

**United Nations Development Assistance Framework
Indonesia**

2006-2010



Preamble

The United Nations country team in Indonesia is committed to support the efforts of the Government of Indonesia to improve the life of all citizens, especially those most excluded and vulnerable. We shall continue to work closely with the Government and all development partners for the achievement of Indonesia's Millennium Development Goals.

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Executive Summary

There is currently an unprecedented window of opportunity to support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Indonesia. The legislative and presidential elections in 2004 have brought in a new Government committed to governance reform, the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM 2004-2009) was issued by Presidential Regulation, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) is in the process of finalization, the level of violence stemming from social conflicts is at the lowest level since 2001 and the economy is showing sustained growth for the first time since the Asian economic crisis. It is in this context that the UN has developed a five-year programme - known as the UN Development Assistance Framework Planning Framework (UNDAF)- to support the Government and people of Indonesia in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

As a first step in the UNDAF preparation process, the UN prepared a Common Country Assessment (CCA) in Indonesia in partnership with the Government of Indonesia and civil society organizations. The assessment used a rights-based approach and identified 25 key development challenges facing Indonesia. Based on the challenges highlighted in the CCA, Indonesia's first MDG Progress Report, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Medium Term Development Plan, the UN and the Government of Indonesia identified three UNDAF areas of cooperation and associated outcomes that reflect the depth and breadth of UN country programmes in Indonesia:

- **Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs**
By 2010, improve life chances and livelihood opportunities for all through enhanced Government commitment to the MDGs, institutional support for achieving the MDGs and empowered community engagement in the achievement of the MDGs with a special focus on HIV/AIDS.
- **Promoting good governance**
By 2010, pro-poor democratic governance is realized with enhanced accountability, capacity and participation in the 10 poorest provinces.
- **Protecting the vulnerable and reducing vulnerabilities**
By 2010, Government and civil society have better policy, legal frameworks and mechanisms to protect vulnerable people.

In each case, the UNDAF outcome supports a PRSP strategic target and a focus area of the Medium Term Development Plan. Following the 26 December 2004 earthquake and tsunami, the UN has been actively involved in humanitarian and early recovery activities. The UN's early recovery activities have been integrated into the three UNDAF areas of cooperation. In addition, the UN is committed to preparing a UN strategy paper for recovery in Aceh and North Sumatra 2006-2010 that supports the Government's Master Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction and the newly established Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias. The UN strategy paper will be prepared in 2005 and the UNDAF will be revised accordingly.

Part 1: Introduction

The UNDAF is the common strategic framework for the operational activities of the United Nations system at the country level. It provides a collective, coherent and integrated United Nations system response¹ to national priorities and needs, including the draft PRSP, Millennium Development Goals Progress Report, the Master Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in the Provinces of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and North Sumatra and the Medium Term Development Plan 2004-2009, within the framework of the commitments, goals and targets of the international conferences, summits, conventions and human rights instruments of the UN system. The UNDAF emerges from the analyses of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and provides the common frame of reference for the strategy and country programme documents (or other similar instruments), used by participating UN system organizations for development cooperation at the country level. The UNDAF aims to improve the co-ordination of activities within the UN System leading to more effective use of the financial and human resources provided through it and to strengthen the partnership between the UN System and the Government and people of Indonesia.

In consultation with Government, civil society and other development partners, it was agreed at an UNDAF prioritisation workshop that three areas of cooperation would form the basis of the UN systems focus in Indonesia for the UNDAF 2006-2010:

- **Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs**
- **Promoting good governance**
- **Protecting the vulnerable and reducing vulnerabilities**

These three areas of cooperation were identified as areas where the UN system can work together most effectively to support the MDGs in Indonesia. Strengthening human development- especially education and health -will contribute directly to achieving the MDGs. At the same time, good governance provides the critical enabling environment for achieving the MDGs by allowing more efficient service delivery, improved policy frameworks, appropriate allocations of public resources, reduced corruption and increased participation in development planning processes. The focus on reducing vulnerabilities is a response to the disempowerment and exclusion from decision-making and a lack of access on an equal basis to resources and opportunities facing some of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in society.

It was also agreed that a rights-based approach be adopted that integrates the norms, standards and principles of the international human rights system into UNDAF programmes in line with the Government's Medium Term Development Plan and Annual Work Plan (RPK) 2006. Each of the three areas of cooperation has an associated UNDAF outcome and each of these UNDAF outcomes are in turn directly linked to one of the strategic targets contained in the PRSP and Medium Term Development Plan focus areas (See Results Matrix Annex 1). The lead Government partner during the UNDAF preparation process was BAPPENAS (National Planning and Development Board). In addition, three UNDAF working groups comprising all UN agencies and line-Ministry Government counterparts were established to provide substantive guidance and inputs for each of the three areas of cooperation. A more detailed overview of the preparation process and the involvement of Government can be found in Annex 4.

The UNDAF outcomes are the specific results that the UN system expects to realize within the time frame of the UNDAF as its contribution towards the achievement of Indonesia's development priorities and goals in each area of cooperation. The UN system is collectively accountable for these outcomes, working in collaboration with the Government and other development partners. The rationale for these areas of cooperation and associated UNDAF outcomes are described in Part 2: Results and Areas of Cooperation, while a description of the strategies and programmes proposed to achieve the expected

¹ Lack of inclusion as a joint priority in the UNDAF however, in no way precludes other themes from receiving support from individual UN organizations.

outcomes can be found in the UNDAF Results Matrix in Annex 1. Part 3: Estimated Resource Requirements, provides an estimate of the financial resources required by the UN system for its contribution to the achievement of each expected outcome in the UNDAF. Part 4: Implementation outlines the overall UNDAF implementation strategy. Finally, Part 5: Monitoring and Evaluation, outlines a monitoring and evaluation plan for the UNDAF outcomes and related Country Programme/Project outcomes and major outputs. HIV/AIDS is a priority² for the UN in Indonesia since 2002 and is articulated in each area of the UNDAF.

UN system support to the Government's Master Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in the Provinces of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and North Sumatra

The size and scope of the December 2004 tsunami on Aceh province in terms of number of people whose lives were impacted; the Indonesian Government's Master Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction; the volume of international donations for relief and recovery; as well as the number of UN agencies who are active in Aceh, are all unprecedented and warrant large scale UN system support. Further to humanitarian relief efforts, the UN system will directly support implementation of the Government's Master Plan for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in the Provinces of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and North Sumatra, in ways that promote achievement of the MDGs and good governance, and mitigate the immediate and long-term vulnerabilities of the local population. Yet the special circumstances of these geographic areas have created new challenges to which national strategies and the UN system must respond, including the development of early warning systems and transparent accountability systems understandable to international, national and local public. Support by the UN to the planning and execution of the Master Plan will seek to ensure that communities participate in the reconstruction process; that use of national and international resources is transparent and fair; and that national and international aid agencies are accountable for results.

In this UNDAF document, the UN systems immediate recovery support to Aceh has been mainstreamed into the three cores UNDAF outcomes described above. In addition, with the formation of the Government's Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias in May 2005, the UN system can now begin to develop a stand-alone, more comprehensive UN recovery strategy for tsunami affected areas for the 2006-2010 UNDAF period. The UNDAF results matrix will be revised as necessary later in 2005 to reflect programmes contained in this UN recovery strategy.

Part 2: Results & Areas of Cooperation

Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs.

Strengthening human development by providing opportunities for Indonesians to build their own capacities and sustainable livelihoods lies at the centre of the UNDAF strategy. The three pillars of human development- a good education, sound health and sustainable livelihood-supported by gender equity and equality provide the framework for the UN system's activities in this area of support. The extensive expertise of the UN specialized agencies in the core areas of education, health and sustainable livelihoods coupled with the close working relationship and trust built with the Government over the years, gives the UN system a comparative advantage in addressing the multi-dimensional nature of human development. The inter-linkages between health, education and livelihoods with respect to gender equity and equality often means that progress in one area contributes towards better outcomes in the others; the coordination of UN system interventions within and around these areas attempts to take advantage of this win-win factor. Support to achieving the MDGs includes a systematic consideration of environmental issues relevant to health (environmental pollution), education (mainstreaming environment into curricula) and livelihoods (ownership and use of natural resources). As highlighted in the CCA, the decentralisation process is providing both obstacles and great opportunities to the achieving of the MDGs in Indonesia. The UN system's extensive field presence and close relationship with line Ministries gives the UN a comparative advantage in building the capacity of local

² Given the high level of resources available for UN system HIV/AIDS programmes (more than 50 million USD), the well functioning Theme Group and Focal Points Group and the established UN Joint Action Programme on HIV/AIDS.

Governments and Civil society Organizations (CSOs) to more effectively manage the delivery public services. This focus on supporting the decentralisation process is matched by a UN system focus on the poorest provinces and regions; sharp regional disparities in the human poverty index (HPI) appear across and within the islands of Indonesia.

An UNDAF outcome statement linked to this area of cooperation is shown in Table 1 and in turn this supports one of the Government's own PRSP strategic targets and Medium Term Development Plan's areas of focus. In addition, the table outlines four UNDAF sub-outcomes that the UN system will work towards as a means to achieving the UNDAF outcome:

- **Sub-outcome 1.1: Increased education opportunities.** By 2010, increased education opportunities are available for children and youth both male and female through a more conducive environment to achieving Nine-Year Compulsory Education and the provision of non-formal education opportunities including support to the Government to decrease adult illiteracy to 5% by 2009.
- **Sub-outcome 1.2: Improved health and nutrition.** By 2010, increased and more efficient use of resources in the health sector has led to improved health including reproductive health and rights, nutrition and environmental living conditions in Indonesia with the focus on women, children, youth and the reduction of the burden of infectious diseases.
- **Sub-outcome 1.3: Reduced incidence of HIV/AIDS** in high-risk populations. By 2007 the national response has succeeded in slowing the rate of HIV/AIDS infection, (particularly among IDUs) and mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS.
- **Sub-outcome 1.4: Increased opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.** By 2010, increased opportunities for achieving sustainable livelihoods in the poorest provinces of Indonesia through the development and implementation of appropriate participatory policies and programmes

A short rationale for the selection of each sub-outcome that highlights UN comparative advantages and links to the CCA is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Area of Cooperation: Strengthening human development to achieve the MDGs.

<p>National priority or goal: From PRSP, a strategic target- Creating opportunities: <i>“to create economic, political, and social conditions that enable the poor, regardless of their sex, ethnicity or religion to obtain equal opportunities as extensive as possible, to fulfil their basic rights and to continuously improve their standards of living”</i>.</p> <p>From the Medium Term Development Plan 2004-2009, one of three overarching focus areas: <i>“To improve the welfare of families through the economic and social sectors”</i></p>
<p>UNDAF outcome 1: <i>By 2010, improve life chances and livelihood opportunities for all through enhanced Government commitment to the MDGs, institutional support for achieving the MDGs and empowered community engagement in the achievement of the MDGs with a special focus on HIV/AIDS.</i></p>
<p>Sub-outcome 1.1: Increased education opportunities. <i>By 2010, increased education opportunities are available for children and youth both male and female through a more conducive environment to achieving Nine-Year Compulsory Education and the provision of non-formal education opportunities including support to the Government to decrease adult illiteracy to 5% by 2009.</i></p> <p>Achieving the education related MDG targets requires a critical mass of attendance and quality in education. In 1994, the Government introduced a Nine-Year Compulsory Basic Education Programme, covering six years at primary school (including Madrasah Ibtidaiyah), and three years at junior secondary school (including Madrasah Tsanawiyah), that aims to develop this critical mass and equip society with basic knowledge and skills. Whether for going on to higher levels of education or for earning a living, a basic level education provides choices to the people of Indonesia. Indonesia is making uneven progress towards achieving the relevant MDG Target</p>

(MDG 2, Achieving universal basic education, Target 3, ensuring that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete basic education). The number of out of school children in Indonesia is estimated to be two million and the country therefore still clearly falls short of the obligation to guarantee the right to education for all children. The CCA identified the need to increase access to education and vocational training, through involving and encouraging private sector education and a non-formal approach to those with special needs, such as street children, remote communities and the disabled. The latter includes strengthening data collection and monitoring systems, increasing budget allocations, improving the scope and quality of services, and capacity building for relevant Ministries. The CCA also identified areas where standards needed to improve or become more relevant in order to achieve an increased quality of education including the qualifications of teachers, literacy rates and basic education services. The latter two issues are addressed in this UNDAF sub-outcome. Based on the challenges identified in the CCA, the relevant UN agencies, all with long standing and successful working relationships with the Ministry of National Education, have agreed to coordinate support to the Government's Nine-Year Compulsory Basic Education Programme as a means to achieving basic education for all. To support the Government's Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery, the UN system will support the rehabilitation of schools, basic education, early childhood development, school-to-work transition and literacy programmes.

Sub-outcome 1.2: Improved health and nutrition. *By 2010, increased and more efficient use of resources in the health sector has led to improved health including reproductive health and rights, nutrition and environmental living conditions in Indonesia with the focus on women, children, youth and the reduction of the burden of infectious diseases.*

Improving the health of more than 200 million Indonesians is a major challenge for the Government. While considerable progress has been made over the last two decades, resulting in gains in life expectancy and reduction in infant and maternal mortality, many problems remain. Of the three health related MDGs (4, 5 and 6) Indonesia is currently on track to achieving only Goal 4, Reducing Child Mortality. Significantly extra effort and commitment is needed to achieve Goal 5, Improving Maternal health and Goal 6, Combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases (HIV/AIDS is discussed separately in the next sub-outcome). As analysed in the CCA, many of the obstacles to achieving the MDGs relate to broader health system issues, impacting on the health of women, children and youth; control of communicable diseases; spread of emerging and reemerging infectious diseases; environmental health; non-communicable diseases and effectively handling issues relating to complex emergency situations. This situation is further complicated by the ongoing decentralisation process, which has increased the burden on local health authorities to manage and deliver health services including reproductive health and family planning services. The UN Agencies working on health issues have a long-standing and successful working relationship with the Government as evidenced in earlier and on-going UN and Government joint programmes in reproductive health and rights and family planning, polio –eradication, HIV/AIDS, immunization programmes, improving nutrition and controlling and preventing/eradicating diseases such as malaria, dengue infection, diphtheria, hepatitis, measles, haemophilus influenzae, tetanus and avian flu. The UN systems UNDAF strategy for health will be to work with other developmental partners to secure a more equitable, efficient and effective health system and the adoption of pro-poor health policies with a focus on the areas identified above as obstacles to achieving the health related MDGs. To support the Government's Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery, the UN system will support improved access to health including reproductive health services for one million people, including 280,000 women and girls of reproductive age, including vaccine coverage, improved hygiene and nutrition, psychosocial support, mental health services and HIV prevention measures.

