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UNDP INDONESIA

RESULT REPORT
2017-2020

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FOREWORD



Travelling from one end of Indonesia to the other takes one across thousands of islands, hundreds of languages and cultures. One also sees very diverse living conditions and with time, significant improvements in the daily life of the Indonesian people across the archipelago.

Over the last three decades, the Human Development Index of Indonesia as measured by the United Nations Development Programme has improved by a staggering 34%. Life expectancy has increased from 63 years in 1990 to 71.5 years in 2018. Children spend almost five years more in school on average (8 years of schooling). On average, people earn almost US\$7,000 more a year (US\$11,256 in 2018). Indonesia has recorded tremendous progress in poverty reduction, halving the national poverty rate from 23.4 percent at the turn of the century to 9.6 percent, where it stands now. As shown by HDI progress in Indonesia, people-centred investments have yielded huge benefits for the population.

Christophe Bahuet

Economic development has come at a cost, though, with natural resources often being overexploited and biodiversity under threat. It remains marked by significant income, gender and regional inequalities, and remains vulnerable to climate change and disasters that can brutally annihilate development gains made over years. The COVID-19 pandemic that has been severely impacting Indonesia and this people since March 2020 has been a stark reminder of existing vulnerabilities and of the development choices that need to be made.

Over the last six decades, UNDP has been accompanying the national development of Indonesia working in close partnership with the Government and a large spectrum of national and international actors. Over the years as the country was making progress on its development path, our support has evolved considerably to respond effectively to new priorities and challenges faced. Since 2020, our work together with the rest of the UN system has taken on a new dimension, assisting Indonesia in coping with the development impact of COVID-19, in improving protection systems for all citizens and in supporting a sustainable green recovery for a safer future.

Covering the period 2017-2020, this Report show UNDP has focused on the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which Indonesia has very actively embraced. With the support of many partners, we have been striving to tackle long standing and emerging challenges, to explore new development solutions and innovative financing for the SDGs, and to take an integrated approach to development recognizing the strong inter-connection that exists between the SDGs. This report attempts to highlight some of the results achieved. Most importantly, it illustrates how UNDP support and the partnerships we have forged can help improve the life of millions of Indonesian people and give them a better future.

Human development in Indonesia: By the Numbers



Based on Human Development Index 2018 report :

Indonesia ranks

111th
among
189

following increased education and an enhanced standard of living.



those living below national poverty line



those vulnerable to multidimensional poverty

Women experience lower human development benefits as men

0.681

0.715



Women comprise
19.8%
of Indonesia's parliament members

Income disparity

women

US\$7,622

gross national income per capita



men

US\$14,789

gross national income per capita

Women in formal work **52%**



82% Men in formal work



14% of girls in Indonesia are married before the age of 18

1% of girls in Indonesia are married before their 15th birthday

According to UNICEF, Indonesia has the **8th highest** absolute number of child brides in the world;

1,459,000

2018 Global Gender Index (GGGI) report
Indonesia is ranked **85th** out of 144 countries



One in three Indonesian woman have experienced physical and or sexual violence in their lifetime

49.9% of Indonesia is covered in forests



but between 1990 - 2016

-23.8% of forests have been lost

36.9% of Indonesia's power is generated by renewable energy



hydro - electric



geothermal



solar



wind



biomass



biofuels

Small to medium enterprises (SMEs) make up **57%** of the GDP.



About one-third of medium-sized enterprises are owned by women and this number is increasing by 8% annually while the number of SMEs owned by men dropping



25% women



75% men

Current Administration Target :

30% women



01

ACCELERATING THE SDGs IN INDONESIA

There is only a decade left for the world to reach its ambitious sustainable development agenda for people and for planet. Now five years into Agenda 2030, progress has been made on many fronts, but progress has also slowed or even stalled in some of the key areas like climate change and gender equality.

Indonesia has made tremendous development gains over the last decades, including the last five years since the adoption of the SDGs. Following the adoption of the Goals and of the 2030 Agenda at the United Nations in September 2015, the Government immediately set out to incorporate the Goals into its national and sub-national planning, has built SDG priorities into its institutional systems. Indonesia has also placed innovation as a crucial element to its progress, and has become a global trailblazer in innovative financing for the SDGs.

Starting September 2015, UNDP has also oriented its work to make the 2030 agenda and the SDGs the core of its cooperation with Indonesia. Building on the fruitful experience gained for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), UNDP supported the creation of the National SDGs Secretariat as well as the integration of the SDGs in both national and local plans. UNDP has also placed increasing emphasis on innovative finance for the SDGs, developing new partnerships to harness the significant potential that exists in Indonesia and accelerate progress towards the SDGs.

SDG Progress in Indonesia

In 2019, with technical support from UNDP, Indonesia reported on its development progress during the Voluntary National Review (VNR) in New York during the High-level Political Forum. The review captured significant development gains as well as remaining gaps.



Highlights of the progress

Inclusive and Consistent Economic Growth



GDP grew consistently by **5% annually (2014-2018)**.



In 2015-2018, unemployment rate decreased with lower female unemployment rate from **6.4% to 5.3%, and 9.38 million jobs were created.**



In 2014-2018, poverty rate decreased from **11.25% to 9.82% and Gini Ratio decreased from 0.414 to 0.384.**



In 2014-2017, financial inclusion **increased from 36% to 49%**, with an increase of financial access for the poorest from **22% to 37%**.

Achieving near universal education



In 2015-2018, adjusted net attendance rate at preprimary education **increased from 79.4% to 83.3%**, Gross Enrollment Rate at Junior Secondary School **increased from 91.17% to 91.52%**, at Senior Secondary School **increased from 78.02% to 80.68%** and Tertiary level increased **from 25.26% to 30.19%**.



Gender inequality at all levels is almost non-existent, while access to Primary and Junior Secondary School is almost equal across income groups.



Almost half of youth **participates in formal and non-formal education.**

Sustaining Climate Action and Managing Disaster



Low Carbon Development has been mainstreamed in the national development planning agenda.



During 2010-2017, enhanced disaster management has reduced the number of deaths and missing persons with decrease of direct economic loss by **7 trillion rupiah. The Disaster Risk Index has been reduced by 23.97% (2018).**



During 2010-2017, GHG emission has been **reduced by 22.5%** from baseline accumulative of **13 billion tons CO2e**, and its intensity by **27% from baseline of 560 tons CO2e per billion rupiah.**

Realizing Access to Justice and Inclusive Institutions



Indonesia's Democracy Index increased from **70.09 (2016) to 72.11 (2017)**.



Indonesia's Anti-Corruption Behavior Index increased from **3.59 (2015) to 3.66 (2018)**.



Birth registration covered **83.55% of all children, 77.11% of children in the poorest households, and 71.92% among under-fives (2018)**.



In 2015-2018, **±45,000 legal aid and ±83,000 non-litigation** activities were provided for the poor.

Innovative Development Financing



Innovative instruments, including Green Sukuk, blended finance, Islamic charity, social impact investments have leveraged resource flows from both public and private sources for SDG financing.



SDGs Financing Hub has been established to reduce financing gaps and implement innovative financing sources through multi-stakeholder collaboration.

Broad, inclusive National Process and Strategic Partnership Building



Parliament is involved since early stages of SDGs conceptualization, whereas the Supreme Audit Board is involved in auditing SDGs preparation and implementation.



9 SDGs Centers have been established in prominent national universities.



South-South and Triangular Cooperation have been strengthened with more partner countries and the nexus between peace, humanitarian assistance, and development.

Challenges



Universal access, equal opportunity and treatment for all. Strong concerns include limited access to responsive public services, unequal quality education and economic opportunity, limited compliance of public services **with national standards, as well as inadequate data and information.**



On good governance: corruption, lack of access to and quality of public information, and lack of inclusive data in policy making and implementation.



On domestic resource mobilization: more innovation is needed, particularly on tax compliance and administration.



On disaster risks and climate change: disaster preparedness, energy diversification, and efficient use of natural resources.



Specifically, for vulnerable groups: preventing violence against children and providing equal opportunities to youth and people with disability.

INTEGRATING THE SDGS

Achieving the SDGs in Indonesia requires the integration of the 17 SDGs into national policies and development plans, a successful localization of the SDGs throughout the country, and the forging of strong partnerships that included all parts of the society.

