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Country programme document for Indonesia (2021-2025)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. An emerging middle-income country and one of the world's largest democracies, Indonesia has achieved remarkable progress over the last two decades. In 2018, it reached the high human development category with a human development index (HDI) of 0.707 and a ranking of 111 out of 189 countries and territories.¹ Poverty has been halved over the past two decades, down to 9.8 per cent in 2018.² However, nearly 40 per cent of the population remains vulnerable to poverty,³ and income, gender, and regional and urban/rural inequalities remain marked.⁴ Those most at risk of being left behind include people living in remote islands, especially in Eastern Indonesia, people living with disabilities, rural and coastal communities closely tied to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and women and young people without access to modern skills.

2. Despite many challenges, the status of women in Indonesian society has been improving gradually. The gender development index has slowly increased over recent years, reaching 0.937 in 2018 (from 0.923 in 2010), while the gender inequality index has declined from 0.451 to 0.486 in the same period.

3. The Government is committed to the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The national mid-term development plan(2020-2024) articulates the need to ensure justice, sustainability, and gender equality while developing a strong, resilient and low-carbon economy with reduced regional inequalities.⁵ Having ratified the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, Indonesia is committed to addressing climate change and to reducing its emission levels

4. This five-year country programme is derived from the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2021-2025, and is based on a theory of change drawing on evidence from the common country analysis. The Cooperation Framework includes four outcomes: (a) inclusive human development; (b) economic transformation; (c) climate resilience; and (d) innovation for Sustainable Development Goals acceleration.

5. The UNDP contribution to the Cooperation Framework reflects its comparative advantages and the unique value proposition it brings to the United Nations development system, leading working groups on the Goals, climate finance, and innovation. Contributing to the Cooperation Framework, UNDP will: (a) apply an integrated cross-sectoral approach that builds complementarities between United Nations technical agencies as a connector to mobilize its wide networks with NextGen UNDP; (b) leverage innovation for new development approaches and solutions; (c) support public sector reform to strengthen governance effectiveness across government institutions and support implementation of the Cooperation Framework; (d) facilitate formulation and implementation of national and local development plans and policies and their alignment to the 2030 Agenda and the Goals; (e) support engagement in the global development debate and South-South cooperation on issues of mutual interest; (f) reposition, as part of the Decade of Action, the United Nations development system to offer platforms for Sustainable Development Goals acceleration through new partnerships and instruments, knowledge sharing, and innovation.

6. The independent country programme evaluation 2020 confirms that UNDP has had significant influence on a range of programmes and policies through system-wide interventions and community-level work. The evaluation found evidence of concrete gains in the capacity of the Supreme Court, a stronger response to the growing phenomenon of violent extremism, and improvement in coordination among development actors in Papua and West Papua. Health outcomes have improved through UNDP support to the administration of grants from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. UNDP made notable contributions in

1 *Human Development Report, 2019.*

2 Government of Indonesia, 2018.

3 Indonesia common country analysis, 2019.

4 Refer to sec 1.4: Cooperation Framework, Indonesia, for socioeconomic data.

5 Paraphrased from the national medium-term development plan, 2020-2024.

supporting the establishment of the Peatland Restoration Agency, increasing the conservation of Sumatran tigers, and establishing the national infrastructure for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). UNDP supported the Government to raise \$2 billion from its first sovereign green Islamic bond.

7. As recommended by the evaluation, UNDP will build on its work on emerging financial challenges by exploring alternative and innovative sources of financing. To maintain its relevance, UNDP will continue to provide high-level advice and expertise in demand-driven areas. Monitoring and evaluation of gender-related outcomes will be enhanced to obtain insights into the country office's gender mainstreaming efforts.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

8. This country programme has been developed through extensive consultations with the Government and partners across sectors. It includes four programme priorities that are directly derived from the Cooperation Framework outcomes and that translate the Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, at country level. The country programme is closely aligned to the national medium-term development plan, 2020-2024, and Indonesia Vision 2045.