Sub-outcome 1.3: Reduced incidence of HIV/AIDS in high-risk populations. *By 2010 the national response has succeeded in slowing the rate of HIV/AIDS infection (particularly among Intravenous drug users (IDUs) and mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS.*

The HIV/ AIDS epidemic is accelerating sharply across the country, at the current rate of

progress the HIV/AIDS related MDG 6 would not be achieved. Intravenous drug use and commercial sex are predominant factors driving the epidemic in Indonesia today, with both having increasing and primary impact among Indonesia's youth. HIV/AIDS policies are relatively well developed but coverage of HIV/AIDS programmes remains very low, with less than one in ten IDUs and one in four commercial sex workers reached with HIV prevention messages. The UNDAF period represents a unique window of opportunity to slow the pace of transmission of HIV in Indonesia by accelerating outreach to and coverage of these risk populations.

Three synergistic goals have been identified to significantly expand the current interventions, that is, to reduce HIV related mortality among people with advanced HIV infections, focusing on providing appropriate care, support and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS; to reduce HIV transmission among high risk populations focusing on prevention of HIV infection among the populations where the HIV is most widespread (commercial sex workers, injecting drug users, transvestites and prisoners); and, to reduce HIV transmission among high risk groups and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS by increasing private sector work place programmes. By promoting safer sex, condom use and health seeking behaviours among this important bridging population, the spread of HIV to the general population can be reduced.

The realization of this outcome will be directly related to the good governance of the national and local AIDS control commissions, and reducing vulnerability and impact in specific populations, that are addressed also in sub-outcome 3.6. This sub-outcome, 1.3, specifically addresses the technical strategies for 'scaling up' and the vital coordination of support and progress among the key Government sectors, UN agencies and bilateral and others partners. To support the Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery, the UN system will raise awareness of HIV/AIDS prevention among high-risk populations including the construction sector and ensure that HIV/AIDS issues are integrated into reproductive health, family planning and psychosocial services.

Sub-outcome 1.4: Increased opportunities for sustainable livelihoods

By 2010, increased opportunities for achieving sustainable livelihoods in the poorest provinces of Indonesia through the development and implementation of appropriate participatory policies and programmes

Though the country as a whole is on track to achieve the part 1 of MDG 1, i.e., by 2015 reducing the poverty level by half, some regions will still have very high incidence of poverty; regional disparity in poverty also remains a matter of concern. An estimated 37 million people live below the poverty line according to the national definition³, in addition the number of the "near poor" in Indonesia is estimated to be 115 million⁴. As identified in the CCA, the major causes of poverty and hunger in Indonesia are insufficient budgetary allocations to key human development sectors, unemployment, poor nutrition, unfulfilled basic rights, a lack of adequate livelihood opportunities, gender and culture disparities and the over exploitation of natural resources and hunger. The extent of these underlying causes varies across Indonesia and there are therefore significant variations in poverty levels between the country's provinces and districts.

At the end of 2004, the Government released a draft PRSP document that outlines a national strategy to address the underlying causes of poverty. The UN systems activities in this sub-outcome will support the implementation of the PRSP with a focus on targeting UN system support to the development of local Poverty Reduction Strategies and related programmes at the provincial and district level focusing on food security, agriculture and the environmental management. The UN system will also support Indonesia in its lead role in the global Youth

³ Indonesia uses its own National Poverty line– based on the per capita Rupiah value of an individual's need to fulfill minimum requirements for food (2100 kcal per day), this equal to 118.554Rp per capita per month in 2003 or US\$0.47 per day³.

⁴ According to BPS, national statistics office.

Employment Network (YEN) and in the implementation of the Indonesian Youth Employment Action Plan 2004-2007) towards the achievement of MDG Goal 8, Target 16 - "in cooperation with developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth". The strong multi-sectoral field presence of the UN agencies in the poorest provinces coupled with effective working relationships built up over many years between UN field workers and their counterparts in local Government and civil society give the UN system a clear comparative advantage in developing and implementing poverty reduction and sustainable livelihood programmes. To support the Government's Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery, the UN system will support agriculture and fisheries based livelihoods, food for work and food for assets programmes, small enterprise development (including support to local cultural industries) and business skills training.

Promoting good governance

The Millennium Declaration recognizes good governance as critical for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The fundamental principles of good governance include respect for human rights, political openness, participation, tolerance, administrative and bureaucratic capacity and efficiency and no corruption. To achieve the MDGs there is a need for political leadership and strong Government commitment to adopt and strengthen good governance systems including measures to reduce corruption. Involvement and ownership of communities, civil society organizations, the private sector and technical assistance from donors are all crucial supporting factors necessary for achieving the MDGs. It is also generally accepted that good governance entails the creation of effective partnerships to ensure that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and most vulnerable are heard in the decision making process.

Based on the analysis in the CCA and the new Governments commitment to governance reform, the UN systems UNDAF strategy in this area of cooperation is based upon strengthening the capacity of Government to implement a rights based approach to development and support increased participation, particularly of women, in the context of the on-going decentralisation process. The CCA also identified corruption and the need for transparency and accountability as key governance challenges and these are addressed through support to the implementation of international treaties, conventions and protocols, the 2004-2009 National Action Plan on Human Rights and the Partnership for Governance Reform. In addition, the independence of the Judiciary is fundamental in ensuring the protection of the rights of claim-holders, as well as to fight corruption. Through support to the partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia, the UN system supports the enhancement of the independence of the Judiciary. In these areas the UN system has a comparative advantage in terms of its perceived neutrality with Government and its existing successful governance support (primarily through the Partnership for Governance Reform, which is a close and trusted partner of the Government and the new President.)

An UNDAF outcome statement linked to this area of cooperation is shown in Table 2 and in turn this supports one of the Government's own PRSP strategic targets and Medium Term Development Plan's areas of focus. In addition, the table outlines two UNDAF sub-outcomes that the UN system will work towards as a means to achieving this UNDAF outcome:

- **Sub-outcome 2.1: Increased adherence to the rule of law and human rights.** By 2010, public and private institutions are more effectively adhering to the rule of law and supporting human development through the adoption of rights based approach to governance in accordance with the UN conventions, conferences, treaties & protocols, the PRSP and the Medium Term Development Plan.
- **Sub-outcome 2.2: Strengthened participatory and decentralisation processes.** By 2010, pro-poor, participatory and decentralized policies and capacities are in place resulting in improved public service delivery focusing on health and education.

A short rationale for the selection of each sub-outcome that highlights UN comparative advantages and links to the CCA is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Area of Cooperation: Promoting good governance

<p>National priority or goal: From the PRSP strategic target of empowering communities: “By <i>strengthening social, political, economic, and cultural public institutions, and to extend the poor’s participation, regardless of their sex, ethnicity or religion in public decision making which ensures appreciation, protection, and fulfilment of basic rights</i>”.</p> <p>From the Medium Term Development Plan 2004-2009, one of three overarching focus areas: “<i>Establishing democracy and achieving justice for all Indonesians</i>”</p>
<p>UNDAF outcome 2: <i>By 2010, pro-poor democratic governance is realized with enhanced accountability, capacity and participation in the 10 poorest provinces.</i></p>
<p>Sub-outcome 2.1: Increased adherence to the rule of law and human rights <i>By 2010, public and private institutions are more effectively adhering to the rule of law and supporting human development through the adoption of a rights based approach to governance in accordance with the UN conventions, conferences, treaties & protocols, the PRSP and the Medium Term Development Plan.</i></p> <p>The Government of Indonesia has committed itself in delivering socio-economic, civil, political and environmental rights as a signatory to key United Nations governance standards⁵ and its adoption of a rights based focused PRSP, which forms part of the Medium Term Development Plan. In addition, with the publication of Indonesia’s first MDG progress report in 2003, the Government confirmed its sincere commitment to creating a governance environment conducive to the elimination of poverty and to making the right to development a reality for everyone. For practical purposes this means that the Government must allocate sufficient resources to delivering these rights and agree to implement its obligations made in the various treaties and national planning documents. The UN system is well placed to support the Government in this area given the UN’s neutrality and its obligation to support the Government in the ratification and implementation of international treaties, conventions and protocols.</p> <p>The areas of UN system support in this sub-outcome are based on analysis in the CCA regarding the status of implementation of UN treaties, conventions and protocols and the rights based analysis of duty bearers and claim holders. Key activities include supporting the Government with the implementation of international treaties, conventions and protocols and the 2003 National Action Plan on Human Rights, promoting increased transparency and accountability in Government by increasing the level of participation in anti-corruption measure and strengthening national capacity to the achieve the MDGs (including through promoting the involvement of the private sector using the Global Compact mechanism). The UN system will also assist in identification of appropriate resource allocations required to achieve the MDGs through support to a National MDG Sectoral Needs Assessment and Plan 2006- 2015.</p>
<p>Sub-outcome 2.2: Strengthened participatory and decentralisation processes <i>By 2010, pro-poor, participatory and decentralized policies and capacities are in place resulting in improved public service delivery focusing on health and education services</i></p> <p>The 2004 legislative and presidential elections in which more than 80 % of eligible voters participated is a major landmark in the road towards greater involvement in decision-making processes in Indonesia with the resulting potential for more effective, sustainable and equitable development. But it is important to point out that representative democracy does not necessarily mean that the concerns of the local communities or of the most vulnerable in society are taken</p>

⁵ The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Declaration on the Right to Development all call for states to formulate appropriate national development policies that aim at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals, on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of the resulting benefits.

into consideration in decision making. Poor people are generally excluded from the institutions that put in place plans, policies and rules determinative of their rights and obligations; that make decisions that affect their lives; and which allocate and administer public resources to programs affecting them. Whether it is through inefficient service delivery; through unfavorable policy settings; through inappropriate allocations of public resources away from socially useful goods such as education and health including reproductive health; through corruption; or through the inability to enforce their legal rights- the poor are often the most adversely affected by poor governance and public management. As highlighted in the CCA, to achieve equitable and sustainable development it is critical that participation is strengthened at the local level across Indonesia within the context of the on-going decentralisation process. By increasing the level and scope of participants involved in policy formulation and implementation, accountability and transparency is improved as there is a better understanding of national and local policies and mechanisms in affected communities. The UN system will also support anti-corruption activities that include the need to strengthen legal enforcement to better address corruption cases.

Decentralisation has the potential to make the provision of public services at the local level more responsive to local needs; an essential prerequisite for achieving localized MDGS. Moreover, decentralisation does not only affect Government and the civil service, but is conditional on the involvement of communities, NGOs and stakeholders in the private sector. In this UNDAF sub-outcome, the UN system will focus on supporting the decentralisation process by increasing the capacity of local (and if necessary central) parliaments and Governments to deliver the public services (with a focus on education and health, including reproductive health) required for achieving localized MDGS and increasing participation through support to civil society organizations and civic education programmes. This sub outcome also includes UN system support to the National AIDS Commission to support district and provincial activities and in implementing the “principles of the three ones” (one national strategy, one national authority and one national monitoring and evaluation framework). The strong multi- sectoral field presence of the UN agencies coupled with effective working relationships built up over many years between UN field workers and their counter parts in local Government and civil society makes the UN system well placed to support the decentralisation process and promote participation. To support the Government’s Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery, the UN system will support the Government’s Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias and strengthen the capacity of local Government bodies, legislatures and judicial systems. In addition, the UN system will support the census process in Aceh and Nias as well as the development of civic education, strengthening of the Provincial AIDS Commissions in Aceh and North Sumatra, and mass media systems.

Protecting the Vulnerable and reducing vulnerability

Vulnerability is a consequence of disempowerment and exclusion from decision-making and a lack of access on an equal basis to resources and opportunities, not only among the poor, but also among groups that are geographically or socially isolated. Vulnerability is mainly caused by circumstances, rather than inherent characteristics. Throughout the UNDAF issues of vulnerable groups have been integrated into the various UNDAF outcomes. However, the Common Country Assessment identified some particularly vulnerable groups whose situation needs to be highlighted and addressed as a priority in Indonesia, these include: women national and international migrant workers; children; indigenous people (hereafter the term ‘cultural communities’ is used in place of ‘indigenous peoples’ in line with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights own terminology), groups vulnerable to the affects of conflict and populations most vulnerable to HIV infection. The UN system has committed in this UNDAF to supporting the development of a comprehensive legal and social protection system for these vulnerable groups. Where possible, the UN system support under this sub-outcome will compliment the Ministry of Justice and Human rights programme of support to vulnerable groups (i.e. the Ministry’s ‘5 step’ plan which focuses on interventions around institutional development, policy and legislation, awareness raising, standardization of norms, monitoring and evaluation.

An UNDAF outcome statement linked to this area of cooperation is shown in Table 3 and in turn this supports one of the Government's own PRSP strategic targets and Medium Term Development Plan's areas of focus. In addition, the table outlines four UNDAF sub-outcomes that the UN system will work towards as a means to achieving this UNDAF outcome in the areas of:

- **Sub-outcome 3.1: Reduced vulnerability of children and young people.** A protective and empowering environment is in place in line with the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC), the World Programme of Action for Youth (PNBAI 2015) and other international and national commitments, which protects children and youth including street children and disabled children from violence and abuse and seeks to eliminate worst forms of child labour including sexual exploitation and trafficking.
- **Sub-outcome 3.2: Reduced vulnerability of women migrant workers.** By 2010 the vulnerability of domestic and international female migrant workers is reduced and national and local legislations/policies are developed
- **Sub-outcome 3.3: Reduced vulnerability of cultural communities.** By 2010 policy frameworks in place that recognize the specific relationship between cultural communities and their natural environment, respect the customary rights of cultural communities and create equitable conditions for cultural communities to participate in the country's development process.
- **Sub-outcome 3.4: Reduced vulnerability of peoples affected by social and natural disasters.** Reduced longer-term vulnerability to conflict and natural disasters through a shift from crisis response to crisis prevention
- **Sub-outcome 3.5: Reduced vulnerability to gender based violence.** By 2010, national and local legislation, policies and actions address gender equality and elimination of gender-based violence in line with CEDAW, BPFPA, ICPD, other International and national commitments.
- **Sub-outcome 3.6: Reduced vulnerability of populations most at risk of HIV/AIDS such as prisoners, injecting drug users, transvestites, women, youth, sex workers and MSM.** By 2010 programmes and policy frameworks and/or legislation in place that reduce vulnerability and create equitable conditions for access to basic services.

