



**Executive Board of the  
United Nations Development  
Programme and of the  
United Nations Population Fund**

Distr.: General  
13 July 2010

Original: English

---

**Second regular session 2010**

30 August-3 September 2010, New York

Item 3 of the provisional agenda

**Country programmes and related matters**

**Draft country programme document for Indonesia  
(2011-2015)**

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Situation analysis. ....	2
II. Past cooperation and lessons learned. ....	3
III. Proposed programme. ....	4
IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation. ....	8
Annex	
Results and resources framework for Indonesia (2011-2015) ....	10



## I. Situation analysis

1. Indonesia's achievements during the previous five years have been impressive. Its economy appears to have weathered the worst effects of the current global financial crisis as the second major crisis of this nature to hit Indonesia within a decade. Unemployment has dropped from a peak of 11 per cent in 2005 to just over 8 per cent in 2009. Poverty rates, while still high, have been gradually decreasing. Between 2002 and 2008, Indonesia's Human Development Index (HDI) has risen by an average of 1.4 per cent per year. Indonesia is on track to achieve many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, including targets related to health and education, gender equality, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.

2. Since the return to democracy in 1998, Indonesia has achieved remarkable progress in strengthening democratic institutions. Indonesia held direct elections for president and parliament in 2004 and 2009. Political power has changed hands peacefully. A popular incumbent president was re-elected in 2009 and direct elections for local heads of government have been held since 2005. The Government of Indonesia has successfully ended a decades-long conflict in Aceh Province. New autonomy laws have enabled former combatants to participate in local politics through direct elections. Now attention is shifting from crisis recovery to the long-term development needs of the province. Indonesia's experience can inform conflict resolution efforts in other parts of the world.

3. Despite progress on many fronts, critical development challenges remain. Indonesia's emergence as a lower middle-income country has been characterised by uneven growth. Approximately 32.5 million people out of a population of 230 million (or 14.15 per cent) live below the national poverty line (\$1.55 purchasing power parity (PPP)/person/day). However, in some regions — where vulnerability to external shocks, natural disasters and infectious diseases impede progress towards human development and the MDGs — the poverty rate is as high as 40 per cent.

4. Climate change poses an additional threat to achievement of MDGs. Comprising more than 17,000 islands, Indonesia is especially vulnerable to rising sea levels and floods, while erratic weather patterns will impact agricultural production, especially among small-scale farmers and fishermen. Indonesia is also a major emitter of greenhouse gases, largely caused by deforestation and the burning of peat lands. These practices contribute to global warming and threaten livelihoods, biodiversity, peace and stability.

5. Political decentralization has brought decision-making closer to the people, but it has also exposed technical and administrative capacity gaps at local levels of government, especially in less developed regions. Improvement in the quality of public services provided at local levels has been slow, and regional disparity in local government capacity contributes to rising inequalities. Women and marginalized groups continue to suffer disproportionately from discrimination, abuse of power and corruption. Democratic institutions remain fragile. The scale and complexity of legislative, presidential and local executive elections continues to test the capacity of election management bodies. Democratic consolidation will require broader efforts to promote participation. Political parties and civil society organizations, in particular, need strengthening to facilitate public participation in democratic processes.

6. Indonesia's emergence as a lower middle-income country has altered the development cooperation context. The Government is less dependent on international development assistance. Under the Jakarta Commitment: Aid for Development Effectiveness: Indonesia's Road Map to 2014, the Government has called for: (a) stronger national ownership in defining the aid architecture; (b) a shift from donor-recipient relationships to those of equal partnerships of mutual benefit; (c) moving from financial assistance to a more strategic and catalytic role of aid; (d) transition from scattered project-based assistance to a more programmatic approach; (e) stronger focus on capacity development and results-orientation embedded in national programmes; and (f) greater mutual accountability and alignment between the Government and international partners.

