



The UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN COVID-19 MPTF)

Protecting People: Supporting the Government of Indonesia and Key Stakeholders to Scale-Up Inclusive Social Protection Programmes in Response to COVID-19

Amount: US\$2,000,000

I. Immediate socio-economic response to COVID19

Indonesia is deeply affected by COVID-19, with a rapidly rising number of cases and the highest death toll in Southeast Asia, partly as a reflection of delayed and limited testing.¹ The health system is already under heavy strain at all levels and is largely unprepared for a disaster of this magnitude. This lack of capacity and preparedness is increasing the fatality rate, particularly among health workers, a majority of whom are women.² In addition to impacting intensive care capacity, this pandemic has also resulted in an interruption in routine health services (SDG3).

Yet, the COVID-19 pandemic is much more than a health crisis; it is a human crisis affecting people's lives and may slow down SDG achievement in Indonesia. The crisis risks reversing decades of progress in the fight against poverty (SDG1) and exacerbates underlying inequalities (SDG10), particularly gender inequality (SDG5). Education, a core right (SDG4) and a determinant of economic progress, is also currently halted, and projections include an increase in the already large number of children out of school when schools finally reopen. Preliminary evidence suggests the COVID-19 crisis will also lead to an increase of gender-based violence (GBV) in Indonesia, as socio-economic inequalities will put the most vulnerable groups of women at a high risk of violence. In a country with a population of over 260 million, large groups are at risk, particularly 76 million poor and vulnerable people (28 per cent of population), and 125 million people (46 per cent of population) who are classified as the 'aspiring middle class'.³

The pandemic is also heavily impacting the economy of Indonesia (SDG8), jeopardizing the macro-stability that has been achieved as well as the trade balance. The World Bank and the Ministry of Finance have slashed the 2020 economic growth forecast from 5 per cent to around 2 per cent.⁴ An additional 5.9 million to 8.5 million people will become poor if Indonesia's economic growth drops from 2.1 to 1 per cent of GDP in 2020.⁵

The employment impacts of COVID-19 are deep, far-reaching and unprecedented. As of 13 April, the [Ministry of](#)

¹ WHO and Johns Hopkins CSSE < <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html> > [accessed 21 April 2020]

² Government of Indonesia, National Statistics Office (BPS), Sakernas (National Labour Force Survey) August 2019 based on Prospera's calculation, see Program Kemitraan Indonesia Australia untuk Perekonomian (Prospera) Policy Brief, 8 April 2020

³ United Nations, "Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19", New York, March 2020. < <https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-03/SG-Report-Socio-Economic-Impact-of-Covid19.pdf> >

⁴ World Bank Group, "East Asia and Pacific in the time of COVID-19", Washington, D.C., April 2020

⁵ Suryahadi, A. et al., "The Impact of COVID-19 Outbreak on Poverty: An Estimation for Indonesia", [SMERU Research Institute](#), Indonesia, April 2020 < http://smeru.or.id/sites/default/files/publication/wp_covid19impact_draft.pdf >

[Manpower and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan](#) (Social Security Agency) reported that 2.8 million people have lost their jobs and [estimates](#) that a total of 5.2 million people will lose their jobs due to COVID-19⁸. The IMF has estimated Indonesia's unemployment rate will increase from 5.3 per cent in 2019 to 7.5 cent in 2020. The gendered impact of COVID-19 on the labour market is anticipated to be significant given that the majority of Indonesian women are self-employed, casual or unpaid family workers. Furthermore, women work predominately in crisis-sensitive sectors, such as hospitality and tourism, retail, often without adequate social protection.

Reduced or lost income has an impact on people's purchasing power, directly impacting food security (SDG2). This has been found to be associated with a reduction in dietary quality and caloric intake which, in turn, compromises child growth and development, increases the risk of micronutrient deficiencies for all household members, and increases the risk of infant and maternal mortality.⁶ In times of crisis, women and girls often become 'shock absorbers', reducing their own intake of nutritious food in favour of their families while spending more time and energy to secure and process food for domestic consumption.⁷ Ensuring an adequate and timely domestic food supply is critical to avoid spikes in food prices that may pose a threat to household food security. Already in 2019, 76 districts had been identified as vulnerable to chronic food insecurity⁸ and the national stunting prevalence stands at 27.7 per cent.⁹

By end of March 2020, the government had already announced three stimulus packages. The [latest stimulus package](#) is worth US\$24.2 billion and includes US\$4.5 billion for health care spending; US\$6.6 billion to expand social protection programmes; US\$4.2 billion for tax incentives and credit for businesses; and US\$8.9 billion for the national economic recovery programme. Yet it is to be noted that these stimulus packages focus on mitigating the macroeconomic impact of the COVID-19 crisis as opposed to introducing systematic measures to enhance social protection.

Social protection programmes that are part of the latest stimulus package include conditional cash transfers (the Family Hope Programme (PKH)) at national and [village level](#), a food voucher programme (*Kartu Sembako*) and unconditional cash transfers (BLT - *Bantuan Langsung Tunai*). The PKH and *Kartu Sembako* programmes have expanded their beneficiary base and increased the amount received. The two programmes, however, have several challenges related to targeting because they use data sets that have only been partially updated. It is to be seen if the newly emerging group of vulnerable people – people who were previously not poor but who have lost their source of income due to the pandemic, will be included in the updated rolls.

Challenges in implementation to cover the most marginalised are linked to missing data and registration, including missing names and address even for eligible beneficiaries. Disbursement of funds could be problematic as in 2018 only [48.9 per cent of adults in Indonesia were reported to have a bank account](#). Another key challenge for the social assistance programmes in Indonesia is the assumption that the transfer of economic resources to women will automatically translate into empowerment of women. Without focusing on transforming gender dynamics and intra-household relations, conditional cash transfer programmes do not necessarily ensure that the increased income and benefit are allocated equally or challenge inequalities in decision-making, ownership or divisions of labour within the household.

Rapid action is required to ensure that the most vulnerable population groups are protected and safeguarded from the adverse socio-economic impact of the crisis. This proposal seeks to support the government in rolling out social protection programmes that are more effective (reaching the most vulnerable with limited inclusion and exclusion errors), truly inclusive (leaving no-one behind), responsive and adaptive (contributing to long-term recovery and climate resilience). The proposal outlines innovative data analysis, financing and technology-based solutions to address the problem of targeting, registering, distributing both cash transfers and in-kind support, to strengthen monitoring and feedback loops for ongoing decision-making and to capture new ways of unlocking financial solutions

6 Meerman, J. and Aphane, J., "IMPACT OF HIGH FOOD PRICES ON NUTRITION", FAO, November 2012. < http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/agn/pdf/Meerman_Aphane_ICN2_FINAL.pdf >

7 ADB and UN Women, Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific, October 2018

8 World Food Programme, "Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas, Agency for Food Security, Ministry of Agriculture", Indonesia, 2019. < <https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp276246.pdf> >

9 Government of Indonesia, Ministry of Health, "Indonesian Under-five Nutrient Status Survey (SSGBI)", Health Research and Development Agency, Indonesia, 2019

while remaining inclusive and gender-responsive.

II. Solutions proposed

The proposed joint programme aims to ensure that **Indonesia's most vulnerable population, particularly women and children of marginalized groups are protected and safeguarded from the adverse socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis**, with a focus on 1) scaling up social protection; 2) improving planning, communication, partnerships and delivery of the social protection response; and 3) advancing innovation. In its implementation, the joint programme will work together with International Financial Institutions (IMF, WB, ADB, IsDB) and bilateral cooperation agencies (DFAT, GIZ) that are supporting social protection policy and COVID-19 response in Indonesia.

In this regard, there are three key solutions that the programme seeks to provide, namely:

1. Scaling up social protection: leaving no one behind

Supporting the government and stakeholders to scale up and expand social protection coverage and fiscal space to include affected populations, particularly women and children of marginalised groups, is critical.¹⁰ This includes ensuring the national and sub-national social protection responses to COVID-19 have clear regulations and adequate fiscal space within the national government budget (APBN) as well as the local government budget (APBD).

