 million young people, and the UN has been instrumental in ensuring policy takes their needs into account. In 2021, the UN engaged with the Government and groups representing young people to raise awareness of child-centered climate and environmental actions, and to advocate for the mainstreaming of child-focused climate and environment policies across all sectors. For example, the UN initiated a climate landscape analysis for children and engaged in advocacy on child-sensitive climate and environmental actions in the WASH and health sectors.



(Source: UNINFO)

The speed at which COVID-19's Delta variant tore through Indonesia in summer 2021 and the emergence of the Omicron variant in December underscores the need for continued vigilance to halt the spread of the pandemic. The UN's RESTORE project assisted nine local governments in formulating COVID-19 post-disaster needs assessments, contingency, and recovery plans. In accordance with these assessments, the UN provided medical equipment to strengthen the capacity of hospitals to handle iterative COVID-19 surges. This intervention significantly improved the capacity of the nine targeted local governments to plan their COVID-19 recovery programs and will serve as a model for the scale-up of the interventions in 2022.

But scientists are clear COVID-19 will not be the last pandemic the world faces—and governments must build on the lessons of 2020 to ensure they are prepared for the next outbreak. In this context, the UN collaborated with the Ministry of Health in 2021 on the development of a training module to strengthen public health emergency preparedness capacities at hospitals and community health centres, and to mitigate the risk of the emergence or re-emergence of high-threat pathogens. This included extensive

support of the Ministry of Health's contact tracing capacity, including on-the-job training for staff across 19 provinces on the use of a digital tracing application that resulted in 35,000 people being registered as contact tracers. It also included the establishment of contact tracing centers at the national, province and district level. Furthermore, the UN supported the establishment of sentinel surveillance for Influenza-Like Illnesses/Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (ILI/ SARI), including the development of a training module on joint risk assessment and control. The UN also contributed to guidelines for pilot legionellosis sentinel surveillance in Bali. Finally, the UN supported the establishment of a zoonosis information system for the Ministry of Health, covering priority zoonotic diseases such as avian influenza, leptospirosis, rabies, anthrax, and Nipah virus.

The UN also built on ongoing support for the Ministry of Health's strengthening of the core capacities of International Health Regulations (IHR), an international legal instrument formulated in 2005 that covers measures for preventing the transnational spread of infectious diseases. In 2021, that included the development of a resource mapping tool tailored to the Indonesian context, which links national priorities for health security based on the national plan with potential resources and identifies needs gaps in the system that require attention.

At the level of community resilience to the impacts of disasters, the UN continues to support the capacity of community-based volunteers known as TAGANA, who serve under the Ministry of Social Affairs. Through the Ministry of Social Affairs-led Capacity Building

Technical Working Group, the UN supported virtual training for 652 TAGANA volunteers in the wake of Cyclone Seroja in April 2021 and the Ile Lewotolok volcano eruptions in NTT in 2020, with a particular focus on logistics and shelter. The UN also partnered with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to develop online training modules for TAGANA that emphasise the principle of inclusion in humanitarian assistance, such as gender-inclusive practices in the provision of clean water, sanitation, and environmental health facilities. The framework equips TAGANA to implement a referral mechanism for survivors of gender-based violence and has been adopted and implemented by two provinces to date, namely East Nusa Tenggara and Banten.

The UN is also working to ensure meaningful adolescent participation in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery planning and action. These efforts include supporting school safety guidance and curricula, providing post-disaster school tents, and "School-in-a-Box" kits and offering emergency response training that includes addressing psychosocial concerns. Meanwhile, in May 2021, the UN and Indonesia's Disaster Management Agency launched a "hackathon" competition, inviting talented developers to contribute innovative ideas and solutions to the agency's digital InaRISK platform and help improve the country's preparedness for disasters.



### 3.6 Land and Marine Ecosystems, Habitats and Species Protected

Contributing UN Entities: FAO, IOM, IFAD, OCHA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP



Fisherfolk practice pole and line tuna fishing with support from UNDP's Global Marine Commodities Project. ©UNDP

**AN UN-DESIGNED GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS)**  
and spatial analyses study are the basis for a comprehensive review of the existing boundary of the Sumatra World Heritage site's tropical forest, which comprises three national parks and a total of 2.5 million hectares in Sumatra.

**30**  
**PROSECUTORS, INVESTIGATORS, AND FINANCIAL ANALYSTS**  
received training on imposing corporate criminal liability in forest transnational organized crime cases

(Source: UNINFO)

The Indonesian archipelago's unique geological position—between the Eurasian, Filipino, and Australian tectonic plates—contributes to it being among the world's most biodiverse countries. However, rapid industrial development and population growth have put biodiversity at risk. The UN is working with the Government to ensure that raising living standards for Indonesia's human population does not come at the

expense of the more than 300,000 wildlife species that also call the archipelago home.

A UN project to combat the illegal trade in endangered species led to the development of Indonesia's first-ever national strategy to combat illegal wildlife trafficking in 2021, which is now awaiting legalization. The UN also supported 17 anti-wildlife trafficking operations, as well as the establishment of anti-trafficking checkpoints in Bakauheni Port in Lampung Province, West Java, Bengkulu, Jambi, and Riau provinces. In collaboration with two civil society organizations, the UN trained 195 Forest Rangers and Civil Forestry Investigators, 32 of them women, on the issuance of the Omnibus Law concerning Job Creation.

The UN has also engaged a range of stakeholders in protecting forests outside of state-owned forest areas. For example, the UN partnered with Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and the Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International to develop a project document on the management of alien species. Baseline data for the study was derived

from field trips to project sites in East Java and South Sulawesi, and communication with local stakeholders in each province.

In 2021, the UN also designed a geographic information system (GIS) and spatial analyses as a basis for a comprehensive review of the existing boundary of the tropical rainforest heritage of the Sumatra World Heritage site, which comprises three national parks and a total of 2.5 million hectares in Sumatra. Two scenarios for modification of the heritage site's boundaries were proposed for the Government's final review, both grounded in the principle of maintaining landscape integrity.

In 2021, Indonesia successfully initiated the implementation of four new UNESCO-designated sites—all based on the principles of integrated land- and seascape planning. Those sites include the Belitong UNESCO Global Geopark in Bangka Belitung Province, which encompasses Belitong Island as well as more than 200 small islands in a vast marine area surrounding it. Two other Biosphere Reserves include significant marine components: the 746,405 ha Bunaken Tangkoko Minahasa Biosphere Reserve, and the 1,236,084 ha Karimunjawa-Jepara-Muria Biosphere Reserve. Indonesia's fourth new biosphere reserve, the 254,877 ha Merapi Merbabu Menoreh in Central Java, is home to the Gunung Merapi National Park, Gunung Merbabu National Park, and Sermo Wildlife Reserve, which are critical to protecting various endemic Javanese species and biodiversity of the Indo-Malayan region.

Protecting marine ecosystems also necessitates public engagement. In 2021 the UN launched a competition for innovative designs towards ending plastic pollution, through which it offered start-up incubation to ten Indonesia SMEs. The UN also launched two training workshops through local Mosques that engaged 50 Muslim women in solutions to marine debris while creating livelihood opportunities.

The UN supported an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management in the Arafura Sea in 2021. That included conducting a thematic assessment of the Arafura and Timor Seas Regional and National Strategic Action Programs, which monitored climate change, the state of fisheries, marine, and land-based pollution, biodiversity, and governance. The assessment also quantified local law enforcement capabilities by calculating losses avoided through the apprehension of both domestic and foreign vessels conducting illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities. It showed the estimated prevented volume loss for Arafura and Timor Seas countries was 40,154 tonnes of fisheries products, and the prevented economic loss was US\$ 80,307,576. The ATSEA-2 project will continue to support regional efforts to tackle IUU fishing in the South China Sea, Sulu-Sulawesi Seas (Celebes Sea) and the Arafura-Timor Seas, while strengthening community-based surveillance and monitoring. The UN also produced new guidelines on information and data exchange for law enforcement at sea at the request of the Coordinating Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment.

Finally, the UN is implementing a Global Environment Fund-backed diagnostic analysis of Indonesia's marine ecosystem, known by the acronym ISLME. Under the project, the UN conducted an analysis of the impact of climate change on marine ecosystems and has identified leverage points that will advance an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries, aquaculture, and habitat management. The ISLME project's promotion of this approach has already strengthened the management of blue swimming crab, lobster, snapper, grouper, and mud crab populations and fisheries in key maritime areas. Meanwhile, the UN in Indonesia made progress towards restocking an endangered eel species through its Inland Fisheries project. This included collaborating with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries on a national action plan for eel conservation that will run from 2022 to 2026.





### Adaifah's Story, UNDP



In the coastal village of Pegagan on Indonesia's Madura Island, 41-year-old Adaifah oversees inspecting and sorting Blue Swimming Crabs at a cooking station frequented by up to 40 fisherfolk every day.

Indonesia is the world's third-largest producer of blue swimming crabs, of which about 90% are exported. The crab's high selling price makes it an economic lifeline for workers at thousands of small-scale fisheries. But over-fishing, environmentally harmful fishing gear, and unprotected nurseries and spawning grounds threaten the survival of the species—and the livelihoods of the fisherfolk who depend on it.

That is where Adaifah and other cooking station operators play a critical role. Her collection of data on the size of the catch, and the fishing equipment used feeds into a digital system developed by the Indonesian Blue Swimming Crab Association with support from UNDP that ensures the traceability of blue swimmer crab meat from Indonesia. Adaifah also screens the fisherfolks' catch, rejecting juvenile crabs or females bearing eggs to ensure the sustainability of the species.

"Nature does provide us resources, but it depends on how wisely we use it," Adaifah says, "Hopefully, my work will benefit the fishermen as well as my family. I am sure the blue swimming crab industry can continue to provide a livelihood for many people."

## 3.7 Evidence-Based Land Management and Planning

Contributing UN Entities: FAO, IOM, IFAD, OCHA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP



Rina, a 38-year-old old watermelon farmer in Henda village, Central Kalimantan, helps extinguish a forest fire close to her home. She is one of four women members of a group of ten volunteer firefighters in Henda Village. ©UNOPS



(Source: UNINFO)

Forests and rural lands provide an economic lifeline for millions of Indonesians. However, people who depend on agricultural livelihoods, including many indigenous communities, are poorer than the national average. Ministry of Environment and Forestry data from 2017 suggests that of some 9.2 million village households in or at the forest fringe 1.7 million are low-income households.

To boost sustainable livelihoods in some of Indonesia's most vulnerable communities, an EU-UN forest law enforcement, governance, and trade programme assisted 65 SMEs in Indonesia's Bengkulu, Sumedang, Yogyakarta, Central Java provinces, and 11 social forestry license holders in Jambi and Central Kalimantan provinces in obtaining national timber legality assurances in 2021. The UN also distributed small capacity-building grants for field monitoring to seven local organizations. In addition, the UN trained 53 forest monitors and production forest management unit officers in the implementation of the timber legality verification system, through which they monitored 126 management units and industries and 14 exporters in Jambi, Central Java, East Java, North Maluku, Central Kalimantan, and South Sulawesi. Further, the UN

convened a working group comprising 11 relevant institutions in West Papua tasked with strengthening the interdiction and investigation of illegal timber and wildlife trafficking through the Sorong Port.

In parallel to efforts to ensure responsible logging, the UN launched an e-commerce portal called Kayutopia.com in 2021, to help SMEs in the timber furniture and woodcraft sectors reach wider domestic and international markets. Together with the Ministry on Environment and Forestry, the EU-UN project assisted 12 timber businesses in Banten, West Java, Central Java, East Kalimantan in complying with export-import regulations.

Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry is also preparing a draft Presidential Regulation to accelerate integrated social forestry management aimed at boosting community welfare through economic improvement. One of the strategies is to develop partnerships with the private sector to exploit commodities in a way that opens funding opportunities in forestry-related social business development.

In recent years Indonesia has taken measures to successfully reduce the rate of deforestation and maintain forest cover in the country. In 2019, forest cover in Indonesia was recorded at 94.1 million hectares, or 50.1% of the land area, with land not covered by forest recorded at 93.6 million hectares, or 49.9% of the total mainland area of 187.8 million hectares. The country lost 115,460 hectares of forest cover in the 2019 to 2020 period—a 75% drop in deforestation compared to 2018 to 2019, according to figures the Ministry of Environment and Forestry released in March 2021.

However, forest fires remain a perennial hazard. In 2021, Indonesia saw fires burn more than 353,222 ha. of land by the end of November. That is 16% more than the 269,942 hectares the Ministry of Environment and Forestry reported having burned in 2020. To help prevent fires and avoidable drought, the UN supports the Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency of the Republic of Indonesia in maintaining the Peatland Restoration Information Management System, or PRIMS, launched in 2019. PRIMS facilitates the effective monitoring of the government's peatland and mangrove rehabilitation agenda as well as the



management of fire risk. The PRIMS project also supports the rehabilitation of water catchment areas where peatlands play a role in storing water reserves in the prolonged dry season. In 2021, the UN helped train journalists to use data from PRIMS to generate reports on fire prevention.

In 2021, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry managed 683 cases of human-wildlife conflict. Additionally, the Ministry released 54,308 individual animals into the wild from captivity, and from conservation areas, including endangered or threatened species detained by poachers.

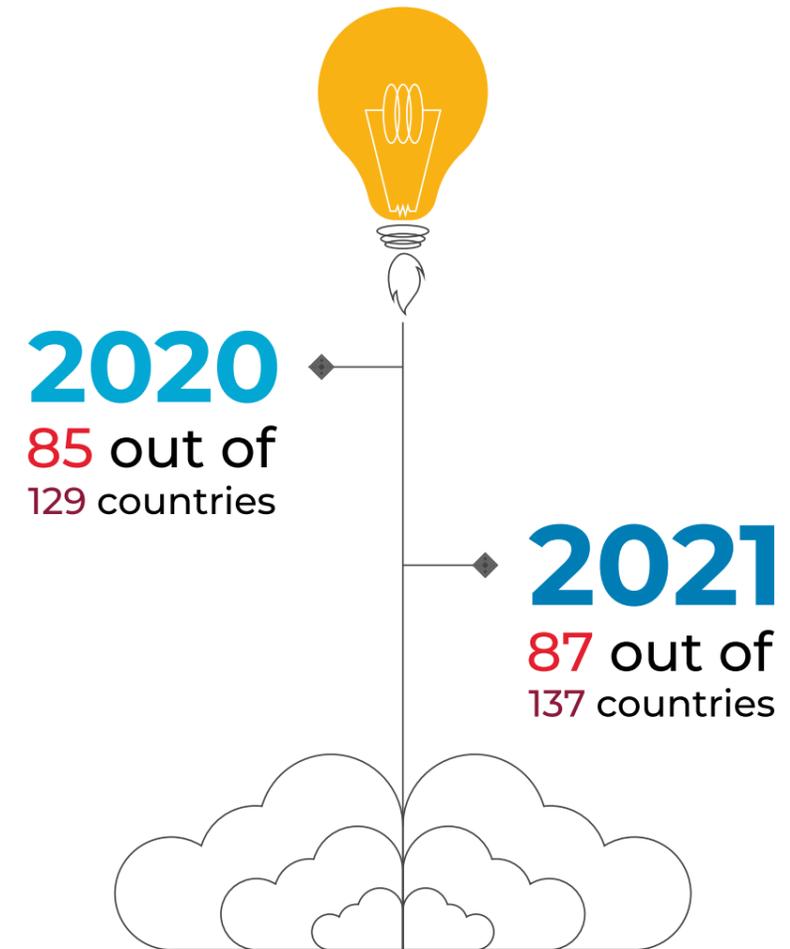
Responsible land management is necessary for urban as well as rural environments. In 2021, the UN in Indonesia supported the cities of Surabaya and Bandung in reviewing development project planning, developed in collaboration with UK Foreign Commonwealth Development Office and private implementing partners.