## II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

7. A primary focus of the country programme over the past five years has been the recovery of Aceh and Nias following the devastation of the Indian Ocean tsunami and 30 years of conflict. The contribution of UNDP to the emergency and the \$9 billion recovery effort highlighted the importance of maintaining flexibility and responsiveness. Working in disadvantaged areas also underlined the importance of maintaining a geographic focus for greater impact of results — an approach encouraged by UNPDF<sup>1</sup> and the Assessment of Development Results (ADR). A geographic focus allows for tailoring policies and actions to local realities, as well as targeting vulnerabilities and regions that are lagging behind on MDGs and other human development indicators. It also facilitates the piloting and demonstration of methodologies on the ground that can inform policymaking in other regions and at the national level.

8. The importance of linking policy with practice has been highlighted by UNDP experience across all programme areas. As an example, UNDP support for improving social policy targeting and budget allocations in three provinces served as a key reference for new national guidelines on pro-poor planning and budgeting. UNDP efforts to link policy and practice have also highlighted the importance of systematic knowledge management and communication strategies. MDG monitoring and National and Provincial Human Development Reports have proven to be effective tools for translating local experience into ideas for transformative interventions at higher levels.

9. UNDP engagement in joint United Nations programmes and programming, such as tsunami recovery work in Aceh, disaster risk reduction, HIV and AIDS education and the strengthening of national human rights institutions has underlined the importance of strengthening collaboration with other United Nations agencies. The UNPDF will be used to guide the new country programme to ensure a more coherent approach to United Nations work in Indonesia and to enable synergies with other United Nations agencies for greater impact.

10. At the same time, the ADR recommendations remind UNDP of the need for innovative approaches (including knowledge networking) and strategic positioning, thus establishing a niche where comparative advantages can be used to contribute

---

<sup>1</sup> In Indonesia the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is known as the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF).

more effectively to development cooperation. The implementation of this strategy has already begun through support to the Jakarta Commitment, assistance to multi-partner finance mechanisms and renewed emphasis on strategic policy-level engagements. Recommendations from the mid-term review and ADR also encouraged the maximization of impact through focus on results-based management, monitoring and evaluation and communication of results.

11. UNDP has made significant progress in advancing gender equality across its programmes. The new country programme will seize further opportunities for empowering women and advancing gender empowerment. A guide for mainstreaming gender equality can be found in the Peace Through Development programme. Through this project UNDP succeeded in significantly boosting women's participation in crisis-sensitive development planning. Since 2007 women's participation in official planning processes has increased by up to 50 per cent in areas targeted by the programme.

### **III. Proposed programme**

12. The overall aim of this country programme is to ensure through support to national efforts for achieving MDGs and sustainable human development that development does not leave behind the vulnerable and disadvantaged. The country programme is anchored in Indonesia's new Medium-term Development Plan for 2010-2014 and the UNPDF (2010-2015). Organized into three volumes, the Medium-term Development Plan outlines Indonesia's overall development framework and identifies national priorities and focus regions. Guided by the Medium-term Development Plan, the UNPDF emphasizes three themes: (a) equity in access to services, benefits, and opportunities for work; (b) participation; and (c) resilience to external shocks, disasters, conflict and climate change.<sup>2</sup>

13. The overall approach of the country programme is based on three strategic elements: (a) national policy engagement; (b) geographic focus on disadvantaged regions; and (c) linking policy with practice. This closely aligns with the Medium-term Development Plan and the UNPDF. Policy engagement at the central level will involve policy analysis and advocacy as well support to the implementation of the Jakarta Commitment. UNDP efforts to accelerate development in disadvantaged regions will build on the successful support provided to these areas in the past — e.g., tsunami response in Aceh and the People-Centered Development programme in Papua. The third element — linking policy with practice — ensures that knowledge generated by work at the local level is effectively managed to inform policy debates at the centre and across other regions. Sound practices in knowledge management will also be harnessed to deepen Indonesia's engagement in South-South dialogue.

