



**UNITED NATIONS
INDONESIA**



COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT 2020

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Acronyms

AGO	Attorney General's Office	MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
AMR	Antimicrobial resistance	MOEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
ANU	Australian National University	MOEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
ARV	Antiretroviral	MOH	Ministry of Health
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	MOLHR	Ministry of Law and Human Rights
BAPPENAS	Ministry of National Development Planning	MOM	Ministry of Manpower
BNPB	National Agency for Disaster Management	MOSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
BOS	Business Operations Strategy	MOWECP	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
BPS	National Statistics Agency	MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sport
CBA	Cash-Based Assistance	MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
CBi	Connecting Business initiative	MSBs	Micro and Small Businesses
CEWG	Community Engagement Working Group	MSRP	Multi-Sectoral Response Plan
COP	Community of Practice	NAPHS	National Action Plan for Health Security
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019	NCPW	National Commission for the Protection of Women
CRM	Crisis Response Mechanism	NLC	National Logistics Cluster
DGC	Directorate General of Corrections	NS-BHR	National Strategy on Business and Human Rights
DGLAHS	Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services	OMT	Operations Management Team
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management	P2TP2A	Integrated Service Center for Women and Children
ERIA	Economic Research Institute for Association of Southeast Asian Nations and East Asia	PHC	Primary Health Centers
FFS	Farmer Field Schools	PLHIV	People Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus
FSW	Female Sex Worker	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	PVE	Preventing Violent Extremism
GEM	Gender Equality Marker	PwD	Person with Disabilities
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	RH	Reproductive Health
GNI	Gross National Income	RPJMN	National Mid-Term Development Plan
Ha	Hectare	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
HCF	Health Care Facilities	SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
HDI	Human Development Index	SSTC	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	TEEB	Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
HSR	Health Sector Response	TIP	Trafficking in Persons
IDKI	Indonesian Medical Association for Occupational Health	UN	United Nations
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	UNCG	United Nations Communications Group
IEC	Information, Education and Communication	UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework	UNPDF	United Nations Partnership Development Framework
JWP	Joint Workplan	UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
KPK	Corruption Eradication Commission	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
LCDI	Low Carbon Development Initiative	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender	WEPs	Women's Empowerment Principles

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Village of Limbong, Toraja traditional village housing in Indonesia, Sulawesi
Photo Credit: Estivillm

Foreword

The year 2020 was a momentous year for both the **United Nations (UN)** and Indonesia, as both celebrated their 75th anniversary. The enduring ideals of the UN Charter adopted 75 years ago continue to guide us towards a better future for everyone. However, in the face of the dramatic changes and complex challenges facing our world today, from the climate crisis to the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN is adjusting and becoming ever more agile and accountable in its support to countries, while keeping people at the centre of its attention.

2020 was the year where COVID-19 stole the thunder of the UN's 'Decade of Action' – essentially aimed at mobilising all resources to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, within a decade. What began as a health crisis quickly became a human and socio-economic one. To support Indonesia in keeping its course to achieve the SDGs and to minimise COVID-19 related risks, the UN in 2020 developed an integrated **Multi-Sectoral Response Plan (MSRP)** to respond to the pandemic. The document outlined how the UN would come together in a coordinated way to support government-led response efforts to this emergency and alleviate the impact of the pandemic on the most vulnerable segments of the population.

The Government of Indonesia and the UN are committed to building a nation that is prosperous, democratic and just, where development benefits all people, and where the rights of future generations are protected. True to the promise of the SDGs to “leave no one behind”, the UN's approach combines a strong focus on the poorest of the poor, on combatting discrimination and rising inequalities, and on addressing their root causes. “Leaving no one behind” means prioritising people's dignity and placing the progress of the most marginalized communities— who all too often tend to be women and girls – first. This has become more urgent as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2020, we closed the last chapter of our five-year journey in working together with the Government of Indonesia under the **UN Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF, 2016-2020)**. Looking ahead, together, we have identified priorities around which the UN system should mobilise its combined expertise to enable Indonesia to ‘raise the bar’ and strive for dynamic economic transformation based on human

rights and development for all. Under the new partnership framework, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF, 2021-2025), we are looking forward to pushing the advancement of people, planet, and prosperity by utilising latest available innovations to accelerate progress towards the SDGs.

Allow me to extend our utmost appreciation to the Government of Indonesia, its ministries and agencies, in particular the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), for their immense support and leadership; to our generous donors; to the highly committed civil society, private sector, and academia; to the youth, women and men, change-makers; to all of you who have been playing a critical role in enabling us to not only recover better, but to recover with integrity, where no one is left behind.

My heartfelt gratitude also goes out to the whole UN family in Indonesia for their relentless efforts in bringing the UN closer to the people it serves amidst this challenging time –including gratefulness to my predecessors and colleagues – Ms. Anita Nirody and Mr. Niels Scott - for their strong leadership.

I look forward to continuing our fruitful cooperation with all of you in 2021.
Thank you.

Valerie Julliand
United Nations Resident Coordinator
for Republic of Indonesia



Vertical Fund Partners

 ADAPTATION FUND Adaptation Fund	 AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund	 CTCN CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK CTCN
 GAVI The Vaccine Alliance GAVI The Vaccine Alliance	 GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY INVESTING IN OUR PLANET Global Environment Facility	 The Global Fund The Global Fund
 Global Partnership for Education	 GREEN CLIMATE FUND Green Climate Fund	 Human Security Trust Fund
 Partners for Resilience	 Share the Meal	 The Joint SDGs Fund
 The UN CERF	 United Nations Foundation	 UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund

Private Sector / Foundation Partners

 Baznaz	 Bloomberg Initiative	 Cargill	 CITI Foundation	 Fast Retailing Co. LTD (UNIQLO)
 Food Industry Asia	 JP Morgan Chase Foundation	 MARS Inc.	 Mastercard	
 Prudential Indonesia PT Prudential Life Assurance	 Rockefeller Foundation	 Unilever	 Yayasan Bhakti Tanoto	



Chapter 1

2020 Key Development Trends and Emerging Issues

Causing an interruption to notable development achievements, the global COVID-19 pandemic has challenged progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also in Indonesia.

In July 2020, the World Bank changed the classification of Indonesia from lower-middle income country to upper-middle income country. The country's gross national income (GNI) per capita increased from USD 3,840 in 2019 to USD 4,050 in 2020. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused the Indonesian economy to contract by 2.07% in 2020, the first full-year contraction since the 1998 Asian financial crisis, resulting in massive job and income loss. Women, those working the informal sector without social protection and the near-poor were impacted disproportionately.

The large-scale loss of income has been wiping out many past socioeconomic gains, winding back modest progresses of the past decades. Quality education, a basic right and a determinant of economic progress, is also currently threatened, and projections fear an increase in the already large number of children out of school when schools finally reopen.

In addition to the pandemic, the country experienced 2,921 natural disaster events as recorded by the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), with the most frequent occurrences being floods, landslides, and whirlwinds. Overall, these natural disasters resulted in over 6.4 million people temporarily displaced, 370 deaths, and 39 missing; over 44,000 houses and other buildings were

damaged. The number of affected or displaced people was more than doubled compared to 2019.

In January 2020, the Government of Indonesia issued its National Medium Term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional) 2020-2024. It set out national priorities, well aligned with Agenda 2030, including maintaining strong economic development, improving the quality of human capital, achieving climate and disaster resilience and reforming public service delivery.

Leaving No One Behind

The spirit of leaving no one behind is embodied in all the UN's commitments to support the realisation of the SDGs and hence all the UN's work in Indonesia. Overall, people are at risk of being marginalised due to multiple factors: sexual orientation, gender, geography, ethnicity, religion, displacement, proximity to violent conflict or disability.ⁱⁱ In an emergency context, many of the risks of being left behind are heightened.

The COVID-19 pandemic and its related socio-economic consequences magnified existing economic and social barriers and inequalities of those most vulnerable, including people with disabilities, refugees, people living with HIV, returning migrant workers, women, children, and people living in remote areas. A better understanding of the socio-economic



Photo Credit : FAO

impact of the pandemic on vulnerable people was formed through various surveys.

As a result of the mobility restrictions put in place as a response to COVID-19, 24 million people worked shorter hours, 1.7 million people were furloughed, and 2.56 million lost their jobs.ⁱⁱⁱ According to ILO, 7 million jobseekers may not be able to find jobs in the current economic conditions. In the event that Indonesia fails to contain the spread of the virus and the economy continues to contract, further job losses are inevitable.

An additional 2.76 million people have fallen back into poverty in 2020. The government expanded its social protection programmes by increasing the coverage of its conditional cash transfers and food assistance and by modifying the Village Funds Programme to unconditional cash transfers. Nevertheless, more than a third (38%) of households in the bottom 40% of the expenditure distribution had not received any cash assistance by October-November 2020.^{iv}

The pandemic has exacerbated pre-existing gender imbalances in the distribution of

household duties between men and women. According to a survey by the **Indonesian National Commission for the Protection of Women (NCPW)**, the burden of domestic work during COVID-19 has been borne by women. Among 2,285 survey respondents, 70% of women reported an increase in their domestic workload compared to 49% of men.^v Mothers also reported that they were now three times more likely to care for children than fathers, and they are known to most often be taking the lead in supporting children with home schooling. Working mothers have been struggling to find a balance between work and the additional responsibilities posed by school closures.

The closure of 530,000 schools in March 2020 interrupted the education of 60 million children in Indonesia. Some schools remained shut the whole year. Unreliable internet and/or device constraints presented challenges to accessing online learning, revealing the potential impact of the digital divide on some children being left behind. Similarly, the capacity of teachers, both human and technical, and of parents to support their children in learning from home have influenced the extent to which children have

been missing out on education as a result of COVID-19, further impacting children's grade level knowledge and skill expectations. There are concerns about the implications for children returning to schools, once schools are able to re-open, with girls being more likely to be negatively impacted, potentially derailing the past decade's progress in school enrolment in Indonesia.

There is also particular concern about available prospects for youth. Each year, about 2.4 million people enter the labour market in Indonesia. This year, however, companies are not recruiting. The recruitment of new graduates lags behind economic recovery and may only recommence in 2022, assuming that economic recovery kicks in by mid-2021. Consequently, the graduates of 2020 will have to compete for scarce jobs with the graduates of 2021 and 2022.

COVID-19 had severe health implications beyond the epidemic itself. The continuation of essential and routine health service delivery was disrupted with many health facilities either reducing operating hours or closing. Peoples' health service utilisation was negatively influenced by a fear of catching COVID-19, leading to the foregoing of regular child immunisations and reduced use of birth control and pregnancy, child-birth and post-delivery services,^{vi} for example.

A rapid survey conducted by the UN and the **People Living with HIV (PLHIV) network (JIP)** in March 2020 suggests that 60% of PLHIV have experienced income reductions and many have experienced changes in their HIV care. Community programme outreach workers report shutdowns of key population hotspots and/or the closure of activities by civilian police to enforce COVID-19 related social restrictions. Many PLHIV and vulnerable populations

working in precarious, severely impacted industries have lost their jobs. Those living on daily incomes, including female sex workers, and the transgender population, have been amongst the hardest hit by the mobility restrictions many local governments have introduced.

Prisons and drug treatment facilities are typically overcrowded in Indonesia. The threat to health, including of COVID-19, increases for people housed in these confined spaces. The risk of infections is especially high in these facilities because of the inability of residents to practice one of the basic protocols to prevent COVID-19 transmission - physical distancing.

Refugees are already among the most marginalized groups in the country and the pandemic has exacerbated their existing vulnerabilities. As of July 2020, Indonesia is a host to 13,653 refugees and asylum seekers from 48 different countries, 72% of whom are adults (26% women) and 28% children. In Indonesia, refugees are unable to work legally to support themselves. They are therefore excluded from participating in society and contributing to their host communities, and they lack access to opportunities to build self-reliance and adequate social protection mechanisms. The deteriorating socio-economic conditions following COVID-19 have deepened their predicament as they encounter multiple layers of challenges and forms of discrimination.

UN interventions were guided by an effort to reach the most vulnerable and at risk of being left behind. These are described in the results chapters. Despite some progress, challenges such as inadequate data availability still hamper UN efforts to reach those at risk of being left behind.

Implications for UN Support

Despite the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 and related restrictions, the UN in Indonesia tried to maintain activities planned for 2020 while simultaneously responding to the additional needs resulting from the pandemic.

The first two cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia were confirmed by President Joko Widodo on 2 March 2020, and on 13 April the Government of Indonesia declared COVID-19 a national non-natural disaster. By 16 December 2020, the Government of Indonesia confirmed a total of 636,154 cases of COVID-9 throughout all 34 provinces, with a total of 19,248 deaths^{vi}.

Given the magnitude of the emergency, it was determined that the UN response would be coordinated through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), incorporating all the **United Nations Country Team (UNCT)** members. With UN leadership, and in consultation with non-governmental organisations, the HCT developed a **Multi Sectoral Response Plan (MSRP)** to support the Government of Indonesia. The

comprehensive multi-sectoral approach of the MRSP, extended to December 2020, covered a range of issues. Focusing on life-saving interventions during the first six months, followed by early recovery activities, it was regularly updated to align with the evolving emergency needs.

Meanwhile, 2020 was the final year of the **United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF)** implementation between the Government of Indonesia and the UN entities working in the country. Going forward, the UN and the Government of Indonesia signed a **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF, 2021-2025)** which will guide UN alignment with the country situation and priorities, including Indonesia's National Medium Term Development Plan, for the achievement of the SDGs.



Photo Credit : UNFPA



Photo Credit : UNFPA



Chapter 2

UN Socio-Economic Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic: Multi-Sectoral Response Plan



Photo Credit: ILO

The Indonesia [Multi-Sectoral Response Plan \(MSRP\)](#) to COVID-19 sets out the joint commitment of the [Humanitarian Country Team \(HCT\)](#) and the [United Nations Country Team \(UNCT\)](#) to support the Government of Indonesia to address the socio-economic impact of COVID-19.

The MRSP covers a range of issues through a comprehensive multi-sectoral approach aligned with the UN Strategic Preparedness and Response

Plan, the Global Humanitarian Response Plan, and the UN Framework for the Immediate Socio-economic Response to COVID-19 (SERF). The seven priority areas of the MRSP (health, food security and agriculture, logistics, risk communications and community engagement, mitigating the socio-economic impact of the pandemic, critical services and protecting vulnerable groups) were addressed through the three key objectives under which achieved results are reported below.

Photo Credit : ILO

Objective 1:

Containing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and decreasing morbidity and mortality

Health



4,694,282 health staff equipped with Personal Protective Equipment.



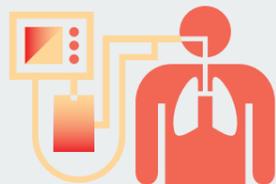
1,099,818 children, parents and primary caregivers received community-based mental health and psychosocial support.



58,713 health care providers trained in surveillance, rapid response, referral and proper management of COVID-19 cases.



4,013 laboratory staff trained on guidance for COVID-19 testing.



99 ventilators provided to hospitals

Risk Communication & Community Engagement



200 million people reached with COVID-19 messaging on prevention and services.



7,587,786 people are involved in Risk Communication and Community Engagement actions on COVID-19.



10,000+ girls and adolescents received Sexual Reproductive Health information and services through the online youth engagement platform.

The 'Operational Planning Guidelines to support COVID-19 Preparedness and Response', introduced with UN technical expertise, provided a basis for a joint COVID-19 response for all stakeholders, with government leadership. The UN also promoted the **Essential Supplies Forecasting Tool (ESFT)** that was adapted by the **Ministry of Health (MOH)** into an online dashboard. The regularly updated data served as a basis for national COVID-19 response planning. The overall goal was to suppress the human-to-human transmission of COVID-19 and to save lives, including by ensuring continuity of essential health and nutrition services.

The UN enhanced the skills of surveillance officers on contact tracing, field investigation, infection prevention and control (IPC) and case management. The COVID-19 detection capability of Indonesia was improved by strengthening the diagnostic capacity, biosecurity, and biosafety of the **Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services (DGLAHS, Ministry of Agriculture)** and animal health laboratories. Additionally, animal health officers trained in epidemiology were mobilised for contact tracing and the conducting of risk communication for high risk groups in the livestock sector and along the market value chain. UN and partners particularly collaborated to advance community surveillance in a number of high-risk provinces in an effort to leave no one behind. These contributed to achieving, by late-August 2020, the minimum case detection benchmark of one person tested per population per week in DKI Jakarta, Yogyakarta, and West Sumatra Provinces.