Recognizing the importance of these three conditions, UNDP has been providing dedicated SDG support to the Government of Indonesia. With support from the Government of Australia, UNDP has supported the establishment and the work of the National SDG Secretariat. UNDP provided policy advice and technical inputs to the integration of the SDGs targets

and indicators into the National Mid-term Development Plans, the Presidential Decree of July 2017 that established the national governance structure for the SDGs in Indonesia, and the drafting of the national SDG Roadmap. UNDP also provided support to the Secretariat and worked closely with the Ministry of Development Planning on Indonesia's SDG Reports for the Voluntary National Reviews at the UN in 2017 and 2019.

At the sub-national level in partnership with the local Government and Tanoto Foundation, UNDP is supporting Riau Province to mainstream and accelerate the SDGs, which resulted in the province and pilot districts in implementing an SDG Action Plans with a special focus on gender-responsive planning. UNDP brings together stakeholders in Riau to outline



detailed development programmes and activities and this platform enables the holistic approach to sustainable development. The project has helped Riau focus on action, innovative solutions and knowledge sharing, and will be scaled up in other areas in 2020. At the subnational level, UNDP provided technical assistance to the Provincial Government of Riau by supporting the establishment of an inclusive SDGs Coordination Team comprising of the local government, private sector, philanthropy, academics, CSOs and the media. UNDP also supported the team to prepare the Provincial SDGs Action Plan of Riau.

UNDP has continued to support the government of Riau by producing baseline analyses of SDGs indicators, a roadmap of implementation of SDGs Village in Pekanbaru City and also by identifying the gaps in the sectoral data. Riau was also a launch pad for a smart waste management solution implemented in collaboration with local universities.

Riau was among the first of Indonesia's 34 provinces to launch the SDG Action Plan in July 2018. Its aims were to assess its SDG progress and build local programmes with local knowledge for local results.

PASSION FOR DEVELOPMENT REAPS GREAT YIELDS

Fourteen years ago, **Aruji** returned to his native Huntu village in Gorontalo province armed with savings from his job at a telecommunications company and a passion to help his community.

Many of his neighbours were struggling to make ends meet and most were small-scale farmers.

Being among the few with a high school education, he was tasked with leading the community farming group, Anugerah, which he quickly grew into one of the leading farming groups in Gorontalo.

Today Aruji leads a group of 25 small-scale farmers, expanding its business to include fisheries and livestock.

UNDP's 'emPOWERed Farmers' helps provide access to finance, markets and convenes development actors to play a part in eradicating poverty. Led by local



government, the project uses an app-based platform to raise funds from the public, which in April 2019 raised US\$140,000 from investors across Indonesia. The funds support 150 rural farmers, led by Aruji, who work on a 100-hectare cornfield in Huntu and neighboring villages.

"I remember my first meeting with UNDP," Aruji says. "I had met with others who claimed that they wanted to help us but didn't ask what we needed. But it was different with UNDP. We work together as equal partners," he said.

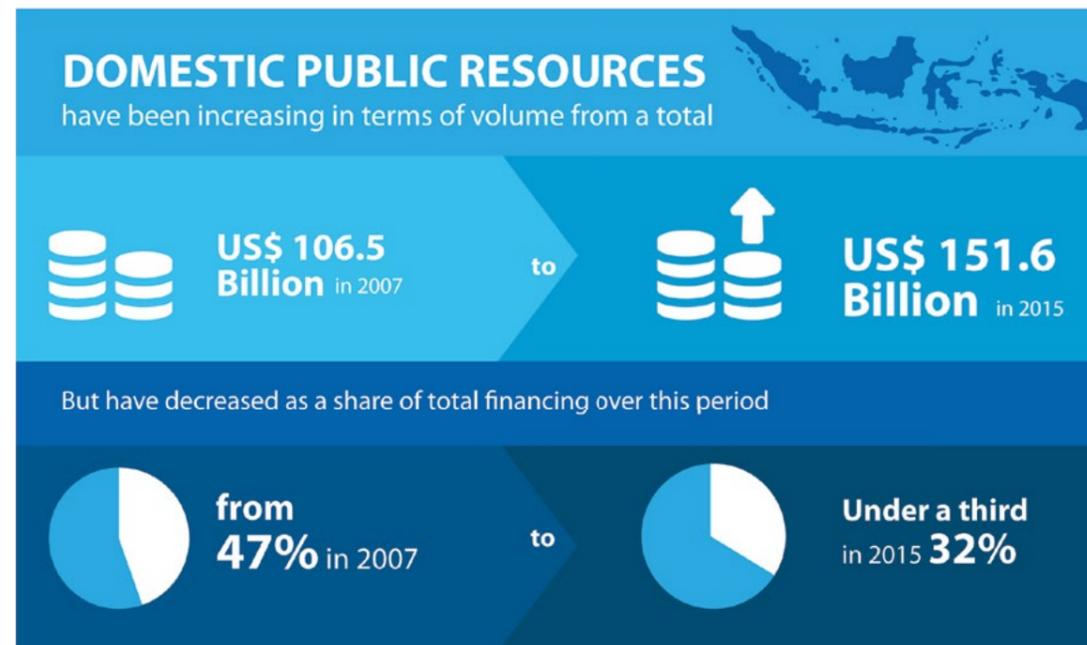
Aruji dreams of changing the mindset of the youth in his community, including his children.

"I want them to learn that being a full-time farmer is a noble way of life. That you can help neighbours, empower your community, and create a resilient society."

FINANCING THE SDGS IN INDONESIA



Achieving the SDGs requires more than national budget allocations and official development assistance. IT calls for unlocking resources flows, including investments, and designing innovative finance instruments.



Development Finance has been an early focus of UNDP’s work in Indonesia. UNDP supports the Ministry of Finance’s Public Finance Management Reform, starting with Climate Public Expenditure Reviews at national and subnational level, which expanded into a Sustainable Development Financing (SDF) project financed by the Governments of Sweden and the United Kingdom in 2014. The project aims to strengthen government capacities in addressing climate change in the planning and budgeting process by promoting gender equality, transparency, participatory based principles, and poverty reduction.

In 2015, Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) project was established with aims to strengthen the national biodiversity financing framework and close the financing gap for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity

With assistance from UNDP since 2016, the government has implemented climate budget tagging (CBT) as a tool for

tracking expenditure on climate mitigation and adaptation, for improving budget efficiency, accountability, transparency, and for reporting purpose. The tool has been successfully integrated in the national planning and budgeting system. CBT enables government to identify its green projects that serve as basis for initiation of innovative financing instruments in combating climate change in a form of Green Bond and Green Sukuk. UNDP then working with relevant ministries to promote gender sensitive climate budgeting and the empowerment of women in the climate change adaptation and mitigation sector.

In 2018, UNDP established the Innovative Financing Lab, as a collaborative platform to work with diverse stakeholders and explore innovative finance mechanisms to close the SDG financing gap. The Lab analyses financial landscapes, identifies public and private partnerships, creates and tests instruments, and measures impact of these new mechanisms and instruments.



GREEN FINANCE

In March 2018, the Government of Indonesia was the first country in the world to issue Sovereign Green Sukuk in US dollar denomination, which was oversubscribed, signalling huge interest from the global market in these financing instruments. Green Sukuk is a sharia-compliant bond, where 100% of the proceeds go exclusively to finance or re-finance green projects that contribute to mitigation and adaptation of climate change as well as preservation of biodiversity. This successful issuance represented a milestone in the development of green/climate finance in Indonesia.

To date, GOI has issued Sovereign Green Sukuk three times bringing the total amount of issuance to USD 2.75 billion. Building on this successful experiment and to reach domestic investor base, the Government issued the world's first ever retail green sukuk in November 2019, amounting to IDR 1.46 trillion from over 7,000 Indonesian investors.

UNDP supports the Ministry of Finance in this initiative by providing technical assistance on development of green

bond/green sukuk framework, impact measurement and reporting, institutional strengthening, and capacity building as well support global campaign and advocacy efforts through a succession of global events and media emissions. These supports were provided in partnership with the World Bank and HSBC.

UNDP Indonesia has partnered with BAZNAS – the national Zakat collection body – for the first time ever to apply Zakat funds, blended with CSR funds from Bank Jambi and global fund, towards local SDG implementation beginning with the development of micro-hydro power plants. As a result, more than 4,000 villagers in a remote part of Jambi are now enjoying much-needed access to renewable energy. Second phase of partnership with BAZNAS was initiated in 2019 focusing on Local Economic Development to strengthen economic resilience in disaster-affected areas.

UNDP helped the Ministry of Finance and PT. Sarana Multi Infrastruktur in establishing SDG Indonesia One, an integrated financing platform to pool public and private funds for energy related projects and provided grants for bankable project pipeline building and de-risking.



