

UNPDF Results Matrix

Please note: The following tables include planned results and an estimation of required resources for the period 2011 – 2015. While every effort was made to be as specific as possible, changes might be made in close consultations with national partners in order to adapt to national priorities and development challenges. The results framework will therefore be up-dated on a yearly basis.

Outcome 1: Social Services						
Poor and most vulnerable people are better able to access quality social services and protection as per the millennium declaration						
Outcome/Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of verification	Risk and Assumptions	Role of partners	Resource Mobilization targets (US\$ millions)	Agency
<p>Sub-Outcome 1: Improved accessibility and quality of education for the disadvantaged poor and vulnerable</p>	<p>Indicator: Coverage of ECCE/ECD service for 0-6 year children Baseline (2007): 47% (sex-disaggregated data not available) Target: 75% for girls and boys (same as government target)</p>	<p>Ministry of National Education, National Statistics Office, EFA report (UNICEF)</p>	<p>A) The governments provide sufficient financial budget for quality improvement in basic education; Multi Grade Teaching via curriculum development and training continues to take place in Papua and Papua Barat R) General risks of non-alignment/non-synergy of national programmes with district and provincial level plans and priorities</p>	<p>Ministry of National Education, BKKBN, Ministry of Home Affairs, NGOs, public and private universities</p>	<p>35 4 1.25 0.2 12</p>	<p>UNICEF WFP UNFPA ILO UNESCO</p>
<p>Supportive policies for nine year free compulsory basic education implemented, and capacity in strategic planning (Renstra and Annual Work Plan), coordination, implementation, and M&E improved at sub national level</p>	<p>Indicator: Percentage of selected districts implementing supportive policies, with local budget, through strategic plan (Renstra) for nine year free compulsory basic education in particular for girls in rural areas. Baseline: National policy already available but policies at province and district level are not in place. Target: 80% of selected districts implement supportive policies for nine year free compulsory basic education in target provinces, with special attention to the education of girls in rural, remote areas.</p>	<p>MoNE reports, Province government reports, district government reports, District government Renstra, Dinas Renstra, budgets, and Perda or, in the case of Aceh, Qanun (UNICEF)</p>	<p>A) Sufficient budget allocation by the central and sub-national government on the implementation of Free Nine Years Basic Education policy.</p>	<p>Ministry of National Education</p>	<p>20 2</p>	<p>UNICEF UNESCO</p>

<p>National policies and guidelines on holistic and integrated ECCE/ECD implemented, and models and approaches expanded with government budget in target provinces (*1)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of provinces implementing, with local budget, supportive policies through strategic plan (Renstra) on holistic and integrated ECCE/ECD</p> <p>Baseline: National policy and guideline for integrated ECCE/ECD already available, but policies at province level are not in place. Target: 80% of districts in NAD, NTT, Papua and West Papua developed and implement supportive policies (Perda) for ECCE/ECD</p>	<p>Bappenas and MoNE reports, Province government reports, district government reports/Renstra at district and province level (UNICEF)</p>	<p>A)The central government maintains national policy on integrated ECCE/ECD programmes</p>	<p>Ministry of National Education</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>
<p>Policies and successful models of life skills education, including health, broad based ARH, HIV prevention, school nutrition, peace, disaster preparedness and response, and prevention of Gender Based Violence developed and mainstreamed at sub-national level</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of districts that implement comprehensive school life skills programmes through EDUCAIDS and related efforts. Baseline: 11 districts in Papua and West Papua implement school health programme. Policies at province and district level not yet developed for ARH, HIV, GBV and peace education Target: TBD number of districts in target provinces adopted school life skills programmes</p> <p>Indicator: Number of school based and kecamatan based ARH information and communication centers functioning Baseline: TBC Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Number of schools and non-formal education institutions that implement life skills for empowerment (on right, responsibility, and representation) and inclusive education. Baseline: TBC Target: TBD number % of schools and non-formal education institution in target provinces (Aceh, South Sulawesi, NTT, Maluku, Papua, West Papua) implement children empowerment life skills programmes</p> <p>Indicator: Number of schools and students supported through school feeding, de-worming, behavior change, revitalized UKS, and number of counterparts trained on this subject. Technical support provided to PMT-AS revitalization. Baseline: TBC Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Number of schools with functional water and sanitation facilities in selected vulnerable areas Baseline: 0 Target: 120 schools per year</p>	<p>MoNE reports, Province government reports, district government reports (budgets and Renstra); UNESCO Education Sector Review (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, and WFP)</p> <p>DHS; BKKBN and MOH report; NGOs report (UNFPA)</p> <p>MoNE reports, Province government & committee reports, district government & committee reports (ILO)</p> <p>Regular WFP Monitoring Evaluation System, Annual Report (WFP)</p> <p>Regular WFP Monitoring Evaluation System, Annual Report (WFP)</p>	<p>A) The provincial governments support HIV prevention and ARH education PKBM services are well functioning with support from implementing agents (MONE-PLS). Government policy for PMT-AS revitalization in place. Continued Government commitment and funding at the decentralized level to increase HIV/AIDS mainstreaming into the Education sector</p>	<p>Ministry of National Education, BKKBN, Ministry of Home Affairs, NGOs, MoNE (Ministry of National Education) HIV Focal Point - National Center for Physical Quality Development (Pusjas)</p>	<p>1.25 10 4 0.2 5 TBD</p>	<p>UNFPA UNICEF WFP ILO UNESCO UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>

<p>Policies and approaches for improving quality of basic education through School Based Management (SBM) developed and implemented in the target four provinces (*2)</p> <p>(*2) SBM has three main pillars, which are i) School based management, ii) Community participation, and iii) Improvement of teaching learning process through Active, Joyful, Effective Teaching-Learning (AJEL)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of district and provincial governments that implement, with local budget, SBM model</p> <p>Baseline: National policy already available; sub-national policy frameworks are under development. 34 districts already implement SBM models in 4 provinces (Papua, West Papua, Aceh, and NTT) including 3 districts replicating SBM with local budget</p> <p>Target: 45 districts in 4 provinces OR 50% of districts in the four provinces (Papua, West Papua, Aceh, and NTT)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of institutions (e.g. universities, teacher colleges, LPMP) that incorporated SBM principles and good practices</p> <p>Baseline: 15 universities and 12 LPMPs incorporating SBM principles</p> <p>Target: 30 universities and 20 LPMPs.</p> <p>Indicator: Mechanism for coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation of quality improvement programme (SBM) within and among government institutions: functioning at national and sub-national level</p> <p>Baseline: Mechanism still to be developed</p> <p>Target: Mechanism functioning in 45 target districts in 4 provinces (Papua, West Papua, Aceh, and NTT)</p>	<p>MoNE reports, Province government reports, district government reports (UNICEF)</p> <p>MoNE reports, Province government reports, district government reports (UNICEF)</p> <p>MoNE reports, Province government reports, district government reports (UNICEF)</p>	<p>A) The provincial and district governments provide sufficient financial budget for quality improvement in basic education</p> <p>R) General risks of non-alignment/non-synergy of national with district and provincial level plans and priorities</p>	<p>Ministry of National Education</p>	<p>2 5</p>	<p>UNICEF UNESCO</p>
<p>Sub-Outcome 2: Improved accessibility and quality of health services for vulnerable and marginalized people</p>	<p>Indicator: Infant, under-five and maternal mortality ratio</p> <p>Baseline: 34 infant and 44 under-five, 228 MMR</p> <p>Target: 19 infant and 32 under-five, 110 MMR (2015)</p> <p>Indicator: Proportion of available funds for MNCH (maternal, neonatal and child health) versus required funds</p> <p>Baseline: 40% (600million vs 1.5 Billion)</p> <p>Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving ART</p> <p>Baseline: 40% (2010)</p> <p>Target: 80% (2015)</p>	<p>2007 DHS, National MDG Report, SUPAS 2015, SUSENAS 2014</p> <p>MoH annual Report (WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA)</p> <p>BAPPENAS (2008) Report, MoH annual Report, Annual Programme Report</p> <p>WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA)</p> <p>Ministry of Health, National AIDS Commission Monitoring (UNAIDS)</p>	<p>A) Continued Government commitment to accelerate achievement of MDGs 4, 5 and 6</p> <p>R) Reduction in available funds for drugs and prevention programmes</p>	<p>MoH, BKKBN, IFPPD, CSOs, National AIDS Commission, Ministry of Labour and Transmigration</p>	<p>13.5 12 5 2.5 1.5 0.1 1.75 TBD</p>	<p>UNFPA WHO UNICEF WFP ILO UNAIDS IOM UNV</p>

<p>Strengthened capacity of health service providers and facilities to provide quality reproductive health information and services, including maternal health services</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of Puskesmas integrating STI, VCT for HIV, PMTCT, and ARH in their RH services Baseline: TBC Target: At least 2 puskesmas per district in selected districts</p> <p>Indicator: Number of district establish EMOC referral mechanism including hospital with 24/7 standardized CEONC and safe blood supplies Baseline: TBC Target: TBD selected districts</p>	<p>MOH and BKKBN report; annual programme report (UNFPA)</p> <p>MOH report; annual programme report (UNFPA and WHO)</p>	<p>A) Continued government commitment to meet the reproductive rights of the people; Adequate numbers and composition of medical staff to provide EMOC at hospitals are maintained.</p>	<p>MOH; NGOs</p>	<p>7 0.5 2.5 0.5 TBD</p>	<p>UNFPA ILO WFP IOM WHO</p>
<p>Strengthened capacity of national and sub national health offices in programme delivery with special emphasis on the maternal referral system, maternal audit, family planning and child health.</p>	<p>Indicator: Draft Ministerial Decree including implementation guidelines on routine neonatal visit within 48 hours after birth Baseline: Not available Target: Available and advocated</p> <p>Indicator: Number of districts adopting strategy and indicators for Universal access to RH and Making Pregnancy Safer Baseline: None Target: All selected districts</p> <p>Indicator: Number of districts and provinces implement FP district strategies (including Contraceptives Commodity security strategy), RH, HIV and AIDS local regulations (Perda) that are in line with the ICPD. Baseline: 6 districts have implemented all Target: TBD number</p> <p>Indicator: Number of districts and provinces that developed local regulations (e.g. Perda) to support maternity protection at work (both public and private sector) in compliance with ILO Convention 183. Baseline: None Target: TBD number of selected areas</p>	<p>Annual Report (WHO and UNFPA)</p> <p>MOH report; annual programme report (UNFPA)</p> <p>BKKBN report; annual programme report (UNFPA)</p> <p>Annual Report (ILO, UNFPA, WHO)</p>	<p>A) Continued government commitment to the agreed RPJMN and RENSTRA; Turnover of staff / government officials/ member of parliamentarians is kept at the low level</p>	<p>MOH; BKKBN; IFPPD</p>	<p>5 0.5 TBD TBD</p>	<p>UNFPA ILO UNICEF WHO</p>