The UN also piloted an SDG Project Assessment tool for urban projects, in relation to the development of an integrated public transport system in Bandung and two city projects on urban regeneration and earthquake preparedness in Surabaya. In Bandung, the transport modernization project requires collaboration with informal sector workers while incorporating voices of women, children and youths, and people with disabilities to develop an integrated public transport system. In Surabaya, the urban regeneration of Putat Jaya requires collaboration with stigmatized women and marginal communities of at former red-light district. Meanwhile, the Surabaya earthquake and response preparedness project required incorporating the needs of people with disabilities. The UN's SDG Project Assessment tool assisted the cities and UK development partners in assessing the breadth of issues to be addressed and the stakeholders to be consulted, including the specialized institutions that would have to be engaged to develop the proposed urban projects.



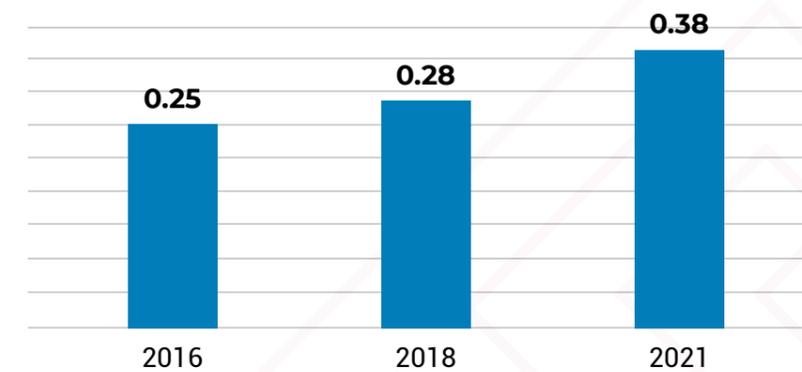


### Indonesia's Ranking on the Global Innovation Index



Source: <https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/Home>

### Percentage of State Budget (APBN) Allocated for Research



(Source: UNDP input in UNINFO based on <http://uis.unesco.org/apps/visualisations/research-and-development-spending/>)



# Outcome 4

Innovation to Accelerate Progress Towards the SDGs

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

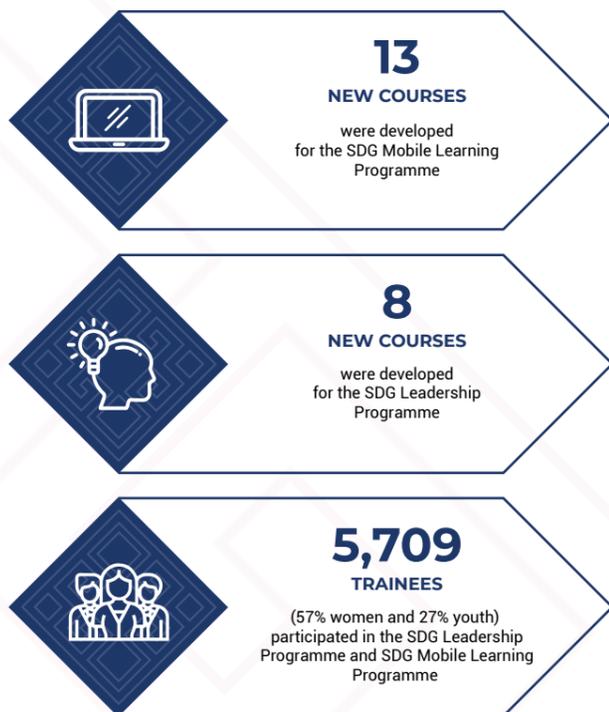


## 4.1 National Policies to Accelerate the Achievement of the SDGs

Contributing UN Entities: FAO, IOM, IFAD, OCHA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, WFP, WHO, UNAIDS, UNWomen



A teacher leads a COVID-19 safe gymnastics session with kindergarten students before they enter a class at Angkasa I Kindergarten, East Jakarta on 15 September 2021. ©UNICEF



(Source: UNINFO)

For all that COVID-19 has tested the world in unprecedented ways, it established beyond all doubt that—as with the looming climate crisis—none of us is safe until we are all safe. This accords with the promise at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: our shared commitment to leave no one behind. The UN continues to work with the Government of Indonesia on policy frameworks that advance the SDGs and ensure no one is left behind.

On Goal Five, for example, the UN began a collaboration with the Ministry of National Development Planning to develop a national strategy on gender mainstreaming using a gender responsive budget. Upon completion in 2022, the strategy will contain executive directions on the use of gender-responsive indicators for national and sub-national government budget plans.

On Goal Two, the UN is supporting the Government of Indonesia to develop e-Agriculture strategies that bolster food security through its Decade of Family

Farming Global Action Plan. Under the action plan, the UN provided technical assistance to Indonesia's national statistics agency through 2021 to plan, budget for, and incorporate farm-based SDG indicators in a nationwide agriculture census expected to be carried out in 2023. The UN also conducted a needs assessment for the operation of an affiliated ICT-based "agriculture war room." Meanwhile, the UN-supported the expansion of a Ministry of Agriculture-led apprenticeship scheme for agriculture-based occupations, as well as the creation of a new financial product co-developed with banks, which targets young people without financial experience and has considerable potential for national upscaling.

On Goal Six, the UN assisted the government in finding innovative solutions to water quality and supply challenges, in line with the consultative roadmap on delivering safely managed water services nationwide by 2030. Meanwhile, thematic studies and policy recommendations derived from two agriculture-focused loan projects—IPDMIP and READSI—contributed to new national regulations on irrigation that have increased farmers' yields and incomes.

On Goal Three, the UN provided technical assistance to the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture and the Ministry of Health to strengthen the multisectoral response to HIV and to develop a new multisectoral National Strategic Plan, which includes not just a health-based approach but participation from non-health partners, ministries, civil society, the private sector, and academia. Technical assistance was also provided to the Ministry of Health and Association of Provincial Health Offices for HIV treatment cascade monitoring. 27 priority cities/districts, which are also under ASEAN Cities Getting to Zero participated and presented their cascade in regular coordination meetings with the national treatment acceleration working group, a practice that will improve understanding and transparency of HIV testing and treatment data.

Achieving the SDGs is critical to children's welfare and the welfare of generations to come. In partnership with the Centre on Child Protection and Well-Being at the University of Indonesia, the UN supported the Government in conducting a situation analysis on children and young people in cities, which provides a foundation for future evidence-based policies for child and adolescent-sensitive urban development. The analysis forms the basis of one of the official policy papers for the "Urban 20" discussions under Indonesia's G20 presidency. In parallel, the UN provided technical support to the Ministry of Villages in drafting national guidelines for child-responsive village planning and budgeting, including mainstreaming the participation of children and adolescents in planning processes. Another analysis explores young people's civic engagement in Aceh, East Java, and Papua provinces. These studies contributed to Indonesia's first-ever national budget analysis for children, which examines national allocations in health, education, child protection and social protection that most benefit children. Indonesia's government also committed to using the UN's Early Childhood Development Index to monitor the implementation of SDG targets related to children's welfare.

To advance the implementation of the SDGs at a subnational level, 5,709 government officials and members of civil society groups received training under the SDG Leadership Program and the SDG Mobile Learning Program. Of those 5,709 participants—57% of them women, and 27% youth—some 98% reported being satisfied with the programme. Meanwhile, under the UN's global "Generation Connect" initiative, three youth representatives from Indonesia were among a group of 26 young people selected to represent youth from the Asia Pacific region and discuss how young people can better support the SDGs at events leading up to the World Telecommunication Development Conference in Rwanda in June 2022.



### Agi's Story, Pulse Lab Jakarta



Agi Agung Galuh Purwa, who heads a technical division for digital data management at the Government of West Java, says there is a particular expression the provinces' governor Mr. Ridwan Kamil is fond of reciting: "Good data is a good decision, bad data is a bad decision."

For Agi—who has been working on building a platform to enable officials to access public data through a single click on their device—the governor's quote underscores the centrality of data to effective policymaking at the provincial level. Since June 2020, and throughout 2021 Agi has been working with Pulse Lab Jakarta as part of a data management partnership to refine an interactive public map that charts the pandemic response in West Java. It is just one of several ways the joint data innovation facility of the United Nations and the Government of Indonesia is working to bolster evidence-based policymaking and data collection systems in Indonesia.

In 2021, the Pulse Lab team analysed the first iteration of Agi's map, produced in 2020, and suggested several improvements toward a more user-friendly and responsive update. "The collaboration has significantly improved the ability of policymakers and West Java citizens to fight this pandemic," says Agi.

## 4.2 Innovative Financing Instruments Leveraged for Sustainable Development

Contributing UN Entities: FAO, IOM, ITU, IFAD, OCHA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP, UN HABITAT, UNOPS, WFP



Artisanal miners supported by the GOLD ISMIA Project crush rocks to extract gold. ©UNICEF



**US\$1.68**  
BILLION

was mobilized via the ASSIST Joint Programme towards financing the SDGs, through an innovative mix of public and private financing



**THE UN & THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

co-launched an Integrated National Financing Framework Assessment in Indonesia

(Source: UNINFO)

The Ministry of National Development Planning has estimated that Indonesia needs US \$4.7 trillion to finance the achievement of the SDGs by 2030, a figure the COVID-19 pandemic will have made far higher. As such, the UN is working with the Government to develop innovative financing mechanisms to close the financing gap.

Officially launched in December 2021, the Joint SDG Fund-backed ASSIST Joint Programme engages four UN agencies to scale up proven and new financial instruments that can be used to leverage public and private financing towards the SDGs. The programme is designed to build the capacity of institutional stakeholders to access and utilize financing to achieve the SDGs. It mobilised a total of US\$1.68 billion in resources in Indonesia in 2021, through an innovative mixture of public and private financing.

Through ASSIST, the UN supported the government in launching its inaugural sovereign SDG Bond in September 2021. The bond amounted to EUR 500 million (US \$584 million) at a 1.3% coupon rate in the global capital market. It focuses on financing social sectors responding to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, including projects on social protection, health, and education.

Prior to the bond's issuance, the UN provided support towards the development of Indonesia's SDGs Government Securities Framework, as well as the Second Party Opinion external review process for that framework. The Framework serves as the basis for the issuance of Indonesia's sovereign thematic bonds, known as sukuk, which are oriented towards three main sectors—green, blue, and social investments. The framework lays out specific criteria for projects in each of the three sectors to ensure alignment with SDG targets; all have strict requirements on gender equality, and beneficiary targeting to ensure interventions reach women, indigenous populations, youth, rural populations, people with disabilities, and others at risk of being left behind.

Indeed, Indonesia has already issued several green sukuk with UN support. In June 2021, the Government issued its fourth Global Green Sukuk, amounting to US\$ 750 million. In November 2021, Indonesia issued its third Retail Green Sukuk, amounting to IDR 5 trillion (US\$346 million). Proceeds from both issuances will be allocated towards financing and refinancing projects under two eligible sectors: sustainable transportation and resilience to climate change.

The ASSIST programme also functions as a platform for the UN in Indonesia to partner with the private sector. To date, it has facilitated a UN partnership with Mandiri Capital Indonesia and the APEC Business Advisory Council on Indonesia Impact Fund, a private equity fund targeting SDG-oriented startups. It has also facilitated a partnership between the UN and Bank Rakyat Indonesia to develop green and SDG-linked loans. Both instruments will prioritize women-owned and youth-led Small Medium Enterprises. The UN is also working with the National Board of Zakat (BAZNAS) Islamic financing programme to expand zakat financing towards climate and biodiversity outcomes.

As a follow-up to the Government of Indonesia's commitment to pioneer an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), the UN and the Ministry of National Development Planning co-launched an INFF Assessment in Indonesia in October 2021. The assessment is expected to lead to an INFF Roadmap, which aims to support the further integration of financing policies and reforms that will unlock investments that advance national sustainable development objectives.

To leverage more private sector investment for the SDGs, the UN supported the Government in developing an SDG investment map, which aims to translate country-level SDG gaps and priorities into a map of private sector investment opportunities. Indonesia will be the first country in the ASEAN to publish its SDG Investor Map in Q1 2022, ahead of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Thailand, which are developing similar maps. UN support for the map draws on desk research, policy priorities, and a detailed consultation process with government stakeholders, think tanks, corporations, and more than 45 impactful commercial investors. The map also includes analysis on optimising digital solutions, climate change impacts, gender, and marginalisation.

In 2021, the Government gave a mandate to PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur, a state-owned company under the Ministry of Finance, to establish and manage SDG Indonesia One, a funding cooperation



platform integrated to support infrastructure-oriented development toward the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia. The platform derives funding from a mixture of private, philanthropic, donor, banking, investment, and other sources, and supports SDG-related infrastructure projects from concept to implementation. It helps reduce investor risk, ensure environmental protection, and mobilize commercial and other sources of capital.