A short rationale for the selection of each sub-outcome that highlights UN comparative advantages and links to the CCA is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Area of Cooperation: Protecting the vulnerable and reducing vulnerabilities

<p>National priority or goals: From PRSP a strategic target- Providing social protection: <i>"to give protection and security to vulnerable groups including female headed households, the poor, the elderly, neglected children and youth, people with disabilities and poor communities, regardless of their sex, caused by natural disasters, economic crisis, and social conflicts"</i>.</p> <p>From the Medium Term Development Plan 2004-2009, one of three overarching focus areas: <i>"Creating an Indonesia that is safe and peaceful"</i></p>
<p>UNDAF Outcome 3: Protecting the Vulnerable and reducing vulnerabilities <i>By 2010, Government and civil society have better policy, legal frameworks and mechanisms to protect vulnerable people.</i></p>
<p>Sub-outcome 3.1: Reduced vulnerability of children and young people <i>A protective and empowering environment is in place in line with the Convention of the Rights of the Child, the World Programme of Action for Youth; PNBAI 2015 and other international and national commitments, which protects children and youth including street children and disabled children from violence and abuse and seeks to eliminate worst forms of child labour including sexual exploitation and trafficking.</i> Half of Indonesia's populations are children or youth, with 41% of the population below the age of 18 and almost 10% aged 19-24. There are child and youth related dimensions to poverty, education, and health issues. Other elements of child and young people vulnerability include lack</p>

of an effective birth registration system, a high incidence of child labour, children working and living on the streets, trafficking of children and youth for commercial sexual exploitation, AIDS orphans who are usually left on their own and stigmatized, forced labour, juvenile justice issues, a high incidence of early marriage, unwanted pregnancy, and child abuse and gender based violence among children and young people. Youth unemployment and underemployment and poor health increase the vulnerability of many young people. The Government has ratified key international Conventions including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and ILO Conventions on Minimum Age of Employment and the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Other significant steps taken include the adoption of the Child Protection Law and Domestic Violence law, and enactment of Presidential Decrees and National Action Plans on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, and Trafficking. In addition to these commitments by the Government, the CCA identified the need to strengthen legal and social protection systems and to develop capacity for addressing protection issues. This included strengthening data collection and monitoring systems, increasing budget allocations, improving the scope and quality of services and increasing knowledge among the vulnerable on how to minimize risks and protect themselves. The activities under this UNDAF sub-outcome will support the Government's National programme for Indonesian Children developed in 2004.

The extensive experience of WHO, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA and OHCHR Bangkok in addressing the various causes and consequences of vulnerability gives the UN system a multi-dimensional capacity to address children and youth issues. To support the Government's Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery, the UN system will support birth registration, family reunification for displaced peoples and family based care systems.

Sub-outcome 3.2: Reduced vulnerability of women migrant workers

By 2010 the vulnerability of domestic and international female migrant workers is reduced including through appropriate national and local legislation/policies are developed.

Extending rights-based policy and administration to cover all migrants has today become more important than ever. Under contemporary globalization, international labour mobility has increased, while levels of exploitation and deregulation have accelerated. As highlighted in the CCA, the lack of legal protection for migrant workers in Indonesia heightens their attractiveness as instruments of "maintaining competitiveness" because they are obliged to work in situations where decent work conditions are not enforced. Irregular migrants are especially vulnerable because the threat of apprehension and deportation thwarts unionizing and impedes exposure of dangerous working conditions. The absence of regulation reinforces employment of irregular migrant workers in substandard conditions, and provides incentive for shifting capital and employment from formal to informal activity. The on-going successful working relationship between the UN system and Government in addressing the needs and vulnerabilities of women migrant workers provides the foundation for future support in the context of the UNDAF. UN system activities complement the Government's Law 39/2004 on the Protection of Migrant Workers and draw on the Bali Process Ministerial meetings 1 and 2 on migrant worker issues.

Sub-outcome 3.3: Reduced vulnerability of cultural communities

By 2010 policy frameworks in place that recognize the specific relationship between cultural communities and their natural environment, respect the customary rights of cultural communities and create equitable conditions for cultural communities to participate in the country's development process.

The number of cultural community peoples in Indonesia is estimated to be 30 million people, though this varies considerably depending on the terminology and criteria used. The cultural practices of cultural communities play a crucial role in preserving the wealth of Indonesia's societal and ecological diversity. The past lack of acknowledgement and recognition of cultural communities rights and their rapid assimilation into national mainstream society have failed to generate long-term benefits and welfare amongst cultural communities, and often caused the emergence of poverty related to the degradation of their natural environment. Despite the recent promotion of cultural communities integration with less emphasis on forced change and more

opportunities for participation, and as identified in the CCA, many cultural communities are still impeded from determining their own appropriate development path in line with their cultural values. Furthermore, the lack of opportunities to achieve sustainable livelihoods and the particular vulnerability of cultural communities requires a specific policy focus on the needs and rights of this group in society.

The neutrality of the UN system, the existing UN systems experience of working with cultural communities, and the mandate provided through the goals of “The International Decade of the World’s Cultural communities” give the UN system a comparative advantage to address this issue. UN system support in this sub-outcome will focus on increasing the participation of cultural communities in decision-making processes.

Sub-outcome 3.4: Reduced vulnerability of peoples affected by social and natural disasters

Reduced longer-term vulnerability to social and natural disasters through a shift from crisis response to crisis prevention

Since 2001, the level of violent conflict across the country has reduced significantly. However, large groups of people in a number of provinces in particular remain vulnerable to on-going and occasional flare-ups of violence mostly caused by social conflict including Maluku, North Maluku and Central Sulawesi, Aceh and Papua regions. Furthermore, the impact of conflict on social relations and the continued atmosphere of tension in many areas have implications in terms of human development and achievement of the MDGs. Drawing on analysis in the CCA, the UN system strategy is based on promoting peace building initiatives and building the capacity of Government to address the underlying causes of conflict including: horizontal inequalities between ethno-religious groups (including cultural communities and migrant groups); competition for land and other natural resources; shifting patterns of political and economic power; and local political dynamics. The perceived neutrality of the UN, as demonstrated for example by UN staff being granted access to Aceh by the Government prior to the earthquake and tsunami on 26 December 2004, coupled with the extensive experience of the humanitarian and development UN agencies, gives the UN a unique opportunity to address sensitive development issues in crisis and conflict affected areas.

In addition to addressing vulnerabilities caused by conflict, the UN system is committed to developing a framework for comprehensive disaster reduction with the Government, as a means to reduce the vulnerability of as many as 6.8 million people in Indonesia who were affected by various types of natural disasters in the last decade. Indonesia is highly prone to periodic occurrences of various types of natural and human-exacerbated disasters, most frequently droughts, forest fires, floods, earthquakes and landslides, as well as volcanic eruptions and tsunamis. In 2003 alone, almost 500,000 people were displaced, over 34,000 injured, and 1,300 killed by natural and man-made disasters. A number of these natural disasters have been generated or exacerbated by human activities, such as legal and illegal logging. To support the Government’s Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery, the UN system will support the development of community based disaster management systems- including tsunami early warning- in Aceh.

Sub-outcome 3.5 Reduced vulnerability to gender based violence

By 2010, national and local legislation and policies address gender equality and elimination of gender-based violence in line with CEDAW, BPFA, ICPD and other international and national commitments.

Indonesia will need to overcome a number of challenges to achieve MDG 3, promoting gender equality and empowering women. Although the principle of equality between men and women is enshrined in the 1945 Constitution, gender bias can be found in some sections of the legal system and society. The CCA identified a number of issues that disproportionately or solely affect women’s opportunities and vulnerabilities including: high maternal mortality rates; existing social, and cultural norms that disadvantage women. Gender based violence (GBV) in which the

woman is usually the victim has emerged as a major human rights issue. Although no reliable data exist, reports suggest that the level of GBV has increased. This is especially true in situations of social conflicts and emergencies. Domestic violence is also prevalent. Other forms of violence may include, under age marriage, dowry related violence, trafficking in women, and forced prostitution.

To achieve this UNDAF sub-outcome the UN system will develop a common advocacy strategy and collaborative framework to highlight these issues amongst key decision makers. The UN system will also support the development and implementation of legislations and policies protecting women and strengthen women's institutions to implement CEDAW, BFPA, ICPD other international and national commitments. The UN's long-standing relationship with the relevant Government Ministries provides an excellent entry point for advocacy activities at the national and local levels within the executive, legislative and judiciary. To support the Government's Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery, the UN system will support a gender needs assessment in Aceh and the mainstreaming of gender issues key post tsunami programmes.

Sub-outcome 3.6: Reduced vulnerability of populations most at risk of HIV/AIDS such as prisoners, injecting drug users, transvestites, women, youth, sex workers and men who have sex with men (MSM).

By 2010 programmes and policy frameworks and/or legislation in place that reduce vulnerability and create equitable conditions for access to basic services.

The vulnerability of these specific populations is well documented and the UNDAF strategy involves reducing vulnerability by addressing key obstacles such as high levels of urban migration, limited social services and health care services for marginalized groups and those incarcerated. The UNDAF will support efforts to provide marginalized populations with services and goods to promote improved for health and livelihoods as well as to reduce the stigmatization or discrimination against them.

Part 3: Estimated Resource Requirements

The estimated resources required for achieving each of the UNDAF outcomes and sub-outcomes are presented in the Summary Table: Total Resources by Outcomes below and the results matrix in Annex 1. These contributions, currently indicative figures, include both the regular and extra budgetary resources of UN agencies, funds and programmes (i.e. trust funds, cost-sharing, contributions in-kind), which are expected to be available during the UNDAF time frame (2006 – 2010). External funds will be sought primarily from donors, the private sector and foundations. It is important to note that resource commitments can only be made in programme or project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each UN agency. Given the increased interest in Indonesia among development partners for improved donor and UN system harmonization, the UN country team will explore fund raising opportunities with donors who may be interested in channeling funding through the UNDAF mechanism. These resource figures include funds from the Tsunami Flash Appeal, which -as outlined in the mid-term review of the Flash Appeal- are to be disbursed by end 2005. The funds are included in this UNDAF because of the scale of funds and level of UN coordination and collaboration involved. The Flash Appeal funded projects also in many cases provide the foundation for future recovery projects in Aceh during the 2006-2010 period.

Summary Table: Total Resources by Outcomes

UNDAF Outcomes and sub-outcomes	Resource Mobilisation Target (USD “ Million”)
Outcome 1 (Strengthening Human Development to achieve the MDGs)	
▪ Sub-outcome 1.1	182.91
▪ Sub-outcome 1.2	256.05
▪ Sub-outcome 1.3	83.07
▪ Sub-outcome 1.4	173.84
Sub-Total for Outcome 1	695.46
Outcome 2 (Promoting Good Governance)	
▪ Sub-outcome 2.1	23.9
▪ Sub-outcome 2.2	95.78
Sub-Total for Outcome 2	119.68
Outcome 3 (Protecting the Vulnerable and Reducing Vulnerabilities)	
▪ Sub-outcome 3.1	22.8
▪ Sub-outcome 3.2	12.5
▪ Sub-outcome 3.3	4.75
▪ Sub-outcome 3.4	213.34
▪ Sub-outcome 3.5	9.35
▪ Sub-outcome 3.6	1.2
Sub-Total for Outcome 3	263.94
Grand Total	1081.07

Part 4: Implementation

The UNDAF will be implemented through the Government-approved country cooperation programmes of the UN agencies, programmes and funds. Individual country programmes and project documents will have explicit links to the UNDAF outcomes, and will explain how they contribute to them. The harmonized programme cycles of individual UN agencies (2006-2010) will enable effective individual and collaborative programming, as well as joint monitoring and evaluation activities. Agencies involved in UNDAF joint activities will explore the possibility of strengthening coordination further through the development of joint programmes if circumstances warrant i.e. where a joint programme would add value by increasing the development impact of the UN system. Where possible, UNDAF activities will be coordinated through existing UN system and donor coordination mechanisms e.g. the HIV/AIDS Theme Group, Consultative Group for Indonesia (CGI) etc. In those cases where working groups are being established to coordinate joint activities, members of the working group will periodically review their group to determine the feasibility of converting the working group (which meets on an ad hoc basis and focuses on a specific joint activity) into a full UN Theme Group - (which has a more wide ranging mandate and membership than a working group). In all UNDAF programmes, culturally appropriate materials and programme processes will be adopted to take into account the diverse population of Indonesia.

In the case of HIV/AIDS and providing support to Nusa Tenggara Timur Province, the UN system in Indonesia has developed or is developing a 'UN Joint Action Programme' modality. This is a formalized framework document that coordinates individual UN agency development interventions in thematic or geographic areas. It is easier to initiate than a joint programme as it allows for joint planning and parallel implementation however, it also creates momentum for coordination that can later be used to develop a full joint programme once the benefits of UN system coordination have been demonstrated through a UN Joint Action Programme. The National AIDS Control Commission is enthusiastic about the UN Joint Action Programme for HIV/AIDS (UNJAP) , which provides an annual work plan for the whole UN related to HIV/AIDS as well as a six monthly-consolidated report from all UN partners. These can readily be incorporated into the National HIV/AIDS Report. The network of focal points responsible for HIV/AIDS in each agency has been critical to the success of the UNJAP, as has the existence of a strong, well-resourced, UNAIDS secretariat.

The UNDAF will be implemented with a focus on results. Progress made by the UN country team will be reflected in the annual reports of the Resident Coordinator (RC) and annual UNDAF reviews. Coordination and implementation arrangements for the achievement of each UNDAF outcome are illustrated in detail in the result matrices (Annex 1). The provisions of the UNDAF will be implemented through the country cooperation frameworks and programmes of the UN Agencies whose individual country programmes and project documents will specify how they contribute to UNDAF objectives and cooperation strategies.

Part 5: Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)

The MDG indicators contained in the national MDG Progress Reports provide the overarching indicators of success for the UN system between now and 2015. In addition, for 2006-2010, a set of indicators has been formulated for monitoring progress towards the achievement of each expected UNDAF outcome. The national level baseline data shown in the M&E framework will be disaggregated by province and gender in the UNDAF annual, mid-term and final reports. These UNDAF indicators are *in addition* to the MDG indicators contained in the national MDG Progress Reports i.e. MDG indicators are not duplicated in the UNDAF M&E framework. For each indicator, baseline data have either already been provided or will be identified. This information is summarized in the UNDAF M&E Framework (Annex 2), which focuses on monitoring and evaluating UNDAF outcomes and related sub-outcomes. The M & E Programme Cycle Calendar (Annex 3) outlines how and by whom outcome achievements will be measured. The M&E programme cycle calendar also includes final evaluation milestones that describe the key stages of preparation, implementation, timing and allocation of responsibilities. A joint UN/BAPPENAS/BPS UNDAF M&E working group will be

established to further refine the UNDAF indicators and identify additional indicators-including at the outcome level-as appropriate. This joint working group will also coordinate the annual and mid-term UNDAF review processes.

Monitoring progress towards the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes will be undertaken through annual UNDAF outcome reviews and a mid-term UNDAF review. Lead UN agencies assigned to each joint activity will be responsible for reviewing their UNDAF activities and the results will be consolidated and assessed by an UNDAF outcome review group (one for each of the three UNDAF outcomes). The UNDAF outcome review groups will make annual reports to the UN country team. Field visits, stakeholder meetings, desk reviews and reports will constitute the main monitoring mechanisms and ways will be sought to involve all partners in the monitoring of activities. A UNDAF final evaluation will be undertaken to measure the impact of the UN systems UNDAF development assistance. The M&E mechanisms will be coordinated by the RC's office. The introduction of the DEVINFO MDG monitoring tool will be a key tool in the M & E system.