The multisectoral **Intra-Action Review (IAR)** for the COVID-19 response supported by the UN was valuable for accurate planning and to identify gaps. As a result, community engagement was increased, coordination between different COVID-19 information

hotlines was enhanced, and information-sharing between points of entry and provincial health offices was improved. In partnership with the government, assessments of service disruption in primary health care facilities were undertaken. One of the surveys of 2,740 health facilities found that 75% of village health posts ('posyandu') were closed and over 41% home visits were suspended. Nearly 86% of posyandus reported suspension of child growth and development monitoring, 55% reported a suspension of immunization services and 46% reported a disruption of Vitamin A distribution. 46% also reported suspension of antenatal care services. A rapid assessment on the COVID-19 impact on gender-based violence (GBV) implied a significant delay in GBV case reporting, an increased ratio of intimate partner violence, and the emergence of cyber violence. Provision of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services was also impacted: 84% of clinics reported a reduction in the number of visits.

The UN provided support for policy guidance development and capacity-building of health workers to resume safe delivery of health services. COVID-19 mental health and psychosocial national guidelines were developed with UN support. In response to the increased



Photo Credit: UNICEF

child deaths due to severe wasting in Papua and Aceh provinces, the UN supported the government in developing a comprehensive strategy to prevent and treat child wasting in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Requested by the [Ministry of Education and Culture \(MOEC\)](#), the UN also developed a series of innovative nutrition education materials targeting school-age children, to be disseminated to millions of children through the government's digital platforms. As a result of capacity development adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic situation and supportive supervision of frontline health workers, over 200,000 newborns and one million under-five children received improved care, and children in all 34 provinces who suffer from wasting received improved quality treatment of acute malnutrition.

The UN supported critical health personnel to continue safe health care service delivery with

the provision of ventilators and [Personal Protective Equipment \(PPE\)](#) and support for medical waste management. The UN targeted support to midwifery clinics; to pediatric care; and to frontline officers at points of entry and transit shelters caring for returning migrant workers. As a result of the provision of dignity kits and efforts made to ensure the availability of safe blood products, the pregnancies and deliveries of thousands of women was made safer. Solutions were found to maintain essential health programmes such as maternal and child health, immunization, and the prevention and treatment of various forms of maternal and child malnutrition, tuberculosis (TB), HIV and noncommunicable diseases. Specific COVID-19 provincial response plans were developed for remote areas such as Papua and West Papua.



With support from the UN, MOH undertook supply and demand side assessments to identify mechanisms to ensure continuity of routine immunization services during the pandemic. Based on the findings, capacity-building initiatives and sustained immunisation communication activities were developed. This contributed to 38 media stories and 42 social media posts on childhood vaccination. Furthermore, Satgas, in collaboration with Indonesia's four main telecom providers, promoted routine childhood immunization services through an SMS blast targeting almost 200 million users. As a result of the UN's advocacy efforts, the MOH reprogrammed part of its Gavi budget to purchase PPE for vaccinators to safely continue providing immunization services at the community level.

Expanded tele-health services ensured greater access to affordable and reliable health services for millions of Indonesians, particularly as many women and girls were uncomfortable accessing women-friendly services or health facilities during the pandemic. Particular efforts were made to reach those impacted by GBV; children, caregivers and families affected by severe

wasting and other forms of malnutrition; people living with HIV; and young people in need of adolescent reproductive health counselling. The "Sehat Jiwa" mobile application allowed users to communicate with a psychologist and psychiatrist on COVID-19 related stress and supported particularly young people struggling to cope with social restrictions.

In a forward-looking approach, UN agencies worked with the government to prepare for COVID-19 vaccine distribution. Together with the [National Logistics Cluster \(NLC\)](#) and the Cold Chain Association, the UN assessed the commercial cold chain logistics capacity in the country and provided policy makers with information on related concerns and challenges essential to planning. A vaccination roadmap was developed on the basis of the [COVID-19 Vaccine Country Readiness Assessment Tool \(VIRAT\)](#); an agreement for vaccine procurement (the COVAX facility) was reached under the Advance Market Commitment mechanism; mechanisms to monitor the cold chain and number of stockouts and overstock were established; and capacity-building of local level health care personnel was initiated. As a result, by December 2020 the government was ready to roll-out a large-scale vaccination programme beginning from most-affected areas.

Throughout the year, communications staff were embedded in the Government's COVID-19 Task Force Committees, providing direct support to national authorities on all aspects of Risk Communication and Community Engagement. In partnership, more than 690 daily national press briefings were facilitated with 500 experts, and the Government's COVID-19 website (www.covid19.go.id) was managed, reaching more than 26.2 million users. The UN also invested into digital communications including videos, infographics, Public Service

COVID-19 Provincial Response Planning

The UN supported MOH to develop provincial COVID-19 response plans for all 34 Indonesian provinces. Interactive video consultations facilitated discussions between central and province levels to improve COVID-19 activities covering pandemic risk management components including coordination, pharmaceutical interventions, continuity of

essential services, risk communications, and surveillance and laboratory operations.

The discussions brought to light gaps and challenges experienced in the field. In addition, valuable lessons learned and best practices were shared by each province that can be adopted to other provinces.

Announcements recorded by prominent public figures, and talk shows. UN communications corrected misinformation and addressed COVID-19 related stigma; provided instruction on education in COVID-times; and advised on the rights of particularly vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities.

Partnerships with the country's two largest faith-based organizations and three community-based organizations reached close to 1,3 million people in 94 districts with awareness

and behavioural change communication interventions, through mobile vehicles ("COVID-19 cars") disseminating messages through inter-personal communication in public places and communities, installation of simple hand washing facilities, and community meetings. The UN also reached over 2.76 million people, including 428,054 children and adolescents, with awareness and services on mental health, including children and families in remote areas in Papua.

Double Disaster

Indonesia is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. In the height of the pandemic, on 13 July 2020 a major flashflood hit North Luwu District of South Sulawesi killing 36 people and displacing more than 14,000 people.

In response, the UN, together with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the ministry's TAGANA volunteers, and BAZNAS, assessed the situation of 4,143 internally displaced persons (IDPs) throughout North Luwu, with an additional focus on COVID-19 awareness and prevention measures in displacement sites. Through collaboration between the

North Luwu District Health Cluster and its **Reproductive Health (RH)** Sub-cluster, 890 life-saving dignity kits and one multipurpose tent were distributed for women and children.

Despite high levels of awareness of the virus, adherence to COVID-19 health protocols were a challenge for the IDPs. The coronavirus added a layer of complexity for the emergency responders as well. The information gathered from this exercise is a useful reference and benchmark to improve COVID-19 measures as part of forthcoming natural disaster response.

Objective 2:

Decreasing the deterioration of human assets and rights, social cohesion and livelihoods

Food Security and Agriculture



Four bulletins on the impact of COVID-19 on the Economy and Food Security in Indonesia published in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, BMKG, BNPB, and LAPAN.

Mitigate the Socio-Economic Impact of the Crisis



7,863,870 households affected by COVID-19 received humanitarian multi-sector cash assistance to meet basic needs.

Critical Multisectoral Services



45,600,000 children supported in distance learning / home-based learning.



18,085,620 adults and children had access to nutrition and messaging services.



2,950,868 people received sanitation and personal hygiene supplies and services.



1,428 schools in 10 provinces were supported on the safe school protocol.

Logistics



Seven provincial logistics clusters assisted

376 organizations involved in the National Logistics Cluster.



1,387 TAGANA volunteers in 8 provinces (Banten, West Java, Central Java, East Java, South Kalimantan, East Nusa Tenggara, Banten, Lampung, and South Sumatra) trained on health, safety, and security principles in responding to COVID-19.

Apart from the health response, there was immediate concern as to how the pandemic would impact livelihoods and food security. A feasibility study on the utilization of a UN **mobile Vulnerability Assessments and Monitoring (mVAM)** system was carried out. It identified ways to collect data in remote locations, where conducting similar exercises is normally costly and hard to implement. The UN supported Government partners to improve Early Warning and Risk information Systems and strengthen the food security and nutrition surveillance system to better detect the situation during future emergencies, including pandemics. Policy and interventions were also guided by the roadmap for "Monitoring and influencing the impact of COVID-19 on Food Systems in Indonesia", jointly finalized by the UN and key Ministries, as well as by regular UN produced analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on the economy and food security. To ensure the availability of essential commodities during the pandemic, the UN, jointly with the **Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs (Kemenko, PMK)** conducted a study engaging more than 500 resource persons on the current status of commercial supply chains of essential goods. The study gave examples of how the use of cold chain infrastructure and adoption of good post-harvest practices could help improve product quality and reduce losses.

The findings published by the UN and Statistics Indonesia on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on Indonesian women, and concerns particularly related to the food security of women amidst the pandemic and to the quality of jobs that were accessible to new female entrants to the labour force^{vii}, led to the identification of targeted programming priorities. To support young entrepreneurs, the UN's Ideathonesia initiative gathered innovative ideas from young entrepreneurs



to an online platform, based on which 90 enterprises from 6 provinces in Eastern Indonesia were selected and given support to grow their businesses.

As a result of UN support to the expansion of social protection programmes, in Aceh and Papua over 32,000 children under six years of age received unconditional cash transfers to eradicate stunting and increase birth registration. Based on a request from the **Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)**, information, education and communication (IEC) materials on the practical guidelines of the distribution mechanism for the Ministry's emergency BANTU and BANSOS programme (cash and social assistance through cash, voucher, and in kind) were developed with UN support. Following MoSA endorsement, the guidelines were disseminated publicly. Ways to leverage innovative finance to strengthen the government social protection system and facilitate the involvement of the private sector and philanthropy in supporting households, medium, small and micro enterprises (MSMEs), informal workers, and vulnerable groups were identified through a financing analysis for social protection the UN completed in seven provinces.

COVID-19 Prevention and Control at the Workplace

The UN partnered with the **Ministry of Manpower and the Indonesian Medical Association for Occupational Health (IDKI)** to develop and launch a "Guideline on COVID-19 Prevention and Control at the Workplace". The guideline highlights key actions and measurements to prevent and control the

pandemic to not only ensure sustainable businesses, but also better protect workers. It focuses on preventive, curative and rehabilitative approaches. It also integrates the adjustment of other health programmes during the pandemic such as health and well-being, mental health, HIV/AIDS and TB.

The COVID-19 impact monitoring, a collaborative effort between the UN and the Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration, covered more than 100,000 poor households in 354 districts from September to December 2020. It found that more than 950 or 1% of children aged 7-18 have dropped out of school primarily due to economic reasons linked to the pandemic, with girls being ten times more at risk of dropping out of school due partly to a rise in early marriage^{viii}. 3 out of 4 children and adolescents from disadvantaged families had at least one risk factor for dropping out. In an effort to leave no one behind, a UN rapid assessment on the emerging needs and challenges of children with disabilities was carried out. In response, guidance for learning from home for children with disabilities was developed to address reported challenges. Challenges ranged from discontinued provision of learning support such as assisting devices and a need for modified learning materials and personal learning support by teachers and other school communities, to the loss of mental health support and routine

therapies due to mobility restrictions during lockdown. For the continuation of education, guidance and technical assistance was provided both for learning from home and for school reopening. The UN support to distance and home-based learning reached 45.6 million children^{ix}. Distribution of individual learning kits enabled 23,588 children aged 3-6 years and from elementary schools in 5 districts to



Photo Credit: OCHA



continue learning from home in rural and remote areas of Eastern Indonesia. In addition, the UN provided technical assistance to 400 out of 514 districts and cities from all risk zones to prepare for school reopening in compliance with necessary health and safety protocols. 11,408 schools were supported with the safe school protocol.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programming played an essential role in preventing the spread of COVID-19. With UN support, 957 Hand Washing with Soap Stations have been installed in 172 **Health Care Facilities (HCFs)**, 244 schools and 186 public places. A UN supported national digital platform includes a real-time independent monitoring system of handwashing, safe distancing, and mask-usage to promote good hygiene. The system was rolled out with the assistance of over 30,000 national volunteers. Disinfection protocols and services have been implemented in 334 schools, 700 public places and 370 HCFs; 108 related trainings reached 1,946 health and community workers and subnational health officers. Some 3.5 million people received sanitation and personal hygiene supplies and services, with a total of 9,270 hygiene kits distributed to 42,267 COVID-19 patients and high-risk, vulnerable households in 6 provinces.

Supporting programmatic interventions were strong logistics and effective coordination and information management. The government-led **National Logistics Cluster (NLC)** played, with UN support, an essential role in leading a logistics coordination platform for COVID-19. The platform promoted interagency, cross-sector coordination benefiting 376 organisations, including national and sub-national government agencies, multilateral organisations, non-profits, academic institutions, business associations and companies. With UN assistance, strategic entry points, including logistics hub locations were determined; these informed MOH's logistics plan. Guidelines to access temporary import duty relief and rush handling services for the import of international cargo were developed. Furthermore, an agreement to access rush handling support and import duty relief for organisations dealing with COVID-19-related international cargo was facilitated. In support of the NLC's information management, an Indonesia logistics webpage, publicly accessible, was launched with UN assistance within the Global Logistics Cluster online platform to store information related to COVID-19 humanitarian operations, including the Concept of Operations and commercial rapid logistics capacity assessment reports. Another tool the UN developed to support information sharing was SHIRIN - System and Hub for Information on the Response for COVID-19. The Whatsapp-based system provides 11 menus of information. More than 2000 COVID-related inventory files were accessed by over 1000 users.

Through the **Connecting Business initiative (CBi)**, the UN together with the **Indonesian Global Compact Network (IGCN)**, formulated a framework for the participation of the private sector in disaster management. Cooperation with the private sector ranged from connecting local PPE producers to MOH and the Ministry of Trade, to engaging the business association ALFI

to facilitate customs clearance and rush handling processes pro bono at key entry points. A rapid commercial **Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA)** supported the Government's operational planning for the long-term COVID-19 response.

Local actors were essential to expanding the reach of COVID-19 response efforts. UN initiatives focused on strengthening the capacity of TAGANA, the MOSA-managed network of

community volunteers. In a partnership of organisations, 1,521 TAGANA volunteers representing 154 regencies/cities in 10 provinces, increased their knowledge on health, safety, humanitarian logistics, and security principles in responding to COVID-19. Based on positive feedback, trainings are being expanded to other provinces with high cases of COVID-19.

Community policing during COVID-19

Community police officers in East Java were able to continue their important work thanks to 10,500 face masks delivered by the UN in June 2020. This was especially important as COVID-19 cases in East Java had reached the highest levels of any province.

Despite this, policeman and women continued to perform their duties with daily contact with the community residents. Their presence provided reassurance and limited the potential for violent extremist organisations to exploit the pandemic.





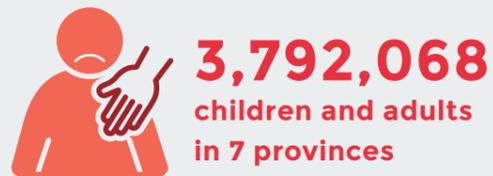
Objective 3:

Protecting, assisting and advocating for particularly vulnerable groups, such as refugees, pregnant women, people with disabilities, elderly, internally displaced people, migrants and host communities

Protection of Vulnerable Groups



(women, elderly, persons with disabilities, refugees, migrants) received direct assistance.



had access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse.



without parental or family care provided with suitable alternative care arrangements.



received essential supplies to prevent the spread of COVID-19.



190 drug treatment facilities and prisons across the country use SOPs according to the COVID-19 health protocol.

The UN made efforts to understand how the pandemic was impacting those at risk of being left behind, to ensure that their needs could be met. Surveys completed by UN agencies included a remote survey to assess the status and determinants of food insecurity and undernutrition in poor urban areas in Jakarta, revealing the impact of COVID-19 on their livelihoods, food security, and nutrition; and household surveys with a focus on household access to social protection and welfare status. From April to July 2020, the UN conducted a SMS-delivered, web-based Rapid Gender Assessment Survey on the Consequences of COVID-19 in Indonesia. The survey, which reached out to 1,266 (54% women) cell phone users of the Indosat Ooredoo cellular provider, shows how women have been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic, impeding Indonesia's efforts to achieve the SDGs. The UN, in partnership with BAPPENAS, the [Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia \(ERIA\)](#), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) also conducted an 'Impact of COVID-19 on Older Persons' phone survey called 'SILANI' reaching a total of 3,500 people. A further study showed that 1.3 million more children are estimated to have experienced poverty during 2020, representing 40% of all those pushed below the poverty line by the economic fallout of COVID-19. This number would have been higher if Government emergency social protection programmes were not implemented.