---

<sup>2</sup> The UNPDF sets out 5 outcome areas with 11 sub-outcomes, 7 of which are of direct relevance to the country programme : (i) Strengthened public participation of the disadvantaged, poor and vulnerable in the democratic process; (ii) Improved oversight for transparent and accountable governance; (iii) Improved quality and increased range of accessible social protection, justice and welfare services; (iv) Conflict-prevention/management and peace consolidation policies and capacities at the decentralized level and levels in all conflict-prone areas strengthened; (v) Disaster risk reduction, recovery and response capacities in place in disaster-prone areas; (vi) Reduced vulnerability to external shocks; (vii) Strengthened capacity for effective climate change mitigation and adaptation, including ecosystems and natural resources management and energy efficiency.

Indonesia has much to gain from deeper engagement in South-South dialogue as well as much to contribute, especially in the areas of disaster response, democratic reform and decentralization.

14. The new development effectiveness context also calls for smarter linkages between UNDP, other United Nations agencies and development partners. UNDP will support mechanisms (working groups, dialogue among partners) to build capacities in each key area of the Jakarta Commitment. Resource mobilization strategies will also be adapted to the changing context, with more emphasis on innovative financing such as trust funds, multi-donor mechanisms and private sector partnerships. Activities and resources will be synergised with those of the Government and development partners.

15. The country programme is organized into four programme components, each of which contributes directly to the Medium-term Development Plan and UNPDF outcome areas: (a) MDGs and Poverty Reduction; (b) Environment, Energy and Climate Change; (c) Democratic Governance; and (d) Crisis Prevention and Recovery. Each programme component is aligned with specific Medium-term Development Plan and UNPDF targets. By giving special attention to Aceh, Papua and Nusa Tenggara Timur provinces, all programme components are aligned with Medium-term Development Plan Priority 10 — Development of less developed areas, and UNPDF Outcome 1 — Poor and most vulnerable people are better able to access quality social services and protection in accordance with Millennium Declaration.

16. The country programme seeks to ensure the meaningful participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups, including indigenous people and women. Gender is being mainstreamed across regional and thematic programme interventions, including in the support provided to local institutions with a view to capacitating the Government to address the needs of marginalized and vulnerable groups in a systematic and institutionalized manner. Particular focus will be placed on increasing women's participation in decision-making and on increasing their access to justice mechanisms.

## **A. Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction**

*Supporting Medium-term Development Plan Priorities 4 and 10;  
UNPDF Outcomes 1, 2, and 3*

17. The MDG and poverty reduction programme activities will help Indonesia in its final push towards the MDGs. In partnership with other United Nations agencies, the UNDP MDG and poverty reduction programme is designed (a) to strengthen national and subnational capacities to monitor, analyse and promote the MDGs and Human Development and (b) to accelerate regional development and the achievement of the MDGs in disadvantaged regions, such as Papua, West Papua, Nusa Tenggara Timur and West Nusa Tenggara. Emphasis will be placed on developing the capacity of national and subnational institutions in formulating and implementing MDG-based development strategies and programmes, and linking those strategies to budgetary processes and regulatory frameworks, as well as ensuring improved targeting of resources towards the poor and vulnerable. UNDP human development and MDG-based knowledge products will serve as key references for policymaking at the national and regional levels.

18. Regional development programmes will target the capacity of local governments (from province to village level) to pursue change management, improve business processes and build inter-governmental consensus on the regional development agenda. UNDP will also continue efforts to strengthen capacities of non-government actors (civil society organizations, including women's groups, universities, the private sector, and communities) to participate in development planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring. UNDP support will also help in promoting and applying local models of MDG-related service delivery that address local needs and communicating lessons learned to other regions. In accordance with its role as development broker, UNDP will also provide strategic advice and technical assistance to the Government in its efforts to coordinate development players in the target regions.

19. As bilateral donors wind back programmes, UNDP will help the Government to tap into new funding mechanisms, including through private sector partnerships and access to global facilities to support poverty reduction and social sector programmes and services. For example, UNDP will continue its support to state and non-state actors to provide technical assistance for the effective management and implementation of existing HIV/AIDS programmes with a view to helping them to access global funding mechanisms such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM).