ANNEX 1: UNDAF Results Matrix

STRENGTHENING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TO ACHIEVE THE MDGs

<p>National priority or goals: From PRSP, a strategic target- Creating opportunities: “to create economic, political, and social conditions that enable the poor, regardless of their sex, to obtain equal opportunities as extensive as possible, to fulfil their basic rights and to continuously improve their standards of living”.</p> <p>From the Medium Term Development Plan 2004-2009, one of three overarching focus areas: “ To improve the welfare of families through the economic and social sectors”.</p>			
<p>UNDAF Outcome 1: Achieving the MDGs By 2010, improve life chances and livelihood opportunities for all through enhanced Government commitment to the MDGs, institutional support for MDG implementation and empowered community engagement in the achievement of the MDGs with a special focus on HIV/AIDS.</p>			
Sub-outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Key Partners	Resource mobilization targets
<p>Sub-outcome 1.1: Increased education opportunities. By 2010, increased education opportunities are available for children and youth both male and female through a more conducive environment to achieving Nine-Year Compulsory Education and the provision of non-formal education opportunities including support to the Government to decrease adult illiteracy to 5% by 2009.</p>	<p>1.1.1 The development and implementation of planning, policy review and monitoring and evaluation tools for the Education For All (EFA) National Plan of Action at the national and local level.</p> <p>Capacity building and policy/advocacy support provided to the Government's implementation of the Education For All National Plan of Action, at national, provincial and district levels. Including support to teacher management and human resource development.</p> <p>Effective models and approaches for early</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNESCO and UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO, UNV, WFP, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA • Ministry of National Education • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Religious Affairs • Ministry of Home Affairs • Provincial Governments • NGOs: Yayasan Bayasan (Peace & HR), EVERYTHING IS POSSIBLE (gender), Softvation PT Asia Abdijaya Sentosa (Peace & HR), Oxfam (EFA), Yayasan Pusat perbaikan Pendidikan di 	<p>ILO: 2 million UNICEF: 31.4 million UNV: 50,000 WFP: 26.8 million UNESCO: 3.97million UNFPA: 300,000</p>

	<p>childhood development and education are promoted at policy level and in selected programme focus areas.</p> <p>Approaches and policies for improving basic education services quality and coverage and for enhancing community involvement and demand are effectively implemented in programme focus areas and at national level.</p> <p>The development and implementation of FRESH framework which helps education policy makers and local school authorities in identifying and addressing health-related problems that interfere with student enrolment, attendance and learning, Support also to skill-based health education and school-based health and nutrition services</p> <p>Support to improved nutritional status of school children contributing to successive progressing rates by grade through school-feeding programme, nutrition education and promotion.</p> <p>Life skills training for youth collaboration with private sector</p> <p>Non formal education opportunities for child labourers and children at risk</p> <p>The strengthening of complementing non-formal education system, e.g. Community Learning Centre (CLC), Scientific Technical and Vocational Education (STVE) for Girls</p> <p>Support to adult literacy programmes</p>	<p>Indonesia (The centre for the Betterment of Education), HUMANA NGO in Jogjakarta (Out-of-school Children), ANNISA (STVE for Girls) Yayasan Bina Mandiri, Jaringan Peduli Generasi Bangsa, Madrasah Ibtidaiah, Madrasah Tsanawiyah</p>	
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	<p>Support to the Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery</p> <p>1.1.2 Improved institutional capacity and facilities for child friendly basic education in provinces of Aceh and North Sumatra.</p> <p>Enhanced early childhood development and early learning among pre-school aged children in Aceh and North Sumatra.</p> <p>School-to-Work transition for young people including through specific measures to support income generation by out-of-school-youth</p> <p>Life skill training for productive aged population to support community participation in rehabilitating and reconstructing Aceh and North Sumatra</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNICEF,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP, UNESCO, ILO, UNV. <p>Partners: NGOs, MoNE and MORA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BRR • Local Government 	<p>UNICEF 100 million</p> <p>WFP: 16million for inputs in education and health sectors covering anticipated needs for 2006-07 in Aceh.</p> <p>ILO 2 million</p> <p>UNV :391,000</p>
<p>Sub-outcome 1.2</p> <p>By 2010, increased and more efficient use of resources in the health sector has led to improved health including reproductive health and rights, nutrition and environmental living conditions in Indonesia with the focus on women, children, youth and the reduction of the burden of infectious diseases.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Improved vaccine coverage incl. injection safety and micro-nutrients supply</p> <p>Improved access and quality of reproductive health and family planning services</p> <p>Improved access to adolescents' health services</p>	<p>Ministry of Health will be a partner in all health activities including Aceh</p> <p>Lead agency: UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP, WHO <p>Lead agency: UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF, WHO ▪ National Family Planning board (BKKBN) ▪ UNV ▪ Ministry of Women Empowerment <p>Lead agency: UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO 	<p>UNICEF: 47.75 million</p> <p>WFP: 21.7 million</p> <p>WHO: 35 million</p> <p>UNFPA :8.225 million</p> <p>UNESCO: 0.02 million</p> <p>ILO: 2 million</p> <p>UNDP: To be determined</p> <p>FAO: 1.6 million</p>

	<p>Strengthen maternal and neonatal care</p> <p>Strengthened Social Health Insurance System</p> <p>Reduced impact of new and emerging diseases with epidemic potential (avian flu, sars, zoonosis).</p> <p>Reduced morbidity & mortality from infectious diseases (Tuberculosis, Malaria, Phylariasis, Parasitic disease)</p> <p>Improved equity and efficiency of public health financing</p> <p>Improved nutritional status of country's population with prime focus on women and children</p> <p>Human resources development & improved management and planning of public health services</p> <p>Polio-free Indonesia</p> <p>Assessment and mitigation of health impacts due to environmental pollution specifically heavy metals and POP's in air – water and food</p> <p>Reduction in non-communicable diseases by promoting healthy lifestyle, tobacco</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF, WHO <p>Lead agency: ILO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WHO <p>Lead agency: WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP, FAO ▪ Ministry of Agriculture <p>Lead agency: WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF, FAO, WFP. <p>Lead agency: WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP ▪ Ministry of Finance ▪ Ministry of Health <p>Lead agency: UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP, WHO ▪ Ministry of Women's Empwoerment <p>Lead agency: WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO <p>Lead agency: UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WHO <p>Lead agency: WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FAO, UNIDO, ILO, UNDP ▪ Ministry of Environment <p>Lead agency: WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, 	
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	<p>control and physical exercise</p> <p>Improved access to quality pharmaceuticals at affordable price level</p> <p>Support to the Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery 1.2.2 Health Improved access to health services, including Reproductive Health Services, for one million people, including 280,000 women and girls of reproductive age including vaccine coverage, improved hygiene, psychosocial support, and mental health services.</p> <p>Nutrition Improved nutrition status among pregnant women and lactating mothers, children under 5 and primary school children through supplementary feeding.</p> <p>Monitor developments in food security, nutrition and livelihoods through comprehensive district level surveillance systems.</p> <p>1.2.3 Water and Sanitation Solar-based technology and units for water purification introduced while assuring</p>	<p>FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports ▪ Ministry of Education <p>Lead agency: WHO, UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF ▪ Pharmaceutical companies (Kimia Farma) <p>Lead agency: WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNV, UNAIDS. ▪ NGOs: IDI (Indonesia Doctor Assoc.); ▪ IBI (Indonesia midwife Assoc.) ▪ BKKBN; local mass media. ▪ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias ▪ Ministry of Women Empowerment <p>Lead agency: WHO,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP, UNICEF, ▪ Ministries of Agriculture, Social Affairs and BPS (Statistics bureau) ▪ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias ▪ Ministry of Education <p>Lead agency: UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIDO, WHO, UNDP. ▪ Ministry of Public Works, POSKO in Banda Aceh, Local Water Authority 	<p>WHO: 20 million UNICEF : 30 million excluding psychosocial funds UNFPA: 500,000 UNV: 0.103</p> <p>WHO: 10 million UNICEF: 25 million WFP: 17 million</p> <p>UNICEF: 30 million WHO: 2million</p>
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	adequate quality/ quantity of water and sanitation to meet basic human needs and minimize water-borne diseases.	<p>(PDAM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key NGOs ▪ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias 	<p>UNIDO: 5.15 million for installation, operation and maintenance</p> <p>UNDP: To be determined</p>
<p>Sub-outcome 1.3 By 2007, the national response has succeeded in slowing the rate of HIV/AIDS infection, (particularly among IDUs) and mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>1.3.1 Support intensification of provision of appropriate care, support and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS, including access to anti-retroviral medication (ART) and preventing transmission of HIV through infant feeding;</p> <p>Support prevention of HIV infection among the populations where the HIV is most widespread (commercial sex workers, injecting drug users, transvestites and prisoners);</p> <p>Increase private sector HIV/AIDS work place programmes.</p> <p>Identify, document and promote country specific best practices related to scaling up the HIV/AIDS response.</p> <p>Support to the Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery</p> <p>1.3.2 HIV/AIDS protection HIV/AIDS integrated into Reproductive health and family planning, psychosocial centers, and workplace (particularly construction sector).</p> <p>80 percent of young people aged 13-15 in school and 15-24 out of school equipped to</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNAIDS (through the UNJAP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNDP, WFP, UNV • National AIDS Commission and Secretariat • Provincial AIDS Commissions, • Key bilateral donors (AusAid, DFID, USAID, DKT) • NGO Forum • Key NGOs • PWHAs support networks and support groups • National Business Alliance on HIV/AIDS, • Parliament and Parliamentary Forum • Ministry of Women's Empowerment <p>Lead agency: UNAIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, ILO, UNIFEM, UNV. • DinKes, DinSos, National AIDS Commission and Secretariat, Provincial AIDS Commissions Ministry of women's Empowerment, Manpower, NGOs: 	<p>UNAIDS 320,000 WHO : 10 million UNICEF: 20.25 million UNFPA 500,000 UNESCO: 200,000 UNDP: 42 million WFP 40,000 UNV 515,000</p> <p>UNICEF: 5 million UNFPA: 400,000 WHO: 2 million UNESCO: 200,000 ILO: 1.2 million UNV: 9,000</p>

	<p>prevent HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Mechanisms developed for sustainable prevention measures.</p> <p>Uniformed services have assessed internal needs and disseminated information on universal precautions, VCT, condoms.</p> <p>Strengthened laws, policies and protection measures regarding exploitation/trafficking of single women, young girls and children.</p>	<p>IPPA, Local NGOs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias ▪ Ministry of Health 	
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<p>Sub-outcome 1.4 By 2010, increased opportunities for achieving sustainable livelihoods in the poorest provinces of Indonesia through the development and implementation of appropriate participatory policies and programmes</p>	<p>1.4.1 Increased opportunities for achieving sustainable livelihoods in NTT province through the development and implementation of a UN Joint Action Programme for NTT</p> <p>1.4.2 Needs assessment and UN Joint Action Programme for Papua region.</p> <p>1.4.3 Provincial and district level poverty reduction strategies are designed and put in place</p> <p>1.4.4 Improved Environmental Management for poverty reduction including allocation and use of natural resources for achieving the MDGs Including support to the Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery through district level environmental assessment and monitoring surveys, evaluation, mapping of environmental threats and associated urgent capacity building of provincial and district environmental authorities</p> <p>1.4.5 Household and intra-household Food Security is improved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to agriculture based livelihoods (recognizing multi-faceted contributions of agriculture 	<p>Lead agency: UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All agencies (specific roles currently being reviewed) ▪ NTT regional Government and parliament ▪ Papua region University ▪ Local NGOs resident in the provinces <p>Lead agency: UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO <p>Lead agency: UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO, FAO ▪ Coordinating Ministry for Peoples Welfare (MENKO Kesra) <p>Lead agency: UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO, WHO, UNEP, UNV, UNESCO ▪ Ministry of Environment ▪ BAPEDALDA Aceh Province and districts. ▪ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias <p>Lead agency: WFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO (involvement from point one to four) • Ministry of Agriculture 	<p>To be determined</p> <p>UNDP: 25,000,000</p> <p>UNESCO: 500,000 UNFPA: 625,000</p> <p>UNDP: 1.5 million plus funds for environmental mainstreaming as part of livelihoods, housing and governance components. UNEP 750,000 UNESCO: 2 million</p> <p>WFP: 13 million FAO: 50 to 60 million for all FAO support</p>
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	<p>to livelihoods)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate policies and programmes • Capacities of national and provincial food security agencies are enhanced for monitoring and mapping food security situation. • Programmes to improve food security • Community and individual asset creation through Food For Work <p>1.4.6 Support to the implementation of the Indonesia Youth Employment Action Plan 2004-2007 (part of the Youth Employment Network) Including Strengthened knowledge base of the economic costs of child labour and the costs of under-utilisation of youth</p> <p>Support to the Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery</p> <p>1.4.7 Agriculture and fisheries Redevelopment of agriculture on the tsunami affected lands through provision of adequate material inputs, support services and training.</p> <p>Reactivation of traditional fishing activities and rehabilitation of fish culture through provision of material, support services and training; develop sustainable, comprehensive rehabilitation plans.</p>	<p>Lead agency: ILO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA • MENPORA • Ministry of Women's Empowerment • Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration <p>Lead agency: FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, WB, ADB, IFAD, WHO, UNOPS, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNV ▪ Ministry of Agriculture, local Government ▪ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias <p>Lead agency: FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP, UNDP, UNHCR, ILO, UNEP, WB, ADB, IFAD, ▪ Ministry of Marine affairs and Fisheries, NGOs, local Government 	<p>ILO: 1 million UNFPA: 750,000 Other agencies: To be determined</p> <p>FAO: See 1.4.5 UNDP: 65million WHO: 100,000 ILO: 4.5 million UNFPA: 500,000 UNIDO: 2 million UNV : 1,2 million UNEP : 200,000</p>
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	<p>Mangrove and coastal forests rehabilitated and local productive capacity increased</p> <p>Strengthening Livelihoods through Coastal Zone Management through provision of information, financing and training in areas of Civil protection green belt-fisheries, forestry and agriculture-spatial planning and landscape management</p> <p>Cash-for-work and business development Recovery of sustainable livelihoods through Cash-for-Work and Food for-Assets Programmes organized to strengthen community participation in recovery processes.</p> <p>Small enterprise development Small enterprise and businesses developed through access to micro finance/ leasing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias <p>Lead agency: UNEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFP, UNDP, ILO, WB, ADB, IFAD ▪ Ministry of Forestry, Local Government ▪ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias <p>Lead agency: FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ILO, WFP, UNIDO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, WHO, UNV, UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP ▪ Departments of Social Affairs and Agriculture; and Marine Affairs and Fisheries ▪ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias <p>Lead agency: UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ILO, WFP, UNIDO, FAO, UNFPA, UNV, UNOPS ▪ Departments of Social Affairs and Agriculture, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Marines and Fisheries, Ministry of Women's 	
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	<p>Skills vulnerable people developed to respond to market demand.</p> <p>1.4.7 Preparation of UN Recovery Strategy for Aceh 2006-2010</p>	<p>Empowerment (MOWE).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias <p>Lead agency: RC Office/Senior Recovery Advisor to the UNCT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All UNCT members and Universal Postal Union, International Atomic energy Agency, World tourism Authority, World Meteorological Organisation, UNESCAP, UNEP 	
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Coordination Mechanisms and programme modalities