9. UNDP will apply six implementation principles that focus on: (a) developing innovative solutions with multiplier effects across the 2030 Agenda; (b) promoting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach; (c) maximizing synergies through vertical and horizontal linkages across sectors and issues; (d) prioritizing the leave no one behind agenda; (e) investing in enhancing gender equality; (f) acting as a global and a local partner to facilitate Indonesia's aspirations at the global and regional levels.

10. UNDP will work with United Nations organizations in response to the 2016 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 71/243), including by implementing the common chapter of the strategic plans, 2018-2021, of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, UNFPA and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). This will include working jointly on social protection, data, gender-based violence, advancing the rights of people with disabilities, disaster preparedness and response, and the Covid-19 response. As an integrator across the Goals, UNDP will use its expertise and tools to evaluate the benefits of alternative policies and investment decisions, and quantify economic, social and environmental benefits from investments in human development.

Outcome 1. Inclusive human development

11. The theory of change underpinning the UNDP contribution to this area is that *if* people living in Indonesia, especially those at risk of being left behind, have access to quality services and *if* they are protected from violence, have increased access to justice, accountability mechanisms, and are able to promote tolerance, and *if* they can claim and are provided with opportunities regardless of gender, disability or any other factor, *then* progress will be made towards developing the human capital needed for an equitable and prosperous society. Initiatives will contribute to several Goals, including 5, 10, 11 and 16 and will apply UNDP signature solutions 2, 3, 5 and 6.

12. UNDP will foster social cohesion through programmes that promote respect for diversity and the prevention of violent extremism. This work will include research to fill knowledge gaps, policy analysis and innovative on-the-ground actions implemented with a nation-wide network of over 30 religious and academic institutions active at the community level. Emphasis will be placed on young women's initiatives and their role in promoting peace and tolerance narratives.

13. UNDP will support the Sustainable Development Goals Academy, a learning platform towards localization of the Goals and support innovation with emphasis on law, justice and human rights. This includes support for legal aid and restorative justice processes. UNDP will focus on Goals acceleration in Eastern Indonesia, including Papua, by strengthening the Papua

Platform as a mechanism for planning, budgeting, coordination and monitoring, involving government, non-government and development partners.

14. UNDP will help expand citizens' participation, through e-governance-based citizens' feedback mechanisms, ensuring equal access to women, people with disabilities, and people living in remote areas. This work will be done closely with civil society organizations and will strengthen transparency, accountability and integrity at national and sub-national levels, thereby building trust in national and local institutions. To improve the quality and quantity of public participation, UNDP will work closely with civil society organizations.

15. UNDP will invest in multi-sectoral, integrated approaches to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse and gender-based violence, upholding women's legal rights and equal access to justice and other public services. Integrated response mechanisms and services for victims of violence will be strengthened at the community level and in health facilities.

16. UNDP will continue to contribute to strengthening service delivery systems to achieve national priorities, such as reducing HIV and tuberculosis incidence rates, eliminating malaria, and responding to Covid-19 through effective delivery of vaccines, through innovation, better planning, procurement, storage, quality assurance, and the dissemination of real-time information across all cold chain points.

17. UNDP complementarities with the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UN-Women, and others, will drive forward a cohesive United Nations development system. UNDP will maintain its close relations with development partners, including the European Union, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the GAVI Foundation and Global Fund.

Outcome 2. Economic transformation

18. The theory of change underlying UNDP contributions in this outcome area is that *if* the policy environment can harness technologies, improve skills development, promote a circular economy to reduce the environmental impact and ensure equitable access to energy; *if* women have equal access to economic opportunities; *if* small and medium-sized enterprises are enabled to generate livelihoods ensuring inclusion of people living with disabilities, HIV and people living in underdeveloped regions, *then* Indonesia will be able to accelerate economic transformation for low-carbon, sustainable and inclusive growth. Actions under this outcome area will contribute to Goals 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 17 and apply UNDP signature solutions 1, 2, 5 and 6.