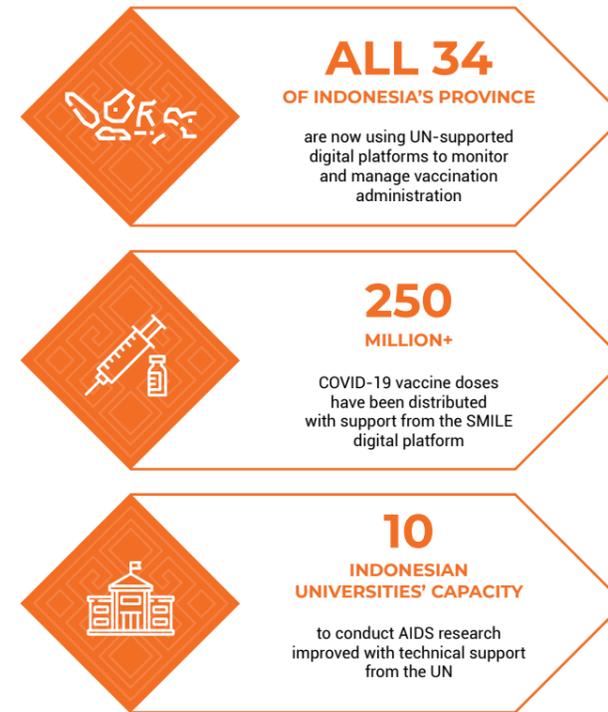
Substantial funding for the SDGs is also derived from all UN agencies and funds that operate in Indonesia, via international development partners, private sector partners, and other donors. One example among many is the International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD) mobilization of a total of \$ 680 million from development partners for the period 2017–2024, of which \$ 600 million is financed by the Asian Development Bank.

### 4.3 Tech, Innovation and Big Data-Driven Development

Contributing UN Entities: FAO, Pulse Lab Jakarta, IOM, ITU, OCHA, UNICEF, UNDRR, UNODC, UNDP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN, WFP, WHO



Youth groups in Candirenggo Village, Eat Java, plan social media content to promote the values of diversity and gender equality under the Peace Village initiative. ©UN Women



(Source: UNINFO)

The COVID-19 pandemic provided an additional impetus to accelerate data-driven solutions to ongoing developmental challenges in Indonesia.

In 2021, four years ahead of schedule, all 34 of the country's provincial governments were using technology to deliver immunisation services. The UN's SMILE digital platform had helped distribute more than 250 million COVID-19 vaccine doses to a population of some 270 million people by year's end. Meanwhile, a software enhancement to SMILE enabled the platform to synergise service delivery between the Ministry of Health and Indonesia's largest vaccine manufacturer, Biofarma. The government also deployed the One Data Vaccination System to facilitate real time monitoring of COVID-19 responses, with additional data inputs from UNICEF's RapidPro monitoring system.

The World Health Organization and its partners undertook the first global assessment of 133 countries' health data in 2021 using a bespoke analysis tool called SCORE, which is designed to strengthen countries' capacity for health data collection, enable governments to monitor progress towards health-related SDGs, and facilitate evidence-based policymaking. Indonesia's

assessment found available data to track the progress of 68% of health-related SDG indicators. Based on this, the UN and Government partners conducted activities to strengthen data quality, including translating WHO's data quality assurance toolkit into Indonesian. Ten Indonesian policymakers also took part in a regional conference on strengthening health information systems to support evidence-based decision-making.

The UN also employed innovative data collection systems to support Government interventions for children and families affected by COVID-19. For example, the UN supported the Government in vulnerability mapping and the registration of children affected by orphanhood using RapidPro—an open-source platform developed by UNICEF that allows users to input data via SMS, and other widely available communication platforms. The UN employed satellite imagery to assess the preparedness of schools and health facilities in remote jurisdictions.

In 2021, the UN provided technical assistance for the country to update its projection on the HIV epidemic using the AIDS Epidemic Modelling tool to estimate the total resources that would be needed to control the epidemic. This included capacity building training on the modelling tool's use and a review of the efficacy of Indonesia's HIV policy framework through the exercise of HIV National Commitments and Policies Instrument (NCPI) reporting; Global AIDS Monitoring reporting (GAM); the National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA) reporting; and the Sustainability Index Dashboard (SID) reporting. The review's findings helped the UN support the Government in creating a multisectoral strategy on HIV under the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture and the Ministry of Health's Health Sector National Strategic Plan on HIV 2020-2024. Technical assistance was also provided to strengthen monitoring of HIV programme implementation through the establishment of an HIV programme monitoring dashboard, which visualizes data from the Ministry of Health's National HIV information system and community-based implementing partners.



The UN also supported Indonesia's leadership in the Global Fast Track Cities to end AIDS initiative, and the ASEAN Cities Getting to Zero initiative, which includes 27 priority HIV districts in Indonesia. Under the latter initiative, the UN provided technical assistance to 27 city-level governments to conduct routine HIV treatment cascade analysis to review progress, identify bottlenecks and develop actionable plans to scale-up HIV treatment.

The UN incorporates data collection tools to monitor the SDGs across every sector. For example, the UN continues to build the capacity of Indonesia's fisheries to input data into an e-log book the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries is using to analyse the state of marine life at two pilot sites, with plans to expand to

a third pilot site in 2022. With support from academia, the UN launched a study designed to strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's national food security and nutrition early warning surveillance systems. Another UN project, called GOLD-ISMA, aims to persuade artisanal gold miners to phase out dangerous mercury use, by making available non-mercury-based technologies for gold processing. In coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the UN launched a digital application called Jari Emas (golden finger), which monitors the avoidance of mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining communities. By February 2022, it had logged the avoidance of 6.22 metric tonnes of mercury in locations where the UN introduced alternative processing technologies.





Beginning at the start of his term in 2017, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres ushered in a series of sweeping changes designed to update the way the UN delivers on its mandate, collectively known as UN Reform. A key component of UN Reform is the Resident Coordinator system, which facilitates decentralized decision-making, simplifies UN processes, and improves transparency and accountability.

Resident Coordinator Valerie Julliard serves as the representative and voice of the Secretary-General in Indonesia. Under her leadership, the Resident

Coordinator's Office coordinates all UN development system entities to enhance their collective impact, efficiency, and effectiveness at the country level.

UN Reform is an ongoing process, but the UN System's response to the COVID-19 pandemic further validates its core principles and mechanisms, which helped enable the work of the UN to continue despite the disruptions of the pandemic and supported the rapid development of policies to address changing realities on the ground. This chapter provides an overview of the progress of UN Reform in Indonesia in 2021.

## 4.1 Our Common Agenda

Even before COVID-19, the UN Secretary-General characterized multilateralism as facing its greatest threat in decades at a time when the world is most in need of cooperation. But the pandemic has put beyond all doubt the fact that multilateral approaches are essential to surmounting challenges that are increasingly global in nature. "If we are to bequeath to future generations a world free from want and fear, and full of opportunities to fulfil their potential," Guterres said in March 2022, "we must focus urgently on building and strengthening the foundations of the multilateral system."

The imperative to shore up multilateralism was the driving force behind the Secretary-General's launch of "Our Common Agenda," at the UN General Assembly in September 2021. Our Common Agenda is a shared plan of action designed to accelerate the implementation of the international community's existing agreements—including the SDGs—that puts multilateralism at its core. It asserts that between the COVID-19 crisis and the looming climate emergency, the world is at an inflection point. The decisions and actions we take today will determine whether we proceed to "breakthrough" or "breakdown," with the latter characterized by a collapse of the global order, war and violence, more pandemics and climate extremes, and a world in perpetual crises.

The Secretary General's report on Our Common Agenda proposes a "Summit of the Future" in 2023 to advance ideas for governance arrangements in areas that could be considered global public goods or commons, including climate and sustainable development beyond 2030, the international financial architecture, peace, outer space, and the digital space.

We must focus urgently on

**building**  
and strengthening the foundations of  
**the multilateral**  
**system**

*UN Secretary-General António Guterres,  
March 2022*

# Chapter IV

## UN Reform in Indonesia



## 4.2 How We Walk the Talk on Leaving No One Behind

To ensure the UN in Indonesia embodies the spirit of Leave No One Behind as well as advocates for it, the UNCT has introduced a variety of measures including a pledge for its personnel not to arrange for or participate in all-male panels, or “manels”, and standardized scorecards that promote adherence to UN Reform and assess the UNCT’s performance on gender equality, disability, and youth inclusion.

### 4.2.1. The No Manel Pledge

The all-male panel, or “manel,” has long been a fixture of conferences, talk shows, and policy forums. But the boom in digital communications during the COVID-19 pandemic made the lack of diversity on panel discussions even more apparent: all too often webinars featured a mosaic of all-male faces.

In line with SDG 5, Gender Equality, the UN in Indonesia launched a “no-manels” pledge in May 2021, vowing not to participate in all-male panels and producing guidelines to help partners organize panels with a more equal gender balance. “Manels are like tunnel vision: they limit the understanding of a topic for they only bring men’s perspectives to the discussion,” says Resident Coordinator Valerie Julliand. “There is no topic on earth that doesn’t concern women, whether it’s education or health or conflict or sanitation of infrastructure.”

All-male panels may draw incorrect or at least incomplete conclusions, the Resident Coordinator added, and they reinforce sexist and exclusionary stereotypes of men commanding authority or superior expertise because “they imply women are not capable of contributing to the discussion.”

Ambassadors representing more than 40 countries joined the UN in Indonesia’s “no manels” pledge in May, as well as senior officials from the private sector, civil society, and the Government.

### 4.2.2. Scorecards to Measure Our Progress on Leaving No One Behind

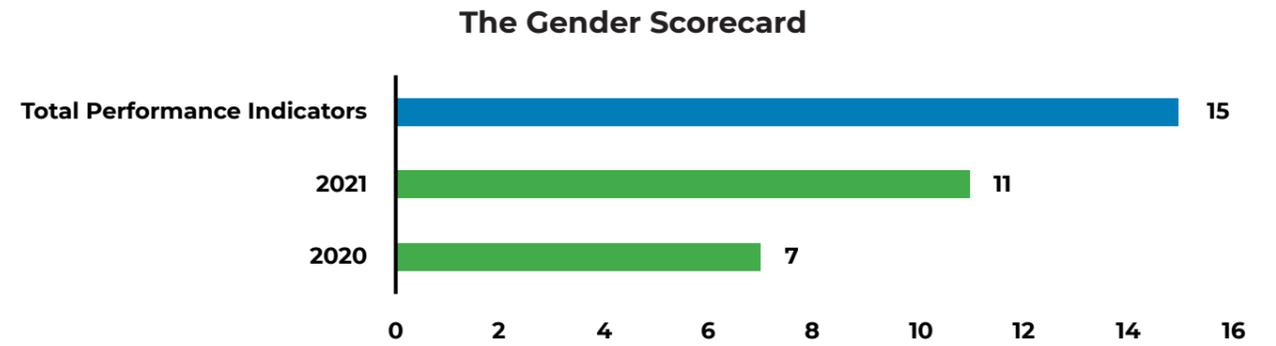
Since 2020, the UN in Indonesia has measured its performance against three scorecards on gender, disability, and youth. The scorecard cover programmatic

operations, communications, monitoring and evaluation, and partnerships. Two years of self-assessment against UN scorecards has highlighted the importance of jointly addressing indicators across UN agencies—accordingly, in 2021, each scorecard was accompanied by an action plan with clear timelines and assignments on improvements to be enacted in 2022.

#### 4.2.2.1. The Gender Scorecard

The UNCT System-wide Action Plan (UNCT-SWAP) Gender Equality Scorecard monitors progress on gender mainstreaming across the UN system in Indonesia. The scorecard encompasses 15 performance indicators that address the UNCT’s performance against benchmarks agreed by the UN Sustainable Development Goals Group.

The UNCT-SWAP reporting follows a two-pronged methodology: a comprehensive assessment at the UNSDCF planning stage, undertaken in 2019 in Indonesia, and annual progress updates. The 2021 annual progress update shows goodexcellent progress on gender equality, with the UNCT either meeting or exceeding 11 of the scorecard’s 15 performance indicators. That’s a significant improvement over 2020, when just seven of those 15 indicators were met or exceeded. For example, the performance indicator on gender parity evaluates whether UNCTs have set up a system for monitoring gender parity in staffing. In 2020 such a monitoring tool was developed, with the UN in Indonesia to monitoring gender parity in staffing across the entire UNCT on a quarter-yearly basis. The proportion of women in the UNCT rose from 51% in 2020, to 53% in 2021. An area that requires more attention in 2022 is mainstreaming gender into Joint Programmes, Cooperation Framework monitoring and evaluation, and resource allocation and tracking.



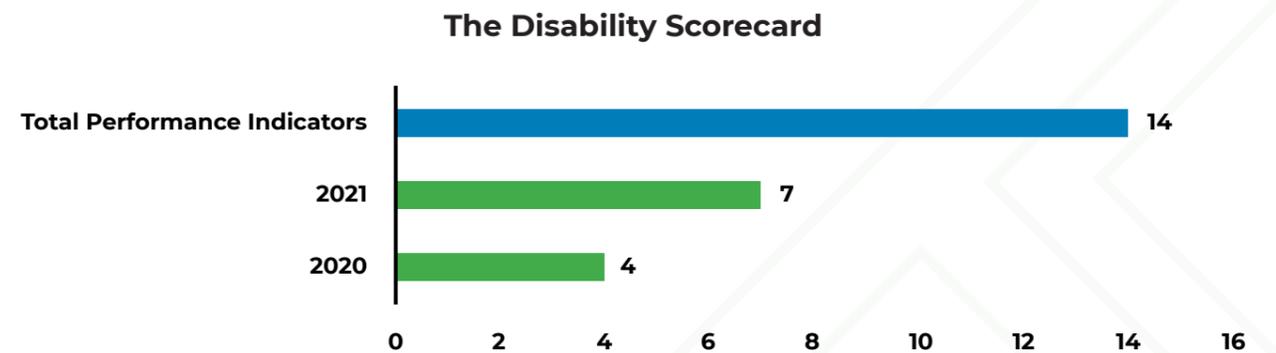
#### 4.2.2.2. The Disability Scorecard

The UN’s global Disability Inclusion Scorecard shows the UN in Indonesia made progress on disability inclusion in 2021 across areas including leadership, the procurement of goods and services, employment, and communications. In total, seven of the scorecard’s 14 indicators showed the UNCT either meeting or exceeding the criteria in 2021, compared to only four in 2020.

For example, the UNCT exceeded the disability inclusion requirement on communications. The UN Communications Group (UNCG) advanced disability inclusion in several ways: it disseminated the global UN Disability-Inclusive

Communications Guidelines among all UNCT communication officers, and it engaged in joint outreach activities such as a UN media briefing on recovering better that incorporated disability inclusion guidelines. The UNCG also foregrounded people with disabilities in communications campaigns, such as the Show Your Sign competition in December 2021, which promoted the use of Indonesian sign language to break down communication barriers.