Sub-outcome 1.1

- 1.1.1 A UN working group on Achieving Education for All will be established, chaired by UNESCO and comprising of relevant UN agency staff. The working group will develop a partnership strategy to coordinate UN system support to the Government in this area.
- 1.1.2 The coordination mechanism for these Aceh recovery activities will be the existing sector working groups on Education in Aceh supported by the UNCT Working Group for Aceh Recovery

Sub-outcome 1.2

- 1.2.1 Joint agency working groups will coordinate activities for each of the joint agency outputs; the groups will comprise of the relevant technical level staff and Ministry of Health representatives (as required) and will be chaired by the lead agency.
- WHO, as co- chair of the Consultative Group for Indonesia's working group on Health, will ensure that UNDAF activities related to health are coordinated with donors through the CGI mechanism.
- The UNDAF Outcome Review Group on Health will meet on an ad hoc basis to review progress towards the outcome, deal with programming obstacles, and explore opportunities for more elaborate joint activities (i.e. joint programmes) and new joint activities.
- UNFPA with other partners will jointly develop a work plan for supporting the Government in improving Reproductive Health Commodity Security.
- 1.2.2 The coordination mechanism for these Aceh recovery activities will be the existing sector working groups on Health in Aceh supported by the UNCT Working Group for Aceh Recovery
- 1.2.3 The coordination mechanism for these Aceh recovery activities will be the existing sector working groups on Water and Sanitation in Aceh supported by the UNCT Working Group for Aceh Recovery

Sub-outcome 1.3

- 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 The prime coordination mechanism in the UN system is the UN Theme group on HIV/AIDS, which is supported by a separate full time HIV/AIDS Focal Point as well as thematic working groups (Youth, IDU, private sector and treatment, care and support). These UN modalities interact at many points with the parallel structures in the National and Provincial AIDS Commissions. The UN Joint Action Programme is the framework of the UN response and twice yearly reports ensure that all stakeholders are informed about the UN's activities. The Friends of UNAIDS is a donor forum donor that will also be involved.

Sub-outcome 1.4

- 1.4.1 A UN working group on NTT has been established to develop the UN Joint Action Programme on NTT; this will be done in consultation with the NTT local Government.
- 1.4.2 Once the UNDP led needs assessment for Papua region has been completed, a UN working group on Papua region will explore the possibility of developing a UN joint action programme
- 1.4.3 Support to the national and local PRSP and PRSs will be coordinated through the UNCT
- 1.4.4 UNDP take the lead in ensuring that poverty environment linkages are integrated in to all relevant UN Joint Action Programmes. UNDP and the Ministry of Environment will co-chair a UN working group on environment to review and explore opportunities for joint activities UNESCO will use its international programmes on water, biodiversity, coastal/marine resources, renewable energy, natural disaster prevention and World Heritage to design and implement poverty reduction-environment improvement projects at the central and local Government levels.
- 1.4.5 FAO and WFP will develop a joint work plan for supporting the Government in improving food security.
- 1.4.6 A UNCT Theme Group on Youth will be established to coordinate all UN system activities related to youth
- 1.4.7 The coordination mechanism for these Aceh recovery activities will be the existing sector working groups on Livelihoods and Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries in Aceh supported by the UNCT Working Group for Aceh Recovery

PROMOTING GOOD GOVERNANCE

National priority or goals:

The PRSP strategic target of empowering communities: “ By strengthening social, political, economic, and cultural public institutions, and to extend the poor’s participation, regardless of their sex, in public decision making which ensures appreciation, protection, and fulfilment of basic rights”.

From the Medium Term Development Plan 2004-2009, one of three overarching focus areas: “Establishing democracy and achieving justice for all Indonesians“

UNDAF Outcome 2: Governance

By 2010, pro-poor democratic governance is realized with enhanced accountability, capacity and participation in the poorest provinces.

Sub-outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Key Partners	Resource mobilization targets
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<p>Sub-outcome 2.1 By 2010, public and private institutions are more effectively adhering to the rule of law and supporting human development through the adoption of a rights based approach in accordance with the UN conventions, conferences, treaties & protocols, the PRSP and the Medium Term Development Plan.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Partnership for Governance Reform to improve policies, strengthen and reform institutions, transform attitudes and processes, and enhance knowledge gathering and the flow of information, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the new Parliament to establish a Caucus or grouping for governance reform at the national as well as at the regional levels • Support the Government’s anti-corruption mechanisms and implementation of the National Plan for Eradication of Corruption (RAN-PK) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with the police to strengthen community policing and reduce corruption by strengthening financial management mechanisms • Work with business communities through various means to promote good corporate governance and Global Compact principles including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Integrating local business development in Papua region b) Incorporating Human Rights, environment issues into business practice c) Facilitating dialogue between businesses • Work with local Governments to ensure that decentralization will benefit all stakeholders in the regions. • Work with the Government to expedite the reform of civil service at the central level. - Work with local based civil society organization to support good governance 	<p>Lead agency: UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership for Governance Reform (UNDP, World Bank, ADB, BAPPENAS) • Attorney General’s Office • POLRI • Ministry of Home Affairs • National Parliament (MPR) , DPRD, DPR, DPD • National Anti- Corruption Commission • Ministry of Justice and Human Rights • Legislation Agency on the National parliament 	<p>UNDP: 18.5 million</p>
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	<p>2.1.2 National MDG Monitoring and Sectoral Needs Assessment and Plan 2006-2015 (based on UN Millennium Project recommendation)</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All UN Agencies including representative offices based in Bangkok • BAPPENAS • UN special Ambassador for MDGs in the Asia and Pacific Region • Relevant sectoral Ministries 	<p>UN agencies: 1.5 million</p>
	<p>2.1.3 Review of UN conventions, treaties and protocols and UN action plan to support the Government in implementation and the parliament in the ratification process</p>	<p>Lead agency: ILO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR & UNODC Bangkok, UNFPA, WHO, UNIC • Ministry of Foreign Affairs • BAPPENAS • Relevant sectoral Ministries • Human Rights Commission • Legislation Agency of the National Parliament 	<p>UNDP: 200,000 Other agencies: To be determined</p>
	<p>2.1.4 Review of the National Action Plan for Human Rights followed by programme of UN support to the implementation of the action plan and monitoring (through development of a Human Rights Score Card for Indonesia)</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNV, ILO, OHCHR Bangkok, UNICEF • EuroAid/EU • Human Rights Commission • Ministry of Justice and Human Rights • Leading human rights focused NGOs 	<p>UNDP: 1 million Other agencies: To be determined</p>
	<p>2.1.5 Joint National Human Development Report and appropriate follow up to support and promote the PRSP's rights based approach.</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNSFIR, ILO, UNICEF, OHCHR Bangkok, UNFPA, WHO • BAPPENAS • Relevant sectoral Ministries 	<p>UNDP: 1.2 million Other agencies: To be determined</p>

	2.1.6 Promoting good corporate governance through the Global Compact National Network and building capacity for social and environmental assessments in the Jakarta Stock Exchange	<p>Lead agency: UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO, OHCHR Bangkok, UNIDO, UNEP Bangkok • Global compact National Network • Jakarta Stock Exchange • British Petroleum • Transparency International, thematically relevant local NGOs • Partnership for governance Reform • Indonesian Employers Association (APINDO) 	UNDP: 1,5 million Other agencies: To be determined
<p>Sub-outcome 2.2 By 2010, pro-poor, participatory and decentralized policies and capacities are in place resulting in improved public service delivery focusing on health and education</p>	2.2.1 Increased awareness and capacity to develop pro-poor MDG related legislation and policies in Regional parliaments (DPRDs)	<p>Lead agency: UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO 	UNFPA: 3million UNICEF: 11 million Other agencies: To be determined
	2.2.2 Promotion of democracy and participation through civic education in the formal and non formal sectors and mass media	<p>Lead agency: UNESCO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNV • UNDP • Partnership for Governance Reform • Major news papers • Major media training institutions 	UNESCO: 600,000
	2.2.3 Programme to increase participation of Civil Society Organizations in the development of national pro-poor planning and democratic processes	<p>Lead agency: UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNV 	UNDP/UNV: 10 million

	<p>2.2.4 Increase capacity for the management of decentralized public services and planning</p> <p>2.2.5 Increased capacity among provincial and district authorities in collection, analysis and mapping of food security/nutrition information on a regular basis for planning and monitoring food and nutrition programmes.</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNDP UNFPA</p> <p>Lead agency: WFP -UNICEF -Ministry of Agriculture -Ministry of Health</p>	<p>UNDP: To be determined UNFPA :1.8 million</p> <p>WFP: 1 million UNICEF: To be determined</p>
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	<p>Support to the Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery 2.2.6 Effective implementation and oversight of the reconstruction process through support to the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias and oversight bodies, and related bodies for reconstruction</p> <p>Strengthening capacity of provincial and local executive Government bodies, legislatures and judicial systems</p> <p>Support for civic education and mass media</p> <p>Population Census: complete enumeration of population in Aceh with basic demographic and other information for planning of rehabilitation and reconstruction purposes</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Bank ▪ BRR, BAPPENAS, Menko Kesra Local Government Departments, BAPPEDA I & II ▪ Partnership for Governance Reform ▪ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias, ‘Team Aceh’ in DPR <p>Lead agency: UNESCO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP ▪ National and local Government, BAPPEDA I & II ▪ Civil society networks ▪ Partnership for Governance Reform ▪ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias <p>Lead agency: UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BAPPENAS, BPS ▪ Local Government Departments, BAPPEDA I & II ▪ Civil society networks ▪ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias ▪ National Statistics Agency 	<p>UNDP: 15 million UNV: 550,000 UNESCO: 1.2 million UNFPA: 2.5 million</p>
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	<p>2.2.6 Harmonization of donor activities through the National AIDS Commission (NAC) through the National Partnership Forum, the Friends of UNAIDS and efficient donor mapping (in line with the three ones)</p> <p>Support to GFATM funded mass media activities led and coordinated by the NAC through a Communication Unit integrated into the new structure of the NAC</p> <p>Support to establish an M and E Unit in the NAC that establishes and maintains the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and M/E structures and processes in priority provinces</p> <p>Harmonization of all donor activities through the Provincial AIDS Commissions in Aceh and North Sumatra</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNAIDS (through the UNJAP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO UNAIDS, World Bank, UNESCO, UNDP, WFP, UNV • National AIDS Commission and Secretariat • Ministry of Youth and Sport • Ministry of Health • Provincial AIDS Commissions, • Key bilateral donors (AusAid, DFID, USAID, DKT) • NGO Forum • Key NGOs • PWHA support networks and support groups • National Business Alliance on HIV/AIDS, Parliament and Parliamentary Forum 	<p>WHO 718,000 UNFPA 500,000 UNAIDS 320,000 UNESCO 41,000 UNDP 47,000,000 WFP 40,000 UNV 515,000</p>
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Coordination Mechanisms and programme modalities

Sub-outcome 2.1

- 2.1.1 UN Agencies participate and coordinate activities through the Partnership's Donor Working Groups on Police Reform (UNHCR, ILO); Anti- Corruption (UNDP); Decentralisation (All Agencies); Legal and Judicial Reform (UNDP, ILO); Civil Service Reform (UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNFPA, UNIDO). For good corporate governance issues the coordination mechanisms will be the same as that for the Global Compact see 2.1.6 below.
- 2.1.2 For the MDG Millennium Project plan up to 2015, BAPPENAS to take the lead, with support from UN Agencies and Bretton Woods Institutions. Sectoral working groups established for each MDG, each co-chaired by a UN Agency and BAPPENAS.
- 2.1.3 For the review of UN treaties, conventions and protocols, UN Agencies will support the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs led intra-Governmental working group on Treaties and Conventions Implementation
- 2.1.4 National Human Rights Action Plan review will involve consultation with relevant stakeholders to assess the level of consensus around Action Plan including civil society organizations working on human rights issues, Human rights Commission and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. The follow up UN programme will support the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in the implementation of the national plan. Once a year a progress report meeting to be held between the Human rights Commission RANHAM, UN and civil society organizations.
- 2.1.5 UNDP and BAPPENAS to take the lead in the development and dissemination of the NHDR. UN Agencies support to be channeled through the NHDR Development Committee and readers group. Public bi-annual briefing meetings between local Governments, UN agencies and stakeholders on progress.
- 2.1.6 The Global Compact National Network will be the lead entity in the development and implementation of Global Compact activities with secretariat support from UNDP. APINDO, the Indonesian Employers Association, will provide advisory support to the National Network.

Sub- outcome 2.2

- 2.2.1 UN Agencies support to, and advocacy activities with, regional parliaments to be coordinated by province and/or thematic MDG areas and in consultation with relevant CSOs.
- 2.2.2 UN-agency focal points for civic education will be responsible for establishing a working group with various stakeholders to coordinate and identify successful civic education concepts and methods.
- 2.2.3 UN Agencies to coordinate support to CSOs through a UN system CSO partnership strategy to be led by UNV
- 2.2.4 UN Agencies to participate in and coordinate with the CGI Working Group on Decentralization and the Partnership for Governance Reform's donor working group on decentralization to develop collaborative activities by province and/or thematic MDG areas.
- 2.2.5 Bi-lateral coordination between WFP and UNICEF in partnership with Government.
- 2.2.6 The coordination mechanism for these Aceh recovery activities will be the UNCT Working Group for Aceh Recovery
- 2.2.7 HIV/AIDS Theme Group; UN agencies support to NAC Communication Unit through National Media AIDS Initiative;

PROTECTING THE VULNERABLE

National priority or goals:

The PRSP strategic target for social protection: "to give protection and security to vulnerable groups including female headed households, the poor, the elderly, neglected children, people with disabilities and poor communities, regardless of their sex, caused by natural disasters, economic crisis, and social conflicts".