19. In line with Indonesia's nationally determined contributions, UNDP will initiate the development of innovative economic models, such as a circular economy, to create jobs and increase private sector investments and profits, with a focus on the five subsectors of food and beverages, textiles and apparel, automotive, and chemicals. It will contribute to prioritizing and financing a low carbon economy and develop integrated models for green growth through programmes such as the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Regulatory bottlenecks will be addressed through the twin strategies of partnering with the Government and the private sector to attract new investments and mainstream responsible business and human rights in the corporate sector, especially in the post-Covid-19 recovery phase.

20. UNDP will contribute to improving carbon market preparedness, access to clean energy for local development and communities, and adoption of sustainable technologies such as electric cars. UNDP will also assist in the identification of bankable energy projects and their de-risking under the Sustainable Development Goals Indonesia One Fund established by the Government. UNDP will focus on ensuring an inclusive energy transition, targeting deprived communities and improving energy sources, such as solar and micro-hydro power plants with a focus on the poorest parts of the country.

21. To harness benefits of Industry 4.0, or the fourth industrial revolution, UNDP will partner with the Government, private sector and civil society to forecast future labour needs for new types of jobs and skills needed to adapt existing jobs. Together with United Nations

organizations, UNDP will support skills development through training systems that continually adapt and re-train workers, with targeted initiatives and incentives for women and girls, and introduce a culture of re-skilling among job seekers.

22. UNDP will assist partners to strengthen micro, small and medium-size enterprises (MSMEs) sector through policy analysis, design and implementation of regulatory frameworks for an ecosystem of start-ups, a creative economy and easier access to financing for MSMEs and social enterprises, especially those headed by women. It will prioritize the skills development of young and women entrepreneurs, including those from Eastern Indonesia, through bootcamps for start-ups and the ImpactAim Venture Accelerator that enables the growth of social enterprises.

23. UNDP will support poverty eradication efforts through a multi-dimensional approach to reduce vulnerabilities of people slipping back into poverty, linking poverty to governance, environment protection and climate adaptation, and strengthening systems for improved delivery of services. It will focus on disadvantaged areas by restoring local livelihoods through the rehabilitation of productive infrastructure and the strengthening of local value chains, with an emphasis on leaving no one behind. UNDP will prioritize projects for local economic development and access to markets in poor districts in Papua and West Papua.

Outcome 3. Resilience to climate change and disasters

24. UNDP contributions to this outcome are guided by the underlying theory of change that *if* policies and institutions address environmental concerns and reduce the impact of geological and climate-induced disasters, and *if* effective use of resilience-building systems is established, there will *then* be increased sustainability in natural resources management and adaptation to climate change, reduced greenhouse gas emissions through low carbon development strategies and reduced land degradation, enhanced management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and habitats, and strengthened preparedness for and resilience to disasters. The UNDP contribution of resources and expertise to the achievement of this outcome is aligned with Goals 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 15 and UNDP signature solutions 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

25. UNDP will support the reconstruction and recovery of disaster-affected areas, including areas struck by the earthquake and tsunami in 2018. As a member of the humanitarian country team, UNDP will contribute to disaster preparedness at national and local levels, with focus on people living with disabilities and women. In partnership with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the National Disaster Agency, UNDP will work to ensure effective humanitarian-development transition by focussing on strengthening the capacity of disaster authorities and the public, through gender-responsive disaster management.

26. UNDP will help restore and protect land and marine ecosystems through strengthened management of protected areas for the conservation of threatened species and sustainable land-use practices and livelihoods through nature-based tourism, promoting local wisdom and addressing illegal wildlife trade. UNDP will assist communities to improve social, economic and ecological resilience and adaptive seascape management in coastal areas. UNDP will support a transboundary response to over-exploited marine resources and the rising pressures on the globally significant biodiversity in the region of Arafura and Timor seas.

27. UNDP will support green commodities, sustainable crops and supply chains for palm oil, coffee, cocoa, cashew and rice to encourage climate mitigation by preventing loss of forests. UNDP will support platforms for the formulation and implementation of policies and national actions plans for sustainable farming. UNDP will assist rural farming communities facing climate change-related risks through a long-term strategy for climate change adaptation, capacity building and access to finance for small holding farmers to adopt climate smart agricultural practices.