## **B. Environment, energy and climate change**

*Supporting Medium-term Development Plan Priorities 8 and 9; UNPDF Outcome 5*

20. In response to growing concern about the potential impact of climate change reversing developmental gains, climate change adaptation and mitigation will be a central focus of the UNDP environment programme over the next five years. Anchored in the national Medium-term Development Plan Priority 8 on energy and Priority 9 on the environment and disaster management, the programme is organized into three sub-components: climate change policy framework; renewable energy/energy efficiency; and sustainable natural resource management.

21. Indonesia has pledged to reduce emissions by 26 per cent by 2020. Given the multiple challenges of climate change, joint United Nations coordination will be essential. UNDP support will help to strengthen the climate change policy framework by helping Indonesia to access new funding mechanisms for climate change and by drawing attention to the experience and needs of communities most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Working at the national and local levels, UNDP support will help Indonesia to develop climate-sensitive local development strategies. UNDP will also support the development of infrastructure, regulatory frameworks and benefit-sharing mechanisms for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation.

22. Improvements in renewable energy/energy efficiency will be supported by efforts to ground policy debates in both sectoral and local contexts, and by integrating renewable energy/energy efficiency policies into the national climate change strategy. Activities designed to promote sustainable natural resource management will focus on strengthening national and subnational government capacity to effectively manage natural resources and alleviate environmental

degradation. Specific attention will be given to poor and vulnerable groups and community advocacy capacity.

### **C. Democratic governance**

*Supporting Medium-term Development Plan Priority 1; UNPDF Outcome 3*

23. After a successful decade of reforming democratic institutions, attention is shifting to the quality of democracy in Indonesia. Public sector reform for good governance is priority number one in Indonesia's latest Medium-term Development Plan and a focus area of its Long-term Development Plan (2005-2025). UNDP support will focus on strengthening (a) the integrity of political, bureaucratic and judicial institutions; (b) the accountability and representativeness of political parties; (c) public engagement in transparent and inclusive policymaking; (d) legal empowerment to protect rights and control abuses of power; and (e) public service standards and bureaucratic reform.

24. With participation as its unifying theme, the UNDP democratic governance programme is delivered through the following three sub-components: (a) civic engagement and democratic representation; (b) promoting access to justice and rights-based legal and justice sector reform; and (c) strengthened capacity of local government to deliver basic services. Deepening democracy programme activities will focus on improved civic engagement and better quality of representation by members of parliament, increased political representation and participation of women, and effective utilization and ownership of democratic assessment tools. The programme will increase engagement with political parties and civil society, including women's groups.

25. Programme activities targeting improved decentralized governance and public sector services will focus on policy and capacity development for civil service reform and implementation of minimum service standards. Other activities will focus on the integrity of public institutions and local governance in post-conflict and post-disaster areas. The goal of deepening access to justice and human rights protection for women and vulnerable groups will be achieved by building the capacity of both state and non-state justice providers to protect the rights of the poor and the vulnerable. Special attention will be given to the integration of justice and conflict-prevention activities in conflict-affected areas. Further support will be given to ensure effective implementation of the National Strategy on Access to Justice, and in partnership with other United Nations agencies, to develop the capacity of Indonesia's three national human rights institutions.

### **D. Crisis prevention and recovery**

*Supporting Medium-term Development Plan Priorities 9, 10 and 14;  
UNPDF Outcome 4*

26. The crisis prevention and recovery programme will support the Government in the areas of (a) conflict prevention, (b) disaster risk reduction, and (c) post-crisis recovery. The crisis prevention and recovery programme seeks to build on the successes of the past five years and institutionalize lessons at the national and local levels in each focus area. A key challenge will be to support the transition from

crisis response to building national and local capacity to coordinate and manage recovery processes. UNDP will support national and local governments to institutionalize recovery tools and mechanisms that have been developed and apply global best practices. UNDP will also support the Government in establishing multi-partner funding facilities to mobilize resources and coordinate disaster response and recovery.