The programme will serve to promote more effective and efficient disbursements, better targeting criteria related to COVID-19, strengthened analysis, and increased disbursement amounts to assist those most vulnerable to the secondary impacts of COVID-19. Introducing innovative, transparent and inclusive methods for data collection and verification will be supported to ensure the inclusion of all vulnerable groups. This will be achieved by working with the main source of data for conditional cash transfer and in-kind subsidy, the *Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial* (DTKS) from The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). This data captures 40 per cent of the bottom poor households and was first collected in 2015; it has been updated partially on an annual basis. Improving accuracy and inclusion of this database and supporting local government's role in data collection will strengthen targeting and registration of beneficiaries for social protection programmes in a manner that ensures transparency.

Furthermore, efforts to roll out specific programme interventions to ensure inclusion of all affected populations, particularly women and children, is critical and needed given the lack of this focus within the government in its initial response to the COVID-19 crisis. The Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (MoV) will be supported in the design and implementation of cash-for-work (CfW) programmes with a stronger gender perspective to ensure that programme interventions benefit women in vulnerable and informal employment, and female headed households specifically. The MoV is repurposing a portion of the Village Fund for CfW initiatives to ensure that the selected community work projects actively benefit all members of the community and ensure inclusive participation of women, female and male youth and other marginalized groups in project selection and implementation. Technical support will be provided to MoV for management of the programme, including SOPs and software application for effective supervision and implementation. In addition to CfW, MoV also plans to implement an unconditional cash transfer programme (BLT). Support will include capacity building of key village officials as well as the development of an App that will allow them to conduct surveys and to measure these indicators easily. At the same time, MoV and village heads will be supported to develop clear programme exit strategies that link participants to follow-on economic opportunities or micro-finance services so that participants and their families are not put at economic or survival risks when the programme ends.

Strengthening essential services for women and children who experience violence during COVID-19, as part of a comprehensive social protection package, is equally critical. This includes support to the government and key stakeholders to strengthen multi-sectoral integrated services that can be a model for scaling up including shelters, safety planning and case management adapted to the crisis context to ensure survivors' access to support. In

¹⁰ Ortiz et al, Fiscal space for social protection and the SDGs: Options to expand social investments in 187 countries, ILO, UNICEF and UN Women, April 2017, available at <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/6/fiscal-space-for-social-protection-and-the-sdgs>

addition, technical support to build capacity of government and key stakeholders to ensure psychosocial support for women and girls who experience violence as well as frontline health and social support workers is also important. The project will also explore potential expansion of the capacity of shelters, including re-purposing other spaces, such as empty hotels or education institutions, to accommodate quarantine needs. It will also strengthen helplines, online counselling and technology-based solutions such as SMS, online tools and social support networks based on principles of survivor-centered approaches for GBV prevention and response.

To safeguard livelihoods and economic opportunities for vulnerable populations, it is imperative to focus specifically on women's economic empowerment. The project proposes conducting a rapid assessment of the COVID-19 outbreak and its impact on women's socioeconomic opportunities in specific contexts, including time use and livelihood impact, and a mapping exercise to analyze sectors such as manufacturing, tourism and hospitality, and other businesses where women are predominantly employed with precarious contracts and particularly vulnerable to economic recession. The UN initiative will offer the government and private sector partners tools and technical guidance on gender and impact assessments of value chains, procurement, and other business specific areas to strengthen gender equality in business practices.

2. Improved planning, communication, partnerships and delivering of social protection response to the COVID-19 Crisis.

The programme will support institutional and intersectoral coordination of social protection responses led by the National COVID-19 Disease Mitigation Acceleration Task Force. It will also assist in establishing a mechanism to enhance the inter-ministerial coordination between the MoSA and MoV. The two key ministries are the main focal points for the social protection programmes for COVID-19 at both national and sub-national levels. This includes supporting both ministries to develop synchronization of their respective databases. In addition, engagement of national women-focused entities, including the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWEC), into the social protection response to COVID-19 will be important. The programme will also ensure the accuracy and effectiveness of BLT distribution by both ministries as it is important both the registration and the identification (targeting) process by MoV relate to DTKS data to avoid duplication of beneficiaries.

Apart from government coordination and implementation, multi-stakeholder engagement is critical to improve social protection response to COVID-19 by the government. The programme will support the engagement of faith-based organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector, women organizations and youth-led organizations to ensure strong partnerships in addressing the implementation of national and sub-national social protection responses to COVID-19.

In terms of fiscal policy and the budget process, sub-national government will need support to identify fiscal space for gender-sensitive, child-responsive and inclusive social protection programmes. The joint programme will also support the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) in monitoring and assessing the impact of social protection programmes.

3. Advancing innovation

In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, the programme intervention will focus on aligning the allocation of innovative financing to identify alternative schemes to augment the government social protection schemes (including the Family Hope Programme (PKH), emergency cash assistance (JADUP), *Kartu Sembako*, unconditional cash transfer (BLT)-Village Fund) and economic stimulus. It will emphasize creating an enabling environment for private sector engagement and development partners/FIs engagement, including private sector engagement to promote women's economic empowerment as well as to identify alternative financing options for resource mobilization in COVID-19 response.

The programme will develop transparent and accessible feedback mechanisms to capture beneficiary complaints or grievances related to targeting, service delivery, or other programme functions, and provide redress swiftly. Unlike the more established social protection programmes like BLT that already have a SOP and feed-back mechanism

system, the new social protection programme still needs to develop effective management systems. Given the need for rapid response, it may be possible to build on existing feedback platforms such as UNDP's LAPOR platform that is already established and will ensure sustainability.

The programme will update socio-economic data and information from the pandemic period and integrate it into the early warning (VAMPIRE¹¹) platform ensuring data security and privacy. The platform will incorporate those impacted by the pandemic in addition to the impact of shocks from natural hazards and slow-onset climate change. Support will be provided for a system for regular price monitoring and analysis as well as the impact of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations, particularly on women and girls within the households to inform policy and programme formulation. This includes working with partners to explore the feasibility of remote data collection and monitoring to assess household food security and nutrition status and the gender dimensions of food insecurity and vulnerability during the COVID-19 response, identify vulnerability criteria for pandemics to propose triggers for disbursement of funds based on needs and to provide technical support in analysis and mapping of a COVID-19 Joint Market Assessment. It is crucial to ensure that populations are able to maintain their caloric and nutrient intake, and regular monitoring of food security and nutrition status at both the national and local levels will assist the government in taking immediate action. This includes strengthening the unified food security and nutrition early-warning system, which builds on the existing Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (FNSS/SKPG). In order to identify and address further vulnerabilities, a "Fill the Nutrient Gap" study, including gender analysis will be undertaken to identify levels and barriers linked to affordability, accessibility and consumption of nutritious diets.

Furthermore, the programme intervention will provide support to the government leveraging the use of 'big data' for conducting assessment of the economic/livelihood impact of COVID-19 outbreak on women in Indonesia. UN Women has rolled out a rapid assessment survey questionnaire has been designed specifically to provide a better understanding/insights and evidence on the economic impact at the household level, particularly on income and time use, targeting particularly women in informal work. It also aims to provide a better understanding of how this affects the unpaid care burden and domestic work for women. It will also pilot a digital/financial platform building on our partnership with the private sector to mobilize resources for immediate cash grants and in-kind support for daily income workers hardest hit by the crisis, particularly female-headed households, single mothers, and women in informal and vulnerable employment, such as street vendors, small merchants, cashiers, among others.