28. Key counterparts for outcomes 2 and 3 will include the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Development Planning, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of

Commerce, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, local governments and a large network of civil society organizations, business associations, entrepreneurs, investors, academia and training institutions in Indonesia and abroad.

Outcome 4. Innovations for accelerating the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals

29. The theory of change underpinning the UNDP contribution to this outcome area is that *if* business-as-usual approaches are replaced with innovative processes and partnerships, *if* a robust digital infrastructure is in place, *if* investments are made in innovations that have the ability to overcome physical and locational constraints, *then* an inclusive and sustainable growth paradigm can be harnessed for improving the lives of people, especially those most at risk of being left behind. UNDP contributions under this outcome area align particularly with Goals 9, 13 and 17 and across all six signature solutions of UNDP.

30. In line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development and the Secretary-General's Strategy and Road Map for Financing the 2030 Agenda, UNDP, together with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and UN-Women will support the Government in developing an integrated national financing framework, to implement targeted policies and reforms in order to reach the Goals.

31. The UNDP Innovative Financing Lab will continue to leverage new finance flows and to pilot and scale up mechanisms such as blended finance, green/blue finance, religious/Islamic finance and social impact investments. UNDP will support the Sustainable Development Goals Financing Hub of the Government and financing instruments such as the Sustainable Development Goals Impact Fund and Social Impact Bonds. As a platform, the UNDP Innovative Financing Lab will address policy issues to leverage international financing institutions and private sector capital and to improve transparency in financing policies.

32. UNDP will explore the use of big data and disruptive technologies in association with Pulse Lab Jakarta, United Nations partners, academic and science institutions to develop real-time insights into issues relevant to the country programme. Innovative technology solutions will be tested and adopted for improved public service delivery, such as immunization, post-Covid-19 recovery, climate and disaster risk management and preparedness, and reduction of harmful chemicals.

33. In partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNDP will support South-South and triangular cooperation and global and regional development exchanges. UNDP will assist the Indonesian Aid Agency established in 2019 with institutional capacity building and enhanced effectiveness of national development cooperation. UNDP will also support Indonesia as a champion of innovative finance on the international development stage through global and regional events.

III. Programme and risk management

34. The country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

35. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

36. Donor funding may reduce owing to the emerging middle-income status of Indonesia. UNDP will adopt a diversification approach to resource mobilization, through renewed partnerships with donors at country and regional level, increased private sector engagement, pursuing Government financing and fostering new partnerships. UNDP will ensure that its business processes are efficient and cost-effective, and the staffing structure is fit-for-purpose.

37. Disasters may reduce ability of communities and stakeholders to stay engaged in development initiatives. Mitigating actions will include disaster preparedness and a business continuity plan for uninterrupted programme delivery developed with United Nations partners, government and communities. Risk management will include re-programming options as required.

38. A Covid-19 response and recovery initiative will be implemented in partnership with the Government and United Nations partners, and across outcome areas. This will support initiatives which mitigate risks of reduced budgetary allocations, prevent the spread of infection, strengthen resilience of health systems and multi-sectoral coordination, and mitigate socioeconomic impact on vulnerable groups. Digital solutions and big data analysis will be applied to enhance the national response.

39. Regular monitoring of the political economy will inform modifications in the theory of change, while adhering to the UNDP social and environmental standards and accountability mechanism. UNDP will use risk monitoring as a tool for early warning, risk management, risk mitigation and decision making.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

40. In alignment with the Cooperation Framework and the national five-year plan, UNDP will use national data for reporting. In case of challenges with specific national data sets, national statistical capacities will be enhanced in partnership with United Nations organizations. Innovative methods will be used for monitoring and to support real-time decision making.

41. Annual planning and multi-year goal setting will be undertaken in partnership with the Government. For monitoring, UNDP will support implementing partners to collect local data through spot visits and surveys. The evaluation plan indicates key project, programme and thematic evaluations to be undertaken, as per guidelines to ensure learning and accountability.