27. The Government and the donor community regard UNDP as the Government's lead partner in disaster risk reduction. Disaster risk reduction activities will be designed to strengthen national and subnational capacities to reduce the risk of and increase resilience to disasters. Emphasis will be placed on public participation in disaster risk reduction and the application of community-based disaster risk reduction. Initiatives will be aligned with UNDP support to climate change adaptation in a number of high-risk provinces. Drawing on its proven track record in disaster response, UNDP will join the World Bank and other United Nations agencies in supporting the Government of Indonesia to establish a standing disaster-response facility.

28. Building on its successes in conflict prevention, UNDP will increasingly focus on mainstreaming conflict-sensitive practices into regular government development processes, such as the Musrenbang — Government's bottom-up development planning and implementation process. This will involve greater emphasis on communicating results, especially lessons learned from the piloting of conflict-prevention methodologies.

#### **IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation**

29. The country programme has been formulated in partnership with the Government of Indonesia and will be nationally executed by the Government. As and when requested by the Government, UNDP will continue to support the national implementation of projects and programmes through the provision of specific recruitment and procurement services in line with UNDP regulations, rules and procedures. While national implementation remains the modality of choice, UNDP and the Government agree, however, that there may be special circumstances under which direct implementation arrangements may be appropriate. UNDP recognizes that in the context of recovery from large-scale natural disasters, "business as usual" approaches do not yield the desired speed in implementation and it will therefore explore possibilities to apply the "fast track procedures" that are being developed corporately for special development circumstances to the Indonesian context where relevant and in full consultation with all stakeholders. In line with the Jakarta Commitment, UNDP will support the use of improved and standardized government systems. UNDP will apply the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), macro- and microassessments, spot checks, programmatic field visits and special audits to ensure effective, efficient and accountable project implementation.

30. The country programme emphasizes a programme-based approach as the most effective means of ensuring strategic focus, relevance, cohesion and synergies for greater overall impact. The programme focuses on capacity development and knowledge sharing. It gives high importance to building stronger links between policy and practice and working with the Government to scale up successful methodologies piloted on the ground.



31. A consolidated monitoring and evaluation plan will be used to assess the strategic results of the country programme. Indicators used to measure impact include (a) new policies, legislation and institutional frameworks, (b) more effective use of resources, and (c) broader-scale replication of successful development models. Outcome Boards to be jointly chaired by the UNDP resident representative and Bappenas will provide strategic level oversight for the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation framework. Strategic level monitoring through outcome evaluations will be reinforced by robust project-level monitoring within the CPAP framework. Special attention will be given to documenting good practices and communicating results.

32. As many traditional donors gradually wind down development assistance to Indonesia, the Government and UNDP will need to explore new sources of funding for programmes, through, inter alia, partnerships with emerging donors and the private sector, including private-public partnerships. In this evolving context of aid financing, UNDP will also increase efforts to support Indonesia in mobilizing resources from global funding mechanisms in areas such as climate change and adaptation and disaster management. In line with United Nations emphasis on greater South-South cooperation, UNDP will make further use of its global network of best practice and expertise to connect Indonesia with other middle-income countries.