III. What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address?

The government is currently working to expand the scope and provision of its social safety net programme. There are around 76 million poor and vulnerable people in Indonesia (over 28 per cent of the population), and around 125 million (over 46 per cent) of the population classify as the 'aspiring middle class'. In a recent presentation (*March 2020*) Bappenas identified an increase in over 10 million citizens who are considered poor or chronically poor and an additional 8 million people considered vulnerable. The overall figure of people in the chronically poor, poor, and vulnerable groups amount to over 107 million people. Most of these groups work in the informal sector, and hence are extremely vulnerable to the COVID-19 crisis. As non-essential companies and factories have temporarily closed down since the government announced its large-scale social distancing measures¹² on 13 April, 2.8 million people have become unemployed and lost any means of receiving the income needed to provide for themselves and their families.¹³ In light of this situation, the proposed programme intervention will address three key specific issues:

- 1. Exclusion and inclusion errors, limited fiscal space, unclear rules and regulations, and limited outreach to the most marginalized and disadvantaged population who are at risk of falling behind in social protection response to COVID-19.**

¹¹ <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Regional-Presence/AsiaPacific/SiteAssets/Pages/Events/2018/rdf2018/home/Pulse%20Lab%20Jakarta%20-%20Information%20Sheet.pdf>

¹² April 10, 2020

¹³ Rahman, D., "Govt introduces new social benefits as 2.8 million lose jobs" The Jakarta Post, Indonesia, 13 April 2020 < <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/04/13/govt-introduces-new-social-benefits-as-2-8-million-lose-jobs.html> >

Limited budgetary regulations within the scope of the national government budget (APBN) and national local budget (APBD) for COVID-19 remains one of the key challenges. Despite ministerial responses on certain reallocation of funds for assistance of public sector workers, there is not clear regulation around the support mechanisms for the majority of the population working in the informal and service sectors. Industries have been left without clear regulations on the support mechanisms they are given. In addition, even more so, the responses from the Government of Indonesia monitoring and evaluation mechanisms need to be improved to ensure the programmes reach targeted beneficiaries. Without reliable databases and with unclear regulations, local governments at the village level struggle to implement the newly launched social assistance programme and target the most needed beneficiaries. Issues of accountability and transparency further enhance the challenge at the local level.

Addressing the issue of inequalities in all dimensions is the key priority of the government. There are specific vulnerable groups of people that are at greater risks of falling behind and they require specific attention in COVID-19 response and recovery. The pandemic threatens to push back the limited gains made on gender equality and exacerbate the feminisation of poverty, vulnerability to violence and women's equal participation in the labour market in Indonesia, which has been stagnated at approximately 50 per cent over the past two decades.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, preliminary evidence suggests notable impacts have included increased GBV including intimate partner violence and violence against children due to heightened tensions in households during the crisis in which GBV responses and services, including those in the health sector and shelters being diverted to address the pandemic. The socio-economic inequalities will also put the most vulnerable groups of women and children at high risk of violence. During and after the crisis, gender-based violence can be expected to escalate at the same time as unemployment, financial strains and insecurity increases. A loss of income for women in abusive situations makes it harder for them to escape. Provision of prevention and response to GBV must be considered as an essential service in socio-economic recovery.

Enhancing inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable populations requires greater efforts than targeting, fiscal policy and regulatory frameworks at the national and local level. It requires the need to focus on those at risk of falling behind. Women are the majority of those employed in sectors worst hit by business closures, including the service and tourism sectors. Sectors where supply chains have been disrupted, should have adequate access to credit, loans, grants so they can retain work force. To address this, the economic policies need to be designed and implemented with a gender lens. This includes understanding and removing barriers that prevent full involvement of women in economic activities, social protection schemes that factor in existing biases, financing for women entrepreneurs and mechanisms. Unlocking women's economic and entrepreneurial potential as part of the recovery efforts can be a force for accelerated and inclusive economic recovery post COVID-19.

2. Incipient capacity constraints of the National COVID-19 Taskforces and key stakeholders to plan, communicate, build partnerships and deliver an effective social protection response to COVID-19 crisis in order to target the most vulnerable and most affected population in a coordinated and timely manner.

Miscommunication and misinformation were observed in the initial response to COVID 19. The social protection programmes have not always been communicated clearly to the public, where there needs to be improved risk communication and community engagement mechanisms to increase public awareness and to ensure more effective outcomes. The programmes have been implemented by different line ministries with no current existing coordination mechanism, which adds to public confusion as well as inefficiencies in delivering assistance.

There is room for improvement in building partnerships with faith-based organizations, civil society and businesses, that are all key actors for a more adequate social protection response to COVID-19. Additionally, there have been insufficient means of protecting private-sector workers, especially non-essential and service-sector employees, from unemployment. Low-income female-headed households will be most affected by these substantial layoffs. The negative impact on families will be deeply felt by children, further exacerbating the 34 per cent higher poverty rates these households experience, when compared to male-headed households even in a normal, non-pandemic

situation.¹⁴

Social protection responses to the COVID-19 crisis included in the two initial government stimulus packages lacks a gender specific focus. By and large, there has been virtually no engagement of the MoWECP in the governance and coordination of social protection response to COVID-19 to ensure that specific needs and concerns of women, particularly those from marginalized and disadvantaged groups such as women with disabilities, women living with HIV, migrant women, and others are taken into account in the coordination and communication of the pandemic. There is a lack of an umbrella protocol to protect the rights of women from GBV, to economic empowerment, discrimination and stigmatization. More efforts to support engagement with MoWECP with key ministries that manage social protection responses to COVID-19 will be important to enhance governance and coordination of the programmes to be more inclusive and address specific issues of vulnerabilities among Indonesian women and girls.

3. Limited use of data analytics, financial and digital innovation to tackle both existing and emerging challenges in social protection response to the COVID-19 crisis

Given the limited government budget available to reallocate for social protection programmes, there needs to be additional ways of financing social protection programmes in a more sustainable and long-term manner which will not require sacrificing national pre-allocated budgets. This needs to be paired with more support in the collection of real-time data, monitoring and mapping of citizens' mobility during this pandemic. The Government of Indonesia (particularly the National Statistics Agency) is not used to using big data and RapidPro for real-time data collection. There also needs to be clearer sub-national level channels that will focus on the delivery of these social protection programmes to reach the country's most vulnerable population where mere national-level coordination would not suffice.

The pandemic has disrupted business processes and employment and compelled government and business to rely on technology to manage and organize work. The National Statistics Office (BPS) manages and runs massive, traditional surveys to collect data from face-to-face interviews as well as field observations. However, this has become very challenging due to the COVID-19 outbreak and government directives to work from home and enforce social distancing.

However, there is an evidence-based need for making specific/targeted interventions for women to increase their access to social protection and promote their economic empowerment. There is a gap in data availability on violence against women, unpaid care and domestic work and key labor market indicators such as the gender pay gap. Establishing these mechanisms could be an entry point to ensure social protections are built on evidence.

BPS expressed the critical demand and importance for the availability of statistics to measure the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19.¹⁵ There is an urgent need for statistics that allow us to make so-called nowcasting, a prediction of the present, the very near future and the very recent past for the sake of mitigation measures. The crisis reveals that innovative methodologies and cost-effective technology for data collection are indispensable for the COVID-19 response and recovery. Moreover, the use of other data sources, such as big data and administrative data, must be improved.

Following the identification of the first cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia, the Government decided to expand the coverage and value of the social protection schemes, in addition to other measures to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the crisis. However, more efforts are needed for enhanced targeting be put in place to target those secondarily affected by COVID-19, as preliminary data indicate they may not be among those covered by current government social protection schemes.¹⁶

¹⁴ UNICEF, *Children in Indonesia: An Analysis of Poverty, Mobility and Multidimensional Deprivation*, UNICEF Jakarta, 2017.

