



THE WORLD INDONESIA WANTS

Report on the UN-led Post-2015 Consultations in Indonesia

August 2013



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Foreword

Dear Colleagues, Partners and Friends,

It is my pleasure to present you the report of the UN-led Post-2015 Consultations in Indonesia. On behalf of the UN Country Team in Indonesia, and in coordination with CSO partners, the Office of the Resident Coordinator organized three multi-stakeholder dialogues on Environmental Sustainability, Inequalities, and Conflict and Fragility. UNESCO, UNFPA and UNIDO organized consultations on other development issues, including youth, industry and energy. This report is a compilation of these different consultations.

The Post-2015 in-country consultation process organized over a year, sought to engage the people of Indonesia in developing the next round of the MDGs, known as the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Through this process, the UN Country Team worked to engage stakeholders from all levels of society including civil society, youth organizations, academia and private sector. 1,237 people participated in the consultations and over 16,000 people participated in the MY World Survey. This process complimented the official Post-2015 consultation process by the Government of Indonesia.

This report reflects as accurately as possible the views and opinions of numerous stakeholders who so generously gave their time to participate. Their views and opinions are not necessarily representative of the official position of the United Nations. It is the job of the UN in Indonesia to present the voices of the Indonesian people thoroughly and accurately. That is what we have strived to do.

I express my sincere gratitude to all the CSOs and UN agencies who made this consultation process possible by providing invaluable support and to all the participants who gave a voice to Indonesia by taking part in these consultations.

We hope this document gives voices to all participants to add to the global conversation about the development agenda after 2015 and the Future We Want.

Thank you for your contributions and support.



Douglas Broderick
United Nations Resident Coordinator
Indonesia
August 2013

Acknowledgements

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Indonesia wishes to extend its sincere appreciation to all partners and stakeholders that contributed to the UN-led Post-2015 Consultations in Indonesia, in particular to the Government of Indonesia.

The UNCT expresses its gratitude for financial and non-financial contributions received from the BRR-Institute, Friends of the Earth Indonesia (WALHI), Leo Burnett Indonesia, the Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan), Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Indonesia, UNDP Bureau for Development Policy (BDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Indonesia, United Nations Global Pulse and Pulse Lab Jakarta, United Nations Information Center (UNIC) Jakarta, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Indonesia, United Nations Millennium Campaign (UNMC), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Indonesia, United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Indonesia, and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) Indonesia.

The UNCT wishes to thank civil society organisations, academia, the private sector, and grassroots communities for their inputs and for their invaluable perspectives, ideas, voices and support.

We also wish to acknowledge the support for the MY World 2015 survey campaign provided by UNIC Jakarta, and in particular by: Afdinda Esti, Lasheli Dwitri Witjaksana, Marita Kurniasari, Mauritzky Astu, Michele Zaccheo, and Ronald Roger Rohrohmana.

Finally, we acknowledge the Post-2015 Team members at the RC Office for their dedication in providing coordination and administrative support: Alexandra Hearne, Dylan Alban, Ika Rini Indrawati, Rachmat Irwansjah, Romi Mardian, Talitha Wibisono, Tiffany Lalue, Tina Agustina, and Yvonne Wilmer.

The UNCT remains committed to supporting the Post-2015 consultations with the Government of Indonesia.

Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARV	Antiretroviral
BDP	Bureau for Development Policy
BPS	Biro Pusat Statistik (National Bureau of Statistics)
BRR-I	Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi Institute (Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Institute)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DPO	Disabled Peoples' Organisation
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FBO	Faith-based Organisation
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GoI	Government of Indonesia
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLPEP	High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
KOL	Key Opinion Leader
LGBT(I)Q	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender(, Intersex) or Questioning
MDGs	Millenium Development Goals
PKPR	Pelayanan Kesehatan Peduli Remaja (Heath Care Service for Teenagers)
RC Office	Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RPJMN	National Medium-Term Development Plan
RRI	Radio Republik Indonesia (National Radio of the Republic of Indonesia)

SMI	Small and Medium Industry
SOGIB	Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Body
UKP4	Unit Kerja Presiden Bidang Pengawasan dan Pengendalian Pembangunan (President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight)
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMC	United Nations Millenium Campaign
UNORCID	United Nations Office for REDD+ Coordination in Indonesia
UNPDF	United Nations Partnership Development Framework
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNWomen	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WALHI	Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (Friends of the Earth Indonesia)

Executive Summary

As the end of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is fast approaching, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon called on all countries to accelerate the process of achieving the MDGs and to start formulating the next development goals for post-2015.

Learning from the previous MDGs process, UN Member States have called for open, inclusive consultations involving civil society, private sector, academia and research institutes from around the world, in addition to the UN system, to advance the development framework beyond 2015. The High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, nominated by the UN Secretary General, has been mandated to issue a series of recommendations for the next development goals by drawing on experience gained in implementing the MDGs, both in terms of results achieved and areas for improvement, and by listening to the views of the people and the main stakeholders involved in development.

To capture the voice of Indonesians in shaping the Post-2015 Development Agenda, inclusive consultations were conducted by the United Nations in Indonesia to complement and support the initiatives led by the Government. The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Indonesia selected three themes as topics for multi-stakeholder dialogues, reflecting some of the main development issues for Indonesia.

These three themes – **environmental sustainability, conflict and fragility, and inequalities** – were discussed in three one-day consultations that took place in February and March 2013. In addition to those multi-stakeholder dialogues, the consultation process included consultations organised by three individual UN agencies: UNESCO, UNFPA, and UNIDO. These consultations were supplemented by a social media analysis carried out by Pulse Lab Jakarta to identify which development priorities are the most popular, important and spoken-about on social media by regular Indonesians in their daily lives. Furthermore, to increase the participation of Indonesian people in the post-2015 process, the UN MY World survey was launched in March 2013 in Indonesia through online and offline media. To date, more than 16,000 votes have been collected and the process will go on until 2015. This full consultation process facilitated dialogues among many different stakeholders on the strengths and weaknesses of the MDGs and their vision for global development.

The stakeholders consulted were nominated by UN agencies and CSO partners, ensuring equal representation of among others youth, women, disabled people, indigenous people, faith-based organisations, community groups, people living with HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health organisations.

Throughout the different consultations, the following key priorities were mentioned:

■ **Greater government economic protection for domestic goods and producers by recalibrating provisions on Free Trade Agreements with other countries.** This greater protection will ultimately secure better livelihoods for practitioners and the communities, but will also decrease reliance on dangerous and environmentally damaging practices such as dynamite fishing, overfarming/monoculture farming and illegal gold mining as a by-product. Furthermore, protection will maintain the availability of affordable life-saving medicines;

■ **Overwhelming call for greater government control of natural resources, with specific emphasis on access to water and community/ “communal” resources.** All consultations stressed that access to water is the responsibility of the state, and that free and fair access to water must be guaranteed by the state. Similar statements were made on the distribution of “communal resources,” with particular emphasis on fish and fishing rights and protection of ocean/sea resources and, specifically, coastal communities as a key under-protected population;

■ **Greater government oversight of forest resources, with more control of communal or traditional forest resources reverting to communities with specific mechanisms to ensure government transparency.** This would also greater facilitate community-based development that enables communities to use their own local resources.

■ **A cross-sectoral push for access to affordable clean energy.** The public sector, private sector and academic sector agreed on the need for infrastructure to provide new clean energy services; though the private sector seems willing to use such energy sources, as of now the cost of such energy is still too high for most businesses to afford, even when taking social or environmental cost factors into account.

■ **A strong emphasis on the inclusion of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education in the national education curriculum.** Stakeholders working in sexual health, HIV/AIDS, gender, gender identity, public health and other related sectors indicated that comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education is a priority need. Skills and job training, as well as access to education, also emerged as key themes.

■ **Disability and support for people living with disabilities should be included as an official goal for the new development agenda.** Several stakeholders mentioned the lack of disability as a focus of the MDGs. Different groups expressed an overwhelming support for its inclusion as a major consideration for the next round of goals, including mechanisms to build consideration for the disabled into donor funding mechanisms as a key indicator, or baseline condition, for programme success.

■ **The prioritisation of good governance as a key issue for the new development goals.** Transparency and eradication of corruption are seen as baseline conditions for success in implementation of any of the other recommendations mentioned in the consultation process, particularly those recommending improved law enforcement and greater government control, such as government control of water resources. Good governance should also address greater civic participation in the policy-making and policy-regulating process.

■ **Inclusion of disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness planning into the government's national planning process,** with actively reviewed plans and strategies at the national, sub-national and community levels.

More than 16,000 responses have been collected to date in Indonesia for the MY World survey. The current primary development priority chosen by the respondents is “A Good Education.” This theme came up repeatedly throughout the course of the consultation process as a subtheme linked to other topics, particularly “Sexual and Reproductive Health Education.” As it emerged as a priority topic in the MY World Survey, the Post-2015 team asked Pulse Lab Jakarta to include the topic along with three other themes from the consultations – HIV/AIDS, Protecting Forests, and Disasters – in their comprehensive social media research to see what Indonesian citizens were saying about these topics via Twitter since the beginning of the consultation cycle period.

The results of the research found that the most popular topic discussed on social media, among the ones included in the research, was “A Good Education,” followed by the topic of Disasters, including Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Planning. Others, including Protecting forests and other natural resources and HIV/AIDS were found to be far less talked about on Twitter but have become some of the trending topics related to development issues in Indonesia.

This reports aims at representing the views of the participants of the UN-led consultations that took place in Indonesia. In addition to contributing to the global Post-2015 consultation process, these recommendations will allow agencies and other partners to directly apply the lessons learned to their current programmes, as well as in the planning and development of new programmes in Indonesia.

1

Introduction

Post-2015 Development Agenda Process

Under the umbrella of the United Nations, international development agencies have agreed on a set of goals, numerical targets and quantifiable indicators to assess progress on various international development issues. These 8 goals, officially established by the Millennium Declaration adopted in September 2000, are known as the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** and include 18 targets and over 40 indicators. All 193 United Nations member states and at least 23 international organisations have agreed to achieve these goals by the year 2015.

These goals are:



High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons (HLPEP) on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

As all countries are moving towards the end of MDGs in 2015, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon has called on all countries in the world to accelerate the process of achieving the MDGs. Simultaneously, the SG announced in July 2012 the 27 members of a High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda to advise on the global development framework beyond 2015. The panel is co-chaired by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono of Indonesia, President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia, and Prime Minister David Cameron of the United Kingdom.

This panel is part of the UN Secretary General's initiative for post-2015, as mandated by the 2010 MDG Summit. UN Member States have called for open, inclusive consultations involving the civil society, private sector, academia and research institutes

from around the world, in addition to the UN system, to advance the development framework beyond 2015. The Panel is taking into account the challenges of the MDGs, is considering the massive changes in world since 2000 and the changes likely to unfold by 2030, and is listening to the views of governments, civil society, experts and hundreds of thousands of people.

During their meetings, the Panellists discussed household poverty as well as justice, accountability, and violence against women. They also talked about economic transformation, sustainable and inclusive growth and highlighted the importance of a global partnership for a people-centred and planet-sensitive agenda. The Panellists also addressed the need for developed countries to honour their aid commitments and to reform their trade and fiscal policies.

By June 2013, the Panel came out with the following **five drivers** towards transformative changes for a sustainable development agenda beyond 2015:

1. Leave no one behind.
2. Put sustainable development at the core.
3. Transform economies for jobs and inclusive growth.
4. Build peace and effective, open and accountable institutions for all.
5. Forge a new global partnership

The Panellists also called for a data revolution for sustainable development: to use technological innovation and connectivity to foster the sharing of information among people around the world regarding the development goals.

As the main output of their meetings, the Panel proposed the following **12 goals and targets** to the UN Secretary General:

1. **End poverty**
2. **Empower girls and women and achieve gender equality**
3. **Provide quality education and lifelong learning**
4. **Ensure healthy lives**
5. **Ensure food security and good nutrition**
6. **Achieve universal access to water and sanitation**
7. **Secure sustainable energy**
8. **Create jobs, sustainable livelihoods, and equitable growth**
9. **Manage natural resource assets sustainably**
10. **Ensure good governance and effective institutions**
11. **Ensure stable and peaceful societies**
12. **Create global enabling environment and long-term finance**

Government of Indonesia Process

To support the President of Indonesia in its role as co-chair of the HLPEP, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) played an active role in the post-2015 process. To administer and implement activities in Indonesia, they formed a National Commission on the Post-2015 Development Agenda under an agency called UKP4 (President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight). The GoI organised a series of key consultations, including the Asia Pacific Regional Meeting and Stakeholder Consultation on Post 2015 in Bali in December 2012, the National Consultation on Post 2015 in Jakarta in February 2013, as well as the GoI-led Post-2015 consultations around the 4th High Level Panel Meeting on Post-2015 Development Agenda (25 – 27 March 2013).

In all processes, GoI engaged participants representing five groups of stakeholders i.e. Public Sector, Private Sector, Civil Society, Youth, and Academia. The main conclusion of the Government consultations is the need for partnerships at all levels, including national and sub-national levels.

UN-led Post-2015 Process in Indonesia

In addition to the consultation process carried out by the Government, the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Indonesia was requested by the UN Development Group (UNDG) to conduct complimentary consultations. The presence of a fully-formed, government-led post-2015 consultation process posed both unique challenges and opportunities to conducting a UN-led post-2015 national consultation process. Aside from the general objectives for the post-2015 consultation campaign, the goal of the UN process in Indonesia was therefore to work in complement to and support of the GoI process, working to bring stakeholders who may not have been able to participate in the GoI process to the table.

In order to complete this objective, the UNCT decided in September 2012 to have a particular focus on three themes that address and identify critical development issues. These three themes - Environmental Sustainability, Conflict and Fragility, and Inequalities – were discussed in three one-day multi-stakeholder dialogues. The three dialogues took place in February and March 2013.

These consultations were intended to provide a neutral forum for dialogue and the sharing of knowledge related to critical issues of development post-2015. This consultation process brought the perspectives of the parties related to the current level of development, identified the strengths and weaknesses of the MDGs and highlighted the communities' desire and vision for development in Indonesia and globally. Another objective of these dialogues was to facilitate the process of knowledge sharing on development issues in the country and to foster dialogue between the different stakeholders.

In addition to the three multi-stakeholder dialogues, several other meetings and consultations were organized by individual UN agencies, such as UNESCO, UNFPA and UNIDO. UNEP and UNESCO produced the Rio+20 Environmental Briefs for Indonesia, which were made available for the participants of the Environmental Sustainability multi-stakeholder dialogue. A summary of the report can be found as an annex to this report.

Pulse Lab Jakarta, part of the UN Secretary General's Global Pulse Initiative, conducted a social media analysis to identify which development priorities are the most popular, important and spoken-about on Twitter by regular Indonesian in their daily lives.

To ensure the inclusion of Indonesian people into the post-2015 processes, the UNCT in Indonesia also supported the campaign of the MY World Survey. The survey, launched in March 2013 with support from UNIC and Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) has been distributed through online and offline methods targeting all Indonesians. To date, more than 16,000 votes have been collected and the process is still ongoing.

