### Country: [INDONESIA]

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: [2011-2015]

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*From the Mid-Term Evaluation of the CPD (2014):*

*Since 2011, Indonesia has made considerable progress across all areas covered under the Country Programme. In particular poverty rates are falling and gains have been made in attaining or being on track to attain a large number of MDGs. Significant gains have also been made in watershed management, reducing forest degradation, rehabilitating critical land, controlling Persistent Organic Pollutants, and in electrification. The institutionalisation of the programme to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) and its financing arrangements has progressed well. But challenges remain in protecting coral reef and raising the percentage of renewable energy produced. Women’s participation in top level administration has improved significantly but little gain has been made in terms of their representation in Parliament. Provincial government accountability is improving and there are gains in civil service integrity. But the Indonesia Democracy Index score is declining and levels of political participation remain challenging. Improving service delivery to minimum standards is slow. Frameworks for conflict and disaster management have improved significantly, particularly in the area of recovery and the Government of Indonesia is now handling much more without external support. But incidences of local conflict are rising and budgets for disaster risk reduction are low.*

*UNDP’s positioning of its programme within the Government of Indonesia’s priorities for this Country Programme cycle has been exemplary. UNDP is seen as a close, neutral, trusted and valued partner by the Government. This is a major comparative advantage for UNDP. UNDP plays very useful and effective roles in building institutions and their capacity, in helping to develop policies, strategies and regulations; and in trialling systems, tools and methods. Particularly in the latter role it has helped to develop “tools” that can be seen as UNDP products and are marketable as such.*

*UNDP has helped GOI make a large number of achievements across its portfolio, with solid achievements in all Outcome areas.*

1. *Work on accelerating MDGs;*
2. *The establishment of watershed management arrangements;*
3. *The trialling of renewable energy technologies that demonstrate impact of reducing greenhouse gases;*
4. *The establishment of the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund;*
5. *The introduction and use of the Indonesia Democracy Index;*
6. *The revision of the Law on Decentralisation and innovative pro-poor planning and budgeting methods at the sub-national level;*
7. *The establishment of the National Strategy for Access to Justice and the creation of legal aid and public complaints mechanisms; The establishment of the Participatory Governance Assessment methodology;*
8. *The establishment of a comprehensive conflict prevention and peace building framework;*
9. *Major consolidation of Indonesia’s disaster recovery framework; and*
10. *Considerable consolidation in the disaster risk reduction framework.*

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | |  | | |
| **Country name: Indonesia** | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2011-2015** | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **1. *National and sub-national authorities and stakeholders are more effective in reducing poverty and vulnerability, accelerating achievement of MDG targets as stated in the RPJMN, and improving overall human development*** | | $22,674,555 | 1. *Percentage change in national budget allocated for poverty policies and programmes implementation* 2. *Rate of poverty in national and UNPDF provinces* 3. *Level of disparities in rate of poverty at UNPDF provinces against the national poverty rate* 4. *Level of achievement of MDG targets* | 1. *Base line 2011, 7.2% of national budget allocated for poverty policies and programme implementation. (National budget for poverty: IDR 137.7 billion out of IDR 1,876.9 billion). Current status (2014) some progress: budget increased to 7.34% of national budget allocated for poverty policies and programme (National budget for poverty: IDR 137.7 billion out of 1,876.9 Billion)* 2. *Baseline 2011: Rate of poverty in National 13.33%, Aceh 20.98%; NTT 23.03%; Papua 36.08%; and West Papua 26.2%. Current status (2014), significant progress: National poverty 10.96%; Aceh 16.98%, NTT 19.6%, Papua 27.8%, and West Papua 26.26%* 3. *Baseline in 2011: Aceh 7.65%; NTT 9.7%; Papua 23.4%; West Papua 21.55%. Current status (2014): Significant progress: Aceh 6%; NTT 8.62%; Papua 16.82%; West Papua 15.28%.* 4. *Baseline in 2011: Achievement on MDG: 9 Achieved; 35 on-track; 14 Off track. Current status (2014): Some progress: 14 achieved; 35 on track; and 14 off track* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  (Please provide an assessment of the progress made against the CP outputs over the cycle, and indicate their contribution to the outcome. Please indicate each of the main outputs and provide a summary assessment of overall progress)  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP identified four major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) National and local institutions have enhanced systems and competencies for MDG-based pro-poor and results-based planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation; (b) Local economic development facility established at the sub-national level, providing technical assistance in budget allocation and financial management, coordination of PPP-CSR engagement and partnership with universities and CSOs, particularly in UNPDF areas, (c) Strategy and mechanisms to implement the MDGs Road Map are developed, and (d) National and sub National capacities improved to monitor, evaluate, analyze and report on MDG and human development*  Progress and Achievements:  ***Output (a): Pro poor planning:*** *Pro poor planning, budgeting and monitoring (P3BM) tools were piloted in three provinces (Bangka Belitung, East Nusa Tengara, and Gorontalo) in partnership with the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) and local governments. In areas where the P3BM approach was adopted, local governments increased their expenditure on poverty and social development programmes on average by 17 per cent. Experience gained from implementing the P3BM methodology was later used to inform the design of MDG action plans for all provinces.*  ***Output (b): Local economic development****. UNDP work on local economic development has been focused on two of the poorest provinces in Indonesia, Papua and West Papua. Under the People Centre Development Programme, UNDP has partnered with Bappenas and local government agencies to provide technical assistance and business support services to over 1,000 small and micro entrepreneurs and small farmers in the two provinces. The assistance has enabled the creation of new businesses, strengthened local agencies that provide business support, and helped farmers secure greater value-added through processing and marketing their produce. The majority of beneficiaries were women. A Local Economic Development Agency (LEDA) has been established in West Papua (Sarmi Regent Decree No. 055/140/2014 on ‘LEDA establishment), and UNDP is working with government to replicate and scale-up the model based on the experiences learned.*  ***Output (c): MDG Road Maps:*** *The CP mid-term evaluation cited UNDP’s wok on MDG Road Maps as one of the flagship areas of the country programme (i.e. an area in which UNDP has shown considerable effectiveness). Since 2011 UNDP has partnered with the GOI and provided technical and financial assistance to help Indonesia accelerate progress on the MDGs. Through support to the national MDG Secretariat and programme, UNDP has helped 33 provinces to produce MDG action plans; helped design a national online MDG Monitoring System; and helped formulate a national MDG Award to incentivize sub-national governments to take urgent action on the MDGS. Technical support was also provided to underperforming provinces. Data show that 16 out of 25 provinces (64%) increased their budget allocation for MDG acceleration based on their 5 year provincial MDG action plans. With UNDP support, 5 provincial MAFs (MDGs acceleration framework) were finalized in 2014 following the successful pilot of the MAF in Central Java. The MAF identifies bottlenecks to lagging MDGs, and prioritizes solutions to address those bottleneck.