¹⁵ Kadir Ruslan, "COVID-19 should push use of big data for urgently needed statistics", Jakarta Post, 14 April 2020, available at <https://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2020/04/14/covid-19-should-push-use-of-big-data-for-urgently-needed-statistics.html> [accessed April 2020]

¹⁶ Hanna, R. and B. Olken, 'Current Results of Online Survey on Economic Impact of COVID-19 in Indonesia', Findings from week 1: 29–31 March, 2020, J-PAL Southeast Asia (J-PAL SEA), 2020

Ensuring food availability and affordability might be challenging during the pandemic. The National Logistics Agency (BULOG) has been reported to be facing difficulties in securing imports of staple food commodities including rice, sugar and beef as producing countries impose export restrictions to ensure their own domestic food security or exercise lockdown policies which are contributing to shipping delays.¹⁷ Within the country, the price of sugar had increased 16.8 per cent from IDR14,250 in January 2020 to IDR16,650 in March 2020 due to import delays.¹⁸ Although the price of rice has remained stable and existing stocks are deemed sufficient to last until at least May 2020⁵, declining production since 2018 has led to concerns regarding the sufficiency of stocks during the dry season. The country's weakening exchange rate towards the US dollar, coupled by increasing logistic prices due to supply chain disruptions, suggest that even if the gap in supply is met through imports, prices may still rise.¹⁹

The availability of reliable and timely information on different aspects of food security (availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability) and nutrition at the national and sub-national levels would help the government in identifying regions and populations under threat of experiencing food insecurity and malnutrition. This will enable them to respond in a timely and targeted manner particularly to those vulnerable women, men, girls and boys affected by the pandemic. Women and girls in particular, often have to absorb shocks when crisis hit and food prices rise, for example by reducing their intake of food within the household.

IV. How does this collaborative programme solve the challenge? Please describe your theory of change.

The proposed joint programme will contribute to the outcome: **Indonesia's most vulnerable population, particularly women and children of marginalised groups are protected and safeguarded from the adverse socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis.**

It is based on the theory of change (TOC) that:

If:

1. The government and key partners have enhanced policy and capacity to scale up and expand social protection coverage and fiscal space to include the affected and marginalised population, particularly women and children of marginalised groups;
2. COVID-19 taskforces, national and sub-national, have increased capacity to plan, communicate, build partnerships and deliver the social protection response to COVID-19 crisis in an inclusive and coordinated manner; and
3. Key institutions and partners have increased capacity to adopt data analysis, financial and digital innovations for effective and efficient delivery of a social protection response that is gender-sensitive and inclusive.

Then, the adverse socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis on vulnerable populations, particularly women and children of marginalized groups will be mitigated, **because** the necessary capacities and conditions for an inclusive, responsive and comprehensive social protection responses are in place.

The TOC will be implemented leveraging the complementarities of the mandates and technical expertise among UN agencies – UNWOMEN, UNDP, WFP and UNICEF – while drawing on the full knowledge on sustainable and resilient development of the entire United Nations System through the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Indonesia.

Aligned with the Government of Indonesia's COVID-19 Response Plan and the UN Indonesia COVID-19 Multi-sectoral Response Plan, the proposed programme is designed to operationalize UN contributions to two specific workstreams

¹⁷ Akhlas, A. "Millions to lose jobs, fall into poverty as Indonesia braces for recession", The Jakarta Post, Indonesia, 15 April 2020 < <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/04/13/bulog-struggles-to-import-staple-food-as-producing-countries-cap-exports.html> >

¹⁸ PIHPS (<https://hargapangan.id/>)

¹⁹ Timoria, I., "Penurunan Produksi Beras: Impor Jadi Solusi yang Berisiko", Ekonomi Bisnis, Indonesia, 19 April 2020 < <https://ekonomi.bisnis.com/read/20200419/12/1229383/penurunan-produksi-beras-impor-jadi-solusi-yang-berisiko> >

of the UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19: Protecting People, Social Protection and Basic Services; and Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration²⁰

While focusing urgent action for people in need and immediate mitigation of adverse effects of COVID-19 on the most vulnerable and farthest left behind, the proposed interventions focus on building back better with the women empowerment approach as a cross-cutting priority. It aims at reinforcing basic social protection services to minimize the impact of the pandemic on the most vulnerable populations as well as expanding and strengthening the social protection system efficiency and effectiveness.

The programme will utilize the following **strategic approaches** to achieve the results above:

- **Technical backstopping and capacity building:** Across all the results areas, UN agencies offer strong technical support to enhance the capacity of both national and sub-national governments to scale up initiatives to enhance the social protection response to the COVID-19 crisis, and strengthen government capacity to plan, monitor and deliver the expanded social protection programmes.
- **Strong gender and human rights-based approach:** The design of the programme and proposed interventions incorporate gender analysis of the socio-economic impact of COVID19 in Indonesia with some specific challenges faced by women and girls. Gender has been integrated into the proposed solutions, theory of change and result framework, and target populations. Overall the programme will strive to minimize the harm it may inadvertently cause through providing social protection in line with global Do No Harm principles.
- **Coordination of multi-stakeholders, partnerships building, communications and advocacy:** Coordination of multiple stakeholders within the government and the engagement of faith-based groups, civil society and women's organisations, alongside communication with communities and improving beneficiary access to information about social protection programmes, will be a key strategic approach that the programme will support. It is crucial to ensure that beneficiaries receive comprehensive information on social protection programmes as well as support the enrollment of stakeholders that enable beneficiaries to express their needs and priorities and provide feedback on the effectiveness of the programmes. Capacity of the national and sub-national government for risk communication will be enhanced to help develop key messages for community engagement in COVID-19 response, particularly participation of women at the local/community level in decision making processes to identify community-based solutions and recovery, including prevention of and response to violence against women and girls during the COVID-19 crisis. To ensure that the gender perspective is incorporated at the community level, it is important to support and engage grassroots women's rights organizations, especially those that provide essential services to hard-to-reach, remote and vulnerable populations. Advocacy will be a key strategy to influence policy and practices of key stakeholders in Indonesia across all areas.
- **Enhancing transparency and accountability of delivery:** The programme will develop transparent and accessible feedback mechanisms to capture beneficiary complaints or grievances related to targeting, service delivery or other programme functions and provide redress swiftly. Unlike the more established social protection programmes like BLT that already have SOP and a feed-back mechanism system, the new social protection programme still needs to develop effective management systems. Given the need for a rapid response, it may be possible to build on existing feedback platforms such as UNDP's LAPOR platform that is already established and will ensure sustainability.
- **Leveraging technology and innovative solutions:** The programme's strategic approach is to utilize financial, data and digital innovation to enhance an effective social protection response to the COVID-19 crisis, including scaling up solutions to deal with new and emerging challenges faced by vulnerable groups of the population such as women in informal and vulnerable employment and women-owned enterprises, in order to safeguard people's livelihoods. This includes identifying innovative financing options, data analytics, new

²⁰See, <https://www.un.org/en/un-coronavirus-communications-team/launch-report-socio-economic-impacts-covid-19>

sources of data collection to enhance capacity to deliver the improved social protection responses at the national and sub-national levels.

- **Strong evidence to inform decision making:** Providing empirical evidence on the adequacy of social protection programmes provided by government will serve the long-run budgetary projection in order to minimize the economic impact of COVID-19 on all people, especially the vulnerable groups (children, elderly people, female-headed households and daily wage workers, people with disabilities, women migrant workers). A mechanism for registering beneficiaries from all governmental layers should also be improved to better target the groups with highest needs. This includes strengthening the capacity of the social welfare workforce, including frontline social workers and village cadre to identify, verify and refer vulnerable populations to social protection programmes.

V. Documentation

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 disease in Indonesia the World Health Organization (WHO) has provided technical advice to the Government of Indonesia concerning the management and containment of the virus. WHO has supported the Indonesian Government to forecast essential supply and human resource needs across the country to facilitate the capacity increase of the health system to cope with the COVID-19 outbreak. The government has used these estimates for their response plan (called “Plan for operational response to and mitigation of corona virus disease (COVID-19)”) that was made available to the UN system on April 20 and which is expected to be published on the WHO partner portal.

To support the Government of Indonesia, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) is in the final stages in the formulation of the ‘UN COVID-19 Response Plan’ that is being developed through the Humanitarian Country Team. This plan caters to life saving humanitarian objectives as well as those focused on early recovery and strengthening resilience. The UN response plan has three main objectives (i) to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and decrease morbidity and mortality (ii) to decrease the deterioration of human assets and rights, social cohesion and livelihoods and (iii) to protect, assist and advocate for particularly vulnerable groups, such as refugees, internally displaced people, migrants and host communities.