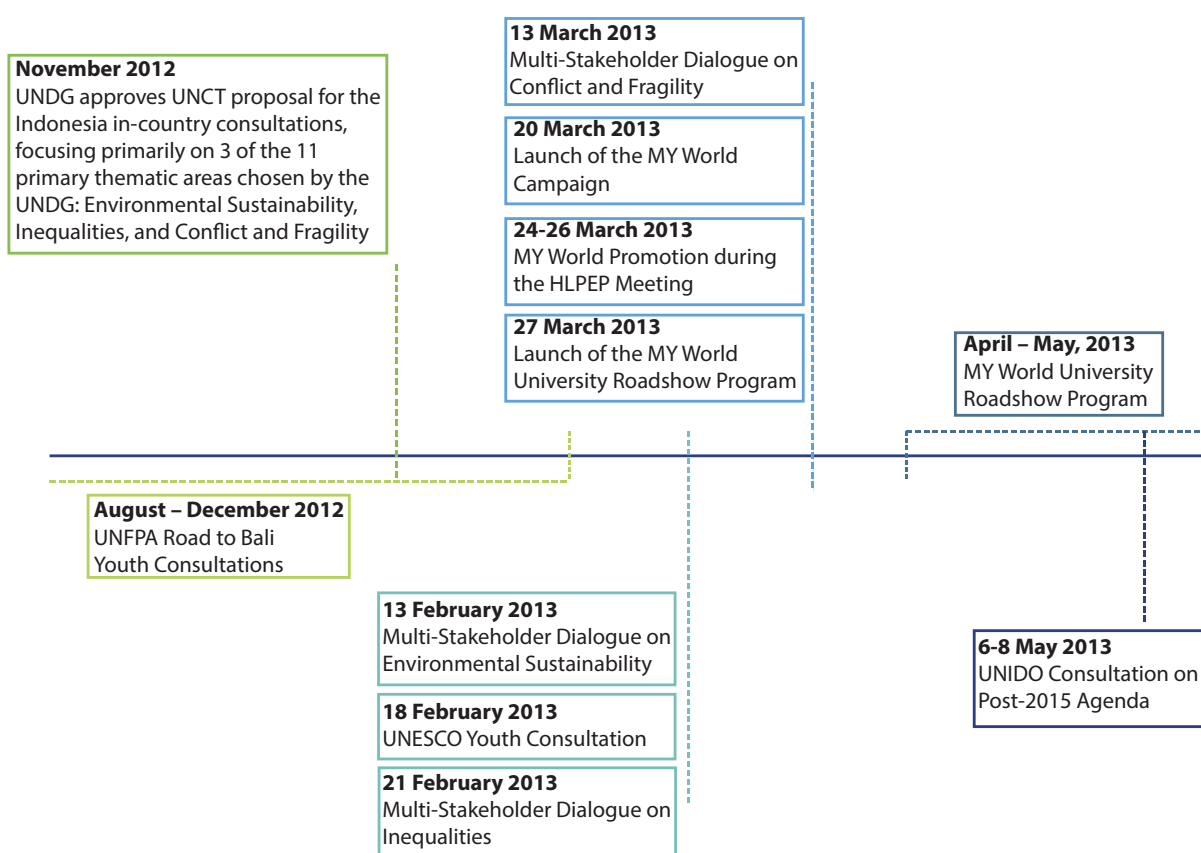
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Consultation Process

Identification of Stakeholders

The stakeholders consulted in the three dialogues were identified by asking UN agencies in Indonesia as well as CSO partners to provide a list of recommended participants within their networks, keeping some considerations in mind i.e. representativeness of gender, geographical area, and community group. Another requirement was that candidates should represent a group or organisation, be passionate, and be able to describe the needs of the group they represent; they did not need to be experts. Candidates for example represented the following groups: CSOs, Youth CSOs, Women's groups, Disabled Peoples' Organisations (DPOs), Indigenous Groups, Underrepresented Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), HIV/AIDS groups, and Sexual/Reproductive Health organisations.

Timeline



Partners

The RC Office in Indonesia undertook the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda in-country consultation process on behalf of the UNCT in Indonesia, in partnership and coordination with all 22 UN agencies in Indonesia as well as with several CSOs and key external partners.

Specific partnerships to be highlighted (in alphabetical order) are:



The BRR-Institute (Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi Institute, or BRR-I)
BRR-I, or the Institute of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, organised and implemented the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Conflict and Fragility on behalf of the UNCT on 13 March 2013 at the Royal Kuningan Hotel in Jakarta, suggesting participants who had not yet been involved in a post-2015 consultation process, organizing logistics and facilitation, and holding the event in Jakarta. BRR-I also provided a summary report of the event and its findings, the contents of which are included in this report.



Friends of the Earth Indonesia (Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia, or WALHI)
WALHI is the oldest and largest environmental advocacy CSO in Indonesia. WALHI organised and implemented the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Environmental Sustainability on behalf of the UNCT on 13 February 2013 at the Akmani Hotel in Jakarta, suggesting participants who had not yet been involved in a post-2015 consultation process, organizing logistics and facilitation, and holding the event in Jakarta. WALHI provided a summary report of the event and its findings, the contents of which are included in this report.



Leo Burnett

The Indonesia and Asia regional offices of the Leo Burnett advertising agency have greatly supported the MY World promotional campaign in Indonesia, providing strategic advice for the planning, roll out and execution of the campaign, liaising with celebrities and Key Opinion Leaders (KOLs), individuals with large Twitter followings, companies and other stakeholder parties to promote the survey. In addition, Leo Burnett built and hosted a mobile version of the MY World voting website optimised for the lower-end smartphones which are prevalent throughout Indonesia, which has been instrumental in capturing votes.



The Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan)

Kemitraan is a multi-stakeholder CSO working with government agencies and other CSOs to advance reform at both national and local levels. Kemitraan organised and implemented the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Inequalities on behalf of the UNCT on 21 February 2013 at the Ciputra Hotel in Jakarta, suggesting participants who had not yet been involved in a post-2015 consultation process, organising logistics and facilitation, and holding the event in Jakarta. Kemitraan provided a summary report of the event and its findings, the contents of which are included in this report.



Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI)

RRI, the national radio network of Indonesia, was the launch partner for the MY World survey in Indonesia. RRI co-hosted the launch with UNIC Indonesia on 20 March 2013 and broadcasted it live across its network. Additionally, RRI promoted the survey on its stations nation-wide, hosted MY World speakers, distributed ballots at its events, and conducted some talkshows with the MY World Indonesia team in Jakarta and Yogyakarta.



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Indonesia

UNESCO Indonesia conducted an independent Youth Consultation for the Post-2015 Development Process at the Akmani Hotel in Jakarta as part of the five-day UNESCO Youth Programme to support capacity-building for young women and men in Indonesia. The consultation was supported by members of the RC Office and the UNIC team.

Pulse Lab Jakarta

Pulse Lab Jakarta conducted crucial social media analysis of the three priority topic areas chosen by the UNCT for consultations within Indonesia, as well as the top priority topics selected by participants of the MY World Survey. This analysis looks to identify which development priorities under those topic areas are the most popular, important and spoken-about by regular Indonesians in their daily lives.

United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) Indonesia

The UNIC office in Jakarta served as a primary project partner, particularly for the promotion of the MY World Survey. UNIC Jakarta co-hosted the launch of the MY World Survey with Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) and promoted the MY World survey at all three Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues and both the UNESCO Youth Consultation and the UNIDO Consultations. In addition, UNIC Jakarta assisted the RC Office and the Millennium Campaign in implementation of the MY World promotion campaign for Indonesia, launching the MY World Campus Roadshow initiative, liaising with MY World media partners (including RRI), coordinating inter-agency support efforts for the campaign through the United Nations Communications Group and supporting the social media campaign for the survey.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

UNIDO Indonesia conducted its own three-day in-country consultation with the public sector (government), the private sector and academia from its stakeholder and partner network.

United Nations Millennium Campaign (UNMC)

The UNMC has extensively supported the post-2015 process in Indonesia, primarily through two channels: provision of staff time for the Regional Post-2015 Coordinator, based in the RC Office in Jakarta, and financial support for the MY World Campaign in Indonesia. The Regional Post-2015 Coordinator supported the three national in-country consultations and has led the MY World Campaign in Indonesia since early April 2013.





United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA in Indonesia added consultation elements to its Youth Roadshow, which it conducted nation-wide from August to December 2012. In addition, UNFPA has contributed significantly to the MY World Campaign process in Indonesia, supporting, in particular, multiple aspects of the online social media campaign to support and promote the survey, as well as distribution of offline ballots. UNFPA in Indonesia also supported the development of the Indonesian case study on population dynamics and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, highlighting the importance of population size, age structure, composition, new emerging issues such as young population, ageing population, international migration, and climate and its impacts and influence in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.



United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

UNV contributed a national volunteer to support the post-2015 process and the MY World 2015 initiative in Indonesia who has proved invaluable to the programme. In addition, the UNV programme in Indonesia has supported the MY World campaign, promoting and disseminating the survey, as well as supporting the MY World 2015 Indonesia university roadshow initiative.

Funding

UNDP Bureau for Development Policy (BDP) provided the majority of funding for the Indonesia in-country consultations, including the three Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues, dedicated post-2015 sessions in already-planned events, promotion of the MY World Survey, social media research on the future people in Indonesia want, and working through national and local media channels to gather further information on the “future we want”.

UNDP Indonesia Country Office provided partial funding for the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Environmental Sustainability.

UNEP provided partial funding for the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Environmental Sustainability.

UNWomen provided partial funding for the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Inequalities.

UNVolunteers provided funding for support of consultations and the MY World campaign rollout in Indonesia.

UNMC provided funding for implementation and support of the MY World Survey in Indonesia, including support and promotion of the survey at the HLPEP meeting in Bali, the MY World Campus Roadshow, the MY World Hangouts initiative, and additional staff time for RC Office staff to continue work on this project.

3

Overview of the Consultations

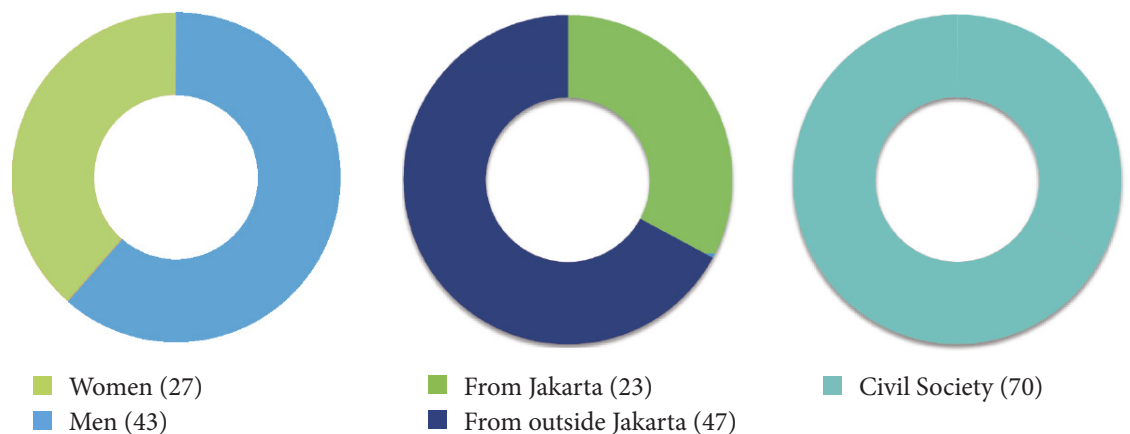
Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Environmental Sustainability

On 13 February 2013 the UNCT in Indonesia, in conjunction with WALHI, conducted its first post-2015 in-country consultation, the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Environmental Sustainability, held at the Akmani Hotel in Jakarta. This consultation aimed at capturing the voices of a broad cross-section of Indonesian stakeholders on the theme of Environmental Sustainability: the “voices of the voiceless”, contributing their thoughts, objectives and recommendations for this sector to the process of the global Post-2015 Development Agenda.

As part of the in-country consultation process, the UN in Indonesia was encouraged to partner directly with local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) with the capacity, and network, to implement and drive the event. For the Dialogue on Environmental Sustainability, the UNCT selected Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (Friends of the Earth), or WALHI, one of Indonesia’s foremost environmental CSOs, as the main implementing partner for the event.

This national dialogue was organised with the inclusion of stakeholders from both urban and rural regions nation-wide maintaining gender, age and (dis)ability balance. Environmental governance was included as a cross-cutting issue, since appropriate governance arrangements are a prerequisite for environmental sustainability as well as in other areas. The consultations elicited both technical and general inputs for the post-2015 process, adding to Indonesia’s voice in the development of the global agenda.

The Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Environmental Sustainability was attended by 70 participants (43 male and 27 female) from across Indonesia, ranging from Papua, Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) and Sulawesi to Sumatra, Kalimantan and the breadth of Java. The participants represented various CSOs and groups (environmental, women, farmers and fishermen, youth, labour, indigenous people, children). The UN in Indonesia worked with WALHI to identify participants, both as individuals and in terms of the organisations and sectors of society they represent, which had not previously been invited to or involved in a post-2015 consultation.



These participants were joined by observers from multiple UN agencies. Observers and were given strict instruction to do no more than observe and report; as this consultation was designed to capture the voices of Indonesia's stakeholders of Environmental Sustainability, United Nations staff and other invited guests from international organisations were not permitted to participate in discussions. The facilitators for this workshop, who were also tasked with enforcing the divide between participants and observers, were comprised of environmental sustainability practitioners and experts selected by WALHI from its network. The list of facilitators was approved by the UN prior to the workshop.

The Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue was divided into four parts: introduction and opening remarks, an overview of the post-2015 process, an overview of the status of MDG 7 in Indonesia, and two rounds of breakout sessions, followed by a World Café-model presentation of results.



The agenda for the workshop can be found below:

9.00 - 9.05	Opening Remarks, WALHI Executive Director
9.05 - 9.10	Opening Remarks and Overview of the Post-2015 Process, Michele Zaccheo, Director of UNIC Jakarta
9.10 - 9.30	Overview of Status of MDG 7 in Indonesia, presented by UNDP on behalf of the UNCT
9.30 - 12.00	Breakout Sessions I
12.00 - 13.00	Lunch
13.00 - 15.00	Breakout Sessions II
15.00 - 15.15	Coffee Break
15.15 - 17.45	Group Presentations World café: Groups present to each other using the “World Café” presentation model
17.45 - 18.00	Closing Remarks, WALHI Programme Manager

Following the introduction by the UN and WALHI, the workshop was divided into the following five breakout groups, each looking to discuss a separate aspect of Environmental Sustainability in the Post-2015 Development Agenda:

- a) Green Economy and Climate Change
- b) Sustainable Consumption and Production
- c) Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements, including Transportation
- d) Forests, Biodiversity and Land Degradation
- e) Water, Human Health and Pollution

Participants were given the opportunity to choose which group they wished to attend. Each group held two separate discussion sessions, one in the morning discussing and brainstorming on each topic, and one in the afternoon, finalising conclusions and recommendations for the development of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

After the second round of breakout sessions, each group was given the opportunity to present its findings and recommendations to every other group through a rotating system known as the World Café model. Under this model, a representative from each group sets up a station, or “café,” where they can present the findings of their discussion group. Each other discussion group then visits each “café” in rotation, where they hear the presentation on the group’s findings, then are given the opportunity to pose questions or comments on those findings. The results of these discussions are folded into each group’s final recommendations, broadening the discourse on each topic and enriching the final output.

