

# UNDP Results

## Indonesia



## Approach

Indonesia is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Natural disasters and the continued risk of social conflict threaten the well-being of Indonesians and undermine their efforts toward sustainable development. UNDP is there to ensure that Indonesia has the right tools to meet those challenges and fulfil its tremendous potential.

One ultimate objective is to make Indonesia more resistant to the impact of external shocks, including the effects of climate change. UNDP has been working with the Government over the long term to execute disaster risk reduction measures and strengthen the resilience of local communities, especially in the affected coastal and flood-prone areas. As part of our overall approach, UNDP works in partnership with the Government and the people of Indonesia to deepen democratic reforms, meet the challenges of equitable growth and achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.

## RESULTS

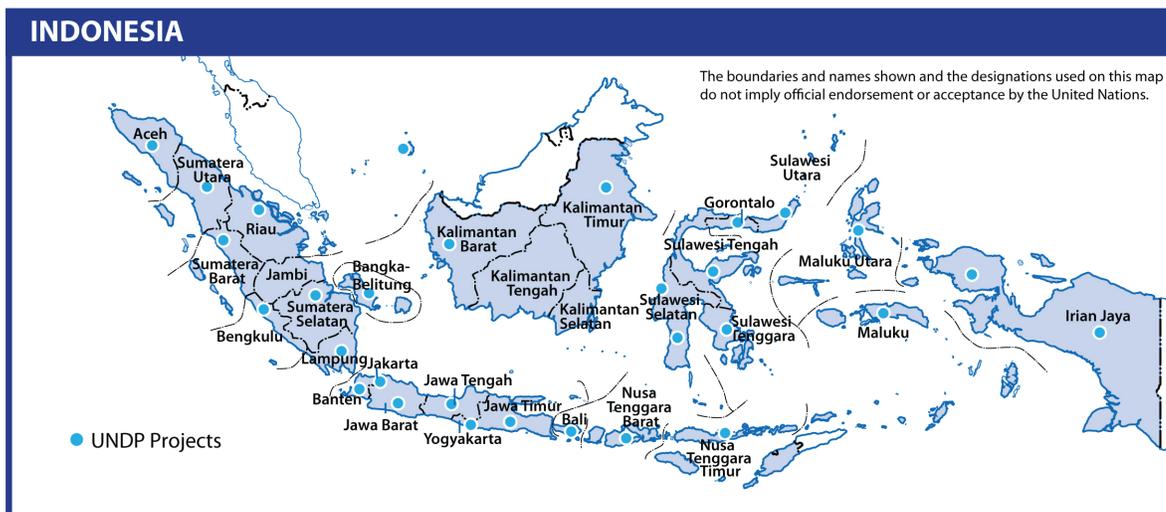
### Managing disasters, preventing conflict and promoting long-term recovery

**Crisis Recovery:** UNDP contributed to the adoption and application of 'build back better' recovery planning. As a result:

- Over 3,500 houses in Aceh and Nias have been built, benefiting 10,000 people.
- The Government is heading up a multi-donor fund for disaster recovery, set up in 2009, to help finance rehabilitation and reconstruction plans following disasters that require international support.

**Conflict Prevention and Recovery:** UNDP supported the Government in integrating conflict prevention strategies when planning for development, and making new laws in conflict-affected areas of the country. A large part of UNDP's post-conflict work focuses on restoring livelihoods, which helps to stabilize society and bring long-term, sustainable peace. For example, in Aceh, a region with a history of internal conflict, UNDP has helped to achieve the following:

- Nearly 7,000 farmers received new farming tools, enabling them to re-establish their livelihoods;
- More than 2,000 female ex-combatants received livelihood grant packages that provided them with the education and initial capital to start small businesses;



- More than 500 peace activists, 100 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 5 government ministries and 10 public universities have come together to draft a bill on managing conflict through social initiatives, which is due to be carried forward as legislation in the near future.

## UNDP Activities in Indonesia

Theme	Funders	Total Amount US\$ Millions*
<b>Democratic Governance</b>	AG Espanola, Australia, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, TMDF	4.4
<b>Crisis Prevention and Recovery</b>	Australia, Canada, Denmark, The Netherlands, UK, Sweden, Turner Foundation, TMDF	23.1
<b>Environment and Energy</b>	Global Environment Facility, Montreal Protocol, Norway; KEMCO	46.2
<b>Poverty Reduction and MDGs</b>	Australia, Canada, The Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Global Fund Aid/Tub; UK	3.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>76.8</b>

\*Source: UNDP, data as of 12 November 2010

### Climate change

- UNDP is the interim fund manager for the initial 6-month phase of an overall US\$1 billion partnership between Indonesia and Norway on climate change. The partnership aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions due to deforestation and the degradation of forests and peatlands in Indonesia. This partnership occurred after UNDP supported national and international consultations that resulted in the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy for forests and climate change.

- Under the UNDP-managed Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund, the Ministry of Agriculture is piloting low carbon-emission peatland-management projects; the Ministry of Industry has benefited from the training of 30 paper, pulp and steel companies in identifying energy-efficiency opportunities; and the Meteorological Agency is now able to make climate change information available to local fishermen and farmers.

- UNDP provided technical guidance for the creation of the national ozone unit of the Ministry of Environment. Indonesia has been able to meet its obligations for phasing out ozone-depleting substances (ODS) under the Montreal Protocol. UNDP trained more than 400 companies to use new technologies to phase out chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and supported the distribution of more than 500 CFC recycling units across the country.

- In the context of promoting renewable energy, UNDP provided electricity access to 695,000 households through a micro-hydro electricity programme and it has supported the development of 128 community-based micro-hydro projects.

### Democratic governance

- Thanks to a multi-donor project managed by UNDP, voter education messages in the run-up to the 2009 elections reached about 34 million television viewers, more than 6 million radio listeners and more than 3.6 million print media readers. Nearly 25 civil society organizations received grants to provide voter education messages to 2 million women, first-time voters and people living in remote areas of the country. The voters received information through activities such as festivals, media campaigns and door-to-door outreach.

- UNDP has supported training for 108 election officials and commissioners from all 33 provincial General Elections Commissions across the country. These trained officials are now positioned to train 5,500 more officials at the provincial and district levels in preparation for the 2014 general elections. This signifies the final handover of the training of election workers to Indonesia and the completion of an ongoing process that started in 1999 in the early years of the country's democratic transition.

- With our support, the Government formulated a comprehensive national strategy on access to justice through a nationwide consultation. That strategy is now an integral part of the country's Medium-Term Development Plan for 2010-14. UNDP also provided legal information, advice and other forms of assistance to over 450,000 people facing problems such as land disputes, discrimination and corruption.

### Fighting poverty and reversing the spread of HIV and AIDS

- UNDP facilitated strategic partnership between local governments and 37 civil society organizations to provide basic services, particularly for remote communities, in Papua and West Papua. This partnership has reached 114 communities and covered services including: community economic empowerment through coconut oil production; fish farming; improvement of early education through village schools and the development of basic infrastructure. UNDP also facilitated the establishment of 18 community resource centres to strengthen the capacity of development practitioners at the village level.

- UNDP helped train more than 1,000 district government officials, local parliamentarians and NGO leaders in 18 districts to use poverty maps, MDG scorecards and pro-poor budget analysis for their planning and budgeting. As a result, these districts have increased their budget allocations for social services that relate to MDG achievement by an average of 17 percent.

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