BLENDED AND ISLAMIC FINANCE

Islamic Finance, the volume of which is rapidly growing in Indonesia, can make significant contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals. Through the Lab, UNDP entered into a first time partnership with the national Zakat agency Baznas to channel Islamic charity funds

(Zakat) to the SDGs and developed an innovative blended finance project in the province of Jambi on the island of Sumatra Blending funds from Baznas, Bank Jambi (a provincial Indonesian bank), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the project provided clean energy to poor villages in the province (For more information on the project, see Section 2: Taking Climate Action – Harnessing Renewable Energy.)

PROMOTING INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT FINANCE



WAQF DIGITAL PLATFORM

UNDP Indonesia is developing a digital Waqf platform together with the Indonesian Waqf Board to support inclusive economic growth and poverty alleviation. The platform supported up to eight SDGs-related projects since it was established in late 2018. (*Waqf is a form of Islamic charitable giving of property, infrastructure or land*)



WAQF BLOCKCHAIN

UNDP and Baznas launched the waqf blockchain in 2019. This transformational technology that tracks and updates Indonesia's waqf donations provides transparency, credibility and accuracy to the SDG financing mechanism.



CONNECTOR.ID

UNDP joined forces with ANGIN and Amazon in establishing Connector.id, a match-making funding platform to small-medium enterprises. This platform aims to also discover and support enterprises that incorporate SDGs into their business. It bridges entrepreneurs in needs of funding to the most suitable capital providers.



SOCIAL IMPACT ACCELERATOR

The SDG Impact accelerator supports start-ups and established ventures by offering them impact-driven enterprises strategies. With support from the Lab, nine Indonesian start-ups participated at Demo Day in front of potential investors at Google Headquarters in Singapore. Collectively, these companies have permeated Indonesia's education, legal, government planning and healthcare systems, and have distributed over US\$50M to lower-income individuals, over US\$10M to farmers, and created over US\$18M in savings to schools.



02

TAKING

CLIMATE ACTION

With an over 80,000 km long cost line and 17,000 islands, many people in Indonesia, the effects of climate change in Indonesia are severe, with the poor and vulnerable communities being among the hardest hit. UNDP has been working closely with the Government to pursue climate change adaptation and mitigation in the context of an environmentally sound and sustainable development framework



THE CLIMATE PROMISE

The **Climate Promise** is UNDP's commitment to support at least 100 countries enhance their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to reach net zero emissions by 2050. In 2020, the world checks in to their NDCs diagnosing where they are and where they need to go to reach their goals.

Through the Climate Promise, UNDP will work with countries to make their NDCs more technically robust and include new ways governments can step up their **climate** actions, as well as finance these bold new goals. Indonesia is one of the 100 countries that will receive this highly tuned technical advice from UNDP's environmental experts.

Please add a third paragraph that states that Indonesia is part of the Climate Promise and says what we are doing to support achieving the NDS under this initiative.



NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS TO BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION



Indonesia is home to some of the world's richest and diverse ecosystems. However, over the years the degradation of ecosystems has inflicted significant damages and continues to pose a threat to Indonesian biodiversity.

In response, the Government of Indonesia with support of UNDP has formulated the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, launched in 2016. The National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP) is designed to guide stakeholders in developing, promoting and implementing policy and action contributing to sustainable biodiversity management. The strategy consists of four action plans (1) Action plans for research, data management and documentation of biodiversity; (2). Action plans for the development of the biodiversity benefits to support economic growth, national competitiveness and community welfare; (3) Action plan for the preservation and management of biodiversity to maintain its existence for the Indonesian and support the development of optimal benefits for the nation; (4) Action plan for increasing the capacity of biodiversity management in a participatory and integrated manner.



To complement this policy support, UNDP has been implementing a large portfolio of projects for biodiversity protection across Indonesia's production sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism and mining. Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) is a global partnership addressing the biodiversity finance challenge in a comprehensive manner. The initiative provides an innovative methodology enabling countries to measure their current biodiversity expenditures, assess their financial needs in the medium term and identify the most suitable finance solutions to bridge their national biodiversity finance gaps.

BIOFIN supported the Ministry of Finance successfully produce biodiversity expenditure analysis and biodiversity finance plans. BIOFIN also supports the ministry of Environment and Forestry to facilitate the feasibility study of the Maluku conservation center - a biodiversity project to be financed with Sukuk financing. The proposal was submitted and successfully approved, and it will be established in 2021.

Putting an end to the illegal trade of animals is one focus of UNDP's help to Indonesia in protecting its biodiversity. With the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the National Police, Wildlife Conservation Society, the International Animal Rescue Indonesia, and strong community involvement, and finding from



the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP-supported the strengthening of wildlife trade policies, enforcement of laws related to illegal trade, and the bolstering of enforcement capacities of customs officials at key ports in the country. UNDP also supports local communities, who are on the frontline of this biodiversity protection effort, with trainings and access to alternative economic opportunities, to discourage illegal wildlife trade as a source of income.

Also, with GEF projects for Protected Area Systems, UNDP supported the local Government in Sulawesi the planning and management of protected areas and supporting women with alternative economic opportunities that do not exploit the natural resources.



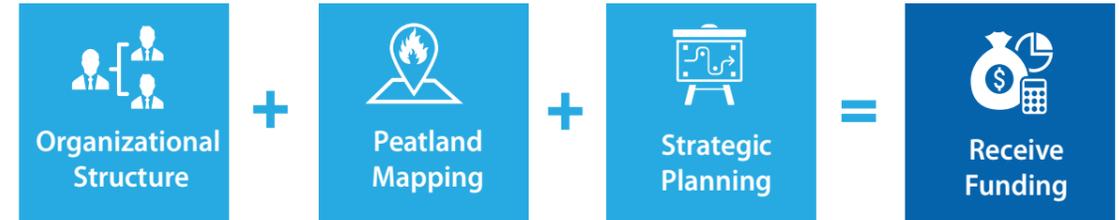
PROTECTING PEAT IN INDONESIA



In 2015, Indonesia made global headlines when 6 million acres of peat forests went up in smoke. The fires were not only staggeringly costly (US \$5.6 billion loss estimated The World Bank) but created an environmental catastrophe that triggered a state of emergency in six provinces. Poisonous haze drifted over Indonesia and compromised air in neighboring Malaysia and Singapore.

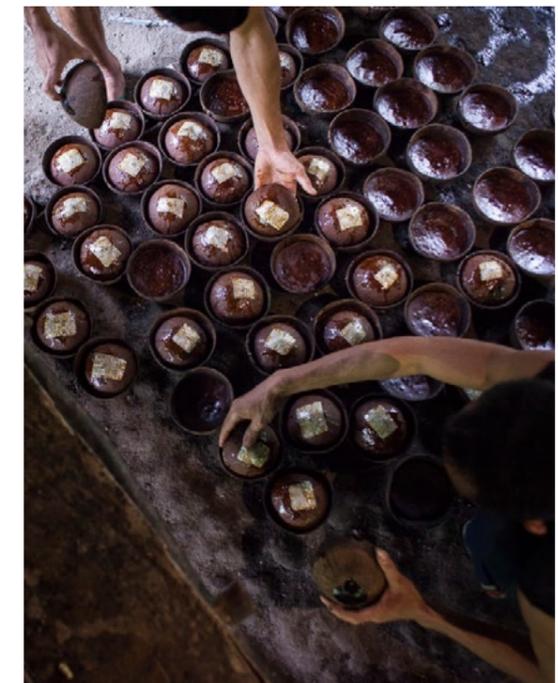
In response, the President of Indonesia established the Peatlands Restoration Agency (BRG) with the specific mandate to restore 2 million hectares of degraded peatlands in seven provinces by 2020

After this announcement, UNDP with a financial contribution from Norway provided support for the new Agency to become immediately operational with financial, administrative, implementation and monitoring capacity to restore peatlands.



The UNDP Support Facility, implemented from 2016 to 2018, was tasked with developing BRG's institutional readiness to coordinate the restoration of 2.6 million hectares of damaged peatland in Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, and Papua provinces.

In addition, the Facility supported the development of the organizational structure, peatland mapping, and strategic planning, making BRG eligible to receive funding from the State budget and mobilize additional resources.



PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE MARINE DEVELOPMENT

With Norway funding and UNDP support, BRG achieved key objectives. Specifically, it:



Developed national peat ecosystem restoration plans that established peat hydrological units serving as keepers of the peatlands, reporting on condition changes and interventions needed



Contributed to the revision of Government Regulation No 57 Year 2016 that emphasizes the moratorium on any land clearing in the peat lands until government stipulates protection and cultivation zones in peat ecosystems for certain plants



Boosted economic opportunities for women and men in peatland areas by processing *purun*, peatland vegetation, into raw materials for local products and crafts.



Established a command centre for law enforcement in the area and trained officers. The centre also serves as a coordination hub for the different key government bodies.



The world's oceans are in trouble. Overfishing has depleted the fish stocks impacting biodiversity and blue economies. Coastal and marine degradation is having irreversible effects. Marine and land-based pollution is devastating ocean health. Migratory species are forced to change millennia of species pathways. Indonesia like many other Archipelagic and Island States is facing the devastating consequences that the current trend may have on its blue economy and on the million of peoples who depend on the oceans. To promote sustainable marine development, UNDP has launched a regional project linking Indonesia, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea and Australia, funded by the Australian Government and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The Arafura and Timor Seas project kicked off in 2019 and has delivered early results with boosting marine health by establishing baselines to measure progress and has started work on enhancing protection of 220,000 hectares of mangrove forests.

In the coming years, the project will explore solutions for community-level sustainable fishing practices, protect at-risk coastlines and livelihoods, support the establishment of a new marine protected area in Merauke, Papua, bolster governance systems, and enhance regional monitoring and interventions to improve regional development plans of all partners.

WOMEN SPEARHEAD SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION OF BLUE SPINNER CRAB

On the southern coast of Madura, Pegagasan village is home to some of the largest blue swimmer crab cultivating communities. Every day, fishers bring their catch to cooking stations who then distribute the crabs to various mini plants throughout the island.

Many of these stations are managed by women like Adaifah, 41. She is in charge of inspecting and sorting the crabs for further processing. The data she collects, which includes names of fishers, the total number in their catch and the equipment used, is relayed to the owner of the mini plant as part of a central reporting system initiated by Asosiasi Pengusaha Rajungan Indonesia (Indonesian Blue Swimmer Crab Association - APRI), with support from UNDP.

This system was developed to ensure traceability of blue swimmer crab meat from Indonesia, 90 percent of which is exported -- mainly to the United States of America.

To maintain sustainability, the Indonesian Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in 2016 issued a directive stating that only crabs with a carapace measure of at 10 cm in width are allowed to be caught. Fishers are also prohibited from catching egg-bearing crabs.



Adaifah is among the many women in the Indonesian fisheries supply chain who are champions in achieving sustainable national fisheries industry targets.

“Blue swimmer crab fishing involves various stakeholders in its supply chain, including at least 185,000 women who are involved in crab cooking stations and miniplants,” said Aik Wulandari of APRI.

“Adaifah’s story provides a clear example of the importance of womens’ role in fisheries and recognises the need to address gender issues in fisheries. To effectively improve sustainability of fisheries, gender equality must be continually promoted in the fisheries supply chain,” said Sri Yanti Director of Marine Affairs and Fisheries at BAPPENAS. The Ministry, through the Global Marine Commodities project supports the Indonesian Blue Swimming Crab Association (APRI) accelerate improvements in crab fisheries in Indonesia.

SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PAPUA AND WEST PAPUA



With its rich natural resources, the provinces of Papua and West Papua are key for conservation efforts in Indonesia. But they are also among the poorest provinces with their human development index well below the national average.

Papua faces challenges like low economic growth, high poverty rates, increasing social and wealth disparities, prevalent violence against women and fragile social cohesion. Poverty and inequalities have a direct link with environmental degradation. Blending economic, social and environmental approaches is therefore needed to achieving prosperity and preserving the environmental richness. UNDP assistance to Papua has therefore

been an integrated one with a human development centred approach.

In cooperation with Bappenas and with support from the United Kingdom, UNDP has supported the establishment of the Papua Platform to foster dialogue and coordination between local, national and international partners, and inform the Papua development roadmap.

UNDP has also worked closely with the national and provincial Governments and development partners to promote sustainable development, in particular with the Manokwari Declaration adopted in October 2018. The Manokwari Declaration reaffirmed the commitment of the two provinces of Papua and West Papua to



pursue sustainable development path. With this commitment, the region intended to protect its environment including forest, marine and all natural resources, to protect the rights of the indigenous people to access their lands for their sustainable livelihoods, and to support capacity building for environmental conservation. And finally, the declaration also called for partnership of all stakeholders to support financing and investment required for sustainable development in the Papua and West Papua.

In the lead up to the Declaration, UNDP actively participated along with other stakeholders in facilitating exchanges on key areas of priorities and the signing of an MOU between the two provinces of Papua

and West Papua to foster cooperation and direct exchange of experience on development, including environmental protection.

UNDP has also assisted in the development of a blueprint for a future school of sustainability or natural history museum in Manokwari. The blueprint is expected to present a viable model for strengthening the capacity and skills of the future generation of Papuan conservation and development leaders.

PLANNING AND PAYING FOR GBV LOCAL ACTION PLAN AS A STRATEGY TO END GBV IN PAPUA

UNDP supports the Ending GBV in Papua through the implementation of the programme known as Planning and Paying for GBV Local Action Plan. In partnership with local CSOs, this programme provides technical assistance to local government at the district, sub-district and the village level to formulate local action plans (LAPs) to address GBV issues in the communities. Further, the programme also mobilizes various funding resources at the local level to pay for the action plans, which includes income generation activities designed by the women groups at the village level.

The project has been implemented in two pilot villages in Papua's Jayapura District, namely *Bunjom Village* and *Nimbokrang Village*. Hence, the project has helped to revitalize local development planning consultations at the village level, while strengthening women participation in the process. The experience of the project in Bunjom Village and Nimbokrang Village has revealed the limited participation of community members (especially women) in policy making and budget formulation processes at the local level.

Thus, the project has contributed to the shift in people's perception and further generated interest and confidence

for women group in expressing their voice. Based on the thorough study on Bunjom and Nimbokrang Villages, it has revealed the prevailing perception of the communities that gender-based violence was a private matter or a matter of life that will not change. Through intensive advocacy and capacity development at the community level, involving the local multi-sectoral mechanism (Village Think Tank), as well as at the District and Village Administration Offices, this perception has been gradually influenced.

The project's CSO implementing partner has also been gaining new knowledge and skills on-the-job and has begun to show positive changes in their approach of community engagement from one-way advocacy to collaboration/co-creation. Furthermore, the project has been invited to present the GBV Local Action Plan to Musrenbang Kabupaten (Regency Development Planning Meeting), prior to the 2021 budget decision-making. This is the first time UNDP is invited to be part of this process, demonstrating the level of interest in addressing GBV at the local level.

It is expected that in 2020, GBV interventions identified by the communities will be incorporated in



the District budget. Based on successful implementation in the first two villages, the district government has endorsed the project to be extended to two more villages in Jayapura District that will undertake the planning and paying consultations in 2020, including the situational analysis, formulation of a community-based multi-sectoral mechanism (Village Think Tank) for public advocacy and action planning, and sensitization, advocacy and engagement activities with public officials at District and Village levels. It is expected that all the good lessons from the four villages will provide a sound model for local government to replicate to more villages with their own funds.

SUPPORTING THE ENERGY TRANSITION



Transition to clean energy in Indonesia is key to achieve the SDGs and the Nationally Determined Contributions. It is also essential to the low carbon economy that the Government has adopted in the national Mid-term Development Plan 2020-2024. Renewable energy resources such as geothermal, hydropower, bioenergy, solar and wind are abundant in Indonesia. Fossil fuels remain predominant. The country has a target of 25% of renewable energy in the power supply by 2023. So far it has achieved about 13%.

Access to energy for all requires investing in these renewable technologies and making them available and affordable for all Indonesians, in particular those in remote areas.

The Government of Indonesia has made commitments to bolster the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency applications, however, significant barriers remain the lack of sufficient investments in renewable energy and energy-efficiency projects.

UNDP is assisting the Government of Indonesia in promoting investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through a project titled Market Transformation through Design and Implementation of Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Sector (MTRE3). This project is implemented with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The project establishes Sustainable Energy Fund (SEF) facility in collaboration with financing institution - PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur - to provide project development support for small and medium scale renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Currently, there are eight renewable energy projects receive support from the SEF.

UNDP is assisting Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to meet the national target of 100% electrification through Accelerating Clean Energy Access to Reduce Inequality (ACCESS) project with funding support from Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) Indonesia. This project is currently conducting detailed feasibility study for solar PV power plant in 23 selected remote villages and small islands in four provinces in Indonesia to be ready for construction in 2021.