Through the different agencies several assessments are in the process of being launched especially in the field of socioeconomic recovery. Since the peak of the COVID-19 outbreak has not yet been reached in Indonesia, there are practical limitations to carry out all types of assessments. The UNCT relies in the meantime on studies conducted by think tanks, [World Bank](#) analysis and other studies by reputable institutions such as [ADB](#), [JPAL](#), [SMERU Research Institute](#) and [The Economist Intelligence Unit](#). Further, the Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the RCO are documenting [the planned and ongoing assessments](#) by UN Agencies in Indonesia. These include a rapid assessment on socio-economic impact of COVID-19 that will be jointly undertaken by UNDP and UNICEF focusing on (i) micro, small, medium enterprises (MSMEs) (ii) vulnerable households and (iii) impact on gender. WFP also produced a food price monitoring of 10 strategic commodities and will continue to do so through this fund. The UN Resident Coordinator Office is also producing [weekly updates](#) on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in Indonesia for the UNCT and keeps stock of the IFI planned and ongoing interventions in the country.

VI. Target population

The **primary targeted** beneficiaries of the project are vulnerable and marginalized populations of Indonesia particularly affected by the COVID-19 crisis, especially women and children of marginalised groups and those who are vulnerable to the COVID-19 crisis in Indonesia.

The **immediate beneficiaries** include the National COVID-19 Disease Mitigation Acceleration Task Force, MoSA, MoV, BAPPENAS, MoF, and MoWECP (duty bearers) and civil society organizations, women’s organizations and associations at regional and national levels (rights holders). It also aims at engaging private sector companies, faith-based organisations and youth.

Direct Users of the Solutions

The National COVID-19 Disease Mitigation Acceleration Task Force

The National COVID-19 Disease Mitigation Acceleration Task Force (Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19) is a national task force that coordinates and oversees the Indonesian government's efforts to accelerate the mitigation of COVID-19. It was established on 13 March 2020, coordinated by Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management, involves the Ministry of Health, Indonesian National Police and Indonesian Armed Forces. The task force executive board is led by the head of the National Board for Disaster Management, with the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs as the head of the advisory board.

The Ministry of Social Affairs

The Ministry of Social Affairs is the ministry in charge of internal affairs within the government to assist the President in administering state governance in the social field. The work of the ministry is to improve the ability of the population to fulfill basic needs including fulfillment of basic rights and inclusiveness for the poor and vulnerable, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups and implementation and increased quality of management of the social protection programmes.

The Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration

The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kemendesa) has the task of assisting the President in developing the rural and disadvantaged areas in Indonesia. Through its community development, the ministry is expected to lead the speed-up of the development of villages. Kemendesa is also responsible to coordinate the implementation of the Village Fund programme that guarantees that the central government allocates a specific amount of funds to all 74,093 villages so that they can finance their development based on their individual needs and priorities.

The Ministry of National Development Planning

The Ministry of National Development Planning Indonesia, or National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), formulates and determines the Government of Indonesia's development policies and builds synergy between planning, budgeting, regulations and institutions at the central and regional level. It is the leading institution in the formulation of the medium-term national development plan document, translating every elected President's visions and missions into development priority programmes and targets. Functioning as well as a think-tank institution, BAPPENAS builds policies based on evidence and knowledge, through participatory and forward-oriented approaches.

Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection

The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection has a core duty to assist the President in formulating policies and promoting coordination in women's empowerment and child welfare and protection. As part of this mandate, it is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The Ministry participates in joint programming with other ministries for coordinated delivery of services for women and children. It is also instrumental in issuing policy guidelines for protection of the rights of women and children to sub-national counterparts. It also focuses on gender mainstreaming and includes coordination mechanisms to enhance prevention and response to violence against women and children. Under the current administration, it has a priority to promote women's economic empowerment and other relevant areas of responsibility to promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in Indonesia. The Ministry needs dedicated support to enhance its capacity to fulfil its important role in advancing the rights of women and children in Indonesia.

The Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for assisting the President in administering state governance by organizing government affairs in the agriculture sector. The Ministry of Agriculture's main functions include the formulation, stipulation and implementation of policies as well as provision of technical guidance and supervision on matters related to agricultural infrastructure and facilities, production and competitiveness of agricultural commodities; implementation of research, development and innovation in agriculture; coordination and implementation of diversification and food security improvements; counseling and human resource development in agriculture; as well as agricultural quarantine implementation and biosafety supervision.

Groups that are directly or indirectly impacted

The beneficiaries of the programme are the beneficiaries of the current and expanded social protection programme for COVID-19 consisting of 10 million households (PKH); 20 million households (*Kartu Sembako*); and 11.6 million households (Village Cash Transfer).

VII. Who will deliver this solution?

Collectively, the UN System is among the strongest organisational proponents of results-based management as well as risk-based management approaches to programme quality assurance. The participating agencies will draw on shared and agency-specific partnerships and tools to comprehensively monitor the action using specific data and participation tools such as Vulnerability Analysis and Monitoring (WFP) and U-Report (UNICEF) to afford and triangulate crucial data to ensure no vulnerable person, child or woman remains invisible. This will be supported by a long-standing collaboration with the National Statistics Office (BPS) on SDG progress monitoring.

The four agencies will commission a joint evaluation of the action according to United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) and OECD-DAC principles, norms and standards including criteria for development evaluation. This will provide a formative scope to inform the continuing scale-up of the Indonesia social protection system, but also includes specific evaluation criteria for evaluating humanitarian action, namely coverage, coherence, connectedness, protection and coordination to generate learning about the integrated contribution of the UNS working as one.

WFP

Staff deployed:

- The intervention will consist of staff from the Country Office with corporate support. Staff include food security and vulnerability officers, nutritionists, economists, data analysts/statisticians and web developers

Expertise:

- Strong partnership with government institutions, including the Food Security Agency (BKP), BPS, Bappenas, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and sub-national government.
- In-depth expertise on food security and nutrition vulnerability analysis and mapping through use of innovative technology and of market price monitoring.
- Technical expertise in adaptive social protection, preparedness and response to emergencies and disasters.

WFP will focus on analysis of socio-economic data and information from the pandemic period and integrate it into the early warning (VAMPIRE) platform. WFP will provide support for a system for regular price monitoring and analysis as well as the impact of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations to inform policy and programme formulation. This includes working with partners to explore the feasibility of remote data collection and monitoring to assess household food security and nutrition status during the COVID-19 response, identify vulnerability criteria for pandemics to propose triggers for disbursement of funds based on needs and provide technical support in analysis and mapping of COVID-19 Joint Market Assessment. It is crucial to ensure that populations are able maintain their caloric and nutrient intake and regular monitoring of food security and nutrition status at both the national and local levels assist the Government in taking immediate action. WFP will work with partners to strengthen the unified food security and nutrition early-warning system, which builds on the existing Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (FNSS/SKPG). In order to further identify vulnerabilities, there is a need for nutrition evidence including intensified and disaggregated nutrition data in existing work on vulnerability analysis. WFP will undertake a "Fill the Nutrient Gap" study to identify levels and barriers linked to affordability, accessibility

and consumption of nutritious diets.

UN Women

Staff deployed:

- Regional advisors and technical experts on gender and humanitarian action, gender data and statistics, women's economic empowerment and Country Office gender and governance experts as well as a dedicated country team, including support and operational staff for project implementation and coordination with the RC office and UN partners.