This UNCT will take steps to improve disability inclusion in 2022, including making UN premises, ICT and Digital tools more accessible and inclusive, and advancing inclusive human resources services.





### 4.2.2.3 The Youth Scorecard

	2020	2021
Getting Ready	21	8
Moving Forward	4	9
At the Milestone	1	9

The 2021 Youth scorecard shows the UN in Indonesia made progress in implementing the global Youth 2030 Strategy's three main pillars: peace and security, human rights and sustainable development, which is reflected through 13 out of the scorecard's 26 indicators improving on their 2020 status.

Notable 2021 initiatives on youth engagement include the UN's assistance to BAPPENAS on organizing the first youth consultation on the Voluntary National Review to ensure that

adolescents' and young people's voices are incorporated in national development planning.

Despite this progress, the scorecard shows that more concerted efforts are required to enhance the implementation of joint UN programming with and for youth. Priorities identified for 2021 include familiarising all UN staff with the Youth 2030 Strategy and enhancing transparency through making reporting on joint programming for youth publicly available.

## 4.3 Transparency and Accountability

The UN is expected to support the Government's commitment to achieving the SDGs through delivering on the results included in the UNSDCF, which also serves as the principal accountability instrument between the UN system and the host government in any given country. The UNSDCF includes mechanisms to identify gaps and overlaps in the delivery of its results. Further, it adheres to United Nations Evaluation Group's norms and standards. The 2021–2025 UNSDCF contains several innovations that promote transparency and accountability in the spirit of UN Reform:

### 4.3.1. Joint Work Plans

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator and the BAPPENAS Minister, the four Results Groups develop Joint Work Plans (JWP) each year detailing how they will implement the UNSDCF. For the first time in Indonesia, the UN co-developed and shared its comprehensive 2021 JWP with BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to enhance coherence and transparency throughout the planning process.

The 2021 JWP constitutes the entire UN in Indonesia's portfolio of activities—those of individual resident and non-resident agencies, and joint programmes—and informs the UN's resource mobilization strategy. The JWP is formulated using UNINFO, an online tool for planning, monitoring, and reporting on the UNSDCF's objectives. Almost a full 100% of UNINFO's data fields for JWPs were completed by all concerned UN agencies in 2021, which makes the JWP a rich repository of data on UN interventions in Indonesia. JWP data also contributes to ensuring UN speeches are evidence-based, furnishing information in response to government requests, and visualizing where the UN is working in Indonesia. A mid-2021 review of the JWP ensured the document was adjusted to meet the evolving requirements of an environment shaped by the COVID-19 pandemic among other developments. In 2021, the UN engaged an international consultant to apply Gender Equality Markers (GEM) to the JWP during its formulation that contributed to 95% of sub-outputs being marked for gender-related criteria in UNINFO.

The consultant also led a training session on human rights markers for JWPs, with further capacity building in this area planned for 2022. The UN in Indonesia has engaged the same consultant to strengthen links between GEM and the funding framework in 2022.

The UN's global Development Coordination Office (DCO) has referenced Indonesia's 2021 JWP as an example of best practice among UNCTs, including during a session with the Deputy Secretary-General. The considerable time investment involved in formulating the JWP has paid off in the form of a solid baseline against which annual reporting can now be conducted.

### 4.3.2. Monitoring and Evaluation

To bolster M&E in 2021, the UN in Indonesia established a Data, Monitoring, and Evaluation and Learning (DMEL) Working Group with members representing all UN agencies. The DMEL is a merger of two pre-existing working groups: the Data for SDGs Working Group and the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group.

In 2021, the DMEL Working Group developed a bespoke UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation framework consisting of 37 outcome indicators (16 of them are disaggregated by gender, seven disaggregated by age, and 10 relating to disability) and 72 output indicators (18 of them disaggregated by gender and age, with a further 10 disaggregated based on disability), which is now incorporated into UNINFO. Disaggregated data is a requirement of the Leave No One Behind scorecards that ensure the UN's ability to measure its impact on the populations it serves. The DMEL Working Group plans to review the monitoring framework on at least an annual basis to improve the quality of data it makes available for evaluation.

### 4.3.3. UN INFO

In 2021, the UN in Indonesia conducted its monitoring and reporting of both the UNSDCF's implementation, and the implementation of the Socio-economic Recovery Framework (SERF) through UNINFO. The use of a single reporting system simplifies data collection and information management. Other benefits of using UNINFO include reduced transaction costs for planning, more effective monitoring of UN-

Wide gender and human rights programming, higher visibility for the SDGs, and the clear identification of partnerships, human rights, gender equality, and women's empowerment markers. UNINFO also paves the way for the aggregation of UN results in Indonesia.

In Indonesia, the Resident Coordinator's Office developed guidelines and conducted training, including one-on-one clinics, for each UN agency, on inputting their results to UNINFO. The participation of all resident and non-resident agencies in the full use of UNINFO has led to the high quality of the JWP and subsequent data analysis on what the UN does in Indonesia, with whom and where. The RCO made these guidelines available through UNDCO's Knowledge Management Platform, and they have since been adopted, translated, and used by RCOs in many other countries.

### 4.3.4. Joint Evaluations

Evaluations are critical tools for the implementation of the UNSDCF and for collective learning across the UN system. UNSDCF evaluations are mandatory at the end of each five-year cycle, with the next UNSDCF evaluation scheduled for 2025. Joint evaluations are also mandatory for all UN Joint Programmes upon their completion.

Joint evaluations bring together technical monitoring and evaluation experts from each Joint Programmes' constituent UN agencies under the leadership of an appointed agency, with the Resident Coordinator as the facilitator. This ensures quality standards are met, affords a greater breadth of evaluation and improves cooperation mechanisms between agencies. In 2021, the UN in Indonesia completed joint evaluations for two joint programmes: the MPTF on employment and livelihood, and the MPTF on inclusive social protection. The joint evaluation for the Joint Programme on Better Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for All in Indonesia (BERANI) began at the end of 2021 and was completed in January 2022. Joint evaluations for the Joint Programmes on Adaptive Social Protection and for the GUYUB project are also scheduled for early 2022.



## 4.4 Data-Driven Interventions

Because UNCTs rely on national governments and national statistics bodies for data, they have a responsibility to build the capacity of government agencies on data production and use, including identifying gaps in data management, analysis, and dissemination. In 2021, the UN in Indonesia supported the Government's data capacity in relation to the national development strategy, the progress of the SDGs, and Leaving No One Behind. Through its new DOMES and OURS knowledge management tools, the UN is also making more of its own data available to support transparency, accountability, and evidence-based decision-making.

### 4.4.1. SDG data

Most UN agencies in Indonesia are supporting the Government's data production efforts. Means of support include the provision of metadata, strengthening survey data through testing, piloting new variables, and supporting small area estimations for key indicators. Further, UN Agencies provided technical support on data analysis, measurement, and use methodology related to the SDG Indicators.

In line with Government targets on data consolidation, the UN in Indonesia and BAPPENAS' SDG Secretariat jointly developed an SDG dashboard, which integrates various SDG indicators and data to reduce fragmentation and discrepancies. The UN supported the development of the dashboard platform and its updates; in 2022 the UN will work towards strengthening the dashboard's interoperability with the data and information systems of the Government's line ministries.

### 4.4.2. Data on Disabilities in Indonesia and Leaving No One Behind

In 2021, the UN in Indonesia conducted a study in coordination with several organisations for people with disabilities that examined the status of data collection on disability. The study maps existing and potential sources of data for measuring the situation of people with disabilities in accordance with SDG indicators that are prioritized in the UNSDCF. It identifies gaps and challenges in the Government's current disability data collection system and will inform future UN and

government disability data collection efforts. Details of a broader study on who is being left behind in Indonesia, launched at the end of 2021 and set to be published in 2022, are included in the following chapter.

### 4.4.3. DOMES



Source: <https://indonesia.un.org/en/175635-leaving-no-one-behind-means-leaving-no-one-uninformed>

In December 2021, the RCO launched a new UN in Indonesia document repository called DOMES, a one-stop-shop for the latest UN research, assessments, reports, policy briefs, and working papers. DOMES makes available to government, development partners, and the public the latest UN data and studies to support knowledge-sharing, transparency, and evidence-based policymaking. By the end of 2021, DOMES stored 246 documents from 19 UN Agencies, corresponding to all 30 UNSDCF outcomes.

### 4.4.4. OURS



Source: <https://indonesia.un.org/en/175635-leaving-no-one-behind-means-leaving-no-one-uninformed>

The UN in Indonesia also launched the Outreach Repository (OURS) in 2021, an open-source website that details past, current, and future UNCT events. OURS provides easy access to information on the UN agencies and partners involved in any given event, the speakers in attendance, and the SDGs the event addresses. The platform is designed to encourage sharing among UN agencies and partners.



## 4.5 The UN Efficiency Agenda

Under UN reform, the UNCT oversees several internal programmes and strategies designed to improve cost-efficiency, reduce the duplication of functions, and cut administrative and transaction costs in Indonesia. Collectively, these interventions are known as the UN Efficiency Agenda.

### 4.5.1. The Business Operations Strategy

The Business Operations Strategy (BOS) is a results-based framework designed to eliminate duplication, leverage the common bargaining power of the UN, and maximise economies of scale across the UN system. The new iteration of BOS focuses on common services—those delivered by one UN entity on behalf of one or more others—and reinforces the link between efficient business and effective programming.

In December 2021, the Resident Coordinator signed off the 2021 BOS which divides common activities between five working groups covering administration, human resources, supply, finance, and ICT. By the end of 2021, there were 69 joint UN operations activities including the creation of 17 common Long-Term Agreements (LTAs), which refer to long-term written agreements between a UN entity and a supplier or service provider following a competitive tender process.

The 2021 BOS also included joint operations that responded to the COVID-19 pandemic, for example, the procurement of personal protective equipment for staff. A UNCT-wide training programme to encourage and improve recruitment of people with

disabilities—including through adding a disability inclusion statement to UN job vacancy notices—and a presentation on gender-responsive and disability-inclusive procurement, also fell under the BOS.

The 2021 BOS enabled cost-savings of almost US\$ 1.4million by year's end, a figure which corresponds to 99% of its annual cost-saving target. However, restrictions on physical meetings and coordination contributed to only 78% of the 69 identified common activities being fully implemented. Ongoing common activities have been carried forward to 2022.

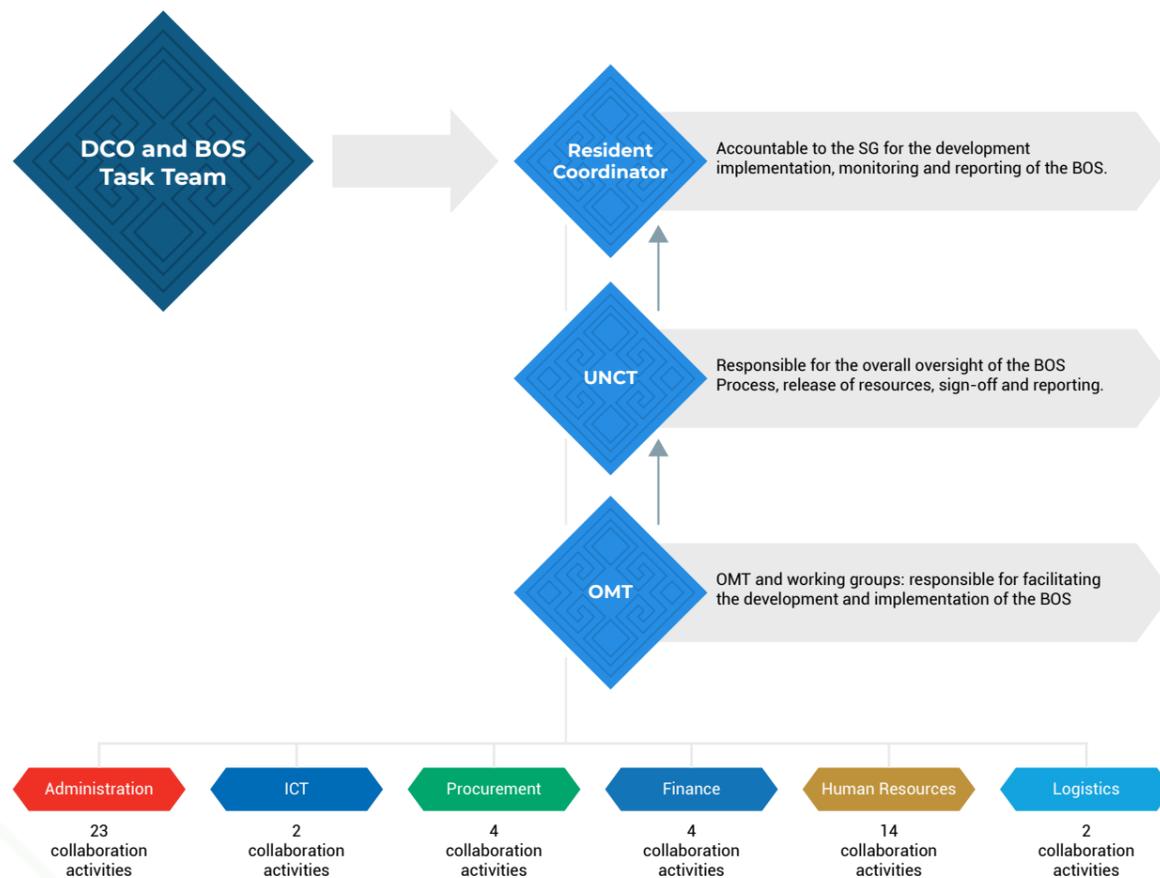
### 4.5.2. The Operations Management Team

In 2021 the Operations Management Team (OMT) that is responsible for administering the BOS also conducted an internal UN survey organized by the International Civil Service Commission, an independent expert body designed to maintain exemplary service to the United Nations' common system. As part of that survey, the OMT carried out an assessment of whether post adjustment indices reflect the cost of living in Indonesia, and a review of daily subsistence allowances for lodging, meals, and other expenses during official UN missions.

As co-chair of an administration working group for the Indonesia-UN Consultative Forum (IUNCF), the OMT also co-organized a meeting to strengthen the relationship between the UN and the Government of Indonesia in administrative areas.



## BOS Framework and Reporting Results



## 4.6 Mutual Support Through the Pandemic

In the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN in Indonesia pooled resources and expertise to prepare for a scenario in which Indonesia's health services would be stretched beyond their normal capacity to effectively support the UNCT.