<p>Advocacy and development of strategies to reduce stigma and discrimination against PLHIV are strengthened and implemented in the public and private sector</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of draft policies and action plans that address child health available for enactment Baseline: Existing policy on integrated management of childhood illness is outdated Target: 1) Draft national policy on diarrhea treatment (with zinc) available; 2) Draft National Action Plan including implementation guidelines on pneumonia treatment available; 3) Draft updated policy on integrated management of childhood illness available</p> <p>Indicator: Number of enterprises with standard practices on HIV and sexual harassment Baseline: Null Target: TBD</p> <p>Number of UN prevention and CST guidelines adopted by the national partners Baseline: Null Target: TBD</p>	<p>Annual Report (WHO and UNICEF)</p> <p>Ministry of Labour and Transmigration, KPA (National AIDS Commission); Indonesian Business AIDS Coalition (ILO)</p> <p>Annual Report (UNAIDS, WHO)</p>	<p>A) Receptive approach by employers and supports from government</p>	<p>0.5 0.75 TBD TBD</p>	<p>ILO IOM UNAIDS WHO</p>
<p>Strengthened comprehensive prevention interventions are implemented on an expanded scale</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of NGOs that provide quality HIV and ARH information and counseling programmes Baseline: TBD Target: All selected NGOs</p> <p>Indicator: Female condom initiative for HIV adopted as part of national prevention strategy Baseline: not adopted Target: adopted</p> <p>Indicator: Number of provinces and districts adopting a provider-initiated counseling and testing approach for PMTCT Baseline: 19 provinces, 30 districts (2009, CDC report) Target: integrated</p> <p>Indicator: Regular and extensive surveillance of HIV/STI undertaken: Baseline: once every tbd years nationwide and sporadic in selected districts Target: every tbd years in tbd number of districts/provinces</p>	<p>Programme report (UNFPA)</p> <p>Programme report (UNICEF/WHO)</p> <p>Programme report (UNICEF/WHO)</p> <p>Programme Report (WHO)</p>	<p>A) Continued government commitment to increase access to HIV and ARH information for adolescents;</p>	<p>1.5 0.5 5 TBD TBD TBD</p>	<p>UNFPA IOM UNICEF WHO UNAIDS UNODC</p>

Expanded and consistent access to ARV, TB and other treatments for people living with HIV	<p>Indicator: Country counterparts (including NAC, Directorate of corrections system, MoH, MoJ) implement legislation and policies for equitable access to HIV prevention and treatment</p> <p>Baseline: equitable access to HIV prevention, treatment and support services not fully available in TBC selected areas</p> <p>Target: equitable access to HIV prevention and treatment and support services fully available in TBD selected areas</p>	Programme Report (WHO and UNODC)		Ministry of Health	TBD TBD TBD	WHO UNICEF UNAIDS
Strengthened capacity and funding of CSOs and others to provide community level care and support to PLHIV and families affected by HIV	<p>Indicator: Percentage of health facilities that apply ART guidelines</p> <p>Baseline: 23%</p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of health facilities dispensing ARV that experienced a stock out of at least one required ARV in the last 12 months.</p> <p>Baseline: 9% (2010)</p> <p>Target: 1% (2015)</p>	<p>Programme Report (WHO)</p> <p>Programme Report (WHO)</p>	<p>A) Adequate funding is available to continue the programme</p>	Ministry of Social Affairs	0.1 TBD TBD	UNAIDS WHO UNODC
	<p>Indicator: Number of Civil Society Organizations who have access to HIV funding</p> <p>Baseline: TBC</p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Community based drug treatment and HIV prevention programmes established and sustained.</p> <p>Baseline : Policies, systems and guidelines not developed yet</p> <p>Target: 5 provinces have established and ensured sustainability of community based drug treatment and HIV prevention programmes</p>	<p>The NAC Indonesia report (UNAIDS)</p> <p>Annual Report (UNODC)</p>	<p>A) There will be sustained political will to address HIV/STI/drug use issues</p> <p>R) High levels of stigma and discrimination continues to prevail; There will be insufficient resources to effectively address HIV/STI/drug use issues</p>	Ministry of Social Affairs	0.1 TBD TBD	UNAIDS WHO UNODC

Outcome 2: Sustainable Livelihoods						
The socio-economic status of vulnerable groups and their access to decent work and productive sustainable livelihood opportunities are improved within a coherent policy framework of reduction of regional disparities.						
Outcome/Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of verification	Risk and Assumptions	Role of partners	Resource Mobilization targets (US\$ millions)	Agency
<p>Sub-Outcome 3 Institutional capacities strengthened to increase productive and sustainable livelihoods and decent work for the poor and vulnerable, young men and women</p>	<p>Indicator: Proportion of employed women and men living below \$US 1.25 per day. Baseline: TBC Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Number of people employed in SMEs (with a breakdown in numbers of SMEs owned by women) Baseline: TBC Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Employment rate of young women and men. Baseline: TBC national level, TBC target areas Target: TBD national level, TBD target areas</p>	<p>Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs and BPS plus local Government (ILO/UNIDO)</p> <p>State Ministry for Cooperatives and Small Enterprises Labour Survey BPPs (UNIDO and ILO)</p> <p>MIS EAST, UNIPA & UNCEN Universities (ILO, UNESCO and UNV)</p>	<p>A) Full government commitments and support in formulation of action plan, implementation, monitoring and review</p> <p>R) Difficulties for some relevant Ministries to provide human resources due to limited committed staff and capacity constraints</p>	<p>BAPPENAS, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fishery, Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration, Indonesian Employers' Association (APINDO), Trade unions, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health</p>	<p>5 7.6 1.1 1 TBD</p>	<p>ILO UNIDO UNESCO IOM UNV</p>
<p>Increased capacity of local governments to develop and implement local, productive and sustainable economic development programmes</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of districts where rural and small/medium/micro-enterprises creation and upgrading is identified as a priority area for sustainable livelihoods. Baseline: TBC Target: TBD</p>	<p>BAPPEDA and Local Government reports, progress reports (UNIDO)</p>	<p>A) Government implements coherent trade, industry and labour market policies for exports of goods and services and to address adjustment challenges of SMEs from trade liberalization.</p>	<p>Ministry of Industry, BAPPEDA</p>	<p>5.1</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>

<p>Platform and knowledge tools established to support the formulation and implementation of coherent trade, industry and labour market policies for exports of goods and services (under mode 4-movement of natural persons, GATS) and addresses adjustment challenges of SMEs from trade liberalization.</p>	<p>Indicator: Availability of platform with representation and active participation of relevant Ministries, trade unions and employers' representation. Baseline: Platform not available Target: Platform established and functioning</p> <p>Indicator: Number of policy research papers and workshops, including youth and gender research, on trades in goods and services (mode 4) Baseline: Not available Target: At least one research paper published annually</p> <p>Indicator: Number of knowledge tools, including youth and gender-specific research methodology, developed to support the formulation of coherent trade and labor market policies for goods and services exports. Baseline: Not available Target: TBD</p>	<p>Annual reporting ETE project (ILO)</p> <p>Annual reporting ETE project (ILO)</p> <p>Annual reporting ETE project (ILO)</p>	<p>A) Government interested in and supportive to formulation of coherent trade and labour market policy</p> <p>R) In context of broader political process difficulties of some Ministries to provide sufficient support; few and meaningless offers in Doha round negotiations</p>	<p>Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Industry, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, BAPPENAS, Indonesian Employers' Association (APINDO), Trade unions</p>	<p>2.8</p>	<p>ILO</p>
<p>Increased capacity and improved regulatory framework for productive and sustainable livelihoods/income generation for the most vulnerable through promotion of cultural eco-tourism, including skill formation in traditional crafts and sustainable tourism</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of prioritized sites/areas/provinces where the national cultural resources map forms the basis for sustainable cultural eco-tourism policy and action strategy formulation. Baseline: National cultural resource map not available Target: TBD number of sites/areas/provinces in Indonesia with established cultural resources map.</p> <p>Indicator: Existence of sustainable cultural eco-tourism policy and action strategy Baseline: Not available Target: Sustainable cultural eco-tourism policy and action strategy established and implemented</p> <p>Indicator: Number of indigenous and most vulnerable (local youth, women) and tourism professionals trained on tourism destination management, cultural heritage sites management, conservation, guiding, and for enhancement of tourism industry capacity in tourism villages by using developed training modules. Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p>	<p>Annual reporting (UNESCO)</p> <p>Annual reporting (UNESCO)</p> <p>Annual Report (UNESCO)</p>	<p>A) Full commitment of local and central government to establish the standards, guidelines, and regulatory framework (policies, regulations, and action plans)</p> <p>R) Lack of coordination among relevant Ministries</p>	<p>MoCT, MoPW</p>	<p>1 TBD</p>	<p>UNESCO UNICEF</p>

Increased capacity of regional governments and sectoral ministries to mainstream decent work in their strategic planning	Indicator: Number of targeted provinces/districts and sectors mainstream decent work issues in their policies Baseline: None but few provinces have carried out workshops on DW Target: TBD	Review of national sectoral strategies and local-level plans (report) BAPPENAS, BAPPEDA and other government reports; progress reports (ILO)	A) Government maintains committed to promote decent work and mitigate unemployment R) Frequent reshuffling of officials and constraints of adaptive capacity of communities and institutions	Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration, Employers' Organization (APINDO), trade unions, international buyers, and Training Service Providers	2.5	ILO
Awareness raising of national and international labor standards compliance and increased productivity to enhance competitiveness	Indicator: Number of targeted large enterprises and SMEs that comply with national and international labor standards Baseline: TBC Target: TBD	Annual Report SCORE and Better Work projects (ILO)	A) Receptive approach by employers and supports from government R) Industrial relations not conducive	Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration, Employers' Organization (APINDO), trade unions, international buyers, and Training Service Providers	2.6	ILO
Increased capacity of the government institutions to effectively implement the National Plan of Action on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and ILO conventions Nos. 138 and 182.	Indicator: Number of districts with district action committees and action plans on the elimination of worst forms of child labor, containing gender-specific measures Baseline: Local Action Committee in 28 provinces and 111 districts Local Action Plans not available Target: Local Action Committee in all 33 provinces and 150 districts Local action plans in 10 provinces and 25 districts/municipality Indicator: Existence of child labour monitoring system Baseline: 0 Target: 3 provinces have referral system for individualized assistance for children at risk or involved in child labour Indicator: Number of districts with District Child Labor Prevention Action Committees with representation of youth groups and/or women's organizations. Baseline: none existent in selected districts Target: tbd selected districts	Annual Report IPEC and EAST projects (ILO) Annual Report EAST project (ILO) Annual Report EAST project (ILO)	A) Continuing government's commitment to address child labor issues and implement Permendagri No.3/2009 and Surat Edaran Mendagri regarding the establishment of provincial or district Action Committee for the elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour	BAPPENAS, Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration (MoMT), Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health	1 TBD	ILO UNICEF