Expertise:

- Technical assistance on application of gender markers and associated mechanisms
- Rapid assessment of the COVID-19 outbreak and its impact on women's socioeconomic opportunities in the specific context, including time use and livelihoods impact.
- Women's economic opportunities and empowerment through private sector engagement
- Technical support to address violence against women are integrated in national COVID-19 response plans, engaging government and multi-stakeholder partners to enhance essential services as part of a social protection package.²¹
- Gender data and statistics and expertise in producing sex-disaggregated data to gather evidence for targeted advocacy, awareness raising, communication, programming and the promotion of gender equality in COVID-19 response and recovery.²²

UN Women is the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide. UN Women supports UN member states as they set global standards for achieving gender equality and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on four strategic priorities:

- Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems
- Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy
- All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence
- Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action

UN Women will focus on integrating and mainstreaming the gender perspective into COVID-19 response and recovery to mitigate the socio-economic impact and safeguard people and livelihoods, including support to the government and key stakeholders in developing comprehensive policy and programme interventions to protect the human rights of women and girls in COVID-19 response and recovery.

UNDP

Staff Deployed:

- CO technical experts on recovery, country economist, SDGs advisor, management information systems

²¹ UN Women, COVID-19 and Ending Violence Against Women and Girls, April 2020, available at <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/04/issue-brief-covid-19-and-ending-violence-against-women-and-girls> [accessed April 2020]

²² UN Women, Gender and Statistics, 'Making Every Woman and Girl Count' to support the national statistical office and relevant Ministries, including Ministry of Health, to ensure collection of sex disaggregated data and gender analysis on the COVID-19 impact, including collection of data on specific indicators that are most relevant for women and other marginalised groups, see <https://data.unwomen.org/resources/covid-19-emerging-gender-data-and-why-it-matters> [accessed April 2020]

(MIS), Innovative Financing Lab, partnerships and quality assurance supported with operational support personnel for finance and administration and CO operation team (procurement, HR, and finance units). The CO will also work with global/regional technical advisor to bring best practices from similar interventions to Indonesia.

Expertise:

- Strong partnerships with relevant authorities Ministry of Village (MoV) and Disadvantaged Area Development and Baznas (National Zakat Agency)
- Technical expertise in adaptive social protection and disaster recovery and reconstruction
- Innovative approaches in ensuring inclusivity (no one left behind)
- Transparency of the beneficiary's targeting and registration
- Expertise in data synchronization that allow MoV to be able to cross-check whether their programme recipient already receives similar assistance from a different institution to avoid duplication and ensure funding effectiveness.
- Experience in implementing Cash for Work programmes as an approach to social protection rooted in recent experiences across the country
- Provision of technical assistance and to develop applications to monitor work progress and to ensure the financial transparency for the implementation of programmes

UNDP brings its technical expertise in adaptive social protection, disaster recovery and reconstruction, innovative approaches in ensuring inclusivity (no one left behind) and transparency of the beneficiary's targeting and registration on different response programmes that are implemented by MoV through the Village Fund (e.g. Cash for Work and Unconditional Cash Transfer). Based upon the existing platform, SP4N-LAPOR! can be utilized as a vehicle to provide feedback from social protection programme implementation. UNDP also supports data synchronization of beneficiaries and programmes to ensure funding effectiveness. Experiences in implementing Cash for Work Programmes as an approach to contribute to social protection (cash injection to recover local economy activities and household income) for the affected community in post-disaster areas in Indonesia such as Aceh (2004 Tsunami & Earthquake), Central Sulawesi (2018 Tsunami and Earthquake) and NTB (2018 Earthquake), gives UNDP an advantage to provide technical assistance and to develop applications to monitor work progress and to ensure financial transparency for the implementation of similar programmes by MoV and Baznas. The team of experts and supporting staff will be deployed to ensure implementation of all support planned. Finally, in coordination with other UN agencies, UNDP will work together with their programme partners to design and to develop monitoring and evaluation systems for tracking the work progress and reporting the result and measuring the impact of programmes.

UNICEF

Staff Deployed:

- In addition to in Jakarta, UNICEF has seven field-offices across the country with over 160 staff. Contributors to this proposal will come from the Social Policy Cluster (four specialists in social protection, public finance, statistics, and innovation), Child Protection (four specialists in social welfare workforce development and child protection system building), as well as colleagues from communications, planning, monitoring and evaluation sections.

Expertise:

- Child-responsive social protection system strengthening
- Cash-based assistance in emergencies and cash-transfers for children
- Translation of **social protection** goals into laws and policies, through technical support for national and sub-national partners
- Capacity strengthening of the social welfare workforce; development of policy, protocols and guidelines for inter-sectoral coordination; and development of sector-specific real time data systems
- Impact measurement

UNICEF will focus on the child-responsive aspect of social protection services in relation to the government of

Indonesia's responses to COVID-19. UNICEF, a leading global partner on social protection, has expertise ranging from cash transfer programmes to social welfare services. UNICEF's social protection activities include generating evidence on child poverty and vulnerability, and the impact of social protection programmes on children and communities; translating social protection goals into laws and policies; providing technical support to national and sub-national partners through core diagnostics, registries, monitoring and evaluation systems, and decentralized capacity development; as well as enhancing the responsiveness of social protection systems, especially in times of crises and emergencies. UNICEF's expertise in strengthening child protection systems will ensure the inclusion of vulnerable populations in policy dialogue and solutions and strengthening coordination and capacity for delivery of social services. UNICEF maintains strong partnerships with the Government of Indonesia, including MoSA, MoV, MoWECP, Bappenas and other partners at national and sub-national level

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Description	<p>COVID-19 contention measures have had a devastating impact on the socio-economic status of the extremely poor, the vulnerable and the middle class in Indonesia. Rapid impoverishment has affected almost 150 million people, with a significant proportion of them facing food insecurity and malnutrition. Children, women and the elderly are the most vulnerable in this context, with a vast majority of them living in densely populated provinces of Indonesia.</p> <p>The Government of Indonesia has identified this poverty challenge and is acting swiftly through its existing social protection programmes. Those social protection schemes have been expanded in terms of the number of beneficiaries and the amount of benefits. However, before COVID-19, social safety nets covered mostly the extremely poor and a small proportion of the vulnerable. Even with the expanded social protection schemes approved by the Government, vast numbers of families and communities lack support.</p> <p>This programme aims to ensure that in these times of socio-economic crisis, no one, particularly children and women, is left behind. It offers support to the Government of Indonesia and key partners (civil society, private sector, faith-based organizations) through three major channels: enhancing the inclusivity of the social protection system; strengthening the governance of the social protection response to COVID-19; and introducing innovations for a more efficient and effective social protection response.</p> <p>The United Nations System in Indonesia, and particularly the four agencies involved in this initiative (UNWOMEN, WFP, UNDP and UNICEF), are using their existing technical, institutional and innovation capacity to ensure that results are delivered in an effective and timely manner. The funding provided by the MPTF (USD2,000,00) will expand and enhance that capacity, allowing the UN to play a catalytic role in strengthening the social protection response to COVID-19 by the Government of Indonesia.</p> <p>Key allies in this endeavor will be the International Financial Institutions (IMF, WB, ADB, IsDB) and the bilateral cooperation agencies (DFAT, GIZ) that are supporting social protection policy and COVID 19 response in Indonesia.</p>
Universal Markers	<p><u>Gender Marker:</u></p> <p>a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective.</p> <p>b) Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls;</p> <p>c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls.</p>
Fund Specific Markers	<p>Human Rights Based Approach to COVID-19 Response (<i>bold the selected</i>): Yes/No Considered OHCHR guidance in proposal development UN OHCHR COVID-19</p>

	Guidance						
	Fund Windows Window 1: Enable Governments and Communities to Tackle the Emergency Window 2: Reduce Social Impact and Promote Economic Response						
Geographical Scope	Regions: South-East Asia Country: Indonesia						
Recipient UN Organizations	UNDP, UN Women, WFP, UNICEF						
Implementing Partners	The National COVID-19 Disease Mitigation Acceleration Task Force, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Ministry of Agriculture						
Programme and Project Cost	Budget	UN Women	UNDP	WFP	UNICEF	Amount	Comments
	Budget Requested	270,000	600,000	450,000	680,000	2,000,000	Budget for UNICEF includes 80,000 for a joint Evaluation
	In-kind Contributions*	0	0	0	0	0	*This intervention builds on numerous ongoing programmes of the agencies, in particular the UN SDG Fund Joint programme "Leaving No One Behind: Adaptive Social Protection for All in Indonesia"
	Total	270,000	600,000	450,000	680,000	2,000,000	
Comments							
Programme Duration	Start Date: 01 May 2020						
	Duration (In months): Eight months						
	End Date: 31 December 2020						