Discussion Outputs and Recommendations

The Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Environmental Sustainability divided participants into five separate discussion groups. Each group then tasked with one of the five key sub-topic themes agreed upon by WALHI and the UNCT. Groups worked under each facilitator to guide their discussions towards providing insights from the Indonesian experience to the development of the post-2015 agenda. A summary of each group's discussions and results or recommendations is provided below:

Green Economy and Climate Change

The Green Economy and Climate Change group focused its discussion first on the concept of green economy itself. They noted that local governments within Indonesia often face difficulties in translating the concept of green economy into their strategies and programmes, which can at time lead to an inadvertent increase of environmental degradation. The group noted that many sectors within the country do not fully understand the concept of green economy and, operating under an unclear definition of the concept and its principles, tend to misuse it. This is particularly prevalent in sectors that do not primarily deal with environmental problems and might not be as familiar with the full concept of green economy. These observations led to the following group recommendations for the post-2015 agenda:

- ◆ For proper use of green economy and its tenets, a thorough campaign to educate stakeholders in multiple sectors must be carried out, and definitions must be standardised and socialised in order to clarify terminology and prevent misuse of the concept.
- ◆ Education curricula should include courses on the MDGs and green economy as many education systems, such as those in Indonesia, currently leave no room for discourse on degrading environmental conditions.
- ◆ Public interest, public discussion, and public decision must all be taken into account for successful implementation of green economy policies.

Sustainable/Environmentally-Friendly Consumption and Production

The participants of this group began their discussion by evaluating Indonesia's current production vs. consumption model, oriented heavily towards extraction of raw materials for export purposes. They noted that, in opposition to this, Indonesian consumption patterns depend largely upon imported goods, many of which contain raw materials that were originally extracted from Indonesia. The value-adding process in the conversion of these raw goods occurs abroad leading to environmental degradation in Indonesia resulting from raw material extraction, without corresponding economic gain.

“The impact of such policies and practices is the pollution of water bodies, land and air.”

This sentiment was corroborated by UNIDO’s consultation, which noted that even in raw resource extraction, such as the extraction of coal, the best material is slated for export, while lower-quality resources remain for the domestic market (ex: export of high-caloric coal and corresponding coal shortage with only the lower-caloric coal that remains). The Sustainable/Environmentally-Friendly Consumption and Production group also noted that, aside from this general pollution,

“there is a huge dependency of small-scale farmers to big multinational companies for seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. These all have resulted in decreasing income and making it harder for small-scale farmers to reach welfare.”

As a result,

“when farming is no longer enough to fulfil their (farmers) daily needs and the operational costs for farming is higher than what they get from harvesting, a lot of small-scale farmers and landless farmers change their profession to be laborers.”

Additionally, monoculture farming, as practiced by these larger companies, increases destruction of biodiversity.

The group provided the following recommendations and emphases for the Post-2015 Development Agenda:

- ◆ Domestic needs must be prioritized over exports, in keeping with a national “subsistence” principle, or the ability to fulfil the nation’s own needs without depending on external actors.
- ◆ Clean production should be encouraged.
- ◆ Environmentally friendly production and extraction of raw and processed materials, undertaken with a zero-waste principle should be promoted.
- ◆ The “added value” of raw materials should be developed domestically.
- ◆ Industry should adopt efficiencies in the use of natural resources, sustainable industrial processes and environmental impact prevention.
- ◆ Entrepreneurship-friendly policies must be promoted domestically in order to build green entrepreneurship.
- ◆ The local production of food for consumption, as well as organic or eco-friendly farming practices, should be encouraged.



Caption: Participants discussing forests, biodiversity and land degradation issues during the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Environmental Sustainability (UNIC Jakarta/2013)

Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements, including Transportation

This discussion group focused on the “urban experience” within Indonesia, noting that the model of city planning and development here is based on standards that are far from achieving the aims of the MDGs. The lack of transportation infrastructure and mismanagement of transportation services leads to overwhelming traffic jams in major cities in Indonesia, Jakarta chief among them. Poor planning schemes here lead to traffic, floods, untended garbage and water crises, as well as a rise in poverty levels, environmental pollution and road accidents. Government policies here are often contradictory with cities’ needs, emphasizing more on building inner city highways and land reclamation of coastal areas, which systematically reduces liveable areas. This policy also negatively affects coastal communities, a theme reiterated across many of the consultations. An additional difficulty faced in sustainable settlement development within Indonesia is the habitual disregard of government policies on environmental concerns for development by both the public and private sector. The group concluded that the government-led process for engaging communities and NGOs in the process of planning and implementing urban development initiatives is still weak. Most consultation meetings are treated as little more than a formality, and often times community voices are not treated seriously. Broader engagement with all stakeholders, including youth, is essential to ensuring that this type of programme can succeed, and serves as one of the best paths to more sustainable cityscapes in Indonesia.

Additional recommendations:

- ◆ Municipal planning strategies should focus on bottom-up processes, and government policies, which encourage this type of strategy, should be strengthened and operationalised. Such planning, when possible, should also incorporate local wisdom.
- ◆ There should be gender-based quotas of at least 30% for women in government institutions, including executive, legislative and judicial positions.
- ◆ The government should build cities according to the carrying capacity of the environment and prevention of disaster threats.
- ◆ The business world must obey and carry out the agenda of disaster risk reduction, especially in urban environments.
- ◆ The government must adhere to the principles of transparency, accountability and communication, with a zero-tolerance policy for corruption, particularly in the context of managing an urban environment.
- ◆ Communities should uphold and enforce local values.
- ◆ Communities, including urban communities, should have broad access to their local economic resources.
- ◆ Communities should actively participate in policy-making, monitoring the development process and human rights violations.

Forests, Biodiversity and Land Degradation

The Forests, Biodiversity and Land Degradation group began by acknowledging crucial shared concepts, including the fact that the forest, for much of Indonesia, is the primary source of livelihoods, and that human beings are part of their environment.

Key points include:

- ◆ Current indicators to measure the risk of environment degradation in development are insufficient.
- ◆ Development in forest communities in Indonesia has, in some cases, increased their poverty level (community impoverishment).
- ◆ “Forest development” should be clarified. The term is government-driven, and at times ends up being applied to policies that produce or equate to forest degradation.
- ◆ Forests and land are often seen as “capital” in countries like Indonesia, and human and environmental concerns are often seen as nothing more than impediments to “business transactions.” Government systems set up to “smoothen and facilitate” these transactions without factoring in those human and environmental concerns should be avoided.
- ◆ Real agrarian reform should be carried out to guarantee fairness in forest management, land and biodiversity protection.
- ◆ Recognition of communities’ rights to management of their natural resources should be applied and protected nationwide.
- ◆ The state should protect the interests of traditionally underserved populations, including farmers and laborers, fisherfolks, women, poor people, indigenous peoples, and also nature’s “interests.”

Water, Human Health and Pollution

This discussion group began its discourse by looking into the palm oil industry in Indonesia, one of the nation's largest industrial sectors and greatest influencers of water cleanliness, human health questions and pollution issues. Both domestic and international policies have supported this sector, allowing it to take up more land and gear large-scale production towards export. The industry is supported by a large fertilizer industry based on natural gas, which both saps natural resources and generates additional pollution. In order to reduce reliance on this production of crude material, the government should encourage the growth of the domestic manufacturing industry that processes and utilizes palm oil and other resources. This drive should be expanded to promote the growth of green industry, which implements efficient and effective consumption of natural resources, sustainable industrial processes and environmental protection. Greater efficiencies in the production of those raw, crude resources, as well as production using environmentally sound raw material, could lead to cleaner processes and minimized waste. The prevalence of lower-priced imports for agricultural goods has negatively affected the price of domestically produced crops, leading to the use of borax and food additives to sustain local products in the marketplace. Protections for domestically produced goods would reduce this practice and lead to healthier, more sustainable products. This is a trending theme, echoed across multiple Indonesia consultations. Policies supporting green farming, as well as organic farming, would also lead to more sustainable products, as well as reduce national reliance on the fertilizer industry.

A final discussion point looked at the unintended consequences of environmentally harmful practices. The case study in this instance is the prevalence of illegal gold mining, which negatively affects home industries traditionally carried out by women, including production of traditional medicines and small-scale farming. Communities are attracted by the prospect of rapid, increased income available through illegal gold mining of their community lands, destroying and ruining the land used in these home industries and depriving those female home workers of their critical income streams. Greater regulation and law enforcement of these illegal industries would help to prevent these situations, and should be coupled with awareness programmes on both the environment and human health, aimed at women impacted by illegal gold mining.

Main recommendations:

Water:

- ◆ Access to water resources should be guaranteed by the State.
- ◆ State control of water resources should provide balanced and fair water access to both the private sector and communities.
- ◆ There should be special budget allocated to handle water crisis issues.
- ◆ National strategic planning should firmly accommodate and enforce provisions to conserve, manage and protect water resources.

Health:

- ◆ Ensure access to basic health services for the community through the implementation of national and sub-national health policies – this implementation must be consistent, and involve both public and private sector equally.
- ◆ The regional government should provide basic health services to the surrounding community, or make it affordable and attainable for communities to access existing services.
- ◆ Incentivise health personnel to be based in remote areas.
- ◆ Review regulations which limit or otherwise hinder people's access to basic health services.
- ◆ Conduct firm law enforcement and sanction health personnel who “commercialise” public health by constructing entry barriers, financial or otherwise, to public health services.
- ◆ Enforce the extended responsibility of companies which work in natural resource extraction.
- ◆ Enable bottom-up and full participation of communities in health programme planning.
- ◆ Increase public monitoring and scrutiny towards health services.

Pollution:

- ◆ Enact and enforce regulations which guarantee public monitoring of pollution.

Oceans:

- Increase community involvement in planning, implementing, and monitoring of ocean-related policies.
- Regulate and enforce fishing quotas, in every season, in every fishing ground.
- Ensure policies provide protection and recognition of traditional fisheries and fishing grounds.

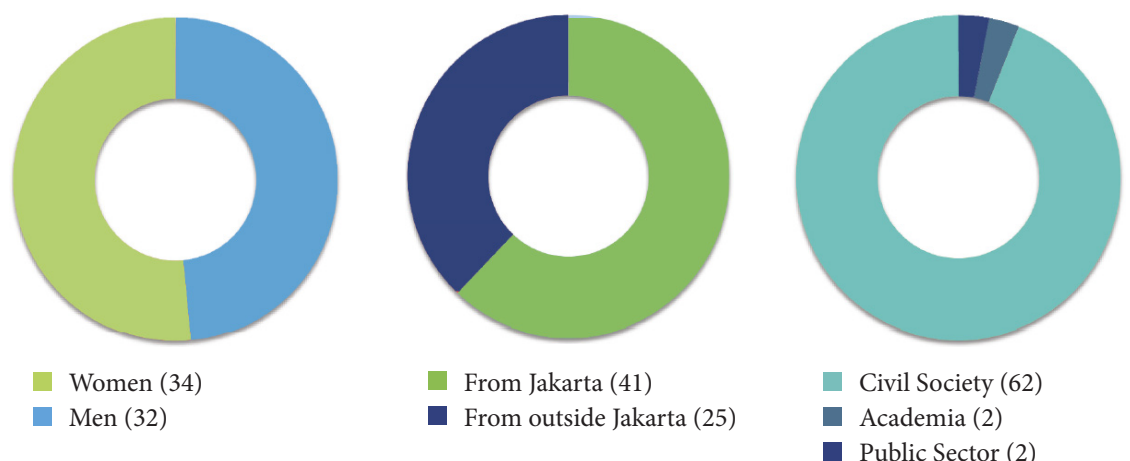
Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Inequalities

The UNCT engaged the Partnership for Governance Reform (Kemitraan), an Indonesian CSO, as a local partner to organise, facilitate and implement a one-day Multi-Stakeholder Consultation on Inequalities, consulting a broad range of stakeholders from CSOs, local and international NGOs, universities, the private sector and other backgrounds to add their voices to the global conversation on the formation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The consultation took place on Thursday, 21 February 2013 at the Ciputra Hotel in Jakarta.

The objective was to capture the voices of Indonesia's stakeholders engaged in addressing questions of inequality in this country, and how they would like to shape the formation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The focus of the workshop centred the needs of Indonesia vis-à-vis inequalities and how that agenda should be shaped to address the challenges of inequalities within Indonesia.

Participants for this workshop were invited from across the archipelago, with emphasis placed on inviting individuals as representatives of groups or organizations that had not yet been involved in a post-2015 consultation process. The majority of the participants came from CSOs working on a range of issues: environment, people with disability, women, transgender, farmers and fishermen, youth, labour/migrant workers, indigenous people, children and the elderly.

Below is the composition of all participants for this workshop. An additional 15 observers served as note-takers.



The agenda for the workshop can be found below:

10.00 - 10.15	Opening Remarks, Michele Zaccheo, Director of UNIC
10.15 - 10.30	Opening Remarks, Wicaksono Sarosa (PhD), Kemitraan Executive Director
10.30 - 11.30	Introduction to Open-Space Idea and Market Place
11.30 - 12.30	Breakout Sessions I
12.30	Results published on news board
12.30 - 13.30	Lunch
13.30 - 14.30	Breakout Sessions II
14.30 - 15.00	Break / Results published on news board
15.00 - 16.30	Breakout Sessions III
16.30 - 17.00	Break / Results published on news board
17.00 - 17.15	Closing Remarks, RC Office and Kemitraan

By its very nature, a single consultation on the theme of inequalities must address a profound range of topics and issues, particularly when held in a country as diverse and populous as Indonesia. Any facilitation method whereby the UN or its partner pre-selects the topics for discussion under such a broad umbrella as inequalities would by its very nature exclude certain stakeholder groups. Therefore, the post-2015 team elected to utilise a facilitation method called Open Space, whereby the participants are given the opportunity to select their own topics for discussion and facilitate their own breakout sessions, with support and guidance from the lead facilitator and the organisers.



Open Space in Action

As the day begins, after the opening discussion, participants are presented with a blank agenda wall, divided into a number of different breakout session areas (A through F, for example), each of which is clearly marked at a location in or outside the breakout room, and times. They are also presented with an overall prompt or question; in this instance the prompt would reflect an overall theme related to inequalities. Participants may then propose to moderate a session under this umbrella theme on a topic of their choice. They write this theme down on a piece of paper and tape it to the agenda wall.