Increased capacity of government and other agencies to increase entrepreneurship among young men and women	Indicator: Number of regional governments with concrete action plans to improve the business environment for young entrepreneurs Baseline: 0 provinces with concrete plans Target: 3 provinces have proposed action plans	Annual Report JOY, EAST & MWP projects (ILO)	A) National and provincial governments commit to improve business environment with a focus on creating youth employment	Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration, Ministry of National Education, Coordinating Ministry for Social Welfare, Ministry of Youth & Sport, and related offices in the targeted provinces	2.5 1	ILO IOM
Strengthened labour market intermediation services and vocational training institutions, with focus on out of school youth and other vulnerable groups	Indicator: Number of employment services and expanded vocational training centers (BLK), supported by sex-disaggregated data for monitoring, are well functioning Baseline: 0 schools Target: TBD Indicator: Number of province/district Indonesian Youth Employment Networks (IYEN), including representation of women's organizations, established Baseline: TBC Target: TBD number of targeted provinces/districts	Annual Report JOY and EAST projects (ILO) Annual Report JOY (ILO)	R) Uneven economic growth, limited only to certain economic sectors and regions	Ministry of Manpower & Transmigration, BLKs in Aceh, Jayapura, Sorong, provincial authorities, in particular Dinas, KADIN, trade unions, & NGOs.	1	ILO
Improved school to work transition for young Indonesians through school counseling, vocational skills training and entrepreneurship training, and social protection education, including prevention of drug use and HIV	Indicator: Number of young women and men trained in entrepreneurship Baseline: 0 Target: 9000 Indicator: Number of junior, senior, vocational senior high schools and non-formal training providers include entrepreneurship trainings in their curriculum Baseline: TBC Target: TBD in targeted provinces/districts Indicator: Number of schools and non formal training providers use market led competency based vocational training programmes Baseline: TBC Target: TBD in targeted provinces/districts	Annual Report, MWP and EAST projects (ILO) Annual Report JOY, MWP and EAST projects (ILO) Annual Report JOY and EAST projects (ILO)	A) Government continues to attach high priority to employment creation, promoting youth employment and preparing young Indonesians to enter labour market with market driven competence based vocational and business skills.	Ministry of National Education and related provincial offices, BNSP, KADIN, APINDO, trade unions, & NGOs	10 0.1	ILO UNESCO

Compliance to quality standards; increased productive capacity and removal of supply side constraints for increased market access for trade facilitation	Indicator: Number of targeted enterprise sectors compliant to international quality standards on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and Sanitary and Phyto Sanitary (SPS) Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fishery, and Local Government reports; progress reports (UNIDO)	A) Government remains committed to international quality standards R) Targeted enterprises and sectors' capacity to continue the maintenance of standards in a sustainable manner	Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fishery, and Local Government	2.5	UNIDO
Sub-Outcome 4 Improved food security and nutritional status for the poor and most vulnerable	Indicator: Prevalence of stunting among under five children Baseline: 36.8% Target: <32% Indicator: Proportion of population below 1,800 Kcal/day of national dietary energy requirement (2,000 Kcal) Baseline: 38% (BPS & FSA, 2009) Target: TBD Indicator: National rice production growth of 3.2% annually: Baseline: 2.8 % (average 2005-2009) Target: 3.2% annually (average 2010-2015)	MoH annual Report (UNICEF and WFP) MDG Report Bappenas, Menkokesra, Food Security Agency and Offices; Health Office at all levels and BPS (WFP) Ministry of Agriculture Report (FAO)	A) Government focus on stunting reduction and increased funding for nutrition programs. MoA strongly promotes agricultural production diversification. Govt pro-poor policies and programs effectively implemented. R) Unpredictable outbreak of new plant diseases can significantly reduce production level	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and Badan Pom	22 29 26 5.2 22 6	FAO ILO UNICEF UNIDO WFP UNESCO
Strategic agro based industrial development revitalized as potential sources of sustainable wealth creation that include compliance to quality standards, increased productive capacity and removal of supply side constraints for increased market access.	Indicator: Trade related strategy for the fisheries and agro based industries sector to improve access of Indonesian products to industrialized markets implemented Baseline: Strategy not available; economic analysis/diagnostic study conducted Target: Strategy that includes sector's commitment to decent work available and implemented Indicator: Number of village-based enterprises in selected areas with improved processing, storing and marketing skills of enterprises Baseline: Null Target: Selected products identified in agro industry for value chain development in targeted provinces/regions. Indicator: Increased market access for small scale farmers in selected areas Baseline: TBC number of small scale farmers at selected areas benefit from Purchase for Progress programme Target: TBD number of small scale farmers at selected areas benefit from Purchase for Progress programme	Report and economic development plan of the selected provinces (UNIDO and ILO). Provincial Government, BAPPEDA (UNIDO) Annual performance reports of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Industry (WFP, ILO)	A) Selected provinces and communities are accessible; Government remains committed to international quality and process standards. Business development services providers are available in selected areas; Positive response of local government and farmers. R) Major natural disasters and shocks	Ministry of Marine and Fisheries; Ministry of Industry; Ministry of Agriculture ; and businesses and community	4 5.2 15	ILO UNIDO WFP

<p>Strengthened capacity of the Governments to control zoonotic diseases leading to the sustainability of livestock production</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of the LDCC staff, animal health officers, and farmers trained in zoonotic diseases control Baseline: TBC Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Number of enterprises implemented an zoonotic diseases prevention management plans Baseline: TBC Target: TBD</p>	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture Report (FAO)</p> <p>Report of the National Committee for zoonotic diseases Control and Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (WHO)</p>	<p>A) The government is committed to place the trained personnel to remain working for LDCC</p> <p>R) The outbreak of the new diseases might occur beyond control</p>	<p>Business communities, government and workers union</p>	<p>10 1.5 TBD</p>	<p>FAO ILO WHO</p>
<p>Improvement of Innovative Seed Technology & Production, and Post-harvest Processes & Practices</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of the government officers, extension workers, and farmers trained in good post harvest handling methods etc Baseline: TBC Target : TBC</p> <p>Indicator: Number of trainings conducted to strengthen the quarantine control systems to effectively prevent the introduction of new invasive alien species (IAS) into Indonesia and thereby minimize biodiversity loss and negative impact on the environment. Baseline: TBC Target : TBC</p> <p>Indicator: Number of trainings to strengthen the capacity of the participating small-scale fishing communities and their supporting institutions towards improved livelihoods and sustainable fisheries resources management Baseline: TBC Target : TBC</p> <p>Indicator: The Strategic Action Programme (SAP) is developed as a lead to enhance food security and reduced poverty for coastal communities in the Bay of Bengal (BOB) region, consistent and linked with a sustained resource base of good ecosystem quality. Baseline: SAP not yet developed Target : SAP developed</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture Report (FAO)</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment Report (FAO)</p> <p>Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (FAO)</p> <p>Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (FAO)</p>	<p>A) The government is committed to disseminate the introduced new rice harvest handling methods; committed to develop database for IAS system management; committed to apply co-management mechanisms in managing the fisheries resources, and committed to sustainability of the project both institutionally and financially</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of environment, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries</p>	<p>5.97</p>	<p>FAO</p>

Accelerated Local Resources-based Food Diversification through Community Involvement and Other Partnerships	Indicator: number of trainings conducted to improve capacity of local institutions & community-based organizations to develop & share indigenous knowledge on new practical technologies and/or innovations for diversified food production & processing Baseline: TBC Target : TBD	Ministry of Agriculture Report (FAO)	Ministry of Agriculture	A) Government is committed to further support the Food Diversification Programme	Ministry of Agriculture and Badan POM	3.5	FAO
Enhanced Food Safety System for Food Producers & Consumers through Community-based Initiatives, Partnerships and Empowerment	Indicator: number of training conducted to Enhance Food Safety System for Food Producers & Consumers through Community-based Initiatives and Partnerships Baseline: TBC Target: TBD	Ministry of Agriculture Report and Badan POM Report (FAO)	Ministry of Agriculture Report and Badan POM	A) Government is committed to further support the Food safety programme	Ministry of Agriculture and Badan POM	2.5 TBD	FAO WHO
Improved rural infrastructure and services and increased stakeholders' capacity using labour resource based approach	Indicator: National model for the collection, processing and analysis of data for monitoring and evaluation of the effects and impacts of infrastructure investments on job creation and poverty alleviation established and expansion of modules to incorporate "Green Jobs" themes Baseline: Not established Target: Established Indicator: Percentage of women participated in employment-intensive infrastructure programme in targeted provinces Baseline: TBC Target: 30% Indicator: Value of infrastructure budget allocated for maintenance in selected provinces Baseline: TBC Target: TBD	Annual reports of Ministry of Public Works and/or Ministry of the Coordinating Economic Affairs (ILO) Project Reports (ILO) District Public Works Annual Budget or the budget of other rural infrastructure providers (ILO)	Annual reports of Ministry of Public Works and/or Ministry of the Coordinating Economic Affairs (ILO) Project Reports (ILO) District Public Works Annual Budget or the budget of other rural infrastructure providers (ILO)	A) No natural disasters/exceptional rainfall; Continued interest of national governments in employment-impact in infrastructure investment	Ministry of Public Works and/or Ministry of the Coordinating Economic Affairs	19	ILO

<p>Enhanced capacity of food insecure districts to monitor and take action to deal with food security of vulnerable people</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of districts vulnerable to food insecurity implement food and nutrition security monitoring system Baseline: - 5 districts in two provinces under food nutrition surveillance system - 20 districts in four provinces under food nutrition security monitoring system Target: TBD number of districts</p> <p>Indicator: Number of central, provincials, government counterparts trained on food security analysis, assessments, and monitoring Baseline: 80 Target: All staff of FSOs in selected districts</p> <p>Indicator: Number of districts in priority areas use Food Security Vulnerable Atlas 2009 for targeting food insecure areas and recommendation for policy making and intervention programming Baseline: Null Target: By 2015, 50 out of 100 districts of Priorities 1-3 use FSVA 2009 to design and target food security programs.</p>	<p>Food Security Office, and Health Office at province and district level (WFP, UNICEF)</p> <p>Food Security Office, and Health Office at province and district level (WFP, UNICEF)</p> <p>Annual report of Food Security Office, and Health Office at province and district level (WFP, UNICEF)</p>	<p>A) Government adopts and implements recommendations of FNSMS. R) Improper targeting compliance, limited resources, frequent changes of government officials</p>	<p>Food Security Office, Ministry of Health, Badan Pom</p>	<p>3.5 TBD</p>	<p>WFP UNICEF</p>
<p>Selected provincial and district food security action plans reflect gender dimensions of food security</p>	<p>Indicator: Gender recommendations implemented based on gender analysis in food security programmes & plans and the recommendations of participatory gender audit exercises undertaken Baseline: no gender analysis and participatory gender audit exercises undertaken Target: Recommendations implemented</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of participatory gender audit recommendations implemented Baseline: Nil Target: 75%</p>	<p>Annual reporting and review of implementation reports of the Participatory Gender Audits (FAO, WFP and ILO)</p> <p>Annual reporting and review of implementation reports of the Participatory Gender Audits (FAO, WFP and ILO)</p>	<p>A) Government offices accept participatory gender audit exercises.</p>	<p>Food Security Office, Ministry of Women Empowerment</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>ILO</p>