With a grant from the GEF, UNDP has also supported feasibility studies and de-risking of energy projects under the SDG Indonesia One, the partnership platform that the Ministry of Finance established to catalyze funding for energy projects.

Demonstrating the impact of blended finance and Islamic charity -Zakat- for the SDGs, UNDP has also provided access to energy and therefore changed the lives of over 4,000 people in poor isolated communities in the province of Jambi. The building of micro-hydro power plants brought electricity to the households and to schools and clinics.



PUTTING A PRICE ON CARBON



UNDP is assisting the Government of Indonesia for carbon pricing to access green financial instruments and limit the release of greenhouse gases. Under the Partnership for Market Readiness and initiated in 2017 with funding from the World Bank, a country greenhouse gas profile has been formulated along with a framework of policy options. UNDP is assisting the Government of Indonesia to develop carbon pricing schemes and policy as tool to reduce greenhouse gases emission. Under the Partnership for Market Readiness project initiated in 2016 with funding from the World Bank, a country greenhouse gas profile in power and

industrial sectors have been formulated along with market-based instrument options of carbon pricing. This study serves as substantial background for on-going development of presidential regulation on carbon pricing led by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. In addition, demonstration of voluntary Emission Trading System (Cap and Trade) in power and industrial sectors have been initiated in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Industry.

SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL

Indonesia is the largest producer and exporter of palm oil in the world. While the sector is generating high return for the national economy and providing jobs to millions, including small holders, its expansion has led to deforestation and caused a severe environmental impact.

Sustainable palm oil is therefore of paramount importance to combine economic gains, job creation and poverty reduction with forest and environmental protection. Since 2014, UNDP has been working with the Government, the private sector and all stakeholders at international, national and local levels for a Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative (SPOI). SPOI has been implemented with funding from the Swiss Economic Cooperation (SECO) and the GEF under a UNDP Global Programme for Green Commodities. SPOI created FoKSBI (Forum for Sustainable Palm Oil in Indonesia), which evolved into a dialogue mechanism for all stakeholders. UNDP also supported the formulation of the first National Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil in Indonesia, signed by the President in [date]. the SPO Initiative has also helped small farmers to obtain certification that gives them increased market access.

A new policy developed and adopted in the Pelalawan region in Riau province will provide new opportunities for



strengthening traceability and improving smallholders' capacity. The Pelalawan Special Plan regulation passed in January 2020 officially protecting 20, 219 hectares of High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas in the district. In the districts of South Tapanuli, North Sumatra and Sintang, West Kalimantan, more than 1100 farmers have been trained. Following the development of a district level smallholder support strategy, worked has begun in the Pelalawan and more than 1800 smallholders were trained. Quality assurance and monitoring of implementation of good agricultural practices is also being conducted. Further training modules for smallholders on preparing for the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil standard have been developed, covering good agricultural practices, gender and sustainability certification.

03

RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY IN PALU AND LOMBOK



BUILDING BACK AFTER DISASTER IN PALU AND LOMBOK



LOMBOK EARTHQUAKE AUGUST 2018			PALU EARTHQUAKE & TSUNAMI SEPTEMBER 2018		
564 people killed	400,000 displaced	70,000 houses damaged	2,000 people killed	173,000 displaced	68,000 houses damaged
			176 health facilities damaged (2 major hospitals)		1,500 education buildings

In August 2018, an earthquake struck Lombok leveling villages and killing 564 people.

One month later, a powerful earthquake struck Central Sulawesi triggering a devastating tsunami and a rare phenomenon of soil liquefaction.

Responding to Government request, UNDP provided immediate assistance in the form of a cash for work scheme for debris clearance, which provided affected communities with a source of income.

UNDP cash-for-work scheme directly benefitted over 15,500 people - 49 percent of them women)- who received seed income, and resulted in the removal of debris from 2,731 vital and high-risk areas that include houses, schools, mosques and churches, roads and public facilities. Over 570 structures were safely demolished.

In cooperation with Germany with 25m Euros funding from KfW, Government of Germany's development bank, UNDP then supported reconstruction in both Central Sulawesi and Lombok through the. Project

for Earthquake and Tsunami Infrastructure Reconstruction Assistance (PETRA). Aligned with the national and local government reconstruction plans, PETRA rebuilds and rehabilitates key infrastructures including public hospitals, 2 landfills, 11 community health centres, 25 schools, village markets, 4 tertiary irrigation canals, 1 clean water network, and 1 farming access infrastructure (suspension bridge).

To enhance the effectiveness of assistance, UNDP supported coordination mechanisms at central and local level and capacity building for local Government in information management. A close and fruitful cooperation between UNDP and the UN Office for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) allows for a smooth transition from the emergency to the longer-term recovery phase.

Results:



HELPING PEOPLE RECOVER IN DISASTER-HIT

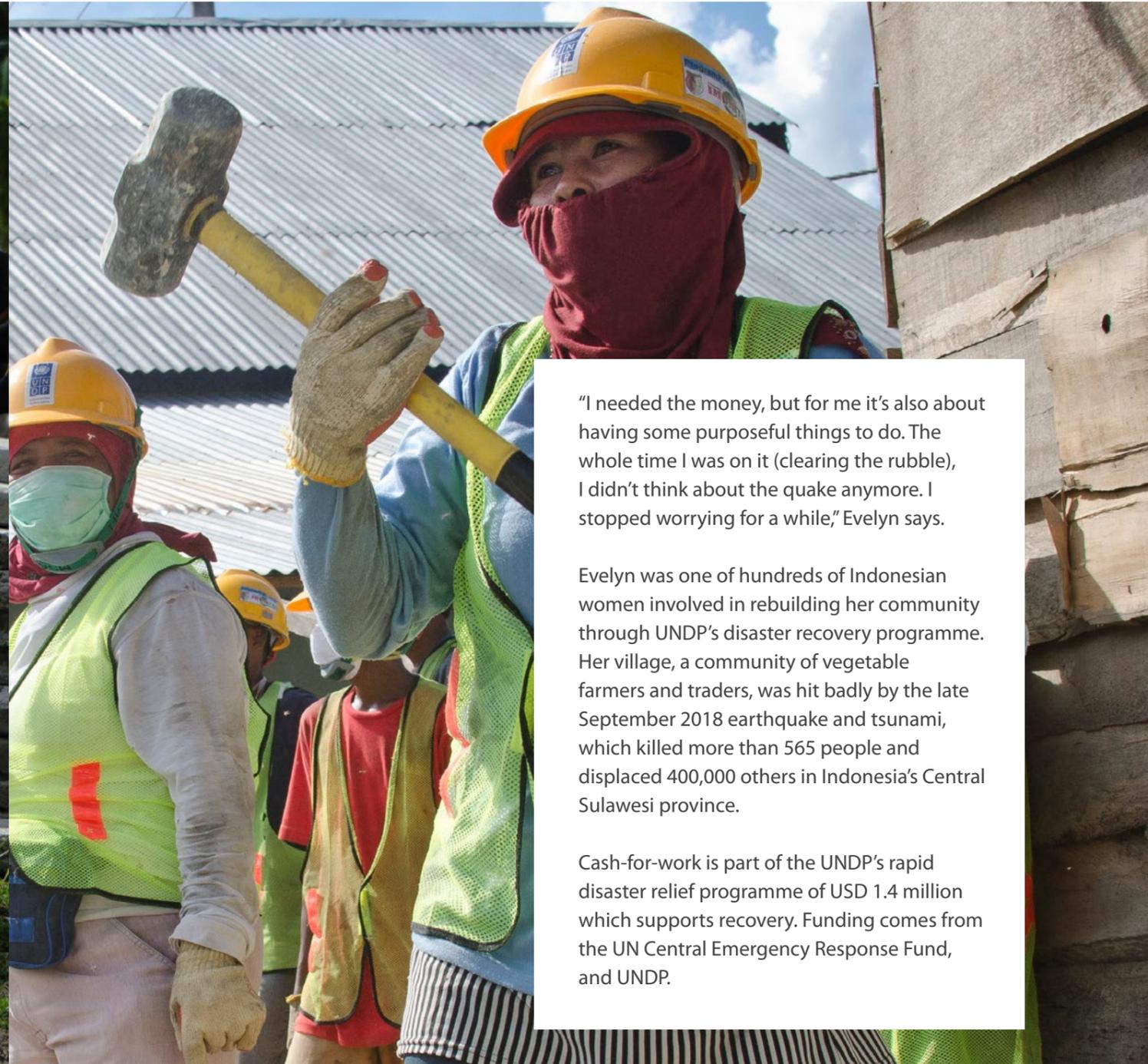


53-year old **Evelyn Lamakampali** had built a reputation as a superwoman in her village, long before a powerful earthquake destroyed 80 percent of the houses in her community, including her own.