*  ***Output (d) M&E and reporting on MDGs and HDI:*** *The UNDP supported National MDG Secretariat coordinates and assists the provinces, and monitors their progress towards achieving the targets laid out in the national MDG Roadmap. The online system allows the National MDG Secretariat to better and more speedily identify underperforming provinces and prioritize assistance to them. UNDP has provided technical support to the national statistics agency, Statistics Indonesia (BPS), to utilize the HDI. Indonesia is one of a few countries that uses the HDI in national planning and budgeting, including allocating resources to sub-national governments.*  ***Gender:*** *Three out of Six Provincial MAF’s Focus on MMR: Provincial MAF’s in Central Java, Banten and East Java address gender inequality issues in maternal health. In Indonesia, delays in referring high risk mothers to health facilities is one contributing factor behind high maternal deaths. Decisions to move mothers to health facilities is often not the woman’s alone, but is made within the family unit. It is for this reason that the involvement of father’s in antenatal care and pregnancy classes, is the first line of defence to reducing MMR, and a key activity*  *within the MAFs. Women Entrepreneurs in Papua Supported by UNDP: It is well documented that a stronger economic position within the family unit, can often increase women’s bargaining power in relation to other family members. In light of this 752 out of 918 (82%) Papuans and West Papuans who benefited from business development support in 2013-2014 were women.* | | | | |
| **2*. Responsible national institutions and relevant stakeholders are more effective in managing environmental* resources and addressing environmental pollution** | $9,496,197 | | 1. *Hectares of national critical land rehabilitated both inside and outside forest areas* 2. *National forest degradation rate* 3. *Condition of coral reefs in Indonesia* 4. *Number of priority watershed areas that have an integrated watershed management plan* | 1. *Baseline, in 2009, 30 million ha of critical land both inside and outside forest area identified; 500,000 ha were rehabilitated in 2010. Current status, some progress. By end of 2013 a total of 2,054,839 ha was rehabilitated (replanted). Total critical land both inside and outside forest state is 27,290,000 Ha. The Government targeted to rehabilitate a cumulative 2.5 million ha by the end of 2014 - data will be available in the Monitoring and Evaluation Report, Directorate of Forest and Land Rehabilitation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry.* 2. *Baseline 2011: Annual forest degradation: 1.08 million ha per annum (period 200-2006). Current status: No consensus on rate of deforestation. Annual deforestation rate (2011-2012) estimated at 614,000 ha/year (source Forest Planning Directorate, Ministry of Forestry, 2013).* 3. *Baseline, in 2010, 5.44% of Indonesia coral reef in very good condition; 26.72% good; 37.21% fir; 30.82% poor (P2PO LIPI, 2010). Current status (2013): No change: 5.29% of coral in excellent condition, 27.14% good condition; Fair 37.18%; and Poor 30.40%.* 4. *Baseline: in 2010, 22 of 108 integrated watershed management plans were established. Current status (2014) Target reached: 108 integrated watershed management plan established* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a)* *Government, private sector and CBO partners have coherent and effective policy frameworks, action plans, implementing arrangement and funding arrangement to sustainably manage terrestrial ecosystems; (b) Government and multi-stakeholder partners have coherent and effective policy frameworks and action plans to sustainably manage coastal and marine ecosystems, and (c) Strategy and guidelines developed for the protection of the environment, focusing on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) reduction.*  Progress and Achievements:  ***Output (a): Policy framework for terrestrial ecosystem.*** *The CP midterm evaluation noted that a lot of progress has been made in watershed management, with an impressive and growing number of watersheds having local institutional and community infrastructure. In 2014, policies for the management of forests and watersheds were introduced; Law No 37/2014 on Land and Water Conservation and Minister of Forestry regulation no P.17/Menhut-II/2014 on communities’ role in watershed management were issued. Through small grant programs supported by UNDP, 148 CBOs, (20 CBOs women only) participated in the management of six key watersheds. In 2014, communities planted 306,830 trees making a cumulative total of approx. 2.43m since 2010. Over 5000 beneficiaries strengthened skills and created environmentally friendly sources of income while restoring ecosystem services. These efforts were embedded within broader GOI efforts and programmes to improve watersheds and livelihoods, and technical assistance provided by UNDP has proven valuable and welcomed by the GOI. In 2014 the Sustainable Palm Oil national platform was established by the Ministry of Agriculture and UNDP, demonstrating a huge step forward for coordination.*  ***Output (b): Policy frameworks for coastal and marine ecosystems:*** *In May 2014 a Ministerial Declaration was issued to support the implementation of the regional Strategic Action Programme (SAP) in the Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem. Subsequently, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries developed the Arafura Sea Fisheries Management Plan, using some of the findings of the SAP and National Action Programme (NAP). UNDP supported the development of both these policy and planning tools.*  ***Output (c) Strategy and guidelines for environmental protection*:** *In Oct 2014 the updated National Implementation Plan (NIP) was launched and regulates 9 more Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). All 21 POPs of the Stockholm Convention are now covered, showing national commitment to stop the spread of pollutants. The Ministry of Industry partnered with UNDP to implement the NIP especially the phase-out of Polybromodiphenyl Ethers, a highly toxic flame retardant added to plastics. Since the convention ratification in 2009 no effort was made to decrease the use of PBDE. UNDP started supporting the first initiative through a GEF funded project in 2014.*  ***Gender:*** *Traditionally, women in rural communities of Indonesia are expected to remain silent in communal forums. UNDP’s SCBFWM project, which is mostly implemented through community consultations, has been working to change this paradigm and promote the participation of women in community programmes such as watershed management. An analysis conducted in 2014 shows concrete results for women related in particular to increase in household income. In 2013, KWT (women-only CBO) Melati Tribudisukur made a profit of Rp 147m out of which 40 percent was distributed to its 75 members. Other women groups such as KWT Melati Mekarsari saw substantial increases in net revenues (approx Rp 15m.) KWT Dahlia produced around 0.3 ton of preserved banana snacks per week or around 1.2 ton/month, which was valued at about Rp 12m/month - assuming a profit margin of 50 percent the KWT has generated around Rp 6m/month (USD 550) with 20 women as its members.* | | | | |

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| **3*. GoI and key stakeholders (private sector and CBOs) more effective and innovative in promoting, adopting and managing renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE)*** | $9,769,432 | 1. *% contribution of RE in national primary energy supply* 2. *Level of energy intensity (final energy consumption/USD millions of GDP)* 3. *National electrification ratio* | 1. *Baseline (2011), RE (Renewable energy: geothermal, hydro, biomass, solar, wind) contributes 5.3% of primary energy supply. Current status, no change: RE (hydro, geothermal) contributed 4% to the primary energy supply. The share of renewable energy is lower than the baseline because the total installed capacity of all power generation in 2014, and the percentage share of fossil fuel both increased.* 2. *Baseline, energy intensity (2011) 402 TOE/USD million. Current status (2014) regression, 470 TOE / USD million.* 3. *Baseline 2011, national electrification ratio 67.2%; Current status (2014) target reached 81% national electrification ratio.* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP identified two major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) National energy policies and guideline developed and integrated into sub-national development plan; and (b) Sub-national authorities and key partners are able to implement programmes, mobilize resources and develop public-private partnership for RE/EE, which will contribute to the reduction of national greenhouse gas emission.