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Country programme document for Indonesia (2026-2030)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Indonesia is an archipelagic country of over 17,000 islands, home to more than 280 million people¹. It has the largest economy in Southeast Asia and ranks as the 15th largest globally. Over the past decades, the country has achieved notable socio-economic progress, with significant improvements in living standards, health, and education outcomes. With a Human Development Index of 0.71, Indonesia is classified among countries with high human development, ranking 112th out of 193 countries and territories in 2023/2024.² In 2024, the country successfully held its general elections, reaffirming its commitment to democratic processes.

2. An upper-middle-income country with a gross national income per capita of \$4,870 in 2023,³ Indonesia has demonstrated strong macroeconomic stability, effectively weathering pandemics and external shocks through prudent fiscal and monetary policies. Over the past six decades, the country has maintained an average annual growth rate of 5.1 per cent. It has also shown a robust recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, with growth returning to pre-pandemic levels at 5 per cent in 2024, supported by strong domestic demand and exports. The Government aims to accelerate growth to 8 per cent by 2029.⁴

3. Indonesia has made strong progress towards its environmental goals, reaffirming its commitment to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C and achieve net-zero emissions by 2060.⁵ This includes a gradual increase in the share of renewable energy in the national energy mix. As a biodiversity hotspot, Indonesia has more than halved its domestic deforestation rate since 2015.

4. Despite these achievements, Indonesia continues to face development challenges, including economic and geographical disparities across its islands, which result in unequal distribution of development gains. Income disparities remain high, with a rising Gini coefficient of 0.38.⁶ While extreme poverty has declined from 61.8 per cent in 1990 to 1.9 per cent in 2023, significant rural–urban and regional disparities persist. Gaps between women and men are also evident: women labour force participation stands at 56.4 per cent, compared to 84.7 per cent,⁷ for men, and women earn approximately 22 per cent less than men.⁸

5. Situated on the equator and the Pacific Ring of Fire, Indonesia is particularly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters—including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, and droughts—which are projected to cost up to 4.4 per cent of GDP by 2050⁹. This vulnerability is compounded by a heavy dependence on fossil fuels for economic growth. Underlying these challenges is a \$1.7 trillion financing gap for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).¹⁰ Additional structural constraints include an over-reliance on the commodities sector, which reduces competitiveness, limits productivity—especially in agriculture—and contributes to informal employment and lower wages.

¹ See [<https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTk3NSMy/jumlah-penduduk-pertengahan-tahun--ribu-jiwa-.html>]

² See [<https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2023-24>]

³ See [<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD?locations=ID>]

⁴ See [<https://www.bps.go.id/en/pressrelease/2024/05/06/2380/indonesias-gdp-growth-in-q1-2024-was-5-11-percent--y-on-y--and-indonesias-gdp-growth-in-q1-2024-was--0-83-percent--q-to-q--.html>]

⁵ See [<https://kanalkomunikasi.pskl.menlhk.go.id/tag/enhanced-nationally-determined-contributions-endc/>]

⁶ See [<https://www.bps.go.id/en/pressrelease/2024/07/01/2371/gini-ratio-maret-2024-tercatat-sebesar-0-379-.html>]

⁷ See [<https://www.bps.go.id/en/publication/2024/12/09/6f1fd1036968c8a28e4cfe26/labor-force-situation-in-indonesia-august-2024.html>]

⁸ See [<https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/research/20230501103700-128-433399/kabar-sedih-hari-buruh-upah-pekerja-wanita-vs-pria-beda-jauh>]

⁹ See [<https://www.g2oclimaterisks.org/indonesia/>]

¹⁰ See [<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/product/roadmap-sdgs-2023-2030-eng/>]

6. Against this backdrop, the National Medium-Term Development Plan (2025-2029), National Long-Term Development Plan (2025-2045) and the *Asta Cita*¹¹ provide strategic frameworks for national development. They articulate the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045, which seeks to achieve high-income status through five key transformations: societal progress; economic growth; effective governance, the rule of law and national stability; strong Indonesian leadership; and resilience across social, cultural, and ecological dimensions. These plans are closely aligned with, and contribute to, the achievement of the SDGs and have been integrated across all levels of government.

7. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2026-2030 is firmly anchored in these national priorities and contributes to their realization through three mutually reinforcing outcomes: (i) human development; (ii) nature, decarbonization and resilience; and (iii) economic and digital transformation.