To ensure the continuation of services and protect UN personnel under such a scenario, the UN established a COVID-19 coordination cell with a designated coordinator and representatives from across UN agencies. The coordination cell kept track of the COVID-19 caseload among UN personnel and their dependents, monitored infected individuals' health situations, and assisted in finding hospital beds for those UN staff members and their eligible dependents who required them at the height of the crisis. The coordination cell also purchased oxygen concentrators based on contingency planning assessments and set up a storage and distribution plan to ensure oxygen could reach those in need. Further, the cell explored

agreements with hospitals to make access to essential services for COVID-19 more available.

Throughout the crisis, the UN in Indonesia organised regular town halls with all UN personnel to brief them on the latest COVID-19 developments in the country and address any questions and concerns which staff raised. Several other UN initiatives helped ensure the safety and security of all UN personnel during the COVID-19 crisis:

- 1. Updating Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on returning to offices:** for most of 2021, the UNCT maintained the work-from-home approach it first adopted in March 2020. However, in September 2021, the UN in Indonesia developed protocols for the safe and gradual return of UN personnel to UN premises as office-

based work became more feasible. The SOPs were updated and circulated to ensure UN-wide adherence to changing health protocols.

- 2. Vaccination programme for UN personnel and their dependents in Indonesia:** the UN in Indonesia organised a vaccination programme for UN personnel and their dependents, which engaged private medical providers. Conducted between June and October 2021, the arrangement afforded each UN entity the flexibility to determine the scope of coverage for vaccinations and ensure that as many staff members and dependents as possible received vaccinations.

- 3. COVID-19 surge personnel:** the UN in Indonesia recruited a medical clerk and a stress counselor to support the coordinated provision of medical and psychological services for UN personnel and their dependents during the COVID-19 pandemic. The stress counselor's appointment responded to the COVID-19 pandemic's potential to exacerbate staff stress levels and pose an array of other mental health challenges.

## 4.7 UN Volunteers in 2021

UN Volunteers make a valuable contribution to the UNCT's operations in any given country. While there is no dedicated UNV field unit in Indonesia, the global UNV programme provided for a dedicated officer to promote volunteerism and the UNV programme via the Resident Coordinators' Office in the latter part of 2021.

For the first time in several years, the UN in Indonesia commemorated International Volunteers Day in 2021, through a virtual event that reflected on the extraordinary contribution of volunteers to Indonesia's COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. The UN also led an in-depth survey on volunteerism and the SDGs as part of Indonesia's VNR Process.

The contributions of volunteers from a diverse range of backgrounds with various skills and expertise are integral to the UN's efforts to achieve the SDGs. In 2021, 84 UN Volunteers from 13 different countries served across 12 UN entities at 10 duty stations in Indonesia. Of these, 64 were National (Indonesian) UN Volunteers, and 20 were International UN Volunteers. Some 71% of the UN Volunteers that served in Indonesia in 2021 are women. One UN Volunteer with disabilities was engaged as Disability Inclusion Officer. The most common assignments were linked to communications (19 assignments), health (19 assignments), and finance, economics, and business (11 assignments).

## 4.8 Resources and Expertise to Guard Against Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment

Throughout 2021, the UN in Indonesia continued to make available training focused on the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (PSEAH) to all staff members and affiliated personnel. Through a victim-centred approach, the UN also continued to raise awareness of the prohibition of sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment as well as the means of reporting cases. In addition, the following measures have been taken to advance PSEAH among the UNCT:

- The UNCT's dedicated Inter-Agency PSEAH Task Force held regular meetings throughout the year to map risks and opportunities for PSEAH and to monitor progress against the annual PSEAH Work Plan.
- The UNCT finalized the recruitment of a PSEAH Coordinator to support the RCO on mainstreaming PSEAH across all UN agencies, including assessing and evaluating risks,



supporting existing coordination mechanisms and establishing a new inter-agency mechanism for complaints.

All Inter-Agency PSEAH Task Force Focal Points completed mandatory online PSEAH training.

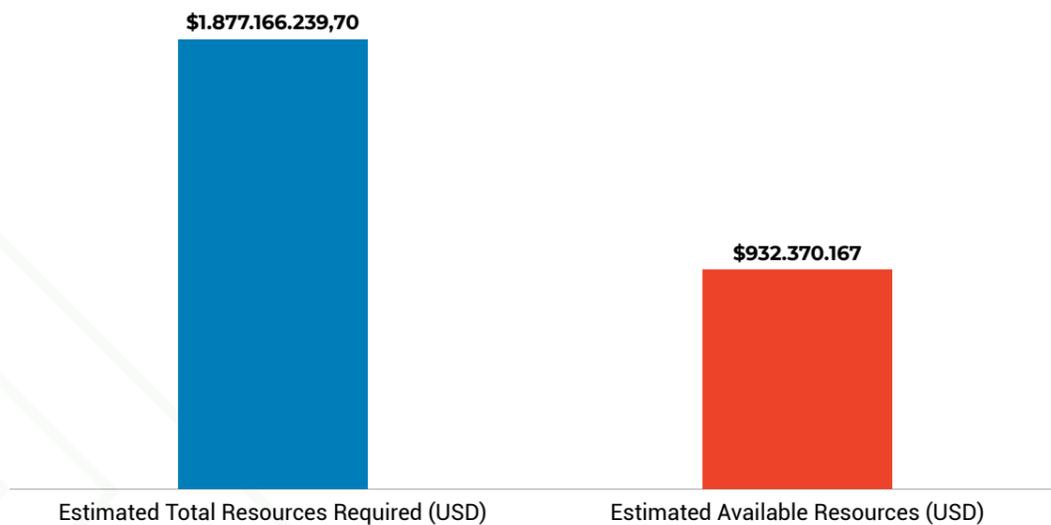
The UN in Indonesia concluded the design of a comprehensive inter-agency PSEAH Training Plan for focal points to be implemented in 2022, with a focus on the new mechanism for reporting complaints.

All Inter-Agency PSEAH Task Force Focal Points took part in surveys to thoroughly assess agency and organisational PSEAH capacity and analyse gaps, with a view to informing the 2022 PSEAH Work Plan.

### 4.9 Funding Frameworks and Resource Mobilization

During the formulation of the UNSDCF 2021–2025, the UN in Indonesia prepared a multi-year funding framework to estimate the total resources that would be required for the full five-year implementation of the UNSDCF, as well as the total resources available.

Multi Year Funding Framework - UNSDCF 2021-2025



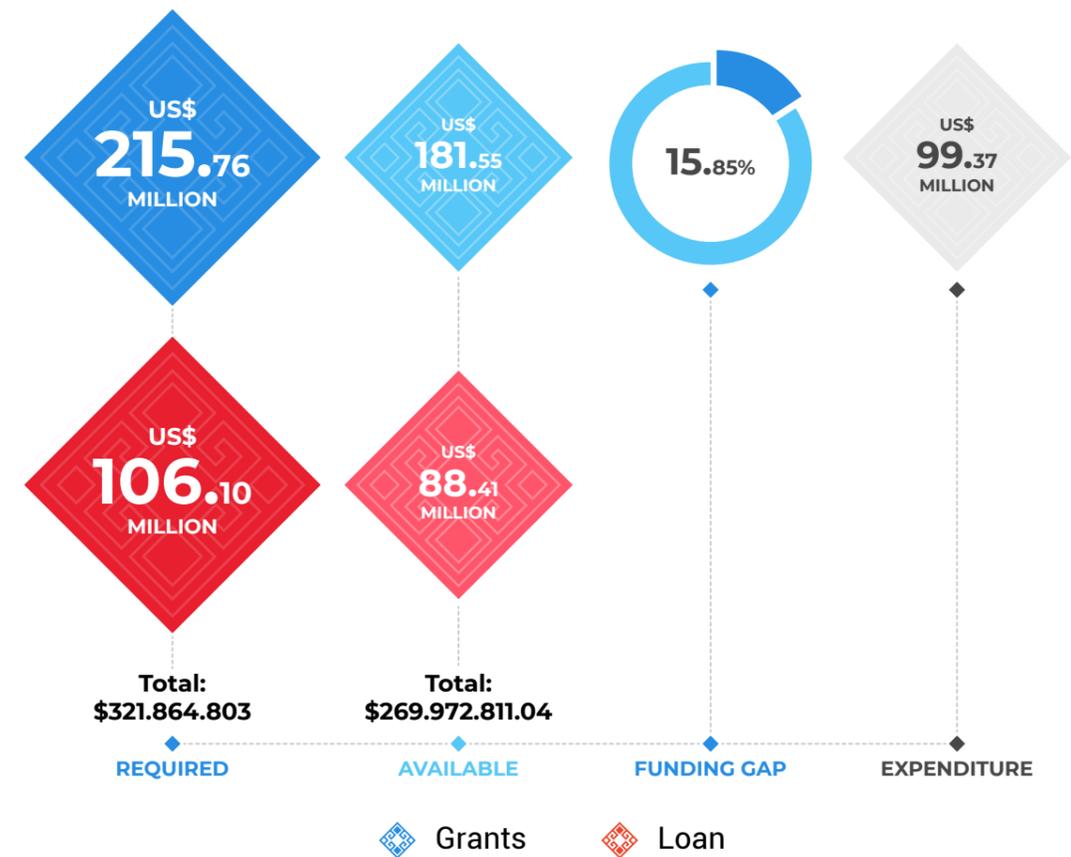
Source: MYFF-CF Planning Document, 2020

The development of the multi-year funding framework pre-dated COVID-19 and therefore did not account for the pandemic's impacts on the global and national funding landscapes. Nevertheless, in the first year of the UNSDCF's 2021-2025 implementation, the data recorded in UNINFO shows the UN's required

resources in 2021 were in line with the multi-year-funding framework's projections. Further, despite the additional financial pressures COVID-19 exerted on donor nations, Indonesia's international development partners remained steadfast in their commitments, limiting the UN's funding gap to about 16%.



### UNSDCF Funding Figure in 2021



(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies had entered into UNINFO as of 24 March, 2022) Source: UNINFO

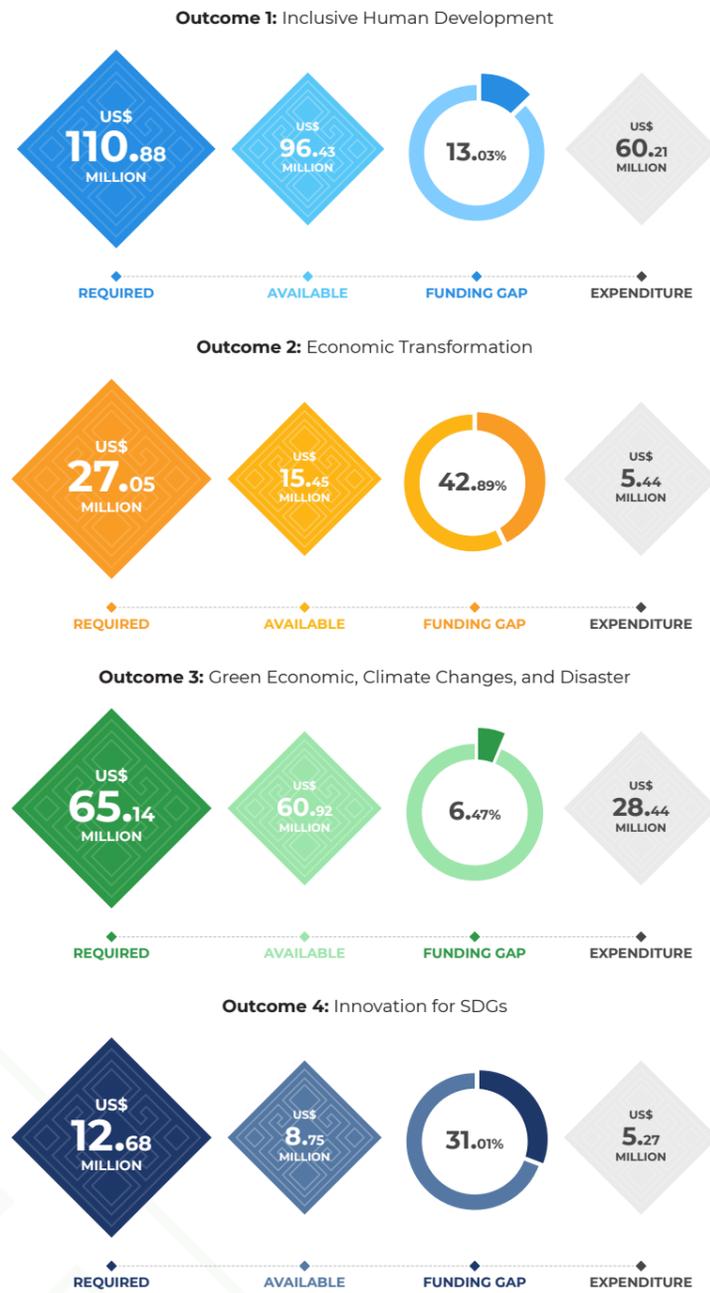
In 2021, the UN in Indonesia's total required budget—comprised of grants and loans—was US\$ 321.86 million. Of this, the UN obtained US\$ 269.97 million in grants and loans to fund the implementation of the UNSDCF in 2021, which entailed a total funding gap of US\$ 51.89 million, or 16.12%.

Excluding loans, the UN's total required budget was US\$ 215.76 million. Excluding loans, the UN obtained US\$ 181.56 million, which entailed a funding gap of US\$ 34.20 million, or 15.85%.





### 2021 Financial Overview – Priority Areas (Grants Only)



(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies had entered into UNINFO as of 24 March, 2022)  
Source: UNINFO

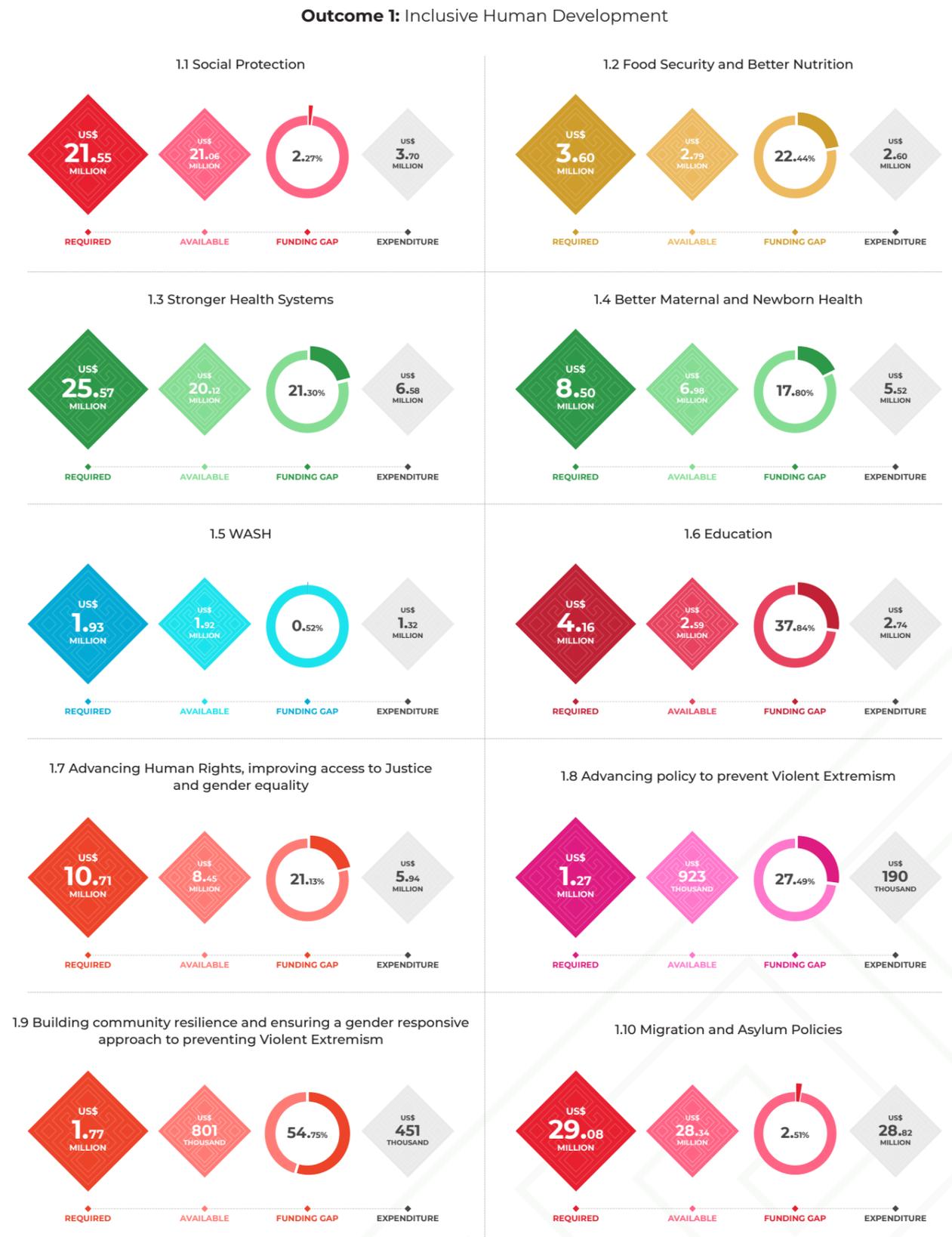
Without taking loans into account, the largest funding gap was in Outcome 2, at 42.89%, followed by Outcome 4 at 31.01% and Outcome 1 at 13.03%, with the lowest funding gap in Outcome 3, at 6.47%.

The total expenditure figure for 2021 is significantly lower than the available funds for 2021. That is principally due to additional time being required for UN

Agencies to finalize and certify their financial delivery rates, which had not all been reported in UNINFO as of March 24, 2022. COVID-19-related restrictions might also have slowed the disbursement of funds in 2021.



### 2021 Financial Overview – Output Areas (Grants Only)



(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies had entered into UNINFO as of 24 March, 2022)  
Source: UNINFO



1.11 Ending Violence against Women, Children and Other Harmful Practices



2.9 Policy Making and Institutional Capacity Building for Inclusive and non-Discriminatory Workplaces



Outcome 2: Economic Transformation

Outcome 3: Green Economic, Climate Changes, and Disaster

2.1 Future Proofing, Industry 4.0 and the Circular Economy



2.2 Training, Skills Development, and Public Education



3.1 Resilience to climate change and disasters and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.



3.2 Financing Renewable Energy Development



2.3 Agriculture and Food Systems Development



2.4 Enabling Local Economic Development



3.3 Better Policies for Disaster Risk Reduction



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



2.5 Local Firms Equipped for the Global Market



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



3.5 Vulnerable Communities Better Prepared for Climate Change and Disasters



3.6 Land and Marine Ecosystems, Habitats and Species Protected



2.7 Boosting Women in STEM



2.8 Better Support Services for Refugees, Migrants, and People with Disabilities



3.7 Evidence-based Land Management and Planning



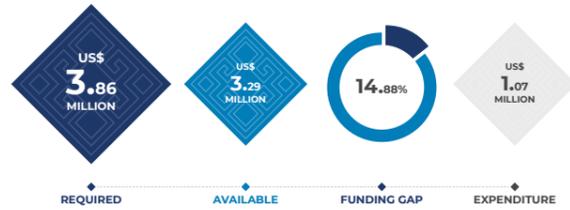
(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies had entered into UNINFO as of 24 March, 2022) Source: UNINFO

(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies had entered into UNINFO as of 24 March, 2022) Source: UNINFO



**Outcome 4: Innovation for SDGs**

**4.1 National Policies to Promote Innovation and Accelerate the SDGs**



**4.2 Innovative Financing Instruments Leveraged for Sustainable Development**



**4.3 Tech, Innovation and Big Data-Driven Development**



*(The financial figures above are provisional, based on figures UN agencies had entered into UNINFO as of 24 March, 2022)  
Source: UNINFO*

As of March 24, 2022, 61% of UN Agencies' expenditures—covering 187 out of 311 sub-outputs—had been reported via UN INFO, with some of the Agencies still finalizing their financial delivery data. The 55% of expenditures reported in UNINFO as of March 24 reflected a total expenditure of US\$99.36 million or

a delivery rate of 55.73% of the funds obtained across the UNSDCF's four strategic priority areas. Thus far, the percentage of expenditure reported correlates to the delivery rate, suggesting near-total expenditure of available funds for 2021 should this trend continue.

### 4.10. Key Challenges and Lessons Learned in 2021

The persistence of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the emergence of new variants of concern, posed challenges to the UN and the Government's implementation of the UNSDCF in 2021, with setbacks recorded against several of the framework's indicators. For example, restrictions on movement compromised the effectiveness of capacity-building interventions such as training and workshops originally conceived to take place in a face-to-face format.

The pandemic also influenced development financing. Some of the Government's budget that had been allocated to UNSDCF priority areas had to be re-allocated towards COVID-19 response and recovery

efforts. Budget reallocations also influenced the sustainability of some UN-supported programmes, particularly affecting joint programmes. Moreover, the funding gap for the 2021 Joint Work Plan inhibited its full implementation in 2021.

However, COVID 19 also helped stimulate digital innovation and brought new opportunities to reach the most vulnerable populations in Indonesia—for example, through the SMILE application, the UN and the Ministry of Health helped accelerate the digitalisation of vaccination delivery across all of Indonesia's 34 provinces. The UN can harness these trends to advance its commitment to leaving no one behind.

Across the UN in Indonesia, the increased use of UNINFO is reducing transaction costs and helping to integrate and harmonize UN system planning and reporting. However, restrictions on movement posed challenges to data collection from fieldwork and community engagement. These factors made it difficult to parse the results of the UNSDCF, particularly at the outcome level that corresponds to SDG indicators. In 2022, data collection and a long-term strategy to ensure the availability of disaggregated data will require further attention.

Joint programmes—supported by Results Groups and detailed in Joint Work Plans—have proven to be effective instruments to implement the UNSDCF and are expected to grow in number over the coming years. Joint Programmes have improved internal UN coordination as well as advocacy to the Government through the RCO. Their ability to leverage the specialised technical knowledge and networks of several UN agencies will continue to be an asset in responding to complex challenges such as human security and the socio-economic shocks brought about by the COVID-19 crisis.





# Chapter V

## The UN and Indonesia in 2022

At the end of 2021, the world looked ahead to an uncertain global economic recovery from COVID-19. While many countries in the Global North had been able to relax or remove COVID-19 related restrictions, swathes of the Global South remained unvaccinated and vulnerable. UN Secretary-General António Guterres has repeatedly warned of the dangers of a two-tier recovery from the pandemic that would further entrench global inequalities and increase the likelihood of new COVID-19 variants of concern emerging.

With the deadline for Agenda 2030 fast approaching and COVID-19's amplifying effect on inequalities, the world faces a monumental task in bringing the SDGs back on track. Meanwhile, a March 2022 UNIPCC

report reaffirmed scientists' dire warnings on the pace and implications of climate change. Further challenges come with the emergence of compound threats to global security, including Russia's February 2022 invasion of Ukraine.

The past two years have put beyond doubt that global challenges can only effectively be addressed through a multilateral approach. In recognition of this fact, all the UNCT's interventions in 2022 must be imbued with the spirit of multilateralism as we seek to deepen our collaboration with our partners across Indonesia's government, private sector, and civil society, and as Indonesia assumes a more prominent role on the world stage.

## 5.1 UN Priorities to Support Government

### 5.1.1. Even More Emphasis on Leaving No One Behind and Achieving the SDGs

With only eight years remaining to realize the SDGs, the COVID-19 pandemic's exacerbation of inequalities—including socio-economic and gender inequalities—demonstrated how quickly hard-won developmental gains can be undone when progress is uneven. The UNCT is more committed than ever to ensuring the Leave No One Behind promise is translated into concrete actions and results that enable us to achieve the SDGs in Indonesia.

### 5.1.2. Support for the Government's Medium and Long-Term National Planning

In 2022, RPJMN 2020-2024 will enter its third year of implementation. In parallel, the Government of Indonesia will start designing its 2025-2029 medium-term development plan, and the 2025-2045 long-term development plan. At the request of BAPPENAS, the UN in Indonesia will conduct background studies that inform the development of these plans, including collecting data on individuals and groups that are currently being left behind. The UN will also advocate for the inclusion of SDG targets in the forthcoming national development plans.

### 5.1.3. An Updated Common Country Analysis

Under the UNSDCF, the UN is expected to conduct periodic updates of the Common Country Analysis (CCA) to track situational developments and inform the UN's work on a continuous basis. These updates are a core analytical function of the UN development system, undertaken at the country level. The UN in Indonesia's 2022 CCA update will draw especially on two studies: a Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) study and an Economic Transformation Analysis. Both are under the overall guidance of the UN Resident Coordinator, with substantive support from the UN Sustainable Development Goals Group.

The LNOB study aims to identify groups or populations that are being left furthest behind and the factors contributing to inequitable development. It will help ensure LNOB inclusion across all the UNCT's programmatic interventions, partnerships, data collection activities, policy advice and advocacy, and contribute to the development of a bespoke monitoring and reporting framework for LNOB.

The Economic Transformation Analysis takes stock of policy changes required to address the root causes of the triple planetary crisis: climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. The analysis will examine the



potential of policy interventions to raise Indonesia's economic productivity while ensuring an adequate quantity and quality of employment, equitable distribution of income and wealth, access to quality infrastructure and public services, and the protection of the environment.

#### 5.1.4. UNSDCF Outcome Priorities for 2022

The 2022 CCA—including the LNOB study and the Economic Transformation Analysis—will guide the implementation of the UNSDCF in its second year. The UNCT's priorities under the UNSDCF's four outcome areas are as follows:

##### Outcome 1: Inclusive Human Development

The UN will continue to support the Government in achieving a more just, tolerant and inclusive society, where all citizens can exercise their rights and develop their full human potential free of any kind of discrimination. Interventions will continue to focus on equal access to quality health, education, and financial services, with healthy food, safe water, and adequate sanitation available for all. They will have a strong focus on people most at risk of being left behind. Policy, legal and accountability frameworks will be strengthened to uphold human rights and access to justice, advance gender equality, reduce vulnerabilities, and build the resilience of individuals and communities to threats. The UN will continue to support the Government's COVID-19 response, including preparing for the future emergence of any dangerous pathogens.

##### Outcome 2: Inclusive economic transformation

In line with Indonesia's national target of becoming a high-income and inclusive economy by 2045, Results Group 2 will continue supporting economic recovery from COVID-19 amid global economic uncertainty. The UN will also continue to support job creation, skills development, and the adoption of innovative technologies and practices in all sectors. To ensure Indonesia's economic transformation is inclusive, the UN will continue advocating for economic opportunities for vulnerable groups such as informal workers, women, refugees, migrants, youth, people living with disabilities, and people living with HIV.

##### Outcome 3: Green Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction

The UN will help accelerate Indonesia's transition towards a low-carbon economy through advancing climate-friendly energy generation, protecting the blue economy, ensuring sustainable natural resource management, and conserving biodiversity. The 7th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held in Bali in May 2022, represents a flagship event for Indonesia. Parallel UN interventions will build broad-based partnerships for disaster risk reduction with a stronger focus on gender-responsive action plans that mitigate the risks posed by natural hazards and climate change.

##### Outcome 4: Technology and Innovation to Accelerate Progress Towards the SDGs

The UN will continue to support the inclusive adoption of innovative digital technologies to accelerate progress towards realizing the 2030 Agenda. The UN in Indonesia will focus on helping the government in bridging the SDGs' financing gap through the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), as well as through testing new and innovative financing instruments.

#### 5.1.5. Data to Track the Progress of the SDG

The UN in Indonesia began implementing a system-wide approach to tracking the progress of the SDGs through data collection in 2021. In 2022, the UN will consolidate these efforts through the formulation of an integrated UN SDG data roadmap that covers all elements of data collection. The roadmap will serve as a guide for the UNCT, the government, and other stakeholders. The UN will offer training and guidance on the use of data collection and visualisation tools, such as the SDG dashboard.

In 2022, the UN will also make available more data related to LNOB, including data on people with disabilities in Indonesia. This entails strengthening UN Agency collaboration through joint work plans, advocating for UN-wide disability data mapping, and engaging with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities on data collection and deployment.



## 5.2 Normative work

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, provide a comprehensive international code of binding legal provisions for a broad human rights framework for all. An elaborate institutional infrastructure has been developed to oversee and enforce these standards, from national human rights commissions to regional courts and UN treaty monitoring bodies. This normative framework is deeply embedded in the discourse, norms, and structures of global governance. Below are several elements of the normative framework especially relevant to the UN in Indonesia's work in 2022.

### 5.2.1. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR), developed by the Human Rights Council, reviews the human rights records of all 193 UN Member States and provides an opportunity for states to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situation in their country. Indonesia's fourth UPR review is scheduled for October–November 2022, with a July 2022 deadline for submitting a state report commenting on progress to date and highlighting persistent human rights issues.

The UPR serves as the primary platform for UNCT human rights engagement in most countries and assists the UNCT in their efforts towards sustainable development, peace and security and the operationalization of the Secretary-General's 2020 Call to Action on Human Rights.

### 5.2.2. Other Human Rights Work

In addition to the UPR, the UNCT will continue to use the UN human rights normative framework to enhance efforts towards advancing the 2030 Agenda, in close cooperation with national authorities and national human rights institutions. The UNCT envisages enhanced engagement with national authorities and CSOs on international human rights mechanisms ahead of Indonesia's review by various UN entities, including the Committee on Civil and Political Rights

(CCPR), the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), and the Committee monitoring the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (CRPD).

### 5.2.3. Indonesia's Voice on the World Stage

Indonesia has held the Presidency of the Group of 20 (G20) since 1 December 2021, under the theme "Recover Together, Recover Stronger," which focusses on global health architecture, sustainable energy transition, and digital and economic transformation. As chair, Indonesia has promised to increase solidarity with non-G20 members, including Least Developed Countries and Small Island Development States. To ensure that the UN system in Indonesia provides integrated support to the Government of Indonesia, activities related to the G20 are coordinated under the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, in close communication with the UN G20 Working Group at Headquarters level. The UN is well-positioned to share collective experience and lessons from non-G20 members with G20 members through Indonesia. The UN is also supporting several engagement groups related to Indonesia's G20 presidency—Youth20, Women20, Civil20, Labor20, and others—to ensure the meaningful participation of non-state actors in the Finance Track and Sherpa Track discussions, in accordance with the LNOB principle. The UN in Indonesia will share lessons and best practices with its counterparts in India ahead of India's assumption of the G20 Presidency in December 2022.



## 5.3 How UN Reform Boosts Support for the Government

Like all UNCTs, the UN in Indonesia is guided by the UN's Management and Accountability Framework (MAF), which ensures a consistent approach to UN reform under the Resident Coordinator (RC) system.

The framework's dual accountability system ensures heads of UN funds and agencies in Indonesia remain fully accountable to their respective entities on individual mandates, while periodically reporting to the RC on their activities and contributions to advancing the SDGs under the UNSDCF.

Several tools under the MAF advance UN reform to boost support for the government:

### 5.3.1. The UN Efficiency Agenda

In 2022, the UN in Indonesia's Operations Management Team (OMT) will explore opportunities for more joint operations under the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) to reduce operating costs and enhance support for UN activities. Among other initiatives, the OMT will advance efforts to consolidate UN offices into common premises, through conducting a common premises plan exercise and a real estate analysis in Indonesia.

### 5.3.2. A More Inclusive UNCT

In 2022, the UNCT is taking steps to become more inclusive for people with disabilities, in accordance with the UN Secretary-General's UN Disability Inclusion Strategy. Under this strategy the UNCT aims to make UN premises, digital services, and human resources practices more inclusive and accessible, including through the engagement and recruitment of people with disabilities.

### 5.3.3. Tools for Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation

The UNCT will continue to reinforce the principles of accountability, transparency, and visibility, and enable better monitoring of the UN's delivery on its LNOB promise. Steps to strengthen monitoring and evaluation tools will include reviewing and improving current result indicators, adding relevant LNOB indicators, and conducting training on gender and disability inclusive monitoring and evaluation.

In 2022, the UN in Indonesia will engage the Government on the UNINFO system to increase transparency and efficiency in the implementation of the UNSDCF. The UN also will update the monitoring and reporting framework in UNINFO to better capture the UNSDCF's year two progress.

### 5.3.4. A New, Multi Year Strategy on Communication

In 2022, the UN will finalize its first-ever nationwide public perception survey. Launched in 2021, the perception survey gauges how the UN's work to advance the SDGs is perceived by various stakeholders across Indonesia, including civil society, development partners, and the public. Insights from the perception survey will inform the development of the UNCT's multi-year communications strategy for 2022-2025, which seeks to increase transparency and accountability, reinforce the principle of LNOB in the implementation of the SDGs, and maximise public engagement with work of the UN in Indonesia.



## 5.4 Risks and Challenges for 2022

- ❖ The COVID-19 crisis eroded gains Indonesia made in employment, human capital and poverty reduction. As stated in the 2021 VNR, Indonesia remains committed to achieving the national SDG targets by prioritizing policy reforms in four areas: economic recovery through industry, tourism and investment; health system reform; social protection reform; and disaster resilience system reform.
- ❖ The emergence of new COVID-19 variants may pose risks to Indonesia and the UN's work in the country. The UN will continue to provide technical assistance to enhance the readiness of Indonesia's health and social systems to deal with new and existing pathogens and will maintain its support to all aspects of the national COVID-19 vaccination scheme. The UN will also continue to adjust its remote and office-based work guidelines in accordance with national government restrictions on movement.
- ❖ Uncertainty persists over the pace of global and regional economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, a situation aggravated by geopolitical dynamics including the armed conflicts in Ukraine, Yemen, and Myanmar. This reveals shared vulnerabilities and interdependence among countries. The UN system in Indonesia will continue to integrate its COVID-19 socio-economic response into its Joint Work Plans in 2022 and regularly monitor socio-economic recovery at the country, regional and global level.
- ❖ Natural hazards remain a perennial threat. By 20 February 2022, the National Disaster Management Agency had already recorded 638 disasters since the start of 2022. The Humanitarian Country Team continues to monitor the situation in close consultation with the Government of Indonesia.
- ❖ Funding for the UN system's delivery of Joint Work Plans continues to pose challenges. As of 16 March 2022, the funding gap for the UN's portfolio of activities under its 2022 portfolio stood at 22% or \$ 47,47 million. The UN system in Indonesia will continue to pursue joint resource mobilization via joint proposals through various trust funds. The UNCT will also continue to organize regular dialogues with international development partners on funding priorities and pursuing the Funding Compact.



## 6.1 Infographics

### Indonesia's score on the Universal Health Coverage Index

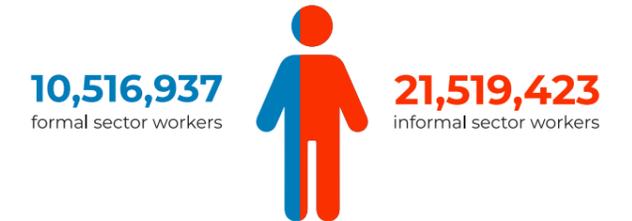


The Universal Health Coverage Index is measured on a scale from 0 (worst) to 100 (best) based on the average coverage of essential services including reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access in a country.

Source: WHO, UCH Coverage Report, 2019, 2020, 2021

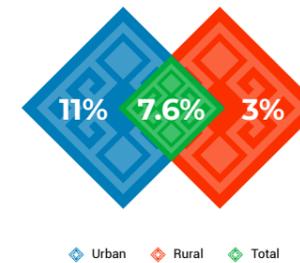
### Number of Workers Currently Covered by Indonesia's National Employment Social Protection System

32,036,360 Workers



Source: ILO report in UNINFO based on National Social Security Agency for Employment/BPJS Ketenagakerjaan data

### Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Sanitation Services



Source: UNICEF Report in UNINFO based on SUSENAS 2020

### Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services



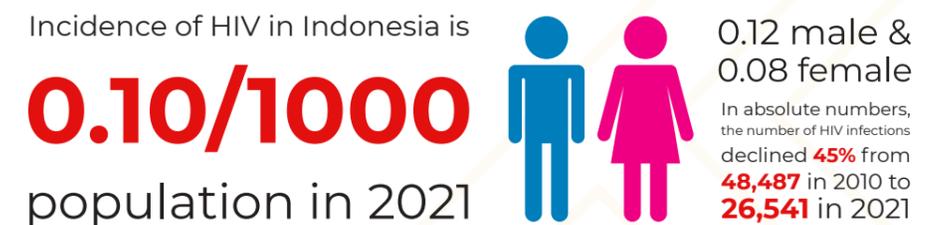
Source: VNR Report 2021

# Chapter VI

## Annexes



### Number of New Infections per 1000 Non-Infected (Incidence)

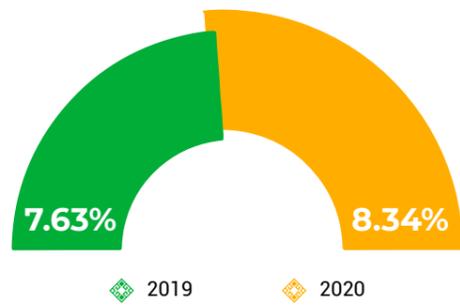


(male declined 46% from 29,953 in 2010 to 16,152 in 2021 and female declined 44% from 18,534 in 2010 to 10,300 in 2021) (below target of 11%).

Source: HIV/AIDS Information System, Ministry of Health (<https://siha.kemkes.go.id/>)



### The Prevalence of Undernourishment (%)



Source: VNR Report 2021

### Proportion of Women Aged 15-64 Years Who Reported Being a Victim of Violence in the Past 12 Months (%)



Source: Survei Pengalaman Hidup Perempuan Nasional (SPHPN), 2016, 2021

### Share of Indonesian MSMEs Receiving Business Loans from Government Owned or Private Banks.



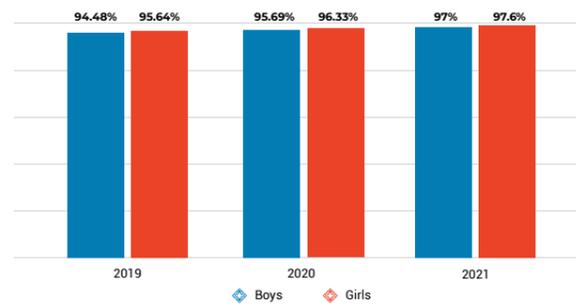
Source: Statistik Sistem Keuangan Indonesia (SSKI), March 2019, March 2020, March 2021 and Feb 2022

### Religious Harmony According to the Government's Religious Harmony Index (%)



Source: Ministry of Religious Affairs

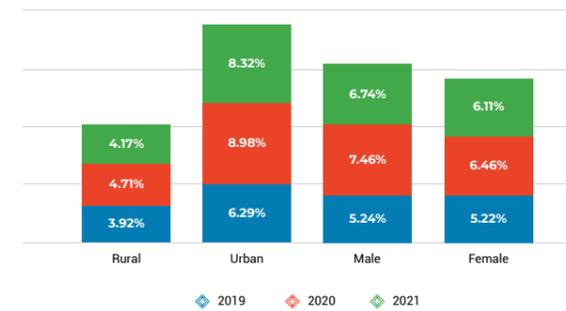
### School Completion Rates: Primary



Source: BPS

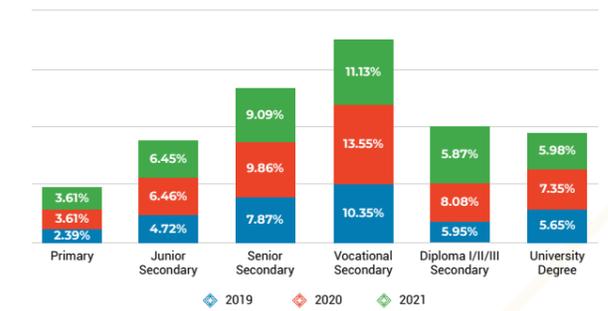
### Open Unemployment Rate (%)

Location and Gender



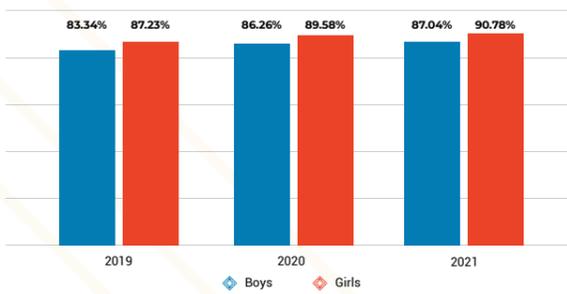
Source: BPS

Education Attainment



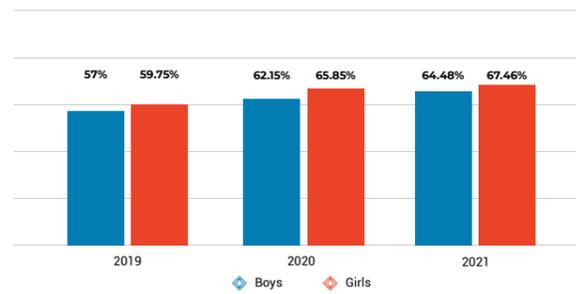
Source: BPS

### School Completion Rates: Junior Secondary



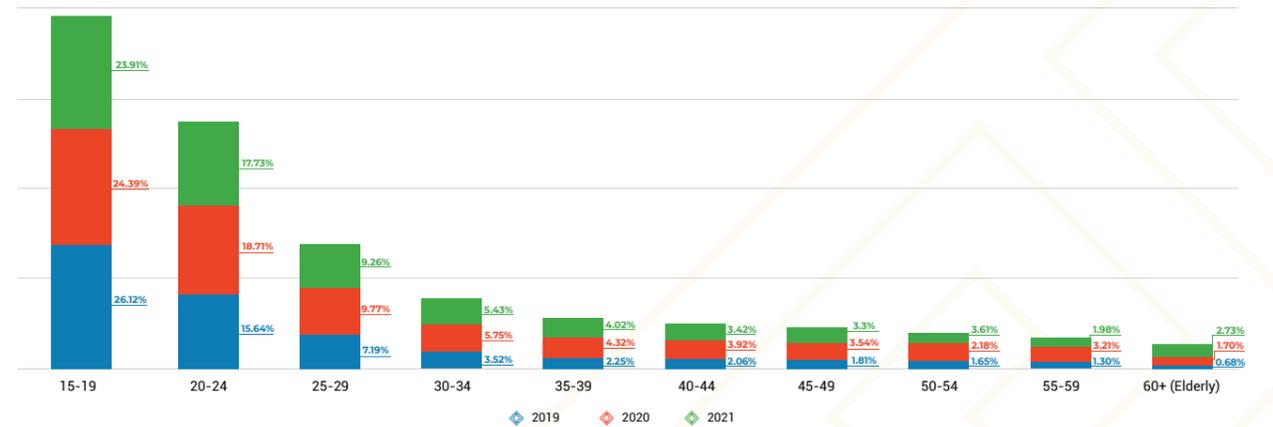
Source: BPS

### School Completion Rates: Senior Secondary



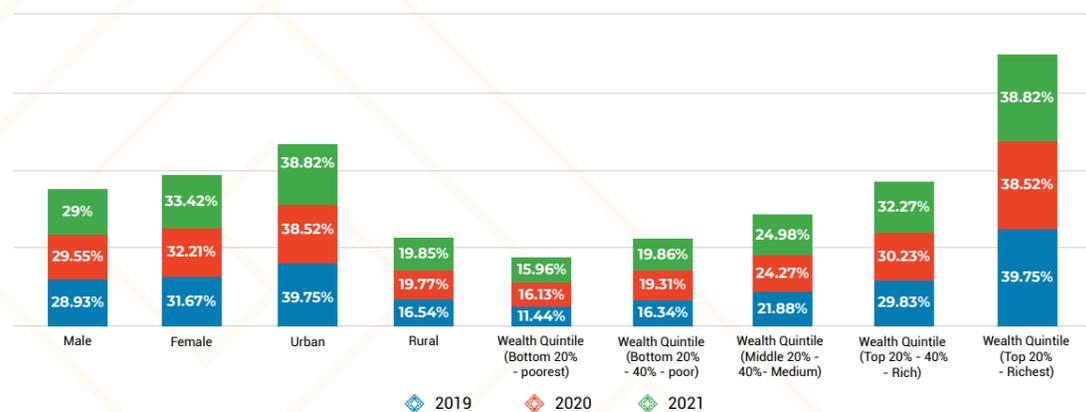
Source: BPS

### Age Groups



Source: BPS

### Gross Enrolment Rate - Tertiary Education

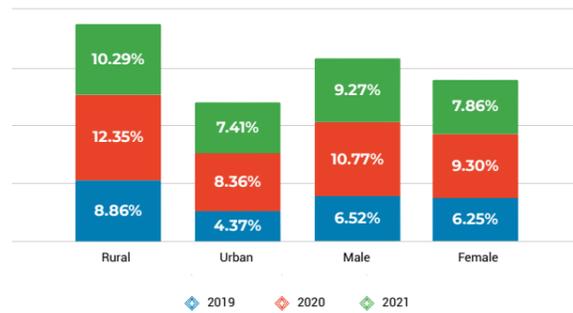


Source: BPS



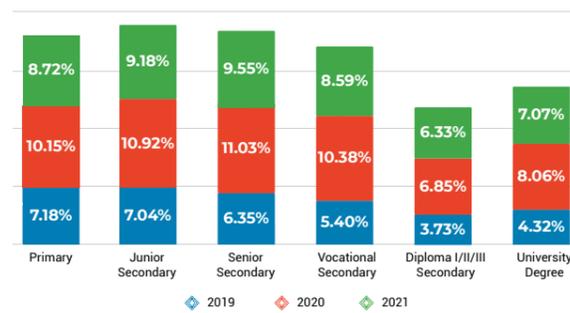
### Partial/Hidden Unemployment Rate (%)

Location and Gender



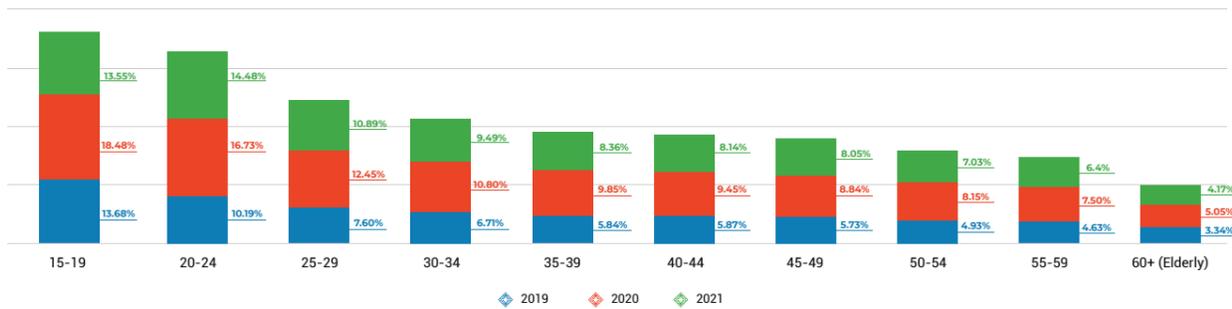
Source: BPS

Education Attainment



Source: BPS

Age Groups

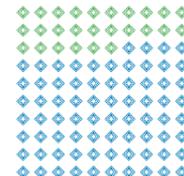


Source: BPS

### Areas of Indonesia Covered by Local Disaster Management Plans



**34**  
Provinces  
(100% of Indonesia's provinces)



**182/514**  
Districts  
(35% of Indonesia's districts)

Source: UN Agencies Monitoring

### Indonesia's Rank on the World Risk Index



The World Risk Index ranks 181 of the world's countries on the basis of the risk of disaster as a consequence of extreme natural events.

Source: World Risk Report 2021  
(<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2021-world-risk-report.pdf>)

## 6.2 Acronyms

ACCESS	Accelerating Clean Energy Access to Reduce Inequality
ADINKES	Association of Provincial Health Offices
ADLIGHT	Advancing Indonesia's Lighting Market to High Efficient Technologies
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AISF	Archipelagic and Island States Forum
AMAN	Asian Muslim Action Network
APBN	Indonesia's State Revenue and Expenditure Budget
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APINDO	Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia (Employers' Association of Indonesia)
ARV	Antiretroviral
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASP	Adaptive Social Protection
BAPPENAS	Indonesia's Ministry of National Development Planning
BAZNAS	National Board of Zakat
BERANI	Better Reproductive Health and Rights for All in Indonesia
BLK	Vocational Training Centres (Balai Latihan Kerja)
BNPB	National Board for Disaster Management
BOS	Business Operating System
BP2MI	Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Board
BPJS Kesehatan	Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Kesehatan (Health Social Security Administering Agency)
BPJS Ketenagakerjaan	Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Ketenagakerjaan (Employment Social Security Administering Agency)
BPS	Indonesia's National Statistic Agency
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CCPR	Committee on Civil and Political Rights
CDR	Consumer Dispute Resolution
CE	Circular Economy
Celebes Sea	South China Sea, Sulu-Sulawesi Seas
CESCR	Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights
CF	Cooperation Framework
COP 26	United Nations Climate Change Conference of Parties
COVAX AMC	COVID-19 Vaccines Advance Market Commitment
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
COVID-19 SERP	COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Plan
CRPD	Convention on The Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DMEL	Data, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
DOMES	UN Indonesia Document Repository



ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	LPSK	Witness and Victim Protection Agency
EU	European Union	LTA	Long-Term Agreement
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization	MAF	Management and Accountability Framework
FOLUR	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
FSSD	Food Systems Summit Dialogues	MOH	Ministry of Health
FSVA	Food Security and Vulnerability Atlases	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
G20	G20 is a strategic multilateral platform connecting the world's major developed and emerging economies	MPA	Masyarakat Peduli Api (Fire Care Society)
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring reporting	MPTF	Multi-partner Trust Funds
GBV	Gender-based Violence	MRC	Migrant Resource Center
GCM	Global Compact on Migration	MSME	Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	MYFF	Multi-year Funding Framework
GEF	Global Environment Facility	NASA	National AIDS Spending Assessment
GEIPP	Government-funded Global Eco-Industrial Park Programme	NCPI	National Commitments and Policies Instrument
GEM	Gender Equality Markers	NDC Roadmap	Nationally Determined Contribution Roadmap
GERMAS	Gerakan Masyarakat Sehat (Government's Healthy Living Community Movement)	NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur (East Nusa Tenggara)
GIS	Geographic Information System	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
GPI	Global Peatlands Initiative	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
Gradasi	Indonesian Waste Donation Campaign	OMT	Operations Management Team
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons	OURS	UN Indonesia Outreach Registry
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	PAGE	Partnership for Action on Green Economy
ICT	Information Communication and Technology	PBDEs	Polybromodiphenyl Ethers
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah	PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
IEF	Indonesian Environment Fund	PCVE	Preventing & Countering Violent Extremism
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	PLHIV	People Leaving with Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IGCN	Indonesia Global Compact Network	PLJ	Pulse Lab Jakarta
IHR	International Health Regulations	PRISM	Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring
ILO	International Labour Organization	PROTECT	Preventing Violent Extremism through Promoting Tolerance and Respect for Diversity
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition	PSBI	Possible Serious Bacterial Infections
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework	PSEAH	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment
IOM	International Organization of Migrant	Puskesmas	Public Health Center
IOT	Internet of Things	PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
ISLME	Indonesia's marine ecosystem	RBA	Rome Based Agencies
ITU	International Technology Union	RC	Resident Coordinator
IUNCF	Indonesia-United Nations Consultative Forum	RCO	Resident Coordinator Office
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated	REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
JCLEC	Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation	RG	Results Group
JWP	Joint Work Plan	RPBD	Rencana Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (Local Disaster Management Plans)
Kemenko PMK	Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture	RPJMN	Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan
KSPN	Confederation of National Workers Union	SAC	State Administration Council
LED	Light-Emitting Diode	SAF	Safe and Fair Migration
LNOB	Leaving No One Behind	SCORE	Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises



SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	UPR	Universal Periodic Review
SERF	Socio-Economic Response Framework	USD	United States Dollar
SHIFT	Sustainable, Healthy and Inclusive Food Systems Transformation	VNR	Voluntary National Review
SID	Sustainability Index Dashboard	WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
SKN	Sistem Kesehatan Nasional (National Health System)	WEPs	Women's Empowerment Principles
SMEs	Small Medium Enterprises	WFP	World Food Programme
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure	WGWC	Working Group on Women and Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism
SPHPN	Survei Pengalaman Hidup Perempuan Nasional (Indonesian National Women's Life Experience Survey)	WHO	World Health Organization
SSGBI	Survei Status Gizi Balita Indonesia (Indonesian Toddler Nutritional Status Survey)	WISE	Women's Participation for Inclusive Society
SSGI	Studi Status Gizi Indonesia (Study of Nutritional Status of Indonesia)	WSP	Water Safety Plans
SSKI	Statistik Sistem Keuangan Indonesia (Indonesia's Financial System Statistics)	YIIM	Yayasan Inspirasi Indonesia Membangun
STRIVE Asia	Strengthening Resilience Against Violent Extremism in Asia		
SWAP	System-wide Action Plan		
TB	Tuberculosis		
UCH	Universal Health Coverage		
UK	United Kingdom		
UN	United Nations		
UN ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific		
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme		
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women		
UNAI	United Nations Association of Indonesia		
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS		
UNCG	United Nations Communication Group		
UNCT	United Nations Country Team		
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development		
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme		
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction		
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security		
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme		
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization		
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund		
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund		
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization		
UNOCT	United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism		
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime		
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services		
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainability Development Cooperation Framework		
UNV	United Nations Volunteer		
UPOPs	Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants		



## 6.3 Acknowledgements

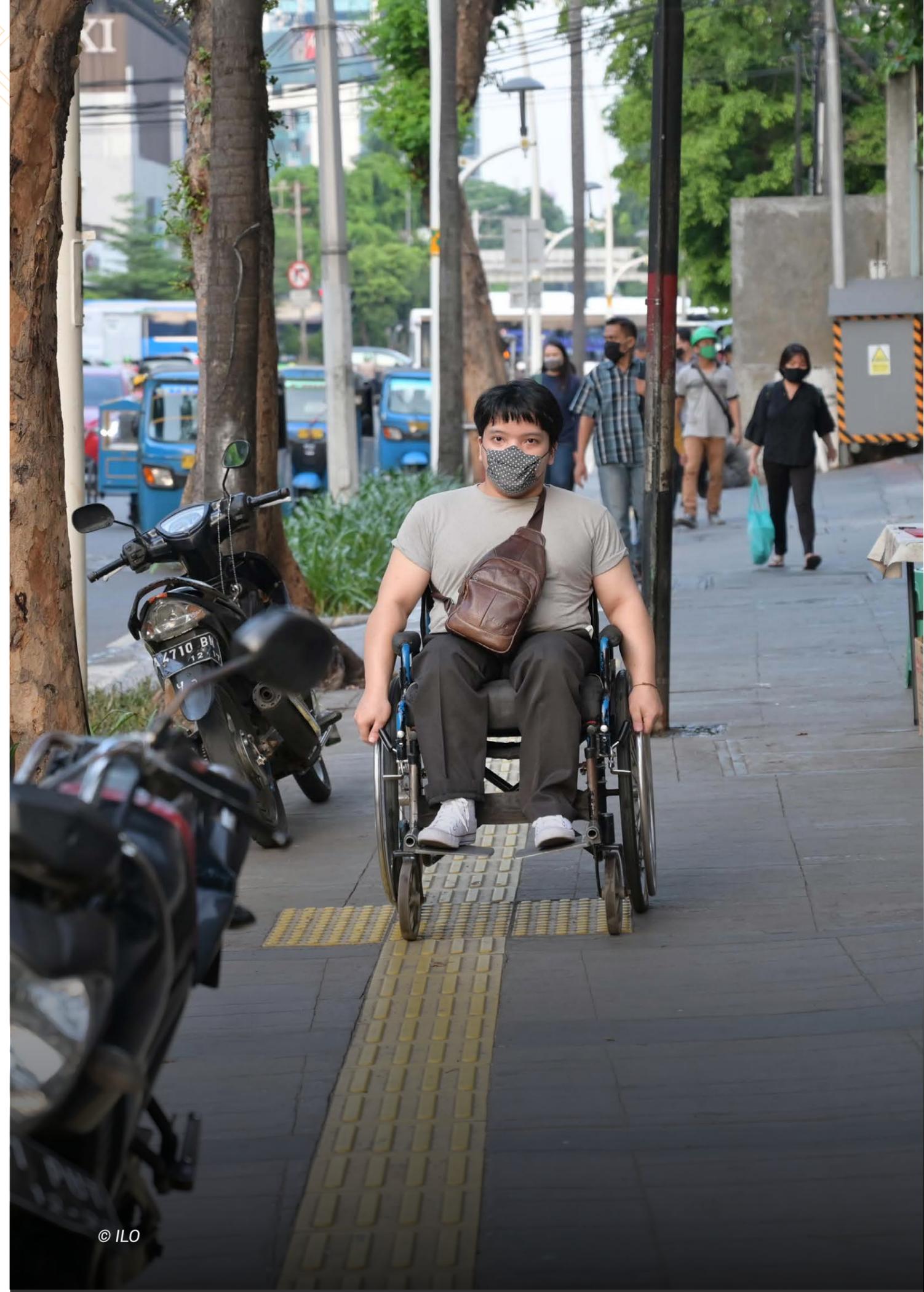
The UN in Indonesia's Annual Results Report 2021 was compiled by the Resident Coordinators' Office (RCO), in collaboration with Indonesia's Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS).

This report is a product of months of collaboration that involved the entire UN Country Team, with focal points from every agency and fund entering results into UNINFO, and dozens of agency personnel working diligently to validate and cross-reference the information the report contains.

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