*  Progress and Achievements:  ***Output (a): energy policies and guidelines:*** *UNDP works to support GoI to increase the share of RE in the national energy supply. Our work supports technology demonstration and market development to ensure commercial use and scale up of RE. Over the course of the CP cycle UNDP has partnered with the GOI on a number of RE pilot projects which have generated important lessons learnt to inform the development of new policies and guidelines. The CP Mid-Term Evaluation noted:*  *“This is a vibrant and growing development effort that is operating somewhat outside of UNDP’s more usual paradigm of working with the national government to develop policies and tools. It is approaching its task from the bottom up, persuading government, the private sector and we hope communities that energy alternatives are viable. This links very well with the work under the poverty and MDGs Outcome on corporate social responsibility and public private partnerships. What we think UNDP has achieved here is to raise awareness of three specific technologies/methodologies and to get a range of companies involved in developing, trialling and starting to use or to market wind generators, micro-turbines and schemes for eco-labelling of electrical products. We think that his has been very effective and a very useful contribution to Indonesia’s technological portfolio in energy efficiency and renewable energy.*  *UNDP’s main contributions to date have been through a range of practical technologically oriented projects that have been useful in linking specific technologies into the national effort, particularly in bringing stakeholders together, undertaking pilot projects, raising awareness and developing markets. We suggest that their contribution to Indonesia’s policy framework nationally has been of a practical nature and in programme provinces mostly linked to work on greenhouse gas reduction plans. This has been an effective contribution. Further work by UNDP in 2015 will involve encouraging fiscal incentives for renewable energy and energy efficiency and include fostering revolving fund and rebate schemes.”*  *UNDP has helped the GOI to develop a draft Feed-in-Tariff for Solar and Wind energy, and has also supported the Government to design a RE revolving fund.*  *Under its BRESL project UNDP aided the Min. of Energy and Nat Resources to issue a Ministerial Decree No.18/2014 on Energy Standards & Labelling for CFL to promote domestic manufacturing. Similar decrees for AC and Fridge remain outstanding. The Nat Procurement Agency officially included energy efficient CFL, AC and Fridge on the green procurement list. This should stimulate the domestic market (esp. public sector investments).*  ***Output (b): Public-private partnerships for renewable energy and energy efficiency.*** *UNDP completed pre-feasibility studies in 6 potential sites for major on-grid wind power projects to facilitate private investments. The project provided technical assistance to the National Utility Company to issue a power purchasing agreement for a large 50 MW wind power plant to be the first example of a major wind power investment in Indonesia. UNDP continued work with a State financing company to establish a financing mechanism for wind power developers offering attractive loans of up to USD 3 million. The UNDP WHyPGen project facilitated the first Indonesia Wind Power Association involving 25 wind power project developers, technology providers and investors. UNDP's MCTAP project piloted 6 Microturbine cogeneration technologies in industrial and commercial sectors with total installed capacity of 220 KW electricity and 440 KW thermal.*  *UNDP’s Biochar project introduced biomass-based energy using waste from agricultural products. Biochar combined with clean stoves provided access to cleaner energy to poor communities by eliminating hazardous smoke from traditional firewood. The project also helped increase household income from better soil productivity and resistance to extreme climate. As part of its 2014 scale-up effort, UNDP partnered with the Indigenous People's Alliance of Indonesia to pilot biochar technology from 20 villages in 4 districts to 60 villages in 10 districts, benefiting around 6000 households.*  ***Gender:*** *UNDP’s RE projects identified women’s low access to energy and low participation in renewable energy capacity building initiatives as a high priority (e.g. female staff in manufacturing companies are often assigned to admin work). In order to increase gender equality and women’s empowerment, all sustainable energy projects imposed a quota of a minimum of 30% of women participation in all training programmes. The quota was met and helped increase the # of women participating in technical capacity building activities. The use of a quota was considered a strategic approach to gender equality in a commonly male dominated area and serves as an example to other government agencies to apply similar approach. Formal requests were also made to partner institutions to send female staff to technical meetings and training programmes. UNDP’s biochar and other RE projects include gender mainstreaming to improve women’s access to energy and reduce the burden on women who gather firewood for cooking.* | | | |
| **4*. National institutions and other key stakeholders are coherently and effectively addressing Climate Change (CC) adaptation and mitigation and ozone layer protection*** | $70,432,346 | 1. *Existence of a strong, effective and convergent national institutional arrangement* 2. *Sound policies/ guidelines/ strategies and mechanism for REDD+, Ozone Layer Protection, Mitigation and Adaptation activities in the context of Green Economy and post-2015.* 3. *National coordinating and harmonizing mechanism for climate change financing* | 1. *Baseline 2011, national institutional arrangement on climate change is not unified. Current status (2014), significant progress: issuance of Presidential Instruction No.61/2011 on the National Action Plan for reducing GHGs emission and establishment of Board of Trustee for the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) based on Ministerial Decree No.33/2014 (Kepmen No. KEP.33/M. PPN/HK/03/2014).* 2. *Baseline 2011: Policies, strategies and mechanisms for ozone layer protection, REDD, mitigation and adaptation activities require further development and refinement. Current status, 2014: a) issuance of regulations on phasing out HCFC refrigerant through Ministerial Decree of the Minister of Industry No. 41/M-IND/PER/5/2014 on Prohibition of HCFC Utilization in Industry and the Ministerial Decree of the Minister of Trade No.55/M-DAG/PER/9/2014 on Regulation on Imported Appliances Containing Refrigerant. b) Launched National Action Plan for Adaptation (RAN-API) in February 2014 and updated National Plan for Disaster Management 2010-2014 (RENAS-PB), c) Launch of a national Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) setting deforestation and forest degradation levels based on historical data 2000-2012. After approval by the UNFCCC in 2015, the FREL could become the basis for REDD+ payments against verified emission reduction.* 3. *Baseline, 2011, National coordination on climate change financing is not harmonized. Current status, significant progress: a) ICCTF became the first official nationally owned and managed climate change trust fund in Indonesia in 2014. It is headed by an Executive Director, and has secured new funds from the government (APBN IDR15.3 billion) and DANIDA (USD 65,000), b) Issuance of Minister of Finance Decree PMK 136/PMK.02/2014 on Budget Tagging for Climate Change Mitigation. Seven key line ministries are mandated to apply the budget tagging system. The application for budget tagging has been made online and can be seen at the website of MoF http://www.anggaran.depkeu.go.id/dja/edef-produk-aplikasi-list.asp?sub=1.* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP identified four major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) Adequately capacitated institutional mechanism and financing instrument established for REDD+ and corresponding policies and strategies developed and implemented; (b) National policies/ guidelines/ strategies and mechanism in place to enable implementation of HCFC[[2]](#footnote-2) reduction programmes with low GWP, (c) Policy and guidelines to integrate climate change adaptation associated with DRR at decentralized level developed with appropriate capacity and resources, and (d) Coordinated and harmonized financing for climate change (including GEF, AF, SCCF, private sector sources, etc.) and ODS phase out through MLF.