From the Medium Term Development Plan 2004-2009, one of three overarching focus areas: "Creating an Indonesia that is safe and peaceful"

UNDAF Outcome 3: Protecting the Vulnerable and Reducing Vulnerabilities

By 2010, Government and civil society have better policy, legal frameworks and mechanisms to protect vulnerable people and reduce vulnerabilities.

Sub-outcomes	Country Programme outputs	Key Partners	Resource mobilization targets
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<p>Sub-outcome 3.1 A protective and empowering environment is in place in line with the Convention of the Rights of the Child , the World Programme of Action for Youth (PNBAI 2015) and other international and national commitments, which protects children and youth from violence and abuse and seeks to eliminate worst forms of child labour including sexual exploitation and trafficking.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Development of a comprehensive system of civil registration with a focus on birth registration, institutional and human resource capacity development and awareness raising</p> <p>Development plans and budgets of key Ministries adequately deal with child protection issues supporting improved services for children</p> <p>The development and implementation of laws and policies protecting children and empowering children and young people are in line with international treaties and conventions and strengthened capacity of national and local implementation duty bearers. Also promotion of increased awareness on existing laws (e.g. Law on Child Protection No.23/2002)</p> <p>Improved services for children and youth school drop outs to be re-integrated into formal school system or job market.</p> <p>Access to information and services on health especially reproductive health and family planning including HIV/AIDS to young people</p> <p>Preventive and educative measures against violence, abuse, exploitation and trafficking of children will have been promoted and/or implemented in selected programme focus districts, including through child and community participation approaches and peace building strategies.</p> <p>An improved knowledge base on child labour.</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ILO, UNV, UNESCO, WHO, UNFPA ▪ Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration ▪ National Planning Board (Bappenas) ▪ Ministry of Women’s Empowerment ▪ Ministry of Education ▪ Coordinating Ministry for Peoples Welfare (Menko Kesra) ▪ Ministry of Justice and Human Rights ▪ Provincial Action Committees on worst forms of child labour ▪ Consortium on Civil Registration ▪ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias ▪ Ministry of Social Affairs ▪ National, provincial and district AIDS commission ▪ Ministry of Health (MOH) ▪ National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) ▪ Ministry of Home Affairs 	<p>UNICEF: 8.6 million ILO: 6.5 million UNV: 100,000 WHO : 0.5 million UNESCO: 0.3 UNFPA: 2.1 million (500,000 for Aceh)</p>
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	<p>Support to the Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery 85% of all newborns in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and North Sumatra registered within the first year of birth, including provision of a birth certificate.</p> <p>Measures that prevent, protect and respond to abuse and exploitation of children in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam and North Sumatra are strengthened or established.</p> <p>Durable solutions are developed to support children separated from families by tsunami, prioritizing family reunification & family-based care.</p> <p>Increased availability of services and information on adolescent reproductive health and family planning to young people</p>		<p>UNICEF: 5 million UNFPA: See above</p>
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<p>Sub-outcome 3.2 By 2010 the vulnerability of domestic and international female migrant workers is reduced including through appropriate national and local legislation/policies are developed.</p>	<p>3.2.1 Ratification and Enforcement of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families</p> <p>Bilateral agreements on the treatment and status of migrant workers signed between Indonesia and destination countries.</p> <p>Development and harmonization of policies, legal protection measures and legislation to support migrant workers</p> <p>Evidence based awareness raising at all levels in Government on the need to protect female migrants of relevant laws and regulations and the roles and responsibilities of key Government stakeholders</p> <p>Strengthening of pre-departure training of female migrants, including awareness of their rights, how to deal with situations related to prostitution and gender based violence and basic language training</p> <p>Monitoring of female migrants, including numbers, destinations, and conditions that render them disproportionately vulnerable</p> <p>Supporting the reintegration of returning female migrants including money management advice and medical surveillance</p> <p>Supporting STI and HIV/AIDS surveillance and availability of user friendly STI & HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Increasing the capacities and knowledge of key stakeholders, including NGOs and</p>	<p>Lead agency: ILO (Migrant workers), UNIFEM (common UN advocacy strategy for women's issues)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIFEM, UNFPA • Ministry of Manpower • Indonesian embassies in relevant countries • Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Women's Empowerment • National Family Planning Board (BKKBN) • Puan Amal Hayati, Komnas Perempuan, Pulih, Mitra Perempuan, Solaridas Perempuan, and Coalisi Perempuan, Yayasan Pelita, Yayasan Kasuma Buana • Ministry of Justice and Human Rights 	<p>ILO: 6 million UNFPA: 500,000 IOM: 5 million UNIFEM: 1 million Other agencies: To be determined</p>
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	<p>Indonesian embassies to address the needs of female migrants.</p> <p>Increasing the role men, NGOs and CSOs in advocacy and intervention for the elimination of GBV.</p>		
<p>Sub-outcome 3.3 By 2010 policy frameworks in place that recognize the specific relationship between cultural communities and their natural environment, respect the customary rights of cultural communities and create equitable conditions for cultural communities to participate in the country's development process.</p>	<p>3.3.1 Awareness of the rights and cultural values of cultural communities among key-policy makers and agents of change increased and related policy reforms are implemented</p> <p>Cultural communities' capacities supported to ensure their active involvement in development planning and decision-making processes</p> <p>Effective and long-lasting development network between local community organizations, communities and Government is established</p> <p>A working model of UN interdisciplinary intervention in safeguarding the cultural (including language) and natural heritage of cultural communities established as a reference for use elsewhere</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNESCO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO, UNDP • Ministry of the Environment, Health, Education, Maritime and Fisheries, Forestry, Social Affairs • Coordinating Ministry of People's Welfare • National Planning and Development Board (BAPPENAS) • Yayasan Citra Mandiri (NGO) • Ministry of Justice and Human Rights 	<p>ILO: 2 million UNESCO: 2 million UNDP: 500,000 UNV 252,000</p>
<p>Sub-outcome 3.4 Reduced longer-term vulnerability to conflict and natural disasters through a shift from crisis response to crisis prevention</p>	<p>3.4.1 Peace-building through strengthening social cohesion and community resilience</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNDP,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNICEF ▪ BAPPENAS ▪ Provincial and district Governments in target areas ▪ Civil society organizations 	<p>UNDP: 16 million UNICEF: To be determined</p>
	<p>3.4.2 Conflict sensitivity mainstreamed into UN agency and GOI counterpart planning and programming.</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All UN Agencies • BAPPENAS (Conflict Task Force) • Key Government counterparts of UN agencies 	<p>UNDP: 2 million Other agencies: To be determined</p>

<p>3.4.3 Coordinated approaches to addressing the development needs of both local communities and ex-refugees in West Timor.</p>	<p>Lead Agency: UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNIDO, IOM, UNEP, UNHCR • BRR • BAPPENAS • BAKORNAS • KIMPRASWIL, DEPSOS, NAKERTRANS, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Home Affairs other related line ministries • Provincial and district Governments in target areas 	<p>UNDP: 5 million UNHCR: 3.9 million Other agencies: To be determined</p>
<hr/> <p>Support to the Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery</p> <p>3.4.4 Tsunami affected communities in Aceh have access to technical and grant resources to rebuild their houses and associated community infrastructure.</p> <p>Support to national and local authorities and communities in dealing with resolution of housing, land and property rights issues</p> <p>Establishment of local workshops (plants) for production of prefabricated building panels in 4 different locations, using eco-friendly and disaster resilient settlement design principles, design and construction of best practice examples</p> <p>Under the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the health system in Aceh, tsunami affected men, women, youth have access to basic needs including reproductive health</p>	<hr/> <p>Lead agency: UN-HABITAT/UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP, HABITAT, UNIDO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, World Bank, UNV (Kecamatan Development Programme) • Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Public Works, National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Home Affairs, Provincial Government and participating district or local Governments. 	<hr/> <p>UNDP/UN-HABITAT: 25 million UNIDO: Funds in the amount of 2.5 million to be mobilized for this purpose. UNEP: Funds to be mobilized for design process, design specifications and full costing of final design. UNV 242,000 UNFPA: 12.9 million WFP: 131 million</p>

<p>and family planning and psychosocial needs. Ensuring food security</p>		
<p>3.4.5 Common UN/Government framework for comprehensive disaster reduction (including prevention and preparedness) agreed and operationalized.</p> <p>Support to the Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery Community based and multi-leveled disaster risk management systems established in Aceh, and linked into national systems, including multi-hazard early warning systems</p> <p>Environmental Disaster Assessment and Mitigation Centre in the Ministry of Environment (complement Ministry of Science and Technology proposal: RISTEK/BPPT Tsunami and Earthquake Early Warning System)</p>	<p>Lead agency mechanism: UN Disaster management Team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO, FAO, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, other UN Agencies • BAPPENAS • BAKORNAS • Related line ministries • Provincial and district Governments in target areas <p>Lead agency: UNESCO,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP UNEP, UNESCO ▪ BAKORNAS, Menko Kesra, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Science and Technology (RISTEK/BPPT) Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias 	<p>UNESCO: 3 million Other agencies: To be determined</p> <p>UNDP: US\$ 5 million UNEP: \$5.1 million over 5 years UNESCO: 1.7 million</p>

<p>Sub-outcome 3.5 By 2010, national and local legislation and policies address gender equality and elimination of gender-based violence in line with CEDAW, BPFA, ICPD and other International and national commitments.</p>	<p>3.5.1 Develop common UN advocacy strategy and collaboration framework that addresses the issues of gender equity, women's empowerment and elimination of Gender Based Violence.</p> <p>Strengthened capacity of Women's institutions to monitor the implementation of CEDAW, BPFA, ICPD, other international and national commitments</p> <p>National and local legislations, policies and actions protecting women who are developed and implemented are in line with international and national commitments.</p> <p>Increase the advocacy and outreach capacity of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment to take a leadership role in ensuring that legislation; laws and policies are gender responsive.</p> <p>Sensitize decision makers, implementers and communities, including religious and community leaders on gender based violence</p> <p>Support to the Master plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery</p> <p>3.5.2 Strengthen the capacity of Gender Unit at the Bureau of Women's Empowerment; conduct the multi sectoral Gender Need Assessment; Gender issues and the prevention of gender based violence integrated into the Master Plan for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Aceh province</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNIFEM, UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Communications Group • Ministry of Women's Empowerment • National Family Planning Board (BKKBN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puan Amal Hayati, Komnas Perempuan, Pulih, Mitra Perempuan, Solaridas Perempuan, and Coalisi Perempuan • Ministry of Justice and Human Rights • National Commission on Violence Against Women • Women Studies Center (University) <p>Lead agency: UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP, UNV • Ministry of Women's Empowerment • Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias 	<p>ILO 5 million UNESCO, 50,000 UNDP: 1,000,000 UNFPA: 1.8 million UNIFEM, 500.000</p> <p>UNFPA: 1 million Other agencies: To be determined</p>
<p>Sub-result 3.6: By 2010 programmes and policy frameworks and/or</p>	<p>3.6.1 National youth strategy developed by the NAC that specifies strategies for vulnerability and impact reduction.</p>	<p>Lead agency: UNAIDS (through the UNJAP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO 	<p>UNESCO: 200,000 UNFPA: 150,000 Other agencies: To be determined</p>

<p>legislation in place that reduce vulnerability and create equitable conditions for access to basic (HIV/AIDS) services.</p>	<p>Advocacy for marginalized populations such as sex workers, transvestites, prisoners and other vulnerable groups (e.g. seafarers and lorry drivers) to ensure that user-friendly health care and social services are provided and adequately funded in appropriate institutions.</p> <p>Support documentation, dissemination and mechanisms for redress for HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination.</p> <p>Support to the Master Plan for Aceh and North Sumatra recovery</p> <p>Integration of HIV/AIDS into reproductive health and family planning including adolescent reproductive health targeting women and high risk behavior groups</p>	<p>UNAIDS, World Bank, UNESCO, UNDP, WFP, UNV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National AIDS Commission and Secretariat • Ministry of Social Affairs • Provincial AIDS Commissions, • NGO Forum • Key NGOs • PWHAs support networks and support groups • National Business Alliance on HIV/AIDS, • Parliament and Parliamentary Forum • Ministry of Justice and Human rights • National Narcotics Board • Ministry of Women's Empowerment 	<p>UNFPA : 850,000</p>
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Coordination Mechanisms and programme modalities

Sub-outcome 3.1

- 3.1.1, 3.1.2 Establishment of a UN Theme group on Young People. This theme group will support for the availability of national policies on youth; availability of a profile on Indonesia youth; the UN to contribute to the implementation and knowledge sharing of the World programme of Action for Youth. Consideration will be given to the cooperation on joint activities and programmes.

Sub-outcome 3.2

- 3.2.1 A UN working group on migrant women will coordinate activities in this area, chaired by ILO.
- Working through the UN Communications Group, UN Agency gender focal points and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment will develop and oversee the implementation of a common UN advocacy strategy and collaboration network.

Sub-outcome 3.3

- 3.3.3 A action-research programme and pilot interventions on cultural communities will be set-up under joint management by UNESCO/ILO resulting in a report on the situation of cultural communities in Indonesia, experiences learnt, specific development challenges and the opportunities including an inventory of Cultural communities knowledge systems and practices in pilot sites as a tool for poverty reduction and potential non-tangible cultural world heritage nomination.
- Under a single management structure, UNESCO and ILO will implement a pilot programme targeting poverty reduction for specific cultural communities

Sub-outcome 3.4

- 3.4.1 Until end- 2005, coordination of international assistance (UN, NGOs and donors) in crisis affected areas through forums supported by UN-OCHA. With phase-out of OCHA country presence, successor coordination forums will be arranged with focus on thematic discussions on approaches, lessons and best practices related to promoting peace and conflict prevention. UN Project Coordination Offices (UNPCOs) in crisis-affected areas (Maluku, North Maluku, Central Sulawesi, Aceh, NTT) will continue to support local Governments (BAPPEDA / SATKORLAK) in coordinating international assistance, though focusing on shift from relief to development coordination.
- 3.4.2 Coordination of these mainstreaming activities will be done through the monthly UNCT meetings
- 3.4.3 UN Common Action Plan for East Timorese Refugees and host communities developed as part of the proposed UN Joint Action Programme for NTT Province (see UNDAF outcome 1)
- 3.4.4 UN support to shelter provision in Aceh will be coordinated through the Shelter sector working group in Aceh and the Government coordinating body for Aceh- BRR
- 3.4.5 UN Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) to be reconstituted and to serve as focal point for UN liaison with Government on disaster reduction efforts (including preparedness and prevention), as well as to support information exchange and coordination of disaster response efforts. Coordination of activities will be done through the UNCT Working Group on Aceh, led by UNESCO in the case of early warning systems

Sub-outcome 3.5

- 3.5.1 The UN communications group will develop a coordinated communications strategy on women's issues in consultation with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment
- 3.5.2 Coordination of activities will be done through the UNCT Working Group on Aceh

Sub-outcome 3.6

- 3.6.1 The prime coordination mechanism in the UN system is the UN Theme group on HIV/AIDS, which is supported by a separate HIV/AIDS Focal Point Working Group as well as thematic working groups that meet on an ad hoc basis (Youth, IDU, private sector and treatment, care and support). These UN modalities interact at many points with the parallel structures in the National and Provincial AIDS Commissions. The UN Joint Action Programme is the framework of the UN response and twice-yearly reports ensure that all stakeholders are informed about the UN's activities. The Friends of UNAIDS is a donor forum donor that will also be involved

ANNEX 2: UNDAF: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework⁶

UNDAF Outcomes	Indicators	Baselines ⁷	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
Sub-outcome 1.1				
By 2010, increased education opportunities are available for children and youth, both male and female through a more conducive environment to achieving Nine-Year Compulsory Education and the provision of non-formal education opportunities including support to decrease adult literacy rate to 5% in 2009.	<i>All indicators to be disaggregated by gender</i>		For all: Ministry of National Education, National Statistics Office	Need for continued Government commitment to implementation of universal compulsory education programme Achieving this outcome is dependant on the Government allocating sufficient resources to the education sector
	Primary net enrolment ratios	92%		
	Primary gross enrolment ratios (112% in 2002)	11.2%		
	Net enrolment ratio in junior secondary education	61.7%		
	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	75%		
	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who complete primary education	73%		
	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who complete nine years of basic education	47%		
	Repetition and dropout rates (primary / junior secondary school)	Repetition 6%/0.3% Drop out 2.6%/4.4%		

⁶ These indicators are *in addition* to the MDG indicators contained in the national MDG Progress Reports i.e. MDG indicators are not duplicated in the UNDAF M&E framework. In addition to national level baseline data shown in the M&E framework, UNDAF annual, mid-term and final reports will include data disaggregated by province and gender.