Once the agenda is set, sessions begin. Participants are allowed to move freely between groups at any given time, and participate in as many as they would like. Coffee and snacks are available as well; there is no set coffee break, participants may get what they need when they need it. It is the responsibility of each session moderator to run the session through their given time slot. They can also delegate a participating member of the discussion as a note taker, or the organizing CSO can take notes. At the end of each session, the notes are taken to a central recording area, where a team from the CSO incorporates those notes into a working document on the proceedings of the workshop and posts the results of each session round immediately on a wall, called “breaking news,” where all participants can stop and read them.



Caption: One of the participant looking at the different discussions on the agenda board (UNIC Jakarta/2013)

The breakout group “Open Space” agenda for the day, as selected by participants:

	Session I	Session II	Session III
Breakout Area A	Condemnation and poverty	Food inequality	Clean water
Breakout Area B	Education	Rights of LGBTIQ	Right to job
Breakout Area C	HIV/AIDS	Small industries vs. huge industries	N/A
Breakout Area D	Gender inequality and discriminative policy	Localisation of sex workers	Free trade and small enterprises
Breakout Area E	Fulfilment of human rights (indigenous people, ageing, LGBTIQ)	N/A	Right to rehabilitation for the drug (Narkoba) victims
Breakout Area F	Protection of migrant workers	Sex workers	Participation of women in rural areas
Breakout Area G	Inequality in public service and children health issues	Disabilities	N/A
Breakout Area H	Coastal Poverty	Policy for people in coastal areas	N/A

Consultation Results, Recommendations and Trending Themes

One of the more firm recommendations came from a morning discussion on inequalities and HIV/AIDS: the participants recommended governments to reject or strongly curtail free trade which include provisions that could threaten production of affordable life-saving medicines such as generic anti-retrovirals for HIV treatment. The HIV/AIDS discussion also urged the inclusion of grassroots-level or community-level forums on HIV/AIDS and other health issues in the policy development of state actors.

Another group, convened on the issue of rights for the Elderly community, the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex or Questioning (LGBTIQ) communities and Indigenous Peoples communities, wished to add an emphasis on the continuing problem of ageism, both within Indonesia and on a global scale, asking that ageism and the right to work, and the right to “decent employment,” be taken into account by governments at the policy planning level. This point was also stressed in the UNESCO Youth Consultation, with additional emphasis on the right to work and decent employment for youth.

The group also emphasised the importance of incorporating Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Body (SOGIB) – based education and comprehensive sexuality education into the national curriculum for students in the public school system. This should be coupled with a broader effort to advocate against legislation and policies that discriminate against the LGBTIQ communities. The discussion on the participation of women reflected these sentiments, further highlighting the importance of “critical education on gender mainstreaming to support gender equity in village governance.”

Participants also held a discussion group on the Protection of Migrant Workers, which recommended the harmonisation of the national-level and local-level regulations that protect migrant workers, as well as the establishment of a commission on the protection of migrant workers. They noted that coordination among agencies concerned with migrant workers’ affairs and rights must be enhanced in order to effectively protect the migrant workers’ community, with particular emphasis on protection against human trafficking. Additionally, the discussion group spoke on the need for rehabilitation and insurance facilities for ex-migrant workers, as well as governmental processes designed specifically to help resolve cases involving migrant workers. Specific emphasis should be placed on female migrant workers (particularly in countries like Indonesia, where the majority of migrant workers are female), providing protection, education and training, including support and training on asset management.

The question of migrant workers touched on the issue of the “right to jobs,” which emerged as another trending issue for this consultation, echoed by participants from a host of backgrounds. The “rights to jobs” discussion stressed that the Post-2015 Development Agenda should promote an employment policy that truly “does not

discriminate against sexual orientation, gender, disability, health status and age.” The group also asked that “unemployment (be) differentiated as open and closed unemployment,” “sex workers (to) be recognised as a profession,” “government support for life insurance for informal workers,” “encouragement and other protection for those workers,” as well as a plea that “education, health and employment (should) not be made a political commodity.” The Sex Workers discussion supported this point, further adding that sex workers “need the protection of the State as workers.” They also noted that, under such legal recognition, the sex industry as a whole could be taxed.

This last point about sex workers and employment fed into the broader discussion of sex workers and inequalities, a priority topic area of the day discussed in multiple groups. An emerging issue posited by multiple groups is the “need for legalisation of abortion services for sex workers.” It was noted that “health care for sex workers in Indonesia is still very minimal,” as is sexual education; and that “many people still do not understand the benefits of condoms.” These groups recommended that studies be undertaken in Indonesia and similar countries to better understand the need for just policy for sex workers, including policies that limit or eliminate violence against them.

Experts at UNAIDS Indonesia corroborate these recommendations: “Amongst the sex workers community, HIV transmission rates are also high. Many of those who are already HIV positive are in need of treatment. Unfortunately, those already in HIV treatment have low treatment adherence, which may cause increasing level of ARV resistance. However, the test for ARV resistance is not widely available in Indonesia. These factors, among others, may undermine HIV/AIDS response in this country.”

A different group spoke exclusively on the question of Coastal Poverty through a lens of inequalities, with particular regard to coastal fishermen, stating that the post-2015 initiative will not be successful if governments, such as the Indonesian government, do not move to protect fishing rights for traditional fishermen. Policies that encourage trawling, and provide for imports of fish and salt, disenfranchise and disadvantage coastal fishermen, destroying coastal communities. A policy of mapping of fishing grounds and monitoring those areas for over-fishing can protect the livelihoods of those coastal villages. At the same time, community-based education for traditional fishermen on the use of sustainable fishing practices over environmentally damaging methods is also essential.

This trending issue of market protectionism continued in the session on small-scale industry vs. large or ‘huge’ industry, which recommended an increase in “comprehensive protection against traders / (proliferation of) markets through traditional restrictions on the number and spacing of minimarkets / supermarkets / malls,” further adding that “protection should be enshrined in policy at (the) national and local levels.” The group saw the proliferation of markets, particularly minimarkets, throughout Indonesia as detrimental to both traditional markets and the farmers, craftsmen and other individuals who use them as their primary sales point for their goods and services. This approach also asked governments to strengthen systems that

can “accommodate the production of the people,” supporting small-scale industry and promoting business models that enable communities centred around traditional production models to grow and thrive. These sentiments were echoed by the group meeting on “Free Trade, Small Enterprise and Imports,” which also recommended that Free Trade Agreements be rethought or renegotiated, as they are often detrimental to local manufacturers.

On the other end of this theme, participants urged greater government control of resources (in particular, water) as a means of ensuring equitable access to those resources. Both the small industries discussion and the general discussion on water rights and clean water recommended that the Indonesian government resisted the privatisation of water, stressing that it is the responsibility of the State to ensure clean water services for every citizen. This must be accompanied by the good governance required to effectively and transparently guarantee access to those services.

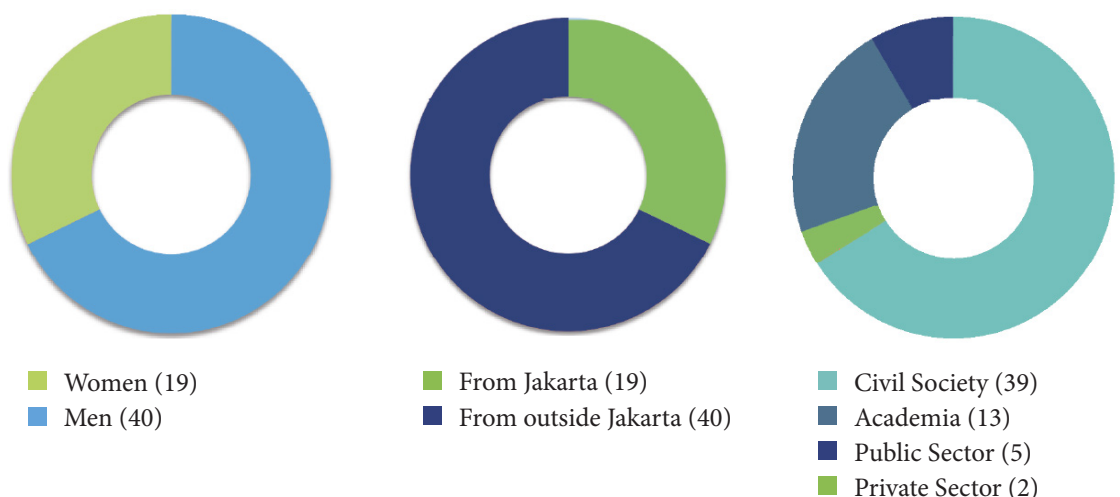
The disabilities group discussion proposed that disability be added as a full development goal to the Post-2015 Development Agenda, a target that aims to fulfil the needs of disabled persons in a variety of sectors, with a highlight on education, as supported by the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). The group also recommended inclusion of disability, and empowerment of people with disabilities, and disabled-people-as-citizens, as achievements or milestones required in disbursement of aid or donor funds worldwide.

Finally, the Right to Rehabilitation for Drug Victims group stated the importance of identifying drug addicts as drug victims who need treatment, not as criminals. They argued that drug victims should have equal rights as citizens, and requested that governments “provide choice of treatments according to the needs of victims of drug addiction and ensure access to rehabilitation services.” This group stated that there should be “a clear division of roles and duties among the regulatory government agencies in handling drug abuse and addiction,” and submitted a recommendation to “establish special courts for victims of drug abusers, with attendant judges, prosecutors and investigators equipped with knowledge of drug-related policy and conditions.” The group concluded by noting “the need for the participation, and support, of the entire community in addressing the drug problem.”

Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Conflict and Fragility

On 13 March 2013, BRR-Institute organized and implemented the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Conflict and Fragility on behalf of the UNCT at the Royal Kuningan Hotel in Jakarta.

Below is the composition of the 59 participants who attended the consultation.



The form of the consultation was based on the World Café model, used for the first consultation on Environmental Sustainability. It was divided into the following three breakout groups, each looking to discuss a separate aspect of Conflict and Fragility in the Post-2015 Development Agenda:

- ◆ Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management
- ◆ Economic Aspect of Conflict and Fragility
- ◆ Social Aspect of Conflict and Fragility

Participants were given the opportunity to choose which group they wished to attend. The groups held two separate sessions each, one in the morning discussing each topic, and one in the afternoon, finalising conclusions and recommendations for the consultation's group presentations at the end of the day.



The agenda for the workshop can be found below:

8.30 - 9.00	Opening Remarks, Douglas Broderick, UN Resident Coordinator
8.45 - 9.00	Opening Remarks, Kuntoro Mangkusubroto (Ph.D), Head of BRR Institute
9.00 - 9.30	Opening Panel: MDG Achievements, Shortcomings and the Road ahead for Disaster, Fragility and Conflict in a Post-2015 Development Framework
9.30 - 10.00	Coffee Break / First Market Place
10.00 - 12.00	Breakout Sessions I
12.00 - 13.30	Lunch / Second Market Place
13.30 - 15.30	Breakout Sessions II
15.30 - 15.45	Coffee Break
15.45 - 17.00	Breakout Group Presentations – Q&A and Feedback
17.00 - 17.30	Plenary / Closing Session

Consultation Results and Recommendations

Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management

The group highlighted two important aspects of their discussion, namely, the gap between the concept of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM), and the practice of DRR and DRM, in Indonesia, and the role of science (local wisdom and modern science) in DRR. Further, the group came up with the following points and recommendations:

- ◆ There is a need to mainstream DRR in the national document or regulations which govern or dictate development planning, including to ensure budget allocation and the design of necessary activities.
- ◆ Support capacity development on DRR at the sub-national level, so communities will be able to use an integrated and inclusive approach to address disaster management in development.
- ◆ Empower the roles, and potential roles, of various institutions at the national, sub-national and community levels for the implementation of DRR.
- ◆ Obtaining support from the legislative bodies responsible for creating and enacting DRR and DRM policies.

- ◆ Recognise the need for framing policy on disaster insurance applicable for both national and sub-national levels.
- ◆ An integrated and holistic approach for mainstreaming DRR is necessary, particularly when harmonising the approach across sectors and among various stakeholders.
- ◆ Engage the private sector as a key driver for DRR pre-disaster activities.
- ◆ Acknowledge and act to rectify the information and knowledge gap between national and sub-national stakeholders for the implementation of DRR.
- ◆ Governments must provide incentives for research on disasters, particularly in nations such as Indonesia that are naturally prone to disasters due to geographic location. In addition to this, it is necessary to have a skills development plan for recruiting youth as crucial stakeholders and actors in all phases of disaster response, including planning and prevention, as well as working to recruit youth to become future DRR and disaster response experts.
- ◆ Integrate local wisdom and a science-based approach into DRR, as well as empowering local capacity and working with spiritual/informal leaders for disseminating information on DRR. This includes mobilising youth.
- ◆ The need for life-saving lifeline utilities (food stocks and supplies included) that go beyond the emergency response period is critical to DRR and DRM.
- ◆ Nations must adopt a comprehensive DRR approach which not only responds to emergency response period but to build community resilience.
- ◆ Ensuring that DRR plans and procedures incorporate critical social and cultural norms and conventions of the people they look to support.
- ◆ DRR approach for man-made, natural or climate-induced disasters such as land use change, flood, forest fire and others require government-specific rules and regulations.
- ◆ Good governance and best practices are essential in mainstreaming DRR.

Economic Aspects of Conflict and Fragility

The discussion took place to answer the following key questions and concerns:

How to handle the deprivation of economic rights and assets that follow after the occurrence of disaster or conflict?

How to ensure/protect the economic rights and assets of the most vulnerable people (poor women, minority groups and other marginalised groups)?

How to ensure that post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction do not discriminate the economic needs of the most vulnerable people?

How to ensure that the aid from donors is delivered to the beneficiaries without engaging into fraud, corruption or dealing with unnecessary bureaucratic procedures?

The group presented the following suggestions and recommendations to answer the above-mentioned concerns:

- ◆ Women and children are among the most vulnerable in the event of conflict. Peer learning used to engage them in meaningful conversation about the economic concerns of disaster and conflict would ensure the strengthening of their capacities so they could have a say in the planning process and the decision-making that affects their lives. Opportunities for increased civic engagement, including volunteerism, help to rebuild and reinforce community cohesion.
- ◆ The partnership between private sector and civil society needs special attention. It is recommended to include credit unions as economic management tools to engage the wider community of survivors after a disaster or conflict.
- ◆ The processes of changing land ownership from one owner to another, or from a private owner to the government for public use, must be done openly and in a participatory fashion as best as possible, both in the event of post-conflict and disaster.
- ◆ Law enforcement has to be supported as powerful tool to protect the economic rights, asset, tenure, as well as inheritance rights of the society.
- ◆ The government or related public offices have to keep good records of economic and land-tenure ownership; the failure to maintain such records would severely hamper the fast recovery of the region and create the potential for deprivation of economic rights.
- ◆ Transparency in the delivery of aid, or bidding for government-funded projects, ought to be an inseparable part of Standard Operating Procedures for the implementing agency carrying out or coordinating rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. This feeds into the broader cross-sector emphasis on good governance seen in the other UN-led consultation processes held in Indonesia.
- ◆ The government agency that is mandated with rehabilitation and reconstruction ought to deliver service in the spirit of helping the people to move forward with their lives and to solve their problems. The institution ought to be designed to be responsive to the needs of the people and that the employees possess creativity, which is required in such large-scale recovery efforts.
- ◆ An agency that is dedicated to carrying out recovery tasks in post-conflict or post-disaster areas must be equipped with different rules and regulations for bidding and audit, not to be subjected to “business as usual” policies.
- ◆ A transitional justice approach should be put in place for the victims of conflict to trace the deprivation of economic rights and economic assets that took place during conflict.
- ◆ Civic education and tolerance (officially termed “peace and civic education”) ought to be part of post-conflict recovery activities.
- ◆ One of the ways to strengthen law enforcement domestically would be to link it to domestic or international legal instruments, such as the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). The group recommended proposing a domestic instrument in post-conflict or disaster countries that would fulfil and protect the economic rights of the victims of conflicts and the survivors of disasters so that economic injustice would be avoidable.