42. Gender-related interventions and their monitoring will be supported by an investment of at least 15 per cent of the programme budget. At least 1 per cent each of the total budget will be made available for monitoring, evaluation and communication of results, and promoting policy dialogue. A multi-year research agenda will produce policy and issues briefs, discussion papers and periodic reports.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Indonesia (2021-2025)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Economic resilience; human resources development; strengthen politic, law and security stability; and public services transformation.				
UNSDCF¹ Outcome 1/UNDP OUTCOME 1: People living in Indonesia, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are empowered to fulfil their human development potential as members of a pluralistic, tolerant, inclusive and just society, free of gender and all other forms of discrimination.				
STRATEGIC PLAN Outcome: Outcome 2				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S)	DATA SOURCE, FREQUENCY	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (United States dollars)
<p>Indicator 1.1. (Goal 16.5.1(a)) Anti-corruption behaviour index Baseline: 3.70 (2019) Target: 4.14 (2025)</p> <p>Indicator 1.2. Index of religious harmony Baseline: 73.8 (2019) Target: 75.8 (2025)</p> <p>Indicator 1.3. Prevalence of violence against women of age 15-64 years in the last 12 months Baseline: 9.4% (2016) Target: 6% (2025)</p>	<p>Statistics Indonesia (annual)</p> <p>Ministry of Religious Affairs (annual)</p> <p>Statistics Indonesia (once in five years)</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Public institutions are capable of responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making (Strategic Plan output 1.1.1)</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Percentage of citizen satisfaction rate, including for people with disabilities, with the national integrated complaint handling system Baseline 2020: 72% Target 2025: 90% Data source: Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucracy Reforms</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2. Number of provinces with capacities to accelerate Sustainable Development Goals localization in the Decade of Action Baseline 2020: 3 Target 2025: 8 Data source: Ministry of National Development Planning</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3. Wider stakeholder participation to improve policy coherence across different levels/sectors working on Tanah-Papua development acceleration Baseline 2020: 2 (Very partially: Existing Papua Platform functions only at national level and consists only of government and development partners) Target 2025: 4 (Largely: Platform to include private sector and CSOs, made functional at subnational level) Data source: Approved meeting minutes</p>	<p>Ministries of Health, National Development Planning, Religious Affairs, State Apparatus and Bureaucracy Reform; Coordinating Ministry for Human Development, Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security affairs; National Counter Terrorism Agency, District and sub-district government</p> <p>UN-Women, UNODC, The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA, United Nations Volunteers (UNV)</p>	<p>Regular: \$668,100 Other: \$14.47 million</p>