*  Progress and Achievements:  ***Output (a): Mechanisms and instruments for REDD+****: UNDP supported the GOI to establish a national REDD+ agency. The Agency was later incorporated within a merged Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Under the UNDP supported national REDD+ programme, the GOI issued a moratorium on new forest licences and concessions, protecting over 56 million hectares of primary forests and peatlands, and providing space for the government to address urgent governance reforms to improve the protection of the country’s forests. Under the REDD+ programme, REDD+ strategies were developed in 7 provinces, a national system was designed to prevent forest and peat fires (using near real time information on potential hotspots); and a national program to recognize and protect the customary rights of indigenous peoples in relation to the ownership and occupancy of forest lands was launched. This latter programme is key to environmental conservation and securing the livelihood of this particularly vulnerable group which is estimated between 50 and 70 million people.*  ***Output (b): HCFC reduction:*** *The Min of Industry and Trade issued regulations prohibiting HCFC utilization in industry and also imposed an import ban for appliances containing HCFC refrigerants. Working with the Ministry, UNDP supported some of the largest companies to change their technology. These interventions are in line with the 2014 objective of 0% growth (freeze) in HCFC consumption. In 2013 HCFC utilisation decreased by more than 23% against the 2009/2010 figures. A similar trend is expected to be seen in the 2014 data once available.*  ***Output (c): Climate change and disaster risk reduction:*** *This output has two main elements: the adoption or mainstreaming of climate change adaptation principles into provincial development plans; and piloting climate change adaptation methodologies and interventions associated with DRR to inform the development of national guidelines and policies. UNDP’s SPARC project has mainstreamed climate change adaptability into the medium term development plans of 3 provinces (NTT, Lampung, Central Java). Efforts continue to develop a comprehensive and integrated CCA/DRR methodology and risk assessment tool for use by different parts of government.*    ***Output (d) Financing for climate change:*** *Institutional arrangements to address climate change were bolstered by the creation of the Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) which is now fully national and able to channel foreign investments. ICCTF, a UNDP project 4 years ago, concluded its first direct grant agreement with Danida and will also receive a 2015 state budget. The national climate financing framework was also improved by the enactment of a Ministerial Decree for mandatory budget tagging for climate mitigation actions. This measure, which represents a first step towards performance-based budgeting to incentivise climate-related expenditures, was supported by UNDP.*  ***Gender:*** *In the field of CC adaptation and disaster risk reduction, community assessments conducted in villages in East Nusa Tenggara province confirmed that poor women were one of the groups most vulnerable to climate risks. Gender-sensitive actions and indicators have been developed to be monitored throughout the intervention. For example, the burden of women to collect water during dry season is an indicator quantified by the amount of time spent by women to collect clean water for household usage. A reduction of this time can signal whether women are able to participate in other public/productive activities. Climate public expenditure and institutional review (CPEIR) is a commonly agreed tool in the region to better plan for CC mitigation and adaptation. Indonesia conducted a poverty- and gender-sensitive CPEIR to provide a background analysis to ensure that the design of climate financing frameworks will benefit the poor and vulnerable groups, especially poor women.* | | | |
| ***5 Increased public representation and participation in political and government institutions particularly among women and vulnerable groups*** | $5,898,320 | 1. *Indonesia Democracy Index score;* 2. *% of women in national (DPR-RI), regional (DPD-RI), and provincial (DPRD) parliaments;* 3. *% of women in Echelon 1 and 2 in central government institutions (Executive);* 4. *Level of political participation in decision making and supervision process* | 1. *Baseline 2009, IDI score is 67.30 with particular challenges of political rights (54.60) and functioning democratic institutions (62.72). Currents status, regression, IDI is 63.72 (civil liberties score 79.00, political rights score 46.25, and institutions of democracy score 72.24); (IDI Score 2013, published in 2014)* 2. *Baseline:18 % women in national parliament (DPR-RI), 13.53% women in provincial parliaments (DPRD), and 26.5% women in regional house of representative (DPD-RI) (Results of 2009 elections); Current Status, regression: 17.3% of women in the National Parliament DPR-RI), 14.6% in Provincial Parliaments (DPRD), and 25.8% in Regional House of Representatives (DPD-RI)* 3. *Baseline 2011, in central government, 8.7% women sit in echelon 1 and 7.1% women sit in echelon 2; Current Status, target reached, at the central government level, 20% of Echelon 1 positions are filled by women, and 15% of Echelon 2 positions are filled by women* 4. *Baseline 2011, according to Indonesia Democracy Index in 2009, the score for level of political participation in decision making and supervision process is 55.16. Current Status, regression: The score for level of political participation in decision making and supervision process is 45.61 (Source: 2013 IDI Score, published in 2014])* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP identified two major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) National programme for the advancement of women in politics and government established and implemented, and (b) Participatory assessment tool to measure the level of democracy (national and provincial levels) produced and utilized for social and political development planning processes)*  Progress and Achievements:  ***Output (a) Women in politics and government:*** *UNDP has supported the Women’s Caucus, which was established by female national and sub-national parliamentarians and consists of all women elected as representatives to the National Parliament. The caucus has wide ranging aims to promote gender equality in Indonesia. In 2014, UNDP partnered with the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection on a public campaign to influence voter behaviour in favour of supporting women candidates in targeted provinces. Partly as a result of these efforts, the total proportion of women elected to subnational parliaments in the targeted regions is 3 percentage points higher than the national parliament (20.2 vs. 17.3%). Likewise, the proportion of women elected to targeted provincial parliaments is 1 percentage point higher than the national average (16.8 vs. 15.8 %), whilst the proportion of women elected to targeted district/city parliaments is 3.2 percentage points higher than the national average (17.4 vs. 14.2 %). The success of the*  *Public campaign shows that regulatory changes are not enough to advance women’s role within politics – concrete initiatives to support women and influence behavioral changes among the electorate are also needed.*  ***Output (b) Participatory assessment tool for democracy:*** *UNDP has worked with the Government since 2007 to develop the IDI (Indonesia Democracy Index). To date, 6 indexes have been produced. The IDI was developed as an alternative to democracy indexes by Freedom House and the Economic Intelligence Unit. Unlike these indexes, the IDI examines subnational disparities in progress, which means its results can better feed into subnational policymaking and programming. Since 2013, UNDP and Bappenas have directed more resources towards strengthening the capacities of subnational governments to utilize IDI results. These efforts have paid off. Of the 20 provinces targeted for support during 2011-2014, 11 are now utilizing the index to develop policies and programmes to strengthen democracy. The new National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), like the previous, also includes the IDI as a development indicator and target. The Mid Term Evaluation of the Country Programme observed that recent social and political developments in Indonesia indicate that democracy-building is far from over. It might take some time, but initiatives such as the IDI can contribute to democratic development.