As an ojek (motorcycle taxi) driver, she was the go-to person for the women and girls in Jono Oge village who needed transportation. "I was the only female ojek driver here," she says.

"After the quake, I was doing nothing. I just stayed in a tent outside my house. So, when I saw the lineup (for UNDP's cash-for-work registration) outside the village's church, I immediately joined."

Many women like Evelyn flocked to the programme, and not just for the financial reward.



"I needed the money, but for me it's also about having some purposeful things to do. The whole time I was on it (clearing the rubble), I didn't think about the quake anymore. I stopped worrying for a while," Evelyn says.

Evelyn was one of hundreds of Indonesian women involved in rebuilding her community through UNDP's disaster recovery programme. Her village, a community of vegetable farmers and traders, was hit badly by the late September 2018 earthquake and tsunami, which killed more than 565 people and displaced 400,000 others in Indonesia's Central Sulawesi province.

Cash-for-work is part of the UNDP's rapid disaster relief programme of USD 1.4 million which supports recovery. Funding comes from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, and UNDP.

04

STRENGTHENING JUSTICE AND STABILITY

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development features for the first time a universally agreed goal for achieving peaceful, just and inclusive societies: SDG 16. UNDP sees Goal 16 as an enabler for achieving all the 17 SDGs.

UNDP supports the peaceful resolution of conflicts, promote the rule of law and access to justice, citizen security and human rights worldwide. In Indonesia, UNDP has provided specific assistance to strengthen public institutions, reform the justice sector, fight corruption, prevent violent extremism and support inclusive participation to ensure that no one is left behind.





Justice system reform has been a national priority in Indonesia with the objective to strengthen citizens' confidence in courts. With funding from the European Union, UNDP has implemented the Support for Justice Sector Reform in Indonesia (SUSTAIN) project from 2014 to 2019. SUSTAIN assisted the Supreme Court and fifteen pilot courts in different provinces of Indonesia for increased transparency, integrity and accountability of the judiciary.

SUSTAIN results included the introduction of a transparent digital case management system where the public can track the status of court cases, the creation of an online whistle blower system (SIWAS).

	<p>Integrated human resources management through transparent human resources policies and competency-based human resources management</p>
	<p>Training to enhance knowledge and capability of judges and court staff</p>
	<p>Case management refining a digital case management system where the public can track the status of court cases to ensure transparency and quality of case handling</p>

The project also improved human resources management in the justice sector through the development of an integrated human resources management system with an internal digital personnel database (SIKEP), new transparent policies and competency-based HR management. The capacity of judges was enhanced through certification programmes, including in environment cases and gender sensitization.

UNDP support to justice sector reform included a project for Improving Restorative Justice through Integration (IRJI) funded by the Government of Denmark. Implemented in cooperation with the Supreme Court, the Attorney

General's Office, the National Police, Directorate General of National Correctional Facility and the Ministry of Social Affairs, IRJI supported coordination among these institutions through the formulation of guidelines and standard operating procedures defining the roles, tasks and process of each legal enforcer to ensure restorative justice principles are being effectively applied. UNDP also developed a database-sharing platform that ensures the reliability and security of data used by the legal enforcers to monitor cases as well as track performance in their handling of cases. IRJI has also trained legal enforcers and government officials to adhere to restorative justice principles.

BRINGING FAIRNESS TO THE BENCH

“No matter how good your decision is, it will be meaningless if you are not trustworthy,” is a message that is always conveyed by a high-profile Indonesian judge Albertina Ho to the judges who participate in her trainings, with support from the European Union and UNDP.

Albertina has become a household name in Indonesia. Nicknamed Judicial Lady Knight by the public, Albertina has earned a national reputation for being an honest and firm judge, after presiding a high-profile corruption case in 2010 involving a government tax official.

At a time when many graft suspects walked free or received light sentences, Albertina passed on a relatively tough sentence against the tax official, after he was found guilty of corruption.

Albertina is also one of the legal trainers for an EU-funded UNDP’s Support to the Justice Reform Sector in Indonesia



(SUSTAIN) Project. This five-year project provides technical support to the Supreme Court and the judiciary, implemented by the justice sector reform, is one of the trainings for judges and court officials.

In her work with SUSTAIN, Albertina has traveled around Indonesia providing training with diverse materials. According to her, the problem most felt by the judges was related to the code of ethics whereas an honest and virtuous character is the main key that must be held by judges.

“If our characters are not strong, they will reflect in our behaviors,” she said. “To be a judge of integrity, there is only one solution, what you say is what you do.”

Albertina Ho is a public figure who has set a high standard in the judicial sector in Indonesia. She is a symbol for Indonesian women, showing that women can also take leadership role in the justice sector.

PROMOTING TOLERANCE AND PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM



Indonesia in its diversity stands as an example of religious and ethnic tolerance. However, in the recent years, intolerance and violent extremism have been rising in many countries, including Indonesia which experienced terrorist attacks, in particular in Jakarta in 2016 and in Surabaya in 2018.

Intolerance and violence are threats to people's lives and community stability. They can also reverse development gains made over years at local or at national level.

Since 2016, UNDP has been actively supporting Indonesia in promoting tolerance and violent extremism. In partnership with Japan and working closely with the Center for the Study of

Islam and Society (PPIM) of the State Islamic University (UIN) and a country wide network of over 30 institutions, UNDP has supported the prevention of violent extremism through religious education and engagement with the Millennials.

Under project CONVEY, UNDP and its partners conducted research on the drivers of intolerance and violent extremism and formulated policy recommendations, including on religious education, which were discussed with the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The project also directly directed with over 3,000 millennials from all over the country through dialogue, sharing of personal stories and competition for videos, photos,



essays, memes, comics with a narrative for tolerance and peace. CONVEY also researched the impact of hate speech and violent extremism messages on social media and developed multiple digital product for a peaceful, stable and tolerant Indonesia.

In partnership with the European Union, UNDP also implemented the Preventing Violent Extremism Through Promoting Tolerance and Respect for Diversity (PROTECT) project promoting tolerance and addressing discriminations in Indonesia. The project conducted research on these issues, engaged with all actors in the Indonesian society, in particular the youth, and supported the formulation of

the National Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism, under the auspices of the national counter-terrorism agency (BNPT).

UNDP has also actively the sharing of experience in PVE at the regional level including exchanges with Bangladesh, Malaysia, Maldives, the Philippines and Thailand. UNDP also sponsored the regional conference in December 2017 which endorsed the Jakarta Declaration, a commitment from participating countries to tackle violent extremism.

05

INDONESIA AS A GLOBAL PARTNER

Since the Bandung conference of 1955, Indonesia has been an active provider of South-South and Triangular, Cooperation with Asia, African and other regions. Today, Indonesia as a G20 member, with its development achievements, dynamic economy and active diplomacy, plays an active role on the international development stage. The partnership between UNDP and Indonesia is increasingly including joint initiatives and sharing of experience at the global and regional levels.

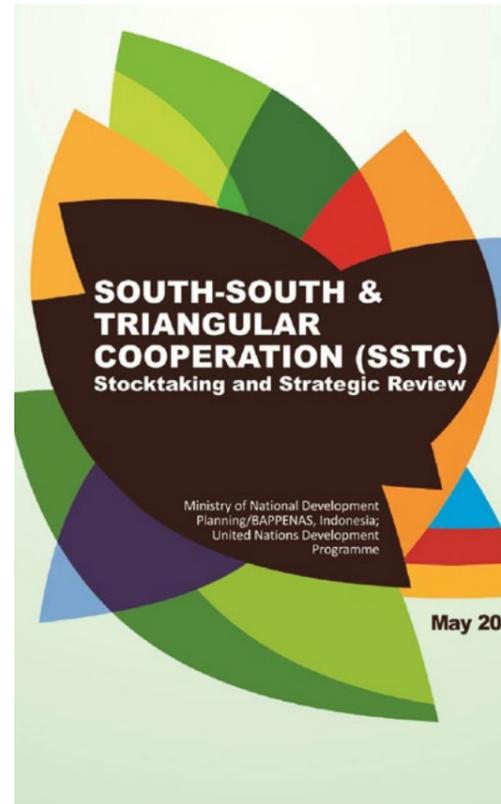
SOUTH SOUTH TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

Throughout the period covered in this report, UNDP has been actively supporting the institutional strengthening of Indonesia's SSTC, and experience sharing with other countries on key development issues.