8. The UNDP country programme is derived from, and contributes to, all three outcomes of the UNSDCF. It aligns with the UNDP Strategic Plan and development priorities of the Government and responds to evolving regional and global trends. The programme reflects the outcomes of extensive national consultations with stakeholders—including government entities, the private sector, civil society, and development partners—and has been informed by strategic foresight and horizon scanning.

9. The contribution of UNDP to the UNSDCF and its transformative results are grounded in its unique comparative advantage in Indonesia, in close collaboration with other United Nations agencies. As reaffirmed in the Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE), the value proposition of UNDP includes: (i) integrated portfolios that address both immediate needs and long-term structural challenges; (ii) convening power to bring together diverse actors, including government, private sector, civil society and development partners to create broad-based dialogue and collective action; (iii) policy influence and technical expertise, supported by global and regional knowledge networks; (iv) ability to facilitate access to innovative financing for sustainable development; and (v) a strong commitment to the rights-based principle of Leaving No One behind (LNOB) in all programming. Building on these strengths, UNDP will continue to promote South–South cooperation and deepen its engagement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), fostering the exchange of knowledge and best practices within the region and globally.

10. The proposed country programme is informed by recent strategic results and lessons learned, including notable achievements under the previous programme. These include swift and effective support to the national COVID-19 response—particularly in vaccine distribution through digital innovation; contributions to low-carbon development, notably in energy transition; and pioneering efforts to address the financing gap by introducing innovative financing instruments such as green *sukuk*, SDGs and blue bonds. The programme also incorporates key recommendations from the ICPE: enhancing collaboration with local governments to ensure sustainability and scale; pursuing more coherent engagement with civil society; expanding partnerships with philanthropic organizations and foundations; and strengthening support to elevate Indonesia’s voice in regional and global platforms.

¹¹ *Asta Cita* is a strategic framework introduced by the Indonesian government, consisting of eight key development goals, which serve as the foundation for national policies and programmes aimed at achieving a sovereign, independent, fair, and prosperous Indonesia. These goals encompass areas such as good governance, economic self-reliance, human development, environmental sustainability, cultural advancement, and strengthening national identity and global engagement.

II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

11. The country programme theory of change outlines a pathway for systems transformation to achieve sustainable economic growth for all; healthy, empowered individuals and communities who benefit fairly from quality public services; and a disaster- and climate-resilient environment—contributing to a prosperous future for all people in Indonesia. To achieve this vision, three preconditions must be met: (a) more people, particularly those in vulnerable situations, equitably access and benefit from quality public services and social protection, supported by accountable and accessible governance and institutions; (b) ecosystem protection, resilience and sustainable development are enhanced, advancing a cleaner environment and progress towards a net-zero economy; and (c) more people participate in and benefit from equitable, sustainable, diversified and job-rich economic growth.

12. The Theory of Change (ToC) and country programme are based on the following assumptions: (a) the global political and economic environment will enable financing and investments in economic growth that benefits all; (b) the national political landscape remains stable and committed to advancing the transformation agenda; (c) a coordinated, whole-of-society approach guided by the principle of LNOB will ensure engagement and access to livelihood opportunities for women and men, youth and people in vulnerable situations; and (d) all stakeholders—including the Government, development partners, communities and the private sector—remain committed to jointly implementing programme priorities.

13. The programme adopts a systems-wide approach across cross-cutting portfolios, offering policy support, institutional capacity development and evidence-informed technical solutions that are flexible and adaptive to future changes. Knowledge exchange and leadership—including through South–South and triangular cooperation—will support Indonesia in achieving transformative development outcomes. Implementation will be supported by mobilizing various resources, including the deployment of volunteers through the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme.

14. In contributing to system-wide efforts under the UNSDCF, UNDP will collaborate with stakeholders across government and society, and work closely with other United Nations entities.

Programme Priority 1: Human development (contributing to UNSDCF Outcome 1)

15. The envisioned impact under this priority is that all people in Indonesia—particularly women, youth and those in vulnerable situations, including older persons, persons with disabilities and disaster-affected communities—will participate in and benefit from quality public services and social protection, contributing to improved well-being and supported by accountable governance and institutions. The theory of change posits that this can be achieved by: (a) increasing the transparency, accountability and responsiveness of public institutions to diverse needs; (b) improving the ability of national and subnational governments to deliver equitable, seamless and quality public services, including social protection; and (c) empowering individuals and communities to meaningfully engage in decision-making processes.