⁷ All baseline data are from 2004 unless otherwise stated.

	Literacy rate of 15-to-24-years-olds	98.7%		
	No. of working children 10-18 age range	7.5%		
	Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education, as measured by net enrolment for girls and for boys (primary, junior secondary, tertiary)	Primary 100/100 Junior Secondary 97/100 Tertiary 95-104/100		
	Health status of school children	To be determined		
Sub-outcome 1.2				
By 2010, increased and more efficient use of resources in the health sector has led to improved health and environmental living conditions in Indonesia with the focus on women, children, youth and the reduction of the burden of infectious diseases.	% of target population vaccinated by anti-gen BCG, DTP1, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, MCV, Pol3, TT2plus, VitA	BCG (82%), DTP1 (81%), DTP3 (70%), HepB3 (75%), Hib3 (to be determined), MCV (72%), Pol3 (70%), TT2plus (51%), VitA (to be determined)	For all indicators: Ministry of Health, WHO	
	% of vaccine waste	40% (2002)		
	TB incidence and TB Prevalence	271 per 100,000 and 786 per 100,000		
	Malaria prevalence/100,000	850 per 100,000		
	850			
	Filaria prevalence	To be determined		
	Dengue incidence	20 per 100,000 (< 1% mortality)		
	Number hospitalized due to			

	phylariasis	To be determined	For all indicators: Ministry of Health, WHO	
	Incidence of Avian Flu	To be determined		
	Number hospitalized due to parasitic diseases	To be determined		
	Number of AFP (polio) cases	749		
	Public health expenditure as % of GDP	0.6%		
	Prevalence of smoking (% of women/men)	4% women, 59% men		
	% of poorest Indonesians with health insurance	To be determined		
	Maternal Mortality Ration (MM Ratio)	307/ 100,000 live births		
	Proportion of deliveries assisted by health professionals	66%		
	Case Fatality Rates -post partum haemorage -Toxaemia gravidum -post partum infections	To be determined		
	Contraceptive prevalence rates	61%		
	Contraceptive unmet needs	8.6%		
	% of unwanted pregnancy	To be determined		
	% of SDPs integrating reproductive health	To be determined		

	<p>Percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p>Number of teenage pregnancies</p> <p>Percentage of women in reproductive age group using contraceptives</p> <p>Nutritional surveillance system (based on anthropometric measurements, blood samples and focus group discussion)</p> <p>In Aceh and Nias, at least 1,000 families (or 4,000 persons) will receive drinking water every day at least for the UNDAF period</p>	<p>To be determined</p> <p>To be determined</p> <p>To be determined</p> <p>Not established</p> <p>To be determined</p>	<p>For all indicators below, Ministry of Health, WHO</p> <p>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works, WHO</p>	
Sub-outcome 1.3				
<p>By 2010 the national response has succeeded in slowing the rate of HIV infection, (particularly among IDUs) and mitigating the impact of HIV.</p>	<p>Increased prevention services Baseline: Estimated number of IDUs</p> <p>% of people engaged in commercial sex following safe sexual practices</p> <p>% of STI patients health facilities or private practitioners for treatment</p>	<p>1.5 % IDUs reached with HIV/AIDS prevention services</p> <p>80,000</p> <p>10%</p>	<p>UNGASS Reports</p> <p>UNGASS Reports</p> <p>Ministry of Health UNGASS Reports NAC</p>	

	Incidence of mother to child HIV transmission	To be determined	Ministry of Health NAC	
Sub-outcome 1.4				
By 2010, increased opportunities for achieving sustainable livelihoods in the poorest provinces of Indonesia through the development and implementation of appropriate participatory policies and programmes	<p>Number of provincial and district level PRSs in place</p> <p>% of population below the poverty line (BPL) nationally</p> <p>Human Poverty Index nationally</p> <p>Human Poverty Index NTT</p> <p>Human Poverty Index Papua region</p> <p>% of open unemployment</p> <p>% of people consuming adequate calories</p> <p>Number of regional food security strategy papers prepared</p> <p>Number of youth who start a business</p> <p>Number of entrepreneurship training programmes organised for youth at national and regional levels on various aspects of business development.</p>	<p>To be determined</p> <p>17%</p> <p>22.7</p> <p>24</p> <p>31</p> <p>11%</p> <p>35% consume 2100 kcal/capita/day or more</p> <p>To be determined</p> <p>To be determined</p> <p>To be determined</p>	<p>Sources <i>Institution/agencies/partners responsible</i> UNDP, ILO</p> <p>UNDP, ILO</p> <p>UNDP, ILO ILO FAO, WFP</p> <p>FAO, WFP</p> <p>ILO</p> <p>WFP</p> <p>WFP</p> <p>ILO</p> <p>ILO</p>	The PRSP is endorsed and supported by all key stakeholders and is linked to the Medium Term Development Plan.

	Under-employment rate for youth	32%	Susenas	
	Number of training programmes organized at national and regional level for various aspects of food security (monitoring key indicators, needs assessment, early warning, strategy formulation etc.)	To be determined	WFP	Availability of key agriculture and fisheries sector technical data and expertise for GoI, donors and other stakeholders to efficiently plan their assistance in this sector;
	In Aceh by the end of 2007, at least 1,800 small, medium and micro entrepreneurs including farmers and fishermen being capable to revitalize their livelihood: Baseline: --	-	All Aceh recovery related data collected through the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias and relevant line Ministries'	Degree to which key stakeholders in the agriculture and fisheries sector recovery process actively and regularly participate in agriculture fisheries and forestry sector working group coordination forums;
	Number of public facilities cleared of rubble and functioning;	To be determined		Effectiveness and coverage of emergency and early recovery agriculture and fisheries sector aid provided;
	Involvement of displaced persons in employment schemes focused on the opportunistic economy generated by the tsunami;	To be determined		Degree to which agriculture and fisheries sector assistance provided during the early recovery phase is consistent and in line with key principles of the GoI mid to longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction plans.
	Number of persons/days temporary employment during the implementation period;	To be determined		
	Number of contracts for employment concluded	To be determined		There is no significant pest and diseases or animal epidemic; there is no extreme

	<p>established;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800 standard houses constructed for displaced families; • 100 people trained and capacitated in prefabricated houses and building elements production <p>By 2006 guidelines and principles for model eco friendly and disaster resilient settlements agreed and adopted. By 2007 at least one model sub-urban community and one rural/district township site identified, designed and construction initiated.</p> <p>By 2010 environment disaster assessment and mitigation capabilities established at Ministry of Environment headquarters and in 5 regional centers. Environmental areas at risk maps and databases produced for four regions (Sumatra, Kalimantan, Java and Sulawesi)</p> <p>By December 2005 District environment profiles and maps produced for districts directly affected by tsunami. 35 technicians trained in rapid environment assessment, field mapping and preparation of district</p>	<p>Not yet established</p> <p>Maps not yet prepared</p> <p>Maps not yet prepared</p>	<p>UNDP, Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>UNDP, Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>UNEP, UNDP, Ministry of the Environment</p>	
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	maps			
Sub-outcome 2.1				
By 2010, public and private institutions are more effectively adhering to the rule of law and supporting human development through the adoption of a rights based approach in accordance with the UN conventions, conferences, treaties & protocols, the PRSP and the Medium Term Development Plan.	<p>Caucus or grouping for Governance Reform established</p> <p>Number of Indonesian companies in National Global Compact Network</p> <p>Indonesia's ranking in the Corruption Perceptions Index</p> <p>Millennium Project recommended National MDG Plan 2006- 2015 adopted by Government</p> <p>Government has ratified and is reporting on all major UN conventions, protocols and treaties by 2010</p> <p>Human Rights Score Card for Indonesia (to be developed)</p>	<p>No Caucus or grouping currently exists</p> <p>Three Indonesian companies currently in National Global Compact Network</p> <p>Currently ranked 12th most corrupt country in the world</p> <p>No Millennium Project recommended National MDG Plan currently exists</p> <p>18 of the 24 major UN conventions, protocols and treaties identified in the CCA have been ratified.</p> <p>Human Rights Score Card to be developed</p>	<p>Partnership for Governance Reform</p> <p>UNDP Global Compact Network secretariat</p> <p>Transparency International</p> <p>BAPPENAS</p> <p>Foreign Ministry</p> <p>Ministry of Justice and Human Rights</p>	<p>Possibility that Caucus or grouping is partisan and/or does not gain support of all key stakeholders- CSOs, Government and Donors.</p> <p>Need to ensure that Companies are truly committed to the Compact's principles and not just as good PR cover</p> <p>The momentum for fighting corruption stemming from the election of the President may be stifled by bureaucratic inaction and vested interests</p> <p>Need to ensure Government buy in to prevent this becoming a UN rather than Government driven process</p> <p>Objections to obligation to protect migrant workers and to issues surrounding self-determination may hold up ratification of Convention on rights of migrant workers and Covenant on Civil and Political rights respectively.</p> <p>Continuing unrest in areas prone to conflict may be used as an excuse to hinder the</p>

	<p>NHDR on rights to development is cited in Government polices and legislation</p> <p>Number of officers assigned to community policing units</p>	To be determined	<p>UNDP Office Communications</p> <p>POLRI</p>	<p>application of human rights for all</p> <p>Need to ensure that substantive NHDR dissemination plan is developed</p> <p>Potential that community policing may be hindered by ethnic and or separatist bias in areas prone to conflict</p>
Sub-outcome 2.2				
<p>By 2010, pro-poor participatory decentralization policies and mechanisms in place with a focus on public service delivery improvement in health, education, and social services.</p>	<p>Percentage of people who believe that public facilities have improved with decentralization and UNHabitat Urban Governance Indicators</p> <p>Number of pro-poor regional regulations (<i>perda</i>) passed through participatory processes</p> <p>Increased local budget funds earmarked for participatory processes</p> <p>Civic education- informal and formal systems e.g.</p>	<p>31% (2003)</p> <p>OECDs Development Indicators including indicators as a tool to promote development and MDGs. (examples of indicators: civil service average Government wage, weight of public employment, fiscal decentralization, citizen's perception of governance)</p> <p>Through survey establish the current budget earmarked for participatory processes</p> <p>Informal civic education indicators to be determined</p>	<p>Kompass and TUGI and UN Habitat</p> <p>Regional Parliament Secretariats</p> <p>Provincial Government offices</p> <p>Ministry for Education</p>	<p>Unrest in conflict prone areas may disrupt the provision of public services</p>

	<p>national curricula Number of schools teach civic education</p> <p>Number of mass media outlets that continuously publish civic education material</p> <p>Civil society strength index</p> <p>Participatory planning score card and The Urban Governance Initiative Report Cards (TUGI under UNDP)</p> <p>NAC holds donor coordination meeting at least annually</p> <p>Regularly updated Comprehensive donor mapping (in line with the three ones).</p> <p>NAC has a visible and effective role with the mass media and coordinates a comprehensive range of mass media activities</p> <p>One national M & E Framework developed and operationalised by NAC</p>	<p>Survey establishing the current number of schools teaching civic education</p> <p>To be determined</p> <p>CIVICUS civil society index</p> <p>To be determined</p> <p>NAC has not convened a donor coordination forum since 1999.</p> <p>Draft donor mapping competed in 2004.</p> <p>Number of press releases and articles/TV shows focusing on HIV/AIDS initiated by NAC</p> <p>No national M&E framework exists</p>	<p>To be determined</p> <p>To be determined</p> <p>NGO Forum</p> <p>TUGI and UNDP</p> <p>UNGASS Reports</p> <p>Joint annual review report</p> <p>NAC</p> <p>NAC</p>	<p>NAC capacity will be sufficient (including new staff recruited) to coordinate the implementation of the National AIDS Strategy</p> <p>Donors are able to harmonize their development interventions effectively</p>
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Sub-outcome 3.1

<p>A protective environment is in place in line with the Convention of the Rights of the Child (WFFC) and other international and national commitments, which protects children from violence and abuse and seeks to eliminate worst forms of child labour including sexual exploitation and trafficking.</p>	% of birth registration among children aged under 5	40%	SUSENAS	<p>Government commitment to child protection and enforcement of the new legal framework will continue.</p> <p>There is a risk that insufficient resources in Government are allocated for the implementation of these commitments.</p>
	APBD allocation for child protection issues	TBD	MONE, local Government	
	Primary school net enrolment ratio	92%	MDG Report	
	Junior secondary NER	61%	BPS	
	Number of children 10-18 age range not in school and in the labour force	6.8%	Susenas	
	No. of child trafficking cases	74616	Meneg PP, Police	
	No. of CSEC cases	30% from 40,000-70,000 children	Meneg PP, Police (Source: 2003 Police Report)	
	No. of child abuse cases	116	Meneg PP, Police	
Sub-outcome 3.2				
<p>By 2010 the vulnerability of domestic and international female migrant workers is reduced and more broadly there is increased awareness of decision-makers and communities, including religious and customary leaders, of human rights, gender equity and empowerment issues related to the most vulnerable group's of women.</p>	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families ratified.	Not currently ratified	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<p>Government's commitment towards women's rights, and migrant workers protection will continue.</p>
	Number of bilateral MOUs have established between countries of origin and destination.	Two agreements currently signed (Jordan, Malaysia)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
	Number of policies and legislation to support and to protect migrant workers	To be determined	Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, ILO	
	Number of women seeking		Ministry of Manpower and	