On the institutional side and with support from Norway, UNDP supported the National Coordination Team (NCT), comprising of Bappenas, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and the State Secretariat. Support to the NCT in coordination with other development partners, resulted in enhanced mechanisms and effectiveness for SSTC.

Since 2017, UNDP has been supporting the creation of the Indonesian Aid Agency (IndoAid), which was formally launched in 2019. With renewed support from Norway, UNDP worked closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to formulate the regulatory framework of IndoAid and develop the institutional capacity required for its effective operations. For SSTC effectiveness, UNDP also supported the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the development of countries and regional strategies such as the one done for the Pacific.

UNDP and Indonesia have carried out SSTC projects and direct exchanges with a large number of countries. Through the support provided by Norway, UNDP has supported



cooperation between Indonesia and East Timor in border areas. The project supports local community development and cross-border trade for improved livelihoods and conflict prevention. As part of its support to SSTC, UNDP facilitated the bilateral sharing of Indonesia's experience with other countries including Myanmar on planning and budgeting reforms, Bhutan on decentralization, Afghanistan on police service, etc.



UNDP's Support for the Archipelagic and Island States (AIS) Forum

Irrespective of their geographical location, size and development status, Archipelagic and Island States (AIS) around the world face challenges, which are similar in many respects and impact their prospects to live prosperously and grow sustainably. Many are facing existential threats related to climate change, natural disasters, marine pollution and plastic debris, overexploitation of marine resources

With support from UNDP, Indonesia led in 2018 the creation of the Archipelagic and Islands States (AIS) Forum, which to support international cooperation for innovation and new development solutions for climate action and sustainable oceans. The AIS Forum operates as a platform for governments and private sector, civil society, and academia to exchange experience and work together.

IMPROVING LIVING CONDITIONS AND PREVENTING CONFLICT IN BORDER AREAS

For as far as she can remember Jachinta Colo's parents have tilled small plots of land in the district of Oé-Cusse, Timor-Leste.

She and her husband look after a plot of land in Saben village, where they also raise pigs to try to earn a little extra money for the family of eight.

The family struggled to make ends meet despite Oé-Cusse being designated a special economic zone. Despite receiving funding for infrastructure projects, opportunities for families like Colo's have been hard. Oé-Cusse, a district of Timor-Leste, is encircled by Indonesian West Timor and the Ombai Strait, completely cut off from East Timor.

Timor-Leste gained independence from Indonesia in 2002, but in Oé-Cusse relationships remain strong between families, divided by a porous border. Indonesia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP are supporting a cross-border organic farming programme to boost livelihoods and trade, and to support peace-building and prevent conflict. The one-year programme, training 200



Indonesian and East Timorese farmers, is funded by the Government of Norway and supported by the Government of Timor-Leste, under UNDP's South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) initiative. Colo's life has taken a turn for the better. "There is a demand for organic vegetables, as they taste better", she says. The training has also taught her to better package and market her vegetables and increase the family income.

The exchange of knowledge has also revealed a new spirit of farming, which has helped strengthen relationships among with neighbours across the border. As communities on both sides of the border tend to more frequent harvests, they are also beginning to partner in business ventures.

The growth in economic fortunes is also an opportunity to formalize exchanges, to bring order to the informal import and export trade in the region, to benefit both the people and the governments of Indonesia and Timor-Leste.

UNDP INDONESIA'S RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



Indonesia reported its first cases of COVID-19 on March 2, 2020. The Government of Indonesia established a COVID-19 Handling Acceleration Task Force to control the spread of the virus at the national, provincial and district level, enforcing movement restrictions and large-scale social distancing policies. UNDP Indonesia assisted the government via a multi sectoral response.

As technical lead of UN SG's Socio-Economic Impact Assessment and Mitigation Plan, UNDP is leading a Group on Socio-Economic Impact Assessment and Mitigation bringing together UN Agencies and International and National NGOs. As of August 2020, UNDP assisted with providing 75 ventilators to hospitals in need, in partnership with WHO and IOM. With financial support from China Soong Ching Ling Foundation, facilitated by UNDP China, 500,000 surgical masks were provided to the Indonesian Government to help protect medical workers. To help

inform commuters about safe practices during the pandemic, UNDP helped design informational posters for commuters of the public bus transport service PT Transjakarta.

In addition, with support from UNDP, SP4N-LAPOR! - Indonesia's National Public Service Complaints Handling System fostered a channel of direct communication between the government and citizens on vital COVID-19 information, with the aim of contributing to the overall effectiveness of Indonesia's national response to the pandemic. UNDP has provided support to the National Disaster Management Agency through multi-sectoral coordination via protocols developed by various line ministries. It will provide support of the agency's "InaRISK" mobile application which will assist with monitoring support during the COVID-19 pandemic.

UNDP also conducted studies on improving access to care for GBV victims and a study to understand the Welfare and Livelihood of Women during Covid-19 Pandemic (together with Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab South East Asia J-PAL SEA)

UNDP in partnership with UNICEF, FAO, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of

Social Affairs and the National Statistics Agency conducted a Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic on households, the results of which helped in providing policy recommendations to the government on the mechanisms on cushioning the socio-economic impact at the household level as well as strategic planning for recovery that focuses on mitigating the secondary impacts of Covid-19.

UNDP RESPONSE TO COVID-19 IN INDONESIA

As COVID-19 heavily impacts Indonesia, UNDP is increasing its support to the Government and the people of Indonesia for the **health** and **the socio-economic impact** of the crisis. We help Indonesia for both **the short term** and **the long-term** response to the crisis.

UNDP is part of the support of the whole UN Development System. We deliver results working together with other

UN agencies

Government Ministries and Agencies

development partners and civil society organizations

Streams of UNDP's Response:

Immediate strengthening of health systems

Addressing the socio-economic impact of COVID-19

Promoting Innovation and Digital Solutions for COVID-19 response

ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ACHIEVED:

1. Health first:

Support procurement and Aid Distribution



500,000
medical masks

have been delivered to protect health workers



75 critical care ventilators,

in collaboration with WHO and IOM



To cope with the surge caused by COVID-19, UNDP is providing **medical waste management facilities** including incinerators and auto-clave, in collaboration with WHO;



Communication materials for prevention have been disseminated, including hundreds of posters placed in Transjakarta bus stops.



75 critical care ventilators,

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To cope with the surge caused by COVID-19, UNDP is providing **medical waste management facilities** including incinerators and auto-clave, in collaboration with WHO;



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2. Socio-Economic Impact



The COVID crisis calls for more **inclusive and adaptative social protection**, which UNDP supports together with UNICEF, UN Women, and WFP.



UNDP and UNICEF in cooperation with the Government conduct repeated impact assessments of 20,000 **poor and vulnerable households**, which are among the most impacted.



Under its Youth Co: Lab , UNDP and UNICEF work with **young entrepreneurs** to identify most effective business responses to the crisis .



UNDP is conducting an assessment on the impact of pandemic on **women's livelihoods and welfare.**



UNDP is scaling up integrated service **provision for the victims of gender based violence** at hospitals and Jakarta's official centre on women and child protection (P2TP2A)

3. Data and Innovation



With UNDP support, the National Public Service Complaints system **SP4N-LAPOR** has been expanded to communicate vital information on COVID-19.



UNDP supports the Ministry of Villages for a **"Cash-for-Work"** scheme under the Village Fund using experience and **an App developed** with Microsoft after the 2018 earthquake-tsunami in Palu.



The **"InaRISK"** mobile application developed earlier by UNDP with the National Disaster Management Agency to assist communities during natural disasters, has been expanded to provide information on hot spots.



To support National Health System Reform, UNDP with the Ministry of Health are expanding the use of the **UNDP's SMILE application** to improve the vaccine logistics supply chain and bolster immunization.



UNDP and the Ministry of Health also support feasibility assessment to expand **telemedicine** for effective and affordable provision of health services anywhere and at all times in Indonesia.

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INDONESIA'S YOUTH ARE AGENTS OF CHANGE

Did you know there are 63.82 million youth in Indonesia?

Today's youth are innovative, digitally connected and socially active. Making up 25 percent of Indonesia's population¹, youth play an integral role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and driving positive social change to shape the future of their communities and ultimately Indonesia.

UNDP #SDGTalks held every month since 2019 offer a space where young people discuss and identify solutions to SDG-related issues.