16. To contribute to these results, UNDP will strengthen the capacity of public institutions—particularly at subnational levels—to provide transparent and accountable governance that benefits all. Targeted technical assistance will enable government officials and elected representatives to adopt more robust, evidence-based, and anticipatory approaches, facilitating policy implementation and improving resilience to shocks. Participatory local government planning will be promoted, integrating local knowledge and leveraging digital tools to ensure responsiveness to

the needs of women and men, youth, persons with disabilities and other groups in vulnerable situations. UNDP will advocate for policy reforms that promote information sharing, foster partnerships with media and expand public dialogue platforms and accessible grievance mechanisms to support civic engagement. Collaboration will be prioritized with key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs and local governments in remote areas, including East Kalimantan and East Nusa Tenggara.

17. UNDP will support the Government in enhancing the quality-of-service delivery, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Home Affairs and other partners. This will include strengthening digital platforms for public service delivery, guided by rights-based principles, to improve access for citizens, particularly in rural and underserved areas. Feedback mechanisms and the use of emerging technologies will be reinforced to enhance service quality. Support will focus on advancing human capital development by contributing to national health sector transformation, reducing stunting, promoting lifelong learning, and reducing regional disparities. In collaboration with the World Health Organization, UNDP will provide thought leadership and technical expertise to strengthen health governance, policy frameworks, infrastructure, and human resources to enhance preparedness for future shocks, including pandemics.

18. UNDP will partner with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the National Agency for Disaster Management, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and others to expand the reach of government interventions to those in vulnerable situations. This includes communities at heightened risk of disasters, women with unpaid care burdens, domestic migrant workers, and micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). UNDP will strengthen the resilience of public institutions through capacity-building in risk management, risk-informed planning, and social protection mechanisms, including those related to the care economy. At the community level, UNDP will empower civil society organizations, rural communities, youth, and people in vulnerable situations by promoting digital literacy and supporting civic participation.

19. UNDP will continue to support efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism and promote enabling policies and institutional frameworks to address violence against women, including its increasing prevalence in digital spaces. Partnerships will be pursued with the National Commission on Violence Against Women, the National Police, UN-Women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF and others.

Programme Priority 2: Nature, decarbonization and resilience (contributing to UNSDCF Outcome 2)

20. The impact vision for this programme priority is a lower-carbon, climate-resilient Indonesia that advances a just energy transition and decarbonization efforts, alongside the sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources. The theory of change posits that this will be achieved through: (a) strengthened policies, regulatory frameworks and institutions at national and subnational levels that accelerate action on decarbonization, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem protection; (b) promotion of nature-positive development through protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems; and (c) adoption of innovative and sustainable practices by all individuals and communities—particularly those disproportionately affected—to enhance resilience to changing and unpredictable weather patterns and natural disasters.

21. To this end, UNDP will provide technical expertise to support national and subnational governments in strengthening policies and regulatory frameworks to advance biodiversity conservation, ecosystem resilience, waste management and decarbonization. Partnerships will include the Coordinating Ministry of Food Affairs, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and the Geospatial Information Agency, in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other relevant partners.

22. To facilitate a green transition towards a sustainable economy, the programme will prioritize support for the design and implementation of national strategies and frameworks. These include the Indonesia Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2025-2045), development of integrated biodiversity profiles, and alignment of national and subnational development plans and decrees for biodiversity conservation. Efforts to strengthen the carbon market will also continue. UNDP will support a just energy transition by aligning national policies with international commitments, through activities such as updating the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), preparing Biennial Transparency Reports, and implementing Indonesia's Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience (2050). Regulatory frameworks will promote the active role of women in key sectors, including energy transition, sustainable mining, wildlife conservation and agriculture.

23. A holistic approach will be adopted to promote nature-positive development through integrated landscape management and the protection and restoration of terrestrial, marine, and coastal ecosystems, ensuring sustainable natural resource use in line with the Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink 2030 target. In partnership with the Ministry of Environment and other actors, UNDP will support the development of governance frameworks to reduce pollutants, phase out ozone-depleting refrigerants and manage hazardous waste. A Water–Energy–Food Security Nexus roadmap and diagnostic tools will be developed to enhance integrated development planning.