A series of online engagements were carried out to understand the impact of COVID-19 on young people. U-Report opened opportunities for young people to influence the COVID-19 response by gathering feedback to inform interventions and campaigns on menstrual hygiene, and guide messaging on COVID-19 and upcoming vaccination. Almost 52,573 respondents (60% girls) participated in U-Report

polls across all 34 provinces. Between March and December 2020, the U-Report chatbot reached 417,632 people, of which 80% were young people, with COVID-19 messages. The digital campaign COVID-19 Diaries also provided a platform for young people to share their experiences during COVID-19 and mobilize others to take action through stories, photos, videos and drawings. By December 2020, the COVID-19 Diaries campaign had engaged 5.67 million on social media through 1,490 submissions. Young people also led online mental health information sessions and co-designed IEC materials to inform their peers on issues related to mental health and COVID-19 prevention.

Several guidelines and protocols were developed, with UN technical assistance, to address the needs of particularly vulnerable populations. These covered protocols for the protection of refugee children and IDPs during COVID-19; guidelines on inclusive communication to benefit people with disabilities, elderly, and refugees; guidance for families and women-led households on parenting during COVID-19; and guidelines on mitigating and preventing the impact of COVID-19 in close settings including drug treatment facilities. The UN worked closely with the Directorate General of Corrections to improve the COVID-19 infection management in correctional settings. The pandemic has served as a reminder that the corrections system should be adequately prepared and equipped to handle future public health emergencies.

UN specialised interventions for people most at risk of being left behind during the pandemic ranged from the provision of cash allowances and essential items to assist lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons, to providing 1,176 older persons and 413 pregnant women with kits and food packages. The distribution of hygiene, recreation kits



Photo Credit: UNAI

and positive parenting/caregiving education materials to orphanages and childcare institutions by the UN enabled MOSA to identify 1,671 previously unregistered childcare institutions. Based on Ministerial Regulation No 10/2020, as of February 2021 the Directorate General of Corrections has given early release to over 62,000 prisoners. This release initiative has significantly reduced the prison population and supported the management of COVID-19. Sustaining these gains is critical to the everyday management of correctional facilities and responses to future epidemics and/or pandemics.

The UN worked with the **Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP)** to strengthen essential services for women and children who experience violence during COVID-19 as part of a comprehensive social protection package. The support focused on three key areas of work: (1) development of rights-based guidelines and protocols; (2) increased capacity for the provision of prevention and response to GBV; and (3) the establishment of civil society feedback mechanisms. The UN advocated for protocols aligned with the **Essential Service Package (ESP)**

and partnered with the MOH to revise the guideline on the **Health Sector Response (HSR)** to GBV for hospitals and **Primary Health Centers (PHCs)** and the adaptation of the Protocol on Safe Houses/shelters for GBV survivors, in response to COVID-19. As a result of protection-related training and advocacy, the P2TP2A (Integrated Service Center for Women and Children) and local government hospitals also revised their standard operating procedures (SOPs) and were capacitated on Mental Health Psychosocial Support, enabling 947 survivors of GBV (457 violence against women cases, 494 violence against children cases) to access the P2TP2A in Jakarta. Following UN advocacy efforts, the 2020 state budget allocation (Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Negara (APBN)) will allow the **Training of Trainers (TOT)** to be given to health service providers in eight provinces using the GBV HSR manual developed with UN support.

The UN and civil society organisations conducted a series of training programmes for people with disabilities (PwD) and their caregivers on the coronavirus, prevention measures, and tips to reduce the risk of exposure. This allowed more than 90 people with disabilities and their caregivers in five locations to adopt measures in their daily interactions to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on their lives.

Cooperation between the government, UN and other national actors, including the **National Agency for the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (BP2MI)** addressed the specific COVID-19 related challenges of returning Indonesian migrant workers and their families at points of entry. The transit shelter and the migrant workers' **Safe House and Trauma Center (RPTC)** in Pontianak, and the Manpower Office in Timor Tengah Utara, benefitted from 2,320 hygiene kits provided by

the UN. Stigma against returning Indonesian migrant workers was addressed through a UN supported video campaign "Avoid the Virus, not the Person".

COVID-19 prevention and mitigation measures reached nearly 8,000 refugees, where messages were delivered in their native languages. In addition, over 14,000 refugees in Indonesia increased their dignity and resilience in the face of the pandemic after receiving a range of critical WASH supplies, internet allowances for education, five months cash allowance, well-being kits, and free COVID-19 testing and other medical and protection services, from UN agencies.

UN support was channelled to allow the National Anti-Trafficking Task Force to continue its critical services to identify, protect, and reintegrate victims of trafficking, resulting in targeted assistance for 101 survivors (20 female). Also highly vulnerable persons who as a result of stigmatization are at risk of being unable to access services even in normal times are sex workers. A UN supported project covering 88 out of 514 districts/cities, with an estimated 120,816 female sex workers, carried out outreach and referral to HIV testing and antiretroviral (ARV) treatment using a peer-to-peer approach which engaged 2,099 Peer Educators and 327 Peer Leaders.



Photo Credit: UNFPA

Shortly after the outbreak of the pandemic in 2020, the UN supported the **Directorate General of Corrections (DGC)** in developing guidelines and related SOPs to prevent and manage COVID-19 in Indonesia's correctional facilities. Content was aligned with MOH standards, thereby connecting the correctional system to the COVID-19 response at the national and subnational levels. Expedient dissemination of the Guidelines and SOPs to all 525 prison facilities across the country in the first half of 2020 helped prevent the spread of COVID-19 and also defused signs of panic, anxiety and agitation identified in several facilities.

Approximately 41,161 persons in the 100 most effected prisons and over 1,500 persons in 50 drug treatment centers benefited from the

provision of PPE and hygiene kits. To ensure prisoners were not left behind, the UN enhanced the protection of prisoners in 61 prisons in nine provinces that are mostly in remote locations where the capacities and infrastructure of health facilities is still limited, to ensure their compliance with the COVID-19 health protocol. A further 26 facilities in 10 provinces were supported with the procurement of IT equipment to facilitate virtual visitation for families of prisoners while reducing the risk of spreading COVID-19. Virtual visits also supported ongoing rehabilitation and reintegration efforts upon prisoners' release. The support provided in correctional settings by the UN in the COVID-19 context received an award and acknowledgement from the **Ministry of Law and Human Rights (MOLHR)**.

Sex workers adapting to COVID-19

Since, for their own safety, sex workers are avoiding working on the streets, many have been left without an income, unable to make ends meet. Many sex workers increasingly need mental health support to combat stress and anxiety. With technical assistance from the UN, the **Network of Sex Workers of Indonesia (OPSI)** developed a

module on virtual outreach. The module supports outreach workers to adapt their work online, using for example WhatsApp. The outreach workers are provided with lists of HIV counselling and testing services that are still open in 88 districts in Indonesia, which they can use to refer sex workers.

SNAPSHOT

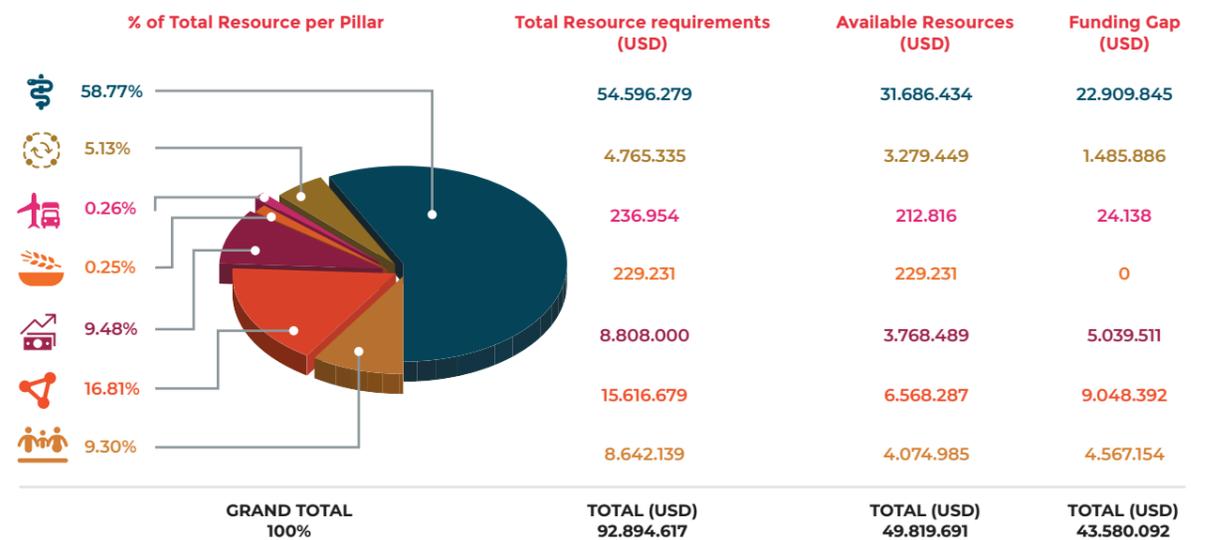
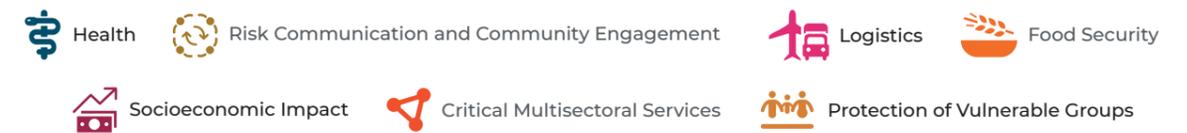
2020 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF THE MSRP

Background

In 2020, resource mobilisation efforts of the UN in Indonesia focused on collective efforts to respond to the immediate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. When the UN launched the MSRP, it was estimated that the UN required USD 92.9 million to deliver its collective response. With funding from various sources (i.e. member states, private sector, philanthropy, etc.) and by reprogramming some of its activities, the UN in Indonesia managed to mobilise USD 49.8 million. This left a funding gap of USD 43.1 million or 46% of the total resources required to be mobilised in 2021 (see Table)

Resource status per Priority Area under MSRP (as of 20 February 2021)

7 Implementation Pillars



UN Agencies Involved

- FAO, UNHCR, ILO, UNICEF, IOM, UNIDO, ITU, UNODC, UN WOMEN, UNOPS, UNAIDS, WFP, UNDP, WHO, UNFPA

Our Financial Contributors

- Asian Development Bank, Government of Australia, Government of New Zealand, Government of the Republic of Korea, Gojek, Prudential Indonesia, Global Partnership for Education, The UN Trust Fund for Human Security, Private (individuals & organizations), European Union, Government of Canada, Government of Norway, Government of the United Kingdom, Indosat Ooredoo, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, The Joint SDGs Fund, Solidarity Response Fund, Government of Japan, Government of Switzerland, Government of the United States of America, Johnson & Johnson Foundation, Wings Group Indonesia, The UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund

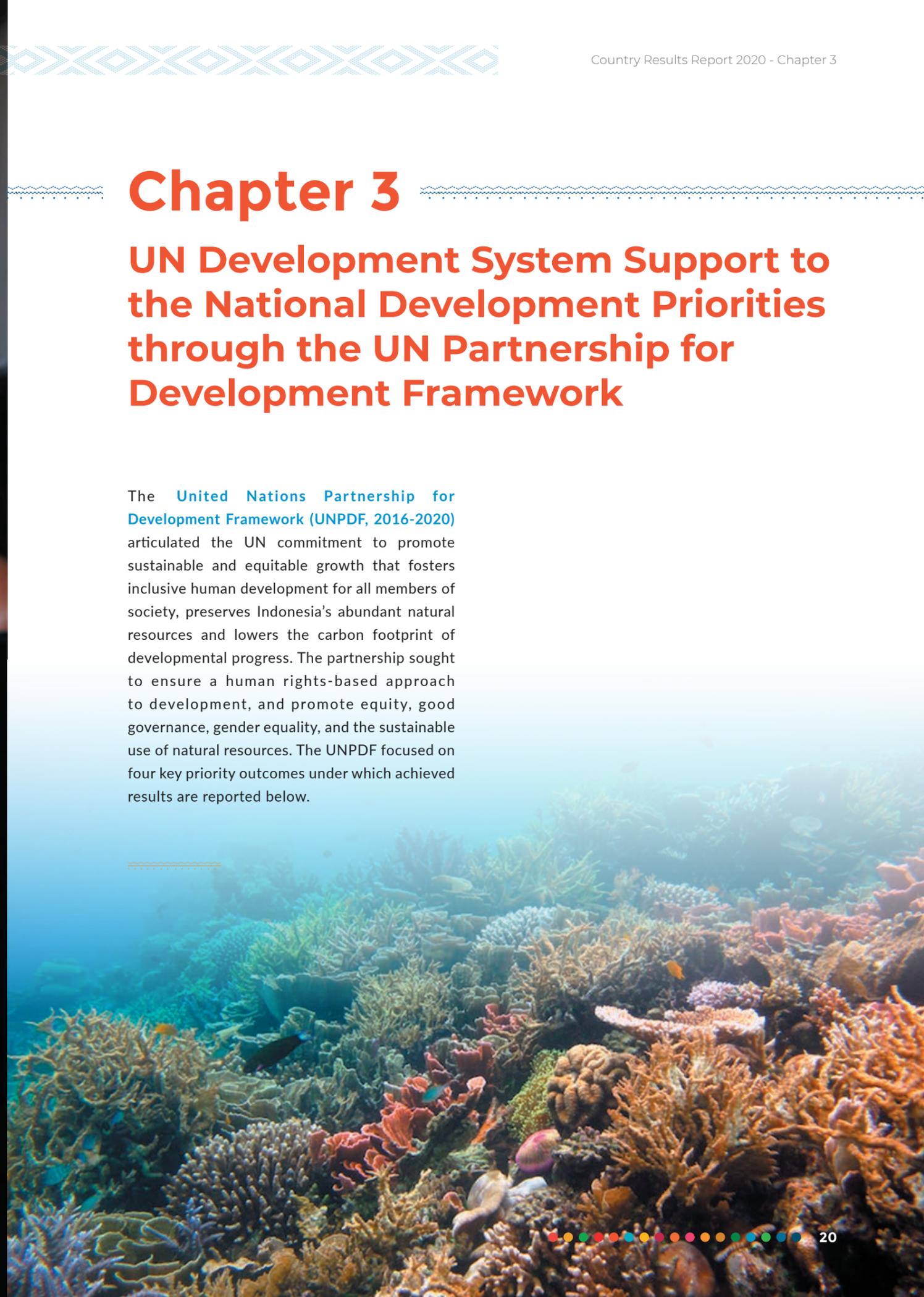
Chapter 3

UN Development System Support to the National Development Priorities through the UN Partnership for Development Framework

The [United Nations Partnership for Development Framework \(UNPDF, 2016-2020\)](#) articulated the UN commitment to promote sustainable and equitable growth that fosters inclusive human development for all members of society, preserves Indonesia's abundant natural resources and lowers the carbon footprint of developmental progress. The partnership sought to ensure a human rights-based approach to development, and promote equity, good governance, gender equality, and the sustainable use of natural resources. The UNPDF focused on four key priority outcomes under which achieved results are reported below.



Photo Credit : IOM



OUTCOME 1

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

Poverty Reduction

7,800 refugees or nearly 60% of the refugee population in Indonesia benefitted from refugee assistance programmes, including cash-based interventions for those unable to access the formal labour market.

4,402 families with pregnant women and/or children under seven in West Nusa Tenggara benefitted from multi-purpose CBA during Lombok earthquake in 2018.

1,730,400 smallholder farmers across 24 provinces of Indonesia benefitted from agriculture and rural development support.

Livelihoods and Decent Work

2,400 Instructors from 131 public vocational training centres in 28 provinces applied their learning resulting in increased outreach to young people that led to **760** youth trained under this program found work opportunities.

2,000 youth benefitted from innovative entrepreneurship programs including incubator and venture programs, Impact Accelerator program and young entrepreneurs engagement in 6 popular heritage sites.