UNDP Indonesia programmes are helping youth to take part in the Indonesian economy and as a contribution to SDG 8 - quality employment, through d platforms like the Youth Entrepreneurship Initiative



YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP INITIATIVE

The Youth Entrepreneurship Initiative (YEI) created under the UNDP Innovative Financing Lab is a platform to empower young women and men through social entrepreneurship with a focus on the SDGs. YEI invests in youth to be social entrepreneurs through leadership and skill building and funding to create an impactful enterprise. YEI is comprised of three programmes - Ideathonnesia, Youth Co:Lab, and National Dialogue.



Awareness
Ideathonnesia & Ignition



Action
Youth Co:Lab



Advocacy
National Dialogue
Policy Changes in
Youth Entrepreneurship
Ecosystem



HIGHLIGHT YOUTH CO:LAB



Youth Co:Lab – Created in partnership with 7 organisations an incubator for youth that have interest in social innovation and entrepreneurship.



650 boys and girls directly benefit

Working with more than 20 partners

IDR 44.8 million invested

- schools
- government
- communities



Yudha Abdul Gani. Our first #Youth Colab winner. His project is called KantungDarah. KantungDarah aims to be blood bank for people around his area. Yudha has shown strong awareness toward his business model, the demand in the area and strong vision on how to manage the enterprise to move forward



Feel so blessed have a chance to be one of the representative to share about policy recommendation that participants, tutor and mentors of youth colab indonesia have prepared together in the entrepreneurship and startup ecosystem, it was extraordinary experienced for me.

GENDER CHAMPION: USING CUTTING-EDGE TECHNOLOGY FOR BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION



Young entrepreneur Hasna Silmi Ramadhani has found early success to combine cutting-edge technology with biodiversity awareness, but her first foray in social enterprise was waste management education.

24-year old Hasna was one of the top winners of the UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) Bio-Hackathon event which brought together individuals from various sectors, such as technology, design, business and journalism, to raise awareness and explore solutions to the most challenging issues for biodiversity. While studying biology at the University of Padjajaran, Hasna launched her first entrepreneurial initiative, Sakola Arbor – an institution dedicated to teaching youth about the value of caring for the environment.

Two years later, Hasna founded the Ranggon Environmental Education Center (REEC), which provides thematic camp trips to several parks in West Java. Similar to Sakola Arbor, Ranggon also works together with schools to provide waste management education for students. "Working in nature has always been my passion and sharing it with others makes it even more meaningful, there is a lot of knowledge we can learn from just being there, close to nature," she said.

In 2019, Hasna participated in a UNDP hackathon connecting bio-economy initiatives with impact investors and industry players. The BIOFIN project itself is a global initiative providing countries with methods and tools to develop investment and finance plans for the biodiversity-focused SDGs.

With her colleagues from Ranggon, Hasna proposed the use of augmented reality (AR) technology for raising awareness of the biodiversity value. The product, named Biomaze, students can learn about Indonesia's biodiversity anytime and anywhere.

"Technology is a tool that should be seen as an opportunity to solve some of today's issues rather than create problems" Hasna says. Through gamification, similar to a mobile game, players can earn points as they play, which can be redeemed for Ranggon's trips discounts or to be donated for the management of the parks. Using something that is familiar and what kids enjoy, excites them to learn about the value of biodiversity as they play.

Hasna's team of three placed first out of 25 finalists, elected from a pool of more than 100 participants. The top three winners were awarded a US\$2,000 prize to be used for developing the project.

Being the only woman in her team has also given her extra pride "It was an honour and we didn't expect to win, it was my first hackathon and only four to five women were there," Hasna says.

She plans to use the prize money to boost the development of her business.

#SDGTALKS

An informal talk show that engages youth with the SDGs and brings them together with some of Indonesia's innovators, game changers and action makers from all different walks of life. Topics include gender, social media and water accessibility with speakers including Hannah Al-Rashid (Actor and UN SDG Mover), Swietenia Puspa Lestari (Divers Clean Action) and Stephen Sanjaya (Blue Bag Water Innovation Award 2015, Lund University).



STRENGTHENING INTEGRATED SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN INDONESIA

Helping people facing gender-based violence to seek and obtain treatment, UNDP in Indonesia has worked with its Seoul Policy Centre to replicate the successful South Korean Sunflower Centres, which are fully funded by the Government and serve as hospital-based integrated service centre for GBV victims providing comprehensive services from medical care, rapid rape testing, counselling, investigation and social supports in a single location.

UNDP facilitated experience sharing between the 'Sunflower Centres' and Indonesian Centres on establishing one-stop service centre for victims of GBV needing treatment. Working with the Jakarta Provincial Government, UNDP then supported the establishment of similar one-stop service centres in Jakarta which was then expanded to 7 locations and is expected to be replicated in other parts of the country.



THE GENDERING OF DEVELOPMENT



UNDP views gender equality as more than statistics and only including women in development. Achieving gender equality means transforming relations between men and women

Gender inequalities remains pronounced in Indonesia, in terms of income, political representation, role economic and social life, etc. As UNDP Human Development Reports highlight, gender equality and women empowerment would result in increased economic growth and improvement in Indonesia's Human Development Index.

Gender and SDG5 are, therefore a central component of UNDP programmes and projects in Indonesia. Highlights of our work

relate support to women's role in conflict prevention and traditional justice "adat", the introduction of gender sensitive budgeting for climate change adaptation, gender sensitive law-enforcement and support to women social entrepreneurs. The successful piloting in Jakarta and the subsequent expansion of integrated service centers made a difference for victims of gender-based violence . When disaster stoke in Central Sulawesi and Lombok, women were largely involved in UNDP cash-for-work programme. Gender is also a central part of UNDP response to COVID-19 (see special chapter on this response).

GOING FOR GOLD

The UNDP Office in Indonesia was the talk. In 2016 the Office designed its 2017-2020 Gender Strategy and embarked on its full implementation. Our Gender commitment received recognition with the Silver Seal awarded to UNDP Indonesia by the corporate Gender Equality Seal Certification programme – which assesses the performance of UNDP Country Offices in delivering transformational gender equality results.

UNDP Indonesia is now aiming for the Gold Seal by ensuring gender transformative changes not only in programming but also in fostering a gender equal working environment and supporting women leadership.





Based on human, Development Index (HDI) report :

Indonesia's Index has slightly improved



Indonesia ranks



Women score a lower HDI value of



In the latest Gender Development Index (2018)



positioning Indonesia among the group of Medium Human Development Countries

There is a greater percentage of women in the national parliament



14% of girls in Indonesia are married before the age of 18

1% of girls in Indonesia are married before their 15th birthday

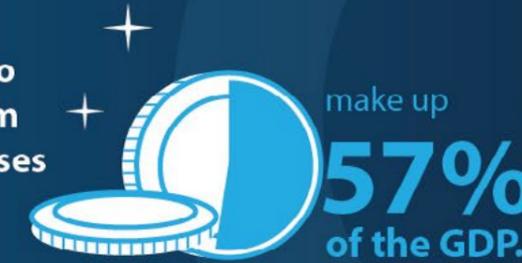
According to UNICEF, Indonesia has the 8th highest absolute number of child brides in the world - 1,459,000

2018 Global Gender Index (GGGI) report



Indonesia is ranked **85th** out of **144** countries

Small to medium enterprises (SMEs)



About one-third of medium-sized enterprises are owned by women and this number is increasing by 8% annually while the number of SMEs owned by men dropping



One in three Indonesian woman have experienced physical and or sexual violence in their lifetime



25% women



75% men

Current Administration Target :

30% women





UNDP INDONESIA IN THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN INDONESIA



UNDP is an integral part of the United Nations Development System and works very closely with the other UN agencies for institutional cohesion and development effectiveness. The UNDP results highlighted in this brochure fully contribute to the objective of the 2016-2020 Partnership Development Framework signed between the Government of Indonesia and the UN agencies. Many of them have been achieved working together with other agencies, including through joint programmes.

In 2019, the UN Secretary General initiated a major reform that led to the landmark General Assembly resolution 72/279 on the repositioning of the UN development system to improve the efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of the UN mandate.

Since the adoption of the reform, UNDP has been actively supporting and providing services to the Resident Coordinator and her Office and has actively contributed to the implementation of the reform, in particular with the formulation of the 2021-2025 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in Indonesia.



**UNDP
INDONESIA**
RESULT REPORT
2017-2020

UNDP INDONESIA RESULT REPORT 2017-2020