## Results and resources framework for Indonesia, 2011-2015

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Country programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country programme outcome: baseline, indicator(s) and targets</i>	<i>Country programme outputs</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (thousands of \$)</i>
<b>National priority:</b> # 3, Health; # 4, Poverty reduction; and #10, Least developed, frontier, outer and post-conflict areas.					
<b>Intended UNDAF Outcome #1:</b> Poor and most vulnerable people are better able to access quality social services and protection in accordance with the Millennium Declaration, <b>Outcome #2:</b> 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; <b>Outcome #3:</b> 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.					
1. Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty.	1.1 Improved capacity of Government to implement poverty reduction policies and programmes based on lessons learned and good practices from Indonesia's regions.	<p><b>Indicators:</b> (1.1.1) Existence of policy coordination and information sharing tools and systems between national and subnational governments and civil society; (1.1.2) Existence of policy responses and regulations to address vulnerable and at risk populations, particularly women and indigenous groups; (1.1.3) Existence of tools and systems for HD and MDG-based planning, budgeting and monitoring</p> <p><b>Baselines:</b> (1.1.1) NHDR published in 2001 and 2004 but not used as a policy coordination tool; (1.1.2) Policy responses for addressing vulnerabilities and crisis not coordinated between national, subnational and civil society actors; (1.1.3) Pro-poor planning, budgeting and monitoring tools developed and applied in 18 districts of three provinces (NTT, NTB and SE Sulawesi)</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> (1.1.1) Crisis and Vulnerability Monitoring and Response Unit established and</p>	<p>(1.1.1) Systems for inter-governmental, and government-civil society knowledge sharing are in place.</p> <p>(1.1.2) National policies to address vulnerabilities, particularly among women and indigenous people, are developed based on lessons learned and good practices at the subnational level, and South-South experiences.</p> <p>(1.1.3) Application of policies and good practices for HD and MDG-based planning, budgeting and monitoring facilitated in three vulnerable regions.</p>	<p><b>Focal partners</b> National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Local Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDAS) Papua and West Papua Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare, Ministry of Health, National AIDS Commission</p> <p><b>Supporting partners</b> BAPPEDA, National Bureau of Statistics, Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), SMERU Research Institute, World Bank, non-governmental/civil society organizations, universities, and other partners (including Global Fund Principal Recipients)</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 5,371</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 29,370</p>

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Country programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country programme outcome: baseline, indicator(s) and targets</i>	<i>Country programme outputs</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (thousands of \$)</i>
		fully integrated as central government coordinating entity and national and provincial HDR recommendations utilized for knowledge sharing; (1.1.2) Data and recommendations from Crisis and Vulnerability Monitoring and Response Unit and HDRs forms the basis for policy discussion and development (and planning); (1.1.3) Pro-poor planning, budgeting and monitoring tools at the regional level and lessons learned feed back into the national policy framework.			
<b>National priority:</b> #8, Energy, and # 9, Environment and disaster management; all MDGs, especially No. 7, and the UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD conventions.					
<b>Intended UNDAF 2011-2014 Outcome 5:</b> Strengthened climate change mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability measures in targeted vulnerable provinces, sectors and communities.					
2. Environment and climate change.	2.1. Enhanced capacity of GOI to manage natural resources and energy.	<b>Indicator(s):</b> (2.1.1) Number of strengthened regulations on natural resource management and number of revised policies on environmental pollution (% reduction of ODS consumption from baseline data); (2.1.2) % contribution of renewable energy to total energy supply <b>Baseline:</b> (2.1.1) Unsustainable natural resource management and inefficient policies on environmental pollution (over 5,000 MT consumption of ozone depleting substances ODS); (2.1.2) Contribution of renewable energy is less than 3% of total energy supply <b>Target:</b> (2.1.1) 5 sustainable development plans, 12 pilot projects implemented, and national policy framework on	(2.1.1) Sound policies and guidelines to better manage environment and natural resources in priority sectors developed and increased local participatory in planning and decision-making process.  (2.1.2) Policy frameworks to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy strengthened and renewable/energy efficiency road map developed.	<b>Focal partners:</b> State Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Forestry, BAPPENAS, National Council on Climate Change, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT), Agency for Marine and Fisheries Research, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Public Works  <b>Supporting partners:</b> Civil society, research institutions, donors, local governments, private sectors	<b>Regular:</b> 5,371 <b>Other:</b> 51,400