Caption: Participants discussing the social aspect of conflict and fragility (UNIC Jakarta/2013)

Social Aspects of Conflict and Fragility

This group placed strategic importance on strengthening the relationship between the State and the society, including good governance, lessons learned, social cohesion and conflict resolution.

The group presented the following recommendations:

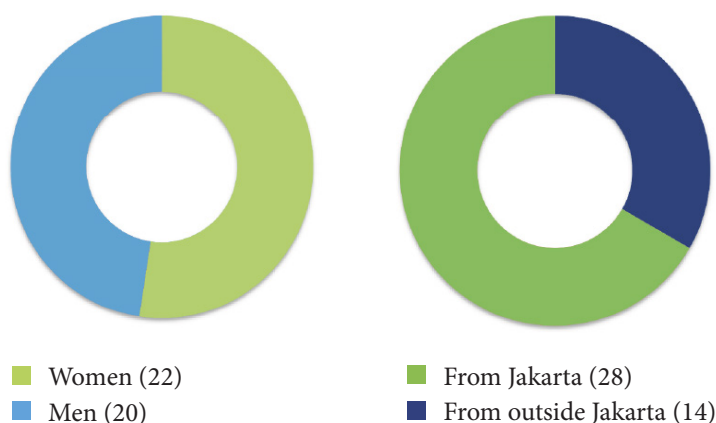
- ♦ Develop a comprehensive Conflict Prevention Framework to respond to various fragilities in order to enhance trust building between the people and the government. This should include citizen participation in the monitoring process, as well as other processes.
- ♦ Develop multiculturalism, pluralism, and peace as a framework for good governance, empowering the society and for managing conflict and fragility.
- ♦ Develop peace and conflict resolution centres in conflict areas to serve as conflict mitigation focal points for the affected communities, as well as centres to assist the capacity development of government services designed to undertake those tasks on a permanent basis.
- ♦ Mobilise social capital to become development capital through government conduct and policies that put people first and engage the people from the planning phase to the implementation of development initiatives.

UNESCO Youth Consultation

On 18 February 2013, UNESCO Indonesia conducted an independent Youth Consultation for the Post-2015 Development Process at the Akmani Hotel in Jakarta as part of the five-day UNESCO Youth Programme to support capacity-building for young women and men in Indonesia. The consultation was supported by members of the RC Office and the UNIC team.

The event was organised in the form of group discussions. In compliance with the guidelines provided in “Youth Consultations for a Post-2015 Framework: A Toolkit” by Youth in Action, European Union, the groups were randomly selected and facilitated.

The consultation was attended by 42 Indonesian youth, primarily Youth Leaders. Below is the composition of the participants.



Most Salient Issues

- ♦ **Poverty burdens:** Poverty is an issue of concern to youth as it impedes equal access to education and equal access to basic healthcare services. Unequal access to education due to the “economic gap” leads to a lack of opportunities, perpetuating the poverty cycle.
- ♦ **Poor governance:** Development is hampered by poor governance and weak leadership. Youth think that policy-makers lack leadership skills and work for their



own interests, thus perpetuating power in hands of the elites. They also stated that there is no political will to change things; and transparency and accountability are also missing. “Corruption” is the most repeated word when talking about the government, and poor enforcement of the law stands as the second most salient issue when discussing governance. All of this leads to discontent and apathy among youth.

- ♦ **Lack of spaces for participation:** Young men and women feel a shortage of spaces to speak out, to express themselves. They claim a need for channels to convey their needs and concerns to the policy-makers and opportunities to engage with their communities. They feel that they are not provided with the skills and tools to actively participate in the policy-making process and to be engaged with society. The youths claim that they are not provided with the skills and knowledge to participate actively, to develop “critical thinking”. “Media illiteracy” is mentioned as an example of their vulnerability towards mass media messages and “propaganda”.

- ♦ **Conservatism and traditional values:** Conservatism and traditional values are perceived as a burden for development and as the origin of discriminatory and intolerant behaviours and attitudes against women and those who are perceived as different (including religious and ethnic minorities, LGBTQs, indigenous people and people with disabilities).

- ♦ **Environment destruction:** Consulted youths perceive that inexistence of other options or alternatives to the current industrial production methods or traditional energy sources (such as oil, coal or firewood) leads inevitably to the destruction of the environment and contributes to climate change, impeding at the same time a sustainable development.

- ♦ **Isolation of rural and remote areas:** Youths are also concerned about the isolation that certain rural areas and regions suffer. People living in these areas lack access to education and basic health services. High unemployment rates and lack of opportunities in isolated areas are also highlighted as a major challenge that needs to be addressed.



Caption: Indonesian youth discussing the challenges they face during the Youth Consultation organized by UNESCO (UNESCO Jakarta Office/2013)

Thematic Priorities

During the consultation 5 thematic priorities emerged:

- ♦ **Education:** The way education is addressed should be broader. The focus should not just be on access to formal education, but also on informal education, on education on human rights and sexual and reproductive health and on the development of skills that will prepare the young generations for the work market and life. Education is understood as a character-building tool, a way for the eradication of poverty, a key that opens the door to new opportunities. To sum up, quality and comprehensive education should be accessible for all.
- ♦ **Governance:** Good governance is indispensable to the development of a country. Corruption should be eradicated; transparency and accountability are indispensable pillars for the good functioning of every institution from the local to the global. Promotion of human rights is also a priority, and in line with this, social protection of the most vulnerable and marginalised groups should be ensured.
- **Engagement and participation:** Citizens, including youth, should be and want to be at the centre of development. As such, more spaces for participation should be provided, and active participation and engagement at all levels should be encouraged and facilitated.
- **Inequalities:** Inequalities is a cross-cutting issue that can be found at the origin of many development challenges. Inequalities occur in social, cultural and legal spheres. Poverty, discrimination against women, LGBTQs, people with HIV, indigenous people, people with disabilities and other minorities are just some examples of inequalities. Any development endeavour should have a social inclusive approach, ensuring equal access to opportunities for all.
- **Free flow of information:** This theme goes beyond the concept of freedom of expression. Free flow of information also means access to truthful sources of information and that citizens are able to analyse and evaluate media discourse and create their own messages. The new development framework should consider the importance of traditional media and new Information and Communication Technology (ICT) not just as tools for access to information but also as mechanisms of participation and civic engagement.

Recommendations

- ♦ A strong partnership should start between young people and adults. Youth also call for a partnership between civil society and government and for a partnership between local, regional and national governments.
- ♦ A more participative and inclusive policy-making process is requested. A process where the youth can actively participate and be consulted. Youth don't feel well-represented in institutions and want to have a real presence and representation in the democratic institutions.
- ♦ Institutions must be accountable and transparent in their performance and functioning. Funds should be spent wisely and effectively.

- ◆ Not only basic education, but quality education should be accessible for all.
- ◆ Formal and informal education should include development of skills for work and life, sexual and reproductive health education and character-building education.
- ◆ Promote dialogue among religions, ethnic groups, minorities and majorities in order to build a culture of peace and address discrimination and intolerance in society.



Caption: Indonesian youth discussing the future they want beyond 2015 (UNESCO Jakarta Office/2013)

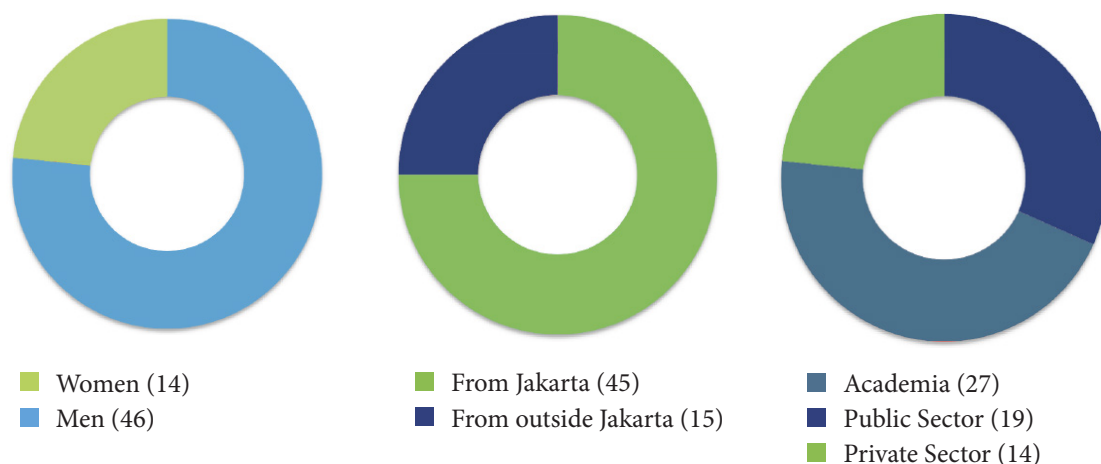
Gaps and Questions

- Being such a large and diverse country, bringing together in the same room young men and women from all across the Indonesian archipelago is always difficult. UNESCO was able to gain representation from 12 other regions in the country, including Papua, despite the majority of participants coming from Jakarta and Greater Jakarta.
- Bringing people from different backgrounds and groups is also a challenge. UNESCO was pleased with the diverse crowd in the room, with participants from rural areas, people with disabilities, and LGBTQ community.
- The consultation method had to be reduced and remoulded to meet our needs and limitations. From the two-day consultation proposed in the manual “Youth consultations for a Post-2015 Framework: A toolkit” we were required to adapt it to suit our three-hour session, missing in the process some specific discussions on the MDGs and the post-2015 process itself.

UNIDO Post-2015 Indonesia National Consultation

From 6 to 8 May 2013, UNIDO Indonesia conducted its own three-day post-2015 in-country consultation with the public sector (government), the private sector and academia from its stakeholder and partner network at the Sari Pan Pacific Hotel in Jakarta. The consultation aimed at collecting some inputs from different types of stakeholders on the current development condition, particularly in the fields of sustainable industry, energy and environment. The other goal of the event was to assess the stakeholders' vision on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and how it could be achieved, by whom and via what kind of partnerships.

Below is the composition of the 60 participants who attended UNIDO's Consultation:



The agenda for the workshop can be found below:

8.30 - 9.00	Registration and Questionnaire
9.00 - 9.05	Opening and Overview of the workshop and of its expectations
9.05 - 9.20	Post 2015 Development Agenda, UNIDO's Vision and MDGs Lessons, by Mrs. Shadia Yousif Bakhait, UNIDO Representative in Indonesia
9.20 - 10.15	Development Issue and Role of Government/Private Sector/Academia in the Post 2015 Development Agenda
10.15 - 10.30	Questions & Answers
10.30 - 10.45	Coffee Break and Grouping
10.45 - 13.15	Breakout Sessions
13.15 - 14.00	Lunch Break
14.00 - 16.00	Presentation of each group's results and discussion
16.00 - 16.45	Plenary meeting: Summary of the discussions by group, Questionnaire Results
16.45 - 17.00	Q&A
17.00 - 17.10	Closing

Consultation Results

Economic Growth

Government

Some notes from the discussion:

- ◆ Technology should be adaptable to the country's condition.
- ◆ A good example from Singapore Airlines that might be replicated by Indonesian airlines is that it gives special rate (even for free) for transporting products to other countries.
- ◆ Good leadership refers to law enforcement for all people.
- ◆ To have green industry we should pay full attention to the process that could encourage society to choose easy-to-use green products.



Academia

- **Equality and access:** There is a real need to improve equality and access, particularly in the areas of bureaucracy and infrastructure. Poverty rate has decreased but the income gap has increased. Access to natural resources is perceived as controlled by capital holders, whereas the Government's control to this resource considered weak. Access to market is very limited. Access to livelihood resources is unbalanced.
- **Human resources capacity:** Regarding this issue, participants expressed concerns about consumerism, education, human resource quality, employment, and competitiveness. Consumerism dominates the economic growth of this country. Informal employment dominates the workforce, while the formal sector is growing slowly. Industries cannot absorb the workforce, since it is not adequately qualified for the industry. This is due to the inappropriate education they got from schools. Formal education is also not promoting entrepreneurship. However, other participants argued that human resources are competent but that they just need encouragement and appreciation.
- **Institution:** Participants discussed about policy, law and regulation that affect the eradication of poverty, the welfare of society and technology innovation. Academia believes that government is not keen to eradicate poverty. The lack of coordination between ministries results in overlapped, sectoral, and non-integrated policy and regulations that are difficult to understand and implement. There is a lack of accountability regarding corruption. Technology innovation does not get enough support from the government. Economic policies are not sustainable development-oriented. Regulations on corporate social responsibility (CSR) are not well recognized. Public private partnerships (including with academia) are not well established.

Private Sector

Indonesia has unique and high quality products but lacks competitiveness. Access to market and to capital is still an issue, especially for SMIs. Infrastructure is not seen as a problem by the private sector, but transportation costs are. Indonesia has abundant natural resources, but ironically most of the people cannot enjoy them, including energy sources.

Environment

Government

- ♦ **Human resources development:** The quality of human resources affect the discrepancy of development activities and impacts in the eastern and western areas of Indonesia. The lack of coordination between central and local governments is seen by participants as a cause of the weak education system in Indonesia.
- ♦ **Trade capacity building:** Trade barrier is one of the issues faced by Indonesia. One of the solutions is that industries, including SMIs, adopt clean technology in their production process. The government itself consider that their efforts are more than sufficient, however they admit that the lack of coordination among institutions makes all the efforts seem ineffective and inefficient.

- ♦ **Green industry:** Green industry is a reasonably new concept. The policy for both big and small-and-medium industry is still weak. SMIs also perceive environmental issues as their burden. The technology required to support this concept is still debated. Dissemination of this concept is just another issue.

Academia

- ♦ **Law and regulations:** Law and regulations are inadequate. It can be seen from the poor environmental awareness of the public, the poor law enforcement, overlapped policies, inconsistent laws between central and local government, and the poor quality of the environment.
- ♦ **Technology:** There is no low-cost technology. Industries/manufactures tend to manage the waste at the 'end of pipe'.
- ♦ **Attitude:** The concern in this issue is over exploitation of the natural resources.