360 women across 6 villages in Riau, South Sumatra, Jambi, Central Kalimantan, West and South Kalimantan benefitted from income generation activities during the pandemic.

SMART Fish Programme in rural Indonesia has increased value of exports. Fishery sustainability concept is introduced to national stakeholders

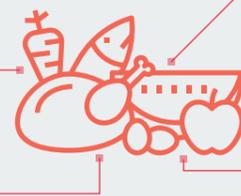
2,455 refugees and asylum seekers benefitted from livelihood support, vocational and life-skills training. Regulation on abolishment of recruitment fees for migrant workers entered into force early 2021.

4,138 Farmer Field Schools with 37% women's participation resulted in increased yields of 20-35% for farmers outside Java and 10-11% for farmers in Java

Nutrition and Food Security

Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition in 2019 - 2020 and Analysis of Existing National Food Systems is completed and disseminated

Essential food security data covering 7,246 sub-district across 34 provinces and analysis towards sustainable food system were produced



Fill Nutrient Gap Analysis provided recommendations to design a sustainable and financially feasible model for production and distribution of fortified rice to support people most vulnerable to micro-nutrient deficiencies

- **National Strategy to Accelerate Stunting Reduction** has progressed with increased coverage and quality of 8 essential nutrition interventions.
- **Technical Guidance on Nutrition in Emergencies** has been disseminated to all 34 provinces in Indonesia

Outcome 1

Poverty Reduction, Equitable Sustainable Development, Livelihoods & Decent Works

Poverty Reduction

The UN approaches poverty reduction through sustainable livelihood, decent work and income-earning opportunity interventions in Indonesia, predominantly targeting vulnerable groups and people who are being left behind.

In 2020, the focus was on direct assistance to enable those impacted by the pandemic to build back their livelihoods. This was done by creating access to economic facilities, including the reopening of local markets and cash for work programmes. To support recovery after the Central Sulawesi and Lombok earthquakes in 2018 and in support of the government's programmes, the UN provided multi-purpose **Cash-Based Assistance (CBA)** in West Nusa Tenggara for 4,402 families with pregnant women and/or children under the age of seven. At the same time, the UN also employed cash-based interventions for refugees unable to access the formal labour market. Close collaboration between the UN and the Government of Indonesia at national and sub-national levels, and with civil society groups, led to robust refugee assistance programmes, which included the provision of safe accommodation alongside the Indonesia host community, access to healthcare, access to formal and informal education opportunities, information, and protection assistance. Overall, in 2020, the UN supported approximately 7,800 refugees, nearly 60% of the refugee population in Indonesia, and facilitated the third-country resettlement of more than 400 refugees from Indonesia, adopting enhanced COVID-19 mitigation measures throughout.



Photo credit: IFAD

In an effort to narrow regional and urban and rural inequalities, the UN in partnership with the Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions and Transmigration launched an initiative targeting five provinces in the least developed regions of Eastern Indonesia including Papua, West Papua, Maluku, North Maluku, and NTT (East Nusa Tenggara). Through combined investments, including the government's contribution of USD 541.6 million through the Village Fund scheme, the programme is reaching 1,720 villages and 412,300 households to benefit approximately 1.86 million people. In parallel and despite COVID-19, the UN continued to support a total of 1,730,400 smallholder agricultural producers across 24 provinces in Indonesia with agriculture and rural development. As a result, 912 farmer groups have been able to save over IDR 1.8 billion, and 540 households have increased their capacity in financial literacy using the household methodology approach.

Livelihoods and Decent Work

Responding to the pervasive decent work deficit, the UN provided strategic support to training BLK instructors from public vocational training centres on how to convert their offline training to an online version. About 2,400 instructors from 131 public vocational training centres in 28 provinces applied their learning, which resulted in increased outreach and more young people across Indonesia joining the training, and the replication of the training by the [Ministry of Manpower \(MOM\)](#). 95% of the 800 youth trained under this program have subsequently found work opportunities.

To leverage the demographic dividend of Indonesia, the UN engaged youth through innovative entrepreneurship including incubator and venture programs, the Impact Accelerator Program and engagement with young entrepreneurs in 6 popular heritage sites to raise awareness on cultural heritage preservation while simultaneously enhancing the livelihood of people living around the sites. These efforts have benefited over 2,000 youth. UN collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports has similarly boosted social entrepreneurs and start-ups, and facilitated 130 young people to prototype 40 sustainable businesses that have received investments amounting to USD 30,000 and to employ 340 people. The Impact Accelerator Program has benefited low-income individuals, farmers and social businesses with total business volumes of over USD 78 million, whereas the Young Entrepreneurs program in 6 popular heritage sites has created more than 200 local youth brands and 2 youth centres around the tBorobudur site. Approximately 30% of the young entrepreneurs in six popular heritage sites have developed a new product or service; 24% confirmed increased income after



participating in the training; and 12% have hired new employees or increased their number of team members. Meanwhile 360 women from 24 women's groups across six villages in Riau, South Sumatra, Jambi, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, and South Kalimantan benefitted from UN technical support to generate additional income during the pandemic through the production of home-made masks.

Technical support from the UN and other partners to enhance decent work has resulted in a CEO-level commitment to [Women's Empowerment Principles \(WEPs\)](#) for women's better participation in workplaces, including in value chain activities, women's leadership, and better protection and prevention of sexual harassment. The WEP commitments have generated progress in some areas while others are lagging. Out of a sample of 50 companies, 68% have provided facilities for women employees' specific needs, while only 30% have specific policies to promote gender equality and only 6% regularly evaluate their gender pay gap. However, the participation from private companies has sparked interest from the

Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises, which plans to follow with a similar initiative to increase the number of women on their leadership board.

At the policy level, the UN facilitated the engagement of the industrial sector in skills development by establishing a body to address the country's skills gaps and mismatches. Industry stakeholders, the National Planning Agency of BAPPENAS and MOM endorsed an industrial sector led Sector Skills Council to support the work of the planned government run National Vocational Committee.

With UN support to rural communities, especially farmer groups, approximately 69 hectares (ha) of targeted rice fields passed organic certification, and 250 farmers and extension workers have increased their technical capacity in nine principles of organic farming practices to enhance the production of high value organic rice in West Kalimantan Province. These results were made possible through the establishment of model certified organic rice farmer groups functioning as business units. Furthermore, UN nationwide technical support resulted in a total of 4,138 [Farmer Field Schools \(FFSs\)](#) with 37% women's participation. Farmers outside Java reported increased yields of around 20% - 35%, while farmers on the island of Java reported a modest 10-11% increase.

UN support to the fishery sector through the SMART-Fish programme in rural Indonesia has increased the value of exports through government advocacy and enabling framework conditions for exports, strengthening the supply side and facilitating entry into global value chains. At the subnational level, institutions have been engaged through a training of trainers to introduce the fishery sustainability concept to national stakeholders.

The UN reached out to meet the needs of migrant workers, refugees and survivors of human trafficking through various workstreams. At least 2,455 refugees and asylum seekers benefited from livelihood support and vocational and life-skills trainings on *inter alia* automotive mechanical repairs, carpentry, cooking, welding, gardening, tailoring, arts, hairdressing, adult literacy, and computer literacy provided by the UN. For the protection of migrant workers, a regulation on the abolishment of recruitment fees was issued in July 2020 and entered into force early 2021. 154 survivors of trafficking benefited from UN technical support in the form of tailored assistance packages to facilitate their rehabilitation process and to prevent revictimization.

Nutrition and Food Security

With UN support, implementation of the National Strategy to Accelerate Stunting Reduction has progressed. Coverage and quality of eight essential nutrition interventions, including scaling up of the integrated management of acute malnutrition services to address child wasting and adolescent nutrition services, breastfeeding, and complementary feeding practices for infants and young children, have been improved. Meanwhile, UN technical assistance to identify critical policy gaps and improve policy planning and targeting for a more inclusive and sustainable food system, also addressing food security and nutrition, has resulted in a number of studies and data generation. This includes an analysis of existing national food systems completed in collaboration with BAPPENAS and disseminated to key stakeholders in December 2020. A Strategic Review on Food Security and Nutrition in Indonesia 2019 - 2020 highlighted the progress and remaining challenges in achieving

food security and improved nutrition. The UN initiated a Fill Nutrient Gap analysis in collaboration with MOH to analyse access to and affordability of a locally available healthy diet for all sections of society and to address the triple burden of malnutrition. In parallel a landscape analysis was initiated to provide recommendations for the design of a sustainable and financially feasible model for the production and distribution of fortified rice through the Staple Food Programme (SEBAKO) to support those most vulnerable to micronutrient deficiencies. To support the Government's Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS), the UN and key partners started collaborating on a social and behaviour change communication initiative. The initiative focused on a digital nutrition and health campaign promoting fruit and vegetable consumption among adolescents to help break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition.

Essential food security data covering 7,246 sub-districts across all 34 Indonesian provinces and analysis for building more inclusive and

sustainable food systems in Indonesia was produced. The UN also strengthened the government's capacity on nutrition in emergency preparedness, including national guidance to implement essential nutrition actions during COVID-19 and Technical Guidance on Nutrition in Emergencies. This guidance has been disseminated to all 34 provinces. A nutrition education package for primary schools was developed in support of the government's promotion of improved nutrition for school children and their parents.

Through the Joint SDG Fund programme on adaptive social protection, the UN provided technical assistance to strengthen early warning systems to provide information on climate-related risks and their impact on vulnerable populations, thus supporting the Government's geographical targeting of adaptive social protection for climatic and hydrometeorological hazards. Furthermore, the UN initiated a review and refining of vulnerability indicators and thresholds to trigger the disbursement of social assistance.



Photo Credit: UNIDO

OUTCOME 2

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

Social Protection



Unemployment Benefit Scheme (JKP) is established for unemployed workers including cash benefit, access to labour market information and vocational training for up to 6 months



32,900 children including in Aceh and Papua districts benefitted from Child Grant Programme

Access to Health



241,143 newborns and **1,042,955 under 5** benefitted from improved health services in 18 districts of 9 priority provinces.



58,012 FSWs accessed HIV testing of whom 1,151 tested positive and 733 started ARV treatment



7,500 health care providers, 800 health centers and 238 district mentors have increased their technical capacity in comprehensive management of HIV/STIs



2,404,751 pregnant women had access to HIV testing in 2020



318 districts are malaria free in 2020



58 million children benefitted through measles immunisation campaign



496 districts have direct access to WHO-approved rapid diagnostic tests for TB.



2,000 midwives increased their capacity to deliver quality SRH services to reduce maternal mortality in pandemic context



Midwifery collegium is established and has become part of regulatory structure of midwifery workforce in Indonesia

Access to Quality Education



500 youth of ASEAN member states benefitted from Data Science Training



36% reduction in proportion of non-readers in the target schools resulted from INNOVATIVE MODEL for improving early grade literacy in Papua



SDGs | Youth Hub

National SDGs Youth Hub Platform is established for meaningful youth participation in the planning and monitoring SDGs



Access to Educational Activities for Refugees resulted in increased adult refugees computer literacy skills, language courses (Bahasa Indonesia) and other vocational skills

Water and Sanitation



USD 1,000,000 of ZAKAT funds have been utilized for sanitation



>230,000 households in Eastern Indonesia received toilets, policy advice on water safety plans and drinking water quality surveillance



150 Youths benefitted from virtual capacity development on World Water Day 2020 and produced 78 short films on water and climate change to be distributed by MOEC in their channels

Toilet units and bathrooms were repaired and water supplies for drinking in shelter facilities for refugees are provided

Outcome 2

Equitable Access to Social Services and Social Protection

Social Protection

Overall investment in social protection remains low with major gaps in coverage, particularly of children, the elderly, people with disabilities and most of the middle-income population, who are still vulnerable to risks and shocks. The UN proposed a modelling of the social protection policy and its impact on poverty to allow the Ministry of Finance to carry out budget simulations of the social protection programme. In relation to unemployment protection, an unemployment benefit scheme (JKP) administered by BPJS Employment was established, which affords unemployed workers cash benefits for up to six months, access to labour market information and vocational training. The UN provided various feasibility studies and recommendations for a comprehensive review of the social protection system, and financial, legal and system assessments to implement employment insurances. UN facilitated dialogues with employers and workers also addressed the recommendation to expand social protection to informal workers with the aim of leaving no one behind. At the subnational level, the UN proposed the design of a child grant programme financed by local government budgets in the most remote provinces of Indonesia, including Aceh and Papua districts. This child grant programme is benefiting approximately 32,900 children. Furthermore, the UN supported the Ministry of Social Affairs to model integrated child protection services in five districts and their rapid expansion in another 30 districts. Towards a more inclusive and gender responsive social protection response, the UN advocated for the expansion



Photo credit: UNHCR

of vulnerability criteria by including girls, women-headed households, and elderly or pregnant women within the Village Fund based Social Protection Programme. The UN also advocated for the inclusion of vulnerable populations – namely homeless people and/or people without formal registration – into the Unified Database for Social Protection (Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial (DTKS).

Access to Health Services

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established, which affords unemployed workers cash benefits for up to six months, access to labour market information and vocational training. The UN provided various feasibility studies and recommendations for a comprehensive review of the social protection system, and financial, legal and system assessments to implement employment insurances. UN facilitated dialogues with employers and workers also addressed the recommendation to expand social protection to informal workers with the aim of leaving no one behind. At the subnational level, the UN proposed the design of a child grant.

Through UN support, essential health services were enhanced, with key services maintained during the pandemic. This evidently helped sustain case finding and testing rates for communicable diseases. HIV case finding in 2020 saw a 15% reduction compared to 2019, while Hepatitis B testing rates for pregnant women and 9-12 months old infants could be maintained. Indonesia managed to scale up rapid molecular diagnostics for TB: 496 (96%) districts now have direct access to UN approved rapid diagnostic tests. In 2020, an additional 18 districts received a malaria elimination certificate. From 2016 to 2020, the total number of malaria-free districts increased from 232 to 318.

UN support for the HIV response has resulted in the establishment of the District Mentor Program. 238 district mentors and 800 health centres (7,500 health care providers) have increased their technical capacity in the comprehensive management of HIV/STIs. Moreover, 2,772 female sex workers (FSWs) benefited from CB-RCT HIV screening in 23 priority cities, and through Indonesia's peer-to-peer outreach model, the UN in collaboration with MOH have reached 149,305 FSWS of whom 58,012 accessed HIV testing.

1,151 FSWS tested positive for HIV and 733 FSWS started ARV treatment. To provide male and female inmates living with HIV better access to HIV related services and care, the UN supported the [Directorate General of Corrections \(DGC\)](#) to enhance the prison health information system and to strengthen the health referral system between prisons and local health providers. This referral system is of importance, as of 525 prison clinics in Indonesia currently only 66 clinics have an official license from local health offices.

Despite significant progress in improving child health, aspects such as inequities and poor quality of care have hindered further gains in the country. The UN worked at national and subnational levels in seven provinces to address issues linked to maternal, newborn and child health immunization and HIV prevention of mother-to-child transmission. With UN support, a midwifery collegium was established and has become part of the regulatory structure of the midwifery workforce in Indonesia. As a result, 2,000 midwives increased their capacity to deliver quality SRH services to reduce maternal mortality in the pandemic context. Moreover, UN support benefitted 58 million children through a measles-rubella immunisation



Photo credit: WHO

campaign and successfully tackled a polio outbreak in Papua. Improved health services in 18 districts of nine priority provinces benefitted 214,143 newborns and 1,042,955 under five years olds and increased the number of pregnant women tested for HIV by almost eight-fold from 298,409 (6%) in 2014 to 2,404,751 (46%) in 2020. To further reduce maternal and newborn mortality, the UN contributed to the development of national maternal perinatal death surveillance and response (MPDSR) guidelines.



Photo credit: WFP

Access to Quality Education

Through evidence-based policy advice as well as system and capacity strengthening, the UN contributed to improving access to, and the quality and learning outcomes of education, particularly among disadvantaged populations and refugees. Over the past five years, significant progress was observed in key SDG indicators, particularly in increasing school participation and completion and in reducing educational disparities. Improving learning outcomes remains a priority challenge in Indonesia, however, as evidenced by several national and international assessments. Under a strategic and financial

partnership with the **Australian Government (DFAT)**, the UN supported an innovative model for improving early grade literacy in the most disadvantaged regions of Papua, including regular on-site coaching and mentoring of teachers, which yielded promising results for both boys and girls. In the target schools the proportion of non-readers was reduced from 62% to 26% from 2016 to 2020. Based on the model's success, key programme components have been institutionalized into the government system and replicated within and outside Papua. As for access to education for refugee children and adults, the UN undertook various educational activities through community learning centres that have resulted in increased adult refugees' computer literacy skills, language courses (Bahasa Indonesia) and other vocational skills. Refugee children have been supported to access education through home schooling, language lessons, thematic education and early childhood education.