	<p>advice from pre-departure centres</p> <p>Number of women seeking advice from migrant assistance centres</p> <p>Number and quality of awareness raising documents for migrants in origin and destination in local language on rights, and where to report violations in local language of migrants.</p> <p>Number of reported cases of abuse (including violence against women)</p> <p>Number of policies and legislation drafted, passed, and implemented that address the issues facing the most vulnerable groups of women</p> <p>References in political party leader candidates 'vision, mission and programmes' as per Law 32/2004 to the issues facing the most vulnerable groups of women</p>	<p>To be determined</p> <p>To be determined</p> <p>To be determined</p> <p>449 (as in year 2002)</p> <p>Legislation-6 Policies-7</p> <p>To be determined</p>	<p>Transmigration</p> <p>Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration</p> <p>Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration</p> <p>UNIFEM Sources: Media monitoring by Kalyanamitra from: The Jakarta Post, Republika, Kompas, Suara Merdeka(Central Java), Waspada(Medan), Kedaulatan Rakyat (Jogyakarta), Singgalang(Padang), Memorandum(East Java), Pikiran Rakyat (Bandung)</p> <p>Ministry of Women Empowerment</p> <p>UNIFEM, National and local Parliaments MPR, DPRD, DPR, DPD</p>	
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Sub-outcome 3.3				
By 2010, the livelihoods of cultural communities are more sustainable through the adoption of policy frameworks and programmes that recognise the specific relationship between cultural communities e, their natural environment and their customary right.	Number of national and local policies and legislation passed supporting cultural communities	To be determined	National and Regional Parliaments (DPD, DPR, , UNESCO	
	Number of local disputes over natural resources involving cultural communities access and use to the resources	To be determined	UNESCO	
Sub-outcome 3.4				
Reduced longer-term vulnerability to conflict and natural disasters through a shift from crisis response to crisis prevention	Trends in incidence of violent conflict and cumulative levels of internal displacement	2004 number of social conflict incidents and cumulative total internal displacement (not yet compiled)	UNDP / UNSFIR / BAPPENAS Social Conflict Database; BAKORNAS / OCHA data on internal displacement	
	Number of persons affected by natural and human-induced disasters	Data for 2004 (not yet compiled)	BAKORNAS; DEPKES-WHO database; OFDA/CRED disaster database, Menko Kesra, Menko Polkam	
	Number of geographic areas (villages, sub-districts and districts) participating in piloting of peace-building initiatives	To be determined	UNICEF	
	Framework within UN and amongst key GOI counterparts on mainstreaming conflict sensitivity / prevention agreed and operationalized	No agreed common framework	UNDP	
	Common UN/GOI natural disaster reduction capacity-building framework agreed	No agreed common framework.	UNDP	

	and operationalized.			
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<p>Sub-outcome 3.5 By 2010, national and local legislation and policies address gender equality and elimination of gender-based violence in line with CEDAW, BPFA, ICPD, other International and national commitments.</p>	Number of joint UN/Government communications events per year	To be determined	UNIFEM, UN Communications Group	
	Monitoring and reporting system on CEDAW, BPFA, ICPD, other international and national commitments developed and functioning	System not yet in existence	BPS & Komnas Perempuan	
	Number of national and local legislation, and policies that are gender sensitive developed, reviewed and revised.	To be determined	MOWE, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and other national and local authorities	
	Number of GBV case; causes and consequences of GBV identified	To be determined	Komnas Perempuan & CSOs and Police reports Government budget (APBN and APBD)	
	Budget allocation for GBV at national and local levels	To be determined		
	Number of services provided by Government for GBV	To be determined	UNIFEM, Ministry of Women's Empowerment	
	Number of pieces of legislation that address the women's issues identified in the CCA	8 (6 ratified and adopted and 2 signed but have not been ratified)	UNIFEM, Ministry of Women's Empowerment	
	Database on GBV developed	Currently no database exists	National Statistics Agency and Ministry of Women Empowerment	
<p>Sub-result 3.6: Reduced vulnerability of</p>	National youth strategy developed by the NAC that	Process started in 2004	NAC reports UN JAP reports	

<p>populations most at risk of HIV infection such as migrant workers, prisoners, injecting drug users, transvestites, and women, youth, sex workers and MSM.</p>	<p>specifies strategies for vulnerability and risk reduction.</p> <p>Number of PLWHA grievance complaints addressed by the Human Right Commission and other appropriate mechanisms at local level</p> <p>Advocacy activities by UN and other partners to ensure prioritization of most vulnerable groups in advocacy efforts.</p> <p>Increased national resources for combating HIV/AIDS and priority districts fund their own HIV/AIDS strategy</p>	<p>Documentation and dissemination by Spiritia in 2002 and 2004 but little access to and use of grievance mechanisms.</p> <p>Limited attempts in some settings. Very urgent need to advocate for health care facilities for prisoners and transvestites.</p> <p>USD 5.7 million national</p>	<p>Spiritia reports</p> <p>UN JAP reports</p> <p>UNGASS Report</p>	
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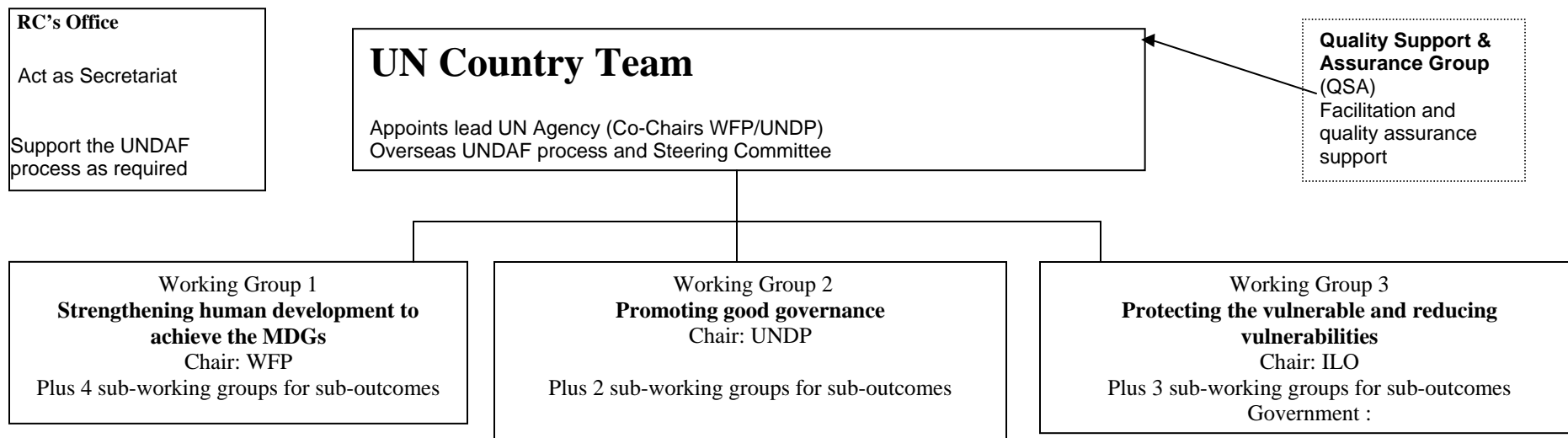
ANNEX 3: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROGRAMME CYCLE CALENDAR

UNCT M&E activities					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Survey/ studies	<p>A joint UN/BAPPENAS/BPS UNDAF M&E working group established to conduct a baseline survey and identify additional indicators-including at the outcome level-as appropriate.</p> <p>Studies to be</p>	<p>MDG Needs Assessment study project is undertaken as recommended by Millenium Project</p>	<p>Conduct relevant studies preparatory to CCA</p> <p>MDG Progress Report</p>	<p>Finalize CCA</p>	<p>Conduct surveys/ studies to fill-in data gaps as identified in the CCA/UNDAF</p>

	conducted on feasibility of joint programmes in areas of cooperation identified in the UNDAF				
Monitoring Systems	Regular monitoring of MDG/CCA/UNDAF indicators through the DevInfo system (to be established);	Set-up DevInfo at local levels	Regular monitoring of MDG/CCA/UNDAF indicators through DevInfo at national and local levels	Regular monitoring of MDG/CCA/UNDAF indicators through DevInfo at national and local levels	Regular monitoring of MDG/CCA/UNDAF indicators through DevInfo at national and local levels
Evaluations				Conduct of UNDAF 2006-2010 Final Evaluation	
Reviews	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review Conduct of Joint Programming Evaluation	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review	Conduct of UNDAF Final Review; Review of M and E Plan/Programme Cycle Calendar
Planning References					
UNDAF evaluation milestones	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review Conduct of Joint Programming Evaluation	MDG Progress Report	Finalize CCA; Prepare UNDAF; Conduct of UNDAF Outcome Annual Review	Conduct of Joint Strategy Meeting for UNDAF; Conduct of UNDAF Final Evaluation
M&E Capacity Building	Training of national Government personnel and UN to use DevInfo	Training of local Government personnel and UN to use DevInfo	Capacity-building activities to be implemented based on needs identified in UNDAF Review and Evaluation	Capacity-building activities to be implemented based on needs identified in UNDAF Review and Evaluation	Capacity-building activities to be implemented based on needs identified in UNDAF
Use of Information	Information from UNDAF Outcome Annual Reviews will be used to revise UNDAF programme	Information from the MDG Needs Assessment will be used to revise the UNDAF	MDG Progress Report will be used in preparation of the next CCA and UNDAF	Information from UNDAF Outcome Annual Reviews will be used to revise UNDAF programme	Final UNDAF Evaluation to be used to refine UNDAF Results Matrix and M and E Framework

	activities	programmes (as necessary) and to develop an MDG implementation plan Status of indicators in DevInfo to be used for UNDAF Outcome annual reviews Information from UNDAF Outcome Annual Reviews will be used to revise UNDAF programme activities	Status of indicators in DevInfo to be used for UNDAF Outcome annual reviews Information from UNDAF Outcome Annual Reviews will be used to revise UNDAF programme activities	activities Status of indicators in DevInfo to be used for UNDAF Outcome annual reviews	and Plan Status of indicators in DevInfo to be used for final UNDAF Evaluation
Partner Activities	A joint UN/BAPPENAS/BPS UNDAF M&E working group established to lead the tasks outlined in this M&E framework	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review to be conducted with Government and other key partners	MDG Progress report will be led by BAPPENAS with support from line ministries and UN system.	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review to be conducted with Government and other key partners	Joint Strategy Meeting to be conducted with Government to be led by BAPPENAS and other key partners in civil society, private sector, and donor community; Final Evaluation of UNDAF 2006-2010 to be conducted with major partners

ANNEX 4: UNDAF preparation process and Government participation



All UNDAF Working Groups

Chaired by UN Agency plus BAPPENAS focal point
Members: UN Agencies technical level staff, Government, CSO
Role: - Drawing on the CCA identify critical areas of support to the Government 2006-2010
 - Outline UN joint activities and programmes for 2006-2010

UNDAF Working Group and UNDAF review participants

- Department of Justice and Human Rights	Ministry of Health (Depkes)
- BAPPENAS	National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN)
- The House of Regional Representative of the RI (DPD)	The House of Representative of the RI (DPR)
- Ministry of National Education	State Ministry of Women's Empowerment
- Coordinating Ministry of People's welfare	Ministry of Religious Affairs
- Department of Manpower and Transmigration	Ministry of Home Affairs
- Department of Social Affairs	State Minister of Environment
- Central Bureau of Statistics	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh-Nias (BR)
- Police Headquarters	Ministry of Agriculture
- National AIDS Commission	

ANNEX 5: Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFP	Acute Flaccid Paralysis
APINDO	Assosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia/ Indonesia Employer Association
AusAid	The Australian Government's Overseas Aid Programme
BAKORNAS	Badan Koordinasi Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana and Penanganan Pengungsi /National Emergencies Coordination Body
BAPEDALDA	Badan Pengendalian Dampak Lingkungan Republik/ Regional Agency for Environmental Impact Assessment
BAPENNAS	Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional/ National Planning Board
BFPA	Beijing Platform For Action
BKKBN	Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional/ National Family Planning Coordinating Board
BPS	Biro Pusat Statistik/ Central Bureau of Statistics
BRR	Badan Rekonstruksi dan Rehabilitasi/ Agency for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation
CCAP	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CGI	Consultative Group for Indonesia
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DEPSOS	Departemen Sosia/Ministry of Social Affairs
DINKES	Dinas Kesehatan/ Provincial Health Office
DINSOS	Dinas Sosial/ Provincial Social Affairs' Office
DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah/ Regional People's Representative Council
DEVINFO	MDG monitoring system developed by UNICEF and UNDGO
DFID	Department for International Development
EFA	Education for All
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender based Violence
GFATM	Global Fund To Fight AIDS/ Tuberculosis and Malaria
GOI	Government of Indonesia
HPI	Human Poverty Index
IBI	Ikatan Bidan Indonesia/ <i>Indonesian Midwife Association</i>

IDI	Ikatan Dokter Indonesia/ <i>Indonesian Doctor Association</i>
ICPD	International Conference on Population & Development
IDU	Injecting Drug Users
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEN KIMPRASWIL	Permukiman dan Prasarana Wilayah/ Ministry of Settlements and Regional Infrastructure
MENEG	Menteri Negara/ <i>State Secretariat</i>
MENKO KESTRA	Menteri Koordinasi Kesejahteraan Rakyat/ Coordinating Ministry of People's Welfare
MPR	Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat
MONE	Ministry of National Education
MORA	Ministry of Religious Affairs
MOWE	Ministry of Women's Empowerment
MSM	Male having sex with Male
NAC	National Aids Commission
NAKERTRANS	Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi/ Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur/ East Nusa Tenggara Province
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFDA	The Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance
OHCHR	Office of The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAC	Provincial Aids Commission
PDAM	Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum/ Regional Drinking Water Company
POLRI	Polisi Republik Indonesia/ Indonesian National Police
PNBAI	Pembangunan Nasional Bagi Anak Indonesia/ National Plan of Action for Children
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme
PWHA	Person with HIV/AIDS
SATKORLAK	Satuan Koordinasi Pelaksana/ Coordination Unit of Natural Disasters Relief Executive
SUSENAS	Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional/ National Socio-Economic Survey
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TUGI	The Urban Governance Initiative
UNAIDs	UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Funds
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session (on HIV/AIDS)
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNJAP	United Nations Joint Action Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNPCO	United Nations Project Coordination Office
UNSFIR	United Nations Support Facility for Indonesian Recovery
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YEN	Youth Employment Network