24. To reduce emissions and pollution, UNDP will support innovative solutions and provide insights on emerging trends. Efforts will include accelerating renewable energy deployment, increasing energy efficiency, promoting bioenergy and electric vehicle uptake, and supporting sustainable mining practices. UNDP will assist in the rollout of the first national green hydrogen strategy—particularly in the transport sector—and facilitate the adoption of clean technologies in industries such as textiles, food, and mining. In the area of waste management, UNDP will work to strengthen systems for recycling and reduce pollution from hazardous materials. Together with partners, it will advocate for decarbonization in high-emitting sectors through emissions caps, carbon trading and blue carbon accounting.

25. Nature-based financing mechanisms—such as biodiversity credits, ecological fiscal transfers, payments for ecosystem services, risk financing and insurance—will be scaled up to mobilize investment for marine and terrestrial conservation. This will be done in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, the Indonesian Environment Fund, local governments, and the private sector. UNDP will also continue to strengthen institutional capacities to access and effectively utilize emerging and existing global financing instruments, including the Loss and Damage Fund and the New Collective Quantified Goal.

26. To drive impactful environmental action, UNDP will strengthen the capacities of national and subnational governments and academic institutions to adopt and implement robust mitigation and adaptation measures. Digital tools, including artificial intelligence, will be used to enhance greenhouse gas inventories, monitor biodiversity, improve hazardous chemicals management, and develop enforcement mechanisms to combat illegal wildlife trade.

27. UNDP will work closely with local communities—including youth, women, and people in vulnerable situations—to build resilience through sustainable practices. Technical assistance will support grassroots initiatives and subnational authorities in developing and implementing local adaptation strategies that integrate customary and traditional ecological knowledge. Efforts will include enhancing energy access and efficiency, promoting the sustainable management of forests, mangroves, and peatlands to boost carbon sequestration, preventing soil erosion, and conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services. Targeted initiatives will equip smallholder farmers, fishers, women leaders, and young entrepreneurs with sustainable practices to improve livelihoods while protecting ecosystems.

Programme priority 3: Economic and digital transformation (contributing to UNSDCF Outcome 3)

28. The impact vision for this programme priority is that all people in Indonesia can participate in and benefit from productive, diversified, and sustainable economic prosperity. The theory of change proposes that this will be achieved through: (a) strengthened economic policy, financing mechanisms and institutional frameworks; (b) accelerated use of scalable, innovative solutions—including digital technologies—that stimulate economic transformation; and (c) equitable access to information, labour markets, and skills development, including in digitalization, enabling individuals and communities to engage in the evolving economy.

29. To support this transformation, UNDP will foster an enabling policy environment, including industrial policy frameworks that promote green development, leverage innovative financing and technologies, and strengthen workforce capacities for digital transformation. It will promote sustainable and responsible business models that integrate circular economy principles into sectors such as manufacturing, mining, agriculture, and energy. The programme will support the adoption of clean and efficient technologies to reduce emissions and resource intensity while improving productivity. Special emphasis will be placed on advancing blue economy strategies, enhancing regulatory frameworks for blue carbon, and encouraging targeted investments. Strategic support will accelerate renewable energy uptake—particularly in geothermal, solar, wind and green hydrogen—improve energy efficiency, and apply fiscal instruments to promote a just energy transition.

30. In collaboration with the Coordinating Ministry of Food Affairs (CMFA) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), UNDP will provide technical assistance to enhance sustainability standards for key commodities and implement national action plans. This includes strengthening sustainability certification schemes for products such as palm oil, cocoa, and coffee, expanding market access, and improving value chains to benefit smallholder farmers and rural enterprises. UNDP will also support the Ministry of Tourism and local stakeholders in promoting nature-based solutions, including low-carbon tourism in priority regions. Efforts will support policy reforms to improve the ease of doing business and revisit industrial policies to better address the needs of rural and informal sectors, fostering a regulatory environment that encourages entrepreneurship and investment.