¹ United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

		<p>Output 1.2. national and subnational level capacities strengthened to promote inclusive local development and service delivery (Strategic Plan output 1.2.1)</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Systems in place for quality assurance and financial management of Global Fund programmes Baseline 2020: 2 (Very partially: Financial management information system deemed obsolete) Target 2025: 4 (Largely: Quality of financial reporting meets Global Fund standards) Data source: Global Fund secretariat</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Percentage of community health centres reports of stockouts of immunization vaccines in the past six months Baseline 2020: 50% Target 2025: 75% Data source: Ministry of Health</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3. Integrated service delivery in place to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence Baseline 2018: 2 (Very partially: Enabling legislation exists) Target 2025: 4 (Largely: Multi-sectoral services, including justice and security upscaled platforms for raising awareness and social mobilization initiated) Data source: Ministry of Women and Child Protection, National Commission on Women</p> <p>Output 1.3. Enhanced regulatory framework and community awareness to promote sustainable peace and social cohesion (Strategic Plan output 3.2.1)</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Regulatory frameworks available for implementation of national plans of action for peacebuilding and prevention of violent extremism Baseline 2019: 3 Target 2025: 6 Data source: Ministry of Education, National Counter Terrorism Agency</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Number of enabling mechanisms for civil society contribution to sustainable peace Baseline 2020: 2 (Very partially: Limited communication forums) Target 2025: 4 (Largely: (a) Early warning system in three cities and 20 institutions; and (b) Social media platforms for countering extremist narratives))</p>	<p>Organizations working on Islamic education and socio-religious development in Indonesia, Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Masyarakat (the Community Legal Aid Institute), Indonesia AIDS Coalition</p>	
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NATIONAL PRIORITY: Economic resilience				
UNSDCF Outcome 2/UNDP OUTCOME 2: Institutions and people contribute more effectively to advance a higher value-added and inclusive economic transformation.				
STRATEGIC PLAN Outcome: Outcome 2				
<p>Indicator 2.1. (Goal 9.2.1) Proportion of value added from the non-oil and gas manufacturing sector to gross domestic product Baseline: 17.6% (2019) Target: 18.9% (2025)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2. (Goal 8.10.1(b)) Proportion of MSMEs that have access to financial services Baseline: 24.7% (2019) Target: 30.8 (2025)</p> <p>Indicator 2.3. (Goal 10.1.1*) Gini coefficient Baseline: 0.382 (2019) Target: 0.360 (2025)</p> <p>Indicator 2.4. (Goal 8.5.2*) Unemployment rate by sex Baseline: 5.28%, 5.26% (F), 5.40% (M) (2019) Target: 4.34% (2025)</p>	<p>Statistics Indonesia (annual)</p> <p>Financial Services Authority (annual)</p> <p>Statistics Indonesia (annual)</p> <p>Statistics Indonesia (annual)</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Vulnerable groups supported to build productive capacities and to benefit from sustainable livelihoods (Strategic Plan output 1.1.2)</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of value chains strengthened at subnational levels Baseline 2020: 1 Target 2025: 4 Data source: Project steering committee reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Number of small-holding farmers benefitting from financial inclusion Baseline 2020: 0 Target 2025: 150,000 Data source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3. Number of businesses, led by young people, which accelerate their capacity to create Sustainable Development Goals impact Baseline 2019: 30 Target 2025: 150 Data source: Country office and partner monitoring reports</p> <p>Output 2.2. National counterparts have enhanced technical capacities to formulate and implement future strategies (Industry 4.0, circular economy) that are inclusive and job rich (Strategic Plan output 1.1.2)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Policy preparedness to implement circular economy. Baseline 2020: 2 (Very partially: Analytical report on potential of introducing circular economy)</p>	<p>Ministries of Environment and Forestry, Industry, Agriculture, Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Energy, Youth and Sports, Coordinating Economic Affairs; National Agency for Technology Assessment and Application</p> <p>The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNIDO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNOPS, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), UNICEF, The World Bank, UNFPA, UNV</p>	<p>Regular: \$445,400 Other: \$26.37 million</p>