<p>Increased capacity of service providers to educate vulnerable groups on food quality and nutrition to address under nutrition, using food assistance as an incentive to access services including MCH services</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of provinces, districts, sub-districts government counterparts trained on implementation on nutrition and food assistance Baseline: 1,360 counterparts trained in 2009. Target: 4,000 by 2015</p>	<p>WFP annual report (WFP)</p>		<p>Food Security Office and Ministry of Health</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>WFP</p>
<p>Supportive policies and strategies implemented that increase early initiation and exclusive breast feeding, infant and child feeding, including for working women</p>	<p>Indicator: Proportion of baby friendly hospitals Baseline: No baby friendly hospitals available Target: 40% of all hospitals are baby friendly Indicator: Infant, young child feeding and improved malnutrition acute management national strategies and implementation guidelines developed Baseline: not available Target: 1.Updated regulation on breast milk substitute; 2.Draft of National Policy on Infant and Young Child Feeding, and Management of Acute Malnutrition Indicator: Number of districts and provinces that developed local regulations (e.g. Perda) to support maternity protection at work (both public and private sector) in compliance with ILO Convention 183. Baseline: Null Target: TBD number of selected areas Indicator: Number of workplace breastfeeding facilities or breastfeeding breaks policies created Baseline: null in selected workplaces Target: 50 workplaces</p>	<p>MoH annual Report (WHO) Programme reporting (UNICEF, WFP and WHO) District and/or Provincial Government Regulations (ILO and WHO) Annual Report of Local Manpower and Transmigration Offices (ILO)</p>	<p>A) Employers are cooperative in setting up facilities for breastfeeding workers and other specific needs of women workers; Ministries are cooperative to implement the Code of BMS; Districts authorities are convinced about the importance of breastfeeding</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry; Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration</p>	<p>2 TBD TBD</p>	<p>ILO WHO UNICEF</p>

<p>Increased capacity of provincial and district governments to plan, implement and monitor Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programs for vulnerable groups, and involving stakeholders and private sector in expanding access</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of communities/ households benefiting from implementation of districts' Adequate Access to WASH Facilities Strategic Plan Baseline: TBC Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Number of provinces and districts with WASH emergency preparedness and response plan who also implement water and sanitation environmental strategies, policies & guidelines Baseline: 0 provinces and districts Target: TBD provinces and 25 districts</p> <p>Indicator: Number of CBOs implement WASH strategies Baseline: 0 Target: 25 CBOs in selected areas</p> <p>Indicator: Number of districts with entrepreneur-groups that locally produce water and sanitation accessories Baseline: 0 entrepreneur-groups have been trained Target: TBD number of selected districts</p> <p>Indicator: Number of entrepreneur-groups able to improve/expand their businesses after receiving Start and Improve Your Business Training Programme (SIYB) Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p>	<p>Annual Project report (UNICEF)</p> <p>Annual Project report (UNICEF)</p> <p>Annual Project report (UNICEF)</p> <p>Annual Project report (UNICEF)</p> <p>SIYB Impact Assessment (ILO)</p>	<p>A) Local business development services providers are in place to extend business training services to the vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Local business development services providers</p>	<p>5 15 1</p>	<p>UNESCO UNICEF ILO</p>
<p>Assessment and evaluation of water resources protection and management for water supply and food production</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of water resources assessment and evaluation reports (district level) Baseline: 0 districts Target: TBD</p>	<p>Project Report (UNESCO)</p>	<p>Indonesian IHP National Committee</p>		<p>1</p>	<p>UNESCO</p>

Outcome 3: Governance						
People participate more fully in democratic processes resulting in pro-poor, gender responsive, peaceful, more equitable and accountable resource allocation and better protection of vulnerable groups.						
Outcome/Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of verification	Risk and Assumptions	Role of partners	Resource Mobilization targets (US\$ millions)	Agency
<p>Sub-Outcome 5: Strengthened public participation of the disadvantaged, poor and vulnerable in the democratic process</p>	<p>Indicator: Proportion of parliamentary seats held by women Baseline 3a: DPR is 18%; the DPD 28%, TBC provinces, TBC districts Target 3a: DPR 30%; DPD 30%; provinces 30%, districts 30%</p> <p>Indicator: Aggregate point for Political Rights and Participation in the Indonesian Democracy Index (IDI). Baseline: 53 (2007) Target: 73 (2014)</p>	<p>KPU Data, Data from Secretariat General of DPR and DPD, Data from Association of Provincial and Local Parliaments (UNDP)</p> <p>Indonesian Democracy Index (IDI), produced by Bappenas, BPS, MoHA, and UNDP. (UNDP)</p>	<p>A) The public continues to trust the efficacy of the democratic institutions in listening and acting upon public aspirations R) The inputs submitted through the mechanism of democratic institutions are not heeded, resulting in the loss of public trust in democratic institutions and processes</p>	<p>KPU, Parliaments, BAPPENAS, BPS, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Children Protection, Ministry of Communication and Informatics</p>	<p>16 1.375 1.25</p>	<p>UNDP UNFPA UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>
<p>The role of women in democratic and policy making processes at the local and national levels is strengthened</p>	<p>Indicator: Percentage of members of national and sub-national parliament members and decision makers at the executive branch trained on the gender-balanced legislation and policy making Baseline: Trainings on gender sensitive policy making have been sporadic, and hence difficult to measure Target: 50% of national and sub-national administrative units and parliaments</p>	<p>Data from Secretariat General of DPR and DPD, Data from Secretariat of Provincial and Local Parliaments or Association of Provincial and Local Parliaments; Data from various donor agencies (UNDP and UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN))</p>	<p>A) The buy-in level from the various stakeholders is reduced. This is particularly critical for the bilateral donors and the government. R) The structural, legal and constitutional frameworks cease to provide the enabling environment to advance women in public life.</p>	<p>DPR, DPD, Association of Provincial and Local Parliaments, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, ADKASI</p>	<p>5 0.125 1.25</p>	<p>UNDP UNFPA UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>

<p>Public engagement between the public, including women and marginalized groups (including PLHIV), and the bureaucracy and elected officials is enhanced</p>	<p>Indicator: Percentage of women and marginalized groups involved in Musrenbang process at all levels Baseline: TBC The participation of women and marginalized groups has been mandated by the Guideline for Musrenbang. However, there is no enforcement mechanism or clarity of the required percentage of women and marginalized groups participating in Musrenbang. Target: At least 20% women participation and to cover at least two marginalized groups, such as the poor, disabled, and minority groups (including PLHIV).</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of members of national MPs established constituent offices Baseline: Less than 5% of members of parliament nationwide that have opened the constituent offices; the real number of days members spend at the constituencies in a year is not tracked. Target: 100%</p>	<p>Data from Bappenas, Provincial and District/ Municipality Bappedas. Annual project reports (UNDP and UNFPA)</p> <p>Data from Secretariat General of DPR and DPD, Data from Secretariat of Provincial and Local Parliaments or Association of Provincial and Local Parliaments; Data from various donor agencies (UNDP)</p>	<p>A) Women and marginalized groups are sufficiently publicly engaged across the country. R) Members of parliament and the parliament leadership see constituent relations as a cumbersome, expensive, and impractical process that does not contribute directly to their daily affairs as lawmakers. The lack of engagement from the public side creates a condition in which the planning agencies are dismissive of the participation from these groups.</p>	<p>Bappedda, CSOs</p>	<p>11 1.25 TBD</p>	<p>UNDP UNFPA UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>
<p>Sub- Outcome 6: Improved oversight for transparent and accountable governance</p>	<p>Indicator: Percentage in public trust indices in state justice providers Baseline: Indices show low levels of public trust in state justice providers. Baseline to be undertaken in 2010 (2008: 69 out of 10). Target: 20% increase</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of public agencies implementing Freedom of Information Baseline: Implementation guideline and training programme not available Target: 100% of public agencies by 2014 (90% by 2014)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of petitions received for information and number of responses provided by government agencies Baseline: TBC Target: Increase 10% annual increase in number of petitions and 100% response rate of government agencies</p>	<p>National Integrity Index, CPI and other indices of public trust (UNDP)</p> <p>Regulations under the FOI Act, Reports of authority set up under FOI ACT, civil society and media reporting (UNDP)</p> <p>Legislative reports, Media coverage, independent assessments (UNDP, think tanks)</p>	<p>MenPANS, BAPPENAS, BPS, BKKBN, Universities, KPK, Ministry of Communication and Information, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Bappenas and Ministry for Women Empowerment and Child Protection</p>	<p>7.5 11.6 0.5 TBD TBD</p>	<p>UNFPA UNODC UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN) UNDP UNESCO</p>	

<p>Enhanced legislative and civil society oversight over public finances, development programmes, and government services</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of adopted recommendations to improve transparency and quality of the national and sub national budgeting of development programmes and government services Baseline: TBC number of proposed recommendations Target: TBD number of adopted recommendations.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of districts with gender-responsive and child protection budget workplan submitted to Ministry of Finance annually process in place Baseline: TBC number of gender-responsive work plan budget Target: increase in number of ministries and programme activities planned using Gender-Budget Statemen</p>	<p>Parliamentary committee reports, compliance reports, civil society coverage, independent public expenditure reviews (UNDP, UNICEF and UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN))</p> <p>Annual workplan budget submitted to MOF annually, baseline survey and Annual Report (UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN) and UNICEF)</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance annual decree on the guidelines of work plan budget submission stipulates the obligation for targeted or piloted ministries/agencies to conduct gender analysis for the budgeted programmes/ activities and attach their gender budget statement for the TOR of the planned programmes and activities</p>	<p>MOF, Bappenas, MoWCEP, and Inter-Ministerial Technical and Steering Committee on Gender Responsive Budgeting and Planning)</p>	<p>8 0.5 0.5</p>	<p>UNODC UNFPA UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>
<p>Government anti-corruption strategies and initiatives implemented and increased public and civil society engagement in countering corruption</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of law and justice agencies implement activities under the National Action Plan for the Eradication of Corruption (RAN-PK or its successor) and United Nations Convention against Corruption Baseline: TBC after 2010 baseline survey Target: TBD after 2010 baseline survey</p> <p>Indicator: National Strategy of Anti Corruption 2010-2025 and the Action Plan implemented by line ministries and regional government Baseline: 21 provinces have been facilitated by Bappenas in the development of RAD-PK, 13 provinces have regulation on the implementation of RAD-PK. Target: all provinces/regional in Indonesia Target: strategy and action plan implemented by all line ministries and regional government</p> <p>Indicator: Number of civil society organisations that participate in Regional Action Plan on Corruption Eradication (RAD-PK) and participate in Anti-Corruption Stakeholders' Forum Baseline: 0 civil society organizations carrying out RAN-PK activities and Forum not existing Target: 4 organisations and Forum in place</p>	<p>MenPANS, BAPPENAS, Stakeholder Forum minutes, baseline surveys to be carried out in 2010 (UNODC and UNDP)</p> <p>BAPPENAS, Ministry of Home Affairs (UNODC and UNDP)</p> <p>Annual Reporting (UNDP)</p>	<p>A) Government will revitalize the existing National Action Plan or develop a new action plan, invite civil society to contribute to the development of a new plan and activity implementation</p> <p>R) Law and justice agencies will not be invited to contribute to the formation of a new action plan and implementation of activities, government does not support the establishment of a stakeholder forum</p>	<p>MenPANS, BAPPENAS, KPK, MoHA</p>	<p>3-6</p>	<p>UNODC</p>