31. To prepare a future-ready workforce, UNDP will partner with national and subnational authorities—including the Ministry of Manpower, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Energy (MoEMR) and MoA along with the—private sector and civil society organizations. Initiatives will focus on developing green skills in renewable energy, energy efficiency, the circular and blue economy, and sustainable agriculture, among other areas. In parallel, UNDP will strengthen the capacity of MSMEs through partnerships with the Ministry of Cooperatives and MSMEs, the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and financial institutions. Support will focus on improving access to finance, enhancing entrepreneurial skills, and

integrating MSMEs into larger value chains. Particular attention will be given to women-led enterprises and informal businesses, improving productivity and expanding opportunities. Targeted support for youth-led agribusinesses will promote rural development, innovation, and competitiveness in the agricultural sector.

32. In collaboration with the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), subnational governments, the private sector, financial institutions and development organizations—including the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank—UNDP will help unlock, align and scale public and private financing for sustainable development. It will continue supporting the operationalization of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) by integrating innovative financing instruments across strategic sectors and providing global insights to refine policies, including SDGs Securities Framework for Indonesia. To close the financing gap and diversify funding sources, UNDP will strengthen mechanisms such as green *sukuk*, sustainability-linked and municipal bonds, as well as results-based, transition and nature-based finance. Regulatory frameworks will support blended financing mechanisms that de-risk private investment in high-impact sectors, such as renewable energy and the circular economy. Emphasis will be placed on integrating climate budgeting into subnational planning and strengthening gender-responsive budgeting to improve socio-economic outcomes for women and girls, who are disproportionately affected by environmental challenges, in alignment with the National Gender Mainstreaming Policy and international commitments.

33. UNDP will collaborate with financial institutions and regulatory bodies, such as the Indonesia Financial Services Authority, to strengthen environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards and incentivize sustainable investments, particularly in green sectors. It will also work with partners such as the National Zakat Agency and the Islamic Development Bank to expand Islamic finance instruments and revolving funds for MSMEs, increasing access to credit for communities in vulnerable situations. Pipeline development for financial instruments—including green, orange, and blue bonds—will continue to be supported.

34. Digitalization will be key to expanding economic opportunity and improving productivity. UNDP will support the adoption of digital technologies and platforms across priority sectors such as agriculture, where initiatives like the national commodities dashboard will increase transparency, strengthen supply chain management—especially in food systems—and improve market access for MSMEs. It will assist in strengthening digital governance, including the responsible use of artificial intelligence, to foster transparency, safeguard privacy and enhance cybersecurity. Efforts will also prioritize bridging the digital divide by promoting digital literacy and improving financial access for underserved populations.

III. Programme and Risk Management

35. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary accountability framework to the Executive Board for aligning results and resources at country level. The accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are defined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and its Internal Control Framework.

36. The programme will be nationally executed and monitored under the leadership of Bappenas; however, direct implementation modalities may be applied for part or all the programme in cases of *force majeure*. The Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will be used in coordination with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for

programme and development effectiveness will be charged to relevant projects in accordance with the UNDP financial management policies.

37. The programme theory of change identifies key risks that may affect successful programme delivery, including: (a) external and internal shocks, such as economic recession and geopolitical crises; (b) shifts in official development assistance linked to the transition of Indonesia to upper-middle-income country status; (c) changes in government priorities, particularly in relation to climate action and energy transition; (d) potential reinforcement of gender disparities due to unequal access to opportunities arising from the green and digital transitions; and (e) the impacts of natural disasters and pandemics, which could compromise long-term development outcomes.

38. To mitigate these risks, and in consultation with key partners, UNDP will implement a Business Continuity Plan to ensure uninterrupted programme delivery. Key actions include: (a) diversifying resource mobilization beyond vertical funds by engaging with the Government, private sector and other development partners, and facilitating South–South cooperation; (b) enhancing business processes to improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness; (c) systematically integrating concerns related to equality between women and men to ensure that opportunities for advancing women empowerment and transformative change are fully realized; and (d) applying risk identification and mitigation tools, including UNDP enterprise risk management policy, in alignment with social and environmental safeguards, grievance mechanisms and accountability frameworks. Additional assurance activities—such as micro-assessments, spot checks and audits—will be conducted in accordance with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT). Where feasible, digital tools will be employed to strengthen transparency and accountability.

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

39. In alignment with the UNSDCF and the national five-year development plan, annual planning and multi-year goal setting will be carried out in partnership with the Government. UNDP will use national data sources, including *Satu Data Indonesia*, disaggregated where possible, to report annually against the Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF)—the key accountability instrument. In collaboration with other United Nations entities, UNDP will support national statistics systems and administrative data and management information systems to identify and address data gaps. Innovative approaches, including digital tools, will be used for monitoring and to enable real-time, adaptive decision-making. UNDP will engage regularly with government counterparts and beneficiaries to ensure continued programme relevance and to enhance impact through structured feedback mechanisms.