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Country programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country programme outcome: baseline, indicator(s) and targets</i>	<i>Country programme outputs</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (thousands of \$)</i>
		chemicals/persistent organic pollutants (10% reduction of ODS consumption in 2015); (2.1.2) 5% renewable energy contribution to total energy supply in 2015.			
	2.2. Potential impact of climate change reflected in policy frameworks at all levels.	<p><b>Indicator(s):</b> (2.2.1) Number of developed &amp; mainstreamed policies to address climate change; (2.2.2) Number of mechanisms and policies related to the International Climate Change Trust Fund implementation are in place</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> (2.2.1) Need of comprehensive climate change policies at all levels; (2.2.2) ICCTF is established but managed by UNDP</p> <p><b>Target:</b> (2.2.1) 2 climate change national policies and climate change sector policies; (2.2.2) 2 mechanisms and policies of Trust Fund fully developed and managed by Government by 2012.</p>	(2.2.1) Guidelines to integrate climate resilience and low carbon development at the decentralized level developed, and local capacity for implementation strengthened.	(2.2.2) International Climate Change Trust Fund and the United Nations programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation regulatory frameworks developed and adopted.	
<b>National priority:</b> # 1, Bureaucratic and governance reform, and # 14, People welfare.					
<b>Intended UNDAF Outcome # 3:</b> 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.					
3. Promoting democratic governance.	3.1. Increased public representation and participation in political, justice and human rights institutions, particularly among women and vulnerable groups.	<p><b>Indicators</b> (3.1.1) Indonesian Democracy Index (IDI) grading on public participation and representation, disaggregated by gender; (3.1.2) % of women in national parliament; (3.1.3) Grading of INHRS by the International Standards of Human Rights Institutions; (3.1.4) % increase among women and disadvantaged</p>	(3.1.1) Political parties and national parliament establish and implement mechanisms to strengthen constituent representation and participation of women and vulnerable groups in the policymaking process.	BAPPENAS, House of Representatives (DPR), Regional Representatives Council (DPD), Ministry of Home Affairs, National Elections Commission (KPU), National Electoral Oversight Body (Bawaslu), Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment (MENPAN), Corruption Eradication	<p><b>Regular:</b> 5,371</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 23,500</p>

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Country programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country programme outcome: baseline, indicator(s) and targets</i>	<i>Country programme outputs</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (thousands of \$)</i>
		<p>groups in target areas with increased awareness of legal options and access to justice</p> <p><b>Baselines</b> (3.1.1) Current IDI rating is 60% on democracy development (not disaggregated by gender), with particular challenges of political rights and functioning of democratic institutions; (3.1.2) 18% women in national parliament (total of 45), 4% women in civil service but only 9% women working in top echelons; (3.1.3) To be determined; (3.1.4) 20% in target areas</p> <p><b>Targets</b> (3.1.1) IDI rating on democracy development is 75%; (3.1.2) 23%; (3.1.3) To be determined; (3.1.4) 30% of women and disadvantaged groups in target areas have increased awareness of legal options and access to justice.</p>	(3.1.2) Government and human rights institutions are able to implement, monitor and evaluate strategies and programmes on access to justice and human rights, particularly for women and indigenous persons.	Commission (KPK), Provincial and local government political parties, National Commission for Human Rights (Komnas Ham), Political parties, CSOs and academic community	
	3.2. Government institutions, particularly at the subnational level, are able to carry out their mandates responsively and in an accountable and inclusive manner.	<p><b>Indicators</b> (3.2.1) Level of satisfaction among target communities with responsiveness of government planning; (3.2.2) Level of satisfaction among target communities with the accountability in government processes; (3.2.3) Level of satisfaction among target communities with quality of public service delivery, and % among women</p> <p><b>Baselines</b> (3.2.1) To be determined; (3.2.2) To be determined; (3.2.3) To be determined</p>	(3.2.1) Sub-national governments in target areas, including regions transitioning from crisis recovery, are able to implement civil service reform and minimum standards of service for improved public service delivery.		