To stay relevant, the education system has to integrate digital skills, and ensure adequate capacity-building of teachers and youth. With UN technical support, 500 youths of ASEAN member states participated in Data Science Training and 70 teams from a Data Science competition were empowered to improve their digital skills in programming languages. Moreover, through a partnership with the **Australian National University (ANU)**, science teachers in Asia and the Pacific have increased their capacity through remote classes to deliver science communication and science demonstrations based, when possible, on Local Indigenous Knowledge Systems. A new Life Skills Education e-module for teachers was launched in 2020 on the MOEC's Guru Belajar (teacher development) e-learning platform. Aligned with the Minister's Liberated Learning (Merdeka Belajar) policies, this is part of the UN' support to developing digital learning content to

strengthen key life skills and 21st century skills for children and young people. To further support active youth participation and develop their potential, the UN supported the establishment of the National SDGs Youth Hub platform (<https://sdgsyouthhub.id/>) for meaningful youth participation in the planning and monitoring of the SDGs, and the launch of the 2019 Youth Development Index and the report on SDGs Implementation among adolescent and youth in collaboration with the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, BAPPENAS, the National Statistics Agency - BPS Indonesia, and the **Ministry of Youth and Sport (MOYS)**.

Water and Sanitation

Despite extensive government efforts to eliminate open defecation, over 20 million people still practice open defecation in Indonesia. Less than 10% of households benefit from higher level water and sanitation services and safely managed drinking water. To respond to this, the UN supported the acceleration of the national sanitation programme in Eastern

Indonesia to provide over 230,000 households toilets, policy advice on water safety plans and drinking water quality surveillance that have been mandated in the national development planning and policy development. Between 2017-2019, relentless efforts to reach higher level water and sanitation services with UN technical support have yielded the utilization of approximately USD 1,000,000 Zakat funds for sanitation. To improve access to water and sanitation for emergency WASH interventions that adhere to Sphere standards, the UN provided for the repair of toilet units and bathrooms in shelter facilities for refugees, and water supplies for drinking and daily use. On World Water Day 2020, the UN supported a virtual capacity development programme on water and climate change, reaching 150 youth from across Indonesia. 33 female and 45 male youth produced and submitted 78 short films on water and climate change. Each short film was distributed over social media and submitted to the MOEC for further distribution through their channels.



Photo Credit: WFP

OUTCOME 3

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

Environmental Sustainability



348 metric tons of plastic waste containing PBDE disposed of out of 1,000 tons target

4,447 HA of peatland were rewetted in Central and West Kalimantan, South Sumatera, Jambi and Riau



2,341.5 HA of peatland of 14 villages nationwide have improved water management



National Peat Ecosystem Protection and Management Plan (RPPEG) is established



+56MW Electricity generated for Indonesian households



- 4.5 tons of Mercury release avoided
- 1.02 tons of Mercury-Free Gold produced

> 2,000 HA of Borneo Forest is protected through provincial policy roadmaps for forest protection



> 7,326 HA of Forest obtained social forestry permit

Disaster Management



Disaster Management Law is proposed for parliament's approval



86%

of targeted poultry farms implementing effective use of biosecurity measures and vaccines of which 26 earned NKV certificate



National Emergency Preparedness and Responses System has MISP integrated for sexual and reproductive health in crisis situations

Outcome 3

Environmental Sustainability and Enhanced Resilience to Shocks

Environmental Sustainability

To encourage Indonesia's reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with its low carbon development pathway, the UN advanced multi-pronged approaches including forest protection, energy efficiency, reducing consumption of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and peatland management. The generic **Low Carbon Development Initiative (LCDI)** model was concluded through UN technical support, with five provinces ready to implement it. Following sustained UN support through Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) initiatives, as a result of the government's efforts to increase REDD+ performance, the Global Climate Fund approved USD 103.8 million in results-based payments to its further strengthening. Meanwhile, with UN technical and advocacy support, eight renewable energy and energy efficiency projects funded by the sustainable energy fund are supplying +56 MW of electricity to Indonesian households. The access to electricity has enabled women to expand their businesses and decrease time spent on women's household chores with the help of electrical household appliances. The major success factor was taking women's voices into account during the construction of the energy projects.

To achieve a reduction of 37.5% in HCFCs consumption, the UN contributed to the avoidance of 4.5 tons of mercury release and the production of 1.02 tons of mercury-free gold, and increased the capacity of 96 local miners in non-mercury gold processing techniques and the awareness of 7,890 people on the dangers of mercury. Furthermore, in 2020 the UN also



Photo credit: FAO

contributed to the disposal of 348 metric tons of plastic waste containing Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) to meet the five years' cumulative target of 1,000 metric tons disposed since 2016.

Peatlands are an increasing source of Indonesia's GHG emissions, recently overtaking deforestation. With UN technical support, government agencies' staff increased their skills and available tools to tackle the challenges of monitoring peatland restoration and slowing and reversing GHG emissions. A UN-supported innovative radar satellite data method to monitor peatland soil moisture allows the government to estimate GHG emissions over huge areas inexpensively and easily every 12 days. Government staff now have access to a new easy-to-use Peatland GHG estimation tool customized for Indonesian peatland conditions to quickly assess land management options. Over 100 people in 14 institutions have been trained to run the tools and interpret the results. Along these same lines, the UN supported the

health care facilities in disaster affected areas. Moreover, in collaboration with BAPPENAS and BNPB, the UN supported the [Indonesia Multi Donor Fund Facility for Disaster Recovery \(IMDFF-DR\)](#).

The Government of Singapore and the UN in partnership through the Singapore Cooperation Program fostered country-to-country experience sharing and increased understanding of BNPB officers for how to prevent new risks and reduce existing risks, including of biological and human-induced hazards. It increased participants' understanding of the fundamentals for formulating national and local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies as per the Sendai Framework and relevant SDG indicators on climate action, and of the hardcoding of resilience into policy, implementation action and human behaviour. In response to the request of MOSA to standardize the implementation of capacity strengthening programmes for the local disaster response volunteers (TAGANA), the UN supported the completion of a competency-based capacity framework, including a curriculum on basic humanitarian logistics, which is awaiting endorsement and roll-out. In addition, with the UN's assistance, MOSA established a capacity strengthening technical working group that coordinates external initiatives on preparedness and response provided by non-governmental organizations and UN agencies. Furthermore, a Framework for

Business Engagement for Disaster Resilience in Indonesia was developed; BAPPENAS is leading its formalization and setting up coordination mechanisms among the government, private sector, UN and other stakeholders.

With UN support, a decree on the multi-sectoral [National Logistics Cluster \(NLC\)](#) Companion Team was issued by BNPB. In parallel, the UN supported sub-national governments in establishing [Provincial Logistics Clusters \(PLCs\)](#) in prioritized provinces across Indonesia. Furthermore, the UN continued strengthening the Government's National Logistics and Equipment System through Regional Hub Modeling in South Sulawesi; a final draft of the regional hub design and logistics toolkit were finalised, including a multi-hazard emergency response plan and SOPs for resource deployment and hub management.

To prevent and reduce forest and land fires (karhutla), the UN introduced an Agriculture-without-Burning (PLTB) technique as a peat-friendly land management model to 37 Peat Care Villages (DPGs). Moreover, communities were also assisted to develop demonstration plots (on average 0.5 to 1 ha in size) to directly practice and experiment on adaptive agricultural cultivation on peatlands. The intervention resulted in the creation of 19.5 ha of demonstration plots across six provinces. 566 (240 female) farmers benefited from the introduction of the new technique for more sustainable community agricultural practices.

For more timely and comprehensive management of public health emergencies, and especially to improve early detection and control of communicable disease outbreaks, the UN supported operational activities of the public health emergency operations centre. Outbreak field investigations along with the all-hazards emergency preparedness capacities

assessment and its reporting through the Electronic IHR State Party Annual Reporting (e-SPAR tool) were also supported. Finally, Joint External Evaluation recommendations on the International Health Regulations were incorporated in the [National Action Plan for Health Security \(NAPHS\)](#). In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, the UN also supported the implementation of the One Health approach through the Emerging Pandemic Threats 2 Program by establishing a cross-sectoral information system (aka SIZE 2.0) which shares information and data across human health, animal health and wildlife sectors. 219 field officers from three sectors in four pilot areas, 24 Master Trainers at provincial and district levels, and eight Master Trainers at the national level were trained on the SIZE 2.0. The One Health approach increased inter-sector communication, coordination and collaboration to respond to zoonotic diseases. Bengkalis district government adopted it to improve Bupati regulation No. 97/2017 on disease prevention, control and the use of village funds to respond to zoonotic diseases.

Considering the extensive use of anti-microbials in Indonesian aquaculture, and the desire for sustainable growth of the sector, the UN supported the Directorate General of Aquaculture's, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, efforts to mitigate the threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in three main freshwater species namely tilapia, catfish and gourami. Similar UN support in the livestock sector resulted in 52 of 60 target poultry farms

implementing poultry health best practices, including effective use of biosecurity measures and vaccines, of which 26 earned the Veterinary Control Number (Nomor Kontrol Veteriner - NKV) certification. These certificates have increased the comparative and competitive advantages of the farmers' products in the market, with direct consumer demand for safe and healthy products that pass antimicrobial and chemical residue controls. Other results include the [Layer Poultry Association's \(PPN\)](#) adoption of training modules to mentor 32 layer farmers in West Java Province using their own budget.

The integration of the [Minimum Initial Service Package \(MISP\)](#) for SRH in crisis situations into the national emergency preparedness and response system and the issuance of standardized National MISP training materials was a notable achievement for the UN and the government in 2020. Advancement was also made in the improvement of referral mechanisms for maternal and neonatal complications; GBV prevention and response services and mechanisms, and psycho-social transitioning from emergency to rehabilitation settings; the provision of health and reproductive health services for elderly at selected temporary shelters; Integrated Services Post (aka Posyandu) for elderly; and the provision of the health book for elderly. The UN also replenished essential reproductive health (RH) and GBV supplies according to the National RH Guidelines and procured hygiene kits for the elderly and individual kits for girls and adolescents.



Photo credit: IFAD

OUTCOME 4

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



National AIDS Strategy (2020-2024) includes gender responsive HIV programs and considerations to reduce stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and key affected populations.

Capacity Building and Network of Pro-Bono Para Legal Partners to ensure access to justice for refugees, underaged, and women victims of violence through refugee communities legal assistance in most cities hosting refugees in Indonesia.

Management of General Prisoners and Violent Extremist Prisoners strengthened from incarceration to rehabilitation and reintegration processes

LAPOR! SP4N



Progress has been made to enhance transparency and accountability through the integrated national public complaint handling mechanism (LAPOR! SP4N) that serves as a citizen monitoring system of public service performance. LAPOR! SP4N has seen a spike in the number of public complaints, as a many as 1.389.891 since 2012 and on average 570 complaints per day to date

National Strategy on Business and Human Rights (NS-BHR) formulated to ensure the integration of human rights considerations into business operations



Business and Human Rights Taskforce is Established. It constitutes line ministries, civil society and business associations to work towards the finalisation of the NS-BHR and support its uptake and integration. The TASK-FORCE will accompany and advise the government and companies for the implementation of the NS-BHR

Combating Corruption and Bribery



National Public Procurement Roadmap and Strategy is developed and the capacity to reform public procurement system to follow standards and regulation in the International Trade Market is increased. Capacity to identify red flags and corruption risks in the public procurement system has increased



Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has increased their capacity to tackle complex corruption cases by providing financial investigation training and introduction of the use of artificial intelligence

Prevention of Violent Extremism



National Action Plan on Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) is Established

Four village-Based Plans on PVE completed to lead online campaigns on the Peace Village concept and the central role of women in the prevention of violent extremism

Access to Justice for Victims of Trafficking

Mentoring Programme for Prosecutors of TIP in collaboration with AGO and AGO Training Centre to ensure better prosecution of Trafficking in Person (TIP) cases at the sub-national level



Frontline Law Enforcement and Port Officers are trained on standardised screening forms and a multi-lingual smartphone app to rapidly screen potential victims of trafficking

Outcome 4

Improved Governance and Equitable Access to Justice for All

Access to Justice

To ensure access to justice for refugees, underaged, and women victims of violence, the UN supported the technical capacity building of refugee communities' legal assistance in most cities hosting refugees and pro-bono paralegal partners. A renewed edition of the "Know Your Rights" book was published and disseminated with the aim of increasing awareness of refugees' legal rights and responsibilities in the country. In collaboration with the **Attorney General's Office (AGO)** and AGO Training Centre, the UN rolled out a mentoring programme to ensure better prosecution of **Trafficking in Persons (TIP)** cases at the sub-national level. Best practices in TIP persecution will serve as references in handling cases with complexities such as cross-border prosecution, prosecution of companies and asset forfeiture. Given the heightened number of cases of human trafficking in the fishing industry, the UN built the technical capacity of the frontline law enforcement and port officers on standardized screening forms and a multi-lingual smartphone app to rapidly screen potential victims of trafficking.

Along the lines of the Coalition against Stigma and Discrimination, the UN strengthened MOH's capacity to ensure gender responsive HIV programs and to reduce stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and other key affected populations included in the National AIDS Strategy (2020-2024).

Good Governance

The UN assisted the implementation of strategies and effective interventions to enhance the justice system, eradicate corruption, and increase public transparency and accountability as well as to create an enabling environment for institutions to respect and act upon the fulfilment of human rights. The UN also strengthened the management of the general prisoners' population and violent extremist prisoners, from the incarceration to rehabilitation and reintegration processes. Specifically, the UN piloted a specialised training in a prison for women, which implemented international standards and gender sensitivity in prison settings, particularly for women incarcerated for terrorist acts. The three week pilot training included sessions from 19 contributors from eight countries.

The UN advocated for the inclusion of refugees in Indonesian society and economy in various national systems including the civil registry for access to birth registration and other civil documents. It is expected that Indonesia fulfils the commitments under the Global Refugee Forum and fully implements the national legal framework in fulfilling the rights of refugees. Furthermore, with UN support, progress has been made to enhance transparency and accountability through the national public



Photo credit: UNODC



complaint handling mechanism (LAPOR! SP4N) that serves as a citizens' monitoring system of public service performance. According to the Open Government Partnership official source, this system is connected to government entities at national and sub-national levels, universities, Indonesian representatives abroad and over 100 state-owned enterprises in the country and has seen a spike in the number of public complaints, as many as 1,180,609 since its roll out in 2017.

In collaboration with the EU and the MOLHR, the UN contributed to the formulation of a draft National Strategy on Business and Human Rights (NS-BHR) to ensure human rights' consideration within business operations. A BHR Task Force constituted of relevant line ministries, civil society and business associations has been established to finalise the draft National Strategy and to support its uptake and integration. It also works to achieve better policy coherence, to facilitate the exchange of diverse views amongst involved stakeholders, as well as to accompany and advise the government and companies for the implementation of the NS-BHR.

The spread of COVID-19 boosted the prospect of criminal networks operating unabated and

heightened the risk of corruption and fraud. The UN provided support to enhance government capacity to prevent and combat corruption in public procurement. This was especially urgent as the government increased procurement of various items to combat COVID-19. UN technical support focused on increased capacity for data analysis to identify red flags and corruption risks in the public procurement system. Along the same line, the UN also supported the National Public Procurement Agency to develop a roadmap and strategy to enhance transparency. This effort resulted in the government's integrity in and capacity to reform the public procurement system and to follow standards and regulation in the International Trade Market for the reduction of corruption and bribery. Furthermore, the UN supported the **Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)** to build capacity to tackle complex corruption cases by providing financial investigation training and introducing the use of artificial intelligence. The UN also collaborated with the KPK to raise awareness of academics, government internal auditors, and the public on anti-corruption measures highlighted in the UN Convention against Corruption.

On peacebuilding efforts, the UN supported cross-border peacebuilding, together with one of the closest neighbouring countries, Timor Leste, through local economic development initiatives and multi-pronged approaches to prevent violent extremism. 2020 saw success in increased peace literacy, and the establishment of a National Action Plan on **Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE)**. Four Village-Based Action Plans on PVE were completed to lead online campaigns on the Peace Village Concept and the central role of women in the prevention of violent extremism. Living in diverse communities, beneficiaries are able to collectively identify local solutions to resolve conflict within their communities, making social

cohesion a part of collective action at the village level and a village development priority.

Overview of Cumulative Results 2016-2020 and Progress Towards the Achievement of the SDGs

Overall, progress on all outcome areas of the UNPDF was achieved, and notable, innovative work was carried out. The UN leveraged its comparative advantages of working in a middle-income country, including to provide policy advice, pilot models to be scaled up, provide evidence for policy and planning, advance the upholding of international norms and standards, and facilitate the sharing of Indonesia's experiences with other countries.

Under Outcome 1, "By 2020, more vulnerable, low income and food insecure people have an adequate standard of living and equitable access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, economic development and income-earning opportunities," the UNPDF responded in the areas of agriculture and agro-processing, food security, industrial relations, job creation and employment contributing inter alia to SDGs 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger) and 8 (decent work and economic growth). Progress against two key indicators, the poverty rate and the Gini coefficient has been in the right direction at the national level, but, with the impact of COVID-19, they may not reach the targets set out in the RPJMN and the UNPDF. The poverty rate has declined continuously since 2015, from 11.13% to 9.22% in 2019 (BPS, 2019). However, with the impact of COVID-19, the poverty rate increased back to 10.19% in 2020 (BPS, 2020). As for the Gini Ratio, this has declined since 2015, albeit with some ups and downs, to reach 0.380 in September 2019 (BPS, 2019). The target set for 2020 was 0.36, but recent data of the **National Statistics Agency (BPS)** shows that it has gone

up to 0.385 (September 2020).

Important progress was made in reducing stunting. The prevalence of stunting (low height for age) among children under five declined from 37.2% in 2013 to 30.3% in 2018. Inopportunately, although there is no data available yet for 2020, studies have estimated that COVID-19 will have adversely affected food security and nutrition, with further anticipated impacts on rates of stunting. The pandemic both impacted people's income and purchasing power to buy food and disrupted the provision of health services for children and pregnant and lactating mothers. At the same time, new challenges have emerged with the rise of the triple burden or the coexisting realities of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and obesity which affect all age groups of the Indonesian population. Progress to address maternal and child malnutrition has not kept pace with international and national goals.

Outcome 2, "By 2020, the poor and most vulnerable have better and more equitable access to quality basic social services, and to comprehensive social protection, and better access to water supply and sanitation", focused on maternal and infant mortality, malnutrition,



reproductive health and HIV; water and sanitation; social protection; education (from early childhood through adolescence); and capacity building for basic service delivery to the poorest and most marginalized. Important contributions were made inter alia to reach SDGs 3 (good health and well-being), 4 (quality education) and 6 (clean water and sanitation). In 2020, Indonesia retained a high **Human Development Index (HDI)** of 71.8, a slight increase from 70.7 the previous year. The 2020 HDI also reflects that life expectancy in Indonesia has increased from 71.5 years to 71.7 years, and the expected years of schooling from 13.5 years to 13.6 years, since the 2019 report. This is in line with progress made by the Government of Indonesia in expanding the national health insurance scheme (JKN) that covered 84% of the population in 2020, an increase of 23% from 2015.

For the achievement of outcome 3, “By 2020, Indonesia is sustainably managing its natural resources, on land and at sea, with an increased resilience to the effects of climate change, disasters and other shocks”, the UN has contributed policy and capacity-building in three main areas: sustainability and conservation of the environment, climate adaptation and mitigation, and disaster management, thus advancing inter alia SDGs 7 (affordable and clean energy), 13 (climate action), 14 (life below water) and 15 (life on land). Under this outcome, UN portfolios of innovative financing mechanisms for sustainable development have been developed, including Islamic financing, crowdfunding, and partnerships with state-owned banks, among others, in line with SDG 17 (partnerships).

To mitigate climate change and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the Government has strived to increase its renewable energy in the energy mix. The

contribution of renewable energy to Indonesia's total energy consumption rose from 6.45% in 2017 to 11.51% in 2020, but still fell short of the targeted 13%.

The occurrences of forest and land fires fluctuate every year. The highest records were in 2015 and in 2019 with more than 2 million ha and 1.6 million ha of land, including 500,000 ha of peatlands, burnt, respectively. Of the total forest and land fires that occurred in Indonesia in 2019, BNPB noted that 98% were caused by human intentions or negligence. In 2020, the amount of land burned by forest and land fires dropped to 0.29 million ha.

Under Outcome 4, the UN contributed to the following result: “By 2020, disadvantaged populations benefit from enhanced access to justice and more responsive, inclusive and accountable public institutions that enjoy public trust.” UN interventions focused on capacity-building of public institutions at the national and sub-national levels; enhancing democratic processes, improving access to justice for all and combatting corruption; increasing public transparency and accountability; as well as creating an enabling environment for institutions to respect and act upon the fulfilment of human rights in line with SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).

Results under this outcome are reflected in the improvement of the development of democracy, measured by the Indonesian Democracy Index (IDI), which stands at 72.39 in 2019 compared to 63.07 in 2014. Further, the provision of digital government services has improved in Indonesia. Indonesia's e-government ranking as per the UN e-government survey has moved up to 88 in 2020, from 106 in 2014, out of 193 countries surveyed.

Progress to reduce early marriage seems to have

had limited progress, with the percentage of ever-married women aged 20-24 who were married before the age of 18 declining only slightly from 11.54% in 2017 to 10.82% in 2019. Birth registration on the other hand shows more progress, with the percentage of children under five that have a birth certificate increasing from 72% in 2015 to 77% in 2020.



Photo credit: IOM

Key Challenges and Lessons Learnt

The main challenge UN agencies faced in the implementation of their projects and programmes in 2020 was the onset of COVID-19. Financial and human resources were targeted to life-saving interventions in an effort to curb the spread and manage the impact of the pandemic.

Apart from threatening development gains, COVID-19 presented several operational hurdles. Activities were impacted by lockdown, movement restrictions and COVID-19 social distancing policies, which required adjustment of programme implementation modalities. Problems with supply chains emerged both globally and nationally, slowing down operations.

Ways to adapt technology and use digital communications for the advancement of some operations were quickly adopted. Physical meetings, consultations and trainings were adjusted to virtual platforms to the extent possible. However, it is apparent that in the context of Indonesia, access to digital technology impacts the risk of being left behind.

Better Integrated Policy Advice to the Government of Indonesia

The UN made integrated policy advocacy efforts in areas such as social protection, prevention of violence and extremism, and women migrant workers. For example, the UN advocated for the importance of an early warning system to trigger timely post-disaster social protection disbursements for affected populations. As part of the social protection reform and with the UN's continuous advocacy, the government will increase the coverage of the socioeconomic registry from 40% to 100% of the population by 2024.

Established in 2019 with funds from the Human Security Trust Fund as a pilot concept to improve UN coordination on preventing violent extremism in Indonesia, the Peace Hub has grown to provide an inter-agency platform on counterterrorism and the prevention of violent extremism. A ‘one-stop-shop’, it harnesses the collective strength and resources of seven UN agencies. On the other hand, in collaboration with the Wahid Foundation, the UN has succeeded in rebuilding the joint commitment of village governments related to the Peace Village Action Plan. The Peace Villages program has contributed to values that undermine violent extremism and to the resilience of the community as a whole.

In the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** region, including Indonesia, an

increasing number of women are migrating. The UN in Indonesia has jointly collaborated to address women migrant workers' vulnerabilities to violence and trafficking, strengthen rights-based and gender-responsive approaches to violence against women and labour migration governance, and support access to essential services. This joint work was made possible by contributions from the European Union. In collaboration with the MOM and the **Indonesian Migrant Workers' Union (SBMI)**, the UN advocated for the role of village governments in mitigating the risk of violence and trafficking of Indonesia's women migrant workers.

The three UN Rome-based Agencies collaborated in promoting a sustainable food system to ensure food security and nutrition for all without compromising the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and adequate nutrition for future generations. As a result, BAPPENAS established a new, resilient food systems approach in the National Mid-term Development Plan 2020-2024 to boost economic growth in both rural and urban areas as well as to reduce poverty, eradicate hunger and ensure the sustainable management of natural resources.

Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

The UN has worked with a broad range of partners to advance Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. Partnerships have enabled the UN to extend its reach and maximise the impact of its efforts. In a country like Indonesia with its vast geographical size and large population, a varied religious demography, and a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural context, strong partnerships with different partners who can support with access and resources, are key to reaching those who are at risk of being left behind.

In an example of a partnership that enabled the UN to better reach vulnerable groups, the UN partnered with the **Crisis Response Mechanism (CRM)** Consortium, a national consortium that focuses its work on the prevention of and response to human rights violations on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (SOGIE). As a result of the collaboration, support for food and rent allowances were distributed to almost 4,000 people in the transgender community made vulnerable by the pandemic. The partnership provided a solid foundation for further engagement with transgender communities, and with people living with HIV, to help build their economic resilience under the upcoming UN Joint Programme on COVID-19 Response, funded by the UN Response and Recovery Fund for COVID-19.

An example of a successful partnership formed with sub-national level government was the launching of the "SEHAT: Self Health Assessment Tool" for refugees in Makassar. The tool enables refugees to monitor their health conditions, together with UN health teams, through an online health survey that is available in refugees' native languages. Apart from physical health, mental health and psychosocial wellbeing were also monitored. Other partners involved included the Puskesmas office, provincial, district and city health departments, and hospitals. During the pandemic, this multi-stakeholder partnership was expanded to involve local COVID-19 task forces as well. Thus, the tool and system allowed the refugees to access robust prevention, testing, contact tracing, and case management services for any communicable diseases.

The UN also partnered in several initiatives engaging private sector partners. The UN together with MOM and the **Indonesia Employer Association (APINDO)** revitalised the **Indonesia**

Business and Disability Network (IBDN) and promoted inclusive access to employment and a conducive working environment for PwDs. The IBDN facilitates linkages and collaborations between business, people with disabilities, and other institutions, through awareness raising, research and information sharing, and cooperation. In 2020, MOM, IBDN and APINDO signed a joint commitment that will promote the employment of PwD; 75 new companies and institutions joined the network. This initiative will strengthen Indonesia's commitment to implement the **UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)** and the Disability Law No. 8 of 2016. Further, the UN partnered with Unilever Sunlight to build the capacity of women small business owners to sustain their livelihoods during the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on the use of digital platforms during the crisis to both strengthen coping strategies and enable the businesses to grow. 7,000 women were able to access the online learning platform on entrepreneurship. With additional offline and online mentoring, 250 women were able to build strong networks with their peers, increase their business productivity, and keep their business afloat during the crisis.

Data is a crucial enabler of the UN's support for the achievement of the SDGs. Accurate, timely, representative, inclusive and disaggregated data allows the assessment of challenges, measurement of progress and identification of solutions. The UN has partnered with different stakeholders to ensure quality of data to underpin decision-making, drive progress on the SDGs and leave no one behind. The UN has maintained strategic partnerships with BPS and collaborating ministries focused on building capacity, especially in major data works in the country. Throughout the UNPDF period, the UN focused on supporting BPS and line ministries on the availability of evidence, data and analyses to



identify and target children at highest risk of being left behind and other data, including labour data and the **One Disaster Data (SDB)** Framework, its draft regulations and instrument tools. Other interventions have included the integration of SDG indicator 5.3.2 on female genital mutilation/cutting^{xiii} into the Government of Indonesia approved indicators by BAPPENAS and MOWECP; the endorsement of definitions and metadata on SDG indicator 3.7.2^{xiv} with respect to the age-specific fertility rate of 10-14 years olds; as well as collecting data on child-focused SDG indicators, including child marriage, early childhood development, water quality and multidimensional and monetary child poverty. The UN continues to advocate for the provision and availability of data disaggregated by persons with disabilities.

In 2020, the Government of Indonesia, through BPS, conducted a population census in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. The UN partnered with BPS to provide long-distance learning to train field census workers. This was done through information technology (IT) and self-learning with the help of national television and radio broadcasting in lieu of in-person training. In addition, **Personal Protective**

Equipment (PPE) was procured and distributed for all enumerators.

To further inform an evidence-based response to COVID-19, the UN teamed up with BAPPENAS and Jabar Digital Service of the West Java provincial government to combine a traditionally collected village administrative dataset (PODES) with Facebook Population Density Maps with a view to identifying areas across West Java province based on their transmission risk and transmission potential for the spread of COVID-19. Given the large number of cases, as well as close proximity to the pandemic epicentre in the capital city of Jakarta, West Java was one of the Indonesian provinces implementing a soft lockdown. The approach contributed to better decision-making regarding the imposing and lifting of the lockdown measures to control COVID-19 transmission.

Together with the **Lembaga Demografi Universitas Indonesia (LDUI)**, an inclusive population policy think-tank, the UN conducted a study on the “Inequitable Impact of COVID-19 in Indonesia: Evidence and Policy Response”. The study established a gender and disability disaggregated database and a set of recommendations for the Government of Indonesia to ensure inclusive social assistance policies during COVID-19. In addition, the UN collaborated with BPS and Indosat Ooredoo, a national telecommunication company, to conduct a study funded by the UN Response and Recovery Fund for COVID-19 on the impact of COVID-19 on the SDGs from a gender perspective. The study provided sex disaggregated data and gender statistics on how the pandemic has negatively impacted women’s economic opportunities and decent work. The study contributed to inform economic recovery policies, making gender statistics available to ensure that gender equality considerations are part of the pathway to recovery.

Finally, the UN partnered with GOJEK, one of the decacorn startups in Indonesia, with the support of the **National Council for Financial Inclusion of Indonesia (S-DNKI)** to conduct a mixed-methods research to understand the effect of COVID-19 on women entrepreneurs and women-owned micro and small businesses (MSBs) in Indonesia. The research, focused on the food and beverage sector, involved qualitative research, digital observation and virtual in-depth interviews with women and men MSB owners living in both urban and peri-urban areas across some of the major Indonesian cities: Jakarta, Medan, Makassar, Semarang and Yogyakarta. The research provided insight about how women who own and run MSBs are relying more on digital platforms to market their products and services. The findings also guided the addressing of gender inequalities to target social protection schemes during the pandemic.

The UN partnership with 500 startups^{xv} kicked off the Impact Accelerator Programme to boost the development of social entrepreneurship and startups in Indonesia. The programme was an ambitious effort to scale up the ImpactAim initiative of the UN, launched in Armenia in 2017. In the first batch, nine Indonesian startups were selected, from pre-seed to mature ventures. All startups addressed social issues such as Indonesia’s education, legal, government planning and healthcare systems. With a solid impact on SDGs, they cumulatively distributed more than USD 78 million to low-income individuals and farmers, and created savings for schools, transforming several lives. This initiative provided a solid foundation for the upcoming Joint Programme on innovative financing funded by the Joint SDGs Fund.

To support COVID-19 recovery and economic development for vulnerable groups in Indonesia, the UN signed an MOU with the National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS); PRINCIPAL, an asset

management company; and AMMANA, a sharia financing technology company. This partnership channelled Islamic financing and sharia financial technology to provide 10,000 villages in Lombok and Central Sulawesi access to micro-hydro renewable energy. This access will improve local commodity processing of for example coffee, cashew nuts, honey and rubber to enhance income generation and recovery from disaster.

Over the UNPDF implementation period, the UN worked closely with the Minister of Foreign Affairs on South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC). However, in 2020, there were minimum Government initiatives on SSTC due to the focus on COVID-19. Nevertheless, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Government of Norway, support to Timor Leste continued through the on-going **Local Economic Development (LED)** initiative targeted at strengthening the local economy of the border areas between Timor Leste and Indonesia. In its third implementation year in 2020, the UN continued to conduct a quarterly socio-economic survey, and delivered capacity-building activities for communities on good agricultural practices and product development and marketing.

Results of the UN Working More and Better Together: UN Coherence, Effectiveness, and Efficiency

2020 saw an increased engagement in joint programmes and joint resource mobilization, especially in tapping into various pooled funds of the UN including the **Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)**, the **UN Partnerships to promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Donor Trust Fund (UNPRPD)**, and the Human Security Trust Fund. Successful collaboration of multiple UN agencies under the joint initiative on Rec-

conomic empowerment of women and vulnerable populations funded through the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund is one key cost reduction and redundancy highlight. Another successful example of joint collaboration is the UN joint project on the prevention of violent extremism among young people (GUYUB), which can mobilize community level commitment as well as leverage the impact of the Peace Hub, for enriched knowledge sharing and expanding the outreach of good practices.