40. The country programme evaluation plan will follow the guidelines of the Independent Evaluation Office to ensure effective learning and accountability. Recommendations and lessons from evaluations will inform adaptive programming, strengthen dialogue with partners and support mid-course adjustments. UNDP will collaborate with the Government and other partners to conduct research and country-led evaluations to strengthen programme effectiveness.

41. Interventions and their monitoring will be supported by the allocation of at least 15 per cent of the programme budget to activities that promote equality between women and men. In addition, a minimum of 2 per cent of the total programme budget will be dedicated to monitoring, evaluation, results communication, and policy dialogue. A multi-year research agenda—supported by the evolution of the Accelerator Lab into a research and development function and leveraging UNDP senior advisory expertise—will produce policy briefs, issue papers, opinion editorials and periodic reports to inform programming and strategic positioning.

ANNEX A: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: RPJMN 2025-2029 Priorities 1, 4, 6 and 7.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: All people in Indonesia are able to equitably participate in and benefit from sustainable and quality services for enhanced wellbeing.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines, targets ¹²)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
Indicator 1.1: Poverty Rate Baseline: 7 – 8% (2025) Target: 4.5 – 5% Indicator 1.2: Coverage of complete immunisation among infants Baseline: 75% (2023) Target: 95% Indicator 1.3: Gender Inequality Index Baseline: 0.424 (2025) Target: 0.379 Indicator 1.4: Corruption Perceptions Index Baseline: 38 (2025) Target: 43.7	Statistics Indonesia (BPS) Ministry of Health BPS Transparency International	Output 1.1: Governance institutions demonstrate enhanced transparency, accountability, and responsiveness to diverse needs, particularly at subnational levels. Indicator 1.1.1: Percentage of citizen satisfaction with local government responsiveness Baseline (2023): 73.7% Target: 85% Data source: Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (PANRB) Indicator 1.1.2: Percentage of government institutions classified as “unqualified opinion” by the Audit Board of Indonesia (BPK) Baseline (2023): 95% Target: 97% Data source: BPK Indicator 1.1.3: Percentage of ministries classified as “informative” in the Public Information Disclosure Baseline (2023): 85% Target: 87.5% Data source: Central Information Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Indicator 1.1.4: Satu Data Indonesia Index (SDI Index) (RPJMN indicator) Baseline (2023): 41.8 Target: (2029) 75.0 Data source: Satu Data Indonesia, Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)	Ministries of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform; Communication and Digital Affairs (Komdigi); Health (MoH); Home Affairs (MoHA); Law and Human Rights; Migrant Workers Protection; National Development Planning (Bappenas); Religious Affairs; Social Affairs; Villages; Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection; Youth and Sports Coordinating Ministries for Human Development; Political, Legal and Security Affairs National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB); Counter Terrorism Agency; Institute of Public Administration; Police National Commission on Human Rights; Violence Against Women Ombudsman of Republic of Indonesia Subnational governments Organisations working on Islamic education and socio-religious development, (The Community	Regular US\$907,716.67 Other US\$50,217,229.79

¹² All output indicators will be annually monitored.

		<p>Output 1.2: National and subnational governments deliver strengthened quality public services which leverage innovation and digitalisation, especially for people in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Percentage of community health centres reports of stockouts of health commodities in the last six months, specifically related to national priority diseases (SP IRRF 1.4.2) Baseline (2024): 10% Target: 5% Data source: MoH (project reports)</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: Number of government officials successfully completing training on skills for effective public service delivery as a direct result of support from UNDP (SP IRRF 2.3.1) Baseline (2024): 11,564 Target: 33,000 (at least 40% women) Data source: PANRB (project reports)</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3: Extent to which the national care economy roadmap is operationalised (SP IRRF 6.1.2) Baseline (2024): Level 1 (Roadmap formulated) Target: Level 3 (Partially operationalised) Data source: Indonesian National Care Economy Roadmap (2025-2045)</p>	<p>Legal Aid Institute, Indonesia AIDS Coalition</p> <p>ILO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNV, UN Women, WHO</p>	
		<p>Output 1.3: Individuals and communities, especially women, youth, and people in vulnerable situations are better able to meaningfully engage in decision-making.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: Number of registered users of digital platforms for providing feedback to improve public services (SP IRRF 2.1.1) Baseline (2024): 2.4 million Target: 4 million (disaggregated by sex) Data source: PANRB</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2: Terrorism Risk Index (SP IRRF 3.2.1) Baseline (2024): 51.87 Target: 51.37 Data source: National Counter Terrorism Agency</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3: Extent to which community engagement is institutionalised in the village development planning process. Baseline (2025): Level 2 (Piloted) Target: Level 4 (Fully institutionalised) Data source: Ministry of Village (project reports)</p>		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: RPJMN 2025-2029 Priorities 2 and 8				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: A lower-carbon, climate resilient Indonesia succeeds in advancing a just energy transition and decarbonization efforts, and the sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources for the benefit and well-being of all.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines, targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>Indicator 2.1: Marine environment designated as marine protected area. Baseline: 29.2 million hectares (2024) Target: 32.5 million hectares</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: Percentage of reduction of GHG emission intensity Baseline: 34.09% (2022) Target: 45.17%</p> <p>Indicator 2.3: Proportion of renewables in energy mix Baseline: 13.3% (2023) Target: 23%</p> <p>Indicator 2.4: Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement disaster risk management strategies consistent with the national disaster risk reduction management plan. Baseline: 44.55% (2022) Target: 62.32% (SDG Roadmap 2030)</p>	<p>Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries</p> <p>Ministry of National Development Planning</p> <p>Handbook of Energy and Economic Statistics of Indonesia, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</p> <p>National Agency for Disaster Management</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Government institutions at national and subnational levels have strengthened policies, regulatory frameworks, and financing capacities for decarbonisation, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem protection, including environmental quality.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Level of progress towards meeting the Montreal Protocol compliance target of 100 per cent reduction of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons by 2030 through the HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan Baseline (2024): Level 1 (On track) Target: Level 1 Data source: Ozone Secretariat</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of new targeted sectors with national policy or regulatory framework implemented for decarbonisation and ecosystem protection. Baseline: N/A Target: 9 Data source: National policy documents</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3: Number of provinces with policies or regulatory framework that enable energy transition. Baseline (2024): 0 Target: 4 Data source: Provincial policy documents, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MoEMR)</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.4: Number of (a) provinces and (b) district governments with action plans on sustainable commodities integrated into regional development strategies. Baseline (2024): (a) 14 (b) 34 Target: (a) 19 (b) 44 Data source: Ministry of Home Affairs, National Action Plan for Sustainable Palm Oil Secretariat</p>	<p>Ministries of Agriculture (MoA); Energy and Mineral Resources (MoEMR); Environment (MoE); Finance (MoF); Forestry; MoH; MoHA; Industry (MoI); Manpower; Marine Affairs and Fisheries; Bappenas; Tourism; Trade</p> <p>Coordinating Ministry for Food Affairs (CMFA)</p> <p>BNPB; National Agency for Technology Assessment and Application</p> <p>Geospatial Information Agency, Indonesian Environment Fund (BPD LH)</p> <p>Subnational governments</p> <p>CSOs (Yayasan Bina Usaha Lingkungan)</p> <p>FAO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNV</p>	<p>Regular \$907,716.67</p> <p>Other \$215,184,705.64</p>

		<p>Output 2.2: The government at national and subnational levels, private sector and other stakeholders demonstrate strengthened commitment and action to nature-positive and risk resilient development.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Global environmental benefits from net-zero and nature-positive acceleration through integrated actions in the energy and industrial sectors measured through (a) direct GHG emission reduction; and (b) indirect GHG emission reduction. Baseline: (a) Not applicable (N/A) (b) N/A Target: (a) 2.7 million tonnes CO₂e (b) 5.9 million tonnes CO₂e Data source: Ministry of Environment (MoE) (project reports)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Volume of new investment capital for NZNP-aligned renewable energy and industrial decarbonisation projects and plans (SP IRRF 5.2.2) Baseline: N/A Target: US\$50 million Data source: MoEMR</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3: Extent to which the Indonesia Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan 2025–2045 (IBSAP) is operationalised. Baseline (2025): Level 1 (On track) Target: Level 1 (On track) Data source: MoE</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4: Percentage of waste generation processed in waste treatment facilities (and percentage recycled) Baseline (2024): 24% processed in waste treatment facility (16% recycled) Target: 40% processed in waste treatment facility (21% recycled) Data source: Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia</p> <p>Output 2.3: All individuals and communities, particularly women and youth, adopt innovative and sustainable practices that lessen their environmental impact and strengthen their resilience to climate change and natural disasters.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1: Number of people directly benefitting from new initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable practices (SP IRRF 4.1.1) Baseline: N/A Target: 30,000 (40% women, 30% youth) Data source: MoE (project reports)</p>		
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: RPJMN 2025-2029 Priorities 2, 3, 5 and 6.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: All people in Indonesia are able to contribute to and benefit from a productive, diversified, and sustainable economic prosperity.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines, targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>Indicator 3.1: Gini Coefficient Baseline: 0.379 (2024) Target: 0.372-0.375</p> <p>Indicator 3.2: Proportion of MSME credit to total credit Baseline: 20.32% (2023) Target: 25%</p> <p>Indicator 3.3: Electronic based governance system index (SPBE Index) Baseline: 3.12 (2025) Target: 4.00</p>	<p>BPS</p> <p>Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises</p> <p>Ministry of State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Indonesia has a strengthened policy, financing, and institutional landscape to accelerate the transition to a green, circular, and sustainable economy.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of new policies, regulatory, strategies, or frameworks for low-carbon and sustainable economic development Baseline: N/A Target: 5 Data source: Policy documents, MoE, Ministry of Marine and Fisheries, Ministry of Forestry, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of new SDG-aligned financing instruments and schemes established. Baseline: N/A Target: 4 Data source: Ministry of Finance (MoF)</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3: Volume of additional public, private, and social financing leveraged and aligned for the SDGs (SP IRRF E.3.1) Baseline: N/A Target: \$7 billion Data source: MoF</p> <p>Output 3.2: The business sector has strengthened capacity to use innovative solutions and scalable approaches to stimulate the transformation towards a more sustainable economy.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Business Pillar of the National Digital Transformation Index Baseline (2022): 39.12 Target: 41.7 Data source: Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs</p>	<p>MoA; Komdigi; Ministries of Cooperatives and SMEs; MoEMR; MoE; MoF; Foreign Affairs; MoI; Manpower; Bappenas; MoSA; MoYS</p> <p>Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs; CMFA</p> <p>Indonesia Financial Service Authority; BPD LH; National Agency for Technology Assessment and Application; National Zakat Agency</p> <p>National Advisory Boards (Indonesia Impact Alliance)</p> <p>Subnational governments</p> <p>Indonesian Chamber of Commerce; Indonesian Employers Association</p> <p>Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, the World Bank, International Finance Corporation</p> <p>Banks and venture capital companies</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>OCHA, UNCDF, UNEP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNV, UN Women, WFP</p>	<p>Regular \$907,716.67</p> <p>Other \$55,688,746.77</p>

		<p>Indicator 3.2.2: Extent to which the food and commodities supply chain is digitalised (SP IRRF E.1.2) Baseline (2024): Level 0 (Not in place) Target: Level 3 (Partially implemented) Data source: Ministries of National Development Planning (Bappenas) and Coordinating Ministry of Food Affairs (project reports)</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3: Number of enterprises benefitting from new skills, resources, or technologies to drive their business growth and contribute to a sustainable economy as a direct result of support from UNDP. Baseline: N/A Target: 500 Data source: Government project reports</p> <hr/> <p>Output 3.3: Individuals, particularly women and youth, have strengthened capacities, including to harness digitalization, to be more actively engaged in a sustainable economy.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1: Number of individuals successfully completed structured training on green, digital, and financing skills, including other skills fit for 21st century economy related to livelihood enhancement. Baseline: N/A Target: 100,000 (40% women) Data source: BPS and project reports</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2: Number of people benefitting from newly mobilised public, private, and social financing for sustainable development Baseline: N/A Target: 30 million (at least 33% women) Data source: MoF</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3: Level of operationalisation of a system to measure digital divide gaps and inform actions that enable individuals to more actively engage in the economic activity and livelihood. Baseline (2025): Level 0 (Not in place) Target: Level 4 (National adoption) Data source: Bappenas (project reports)</p>		
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