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Country programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country programme outcome: baseline, indicator(s) and targets</i>	<i>Country programme outputs</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (thousands of \$)</i>
		<p><b>Targets</b> (3.2.1) 60% of respondents satisfied with the responsiveness of government planning; (3.2.2) 60% of respondents are satisfied with the accountability of government processes; (3.2.3) 65% of respondents are satisfied with the quality of public service delivery, 50% among women.</p>			
<p><b>National priority:</b> # 9: Environment and disaster management, #10, Least developed, frontier, outer and post-conflict areas, and # 14, People's welfare.</p>					
<p><b>UNDAF Outcome # 4:</b> Increased national resilience to disasters, crisis and external shocks by 2015.</p>					
4. Supporting crisis prevention and recovery.	(4.1) GOI is able to minimize the risk of and respond adequately to community conflicts and natural disasters through the application of conflict-sensitive national policies and community initiatives, as well as recovery and disaster risk reduction strategies drawn from international and national best practices.	<p><b>Indicators:</b> (4.1.1) % of pop. in new target areas who are satisfied with executive and legislative capacities to facilitate participatory meetings and conflict sensitive development plans; (4.1.2) % who feel safe with regards to the current security situation; (4.1.3) % of districts with reduced levels of risk; (4.1.4) Recovery frameworks, guidelines and methodologies adopted; (4.1.5) % reduction in response time between end of humanitarian phase and launch of recovery programmes</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> (4.1.1) 69% of the population in current target areas believe there is improved capacity of the government to conduct development planning that is participatory and sensitive to conflict and 17% of the pop. in current target areas feel the capacity of the DPRD to absorb and lobby for the aspirations of, and resolve</p>	<p>(4.1.1) Conflict sensitive policies, regulations and planning processes adopted in target areas and early warning systems in places that incorporate legal empowerment, access to justice, particularly for women and vulnerable groups, and synergy with disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>(4.1.2) Local governments and communities in target areas, particularly women and youth, gain the knowledge and mechanisms to minimize the risk of disasters, including through the application of practices to adapt to the impact of climate change.</p> <p>(4.1.3) Government and civil society able to undertake PDNA and design and implement (early) recovery programmes which are gender-sensitive and incorporate principles of "Do</p>	<p><b>Focal partners:</b> Ministry of Home Affairs, BAPPENAS, National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)</p> <p><b>Supporting partners:</b> BAPPEDAs; Coordinating Ministry for Social Welfare (MENKO KESRA); BNPB; Banking Regulation Policy Department (BPBD) BAPPEDAs; Police Social Affairs Agency (DINSOS); BPBDs BPNs; Women's Bureau (BIRO PEREMPUAN), National Unity and Community Protection Organization (KESBANGLINMAS), DPRD; NGOs/CSOs</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 5,277</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 59,000</p>

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Country programme outcomes</i>	<i>Country programme outcome: baseline, indicator(s) and targets</i>	<i>Country programme outputs</i>	<i>Role of partners</i>	<i>Indicative resources by goal (thousands of \$)</i>
		<p>issues among, the pop. is good; (4.1.2) 75% of the pop. in current target areas feel safe with regards to the current security situation; (4.1.3) 2009 district risk index from BNPB; (4.1.4) Int'l frameworks, guidelines and methodologies used by GOI but not endorsed through policy framework; (4.1.5) Launch of recovery programme. often delayed, resulting in a gap between humanitarian response and rehabilitation programme</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> (4.1.1) 20% and 30% increase over baseline in each target area; (4.1.2) 20% increase over baseline in each target area; (4.1.3) 10% of districts have reduced their risk level based on annual risk index produced by BNPB; (4.1.4) Recovery framework in place at national level and recovery coordination and programming (PDNA/PCNA) mechanisms agreed by GOI at national and relevant local level based on int'l best practice; (4.1.5) GOI response time for launch of recovery programmes reduces by 15%.</p>	No Harm", "Build Back Better", environmental sustainability and good governance.		
<b>Total:</b>					<b>Regular: 21,491</b>
					<b>Other: 163,270</b>