The adoption by the Government of Indonesia (BAPPENAS and Office of the SDGs Secretariat) of the UN supported National SDGs Data Dashboard is a significant outcome of inter-agency coordination under the UN Indonesia Data for SDGs Working Group. Additionally, a global expert of the **UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)** shared insights and experiences in the use of emerging data to support policy making during the pandemic in a webinar convened by the UN Indonesia Data for SDGs Working Group in collaboration with the National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), provincial government representation and civil society organisations.



Photo credit: PLJ

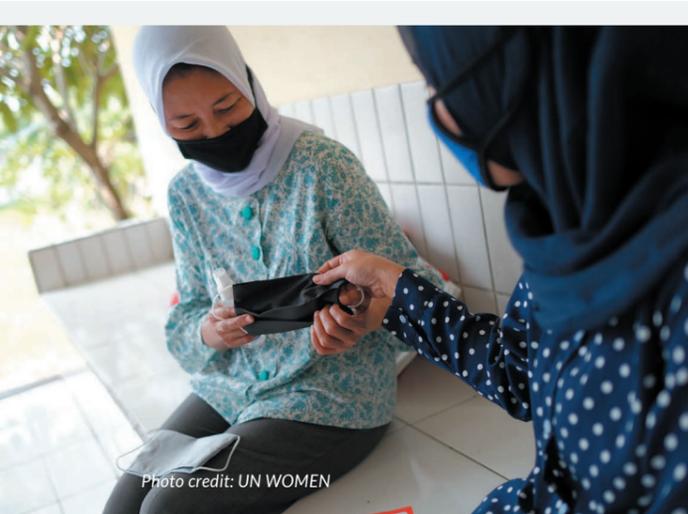


Photo credit: UN WOMEN

A UN in Indonesia website (<https://indonesia.un.org>) was launched at the end of 2020. The new website's objective is to strengthen collective communications on how the UN system in Indonesia supports the Government to deliver on the SDGs and Agenda 2030. Moreover, a public dashboard of all UN programmes in the country is available to promote transparency and accountability.

Looking ahead, through the work of the UNCG and with the UNCT's concerted engagement and support, the communication and advocacy focus will be on highlighting the socio-economic fallout of COVID-19 and recover better campaigns. Based on the impact and wide range of collaborative inter-agency initiatives in 2020, the UN in Indonesia remains committed to ensuring coherent messaging and strategic positioning of the UN through joint communication campaigns and initiatives in support of the people and the Government of Indonesia.

Business Operations Strategy

The UN Secretary-General's vision is for all UNCTs to have an improved **Business Operations Strategy (BOS)** by 2021. The BOS is a results-based framework that focuses on joint

business operations with the purpose of eliminating duplication, leveraging the common bargaining power of the UN and maximizing economies of scale. The impact of UN programmes at the country level is reliant on the effectiveness, efficiency, and cost of the operations that support them. By December 2020, Indonesia complied with the target of the UN Secretary-General by signing off the Business Operations Strategy. The process was facilitated by the **UN Operations Management Team (OMT)**. From the six common services lines, administration, ICT, procurement, finance, human resources, and logistics, OMT identified fifty joint activities with the estimated cost avoidance of USD 7.5 million over the period of five years. Over time, with the BOS implementation and better quality and lower cost business operations, it is likely that more resources will remain within the programme budget. Examples of joint OMT activities for streamlining and achieving cost-savings in 2020 include the joint procurement of COVID-19 PPE for UN Agencies and the creation of common long-term agreements.

Key Lessons Learned from the UNPDF Implementation

The final evaluation of the UNPDF 2015 – 2020 highlighted areas of improvement in the overall design of the UNPDF, and in its monitoring, implementation (including operational support) and uptake by the UN entities working in Indonesia. It highlights the changing landscape of Indonesia and its implication to the way the UN mobilizes funding. The report recommends an exploration of innovative partnerships and approaches to increase UN comparative advantages and added value to stay relevant. The evaluation suggests that while the combination of upstream (policy level) work and downstream projects (e.g. pilot services) has worked so far and is welcome, the linkage between these two

workstreams has proved challenging. Indonesia's status as a middle-income country is highlighted both as a challenge and an opportunity for the UN to further shape horizontal (across agencies' programmes) and vertical (policy and field work) coherence to enhance the impact of UN contributions and increase efficiency.

Under the auspices of the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), most shortcomings in the design of the UNPDF have been rectified. The UNSDCF raises the bar in the quality of the Common Country Analysis which informs it. The planning is built on a shared and thorough analysis of the context that provides evidence for a theory of change underpinning the UNSDCF and its strategic approach. Furthermore, the UNSDCF sets a high standard for the UN in Indonesia to align with national priorities and global SDG indicators. The UNPDF evaluation also suggests an urgent need to establish common operations and communications as key components for the efficient and effective achievement of UN results and increased legitimacy. This need has been addressed through the UNCT joint BOS. Furthermore, the UNPDF governance structure was found not to be well-functioning and devoid of thematic linkages. This has been resolved through the new UNSDCF governance structure that reconfigures the Results Groups and existing inter-agency coordination mechanisms to better serve the achievement of the UNSDCF. Finally, the evaluation recommends further exploration of innovative approaches and partnerships especially when it comes to engaging effectively with the private sector and capitalizing on innovation in communication technology. Collaboration with the Pulse Lab Jakarta was given as an example of good collaboration.

Reconfiguration of the **UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UN RCO)** has taken place, partially to

address these challenges. In close collaboration with the UNCT, the positions of Partnerships and Funding Coordination Officer in combination with an Economist, and the merging of the Pulse Lab Jakarta under the helm of the Resident Coordinator, are expected to help turn these challenges into effective solutions.

Chapter 4

UNCT Key Focus for 2021 : Initiation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025

The collective strengths of the UN in Indonesia have been brought together under the [UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework \(UNSDCF, 2021-2025\)](#), signed in April 2020, to support the achievement of national priorities as stated in the [National Mid-Term Development Plan \(RPJMN, 2020-2024\)](#), the SDGs and other development agendas. The new Cooperation Framework focuses on four strategic priorities namely (i) Inclusive Human Development; (ii) Inclusive Economic Transformation; (iii) Green Development, Climate Change and Natural Disasters; and (iv) Innovation to Accelerate Progress Towards the SDGs. Through this Cooperation Framework, the UN system in Indonesia can use its comparative advantage to provide the space, expertise, networks, and partnerships needed to facilitate the promotion and adoption of innovative solutions to achieve the SDGs in Indonesia.

The UN will continue advancing the principle of 'leave no one behind' as the overall goal through more effective policy advocacy, providing evidence and international experiences of specific policies, upholding international standards, and fulfilling international commitments. The production, collection and analysis of data that is transparent and reliable will be a focus, enabling the country to deepen evidence-based and targeted policies and

programmes. In each strategic priority area, the UN will also work towards raising awareness and empowering rights-holders to become active agents in their own development. The UN will continue to build partnerships, leveraging the UN's convening power and facilitating cross-sectoral, multidisciplinary, integrated approaches. At the same time, the UN will ramp up its commitment to South-South and triangular cooperation and to peer learning and support.

In an effort to deliver on the strategic priorities, outcomes and outputs of the Cooperation Framework, the UN in Indonesia has been drawing on its capacities both from within and outside the country. The Joint Paper on the UNCT Configuration (a.k.a the joint paper) suggests that 70% of the UN entities working in Indonesia plan to continue with their current business model (maintaining a representative office in the country). Two agencies plan to expand offices to the sub-national level; two agencies commit to pursuing more joint programming and funding; and two agencies would like to increase delivery through national counterparts/institutions. The Joint Paper suggests the UN is committed to further collaborative approaches, including joint programming and resource mobilization, in order to adopt more integrative, agile and effective business models for the implementation of the



Photo credit: UNICEF

Cooperation Framework. It also remarked that Results Groups have noted positive synergies among agencies, which are reflected horizontally across set outputs and outcomes, as well as vertically across national and sub-national interventions, with the potential for accelerating results for marginalized populations and the promotion of a human rights-based approach to programming. Complementarities across agencies' expertise on policy and implementation is evident and leveraged in delivery.

The UNCT is committed to the UNSDCF as the ultimate planning document of the UN development system in Indonesia, including both resident and non-resident agencies. The Strategic Results and Outcomes of the UNSDCF 2021-2025 were incorporated into the UN entities' programme documents in consultation with the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN RCO. During 2020, several UN entity programme documents were approved by the agency's respective Executive Board. Others are developing their country programme documents in 2021, with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator monitoring coherence with the

Cooperation Framework. In addition, to support coherent UN joint programming, the 2021 Joint Work Plan was introduced to include all UN entities' portfolios.

Joint Work Plans and other Key Coordination Mechanisms

Under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and the overall guidance of the UN RCO, the Cooperation Framework will be implemented by four inter-agency Results Groups (corresponding to the four strategic priorities of the UNSDCF) through annual **Joint Work Plans (JWPs)**. A Results Group is coordinated by two co-chairs, UNCT members who have active programmes that contribute to the Results Area. The Results Group members are Heads of UN Agencies and technical representatives of UN entities represented in the UNCT (resident and non-resident). The Results Group Chairs are accountable to the UN RC and the UNCT, and commit to allocate the necessary time, expertise and resources including secretariat support.

Each Result Group may be supported by thematic technical working groups as well as cross-cutting working groups on gender, human rights, youth, communications, data, operations and monitoring and evaluation. Overall implementation is overseen by a strategic annual dialogue with the government, the BAPPENAS-UN Forum, which functions as a Steering Committee.

Through the implementation of the 2021 JWP, the UN will work together and improve coherence, leveraging the comparative advantages of its entities, both resident and non-resident. As additional Joint Programmes for 2021 are approved in innovative financing and in employment and livelihoods, more capacity strengthening work and policy advocacy will be jointly conducted.

For the first half of 2021, all COVID-19 related socio-economic response activities are incorporated into the 2021 JWP, while COVID-19 health and humanitarian response activities are included in the **Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)**. Moving forward, the JWP of the Cooperation Framework will serve as the single planning document that will include UN entities' development portfolios and COVID-19 related activities - socio-economic, health, and humanitarian - in Indonesia. The JWPs are produced through UNInfo, an internal integrated system aimed at reducing transaction costs for the planning, monitoring, and reporting of UN programmes in Indonesia.

To ensure that the 2021 JWP incorporates human rights and gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), global and regional expertise assisted in the development of gender equality and human rights markers. A series of trainings conducted by experts from regional and global UN entities resulted in the 100% allocation of the Gender Equality Marker and Human Rights Marker for UN entities' key activities in the 2021 JWP.