Results Framework

Window 2: Proposal outcome	By December 2020, Indonesia's most vulnerable population, particularly women and children of marginalised groups are protected and safeguarded from the adverse socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis				Outcome Total Budget (USD)
					2,000,000
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator	A) SDG 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	38%	57%	MoSA institutional records	UN Women, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF
	B) 1.5.4 - Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	173/514 local governments, have a DRR plan of which 90 are partly integrated with Sendai Framework	190/514 have a DRR plan at least partly integrated with Sendai Framework	BNPB reports	UN Women, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF
	C) 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	6.7% (2019)	6.4%	National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas)	UN Women, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF
Proposal Outputs	1. The government and key partners have enhanced policy and capacity to scale up and expand social protection coverage and fiscal space to include the affected and marginalised population, particularly women and children of marginalised groups;				
	2. COVID-19 taskforces, national and sub-national, have increased capacity to plan, communicate, build partnerships and deliver the social protection response to COVID-19 crisis in an inclusive and coordinated manner				
	3. Key institutions and partners have increased capacity to adopt data analysis, financial and digital innovations for effective and efficient delivery of a social protection response that is gender-sensitive and inclusive				
Proposal Output Indicators					
	Output Indicator 1.1 Number of social welfare workers/village cadre with increased capacity for social protection response	0	750	MoSA training reports MOV training reports	UN Women, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF

	Output Indicator 1.2 Number of integrated rights-based, equity and gender-responsive policy solutions (including food security and nutrition) creating an enabling environment for pandemic response that have been implemented	0	1	Modifications to existing national policies or social protection schemes with reference to activities in the UN COVID-19 MPTF	UN Women, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF
	Output Indicator 2.1 Number of coordinating mechanisms established under the COVID-19 taskforces (TF) with increased capacities	0	5	Public communications by TF Taskforce meeting reports Existence of SOPs	UN Women, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF
	Output Indicator 2.2 Number of inter-agency SOPs for coordination of social protection services	0	1 (National) 5 (Sub-national)	Programme reports	UN Women, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF
	Output Indicator 3.1 Number of data analysis, financial and digital innovation (e.g. online applications and platform) that support social protection response to COVID19 crisis that is inclusive and gender sensitive	0	5	Programme reports	UN Women, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF
	Output 3.2 indicator Number of women in informal and vulnerable employment, female headed households and single mothers supported through financial and digital innovations	0	10,000,000 (indicative)	MoSA institutional records	UN Women, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF

Output	List of Activities
Output 1: The government and key stakeholders have enhanced policy and capacity to scale up and expand social protection coverage and fiscal space to include the affected and marginalised population, particularly women and children of marginalised group: (Partners: Bappenas/MoSA/MoF/MoV/Ministry of	<u>Activity 1.1 (UNICEF):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Villages to regulate and monitor expanded social protection programmes at national and village levels. <u>Activity 1.2 (UNICEF, UNDP):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support to 5 provincial governments to regulate and monitor expanded social protection programmes at provincial

Output	List of Activities
<p>Home Affairs (MoHA)/Province & district authorities)</p>	<p>and district levels and to identify fiscal space for gender sensitive, child-responsive and inclusive social protection programmes.</p> <p><u>Activity 1.3 (UNICEF):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support to Bappenas and Ministry of Finance to monitor and assess the socio-economic impact of social protection programmes. <p><u>Activity 1.5 (UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women):</u></p> <p>Provide technical support to MoSA and MoV for development and delivery of training programme on expanded social protection for social workers and village cadre, including effective identification and verification, referral services and data sharing and confidentiality;</p> <p><u>Activity 1.6 (UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support to MoSA for development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS) for coordination and referral of social protection services at national and sub-national levels. <p><u>Activity 1.6 (UN Women):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct mapping exercise to analyze sectors such as manufacturing, tourism and hospitality, and other businesses where women are predominantly employed in precarious contracts and particularly vulnerable to a global economic recession - Provide technical support e.g. tools and guidance on gender and impact assessments of business in specific areas, such as value chains and procurement to strengthen gender equality in business practices in COVID-19 response and recovery
<p>Output 2: COVID-19 taskforces, national and sub-national, have increased capacity to plan, communicate, build partnerships and deliver the social protection response to COVID-19 crisis in an inclusive and coordinated manner (Partners: national and subnational COVID-19 Task Forces, Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB), Bappenas, MoSA, MoV).</p>	<p><u>Activity 2.1 (UNICEF):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support to the National COVID-19 Disease Mitigation Acceleration Task Force risk communication strategy for Social Protection response. <p><u>Activity 2.2 (UNICEF):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support to 5 Provincial Task Forces for COVID-19 risk communication strategy for Social Protection response. <p><u>Activity 2.3 (UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support to faith-based organizations, women organizations, CSOs and Private Sector to improve their engagement and coordination with national and provincial Social Protection response to COVID 19. <p><u>Activity 2.4 (UN Women):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support MoWECP in developing umbrella protocol for protecting the rights of women and children in COVID-19 response and recovery, including economic empowerment and livelihood, GBV, addressing stigmatization and discrimination against women of marginalised groups
<p>Output 3: Key institutions and partners have increased capacity to adopt data analysis, financial and digital innovations for effective and efficient delivery of a social protection response that is gender-sensitive and inclusive. (National Partners: MoF/BPS/Bappenas/BNPB/ Food Security Agency (BKP)/Sub national governments)</p>	<p><u>Activity 3.1 (UNDP and UN Women):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Align the allocation for innovative financing to identify the alternative/innovative schemes to augment the government social protection schemes (PKH, JADUP, Non-Cash Food Aid (BPNT)) and economic stimuli. Emphasizing creating the enabling environment for private sector and development partners/FI engagement - Piloting digital and finance platform building on our partnership with private sector to support Government in mobilizing resources for immediate 'cash' and in-kind support for women in informal and vulnerable employment, particularly daily wage workers (e.g. street vendors, small merchants) and single mothers and/or female headed households.

Output	List of Activities
	<p><u>Activity 3.2 (WFP):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify/update the socio-economic data and information during the pandemic period and integrate it into the early warning (VAMPIRE) platform. The platform will incorporate those impacted by pandemics in addition to impact of shocks from natural hazards and slow-onset climate change. <p><u>Activity 3.3 (WFP and UN Women):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender data production and analysis of food security and vulnerability to inform targeting and policy for COVID-19 response and recovery <p><u>Activity 3.4 (WFP):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct regular price monitoring and analysis as well as impact of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations to support in the formulation of relevant policies and programmes in response. <p><u>Activity 3.5 (WFP and UN Women):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As needed, work with UN Women and partners to explore feasibility of remote data collection and monitoring to assess household food security and nutrition status. <p><u>Activity 3.6 (WFP):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP will identify vulnerability criteria for pandemics in order to propose triggers for disbursement of funds based on needs. <p><u>Activity 3.7 (WFP and UN Women):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technical support in analysis and mapping of COVID-19 Joint Market Assessment - UN Women will leverage 'big data' for conducting assessment of the economic/livelihood impact of COVID-19 outbreak on women in Indonesia. UN Women has rolled out the rapid assessment survey questionnaire designed specifically to have better understanding/insights and evidence on the economic impact at the household level, particularly on income and time use targeting particularly women in informal work. It also aims to provide better understanding of how this affect the unpaid care burden and domestic work for women. <p><u>Activity 3.8 (WFP):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to further identify vulnerabilities, WFP will undertake a 'Fill the Nutrient Gap' study, and gender analysis to identify levels and barriers linked to affordability, accessibility and consumption of nutritious diets. <p><u>Activity 3.9 (WFP):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the unified food security and nutrition early-warning system with partners building on the existing Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (FNSS/SKPG) in the Food Security Agency (BKP) in the MoA) <p><u>Activity 3.10 (UNICEF):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistance to BPS for incorporating Big Data Analytics in monitoring the socio-economic impact of COVID 19. - Engaging youth leaders and youth-led organizations in mainstreaming innovation into the Social Protection response, both at national and subnational level.