<p>Indicator 2.5. (Goal 7.3.1*) Primary energy intensity (constant price 2010, BoE billion Rupiah) Baseline: 141 (2019) Target: 133.8 (2025)</p> <p>Indicator 2.6. Percentage of renewable energy in national energy mix Baseline: 8.55% (2019) Target: 23% (2025)</p>	<p>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (annual)</p> <p>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (annual)</p>	<p>Target 2025: 4 (Largely: Existence of national circular economy strategy and action plan) Data source: Analysis report; endorsed action plan</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. Extent to which regulatory frameworks for responsible business are implemented Baseline 2011: 2 (Very partially: regulation decreed by govts) Target 2025: 4 (Largely: self-assessments by private sector and informal negotiations for conflict settlements established) Data source: Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs, self-assessment reports, CSO reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3. Extent to which institutions are prepared to harness the development potential of Industry4.0 for SME-friendly growth pathways. Baseline: 2 (Very partially: Sector-wide information on impact of artificial intelligence/automation available) Target: 4 (Largely: Digital infrastructure available, regulatory obstacles addressed, micro and macro-policies for harnessing opportunities, and increased budget for ICT and science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) education, especially for girls) Data source: Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Corporate Affairs</p> <p>Output 2.3. Low emission and climate-resilient objectives addressed in development plans and policies to promote economic diversification and green growth (Strategic Plan output 2.1.1)</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1. Fourth National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Baseline 2019: No/Not available, only the Third National Communication is completed Target 2023: Yes, the Fourth National Communication completed Data source: Ministry of National Development Planning</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2. Number of strategies for sustainable market diffusion of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies Baseline 2020: 1 Target 2025: 5 Data source: Agreements with financial service providers</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.3. Number of people with access to sustainable energy Baseline 2020: 562,885 Target 2025: 697,725 Data source: Minister of Energy</p>	<p>Platform Usaha Sosial, Indonesian Future Leaders, Plan International</p> <p>financial institutions, energy sector corporations, air conditioning and cooling system industries, artisanal and small-scale gold miners, fashion and textile industries, plastic manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce</p>	
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NATIONAL PRIORITY: Climate and disaster resilience				
UNSDCF Outcome 3/UNDP OUTCOME 3: Institutions, communities and people actively apply and implement low carbon development, sustainable natural resources management, and disaster resilience approaches that are all gender sensitive.				
STRATEGIC PLAN Outcome: Outcome 3 – Resilience				
<p>Indicator 3.1. Number of high disaster risk provinces Baseline: 18 (2019) Target: 15 (2025)</p> <p>Indicator 3.2. (Goal 13.2.1*) Biennial Update Report Indonesia Baseline: 2 (2019) Target: 4 (2025)</p> <p>Indicator 3.3. (Goal 14.5.1*) Total area of marine conservation (million hectares) Baseline: 22.7 (2019) Target: 26.9 (2025)</p>	<p>National Disaster Management Agency (annual)</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Forestry Frequency (once in two years)</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Forestry (annual)</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Gender-responsive measures in place for conservation, and sustainable use of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems (Strategic Plan output 2.4.1)</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated from reduced deforestation Baseline 2017: approximately 650 million metric tons (deforestation rate 1 million hectares/year) Target 2025: approximately 35 million metric tons annually Data source: Ministry of Environment and Forests</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2. Reliable data on density of key endangered species available Baseline 2020: 2 (Very partially: Density data on 25 endangered species scattered, not standardized) Target 2025: 4 (Largely: Improved data quality of five key endangered species available) Data source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3. Number of men and women who have benefitted from improved governance of commodities productions at land and sea Baseline (2019): 10,133 (30% women) Target 2025: 229,970 (30% women) Data source: Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries</p> <p>Output 3.2. Strengthened and expanded protection, governance and management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, habitats and species (Strategic Plan output 1.4.1)</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1. Non-protected areas brought under improved management for conservation and sustainable use Baseline 2020: 42 million hectares of forest area with high value of biodiversity not protected Target 2025: 1 million hectares of forest outside protected area is designated as essential ecosystem area Data source: Ministry of Environment and Forestry</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. Advance progress in fisheries sector towards globally recognized certification</p>	<p>Ministries of Environment and Forests, Industry, Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Agriculture, Energy and Mineral Resources; National Development Planning Agency, National Disaster Management Agency, National Agency for Technology Assessment and Application</p> <p>UNEP, FAO, UNIDO, UNV</p> <p>Partnerships in environmental management for the seas of East Asia</p> <p>IKEA, Unilever, Trans Jakarta, Blue Birds, Ocean Clean Up</p>	<p>Regular: \$445,400 Other: \$131.17 million</p>