Private Sector

- ♦ **Water resources:** Water resources become more and more scarce, polluted and expensive. The depletion of water results from environmental degradation and human activities, including overexploitation of the resources. New regulation prohibiting industry to take water from the wells, and to take water from the rivers instead, would increase production costs.
- ♦ **Law and regulations:** The law and regulations are inadequate, unclear or overlapping. There is no or unclear regulations on waste discharge. There is no common understanding of the definition and interpretation of the law and regulations among government, private sector, academia and society.
- ♦ **Waste:** The problem of waste is related to law and regulations.

Energy

Government

- ♦ **Access to affordable and sustainable energy:** Energy is costly and the price is fluctuant. It results from limited energy infrastructure, limited energy resources (particularly the new and renewable energy), and political will, among other factors. National policy on renewable energy is influenced by the increase of global economy, however there is a difference between the policies by the Ministry of Industry and by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. There is also a lack of public awareness on energy efficiency.
- ♦ **Financial instrument:** Bank interest rate is high. This is partly because the awareness of the banking industry on green banking is quite low and because fiscal policy is not encouraging. It leads to low rates of investment. Local financial instrument is still in initial discussion.
- ♦ **Technology:** The technology for energy efficiency is costly and not available in the country.

Academia

- **Source and technology for new and renewable energy:** Biomass has not been utilised well in this country. The technology for producing new and renewable energy



is costly, which explains why this type of energy has not been produced optimally.

- ♦ **Energy inefficiency:** The use of energy is inefficient, including in transportation.
- ♦ **Energy distribution:** There are many power plants, but communities in remote area do not have access to electricity, especially outside Java and Bali islands.
- ♦ **Policy:** Indonesia is net import of fossil fuel. The subsidy for fossil fuel is bigger than for new and renewable energy.
- ♦ **Social and environmental justice on energy:** The international regulation is inadequate. Industrial development is not well distributed due to the lack of energy. On the other side, activities utilising energy have the impact to the environment. And ironically, the communities who live in areas where there is an abundant energy source do not have access to the energy.

Private Sector

Based on the discussion, the current condition of the above issues, are as follows:

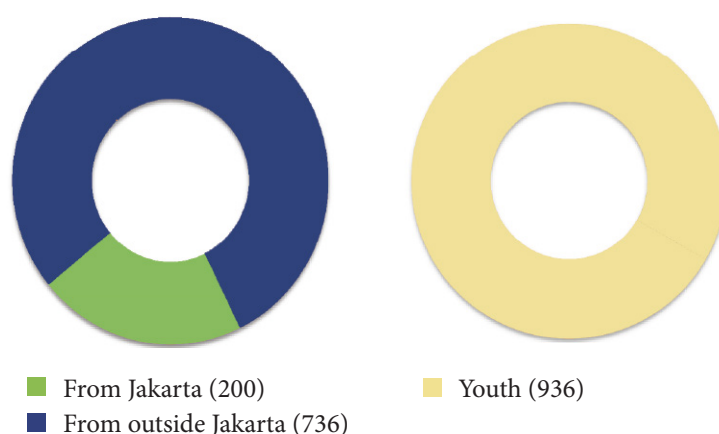
- ♦ Energy price of coals is fluctuant, whereas price of electricity and gas is increasing without annual projections.
- ♦ There is are no laws and regulations applicable to the private sector.
- ♦ Energy is produced far away from the energy source.
- ♦ The Bandung Institute of Technology has conducted a pilot project on waterfall power plant.

UNFPA Road to Bali

Youth Dialogue and Discussion

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Indonesia added consultation elements to its Youth Roadshow, which it conducted nation-wide from August to December 2012. 7 consultations were organised, one per province, and 936 Indonesia Youth Leaders participated in-person in the consultative process.

Below is the number of participants per city:



The consultations started by a presentation on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and on the ICPD Beyond 2014 process, and were followed by a focus group discussion among young people, on the issues that mattered the most to them and the solutions that they offered.

Main Issues for the Youth

Staying Healthy

- ♦ The lack of involvement of young people in the development of programmes and policies relating to their health. Young people have an expectation to be actively and comprehensively involved in all youth development processes, including: programme/policy development, decision making, implementation and the monitoring and evaluation of programmes related to youth.



- ◆ Government programmes and initiatives do not adequately acknowledge the vast diversity that exists within the youth population; and as such are designed to reach the ‘mainstream’.
- ◆ Lack of data and research related specifically to young people, contributing to an overall lack of strategic direction in the development of programmes, policies and initiatives that should ultimately address the diverse range of general and sexual health needs of young people.
- ◆ Barriers to accessing reproductive health services. These are not limited to, but include: a fear of rejection from service providers as youth are considered to be ineligible to access services independently; the distance required to travel to access PKPR; and little acknowledgement or understanding of sexual and gender diversity by community and health care providers.

Comprehensive Education

- ◆ The frequently shifting priorities of national curriculum development and the lack of inclusion of young people in the curriculum development process.
- ◆ The lack of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education received at school, causing many young people to seek out alternative sources that may not be trustworthy or safe.
- ◆ The lack of comprehensive and targeted alternative education opportunities (including non-formal education) and the poor quality control of existing services.
- ◆ The great importance placed upon the national examination. The pressure such an examination places upon young people is tremendous and the consequent stress this creates for a young person may lead to runaways and increased risk of suicide.
- ◆ The existence of violence and bullying at schools. The lack of acknowledgement from educational institutions and policy makers regarding youth diversity, and the emphasis placed upon moral education in the school curriculum, may further contribute to the ostracism of vulnerable groups.
- ◆ Existing gender disparities in access to education. For example: some communities still consider the education of young women as unnecessary; as their future roles are to be mothers and housewives. This stigma contributes to the drop-out rate of young women, especially after completion of elementary school.

Transitions to Decent Employment

- ◆ The current state of the Manpower Law; that does not differentiate between child and adolescent, and adolescent and adult.
- ◆ Workplace discrimination based on one’s gender, sexuality, HIV status or educational background.
- ◆ The high number of young people becoming migrant workers and entering into the sex industry necessitates the need for increased government involvement in the development of specific laws and policies protecting the rights of young people.



Family and Rights

- ◆ The unequal distribution of opportunities in education, health and employment between young women and men. There is a fear that in some households and communities, preference is given to the male family members at the direct detriment to young women.
- ◆ The incidence of domestic violence experienced by young people is on-going and there is growing concern that government initiatives and regulations are ineffective due to limited community knowledge of their existence.
- ◆ Forced and early marriage and the unequal legal ages (between men and women) for marriage.
- ◆ The lack of comprehensive sexual education and information, resulting in many young people continuing to believe in myths related to sexuality.

Fully Inclusive Civil Participation

- ◆ The lack of active participation of young people in development at a Parliamentary level. Young people have little input into the programmes, policies and frameworks that are designed to address the issues that they face.
- ◆ The lack of capacity building and training opportunities for young people to develop the skills and knowledge necessary to interact confidently and competently with government, NGOs and the wider community on issues relating to them.
- ◆ The perceived resistance and apathy of many young people towards active engagement and interest in politics. This can be attributed to a number of things, mainly: a lack of information and socialisation of GoI policies and programmes; barriers in place that prohibit easy communication from young people to GoI; stigma against youth; and negative images of young people and the government, created by the media.

Recommendations

The active participation of young people throughout the consultative process produced many recommendations and possible pathways to remedy priority issues that were identified. In particular, there were a number of cross-cutting recommendations that were highlighted, and these are listed below.

- ◆ In order to further increase access to adolescent-friendly health services and organisations, there must be an increased priority from donor institutions towards organisations that have a specific focus on youth health.
- ◆ The definition of youth needs to be standardised across different ministries and organisations. It is recommended that the age range be between 15-24. Following this definition, there should be the development of a formal government institution that is specifically responsible for overseeing policies, programmes and activities for this age group. This should include efforts to modify existing judgments of young people; promoting a more accepting and respecting community and also highlighting the diverse and important needs of young people as a specific and unique population group.

- ◆ There must be efforts made to increase the government's capacity to involve young people in all aspects of programming; this includes development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. This may include the establishment of an external organisation to facilitate the process of collaboration between young people and the GoI.
- ◆ Increased awareness of the positive and negative impact that local customs and traditions can have on the health of young people; this should be incorporated into the development of any new (or existing) policies or programmes.
- ◆ There is an increasing need for data based on sex, age and gender that is further classified into categories based on economic status. Such data will clearly demonstrate the development needs and priorities of young people. Furthermore, there is a need for on-going research and socialisation of this research on the life of young people.
- ◆ The performance of a judicial review on Acts that continue to be discriminative towards young people.
- ◆ The need for the adoption of a method to ensure that global commitments and declarations are in fact implemented at a national level (e.g., ICPD).
- ◆ The GoI must re-evaluate the need for young people to present formal identification to participate in government programmes; as many young people (especially those at-risk) do not have access to such papers and as a result, are unable to participate.

Emerging Issues among Youth

A number of emerging issues were highlighted, specifically in areas that the young people felt were not adequately recognised by existing global commitments and declarations. These were:

- ◆ **Technology:** Young people have increasing access to technology throughout Indonesia and fear that this means of communication is not being utilised to its fullest potential to inform and educate young people on important issues.
- ◆ **Body Image:** Due to globalisation, increasing access to the internet and media, preoccupation with one's body image is on the increase. Currently, there are limited resources and programmes dedicated to addressing and preventing the negative impacts of this issue;
- ◆ **Urbanisation:** is a growing issue for young people as it is leading to an increase in crime and competition for employment, leading to an increase in international migration and vulnerability.
- ◆ **Trafficking:** is becoming a greater issue, especially in rural areas, where people may not be aware of the dangers.
- ◆ **Terrorism:** The vulnerability of many young people due to a limited access to education and employment means they may be a target of terrorist organisations who recruit members through education and religion.

Five Priority Areas from Youth Perspective

A result of the consultative meetings with young people was an identification of 5 priority areas that young people wished to bring to the attention of the Government of Indonesia – for immediate action. These were:

- ◆ Young people and their sexual and reproductive health rights;
- ◆ Equal opportunity employment for young people;
- ◆ Comprehensive education for young people (CSE, formal and non-formal): to combat illiteracy, to ensure educational completeness, and to boost professional career development;
- ◆ Meaningful youth participation in the decision making process; and
- ◆ Mainstreaming youth diversity in the legal system.

UNFPA Expert Group Meeting on Population Dynamics

UNFPA Indonesia also supported the development of the Indonesian case study on population dynamics and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, highlighting the importance of population size, age structure, composition, new emerging issues such as young population, ageing population, international migration, and climate and its impacts and influence in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. 40 experts on population dynamics and other related issues attended the two-day discussion on 23 and 24 March 2013.

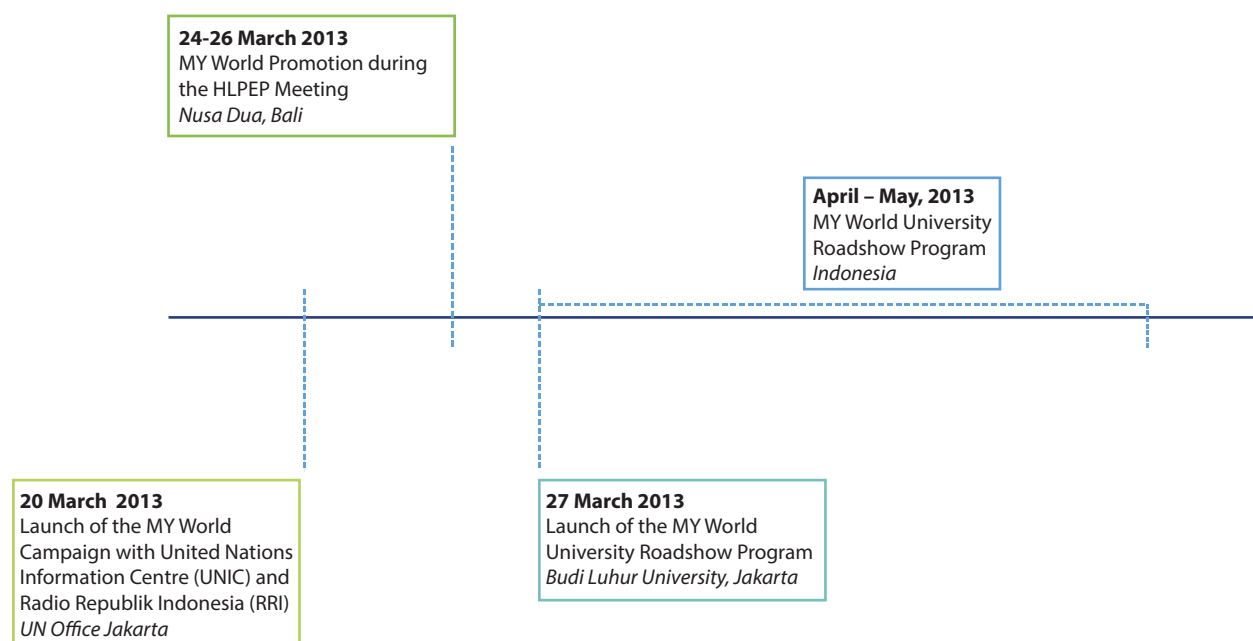
Findings

- ◆ People are at the centre of sustainable development and that sustainable development must improve the lives and livelihoods of both present and future generations. To this end, we must systematically collect and use data on the number, location, age and sex distribution of the population;
- ◆ Population dynamics affects all three pillars of sustainable development, and thus urge countries to address and integrate population dynamics into the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
- ◆ Population mega-trends—continued population growth, population ageing, urbanisation and migration— constitute important developmental challenges and opportunities in the 21st century. Population dynamics affect economic development, employment, income distribution, poverty, social protection and pensions; they raise the stakes in our efforts to ensure universal access to health, education, housing, sanitation, water, food and energy; and they put increasing pressures on the planet's finite resources, contributing to climate change and challenging environmental sustainability.
- ◆ These linkages are influenced by advancing gender equality and empowerment of women and young people to enable them to make free and informed decisions about reproduction, sexuality, marriage and mobility as well as their participation in social, economic and political life within their communities and countries. We recognise that such progress is rooted in the ability to exercise recognised political, economic, and social rights.

- ♦ Population dynamics not only influence development at the global, regional, national and sub-national levels but also are affected by them. We thus encourage local authorities, governments and inter-governmental agencies/organisations to take population dynamics into account while formulating global, regional, national and sub-national, rural, urban, and sectoral development strategies and programmes.
- ♦ Address and harness population dynamics through rights-based and gender-responsive policies, which ensure the sexual and reproductive health and rights of all, eliminate discrimination, coercion and violence, and promote inclusive and participatory approaches to development planning.