Capacity of targeted government agencies strengthened to implement Freedom of Information Act (FOI)	Indicator: Number of government agencies with mechanisms in place to implement FOI Baseline: Implementation guidelines and training programme not available Target: TBD	Regulations under the FOI Act, Reports of authority set up under FOI Act, civil society and media reporting. (UNDP)	Annual reporting (UNFPA)	A) 2010 Census and government surveys take place as expected. Local Governments continue to undertake research as part of development of local regulations	BPS, BKKBN, Universities, MoH, BAPPENAS	TBD	UNDP UNESCO
Capacity of national and sub-national institutions to analyze and use data on population and development and other MDGs/ICPD related issues for policy formulation strengthened	Indicator: Number of Population Study Centres capable of undertaking population analysis based on the result of 2010 Census and other related surveys Baseline: TBC Endline: TBD Indicator: Number of study results utilized to support relevant policy development in line with ICPD and MDGs. Baseline: TBC Endline: TBD	Annual reporting (UNFPA)	Annual reporting (UNFPA)	A) 2010 Census and government surveys take place as expected. Local Governments continue to undertake research as part of development of local regulations	BPS, BKKBN, Universities, MoH, BAPPENAS	7	UNFPA
Sub-Outcome 7: Improved quality and increased range of accessible social protection, justice and welfare services	Indicator: Prevalence of violence against women and children Baseline: 3.1% for women and 3% for children Target: 2.5% for women and children Indicator: Budget allocation and spending of legal aid budgets Baseline: TBD in 2010 Target: 30% increase Indicator: Proportion of women and children survivors of abuse and violence who have access to services Baseline: 2.6% of women survivors (2006) and 3.2% of child survivors Target: increased proportion with access by 20%	MoWEC, BPS, KPP and other surveys, Ministry of Social Affairs, Indonesia National Police Responsible agencies/partners: (UNFPA and UNICEF) BAPPENAS and Supreme Court (UNDP) SUSENAS VAWC 2006 by BPS and MoWEC, Annual Report Komnas Perempuan (UNICEF and UNFPA)	MoWEC, BPS, KPP and other surveys, Ministry of Social Affairs, Indonesia National Police Responsible agencies/partners: (UNFPA and UNICEF) BAPPENAS and Supreme Court (UNDP) SUSENAS VAWC 2006 by BPS and MoWEC, Annual Report Komnas Perempuan (UNICEF and UNFPA)	A) Government will demonstrate increased commitment to addressing issues of vulnerable groups by creating fiscal space and implementing reform agenda in this UNPDF program; GOI owns and keeps its commitment to the implementation of the Strategy; Government conduct another SUSENAS on VAWC B) Emergencies may divert resources, Government commitment may be limited. Fund for SUSENAS is not allocated and the data is not sensitive to VAWC cases	MoWEC, MOSA Bappenas, Supreme Court Komnas Perempuan, Ministry of Justice and human right, MA, Kejaksaan Tinggi, Polri, Komnas HAM, BPS, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, BNP2TKI, Ministry of Justice and Human Right, Ministry of home affairs, Ministry of PPPA and KPAL.	3.25 1.7 2.5 2 3.25 4.25	UNFPA UNICEF UNODC UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN) ILO IOM
	Indicator: Percentage of Action Plans for the National Strategy on Access to Justice developed and implemented by line ministries according to quality benchmarks per sector and CEDAW Baseline: National Strategy on Access to Justice and RANHAM exist Target: 50% of developed Action Plans implemented	BAPPENAS and DEPKUMHAM ; UN agencies (monitoring), NGOs, National Human Rights Institutions, DEPKUMHAM (UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF)	BAPPENAS and DEPKUMHAM ; UN agencies (monitoring), NGOs, National Human Rights Institutions, DEPKUMHAM (UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF)				

<p>Enhanced service provider capacity to prevent and address social protection needs of vulnerable populations, particularly women and girls</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of districts providing integrated services for women and children survivors of abuse, violence, exploitation and trafficking in compliance with the MSS Baseline: none in compliance Target: TBD number of selected districts offer women and child protection services in compliance with minimum standard of services</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges that have been trained to handle VAWC, trafficking and related transnational crime cases Baseline: TBC Target: 100% services providers in Papua, Aceh and NTT</p> <p>Indicator: Number of Provinces with policies reducing violence against children in schools. Baseline: TBC Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Number of policies, systems and guidelines developed to ensure that Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) have access to basic social services and safety nets on an equitable basis Baseline: TBC Target: TBD</p>	<p>DEPSOS, KPP, project documents and annual assessment record (UNICEF and UNFPA)</p> <p>Indonesian National Task Force to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Attorney General Office Supreme Court, Indonesian National Police (UNODC, UNICEF and UNFPA)</p> <p>Program Report (UNICEF)</p> <p>Annual Report (UNICEF)</p>	<p>A) The trained designated officers, protection and welfare workers will remain in place; government is committed to develop more sustainable training system; national law enforcement and prosecution authorities have sufficient will and resources to prioritize combating the crime of trafficking in persons; relevant agencies are willing to cooperate with cross-border counterparts to respond to trafficking and related transnational crime cases</p> <p>R) Trained officers are re-located</p>	<p>MoWEP, MOSA Province Education Office Indonesia National Police Supreme Court Attorney Office NGOs</p>	<p>1.5 1.3 2.5 0.75 0.1</p>	<p>UNFPA UNICEF UNODC IOM UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>
<p>Support services for migrant workers before, during and after overseas work are strengthened, and social protection to prevent trafficking and HIV vulnerability available</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of help desks (offering paralegal and psychological counseling and referral services) that provide services to Indonesian migrant workers communities at the destination countries Baseline: To be confirmed Target: 24 help desks and 26 citizen services (2014)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of Indonesian representative organizations for migrant workers with affiliations and coordination mechanism with CSOs in destination countries Baseline: to be confirmed Target: to be determined</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs report and Annual Report (ILO)</p> <p>Annual Report (ILO)</p>	<p>A) Gol continues to be committed to protect the rights of Indonesian migrant workers</p>	<p>MOFA NGOs - Migrant Workers Association Min.of Labor</p>	<p>2 TBD TBD</p>	<p>IOM ILO UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>

<p>Enhanced service provider capacity to prevent and address social protection needs of vulnerable populations, particularly women and girls</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of districts providing integrated services for women and children survivors of abuse, violence, exploitation and trafficking in compliance with the MSS Baseline: none in compliance Target: TBD number of selected districts offer women and child protection services in compliance with minimum standard of services</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges that have been trained to handle VAWC, trafficking and related transnational crime cases Baseline: TBC Target: 100% services providers in Papua, Aceh and NTT</p> <p>Indicator: Number of Provinces with policies reducing violence against children in schools. Baseline: TBC Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Number of policies, systems and guidelines developed to ensure that Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) have access to basic social services and safety nets on an equitable basis Baseline: TBC Target: TBD</p>	<p>DEPSOS, KPP, project documents and annual assessment record (UNICEF and UNFPA)</p> <p>Indonesian National Task Force to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Attorney General Office Supreme Court, Indonesian National Police (UNODC, UNICEF and UNFPA)</p> <p>Program Report (UNICEF)</p> <p>Annual Report (UNICEF)</p>	<p>A) The trained designated officers, protection and welfare workers will remain in place; government is committed to develop more sustainable training system; national law enforcement and prosecution authorities have sufficient will and resources to prioritize combating the crime of trafficking in persons; relevant agencies are willing to cooperate with cross-border counterparts to respond to trafficking and related transnational crime cases</p> <p>R) Trained officers are re-located</p>	<p>MoWECP, MOSA Province Education Office Indonesia National Police Supreme Court Attorney Office NGOs</p>	<p>1.5 1.3 2.5 0.75 0.1</p>	<p>UNFPA UNICEF UNODC IOM UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>
<p>Support services for migrant workers before, during and after overseas work are strengthened, and social protection to prevent trafficking and HIV</p>	<p>Number of help desks (offering paralegal and psychological counseling and referral services) that provide services to Indonesian migrant workers communities at the destination countries Baseline: To be confirmed Target: 24 help desks and 26 citizen services (2014)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of Indonesian representative organizations for migrant workers with affiliations and coordination mechanism with CSOs in destination countries Baseline: to be confirmed Target: to be determined</p> <p>Indicator: Number of migrant worker sending areas communities that receive training, information and orientation services to migrant workers from CSOs, government agencies, and/or labor unions. Baseline: To be confirmed Target: 51 communities in targeted sending areas</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs report and Annual Report (ILO)</p> <p>Annual Report (ILO)</p> <p>Annual Report (ILO and UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN))</p>	<p>A) Gol continues to be committed to protect the rights of Indonesian migrant workers</p>	<p>MOFA NGOs- Migrant Workers Association Min. of Labor</p>	<p>2 TBD TBD</p>	<p>IOM ILO UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>