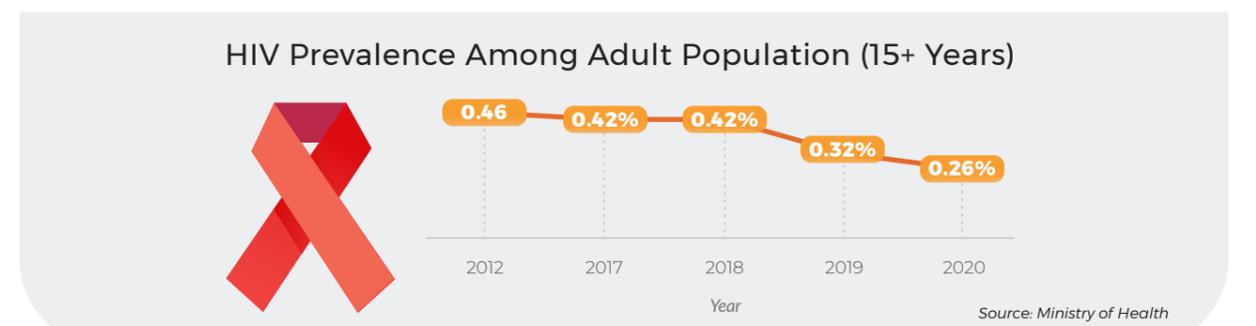
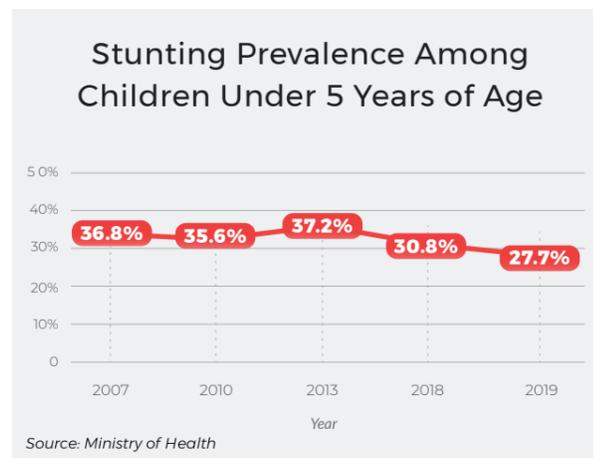
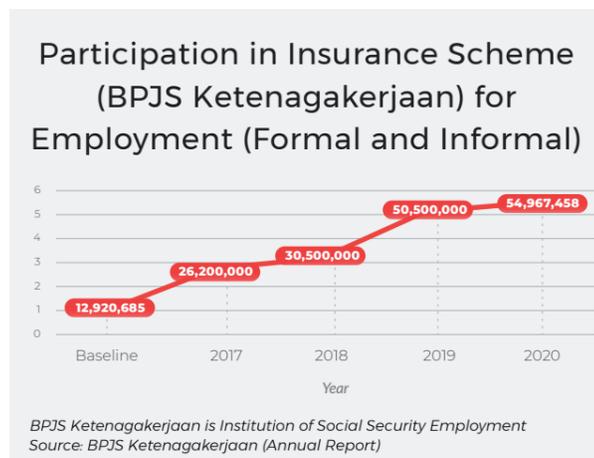
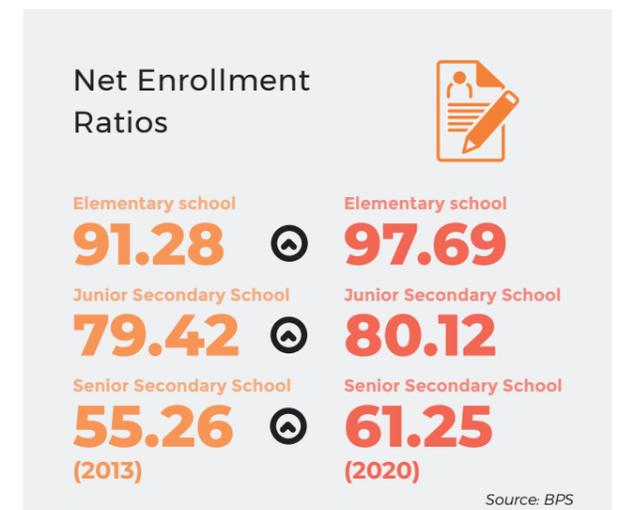
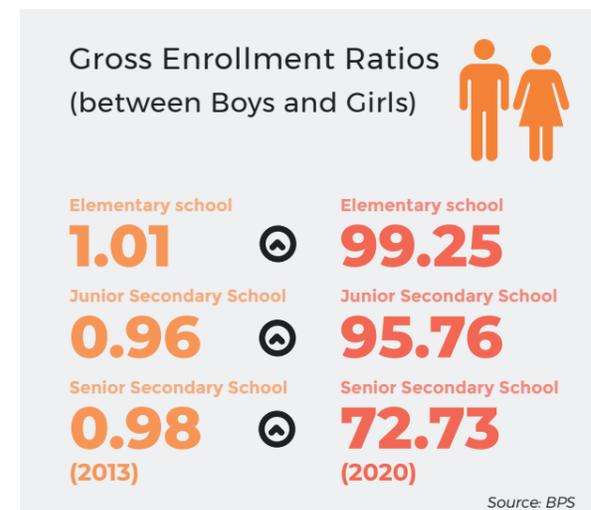
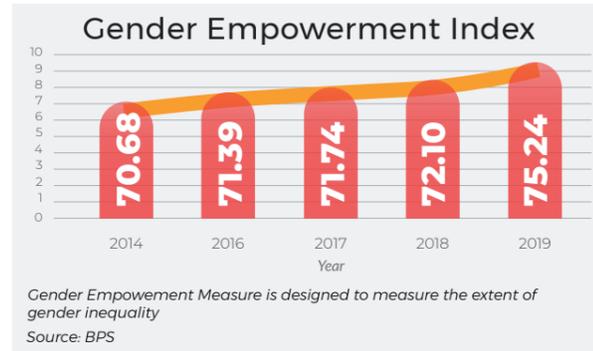
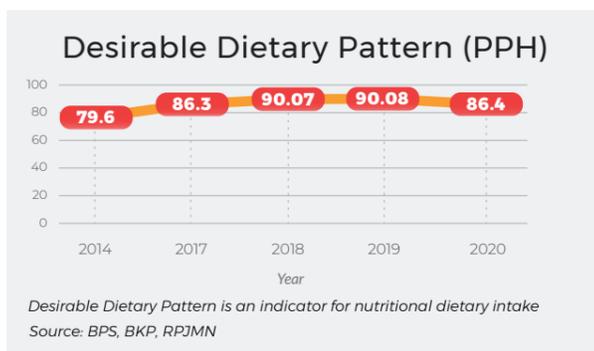
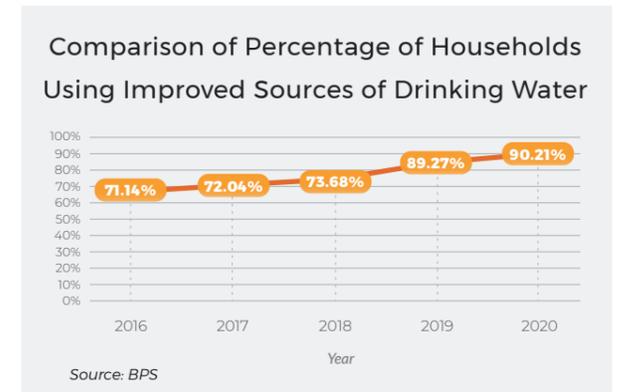
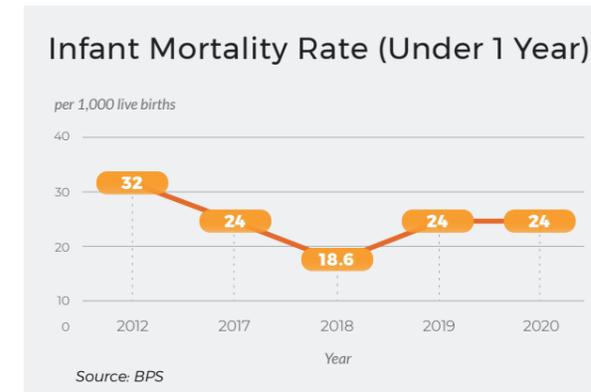
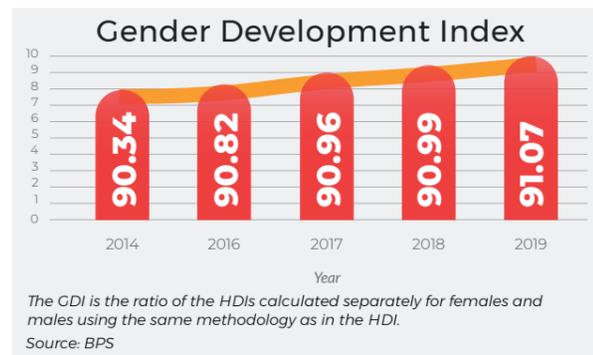
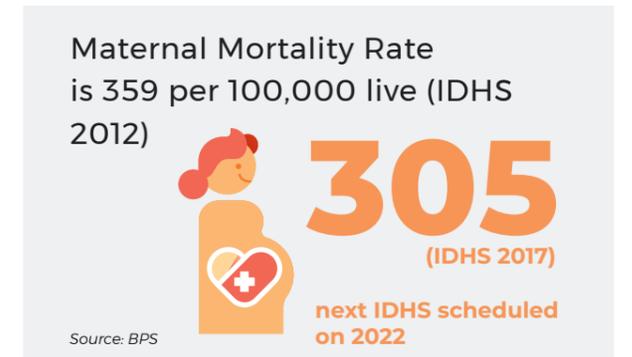
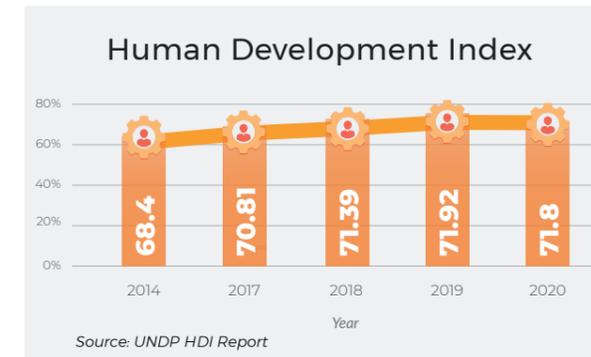
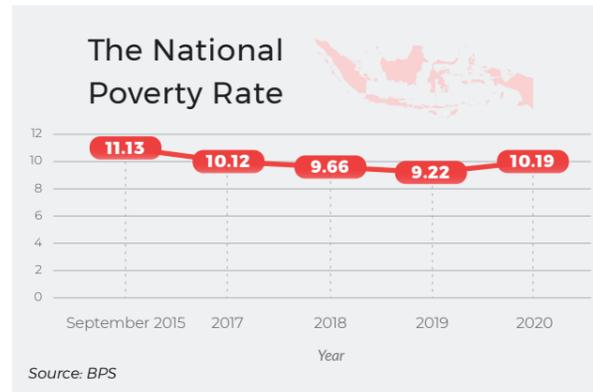
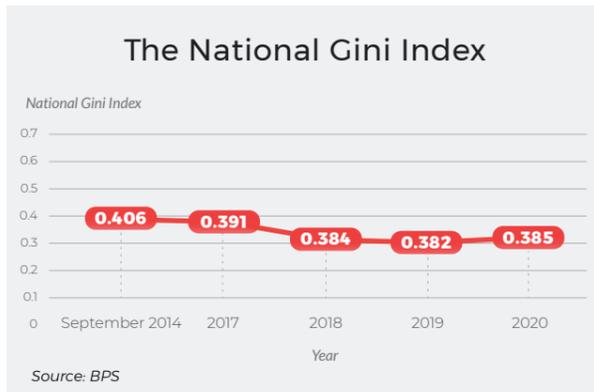
Resource Mobilisation

For the implementation of UNSDCF, the UN in Indonesia prepared in 2020 a foundation for a joint resource mobilisation strategy. The foundation builds on the multi-year funding framework, a five-year budget plan that reflects resources required for the whole UNSDCF cycle, and the joint work plan including the annual budgetary framework and source of funds. The major aspects that drive the resource mobilisation plan for 2021 are: (i) the upper-middle income country status reached by Indonesia in 2020; (ii) the continuing COVID-19 situation; and (iii) the commencing implementation of the UNSDCF 2021-2026. Therefore, the focus of resource mobilisation efforts will be to:

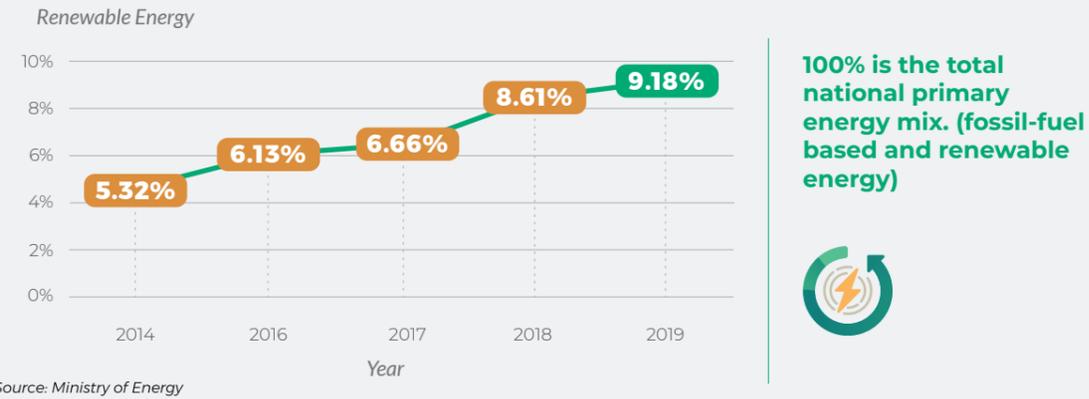
- Utilise the Joint Work Plan to develop strategies and identify possible new joint programmes for joint resource mobilisation.
- Continue to engage with traditional financial contributors and increase transparency through communication and coordination efforts including donor meetings, regular updates and information sharing.
- Explore opportunities to work with new funding partners, including emerging donor countries, the private sector, and various vertical funds.
- Leverage the UN's experience and expertise to support the Government of Indonesia in its South-South and Triangular cooperation.
- Explore various innovative financing schemes, including Islamic financing. The upcoming implementation of the Joint Programme on Innovative Financing (2021-2024) funded by the Joint SDGs Fund will reinforce these explorations.



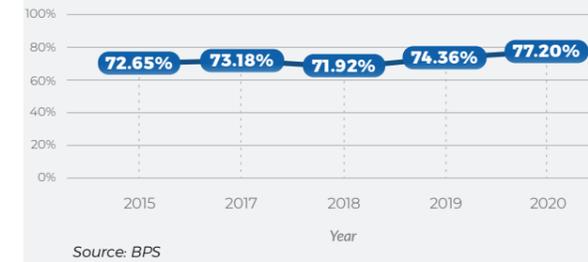
Outcome Indicators



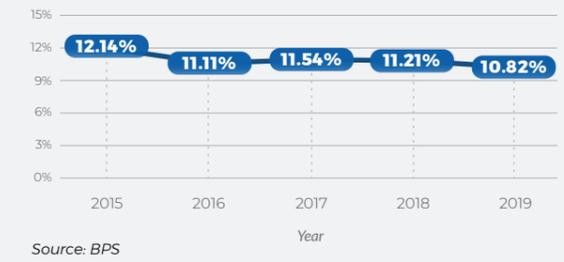
Percentage of renewable energy sources in the national primary energy mix of Indonesia



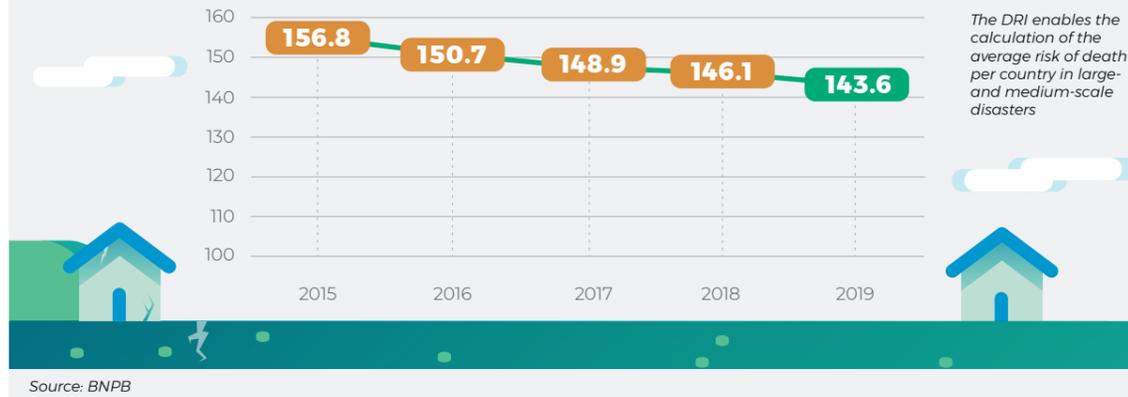
Percentage of Children Under Five that Have a Birth Certificate



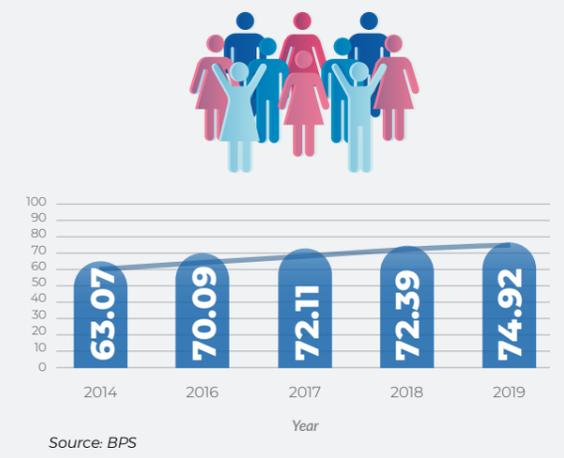
Percentage of ever married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18



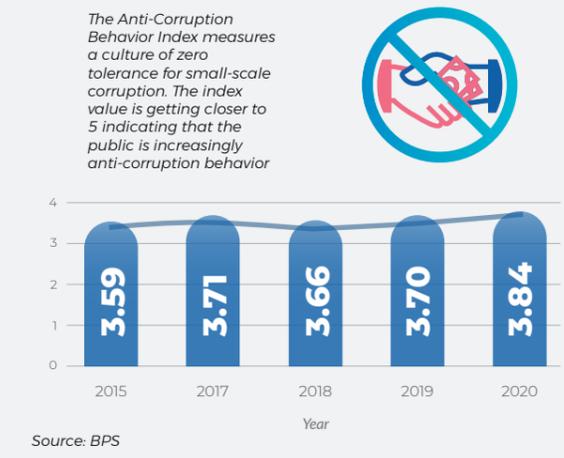
Indonesia's Disaster Risk Index



Indonesia Democracy Index



Anti-Corruption Behaviour Index



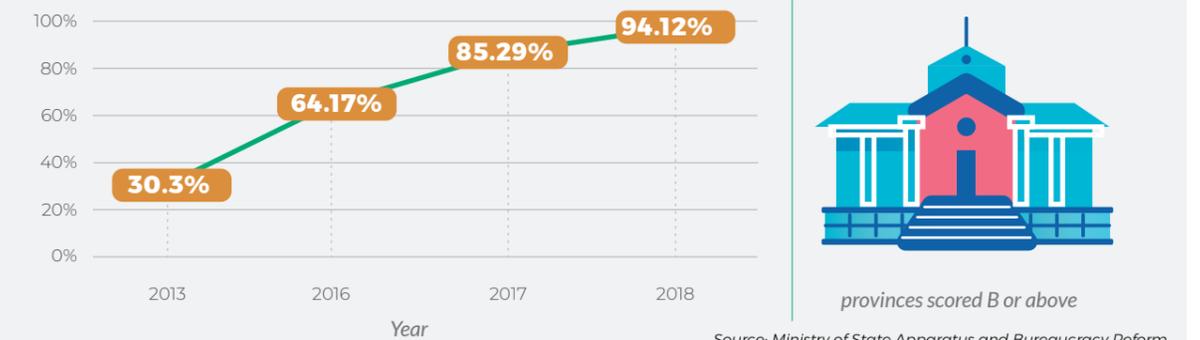
Area of Forest and Land Fires (Ha) in Indonesia 2015-2020



Number of Forest Management Units Established and Operationalized



Percentage of Provincial Governments that Have Scored B (= good, 65%-75%) or Above in the Government Institution Performance Accountability Report (LAKIP)



Endnotes

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- i World Bank, 1 July 2020
- ii <https://www.ukaidirect.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Defining-marginalised.pdf>
- iii BPS, 2020
- iv Smeru Research Institute, UNICEF, UNDP, 2021
- v Komnas Perempuan, 2020
- vi UNICEF, UNDP, Prospera and SMERU (2021). Analysis of the Social and Economic Impacts of COVID-19 on Households and Strategic Policy Recommendations for Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- vii WHO COVID-19 Situation Report, 16 December 2020
- viii UNICEF, UNDP, Prospera and SMERU (2021). Analysis of the Social and Economic Impacts of COVID-19.
- ix UNICEF HPM per 31 December
- x https://data.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/Report_Counting%20the%20Costs%20of%20COVID-19_English.pdf
- xi WFP 2020, Strategic Review of Food Security and Nutrition
- xii UNDP 2020, Human Development Reports
- xiii Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
- xiv Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
- xv A Silicon Valley-based global venture capital company which has invested in more than 2,400 companies in 75 countries, including unicorns like Bukalapak, Grab, and Carousell.
- xvi The figure is under finalisation.
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