MY World Survey in Indonesia



The rollout of the MY World survey in Indonesia officially began with the launch of the MY World Survey in Indonesia, co-hosted by UNIC Jakarta and Radio Republik Indonesia, the national radio network of the Republic of Indonesia, on 20 March 2013 at the UN office in Jakarta. However, the RC Office began working with UNIC to promote the survey long before that, distributing the first offline ballots to groups of university students coming to visit the UN in January and February. The RC Office team then worked with UNIC to distribute offline MY World ballots at each of the three Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues, as well as at the UNESCO and UNIDO consultations.

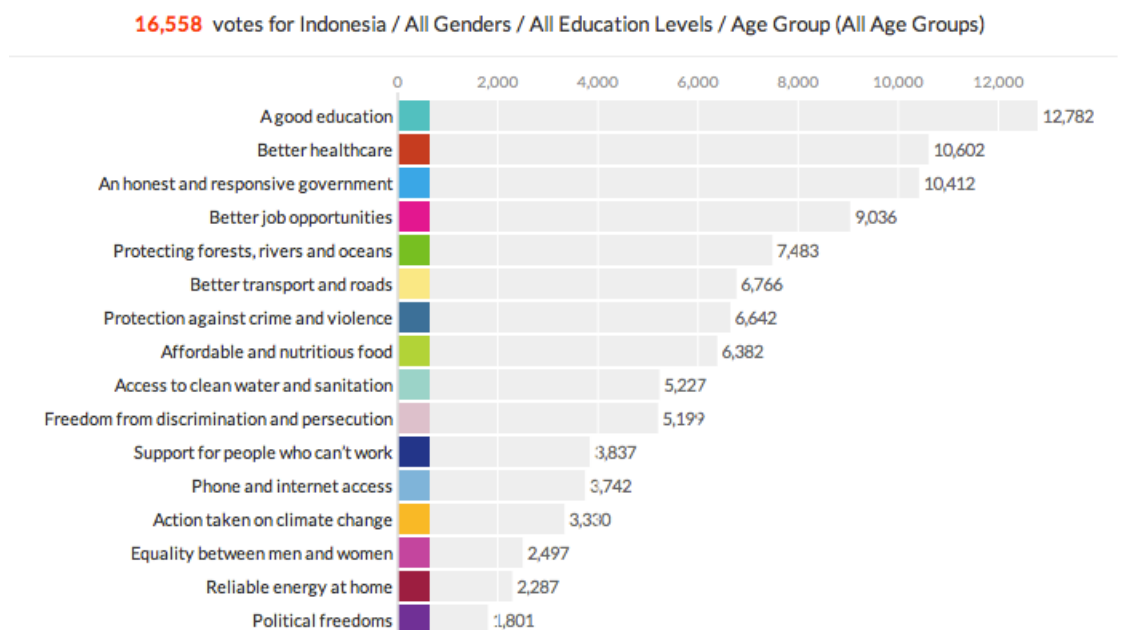
The MY World team was joined by the Leo Burnett advertising agency, which provided strategic advice on conducting a social media campaign and online outreach with the online version of the survey. In order to facilitate roll-out in Indonesia, Leo Burnett registered as a partner of the survey and created a “mobi-site,” or mobile website version of the survey that is optimised for even the most basic smartphone, allowing

the large number of Indonesians who use these basic phones to access the survey directly.



Caption: Launch of the MY World survey in Indonesia in March 2013 (UNIC Jakarta/2013)

Through this mobi-site, a MY World university roadshow campaign (visiting universities across Indonesia), registering CSOs with broad networks as partners and general promotion efforts, the MY World survey has garnered more than 16,000 votes to date. Below are the results of the MY World Survey for Indonesia, updated as of 23 July 2013:



The top six development priorities chosen by Indonesian respondents of the MY World survey:

- ♦ **A Good Education**
- ♦ **Better Healthcare**
- ♦ **An Honest and Responsive Government**
- ♦ **Better Job Opportunities**
- ♦ **Protecting Forests, Rivers and Oceans**
- ♦ **Better Transport and Roads**

Priorities 2 through 6 all emerged as priority issues in the primary Indonesian post-2015 in-country consultations. However, the top priority chosen by Indonesians, “A Good Education”(translated into Bahasa Indonesia as Pendidikan Yang Layak), did not. As such, the Post-2015 Indonesia team requested that Pulse Lab Jakarta include the topic as one of the four topics it used in its social media research into what Indonesians are saying about the issues and themes the UNCT is exploring through the in-country consultation process.



Caption: MY World Roadshow stop at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UN RC Office/2013)

Pulse Lab Jakarta

Social Media Analysis

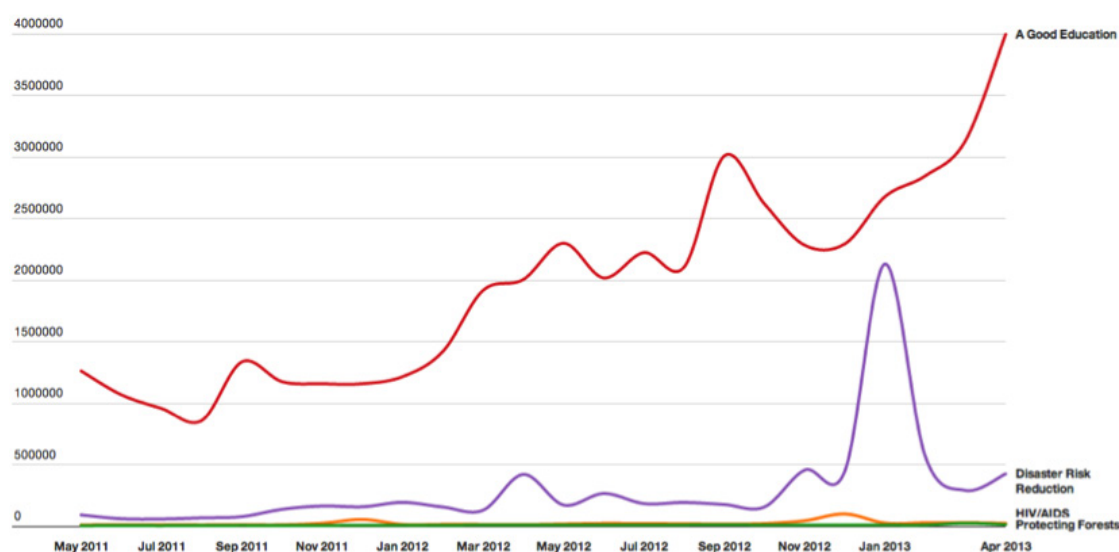
Indonesians are among the most active users of social media in the world. In terms of Twitter usage, Indonesia is the 5th largest country (as of June 2012, there were 29.4 million Twitter accounts), and Jakarta as a city generates the most tweets in the world, with its percentage share increasing faster than other countries where Twitter is popular such as the UK and USA. People use social media to express their needs, desires and opinions.

Analysis of social media content is a new tool in the toolbox of development practitioners in a post-2015 world: it presents a new opportunity to “take the pulse” and understand a community’s concerns and priorities, as expressed in their own voices.

As a complement to the national consultations and thematic meetings in Indonesia, Pulse Lab Jakarta (a joint “Big Data” and real-time analytics research facility established by the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations Global Pulse initiative) analysed 55 million public Twitter messages that were related to several post-2015 development topics. This was achieved by building a taxonomy of keywords relevant to 3 prioritised thematic areas of the World We Want consultations. As an indicator for Conflict and Fragility, Pulse Lab Jakarta looked at Disaster Risk Reduction; as an indicator for Inequalities we looked at HIV/AIDS; and for Environmental Sustainability we looked at Forest Protection. To put the numbers into context, we also included Education, which is currently ranked as the highest priority topic by the Indonesian public, as reflected by the UN global “MY World” survey.

This type of analysis can complement traditional surveys and consultations by offering a snapshot of the everyday concerns and stories expressed by the public, in real-time. Of course, all segments of the populations do not use social media, and so the sample is not fully representative of the entire country, but it does offer a chance for the voices of many people who may not have participated in the formal consultation processes to be considered. Another important caveat is that this analysis only looked at 4 topics in particular, so it should not be taken as a comparative assessment of all possible development priorities.

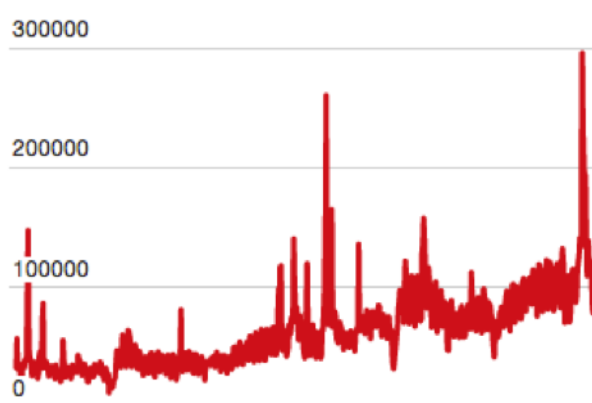
Indonesian Tweets



The current MY World survey results show that 75% of the participating Indonesians vote for A Good Education as a main priority. It is clear that Education is also by far the most consistently talked about of the four topics included in the Twitter analysis (90% of the 55 million Tweets that were analysed had to do with Education). Disaster Risk Reduction ranks second with 10 times as many tweets as HIV/AIDS, and 20 times as many as Protecting Forests.

Interestingly, the graph shows the impact of specific events. For example, conversations with keywords related to disaster risk reduction saw an unprecedented spike during the floods of January 2013.

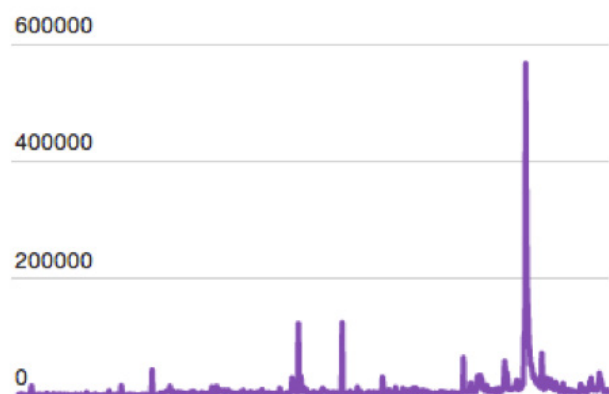
Indonesia - A Good Education



The sheer volume of tweets about education shows that this is a topic important to a lot of Indonesians. Over the course of the 2-year period analysed, there were almost 47 million tweets about education. Even though there are clear peaks around exams and graduations in April and May and at the start of the academic year in September, the overall level of conversation about education, year-round, is staggering. An average 9,000 different Indonesian Twitter accounts tweet about education every day. Out of 21 million tweets about education with identifiable gender, 38% were posted by males, and 62% by females. This is particularly interesting as the difference between the genders is much less pronounced in the current MY World results where 73% of males and 78% of women voted for A Good Education.



Indonesia - Disaster Risk Reduction



7,501,893 Indonesian tweets were found related to the topic of “Disaster Risk Reduction and Management.” Out of 2,990,492 tweets with identifiable gender, 44% were posted by male and 56% by female. Indonesians tweet a lot about disasters as they unfold. During the Jakarta flood of January 2013, there were 1.5 million tweets about the disaster, culminating in more than 500,000 relevant twitter messages on 17 January.

Indonesia - HIV/AIDS



Global Pulse found 557,914 relevant posts by users from Indonesia related to “HIV/AIDS.” From a general level of around 1,000 tweets per day, there were 32,000 on World AIDS Day on 1 December 2011, and more than 42,000 on the same day in 2012. Of 212,266 tweets having identifiable gender, 47% were posted by men and 53% by women.

Tweets related to HIV/AIDS posted by everyday Indonesian twitter users include:

Segala jenis pelukaan dengan menggunakan benda yang tidak disterilkan, seperti silet atau pisau, dapat menularkan #HIV

(Any kinds of wounds caused by unsterilized material, such as scissors and sharp objects, can transmit #HIV)

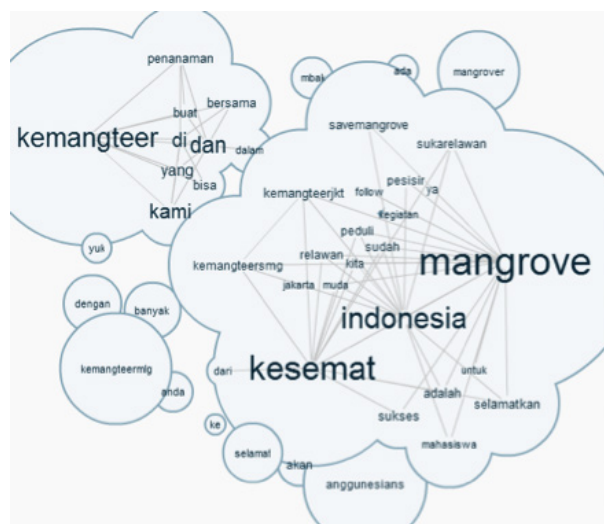
#HIV tidak menyebar melalui gigitan nyamuk atau gigitan serangga lainnya

(#HIV does not transmit through mosquito or insect bites)

Stop diskriminasi!!! #HIV

(Stop discrimination!!! #HIV)





There were 185,618 relevant Indonesian tweets about “Protecting Forests.” In general, the most common two phrases used are “hutan lindung”(protected forests) and “mangrove.” However, discussions related to mangroves say an enormous spike on 11 and 12 March 2013 when the protection of mangroves and forests in Tahura (South Kalimantan), Bangka, and Aceh got a lot of media attention. Looking at the word cloud above, plotting the most popular terms which emerge related to the topic of Protecting Forests, the two other big words which emerge – “kesemat,” or “Kelompok Studi Ekosistem Mangrove Teluk Awur” (Study Group for the Teluk Awur Mangrove Ecosystem) and “kemangteer,” short-hand for a “Kesemat Mangrove Volunteer,” are both related to the mangrove spike. Interestingly, during this spike, 65% of the people tweeting were male compared to 50% under regular circumstances.

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Consultation Results

Key Findings

Overall, the Indonesian in-country consultations for the Post-2015 Development Agenda have produced an interesting set of results, some of which were seen to be new or unique by the agencies and stakeholders who joined the UNCT post-2015 team for the validation process of this data.

Throughout multiple consultations, the UNCT has seen repeated requests for greater government economic protection for domestic goods and producers, with an emphasis on reducing or recalibrating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to protect small or traditional industry, particularly farmers and fishermen. Consultation participants noted that greater protection for these segments would not only secure better livelihoods for practitioners and the communities which depend upon those industries, but would also, as a by-product, decrease reliance on dangerous and environmentally damaging practices such as dynamite fishing, overfarming/monoculture farming and illegal gold mining.

This point was corroborated by a different group of stakeholders: the participants of a discussion on HIV/AIDS at the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Inequalities. The HIV/AIDS discussion participants recommended reductions on FTAs, noting that some FTAs include provisions that could threaten production of affordable life-saving medicines such as generic anti-retrovirals that are key to HIV treatment.