<p>Increased availability and access to high quality information on women and child protection</p>	<p>Indicator: Number sending communities with established mechanism for reintegration, livelihood and financial education services for returning migrant workers and their families. Baseline: to be confirmed Target: 51 local migrant workers sending communities provide reintegration, livelihood and education services for returning migrant workers.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of community based organisations handling cases of abuse of migrant workers effectively after training on access to justice. Baseline: to be confirmed Target: targeted CBOs in key villages in Kuningan, Malang, Blitar, Cilacap, Banyumas and Cirebon</p>	<p>Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, BNP2TKI, Foreign Affairs, Economic Affairs, Migrant Workers Associations: SBMI, SMS (ILO)</p> <p>UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN) database (to be set up by mid 2011)</p>	<p>A) All stakeholders involved in protection of women and children will be committed to development of national information system and will update, analyze and share information regularly.</p> <p>R) Stakeholders may not be committed to maintaining, updating and sharing information</p>	<p>MoWECP Komnas Perempuan KPAI Supreme Court Min. of Law and Human Rights BPS</p>	<p>0.5 0.25</p>	<p>UNICEF UNFPA</p>
<p>National and local governments have increased capacities to develop and implement legal and policy instruments for the protection of human rights and access to justice</p>	<p>Indicator: Draft amendment of Child Protection Law and a Gender Equality Law available which are in compliance with international standards and with provisions for clear conceptual mandates and comprehensive services Baseline: Existing Child Protection Law lacks clear mandates and provisions for comprehensive services; there is no Gender equality Law aside of the law 4/1984 on domestication of CEDAW. Target: Amendment of Child Protection Law and a new Gender Equality Law drafted and CSOs advocated the law to policy makers in selected areas</p> <p>Indicator: Number of access to justice surveys, data records, and assessments that include data on challenges faced by poor, vulnerable and marginalized people in accessing justice with data disaggregated. Baseline: Results of UNDAF 2006-2010 end line surveys in targeted areas Target: tbd number of provinces/ districts with disaggregated data</p>	<p>Assessment report, Government report, National Commission for Child Protection's Annual Report, National Commission for Violence Against Women's Annual Report (UNICEF and UNFPA)</p> <p>Annual Report (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN))</p> <p>Annual Report (UNDP, ILO and UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN))</p>	<p>A) Public aspiration is translated into the draft law and the process is open to the public. The Supreme Court has the mandate to revoke discriminatory law, the judges understand fully human rights principles and international conventions signed and ratified by Indonesia.</p> <p>R) Not all child and women entities represented in the public dialogue, not enough fund to support public dialogue, feedbacks remains as document.</p> <p>R) The Supreme Court only looks into the process of drafting the Perdas, not into the content of the Perda.</p>	<p>DPRD, Komnas Perempuan</p>	<p>0 0.5 TBD 1 TBD</p>	<p>UNDP UNFPA UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN) ILO UNICEF</p>

<p>Legal empowerment of poor, vulnerable and marginalized people, particularly women and PLHIV, at community level in selected provinces, to claim, defend and advocate for their rights</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of districts with local regulations (Perda) that violate CEDAW principles. Baseline: 154 bylaws identified by Komnas Perempuan Target: 0</p> <p>Indicator: Number of districts and provinces that developed local regulations (e.g. Perda) to support maternity protection at work (both public and private sector) in compliance with ILO Convention 183 Baseline: Null Target: TBD number of selected areas</p>	<p>Annual report Komnas Perempuan (UNFPA and UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN))</p> <p>Local Government records, Annual programme report (ILO)</p>	<p>Baseline and endline survey (UNDP, ILO, UNFPA)</p> <p>Baseline and endline surveys (ILO)</p> <p>Annual Report (UNICEF)</p>	<p>A) Legal Aid Institution is available up to district level, funds allocated for the poor to access legal aid services, advocates and paralegals are well trained and available up to district level.</p> <p>R) No funds allocated to support free legal aid services for the poor and survivors of gender based violence; no advocates at district level</p>	<p>Min of Law and HR LBH MoWECP</p>	<p>TBD 1 0.25 0.1</p>	<p>UNDP ILO UNFPA UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>
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<p>Strengthened capacity of judicial and law enforcement institutions, national human rights institutions and agencies, and legal aid providers to protect and uphold the rights and interests of poor, vulnerable, and marginalized people</p>	<p>Indicator: National law and international human rights standards including technical guidance on their application mainstreamed into relevant training institutions' curricula Baseline: Not mainstreamed Target: Mainstreamed and include technical guidance on application</p> <p>Indicator: Number of procedures/mechanisms adopted by judicial and law enforcement institutions that strengthen the protection and rights of vulnerable groups. Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Number of courts comply to SK 144 requirements Baseline: Standard SK 144 training materials prepared in 2009; Aceh High Court appointed a Public Information Officer, has a functioning website and information desk for sharing information on courts procedures and cases status Target: Targeted courts fully comply to SK 144 requirements</p>	<p>Legal aid providers; records of judicial institutions; police records, curriculums of national training institutions (Supreme Court judicial training institute, Police) (UN agencies M&E - ILO, UNDP, UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN), UNICEF)</p> <p>Annual Report (UNDP)</p> <p>Annual Report (UNDP)</p>		<p>TBD 0.5 0.25 1.5 0.1</p>	<p>UNDP UNFPA ILO IOM UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>
<p>Strengthened capacity of non-formal dispute resolution mechanisms and forums to be more accessible and to provide justice in line with human rights standards</p>	<p>Indicator: number and % of villages/sub-districts with non-formal dispute resolution mechanism and forums that are accessible to target groups Baseline: TBD Target: Percentage increase in use of non-formal dispute resolution mechanism/forum per target sector in selected areas</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of women in Adat justice councils, and (if established) Truth and Reconciliation Commissions in target areas Baseline: Zero % women represented in Adat justice councils in Aceh and high levels of resistance to the inclusion of women among Adat leaders; Target: Balanced representation in each targeted council</p>	<p>Annual Report (UNDP)</p> <p>Annual Report (UNDP)</p>		<p>TBD 0.25 0.25 TBD</p>	<p>UNDP UNFPA ILO UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>

Outcome 4: DRR / Resilience

Increased national resilience to disasters, crisis and external shocks by 2015

Outcome/Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of verification	Risk and Assumptions	Role of partners	Resource Mobilization targets (US\$ millions)	Agency
Sub-Outcome 8: Conflict prevention/management and peace consolidation policies and capacities at decentralized and levels in all conflict prone areas strengthened	<p>Indicator: Number of violent communal conflicts</p> <p>Baseline: TBC</p> <p>Target: 20% reduction from the baseline</p> <p>Indicator: Policy framework on conflict prevention and conflict resolution with specific reference to vulnerable groups adopted by GoI</p> <p>Baseline: None</p> <p>Target: 6 policy framework and legal instruments adopted at the national and sub national level</p>	<p>WB VICS report, Menneg PP, MOHA, Min. of Social Affairs, Police reports (UNDP)</p> <p>Ministry of Law and HR, Ministry of Home Affairs, Local Government-Bureau of Law, (UNDP)</p>	<p>A) Government priorities remain the same, Local government buy-in to the conflict prevention framework,</p> <p>R) Major violent conflicts or natural disaster break out</p>	<p>MOHA, Min. of Social Affairs, National Police, Ministry of Law and HR, Ministry of Home Affairs</p>	<p>16</p> <p>0.25</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNIFEM</p> <p>(PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>
Enhanced capacity of communities to prevent and mitigate conflicts	<p>Indicator: Number of Community Early Warning System groups/forums, with balanced representation from women and indigenous groups, implement CBEWS Plan of Action</p> <p>Baseline: None</p> <p>Target: All selected areas have at least 30% participation of indigenous groups, women and youth in CBEWS forums and implemented Plan of Action</p>	<p>MOHA, Social Affairs, Infokom, Kesbanglinmas, Badan PP & PA, Lembaga Perlindungan Anak, M&E report (UNDP)</p>	<p>A) Community's buy-in, Government capacity to support the system</p> <p>R) Poor representation of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, interference for political interests, the system is not user friendly</p>	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs, Social Affairs</p>	<p>16</p> <p>0.125</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNIFEM</p> <p>(PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>
Increased awareness of non-violent means for conflict resolution mainstreamed into formal and non-formal mechanisms, including media, religious organizations and youth.	<p>Indicator: Number of districts utilise local school curriculum and community based learning materials on non-violent conflict resolution</p> <p>Baseline: 2 districts in Maluku province</p> <p>Target: All targeted districts in target provinces</p> <p>Indicator: Level of knowledge on non-violent conflict resolution and ways to participate in conflict prevention among school age students in target areas</p> <p>Baseline: tbc through baseline</p> <p>Target: 50% of target groups in target districts</p>	<p>Dinas Pendidikan, Kanwil Depag,media Baseline survey (UNDP/ UNICEF)</p> <p>Dinas Pendidikan, Kanwil Depag,media Baseline survey (UNDP/ UNICEF)</p>	<p>A) Buy-in from the local government and the institutions, active participations of target groups, curriculum designed by reputable experts</p> <p>R) Curriculum/ materials are not suited to local conditions; political and religious interference</p>	<p>Ministry of Education</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>UNIFEM</p> <p>(PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>

<p>Conflict Management Bill and policies are developed through participatory methods and address the needs and participation of vulnerable groups including women as peace actors; and the protection of women, children and indigenous groups</p>	<p>Indicator: Conflict Management Bill draft available Baseline: Draft Bill and Academic Paper are ready for discussion at the National Parliament Target: Final draft of Bill is gender-responsive. Advocacy undertaken to parliament members on the conflict Management Bill. Upon passing, the Conflict Management Bill will have been disseminated to all target provinces and target districts.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of districts where Sub National Action Plan on Conflict Management, which address the specific needs of vulnerable groups including former combatants, women, children and indigenous people, is developed, disseminated and advocated. Baseline: None Target: TBD number of target districts</p>	<p>Ministry of Law and HR, National Parliament, State Secretary, Media publication/media report, anti GBV coalition, Ministry of Women's Empowerment, KOMNAS PEREMPUAN, KPAl (UNDP/UNFFPA) Annual Report (UNDP)</p>	<p>A) The draft is included in the National Legislative Agenda (Prolegnas) 2009-2014, active participation from the civil society R) The draft bill is rejected</p>	<p>Ministry of Law and HR, National Parliament, State Secretary, Ministry of Women Empowerment, KOMNAS PEREMPUAN, KPAl</p>	<p>0.125 TBD TBD</p>	<p>UNFFPA UNDP UNIFEM (PART OF UN WOMEN)</p>
<p>Conflict sensitivity mainstreamed into decision making and participatory planning processes</p>	<p>Indicator: Mechanisms to strengthen consultation and participation of indigenous groups in decision-making processes that affect their rights and interests are established Baseline: No mechanism available Target: Mechanism established and 16 consultation forums active</p> <p>Indicator: Number of villages where Musrenbang process applies the principles of "do no harm" principle and the principles of good governance Baseline: Guidelines on Conflict Sensitive Musrenbang available Target: All target villages apply the guidelines in their respective Musrenbang process</p>	<p>Bappenas, Bappeda, Infokom, Village Record, Regional Representative Council, AMAN, M&E report (UNDP) Bappenas, Bappeda, Infokom, Village Record, Regional Representative Council, AMAN, M&E report (UNDP)</p>	<p>A) buy in from the government and the communities, the concept is well understood, availability of resources to facilitate the multi stakeholder forums, R) The system is inaccessible to target groups, the system is not accepted and trusted, under representation of certain groups</p>	<p>BAPPENAS, AMAN</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