*  ***Gender:*** *Women MP Candidates Promoted. UNDP supported the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection to launch a successful public campaign that influenced voters to elect women candidates to targeted provincial and district parliaments. UNDP also supported the training of women MP candidates to brand themselves and to run effective political campaigns to get elected to parliament. There was also increased capacity demonstrated by women MPs to undertake their functions after the April 2014 elections. The GoI-UNDP project provided support to elected women MPs (mainly new MPs) within the National Parliament, Regional House of Representatives, and targeted provincial and district parliaments, to undertake their legislative, oversight and budgetary functions. In addition, the project helped strengthen women MPs knowledge of i) decentralization issues, ii) gender mainstreaming, and iii) communication skills. According to the results of pre- and post- tests, targeted women MP’s knowledge on their basic functions, and these three issues, increased by 44.6 percent.* | | | |
| ***6. Strengthened institutional capacity of provincial governance in achieving objective of decentralization policy in more accountable, responsive and effective way*** | $16,370,827 | **Indicators:**   1. *Ratings of provincial government performance based on the Provincial Performance Accountability Report (Laporan Akuntabilitas Kinerja Instansi pemerintah – LAKIP);* 2. *Number of provinces with unqualified audit opinions based on Local Governments’ Financial Report. Source: the state auditor opinion (BPK) on Local Governments’ Financial Report (Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah – LKPD) issued by BPK;* 3. *Ratings of Local Government Performance based on Performance Evaluation of the Conduct of Regional Government (Evaluasi Kinerja Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Daerah – EKPPD);* 4. *4) % of regional technical offices (SKPDs) that implement MSS in planning and budgeting (based on GR No. 65/2007)* | 1. *Baseline 2011, based on the central government’s evaluation in 2011, 9 provincial governments scored “CC” (good), 18 provincial governments scored “C” (less than good), and 2 provincial governments scored “D” (poor). Provinces of Aceh, North Sumatra, and Gorontalo are rated C, NTT is CC, and Bangka Belitung is D; Current status, some progress: 15 out of 33 regional governments have an increased performance rating in comparison to 2011 (LAKIP Report)* 2. *Baseline, Semester 2 2010 on LKPD 2009: 6 provinces achieved Un- Qualified Opinion (22% of the 29 provinces). (Source of data: BPK); Current status, some progress:*   *15 provinces achieved Un-Qualified opinion (52% of the 29 provinces); (Source of data: BPK)*   1. *Baseline EKPPD 2010 on LPPD 2009: Mean score of provinces 2.4 (on scale of 4). 29 provinces with high score; 3 provinces medium. Province of Aceh (rank 30; score 1,9782); North Sumatera (rank 10; score 2,6643); NTT (rank 24; score 2,4196); Bangka Belitung (rank 14; score 2,6015); Gorontalo (rank 20; score 2,4846) (Source of data: MoHA); Current status: EKPPD 2014 on LPPD 2012: Mean score of provinces 2.2 (on scale of 4). 24 provinces with high score; 9 provinces medium. Province of Aceh (rank 30; score 1.7867); North Sumatera (rank 19; score 2.1965); NTT (rank 31; score 1.7313); Bangka Belitung (rank 12; score 2.3393); Gorontalo (rank 16; score 2.2263) (Source of Data : MoHA);* 2. *Baseline, 2012: Only 3 MSS (health, social, and environment) have been facilitated for implementation at the national level. (Source of data: Dit. Urusan Pemerintahan Daerah, Ditjen Otda,MoHA).Current status, target achieved: MSS established for 15 sectors, and MSS implemented at the subnational level (MSS Paper)* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) Resources put in place to support the refinement of policies and regulatory framework for administrative reform (organization, business process and human resources), decentralization and local governance; (b) Improved public services delivery through the refinement and implementation of Minimum Service Standard (MSS) and improved functioning of public complaints and control mechanisms in the province, and (c) Provincial civil service reform initiated to support strategic development planning and implementation of MSS in target areas.*  Progress and Achievements:  ***Output 3.2.1. Administrative reform:*** *Indonesia’s decentralization has reached a new milestone with the passage of Law No. 23/2014 which provides much needed clarity, amongst other things, on the role and function of the different tiers of government (i.e. national, provincial, and district/city government). UNDP supported the development of the new law through academic papers and stakeholder consultations, which reflected on lessons learned from a GOI-UNDP pilot project. Under the pilot, three provincial governments tested a stronger coordination, assistance and monitoring role for the provincial government in relation to the districts/cities in sectoral areas like health, education, and tourism. A matrix developed by the project, which proposed new roles and responsibilities for the different tiers of government within seven sectors, was adopted verbatim within Law No.23/2014.*  ***Output 3.2.2. Minimum service standards (MSS)****: a Bappenas-UNDP project on provincial governance helped pilot MSS for education in the Pohwuato Disrict in Gorontalo. Initial work was also undertaken on health MSS within a village programme in the district. UNDP also supported the development of standardised costings for MSS in Bangka Belitung Province. It is expected that lessons learnt from these initial pilots will help inform larger scale roll-out in the next CP cycle.*  ***Output 3.2.3 Provincial civil service reform*:** *Through its Provincial Governance Support Programme UNDP partnered with Bappenas and participating provinces to initiate processes of bureaucracy reform and to trial and adopt innovations in governance, including pro-poor planning, budgeting and monitoring methodologies. Bureaucracy reform road maps were developed in four self-selected provinces with UNDP assistance (East Nusa Tengara, Aceh, Gorontalo and Bangka Belitung*.) The lessons learnt from these early pilots are being codified into knowledge products and will be used to inform policy discussions on bureaucracy reform in the new CP cycle.  **Gender:**  *P3BM Data Forums Collect and Verify Gender Data. Under various projects, UNDP has helped establish Data Forums, which collect and verify the accuracy of MDG data, including data with gender dimensions (MDG 3, and to some extent, MDG 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6). In Gorontalo for instance the forum was integrated into the provincial planning agency (Bappeda) through the establishment of a Technical Implementation Data Unit, whilst in Bangka Belitung, the forum was legalized through a Governor Decree, which the GoI-UNDP project helped draft.*  *PHDRs Consider Gender: The draft provincial human development reports (PHDRs) for East Nusa Tengara and Bangka Belitung include the Gender Empowerment Index thereby ensuring policy recommendations on economic development advance gender equality and women’s empowerment. The inclusion of these recommendations within the local medium term development plan (RPJMD), will help ensure that development policy is consistent within these principles over the next five years*. | | | |