One of the general themes the UNCT found to differ from the norm throughout this process was an overwhelming call for greater government control of natural resources, with specific emphasis on access to water and community resources. Groups in all three multi-stakeholder dialogues stressed that access to water is the responsibility of the State, and that free and fair access to water must be guaranteed by the State. The same goes for distribution of “communal resources,” with particular emphasis on fish and fishing rights. Multiple groups placed special emphasis upon protection of ocean/sea resources and, specifically, coastal dwellers and coastal communities as a key under-protected population, critical in an island nation such as Indonesia.

The environment sector stakeholders who participated in the process added protection of forest resources to this general theme, recommending greater government oversight of those resources with more control of communal or traditional forest resources reverting to communities. This would also greater facilitate community-based development that enables communities to use their own local resources. However, for such a recommendation, and indeed the general recommendation of greater

governmental control of resources to succeed, a post-2015 agenda initiative would need to include specific mechanisms to further government transparency throughout those processes.

A related key finding, gained through UNIDO's consultation, is a cross-sectoral push for access to affordable clean energy. The public, private and academic sectors agree here on the need for the infrastructure necessary to provide new clean energy services; though the private sector is willing to use such energy sources, as of now, the cost of such energy is still too high for most businesses to afford, even when taking social or environmental cost factors into account. The major push required to initiate or facilitate the creation of this infrastructure and allowed the private sector to meet the public part-way in funding and using clean energy, would most likely need to come from the government. A post-2015 emphasis on this goal would facilitate this transformation worldwide.

Another related cross-cutting issue that came out clearly through the consultation process was a strong emphasis on the inclusion of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education in the national education curriculum. This was one of the strongest themes of the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Inequalities, espoused by multiple different stakeholder groups, and echoed by the youth leaders of the UNESCO Youth Consultation. General consensus of stakeholder groups working in sexual health, the sex trade, HIV/AIDS, gender, gender identity, public health and other sectors indicates that it is a priority need, both for this country and as a specific point in the Post-2015 development agenda. Skills and Job Training, as well as Access to Education, also emerged as key themes.

The Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Inequalities also yielded a firm recommendation, supported by the UNESCO Youth Consultation and other groups: Disability and support for the disabled should be included as an official goal for the new development agenda. The lack of Disability as a focus of the MDGs was felt keenly across Indonesia throughout the government drive to meet the goals and targets of the MDGs, and groups here overwhelmingly support its inclusion as a major consideration for the next round of goals, including mechanisms to build consideration for the disabled into donor-funding mechanisms as a key indicator, or baseline condition, for programme success. More broadly, the consultations saw a repeated call for greater access to basic health services.

An additional cross-cutting issue which emerged from all in-country consultations was the prioritisation of Good Governance as a key issue for the new development goals. The need for transparency and eradication of corruption are seen as baseline conditions for success in implementation of any of the other recommendations espoused by these documents, particularly those recommending improved law enforcement and greater government control, such as government control of water resources. Good governance should also address greater civic participation in the policy-making and policy-regulating process.

Finally, the stakeholders of the Conflict and Fragility dialogue, supported by those

of the Environmental Sustainability dialogue, press for the inclusion of Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management planning as key elements of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Participants emphasize that the conflict and disaster experiences of Indonesia show just how important it is to include DRR and disaster preparedness planning into the government's national planning process, with actively-reviewed plans and strategies at the national, sub-national and community levels.

In contrast, the MY World survey in Indonesia, seeking to add the voices of Indonesian citizens to the post-2015 consultation process, produced slightly different results. Out of more than 16,000 responses, the primary development priority chosen by the survey has been "A Good Education." This theme came up repeatedly throughout the course of the consultation process as a subtheme linked to other topics, particularly "Sexual and Reproductive Health Education." As it emerged as a priority standalone topic in the MY World Survey, the post-2015 team asked Pulse Lab Jakarta to include the topic along with three other themes from the consultations – HIV/AIDS, Protecting Forests, and Disasters – in their comprehensive social media research to see what Indonesian citizens were saying about these topics via Twitter since the beginning of the consultation cycle period.

The results of the Pulse Lab Jakarta research both support and diverge from that of the other consultations. Similar to the MY World Survey, they found that the most popular topic was overwhelmingly "A Good Education," with 49 million relevant tweets made about the topic over the past two years and spikes up to nearly four million tweets on the topic in a single month. The consistency at which the topic is talked about speaks to its prevalence as a concern in everyday citizens' lives, and strengthens its inclusion as a real point of concern for the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

The topic of Disasters, including Disaster Risk Reduction, disaster planning and disasters themselves, is popular as well, with 7.5 million tweets over the same two-year span, spiking to a monthly total of 2 million around the time of the Jakarta flooding. While this topic does not show the same level of constant discussion, the spike around the time of active disasters shows the topic's continued importance as a priority issue for Indonesia.

However, while protecting forests and other natural resources emerged as strong themes in both the in-country consultations and the MY World survey, the Pulse Lab Jakarta research found the topic to be far less talked about on twitter, focusing only around certain activist communities, such as the drive in Kalimantan, Aceh and elsewhere to plant mangrove trees along coastlines, and not emerging as a topic of general concern for the broader population.

Additionally, even though Pulse Lab Jakarta also found the topic of HIV/AIDS to be far less talked about than A Good Education or Disasters, the indicators they found suggest that the majority of discussion happening on the topic in Indonesia focuses on HIV/AIDS discrimination. This differs from the in-country consultations, where the theme emerged primarily in relation to prevention and treatment, focusing on transmission, access to retrovirals and sexual health education.

Way Forward

The UN Agencies consulted during the course of the validation process for the Post-2015 Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues came up with a number of suggestions for building upon the consultations here in Indonesia by using and applying the results of the consultations. A first step suggestion, after distributing and disseminating this report to stakeholders and partner agencies, is to host an internal consultation group with UN agency participants to discuss how, and in what ways, the UN agencies in Indonesia can support the government based upon the findings of these consultations. At this time, the agencies will also share the results of those consultations with the government, complementing the results produced by the independent government-led post-2015 consultation process.

In addition to contributing to the global Post-2015 consultation process, the UNCT aims to process the results of each major consultation into report-ready documents optimized for use within Indonesia to allow agencies and other partners to directly apply the lessons learned to their current programmes, as well as in the planning and development of new programmes in Indonesia.

The consultation inputs can also be used in developing the new UN Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF 2016-2020), an on-going process. Additionally, the report documentation can inform the development of several UN agency country programme documents, mobilize resources from potential donors and further collaboration between the public and private sectors for key development initiatives. Finally, the findings of these consultations could serve as inputs to the Government of Indonesia National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for the 2015 – 2019 period.

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Annex

THE FUTURE WE WANT

THE RIO+20 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT SUMMARIES FOR INDONESIA

[EXTRACT]

Prepared with support from UNEP, UNESCO and the UN Working Group on Climate Change

April 2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document reviews the Outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. It presents a concise and tabulated analysis of the global key issues and status of action in relation to twenty-seven “Environmental Concerns” and a synopsis of recommended actions for the post-2015 era. It also the status of global and Indonesian action towards a transition to Green Economy which received much prominence in the Rio+20 meeting and also its relationship to a reinvigorated push towards Sustainable Development and poverty eradication.

By reference to long and medium term strategic plans within Indonesia, other planning documents and expert opinion, six priority areas of Environmental Concern were chosen for detailed analysis to provide the basis for a National Environmental Summary (NES) for Indonesia. The six areas of concern are: Climate Change; Energy; Water and Sanitation; Sustainable Agriculture, Nutrition and Food Security; Forests and Biodiversity. Analysis of recent key legislation and policy to initiatives has been combined with contemporary technical review and inputs from government and civil society sources to provide a summary of each priority sector. These summaries consist of a review of the status and emerging challenges and issues of each sector; analysis of government responses, particularly from the perspective of sustainable development and outreach to the poor and an assessment of what needs to be done in the post2015 context to meet the actions recommended in the Outcome Document. Table S1 is a summary of priority actions which need to be addressed in the Post 2015 environment.

Table S1: Summary of priority gaps and issues to be addressed in Post 2015 arrangements

Area of concern and global priority actions	Priority Gaps and Issues
Climate Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Emphasise and support priority action for climate change adaptation, especially in poorer countries ◆ Increase support from public and private sources for mitigation actions, adaptation measures, technology development and transfer and capacity-building in developing countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Insufficient understanding of the regional and local impacts of climate change in Indonesia, including predicted impacts on coastlines and seawater ingress, changing rainfall patterns on agricultural productivity, access to water and disease potential with increasing risks to public health promotion. b. Insufficient financial investment for research into the specific social, economic and environmental impacts of Climate Change in support of public education and adaptation strategies. c. Limited capacity to monitor the climate change indicators recommended by the IPCC AR4 and the Outline of AR 5. d. General lack of governments at all levels to understand climate change and to incorporate mitigation and adaptation strategies and activities into the days to day budgeting and work plans. e. Need to balance policy and action between mitigation (international responsibility) and adaptation (national and local needs). f. Need to integrate consideration of Climate Change impacts into broader Disaster Risk Reduction frameworks through institutional and professional synergy as, for example, in the Provinces of Aceh and East Kalimantan.
Water and Sanitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Address not only water quality and scarcity, but also floods, draughts and saltwater encroachment ◆ Continuing and expanded, international assistance and cooperation is required if further progress the intent of the MDGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Information on water quality in Indonesia is inadequate and generally restricted to selected cities and towns in the western part of Indonesia. A consistent and scientifically based monitoring system is required for surface and ground water quality and quantity to guides management allocation decisions. b. A widely applicable Water Safety Plan (WSP) to protect drinking water quality is urgently needed. c. A WSP needs to be integrated into a national framework for surface water resources management that combines the management of the catchment and its land uses (Forestry and local government) with stream side management (Public Works and local government) and the water course itself, including infrastructure (Public Works, Jasa Tirta (BUMN)), and the treatment and trade of water for distribution (Public Works, Agriculture, Water Utilities (PDAM)). d. There needs to be common approaches and guidelines to regulating the extraction of groundwater to prevent over-exploitation and to guard water quality.

Sustainable agriculture, Nutrition and Food security

- ◆ Support incentives to keep new generations of primary producers on the land
- ◆ Reduce market support for unsustainable primary production
- ◆ Support local regional production systems and access to markets under the principles of sustainable consumption and production
- ◆ Adapt to green economic principles

- a. There is an urgent need for enhanced investment in research and scientific monitoring to address matters such as:
- b. Food crop diversification.
- c. Analysis for various agriculture commodity.
- d. Knowledge about fisheries stocks and requirements for sustainable yield or restoration.
- e. Climate impact and adaptation to change including also the concerns associated to food safety and foodborne disease risks.
- f. Loss of prime agricultural land through conversion to settlement and industry and risk of degradation through disasters (floods, high winds, extreme weather, etc.) are priority issues.
- g. Protection of marine and coastal resources supporting biodiversity and fisheries stocks, including mangroves, coral reefs and sea grass beds require strengthening and incorporation into policy.
- h. Synergy between the national Food Security Agency, and the National Food Security Council and regional food security agencies requires strengthening.
- i. Climate change threats to sea fisheries because of extreme and different weather patterns require adaptive solutions and knowledge transfer to fishermen.

Energy

- ◆ Need for incentives for energy efficiency in urban planning, buildings and transportation
- ◆ Need to focus on access to energy, energy efficiency and renewable energies for the poorest

- a. Limited oil reserves and the high levels of GHG emissions from coal require strong focus on further development and mainstreaming of renewable energy resources.
- b. The incentive for new technologies is limited by the existence of high fossil fuel subsidies which artificially inflate demand for traditional fossil sources and limit innovation in fuel use efficiency.
- c. Increasing domestic energy consumption in urban areas will drive up demand from traditional sources and further disadvantage the poor.
- d. Subsidies also limit investment in cleaner domestic energy resources such as LNG which is mostly exported and favour continued dependence on domestic coal and oil fired power generation.
- e. Conversely the absence of incentives for the development of non-renewable resources is limiting investment in domestic research, technology and adaptation.

Forestry

- ◆ Promote national policies which continue to reduce unplanned deforestation and forest degradation through sustainable forest management practices and reduction in illegal operations

- a. Prior to the 1999 Forest Law No.41, concession holders employed professional foresters to assess, monitor and report on forests within their permit. Responsibility reverted to government after 1999 and the gap was filled by “Forest Police” attached to Provincial Forest Agencies. There are now no government foresters in forests in the outer islands.
- b. While the proposed KPH will provide the administrative structure for foresters to be employed to undertake forest management, there remains a substantial gap in terms of capacity, which will need to be

- ◆ Support international efforts to ensure that timber trade is restricted to those products in those countries able to guarantee legal forest products
- ◆ Promote the values of forests for the environmental goods and services these ecosystems provide for people, noting especially their importance to hydrological cycles and global atmospheric carbon
- Promote guidelines to assist land use decision making that retains forests in critical locations in the landscape

- filled by industry and by trainees in forest faculties.
- c. No good models exist of CBFM supply chain management that would provide the necessary confidence for commercial banks to invest in the sector. The transition to a sustainable industry based on CBFM will require substantial high risk investment from public sector sources, linked to technical and business capacity building programmes.
- d. There is a massive and growing shortfall between government targets for CBFM licenced activities (HTR, Hutan Desa and Hutan Masyarakat) that cannot be rectified under existing administrative arrangements.
- e. The absence of a single effective government sanctioned REDD+ project able to demonstrate the production of credits and the disbursement of benefits is a big disincentive to the future of this initiative to address national mitigation GHG targets LULUCF.
- f. The EU-GOI VPA continues to be delayed for administrative reasons in both jurisdictions making it difficult for continuing exports to Europe after March 2013.

Biodiversity

- ◆ Increase efforts to ensure biodiversity resources are fully incorporated in emerging green economies
 - ◆ Enhance international cooperation, partnerships and information exchange through establishing the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in support of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, 2011-2020
 - ◆ Implement effective international action through multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations through CITES to deliver tangible benefits to local people
- a. The loss of traditional and scientific knowledge previously known and documented but no longer valued, needs to be addressed urgently with a major revitalisation of funding for whole ecosystems and species based research. This research must include social dimensions to capture local knowledge before it is further lost.
 - b. Associated with this initiative there needs to be a focus on mobilising urban and rural communities through the youth to value their biological and cultural legacy. Ministry of Education initiatives designed to encourage appreciation of nature need to be revitalised and supported by the introduction of national Citizen-based Science programmes.
 - c. National NGOs would contribute well if they could engage not only in political advocacy but also in promoting scientific understanding in the community. Organisations with experience in project management could take a lead nationally.
 - d. Associated with the trend towards CBFM, there needs to be a focus on the development of business plans and markets for non-timber forest products upon which new livelihood options could be generated. This would help to stimulate activities in Village Forests and Community Forests.
 - e. Ministry of Environment needs to be strongly supported in developing training and extension programmes for regional Environmental Agencies to work closely with local government administrations under the Spatial Plan to improve land allocation based on biodiversity conservation and the retention of environmental goods and services.



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