<p>Sub-Outcome 9 : Disaster risk reduction, recovery and response capacities in place in disaster prone areas</p>	<p>Indicator: Annual increase in expenditures for the disaster preparedness and response policy development Baseline: Budget 2010 TBC Target: Annual increase TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of sectoral agencies develop and implement DRR policies Baseline: TBD Target: 60%</p> <p>Indicator: Number of districts developed CBDRM that are in compliance with standardized guidelines Baseline: Standardized guidelines not available yet Target: 60 Districts</p> <p>Indicator: Number of districts allocate budget for DRR Action Plan, DMP, DRR-AP, CP, RP and RCP. Baseline: to be consulted with GoI Target: All selected areas</p>	<p>BAPPENAS + BNPB Hyogo Framework for Action Annual Report, Government annual plans (UNDP)</p> <p>Sectoral Policy Documents, Sectoral agencies, National Action Plan on DRR (UNDP)</p> <p>CBDRM website/annual symposium; District Authorities CBDRM Thematic Platform (UNDP)</p> <p>District annual work plan (RKPD) Targeted District Authorities (UNDP)</p>	<p>A) Government's continued commitment to develop, enact and fund implementation of DRR, recovery and response regulations, standards and guidelines. Target province and districts have established BPBDs</p> <p>R) National and local governments and parliaments take a long time to endorse the policies, regulations, action plans and established BPBD.</p>	<p>8 5 1.5 2.5 0 2.5 TBD TBD</p>	<p>UNDP UNOCHA/ UN TWG DRR UNFPA WFP, UNV WHO/ UNOPS* IOM UNICEF</p>
<p>Regulations and mechanisms for implementation of DM Law operational and common standards and tools in place for early warning, assessment, response and recovery</p>	<p>Indicator: Percentage of regulations, standards, guidelines and mechanisms (including early warning) in line with HFA-DRR requirements, international response/recovery standards in disaster mitigation and early recovery Baseline: (tbd UNDP and OCHA) Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: Integrated cross-sector government standards on emergency response and recovery in place and operational. Baseline: Null Targets: Standards approved and applied by 2012.</p> <p>Indicator: Common government standards and tools for early warning system, assessment, emergency response and recovery are in place and in line with the international human rights principles and conventions Baseline: Not in place Target: In place</p>	<p>BNPB HFA Report (UNDP)</p> <p>BNPB regulations Rehab and Recont. Guidelines (UNDP, UNFPA, WHO/UNOPS, UNOCHA)</p> <p>Early Warning Guidelines (UNDP)</p>	<p>A) Risk assessments prepared and endorsed; Willingness of sectoral agencies to fund and collaborate on early warning systems and mechanisms; Government agencies are willing and committed to collaborate and share information on DRR, climate change, conflict and endemic disease monitoring/prevention; Gender experts are consulted during the formulation of ancillary regulation, standards and guidelines R) BPBDs are not established or are ineffective;</p>	<p>1.25 5 0.75 TBD</p>	<p>UNFPA UNOCHA/UN TWG-DRR IOM WHO/ UNOPS*</p>

<p>Practitioners have strengthened capacity and access to best practices to support the implementation and coordination of DRM at national and local levels</p>	<p>Indicator: Mechanism to share DRM best practices, lessons learned knowledge and technical guidance for disaster management reduction and recovery are in place for DM volunteers, selected government and non-governmental institutions and higher education institutions Baseline: Mechanism not in place Target: Mechanism in place</p>	<p>BNPB Training Modules, DM Volunteer Database, Interview Report Directorate General of Higher Education – Ministry of National Education (UNDP and UNESCO)</p>	<p>A) DRR fora have resources to maintain their agenda R) Forum's recommendations are not incorporated into decision making process.</p>	<p>BNPB Planas PRB</p>	<p>2 0.5 0.5</p>	<p>UNDP IOM UNESCO</p>
<p>Communities and practitioners are empowered to undertake disaster risk reduction, recovery and response based on local wisdom and volunteerism and identify vulnerable groups for protection in disasters</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of piloted districts with communities that plan, implement, and monitor DRR projects based on agreed CBDRM guidelines, scientific evidence and local wisdom Baseline: Null Target: Communities in 60 districts implement DRR projects.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of districts with systems and mechanisms to protect communities and vulnerable groups (i.e. children, pregnant lactating women, disabled people, elderly) during crisis in place Baseline: 0 districts Target: TBD districts</p>	<p>Annual CBDRM Symposium District Authorities CBDRM thematic platform (UNDP) Interview/Survey/Data Review BNPB (UNDP and UNOCHA)</p>	<p>A) Traditional knowledge is confirmed and documented.</p>	<p>BNPB, BPBD, Bappeda, MPBI</p>	<p>TBD 0.75 0.25 0.25 TBD</p>	<p>UNDP IOM UNFPA UNESCO WHO*</p>
<p>Number of pilot districts with a functioning community level disaster management information system that has disaggregated data on sex, age, and most vulnerable groups through active participation of vulnerable groups Baseline: 0 districts have established community level disaster management information system Targets: 60 districts – to be consulted with Gol</p> <p>Percentage of districts in crisis/disaster affected areas with community level recovery plans that are designed, implemented, and monitored in a way that ensures participation and protection of vulnerable groups Baseline: TBC Targets: 60% of disaster affected districts - to be consulted with Gol</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of pilot districts with a functioning community level disaster management information system that has disaggregated data on sex, age, and most vulnerable groups through active participation of vulnerable groups Baseline: 0 districts have established community level disaster management information system Targets: 60 districts – to be consulted with Gol</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of districts in crisis/disaster affected areas with community level recovery plans that are designed, implemented, and monitored in a way that ensures participation and protection of vulnerable groups Baseline: TBC Targets: 60% of disaster affected districts - to be consulted with Gol</p>	<p>Interview/assessment National and District Authorities Indonesian Disaster Data and Information / Data dan Informasi Bencana Indonesia (DIBI) (UNDP and UNOCHA) Beneficiary survey/Interview Affected Local DM authorities (UNDP and UNOCHA)</p>	<p>A) Traditional knowledge is confirmed and documented.</p>	<p>BNPB, BPBD, Bappeda, MPBI</p>	<p>TBD 0.75 0.25 0.25 TBD</p>	<p>UNDP IOM UNFPA UNESCO WHO*</p>

<p>Implementation and enforcement of DRR practices in relevant sectors, with best practices shared for replication</p>	<p>Indicator: DRR standards, guidelines and practices in relevant sectors (including Education, Health, Housing and Infrastructure, Agriculture and Fisheries, Environment, Transportation and Logistics) implemented. Baseline: DRR standards, guidelines and practices not available Target: relevant sectors have implemented the standards, guidelines and practices</p> <p>Indicator: Number of schools and their community with disaster preparedness programmes and plan Baseline: 50 schools and their communities Targets: 100 schools and their communities have programmes and plan</p> <p>Indicator: Standards, guidelines, and regulatory framework established to protect historical buildings, vernacular architecture, and cultural properties from disaster. Baseline: None available Targets: Standards, guidelines, and regulatory framework available and disseminated</p> <p>Indicator: Number of airports applying standardized preparedness plans for disaster response. Baseline: Null, Standardized airport preparedness plans for disaster response not available Target: 17 airports (Aceh, Mdn, Pdg, Bngkulu, Jkt, Smrg, DIY, SBY, Pontianak, Balikpapan, Makassar, Manado, Ambon, Kupang, Sorong, Jaya Pura, Merauke) with disaster preparedness plan.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of UPT (logistics depot) operates with standard logistics procedures. Baseline: TBD by BNPB Target: Number TBD by BNPB</p> <p>Indicator: Early Warning on Natural Disasters continues functioning and monthly EW Bulletins produced. Baseline: TBC Target: TBD</p>	<p>DRR standard guidelines for each sector (UNDP)</p> <p>Reports, documentation, and publication of project activities (UNESCO)</p> <p>Reports and documentations on guidelines and standards development (UNESCO)</p> <p>Assessment report/Interview Directorate of Airport Management – Ministry of Transportation–Airport Authorities (UNDP)</p> <p>Annual project report (WFP)</p> <p>Food Security Agency and Offices, LAPAN, BMKG (WFP)</p>	<p>A) BNPB coordinate the development of sectoral DRR guidelines including a policy on volunteerism. Government’s counterparts are willing to take over the analysis and reporting by 2015. Funding is sufficient for counterpart capacity building.</p> <p>R) BNPB and each sectoral develop their own guidelines.</p>	<p>BNPB, Sectoral agencies, Food Security Agency and Offices, LAPAN, BMKG</p>	<p>6 2.5 0.5 1 TBD</p>	<p>UNDP WFP IOM UNESCO WHO*</p>
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*WHO committed to provide technical support and other resources will be based on available funds from its biennium country budget and Voluntary Contributions (VC). UNOPS to support in coordination with other UN agencies civil works and physical infrastructure development, including related capacity development activities.

<p>Sub - Outcome 10: Reduced vulnerability to external shocks</p>	<p>Indicator: Coordination mechanism to manage, analyze and utilize related data established Baseline: Mechanism not established and policy responses for addressing vulnerabilities and crisis not centrally coordinated Target: Mechanism established and policy responses centrally coordinated</p>	<p>Project Report (UNDP)</p>	<p>A) Government's continued commitment to develop, enact and fund implementation of mechanism to reduce vulnerability to external shocks R) Decision on institutional arrangement of coordination mechanism is delayed</p>	<p>Bappenas, Coordination Ministry for People's Welfare, Ministry of Home Affairs, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry for Economic Affairs</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>Increased capacity to manage, analyze and utilize data to protect the most vulnerable against external shocks</p>	<p>Indicator: Crisis and Vulnerability Monitoring and Response Unit established Baseline: Not established Target: Established Indicator: Data on crisis impact, vulnerability and government response regularly collected and analyzed Baseline: Data not regularly collected Target: Data regularly collected and utilized for policy response</p>	<p>Project Report (UNDP) Project Report (UNDP)</p>	<p>A) Continued support for the establishment of the Crisis and Vulnerability Monitoring and Response Unit R) Collection of data is delayed</p>	<p>Bappenas, Coordination Ministry for People's Welfare, Ministry of Home Affairs, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry for Economic Affairs</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

Outcome 5: Climate Change and Environment

Strengthened climate change mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability measures in targeted vulnerable provinces, sectors and communities.

Outcome/Outputs	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of verification	Risk and Assumptions	Role of partners	Resource Mobilization targets (US\$ millions)	Agency
Sub-Outcome 11: Strengthened capacity for effective climate change mitigation and adaptation, including ecosystems and natural resources management and energy efficiency	Indicator: Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric tons) Baseline: 1.34 metric (2007) Target: Reduced Indicator: Proportion of intact ecosystems 1) Proportion of forest cover; 2) Forest degradation rate; 3) Biodiversity index; 4) Water quality Baseline: To be obtained Target: To be obtained in consultation with LIPI, KLH, Forestry	Technical ministry reports (Ministry of Forestry, KLH; Ministry of Agriculture; Min. Health) (UNDP) Ministry of Forestry Reporting; National Council for Climate Change (DNPI) reporting on national carbon emissions. (UNESCO and UNEP) Availability of plan (UNESCO)	A) Government remains committed to climate change environmental measures; and committed to consider different needs of groups within the communities to adapt and mitigate impact of climate change R) Lack of coordination between central and local governments as well as between agencies within the central government lead to confusion and disagreements concerning carbon emissions and natural resource management.	BAPPENAS, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, National Council for Climate Change, local governments, private sector	25 5.6 0.25 5.5 2.0 14.5 16.25 8.62 9.75 0.5 5.2	WFP UNDP/ UNEP/FAO UNFPA UNESCO UNODC UNEP UNIDO UNDP ILO IOM FAO
National level, selected vulnerable provinces/districts, and sectors develop climate sensitive development plans and policies in participatory manner in multi-sector and integrated approach linking population dynamics, gender parameters, and climate change	Indicator: Number of targeted areas and sectors that through multi-sectoral participatory approach have developed and implemented climate sensitive development plans and policies that take interlinkages of population dynamics, gender dimension and climate change into consideration Baseline: None of the target areas and sectors Target: TBD	Annual project report (UNDP, UNEP and, UNFPA)	A) There will be an integrated and coordinated effort to produce and implement national and local climate sensitive development plans ; Government committed to facilitate information flow and 'connectivity' among the various potential actors in the country regarding the carbon market	BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, National Council for Climate Change, local governments	5.6 0.125 1.5 0.5 1 0.5 0.1	UNDP/ UNEP/FAO UNFPA UNESCO UNICEF ILO IOM FAO

<p>Increased capacity of targeted stakeholders to access financing mechanisms to support climate change adaptation and mitigation in selected areas (e.g. joint UNREDD)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of scientific information resources, policy papers and advocacy strategies developed and made available for local partners to study and evaluate the impacts of climate variability/change on populations with a special focus on women and indigenous groups Baseline: 0 Target: tbd</p> <p>Indicator: Number of schools adopt green school program Baseline: 23 schools Target: 100 schools</p> <p>Indicator: Number of media organisations/media professionals trained on climate change issues. Baseline: 0 Target: 60 media professionals from various media organisations</p> <p>Indicator: Number of targeted areas and sectors that through multi-sectoral participatory approach have developed and implemented employment intensive climate sensitive development programs.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of trainings to develop capacity within the country's various stakeholders, but with particular focus on rural communities, NGOs and government staff working directly with communities, with the aim to improve connectivity, transparency and awareness of forest-related voluntary carbon market opportunities.</p>	<p>Annual project report (UNICEF and UNFPA)</p> <p>Annual project report (UNESCO)</p> <p>Data from Indonesian Journalists' Association (PWI) (UNESCO)</p> <p>All multilateral donor activities reports accessed through ILO, Annual project report (ILO)</p> <p>Ministry of Forestry Report (FAO)</p> <p>Annual project report (UNDP, UNEP and FAO)</p>	<p>R) Lack of coordination between central and local governments as well as between agencies within the central government lead to confusion and disagreements concerning climate sensitive development plans; Inadequate organization of communities through which community-managed forest carbon payments can be channelled.</p>	<p>BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, National Council for Climate Change, local governments</p>	<p>3 0.6</p>	<p>UNESCO UNEP</p>
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<p>Policy/legal/institutional framework strengthened for implementation of major MEAs and so maintain key ecosystems, biological diversity, and sustainable management of natural resources</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of replicable models of climate change mitigation created, and households supported in priority provinces through Food-for-Work, Cash-for-Work, Food-for-Training. Baseline: 2 projects in NTB and NTT Target: 2 projects per year</p> <p>Indicator: Tracking information systems available on: forest cover; biodiversity loss (CBD); GHG emissions (UNFCCC); status of World Heritage Sites (WHC); wildlife trade (CITES); reduction and elimination on POPs (Stockholm Convention on POPs); HCFC phased out (Montreal Protocol on ODS/Ozone Depleting Substance) Baseline: Not available yet Target: Tracking system available</p> <p>Indicator: Fishing technologies and practices improved, environmentally friendly fishing management systems developed and adopted by capture fisheries industry. Baseline: Existing fishing technologies and practices not efficient and not environmental friendly Target: fishing technologies and practices efficient and environmental friendly</p>	<p>Annual Report (WFP)</p> <p>Project Report and Reports Ministry Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, and National Implementation Plan (NIP) on POPs (UNIDO, UNEP, UNESCO)</p> <p>Project report and Report from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (FAO)</p>	<p>A) The Government and various outside agencies are continually tracking related information and are actively participating; The government is committed to use of more environmentally friendly fishing practices and improved management can reduce the negative impacts of fishing on the environment</p> <p>R) Central mechanisms for national compliance not in place or ineffective; Lack of enforcement of regulation on By-Catch Reduction management</p>	<p>BAPPENAS, LIPI, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, National Council for Climate Change</p>	<p>25 10 1 1.5 TBD</p>	<p>WFP UNIDO UNESCO FAO UN-HABITAT</p>
<p>Private-public and multi-stakeholder partnerships are created in target areas and sectors to build a stronger participatory natural resource management and climate resilience platform</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of newly established and/or expanded effectively functioning partnerships formed in target areas and sectors through a participatory consultation process Baseline: TBC Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Communities and private sector represented in local/national natural resource and climate resilience training and planning process, including full representation of marginalized communities such as traditional (adat) communities and women Baseline: No training programmes available; no mechanism to involve them during planning process available Target: Active participation of communities and private sector in planning process and Public Consultation forums for new regulations and law enforcement mechanisms</p>	<p>Annual Report (UNDP)</p> <p>Annual Report (FAO, UNEP, UNDP)</p>	<p>A) Both private and public sectors are interested in developing such partnerships</p> <p>R) Too much self-interest by either party and lack of incentives for the private sector to engage in such partnerships lead to a stalemate in partnership development</p>	<p>BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, National Council for Climate Change, local governments</p>	<p>TBC 2 5 0.3 2 TBD</p>	<p>UNDP UNESCO UNEP/GEF UNEP UNICEF UN-HABITAT</p>

<p>Capacities of government systems improved to prevent and combat environmental crimes and illegal pollution</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of officials trained on combating environmental crimes in Papua and selected national agencies Baseline: To be confirmed in 2010 Target:</p> <p>Indicator: Number of programs developed to provide employment/income opportunities to address poverty driven crimes, and numbers of program participants/beneficiaries. Baseline: To be confirmed in 2010 Target: To be determined.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of advancements made in Labour Standards and enforcement in important climate change sectors. Baseline: To be confirmed in 2010 Target: To be determined.</p>	<p>UNODC to carry out baseline survey in 2010 and endline in 2015 (UNODC)</p> <p>Baseline survey regarding poverty and labour issues. (ILO)</p> <p>Baseline survey regarding poverty and labour issues. (ILO)</p>	<p>A) National law enforcement and prosecution authorities have sufficient will and resources to prioritize combating environmental crimes; relevant agencies are willing to cooperate with counterparts to respond to trafficking and related transnational crime cases</p> <p>R) Trained officers are moved to other non-related areas</p>	<p>BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, local government NGOs, INPS</p>	<p>2 7</p>	<p>UNODC ILO</p>
<p>Increased capacity to implement Sustainable Urban Development and Management</p>	<p>Indicator: Percentage of relevant stakeholders actively involved in inclusive national platform on sustainable urban development that discusses issues on climate change, population growth, health, water, sanitation and employment Baseline: 20% of relevant stakeholders actively involved Target: 80% of relevant stakeholders actively involved</p> <p>Indicator: Number of selected cities implementing Sustainable Urban Development pilot projects, produce local SUD framework and receive support from SUD support facilities Baseline: 0 cities and 0 SUD support facilities established Target: 5 cities implement SUD policy and regulatory framework and 1 national and 5 sun-national SUD support facilities functioning</p> <p>Indicator: Number of scientific information resources, policy papers and advocacy strategies developed and made available for local partners to study and evaluate the impacts of urbanization and change on populations with a special focus on women and indigenous groups. Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p>	<p>SUD Forum (Program Monitoring and Evaluation), Ministry of Public Works, Bappenas, Ministry of the Environment (ILO)</p> <p>SUD Forum (Program Monitoring and Evaluation), Ministry of Public Works, Bappenas, Ministry of the Environment (ILO)</p> <p>Annual Report (UNFPA, ILO)</p>	<p>A) Government recognizes the urgent need to sustainably develop and maintain cities</p> <p>R) Urban population growth is too rapid even with such sustainable development plans</p>	<p>BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Environment, local governments</p>	<p>6 0.75 0.125 3</p>	<p>UNESCO ILO UNFPA UN-HABITAT</p>

Strengthened capacity among related stakeholders in adopting environmentally sound technology (EST) for efficient production, system optimization, and energy efficiency	Indicator: Number of companies and public institutions in selected areas using energy efficiency and system optimization standards Baseline: 0 number of companies Target: 500 number of companies	Ministry of Energy's Report, Annual project reports and ILO Surveys (ILO and UNIDO)	A) National survey findings and analysis accepted by all stakeholders and enterprises. Targeted industrial plants comply with Energy Management Standards R) Inadequate response on the national survey by targeted enterprises. Insufficient number of enterprises that implement and comply with Energy Management Standards	BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, local governments	8.62 2.30 1 2 1	UNDP UNIDO ILO UNEP UNICEF
Establishment of micro hydro plants in selected regional/provincial sites	Indicator: Number of families with access to micro-hydro for productive use in targeted pilot areas, with emphasis be given to most vulnerable families such as poor women-headed households Baseline: 0 families Target: 300 families	Ministry of Energy's Report, Annual project reports (UNIDO)	A) Coordination mechanism between MOE and MOI and ITB are agreed upon in terms of respective responsibilities and services R) Insufficient capacity in the stakeholders to absorb and adapt to clean technology system	BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, local government	0.75	UNIDO
Strengthen Capacity for National Network on Implementation of Resource Efficient Clean Production (RECP) systems, including employment aspects.	Indicator: Number of companies and public institutions in selected areas using cleaner technology system Baseline: 0 companies and public institutions Target: 500 companies and public institutions	BPS, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Industry Reports, Institute of Technology Bandung (ITB) Report, and Annual Project Report (UNEP, FAO, UNIDO)	A) World economy improves R) Even with an improvement in the global economy, there is resistance to using cleaner technologies due to perceived increased costs to using such technologies	BAPPENAS, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources, local governments	3.2	UNIDO