		<p>Baseline: 2 (Very partially: Negligible progress in fisheries sector toward sustainable certification) Target: 4 (Largely: Preparedness of three fisheries towards certification) Data sources: http://www.fisheryprogress.org</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3. Ecosystem approach to fisheries management score for fisheries management area in Arafura sea Baseline 2019: 167 (moderate) Target 2025: 250 (good) Data source: Directorate General of Marine, Coasts and Small Islands</p> <p>Output 3.3. Strengthened preparedness of institutions and communities to climate change and disasters risks, including deployment of sustainable solutions (Strategic Plan output 3.3.1)</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. Improved multi-hazard risk assessment and mapping Baseline 2020: 2 (Very partially: emphasis only on risks related to geological disasters, flooding) Target 2025: 4 (Largely: convergence methodology adopted (risks and vulnerabilities from geological and climate induced disasters combined)) Data source: Indonesian risk assessment information, National Disaster Management Authority</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2. Number of high-risk districts capacitated to identify, implement and monitor locally appropriate risk management solutions, including for women and people living with disabilities Baseline 2020: 12 Target 2025: 22 Data source: Indonesia disaster risk index, National Disaster Management Authority</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3. Number of farmers who benefit from adaptive farming technology and access to credit and market for climate smart agriculture Baseline 2020: 5,864 (20% women) Target 2025: 250,000 (40% women) Data source: Ministry of Economic Affairs</p> <p>Output 3.4. Conservation and resilience strategies with local priorities (income and food security) contribute to global environment benefits (Strategic Plan output 2.4.1)</p>		
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NATIONAL PRIORITY: Economic resilience; human resources development; climate and disaster resilience				
UNSDCF Outcome 4/UNDP OUTCOME 4: Stakeholders adopt innovative and integrated development solutions to accelerate advancement towards the Sustainable Development Goals				
STRATEGIC PLAN Outcome: Outcome 1				
<p>Indicator 4.1. Rank of global innovation index Baseline: 85 (2019) Target: 75 (2025)</p> <p>Indicator 4.2. (Goal 9.5.1) Proportion of expenditure on research and development in the national budget Baseline: 0.25% (2019) Target: 0.42% (2025)</p> <p>Indicator 4.3. (Goal 17.9.1) Value of financial and technical assistance through South-South and triangular cooperation (in trillions of rupiah) Baseline: 112 (2019) Target: 190 (2025)</p>	<p>World Intellectual Property Organization (annual)</p> <p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (annual)</p> <p>Indonesian Aid (annual)</p>	<p>Output 4.1. Stronger alignment of existing financial flows and new investors with sustainable development initiatives in Indonesia (Strategic Plan output 2.5.1)</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1. Number of blended financing initiatives initiated Baseline 2020: 4 Target 2025: 9 Data source: Innovative Financing Lab</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2. Number of religious institutions contributing to Sustainable Development Goals funding gap Baseline 2020: 2 Target 2025: 6 Data source: Signed agreements</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.3. Volume of resources for Sustainable Development Goals raised through innovative public and private financing (billions of United States dollars) Baseline 2019: 2.06 Target 2025: 4 Data source: signed agreements</p> <p>Output 4.2. Policy environment strengthened to expand public and private financing for the Sustainable Development Goals (Strategic Plan output 2.1.1)</p>	<p>Indonesia AID; Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Industry, Health, Social Affairs; National Agency for Technology Assessment and Application, National Zakat Agency</p> <p>OCHA, UNICEF, UNEP, UN-Women, UNIDO, UNCDF, WFP, UNV</p> <p>Alliance of Indigenous Community Indonesia, organizations working on disability issues</p> <p>banks and financial institutions</p>	<p>Regular: \$668,100 Other: \$7.57 million</p>

		<p>Indicator 4.2.1. Number of financing schemes initiated to support green, low-emission and sustainable development Baseline 2020: 3 Target 2025: 8 Data source: Various ministries</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.2. Percentage of government and private sector officials satisfied with trainings for localizing the Sustainable Development Goals Baseline 2020: TBD Target 2025: 80% (of total 30000 trained, 30% women) Data source: Pre/post training surveys</p> <p>Output 4.3. Innovative technology solutions adopted for improved public service delivery (Strategic Plan output 3.1.1)</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.1. Number of provincial governments using technology for delivery of immunization services Baseline 2020: 10 Target 2025: 34 Data source: Ministry of Health</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.2. Number of technological solutions for climate and disaster risk management and preparedness adopted by target groups, including people living with disabilities Baseline 2020: 1 Target 2025: 5 Data source: Mobile application stores, digital platforms</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.3. Number of technology solutions used for management of harmful chemicals Baseline 2020: 3 Target 2025: 6 Data source: Ministries of Industry, Ministry of Environment and Forestry</p> <p>Output 4.4. Partnerships strengthened for innovative and inclusive South-South and triangular cooperation (Strategic Plan output 1.1.1)</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.1. Number of regulatory frameworks available for governance of the Indonesian International Development Cooperation Baseline 2020: 3 Target 2025: 7 Data source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>		
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