| **7. *Justice providers and institutions are more effective in protecting human rights, and citizens enjoy improved access to justice*** | $9,267,213 | **Indicators:**   1. *Level of progress in the implementation of key strategies of the National Strategy on Access to Justice (NSA2J) 2010-2014;* 2. *Level of satisfaction among target groups with available justice mechanism as measured by score of WJP Rule of Law Index and KPK Index on Public Sector Integrity* 3. *% change in delivery of legal aid budget for the poor in national and targeted subnational governments* | 1. *Baseline 2011, National Strategy on Access to Justice was finalized in 2009. Current status, some progress: approximately 90% of key strategies in NSA2J integrated into the RPJMN 2015-2019, free legal aid service expanded, line Ministries implemented some elements of NSA2J.* 2. *Baseline, 2011: World Justice Project Index (2010): Access to Civil Justice (0.40), Effective Criminal Justice (0.55). KPK Index on Public Sector Integrity (2010): 6.16; Current status, some progress: World Justice Project Index (2014): Access to Civil Justice (0.47), Effective Criminal Justice (0.37). KPK Index on Public Sector Integrity (2014): 7.22 (WJP ROL Index)* 3. *Baseline: As of 2010, the Government of Indonesia allocated the Supreme Court IDR 41.9 billion for the national legal aid budget with 7.5 billion (17%) of it delivered to the poor”*   *(Source of Data: Supreme Court). Current status, some progress: Of the IDR45 billion (approximately USD3.7 million) allocated for legal aid, IDR 9,002,448,200 (20%) was delivered to the poor in 2014.* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP identified four major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) Relevant ministries and subnational government agencies in target provinces have the necessary financial and human resources, technical expertise, and mechanisms to implement and coordinate the NSA2J.; (b) State agencies mandated with legal aid provision (BPHN) and public complaint and grievance handling mechanisms (Komnas HAM, Ditjen HAM, OMBUDSMAN, and Komisi Yudisial) have adequate financial and human resources, technical expertise and effective mechanisms to provide legal aid services for and to address complaints by citizens, particularly the poor and the marginalized, (c) Mechanisms established to assist informal justice providers in target provinces to enhance access of the poor to justice, particularly for women and vulnerable groups, and (d) Strengthened policies, regulatory frameworks, and stakeholder governance capacity on issues related to the sustainable management of natural resources at national and target subnational levels and the guarantee of the rights of local and adat communities.*  Progress and Achievements:  ***Output (a) The National Strategy for Access to Justice (NSA2J)****: The Medium Term Evaluation observed that UNDP has played a very useful role in helping GOI to establish a national strategy for access to justice. UNDP supported the establishment of the NSA2J Secretariat and its increasingly effective role in coordination and in rolling out of legal aid programmes and juvenile justice systems. By 2013 the Secretariat, which was housed under Bappenas, was effectively coordinating, overseeing, and evaluating the implementation of the NSA2J strategy. The inclusion of key NSA2J strategies within the new RPJMN 2015-2019 is partly attributable to the GOI-UNDP access to justice project, which supported a thematic background study used to inform work on the RPJMN. This study examined key results from the RPJMN (2010-14) implementation and sustainability of these results and recommended elements for inclusion in the new RPJMN.*  ***Output (b) Legal aid and public complaints:*** *All public service providers in Indonesia must establish public complaints mechanisms (PCMs) (Law No.25/2009). In 2012-2013, a GOI-UNDP project supported the development of Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No.76/2013 on the technical requirements and minimum service standards (MSS) to operationalize PCMs. The assumption is that an effective PCM feedback mechanism will ensure basic services are more representative of the needs and interests of Indonesia’s citizens, since citizens will be able to hold the government to account, and secure remedies for their grievances. During the CP cycle, UNDP and the National Ombudsman, supported nine PCMs in service providing agencies to pilot the new technical requirements and MSS. The targeted providers demonstrated increased effectiveness in responding to complaints as a result, with the number of complaints successfully resolved increasing by 33 percentage points from 60 percent (2013) to 93 percent (2014). In 2015, UNDP will support the Ombudsman to document lessons learned from this pilot and apply them to other PCMs operating throughout Indonesia.*  *In 2009, 83 percent of Indonesia’s poor could not access formal justice services as court and transportation costs were out of reach. In poorer regions like East Nusa Tenggara, this fell to less than ten percent. In order to increase the poor’s access to the formal justice system, Law No.16/2011 was passed. Rather than rely on the Supreme Court to provide legal aid, the onus was now placed on locally-based legal aid organizations (organisasi bantuan hukum/OBH). In 2012-2013, the GoI-UNDP access to justice project helped develop three regulations to implement the new legal aid system. In 2013, the total number of beneficiaries accessing legal aid services from 310 OBH amounted to around 1628 persons. 41 OBH based in five out of 34 provinces were directly supported by the GoI-UNDP project. The clientele (228 people) of these OBH represented 14 percent of the total national beneficiaries. By 2014, approximately 2,612 poor persons were accessing the services, of which 383 persons (17% of the total national beneficiaries) accessed legal aid from 28 OBH supported by UNDP in three target provinces.*  ***Output (c) Informal justice providers:*** *In two provinces, Central Sulawesi and Central Kalimantan, both government and customary leaders value having a framework in place that allows customary law and practice to work hand in hand with the formal justice system to help in maintaining local peace and good order. Early UNDP work in Aceh Province with the Aceh Customary Council, which is a formal mechanism, has contributed significantly to development of good practice in informal justice provision. This success is now being replicated by the project in Central Sulawesi and Central Kalimantan. Paralegal training (effectively for village mediators) has also been provided by UNDP in Central Kalimantan, with over 100 persons trained.*  ***Output (d) Justice in natural resources:*** *UNDP’s PGA (Provincial Governance Assessment) project developed a Forest Governance Index. Progress has been made in piloting the PGA Index in Jambi and South Sumatra provinces. The Jambi provincial government now has more province specific governance data covering all districts to help implementing its REDD+ strategy. In South Sumatra, as part of the PGA exercise, a province specific study was undertaken to compare the PGA governance findings with the financial resources available to more strategically address recommendations for improved governance. UNDP is working with the new Ministry of Environment and Forestry to adopt and use the index as a benchmark for assessing the quality of forest governance and as a tool to inform the design of programmes and policies to address gaps in forest governance.*  ***Gender:***  *Adat Justice Providers in Aceh more Effective in Upholding Women’s Rights. The results of a beneficiary satisfaction survey in Aceh show 96.5% of justice users believe adat justice processes and outcomes uphold equal rights for women. The survey demonstrates that processes and outcomes are more considerate of women’s rights compared to half a decade ago. Furthermore, improvements were most significant in areas supported by a GOI-UNDP project on access to justice. UNDP has worked in Aceh to strengthen the informal justice system including measures to ensure that adat justice is considerate of women’s rights. UNDP is now working with the GOI to replicate the Aceh model to another two provinces. Almost 1 in 5 OBH Supported by UNDP Specialize in Women’s Rights. Legal aid provides the poor with an avenue to seek redress against sexual and gender based violence, and gender inequality in the public and private spheres. Five UNDP supported OBH have specialised expertise in these issues.* | | | |
| **8. *GOI and civil society are more effective in identifying and managing conflict and their impact within Indonesia’s communities*** | $3,595,028 | 1. *Number of violent social conflicts;* 2. *Number of new or revised policies / regulatory frameworks that promote peace and prevent conflict* 3. *% of national budget allocated for promoting peace and conflict prevention.* | 1. *Baseline, 970 violent conflicts in 2010 and 917 in 2011 (Source SNPK); Current status: no progress: 1,299 in 2012 and 1,038 in 2013; 1,029 in 2014* 2. *Baseline (2012): Bill on Social Conflict Management deliberated in National Parliament, Conflict Prevention Framework for action drafted and Conflict-sensitive Development Planning guidelines developed. Current Status, target reached: 7 at national level, 11 at subnational. 4 new national level policy frameworks endorsed in 2014. Law on Social Conflict Management passed.* 3. *Baseline: 2012, IDR 256,241,100,000 for peace and conflict prevention or 0.02% from total national budget in 2011 (1.23 quadrillion); Current status (2014, No change: Up until the end of 2014, insufficient quantitative data from the government is available to measure the change in 2014. Data only available from the Social Affairs Ministry indicating IDR 60,236,283,000 allocated in 2014 to peace and conflict interventions. Of this amount, 44.5% specifically allocated to conflict prevention.* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) Policy and regulatory framework for conflict prevention established at national level and in targeted areas; (b) Institutional system for conflict prevention established at national level and in targeted areas, and (c) Communities are able to apply conflict prevention approaches and mechanisms that promote social cohesion, and sustainable welfare and livelihoods towards safe and stable well- being.*  Progress and Achievements:  ***Output (a) Framework for conflict prevention:*** *In 2014 the UNDP-supported Conflict Prevention Framework (CPF), under development since 2008, was launched by the Vice President’s Office. The CPF has become the basis for a National Strategy and Action Plan (titled “National Vision and Character Building for Nation Unity”) developed under the leadership of the National Planning & Development Agency*  *(Bappenas). The National Strategy, which was jointly formulated by the government and UNDP, has conflict prevention as one of its focuses and provides a legal framework for implementing the CPF.*  ***Output (b) Institutional system for conflict prevention:*** *A policy paper on conflict prevention commissioned by a UNDP-supported project was formulated by the State Science Research Institute/LIPI. It was taken up in the draft 2015-2019 RPJMN (5-year development plan) as a cross-cutting theme and sub-area on Domestic Political Affairs. In addition, social cohesion and peacebuilding were interwoven into the vision and strategy of the Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla administration as a 9th priority. In 2012 a Law on Social Conflict Management, which was developed with UNDP support, was passed. Since then, the GOI-UNDP project has assisted the line Ministry to draft the decree required to operationalize the Law. The decree defines a clearer role for government, civil society and security apparatus in managing and preventing conflict. The decree is awaiting signature by Indonesia’s new President.*  ***Output (c) Community conflict prevention:*** *A peace education curriculum for public servants was developed with the National Administration Body (LAN). The curriculum was piloted and 80 trainers are equipped and ready to train government officials. LAN plans to roll out the curriculum in 2015, making it mandatory for high-level government officials. UNDP supported the development of a training guideline on conflict-sensitive budgeting addressed to government officials and budget planners, providing the knowledge and capacity to financially plan and allocate budget for activities that promote conflict prevention and peacebuilding. This support is expected to contribute to greater conflict sensitivity in the work of the government.*  ***Gender:*** *Through N-Peace regional initiatives, the CO organized capacity building interventions for women to strengthen their participation & leadership in peacebuilding. 18 women & 2 men took part in a joint training between Timor Leste & Indonesia, while another 6 women participated in a regional training. The issuance of a Presidential Decree on Protection & Empowerment of Women & Children in Social Conflict in 2014 paved the way for the formulation of a National Action Plan (NAP) in the same area. These policy frameworks will support the implementation of the Social Conflict Management Law by mandating the protection and guarantee of rights of women and children in conflict. UNDP contributed to the formulation of the NAP by hosting two workshops and developing monitoring indicators. UNDP APRC/N-PEACE mobilized resource persons from the Philippines to provide inputs to the NAP. Indonesia is the 3rd country to adopt such an action plan.* | | | |
| **9. *GOI and communities capacity to respond to and recover from disasters and conflicts is more effective and timely*** | $24,596,950 | 1. *Existence of sustainable post-crisis recovery frameworks, guidelines and methodologies in line with international practices and standards* 2. *Ability of GOI to carry out their recovery mandate and coordination with minimal external support, and share experiences globally.* | 1. *Baseline, 2011: International framework, guidelines and methodologies used by GoI but not endorsed through policy framework. Current status (2014), significant progress: ERNA tools developed and refined based on the trial results in post-disaster areas. BNPB has adopted an early recovery approach & plans to develop official guidelines legalized through a ministerial decree in 2015; Decision Support System application is ready and installed in BNPB’s server. Early use has been trialled; PDNA Mobile application developed and integrated in BNPB server. This application is intended to ensure timeliness and accuracy of data in order to expedite the delivery of results from post-disaster analysis; Draft RENAKSI (recovery action plan) Guideline formally submitted to BNPB for legal review; Recovery Training Module for govt officials developed, piloted and transferred to BNPB.* 2. *Baseline (2011): GoI has capacity to lead recovery coordination and programming but still requires substantial international support; Current status (2014), significant progress: - GOI now leads all major national and regional disaster recovery efforts with minimal external support* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP identified four major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) Sustainable post-crisis recovery regulatory framework, incorporating cross cutting principles of ‘Do No Harm’, ‘Build Back Better’, gender, environmental sustainability and good governance is applied; (b) Indonesia-adapted post crisis recovery methodologies are prescribed and utilized, (c) Government-led institutional arrangement, involving relevant multi-stakeholders, to undertake post crisis recovery strengthened, and (d) Field application of Recovery Framework with feedback mechanism in place*  Progress and Achievements:  ***Output (a) Post-crisis regulatory framework:*** *Since 2010, UNDP has assisted the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) to put in place comprehensive recovery guidelines covering assessment, planning, implementation, funding mechanisms, and M&E. Indonesia is the 1st country to develop home-grown Rehab/Recon Guidelines/RRGs & Post Disaster Needs Assessment tools. In 2014, another step forward was taken by the drafting of Early Recovery Needs Assessment (ERNA) tool and Action Panning guidelines.*  ***Output (b): Post-crisis recovery methodologies:*** *As a result of UNDP’s partnership with BNPB, GoI has enriched its post-disaster recovery tools with global recovery models & best practices. The PDNA, which was applied in 2 post-disaster recovery planning processes in 2014, has combined methodologies from UNDP’s HRNA & the Word Bank’s DaLA.*  ***Output 3: Post-crisis institutional arrangements:*** *UNDP has advocated the need to expand recovery practices to support early recovery to fill the gap between emergency response & longer-term govt rehab/recon. In 2012, BNPB announced that on-call emergency funds could be used to support recovery efforts. In response, UNDP provided technical inputs to support the development of ERNA framework in 2013, which included piloting in 2 post-disaster scenarios & refinement of the tool. In 2014, ERNA was applied in 4 recovery interventions that involved BNPB. BNPB, receptive to expanding the post-disaster framework, plans to develop an official guideline on early recovery in 2015, drawing on empirical experiences in 2013-2014.*  ***Output 4: Field application of the recovery framework:*** *Capitalising on best practices from direct recovery support following the 2010 Merapi eruption, UNDP worked with BNPB & the Central Statistics Agency to scale-up and refine community recovery monitoring tools. These efforts culminated in BNPB’s launching of a household survey tool & the world’s first ever Disaster Recovery Index in 2013-2014. The methodology was improved in 2014 and will be completed in 2015 to become a standardize tool to measure post-disaster recovery*  ***Gender:*** *UNDP advocates the importance of gender mainstreaming issues in terms of needs, access, & control over resources in national level policy-making. Gender issues have been integrated into recovery guidelines. The alignment of Head of Agency Decree (Perka) No.17/2010 on gender equality with the RRGs is being advocated at all levels, and integrated into BNPB & BPBD practices. Many important gender equity principles have been recognized and incorporated in the I-PDNA (PERKA no.15/2011). For instance, a strong correlation can be found between what is stipulated in RRG and I-PDNA Guidelines with regards to the inclusion of vulnerable groups like women, elderly, disabled & children. This is to ensure that their needs are given equal weight when compiling the PDNA and later when formulating rehab/recon action plans. The Recovery M&E Technical Guideline also underlines specific areas relating to coordination and consultation of women and children in recovery efforts.* | | | |
| **10. *GOI and communities have minimized the risk of adverse impacts of disasters, through the application of DRR policies, regulations and practices*** | $11,490,792 | **Indicators**   1. *% provinces and districts that implement the DRR component of DM plans; ),* 2. *% of high risk districts that reduce their risk level (measured by the 2011 provincial risk maps issued by BNPB);* 3. *% of provinces and districts that allocate minimum 1% of development budget for DRR* | 1. *Baseline (2011): 9% of provinces and 0.61% districts have formulated DM plans, but not completely implemented. Current status (2014), some progress: 33 provinces (100%) 64 districts (23%) formulated DM plans using risk assessment results.* 2. *Baseline (2011) 291 districts categorized as high-risk according to BNPB 2011 risk assessment. Current status, no change: Waiting for results of next risk assessment in 2015* 3. *Baseline (2011): 9% provinces and 0.60% districts allocate minimum 1% development budget for DRR. Currents status (2014), regression: None of surveyed provinces and districts allocated = or >1% development budget for DRR. Data available does not allow for a comparison between baseline and current values because the same districts/provinces are not covered. There has been some progress in terms of developing criteria to track budget allocations.* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  *The UNDP CP identified two major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) Regulatory framework and policy guidance for disaster risk reduction enhanced; and (b) Institutional capacities disaster management agencies on planning, budgeting, monitoring, and information management strengthened.*  Progress and Achievements:  **Output 4.3.1 Framework for DRR:** a GOI-*UNDP project assisted the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) to prepare the technocratic draft of the forthcoming RPJMN. The draft specifically addresses DM and DRR in the 7th priority national development agenda. The DM objective in the next 5 years is to reduce disaster risks in centers of economic growth prone to disasters. This is in line with the draft DM Plan 2015-2019 prepared by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) with technical support from UNDP. UNDP prepared a background study that incorporated climate change adaptation as a DM consideration given the increasing impact of climate and weather induced events. Technical assistance was also provided to draft a monitoring & reporting framework & DRR Action Plan as part of the 5-year DM Plan 1).*  **Output 4.3.2 Agency level DRR in target areas:** *Ensuring that development in the ‘centres of growth’ takes place in a resilient manner requires DRR-sensitive spatial planning. UNDP worked with the National Spatial Planning Coordination Board (BKPRN) to formulate a background study & technical material on the integration of DRR into the government’s provincial spatial planning guideline. This will be used by BKPRN to ensure disaster risks become a key concern in drawing up spatial plans. Improved investments for DRR were promoted by working with Bappenas to develop criteria for tracking fiscal allocations of the national & local government. The criteria will assist GoI to monitor allocations for DRR. In parallel, UNDP worked with MoHA to draft a guideline for local governments to assist them in mainstreaming DRR into development planning & budgeting processes*  ***Gender****: In developing a convergence framework for climate risk management (CCA-DRR), UNDP engages women’s groups and gender experts to seek feedback. Gender mainstreaming and quality aspects will be incorporated into this convergence framework. At a practical level, UNDP is promoting equal participation of women through the development of indicators for assessing climate-induced disasters at sub-national level. UNDP has also contributed to developing BNPB’s guidelines for mainstreaming gender into DRR and management, protection and*  *participation of differently disabled groups in Disaster Management by providing technical assistance and substantive inputs to BNPB.* | | | |
| Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)  *Based on the evaluation s and/or assessments undertaken please provide a brief summary of the overall findings on the CP for the 4 year period in terms of performance effectiveness and efficiency and key achievements and lessons learned. Maximum 500 words.*  Key Achievements:  *UNDP has helped GOI make a large number of achievements across its portfolio, with solid achievements in all Outcome areas. Of particular note in each Outcome area are:*   1. Work on accelerating MDGs; 2. The establishment of watershed management arrangements; 3. The trialling of renewable energy technologies that demonstrate impact of reducing greenhouse gases; 4. The implementation of the national REDD+ programme and the establishment of the Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund; 5. The introduction and use of the Indonesia Democracy Index; 6. The revision of the Law on Decentralisation and innovative pro-poor planning and budgeting methods at the sub-national level; 7. The establishment of the National Strategy for Access to Justice and the creation of legal aid and public complaints mechanisms; the establishment of the Participatory Governance Assessment methodology 8. The establishment of a comprehensive conflict prevention and peace building framework; 9. Major consolidation of Indonesia’s disaster recovery framework; and 10. Considerable consolidation in the disaster risk reduction framework.   Major Lessons Learnt:  *On resource mobilization, there was a continued decline in traditional donor support to Indonesia due in part to both donor reprioritization of their budgets to lesser developed countries. The resource environment has become more challenging, and it is clear that funding from the private sector will not fill the funding gap. This calls for new strategies, including greater focus on government cost-sharing. Data gathering challenges continue to underscore the need for greater investments in building up the evidence base of programmes and enhancing the quality of results framework. There is also a need for improved targeting of specific population groups to demonstrate tangible impact on poverty and inequality reduction. The significant scale-up of the CO’s Knowledge Management and Communications related initiatives had positive impacts on our engagement with government and other parties. Partnership events, policy seminars, knowledge sharing sessions, training courses, extensive media interviews and coverage, as well as web and social media exposure are helping to both develop internal capacities as well as create a more positive view of UNDP and its work in Indonesia.* | | | |

III. Country Programme Resources

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| Focus Area | Programme Expenditure ($)  2011 – 2015\* | | | % of Total |
| TRAC | Other | Total |  |
| Poverty and MDGs | 2,970,701 | 12,645,860 | 15,616,561 | 8.3 |
| Democratic Governance | 3,362,053 | 34,807,105 | 38,169,158 | 20.3 |
| Crisis Prevention and Recovery | 4,847,361 | 34,568,227 | 39,415,588 | 21 |
| Environment and Sustainable Development | 2,559,910 | 86,227,271 | 88,787,181 | 47 |
| Programme Monitoring and Evaluation | 1,574,226 | 4,889,694 | 6,463,920 | 3.4 |
| Total | 15,314,251 | 173,138,157 | 188,452,408 | 100 |
| \* Table includes planned delivery for 2015. |  | | |

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| **Data sources: Mid-term evaluation of the CPAP 2014; Country Office Annual Report on Performance 2014.** |
|  |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Hydrochlorofluorocarbons [↑](#footnote-ref-2)