SDG Targets and Indicators

Please consult Annex: [SDG List](#)

Please select no more than three Goals and five SDG targets relevant to your programme.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		
Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators			
Target	Indicator # and Description	Estimated % Budget allocated	
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Indicator 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	20	
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.4 - Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk	22	

	reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	30
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	6
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	22

Risk

What risks and challenges will complicate this solution, and how they will be managed and overcome?

(COVID-19 has created an unprecedented and fast changing development context. Accepting this volatile situation, please identify up to three risk to the success of the proposal based on best available analysis to the UN) Please enter no more than 3.

Event	Categories Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	Level 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	Likelihood 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	Impact 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)	Risk Owner
Risk 1 Government contributions and partnership on programme implementation become unavailable because of pandemic-related drastic reduction of public administration functioning or deprioritisation of needs of the most vulnerable	Operational	Medium	Moderate	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen remote cooperation capacities and communication/data systems, minimizing risk of infection and spread of COVID-19 among implementing partner staff - Maintain a close principled and data driven advocacy to keep the Government’s policy focus on putting the most vulnerable upfront through its social protection system 	All associated UN agencies
Risk 2 Financial and programmatic assurance activities are affected by a decline in safety and security of agency staff from COVID-19 related increases in delinquency and violence	Operational	Select from above	Low	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rigorous application and use of the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT for UNICEF and UNDP) and agencies’ similar available risk-based management tools, including remote financial spot checks - Close engagement with communities and their needs during implementation, Conflict-sensitive design - Strict compliance with applicable and updated UNDSS guidance and protocols, in coordination with national security measures and advice 	All associated UN agencies
Risk 3	Financial	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection and expansion of existing 	All associated

Event	Categories Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	Level 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	Likelihood 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	Impact 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)	Risk Owner
Fraud or misuse of resources outside the intended purpose or for other than the intended beneficiaries					partners with a record of probity and adequate financial management capacities and controls, where applicable - Rigorous monitoring of activities, including cash-based components, jointly and severally	UN agencies

Budget by UNDG Categories

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description [OPTIONAL]	UNDP	UN Women	WFP	UNICEF* includes 80,000 for a joint evaluation	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel	2020		\$60,000	\$0	\$66,615	\$110,000	\$236,615
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2020		\$30,000	\$5,000	\$12,000	\$0	\$47,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2020		\$30,000	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$48,000
4. Contractual services	2020		\$300,000	\$91,336	\$205,770	\$234,514	\$831,620
5. Travel	2020		\$0	\$0	\$9,500	\$18,000	\$27,500
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2020		\$100,000	\$150,000	\$0	\$218,000	\$468,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2020		\$40,748	\$3,000	\$123,650	\$45,000	\$212,398
Sub Total Programme Costs			\$560,748	\$252,336	\$422,535	\$635,514	\$1,871,133
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7% (6.5% for WFP)			\$39,252	\$17,664	\$27,465	\$44,486	\$128,867
Total			\$600,000	\$270,000	\$450,000	\$680,000	\$2,000,000

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the COVID-19 Response MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, in line with UNSDG guidance.

Annex: SDG List

Target	Description
TARGET_1.1	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
TARGET_1.2	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
TARGET_1.3	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
TARGET_1.4	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
TARGET_1.5	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
TARGET_1.a	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
TARGET_1.b	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions
TARGET_2.1	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
TARGET_2.2	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
TARGET_2.3	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
TARGET_2.4	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
TARGET_2.5	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
TARGET_2.a	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

Target	Description
TARGET_2.b	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
TARGET_2.c	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
TARGET_3.1	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
TARGET_3.2	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
TARGET_3.3	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
TARGET_3.4	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
TARGET_3.5	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
TARGET_3.6	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
TARGET_3.7	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
TARGET_3.8	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
TARGET_3.9	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
TARGET_3.a	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
TARGET_3.b	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
TARGET_3.c	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_3.d	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
TARGET_4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
TARGET_4.2	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
TARGET_4.3	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

Target	Description
TARGET_4.4	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
TARGET_4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
TARGET_4.6	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
TARGET_4.7	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
TARGET_4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
TARGET_4.b	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
TARGET_4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_5.1	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
TARGET_5.3	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
TARGET_5.4	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
TARGET_5.6	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
TARGET_5.a	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
TARGET_5.b	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
TARGET_5.c	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
TARGET_6.1	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Target	Description
TARGET_6.2	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
TARGET_6.3	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
TARGET_6.4	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
TARGET_6.5	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET_6.6	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
TARGET_6.a	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
TARGET_6.b	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
TARGET_7.1	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
TARGET_7.2	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
TARGET_7.3	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
TARGET_7.a	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
TARGET_7.b	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
TARGET_8.1	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
TARGET_8.2	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
TARGET_8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
TARGET_8.4	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
TARGET_8.5	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
TARGET_8.7	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and

Target	Description
	elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
TARGET_8.8	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
TARGET_8.9	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_8.10	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
TARGET_8.a	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
TARGET_8.b	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization
TARGET_9.1	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
TARGET_9.2	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
TARGET_9.3	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
TARGET_9.4	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
TARGET_9.5	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
TARGET_9.a	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
TARGET_9.b	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
TARGET_9.c	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
TARGET_10.1	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
TARGET_10.2	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
TARGET_10.3	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and

Target	Description
	promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
TARGET_10.4	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
TARGET_10.5	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
TARGET_10.6	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
TARGET_10.7	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
TARGET_10.a	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
TARGET_10.b	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
TARGET_10.c	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent
TARGET_11.1	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
TARGET_11.2	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
TARGET_11.3	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
TARGET_11.4	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
TARGET_11.5	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
TARGET_11.6	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
TARGET_11.7	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
TARGET_11.a	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
TARGET_11.b	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

Target	Description
TARGET_11.c	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
TARGET_12.1	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
TARGET_12.2	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
TARGET_12.3	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
TARGET_12.4	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
TARGET_12.5	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
TARGET_12.6	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
TARGET_12.7	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
TARGET_12.8	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
TARGET_12.a	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
TARGET_12.b	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_12.c	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
TARGET_13.1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET_13.2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET_13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13.a	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

Target	Description
TARGET_13.b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
TARGET_14.1	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
TARGET_14.2	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
TARGET_14.3	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
TARGET_14.4	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
TARGET_14.5	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
TARGET_14.6	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation ³
TARGET_14.7	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
TARGET_14.a	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
TARGET_14.b	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
TARGET_14.c	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”
TARGET_15.1	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
TARGET_15.2	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
TARGET_15.3	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
TARGET_15.4	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits

Target	Description
	that are essential for sustainable development
TARGET_15.5	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
TARGET_15.6	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
TARGET_15.7	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
TARGET_15.8	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
TARGET_15.9	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
TARGET_15.a	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
TARGET_15.b	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
TARGET_15.c	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities
TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET_16.2	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
TARGET_16.3	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
TARGET_16.4	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
TARGET_16.5	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
TARGET_16.6	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
TARGET_16.7	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
TARGET_16.8	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
TARGET_16.9	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
TARGET_16.10	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
TARGET_16.a	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
TARGET_16.b	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
TARGET_17.1	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Target	Description
TARGET_17.2	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
TARGET_17.3	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
TARGET_17.4	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
TARGET_17.5	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
TARGET_17.6	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
TARGET_17.7	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
TARGET_17.8	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
TARGET_17.9	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation
TARGET_17.10	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
TARGET_17.11	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
TARGET_17.12	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
TARGET_17.13	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
TARGET_17.14	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
TARGET_17.15	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
TARGET_17.16	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
TARGET_17.17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Target	Description
TARGET_17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
TARGET_17.19	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries