



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Country Programme

INDONESIA
2012-2015



Map of Indonesia



Abbreviations and Acronyms

AGO	Attorney Generals Office
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
AR	Asset Recovery
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
ATS	Amphetamine Type Stimulants
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BAPPENAS	National Development Planning Agency
BNN	National Narcotics Board
BPK	Supreme Audit Board
BNPT	National Counter-Terrorism Agency
CBT	Computer Based Training
CCP	Container Control Programme
CJS	Criminal Justice Sector
CNTA/BNPT	National Counter-Terrorism Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CT	Counter-Terrorism
DAC	Development Co-operation Directorate
DDR	Drug demand reduction
Go AML	Government Office – Anti-Money Laundering (UNODC Software)
Go CASE	Government Office – Case Management (UNODC Software)
GOI	Government of Indonesia
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
IEU	Independent Evaluation Unit
INP	Indonesian National Police
KPK	Corruption Eradication Commission
KPA	National Aids Commission
KPKPN	Commission for the Audit of the Wealth of State
LPSK	Witness and Victim Protection Agency
MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (Ecstasy)
MenegPP	Ministry of Women’s Empowerment
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PPATK	Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSU	Project Support Unit
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation of Forest Land

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Regional Centre	Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific
RPJMN	Indonesian National Medium Term Development Plan
RPF	Regional Programme Framework
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SC	Security Council
SOM	Smuggling of Migrants
StAR	Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative
STRANASPK	National Anti-Corruption Strategy on Corruption Eradication
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TOC	Transnational Organized Crime
UN	United Nations
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPDF	United Nations Partnership for Development Framework
UN REDD	United Nations' Collaborative Programme on REDD in Developing Countries
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
USD	United States Dollars
WHO	World Health Organization

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Duration	2012-2015
Start Date	May 2012
Location	Indonesia
Strategic Sub-Programmes	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking2. Anti-Corruption3. Terrorism Prevention4. Criminal Justice5. Drugs and HIV
Total Budget	US \$27,133,379

Brief Description

This Country Programme sets forth a strategic vision to address the challenges of drugs, crime, corruption, terrorism and public health in Indonesia with support from UNODC. The programme has been developed in partnership with Government agencies, civil society, donors and other United Nations entities and will be implemented in partnership with them. The Country Programme is rooted and linked to the Indonesian Government's National Medium Term Development Plan, UNODC's Regional Programme Framework for East Asia and the Pacific (RPF) (2009-2012) and the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework for Indonesia and is in line with the Jakarta Commitment. This will ensure consistent, coherent and effective delivery of services to support Indonesia in achieving its goal of "development for all" and supports the "delivering as one" United Nations framework.

Ministry for National Development Planning
Republic of Indonesia

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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Executive Summary

1. The mission of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. The present Country Programme translates this vision into a platform for strategic action in Indonesia supported by the Indonesia Office of UNODC. It has been developed by UNODC in close consultation with the Government of Indonesia (GOI),¹ civil society, development partners and other UN agencies.

2. Since 1998, Indonesia has undergone radical transformation. Democratic elections, steadily improving economic performance, rapid decentralization and substantial bureaucratic and governance reforms have been the highlights of this change. However, there exist serious challenges to the country's progress. These threats range from a need to improve maritime border security, to more effectively combating corruption and preventing terrorism, to increasing equitable access to criminal justice mechanisms and to sustainably enhancing efforts to respond to drug use, drug dependence and HIV.

3. In line with UNODC mandates, this Country Programme responds to these challenges via five inter-related Sub-Programmes: (1) Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking, (2) Anti-Corruption, (3) Terrorism Prevention, (4) Justice and (5) Drugs and HIV. Within each Sub-Programme are the outcomes and outputs UNODC aims to achieve in partnership with the GOI and other stakeholders. However, UNODC will remain flexible and responsive to emerging needs, through regular reviews with national partners. The National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Coordinating Ministry for Politics, Law and Security, will be the main focal points from the GOI side for the implementation of this Country Programme.

4. UNODC "core" work will relate to fighting corruption in Indonesia, combating transnational organized crime, addressing issues of illegal logging and climate change and responding to drugs and HIV. In addition, UNODC will prioritise smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, child justice and prison reforms. In all UNODC work, due importance will be given to the promotion of human rights, gender justice and equity.

5. This Country Programme is deeply rooted and linked to the Indonesian Government's National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN). Further, UNODC work will be centred on the collective action of the UN family in Indonesia. The priorities of the United Nations (UN) Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF), jointly agreed by the GOI and the UN in Indonesia, will broadly guide UNODC work. In

¹ The terms Government of Indonesia, Indonesian Government and the acronym GOI will be used interchangeably in order to avoid repetition. They should all be understood as referring to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

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addition, UNODC will align its work in Indonesia with the work of all donors and UN agencies working in similar areas. Towards this, UNODC will regularly coordinate its work with other donors and international agencies.

6. A critical component of this Country Programme will be transparent monitoring and evaluation. A fixed budget will be set apart for an independent mid-term and final evaluation of this Country Programme. UNODC will submit to BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Coordinating Ministry for Politics, Law and Security and all relevant ministries, an annual costed work plan and annual report on the progress of the Country Programme's implementation. Informal dialogue with the GOI and all development partners to ensure effective responses to development priorities will continually inform activities conducted under this Country Programme.

7. All ongoing UNODC work in Indonesia is currently funded only through mid - 2013. However, expanding UNODC interventions in Indonesia beyond the current project portfolio, as well as extending ongoing projects past 2013, will require further funding from development partners and in-kind contributions from the Government of Indonesia. This Country Programme currently has a total budget of US \$27,133,379.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

8. The mission of UNODC is to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism. The present Country Programme translates this vision into a platform for action in Indonesia.

9. UNODC's Indonesia Office was established in 2007. Since then, the Office has grown substantially both in terms of its volume of work and staffing. It currently implements programmes to the volume of US \$6 million a year, with 35 staff members located in Jakarta, Semarang and Jayapura. UNODC currently provides technical assistance through projects on transnational crime, anti-corruption, preventing illegal logging, judicial integrity and HIV prevention. The Office works closely with the Government of Indonesia to address the country's key development challenges relating to drugs and crime.

10. The Indonesia Office reports to the UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific (Regional Centre), located in Bangkok, Thailand. It further operates under the guidance and leadership of UNODC headquarters in Vienna, Austria.

11. In 2009, the Regional Centre designed and began implementing a RPF (2009-2012). This Country Programme is fully consistent with the objectives of the RPF, and is specifically tailored to the needs and priorities of the Indonesian Government.²

1.2. PURPOSE AND DESIGN OF THIS COUNTRY PROGRAMME

12. This Country Programme has been developed by UNODC in close consultation with the Government of Indonesia, civil society, development partners and other UN agencies. It has been designed with the intention of giving the UNODC office in Indonesia a strategic direction in its future work and to:

- Plan and design UNODC work in Indonesia in the context of the Government of Indonesia's development plans and strategies, the Jakarta Commitment for Aid Effectiveness, the UNPDF and UNODC Regional and Global programme frameworks.
- Identify challenges facing the country in the areas of crime, corruption, terrorism, drugs and public health.
- Articulate the Indonesia Office's comparative advantages in addressing the key challenges, in partnership with other stakeholders.
- Describe implementation arrangements, including management mechanisms, financing arrangements, a monitoring and evaluation framework and legal context.

² See Annex III for a matrix which directly illustrates the relationship and linkages between this Country Programme and the GOI Medium Term Development Strategy, the UNPDF for Indonesia and the UNODC Regional Programme Framework for East Asia and the Pacific.

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- Outline a clear framework that member states, other stakeholders and donor partners can refer to when considering how they might best collaborate with UNODC in Indonesia.

13. The development of this Country Programme advances the general strategic vision of UNODC. UNODC transitioned from a fragmented, project-based approach to a truly “**Integrated Programme Approach**” beginning with its Medium-Term Strategy for 2008-2011. Two key instruments were developed – Thematic Programmes and Regional Programmes – which cover the entire range of the UNODC mandates and activity areas both substantively and geographically. The country programme adds a third dimension to this approach.

14. Periodically, UNODC reviews and revises its strategic framework, in order to best fulfil its functions. In line with the most recent strategic revision, UNODC work has been reorganized into seven thematic Sub-Programmes, five of which are utilized in this Country Programme: (1) Counter transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, (2) Anti-corruption, (3) Terrorism prevention, (4) Justice, and (5) Health and livelihoods (Drugs and HIV). This Country Programme accordingly fits with this framework.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

15. The Republic of Indonesia is an archipelago of over 17,000 islands located between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is highly diverse, consisting of multiple ethnic identities, cultures and languages. With an estimated 240 million people, it is the fourth largest country in the world, the third most populous democracy and contains the world's largest Muslim population. A former Dutch colony, Indonesia became officially independent in 1945. Following independence, the country was ruled by successive authoritarian regimes that centralized control of the country. Upon the collapse of military rule in 1998 during the Asian financial crisis, a rapid and wide-scale process of decentralization and reform began, reversing the decades long consolidation of central control. Decentralization saw provincial, district and city governments begin to play an increasingly vital role in the delivery of public services.

16. Indonesia recently attained Middle Income Country status, and is a Member of the G-20. Its GDP is US \$640 billion, with per capita income of around US \$4,300. In general, Indonesia has experienced positive economic performance over the past decade. The country weathered the most recent financial crisis relatively well, and the economy is expected to grow around 6.7% in 2012. Indonesia ranks fourth in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index in terms of the most rapid improvements in human development.

17. Despite positive macroeconomic indicators, Indonesia has been unable to reduce extreme poverty for many of its citizens. Over 32 million Indonesians live below the poverty line. Around 110 million people still live on less than US \$2 per day. According to the 2010 UN Human Development Report, Indonesia is classified as a Medium Human Development Country, ranking 108 out of 169 countries.³

2.2. THREAT ASSESSMENT

2.2.1. Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking

18. The GOI has proactively sought to improve its ability to combat the threats to development of transnational organized crime (TOC) and illicit trafficking. It has signed and ratified many of the critical international legal instruments. Along with the Government of Australia, Indonesia co-chairs the Bali process which brings together over 50 countries to work on practical measures to combat trafficking in persons (TIP) and

³ Reference from UNDP Human Development Report 2010; *Indonesia-European Community, Strategy Paper (2007-2013)*, [Indonesia/EC Strategy Paper]; The World Bank Group, *Investing in Indonesia's Institutions*, Report No. 44845-IND (22 July 2008) [Investing in Indonesia]; UNDP, *Asia Pacific Human Development Report 2010*; International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook 2010: Rebalancing Growth* [IMF Economic Outlook]; The Government of Indonesia and UNDP, *Country Programme Action Plan 2011-2015*.

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smuggling of migrants (SOM). The Government has steadily increased the capacity of its institutional actors and agencies, including the training of special units to combat TOC and trafficking, and has successfully prosecuted and convicted individuals for such offences.

19. Despite this progress, serious TOC and illicit trafficking threats continue to confront the country. The capacity of institutions and officials to deal with the threats of TOC seems to be insufficient. Due to a history of subordination to the army, the Indonesian National Police (INP) have been traditionally ill-equipped, both institutionally and operationally, to respond appropriately to serious crimes, including drug trafficking. Other institutions, such as the judiciary and the Attorney General's Office (AGO), have similar capacity constraints. Compounding this legacy is Indonesia's geographic makeup. With its 56,716 kilometres of coastline and numerous islands spread across three time zones, Indonesia has vast numbers of remote and difficult to control areas that can be easily used as entry and exit points by traffickers and smugglers. Indonesia's law enforcement authorities and Navy are required to protect and monitor extremely large areas. Yet, these agencies often lack the training to assert full control over the maritime boundary.

20. Indonesia's border weaknesses exacerbate the country's vulnerability to TIP, drugs and natural resources, as well as SOM. Indonesia is a major source country for TIP. Most victims are primarily trafficked for forced labour and debt bondage in other Asian and Middle East countries. Women and girls are trafficked for forced labour and sexual slavery and prostitution, both internally and regionally.⁴ Indonesia is also a major zone for SOM, often en route to Australia.⁵ Criminal groups are in many cases simultaneously involved in multiple illicit activities, including TIP, SOM and drug trafficking.⁶

21. Cannabis cultivation and abuse is increasing, with Indonesian agencies seizing 82% of the total cannabis seizures in South East Asia in 2009.⁷ While cannabis continues to be the most prevalently used drug, the use of amphetamine type stimulants (ATS) is growing rapidly. There has been a five-fold increase in undefined ATS production facilities busted over the last four years and a three-fold increase in methamphetamine related arrests in 2009 compared to 2006. Indonesia was formally a transit country for drugs, with much of its supply coming from Europe and other parts of Asia. During the last five years, the domestic manufacture of ATS has increased to meet the growing demand for crystalline methamphetamine and ecstasy (MDMA). Locally produced ATS is also trafficked internationally, at a rate that prompts concerns that Indonesia will soon

⁴ Department of State, United States of America, *Trafficking in Persons Report*, pp. 158-159 (June 2009).

⁵ Lutfia, Ismira, *Indonesia, East Timor call for Regional Forum to Address People Smuggling, Trafficking*, Jakarta Globe (4 March 2011).

⁶ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Transnational Organized Crime and the Fishing Industry*, pp. 70-71, 91, 95.

⁷ SMART - Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine type Stimulants and other drugs - Asia and Pacific Indonesia, UNODC.

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rival Europe as a provider for the world's MDMA demand.⁸ Increased injecting abuse of methamphetamine in Indonesia has also been reported.⁹ These trends continue to raise concerns for the health of the Indonesian population because drug users, particularly injecting drug users, are primarily driving the country's HIV endemic.

22. Trafficking in illegal forestry products, and in particular illegal logging, is a major challenge. Indonesia is home to extensive tropical rainforests and diverse flora and fauna. Indonesia's forests are disappearing at the highest rate in the world.¹⁰ The UN has estimated that 1.37 million hectares of forest were lost annually between 1990 and 2005 in Indonesia as a direct result of legal and illegal logging, forest conversion to agriculture and industrial crops, mining, forest fires and road construction.¹¹ These losses are due primarily to ineffective management and law enforcement. This illegal logging and forest conversion has also made Indonesia the world's third largest emitter of carbon. Indonesia's "undocumented" forestry output results in an economic loss to the Indonesian people of around US \$3 billion per year.¹² Rural communities rely on natural resources – such as timber, wildlife and non-timber forest products – for their livelihood more than urban communities. The depletion of such resources caused by illegal activities perpetuates a poverty trap and it exposes the rural communities to the lure of quick monetary returns by joining criminal groups that exploit forest products.

2.2.2. Corruption

23. Corruption is a serious impediment to Indonesia's development and combating corruption has been a major priority of the reform era. Indonesians elected President Yudhoyono in 2004 largely on his promises to fight graft and corruption, and that message has continued during his second term. The Government launched a National Action Plan for Eradicating Corruption which set forth the Government's anti-corruption agenda. The Indonesian Government bolstered numerous institutions tasked with fighting corruption, such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the national anti-corruption courts. The GOI also reformed key regulatory frameworks, such as business regulations and public procurement.¹³ The AGO has prosecuted high-level government and business officials for corruption, increasing six fold its prosecution of corruption cases from 2004 to 2009.¹⁴ The Government has incorporated civil society

⁸ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: Global SMART Programme 2010, *Patterns and Trends of Amphetamine –Type Stimulants and Other Drugs*, pp. 69-73.

⁹ International Narcotics Control Board, *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010* (2010).

¹⁰ The World Bank Group, *Sustaining Indonesia's Forests: Strategy for the World Bank*, p. 12 (June 2006) [*Sustaining Indonesian Forests*].

¹¹ United Nations Indonesia, *United for REDD+ in Indonesia: Draft for review*, pp. 3 (April 2011)

¹² *Sustaining Indonesian Forests*, pp. 8-9.

¹³ Law No. 28 of 1999 on Government Executives who are Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism; Law No. 31 of 1999 on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption (Law 31/1999); Law No. 15 of 2002 on Eradication of Money Laundering; Law No. 30 of 2002 on the Commission to Eradicate Criminal Acts of Corruption (Law 30/2002).

¹⁴ *Investing in Indonesia*, pp. 10, 81, 119.

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and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) into the reform process to create multiple networks of anti-corruption actors. Indonesia's corruption perception ranking has steadily declined. Investment climate surveys demonstrate significant improvement in local firms' perceptions of the severity of corruption.

24. Yet, corruption remains a serious problem and overall, progress has been slow. The review mechanism on implementation of UNCAC by Indonesia identified the primary needs on criminalization as amendments to the current criminalization provisions relating to penalties applicable to bribery, criminalize active bribery of foreign public officials, redefine terminology about embezzlement, to cover non – material advantage also under abuse of functions; on law enforcement as use criminal courts to prosecute minor bribery cases of police, establish procedures to suspend a public official at the point of investigation, review of information – gathering powers of PPATK, amendment to statutes of limitation, empower AGO and Police to investigate high ranking officials without prior permission, ensure a complete management of seized, frozen and confiscated property and protection of reporting persons, consider corruption as a relevant factor in legal proceedings to annul or rescind a contract, withdraw a concession or other similar instruments and ensure overriding of bank secrecy by all agencies and also suggested steps to strengthen existing extradition and mutual legal assistance procedures.¹⁵ One reason for the moderate pace of reform on corruption issues is the deeply embedded institutional culture of patronage.¹⁶ Often, acts of bribery or corruption are not viewed by Indonesian authorities as corrupt practices. Increasing the training and knowledge of the types of activities that constitute corruption is therefore key in changing these attitudes.

25. A second challenge to combating corruption is that Indonesia's oversight mechanisms are largely under-resourced. Many agencies lack the capacity and advanced skills required to deal with complex cases of corruption and abuses of public expenditure, particularly in investigation, surveillance and interview techniques. There is also a dearth of trainers capable of providing the necessary guidance and instruction on a continuing and consistent basis. Further compounding reform efforts is weak communication and coordination amongst key institutions such as the AGO, INP and KPK. This inhibits information sharing, the ability to pool resources and ultimately effective prosecution of corruption cases.

2.2.3. Terrorism

26. In the past decades, Indonesia has suffered severe terrorist attacks, faced major terrorism challenges and has made impressive progress in countering it. The trend of terrorist groups operating in Indonesia to focus on “soft” targets resulted in the Bali bombing of restaurants frequented by westerners in 2002 and 2005. In July 2009, the

¹⁵ Report of UNCAC review mechanism on Indonesia

¹⁶ *Indonesia/EC Strategy Paper*, p. 6.

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Jakarta bombings of the J.W. Marriott and Ritz-Carlton hotels claimed a total of 29 lives and injured 150 people.

27. The Indonesian Government initiated extensive efforts to counter the threat of terrorism within its borders immediately following the 2002 Bali bombing. Since then, Indonesia has continued to expand progressively its abilities to counter the proliferation of terrorist activities. The INP has successfully dismantled several terrorist networks and the Government continued to strengthen the ability of the counter-terrorism unit of the police (Detachment 88). The Government has also made significant progress in ending the separatist conflicts in Aceh and Papua, which has helped to reduce terrorist attacks by separatists. Of late, the large scale radicalization of students enrolled in Pesantrens (Islamic schools) and the subsequent spreading of such influence in regular universities is a cause for concern.

28. Indonesia has made notable progress in strengthening the legal regime against terrorism, in conformity with the international treaties against terrorism. Further measures are however needed to complete the legal regime building processes. Indonesia has ratified seven of the 16 universal terrorism instruments. Steps are underway to ratify three more instruments. An important area requiring further attention is for Indonesia to become a State party to treaties relating to the safety of maritime navigation.

29. The existing legal framework – legislation on combating criminal acts of terrorism (Law Number 1/2003), extradition (Law Number 1/1979) and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters (Law Number 1/2006) – provides grounds for jurisdiction as stipulated by international conventions. However, further clarity needs to be established on jurisdiction to fully implement the requirements of extradite or prosecute. In addition, the existing legal regime on international cooperation in criminal matters may have legal obstacles concerning the interpretation of terrorist crimes as political offences because the Law Number 1/2003 excludes those crimes as non-political offences for this purpose only when committed with terrorism intention. Indonesia is currently working on upgrading its legal regime on countering the financing of terrorism. It needs to review the Law Number 1/2003 together with Penal Code to ensure that all offences are established in line with the international law requirement.

30. Over the years, Indonesia has also built extensive national implementation capacity for criminal justice responses to terrorism. Nevertheless, there are several thematic and functional areas where these capacity building efforts need to be continued and reinforced.

2.2.4. Criminal Justice

31. The reform era has seen Indonesia's criminal justice institutions re-establish their independence, upgrade their capabilities and improve their responsiveness to human rights. In 2003 the Supreme Court adopted a comprehensive Blueprint for Reform. As a result, the Indonesian judiciary has transformed into an independent branch of

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Government. Other GOI entities, such as the AGO and INP, adopted their own reform plans. Correctional services and management, as well as the legal community, have also pursued reform initiatives.

32. Though many of these gains are real and have bettered the everyday lives of Indonesians, there exists substantial capacity for improvement. The judiciary, police, prosecutors and correctional services are under-funded. Further strengthening of their operational and managerial competency to effectively perform their mandates is required. Salaries for many justice sector officials barely cover basic needs, negatively impacting enforcement. Overcrowding is a feature of many prisons in the country which leads to difficulties in terms of prison conditions, reintegration and rehabilitation programmes and security. There is also a need to introduce and implement non-custodial sanctions and measures. Coordination and cooperation amongst key institutional actors is also weak, hindering reform efforts.

33. Enhancing access to justice for vulnerable groups, particularly for children, and women subject to domestic violence, is necessary. Because of inadequate responses toward catering to children in conflict with the law, children are largely disenfranchised within Indonesia's criminal justice system. As a result, children are usually incarcerated alongside adults in normal prison facilities. An estimate by UNICEF stated that 84% of children incarcerated in Indonesia were placed in adult prisons with no access to education or health services.¹⁷ For female victims of domestic violence, legal and police protection is difficult to access and many women struggle to exercise their human rights.¹⁸

2.2.5. Drugs and HIV¹⁹

34. The Government of Indonesia has sought to respond to the challenges of drug abuse and drug dependence. In 2009 the GOI passed legislation (Law 35/2009) which, among other dictates, classifies drug users as patients and not criminals. This is a positive step in more effectively handling drug users and drug dependence. The Government supplemented its approach by issuing a decree designating the National Narcotics Board (BNN) as the key agency with responsibility to lead the response to drugs.

35. Though the recently passed legislation represents progress, there exist challenges to the GOI in responding to drug use and dependence. In 2008 the BNN estimated that there were 3.3 million drug users in Indonesia, of which 26 % were 'experimental' users and 27 % were 'regular' users. Of the remainder, 40 % were drug dependent non-injectors and 7 % of drug dependent injectors. In seeking to delay use and provide

¹⁷ Rayda, Nivell, *In Child Justice, Adult-Sized Shackles*, Jakarta Globe (4 April 2011).

¹⁸ Asian Development Bank, *Project for a Workshop on Violence Against Women for Grassroots Women's Groups*, Centre for Women's Resources Development.

¹⁹ UNODC interventions in HIV issues address UNODC responsibilities as a Co-sponsor of UNAIDS to HIV in correctional settings and related to drug users.

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treatment for these drug users, the Indonesian Government's efforts in this area will need to focus on redefining the approach taken to 'primary prevention' and also the way the in which courts will handle cases of drug use. This includes education related to evidence based drug use and community based (i.e. non correctional) alternatives to sentencing. This multi-sectoral challenge will require the development of new regulations which will impact on many other GOI agencies, and thus mandate increased inter-agency cooperation and communication.

36. The GOI has proactively responded to the HIV challenge. It established the National AIDS Commission (KPA) by Presidential Regulation in 2006, developing a national strategy in 2007 and a National Action Plan. These plans and strategies are fully funded until 2014. In the country as a whole, national HIV prevalence is low at approximately 0.02%. There are an estimated 186,257 people living with HIV.

37. Despite low national prevalence, regions of Indonesia and some demographic groups have HIV rates at epidemic levels. In Java, Bali and some northern provinces of Sumatra, there is a concentrated HIV epidemic, mostly among injecting drug users. In Papua and West Papua provinces there is a generalized epidemic, which is primarily driven by unprotected heterosexual encounters.

38. Injecting drug users and prisoners constitute two groups with epidemic levels of HIV. There are an estimated 105,784 (range 73,663 – 201,131) injecting drug users in Indonesia.²⁰ Among cumulative AIDS cases reported until December 2010, 38.3 per cent were among people who inject drugs.²¹ Prisons, due to constant overcrowding, poor nutrition and limited access to health care, leave prisoners at-risk to HIV.²² The Department of Corrections reported that there were 133,252 people incarcerated in August 2010. HIV prevalence among males in correctional settings is 1.1% and among women it is 6%.²³ HIV risks include unsterile needle and syringe use, unprotected anal and vaginal sex, piercing, genital modification and tattooing.

2.3. GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA POLICIES AND PRIORITIES

39. This Country Programme is linked to the development priorities of the GOI as outlined in the National Medium Term Development Plan of the Republic of Indonesia (RPJMN) for 2010-2014. The programmatic response, discussed in section 3 below, was designed to complement and support the development missions and priority areas of the RPJMN.²⁴ Of the eight National Development Missions, the following are those which reside within UNODC mandates and which this programme will support:

²⁰ Indonesia Ministry of Health, 2009 HIV Population Estimation Report.

²¹ National Aids Commission (KPA), Republic of Indonesia, January.

²² Indonesia has over 400 correctional centres including 14 exclusively for 'narcotic prisoners'. There are 6,000 places available, but over 30,000 inmates, resulting in severe levels of overcrowding.

²³ Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Directorate of Corrections, *HIV and Syphilis Prevalence and Risk Behaviour Study among Prisoners in Prisons and Detention Centres in Indonesia* (2010).

²⁴ See Annex III.

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- Realizing a democratic society based on the rule of law,
- Realizing an Indonesia that is secure, peaceful and united,
- Realizing development that is equitable and just,
- Realizing an Indonesia that is balanced and sustainable,
- Realizing an Indonesia as an archipelago nation that is self-reliant, advanced, strong and that is based on the national interest, and
- Realizing an Indonesia that has an important role in the international community

40. In addition to the eight National Development Missions, the RPJMN lists 11 priority areas and three cross-cutting principles. This Integrated Country Programme will support the priority areas of (1) bureaucracy and governance reform, (2) health, (3) environment and disaster management, (4) least developed, frontier, outer and post-conflict areas, and all three cross-cutting principles of politics, law and security and the people's welfare.

2.3.1. Aid Effectiveness and the Jakarta Commitment

41. All UNODC support to the Indonesian Government will be in line with the Jakarta Commitment for Aid Effectiveness. The Jakarta Commitment is a road map for the Government of Indonesia and its development partners to implement the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action within Indonesia. Its three-point plan aims to: (i) Strengthen national ownership over development; (ii) Build more effective and inclusive partnerships for development; and (iii) Deliver and account for development results. In particular, the Jakarta Commitment seeks to strengthen regional processes and institutions which facilitate South-South cooperation and exchanges. Within this framework, UNODC will liaise closely with other UN partners to locate opportunities for joint collaboration and to promote coherence in implementation in order to achieve Indonesian objectives, limit overhead and conserve resources.

2.4. PARTNERSHIP

42. UNODC recognizes the importance of strategic partnerships in achieving the impacts, outcomes and outputs of this Country Programme. In its work over the past four years in Indonesia, the Office has established close working relationships with government institutions such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Health, Supreme Court, AGO, INP, BNN, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, KPK, KPA, Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK), Ministry of Forestry, Director General for Immigration, the Supreme Audit Board (BPK), Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), National Counter-Terrorism Agency (BNPT), Presidential Task Force for Monitoring and Control of Development, the Ombudsmen and numerous others.

43. UNODC has collaborated extensively with these agencies in capacity building or in advice and planning functions. The Office has established productive and beneficial

UNODC Country Programme for Indonesia, 2012-2015

relationships with the leadership of these institutions and aims to deepen its engagement through continuing and new projects. UNODC seeks to forge stronger relationships with the Indonesian Government at the sub-national level. It is at these levels where capacity strengthening is most needed. UNODC will utilize regional and local partnerships to reach out to stakeholders to ensure inclusion in activities.

44. UNODC work in Indonesia will be centred on the collective action of the UN family. UNODC seeks to deliver as “one” UN, and aims to ensure coherence, complementing the work of other UN agencies. The priorities of the UNPDF for Indonesia 2011-2015, which was jointly agreed to by the Indonesian Government and the UN in Indonesia, has therefore guided the development of this Programme. This Country Programme will support the following outcomes of the UNPDF: (i) social services, (ii) sustainable livelihoods, (iii) governance and (iv) climate change and the environment. UNODC will continue to collaborate with its UN colleagues in joint programming. The scope of inter-UN partnerships will strengthen and cultivate new programme and geographical convergence, in line with UNPDF principles. As part of the one UN response, UNODC will work with other UN agencies to extend support to the REDD+ task Force of the GOI under a multi-donor trust fund environment.

45. UNODC will continue its engagement with regional institutions. Of special note is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which has its Secretariat in Jakarta. Wherever applicable, UNODC will build upon existing initiatives with ASEAN. In concert with ASEAN and other mechanisms, UNODC will work to develop and strengthen South-South exchanges and knowledge sharing arrangements to leverage both national and international best practices.

46. UNODC has entered into strategic partnerships with Indonesian NGOs and community service organizations (CSOs) to supplement the quality of its service delivery. These organizations have been critically important by employing their networks with local communities to involve citizens in decision-making processes. Close partners of UNODC in Indonesia include Transparency International Indonesia, Indonesia Corruption Watch and Kemitraan. While continuing to cement and strengthen existing partnerships, UNODC will seek additional opportunities to collaborate with organizations that can assist the GOI in achieving its development goals.

47. UNODC will also align its work in Indonesia with the work of all bilateral and multilateral donors and agencies working in similar areas. It is currently being substantially supported by the European Union and the Government of Norway in addition to Germany and Sweden in its current projects.

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2.5. STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNODC SUPPORT

48. UNODC works within its mandates²⁵ to support Member States to enhance their responses to the intertwined problems of global crime, illicit trafficking, corruption, terrorism, drug use and HIV. UNODC works to create and strengthen legislative, judicial and health systems to safeguard the most vulnerable persons in society. This in turn promotes long-term socio-economic development and human security.

49. UNODC support in Indonesia will increasingly focus on providing policy and strategic advice in developing national policies and strategies on UNODC mandated areas. UNODC will balance its work between its project implementation function and policy, sector and programmatic interventions. Eventually, UNODC will focus more on policy, legislative and expert advice, as well as mentoring functions. This upstream policy approach is in line with the UNPDF and will aim to enrich policy frameworks, regulations and capabilities at all levels – national, regional, provincial and local.

2.5.1. Prioritizing UNODC Work in Indonesia

50. A significant focus of UNODC will relate to capacity building of government agencies in tackling and preventing corruption in Indonesia, combating transnational organized crime, addressing issues of illegal logging and climate change and work relating to drugs and HIV. These “core” areas are where the Office retains the most technical expertise, as well as those that have received the most consistent financial backing. The Office will utilize its comparative advantages by offering expert advice and sourcing of best practices from around the world, serving a catalytic role in bringing about reforms in these core areas. UNODC will also work to build civil society capability in addressing these issues. It will partner with the GOI to improve its responsiveness to its citizens, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

51. In addition to these core areas, the Office has identified “priority” areas where serious discussions with the Government and development partners have occurred. In these areas the Office is confident its workflow will expand to include interventions in smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, criminal justice reforms, child justice and prison reform issues.

52. UNODC in Indonesia has also played an important role in identifying new opportunities in areas of work in line with UNODC mandates. Within UNODC, the Indonesia Office can be considered as a pioneer in the fight against forest crime and in supporting the international climate change agenda, specifically through research work on the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) initiative and its impact on law enforcement and governance. This highly proactive and explorative mode will continue to be pursued.

²⁵ See Annex IV for a comprehensive list of the relevant UNODC mandates.

3. PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSE

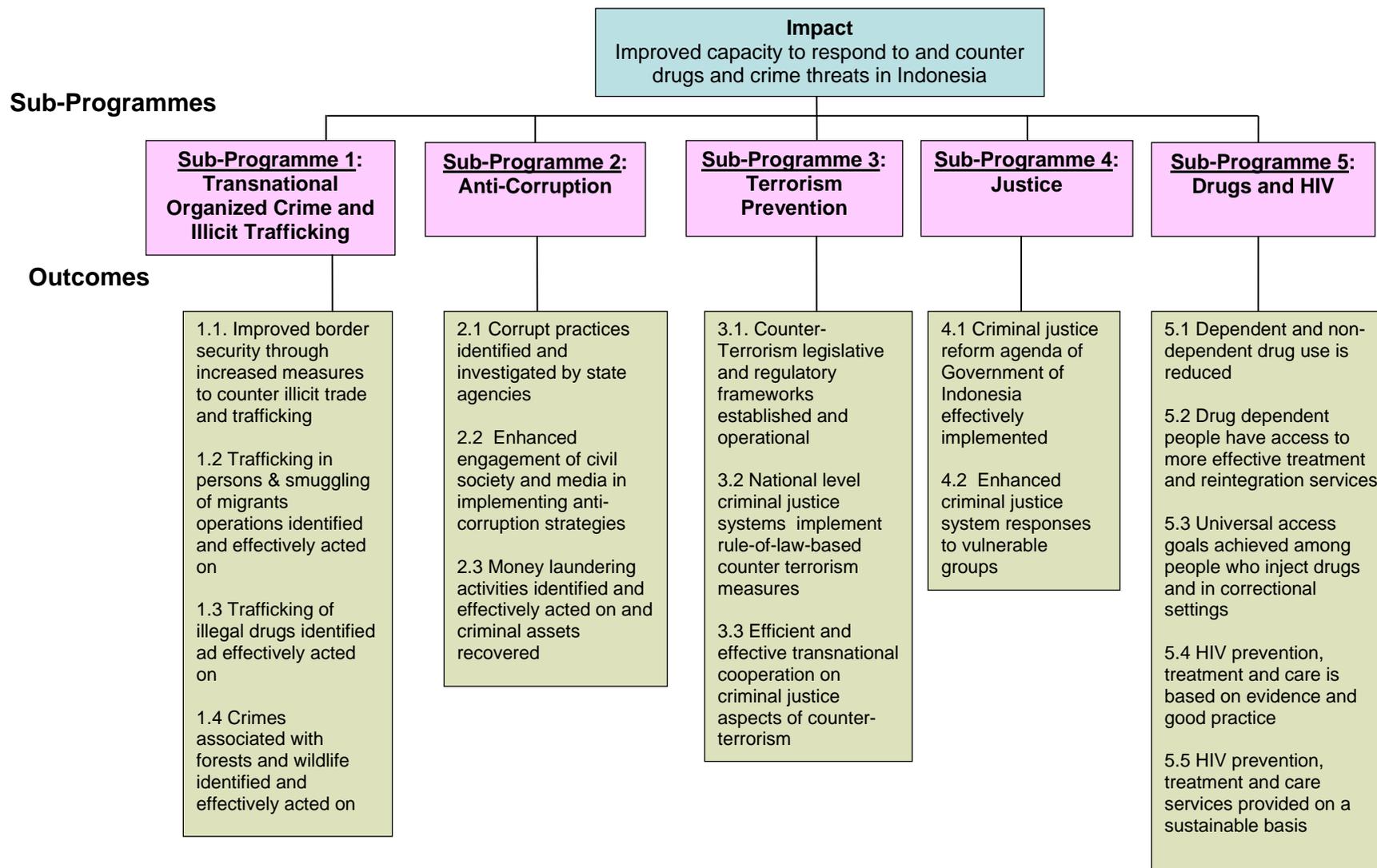
53. UNODC works in partnership with the Indonesian Government to support its development goals, in line with Indonesian commitments to international conventions, standards and norms. The programmatic response herein is the result of extensive consultations with the Indonesian Government, civil society, and other development partners. Following numerous meetings and ongoing dialogue, a consultation with the GOI and civil society to finalize the outcomes and outputs for Sub-Programme 5 took place on 5 April 2011. The next day, UNODC organized a consultation chaired by Ministry of Foreign Affairs and attended by all relevant ministries and civil society groups, to finalize the outcomes and objectives of Sub-Programmes 1, 2 and 4, drawing on prior working relationships and agreements. Sub-Programme 3 was finalized on 7-8 February 2011, and is the result of comprehensive dialogue over a period of many months with several government agencies, the Regional Centre, the Indonesia Office and donor partners. A briefing on this draft Country Programme was delivered to donors and the UN Country Team of Indonesia on 14 April 2011. The draft of this County Programme was again discussed in a meeting with GOI and civil society on 2 May 2011, and was jointly chaired by BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A further meeting with BAPPENAS was conducted on 18 May 2011.

54. The GOI has proposed that BAPPENAS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Coordinating Ministry for Politics, Law and Security will be the governmental focal points for the implementation of this Programme. The focal ministries will assist the coordinating government leadership and participation in each of the Sub-Programmes.

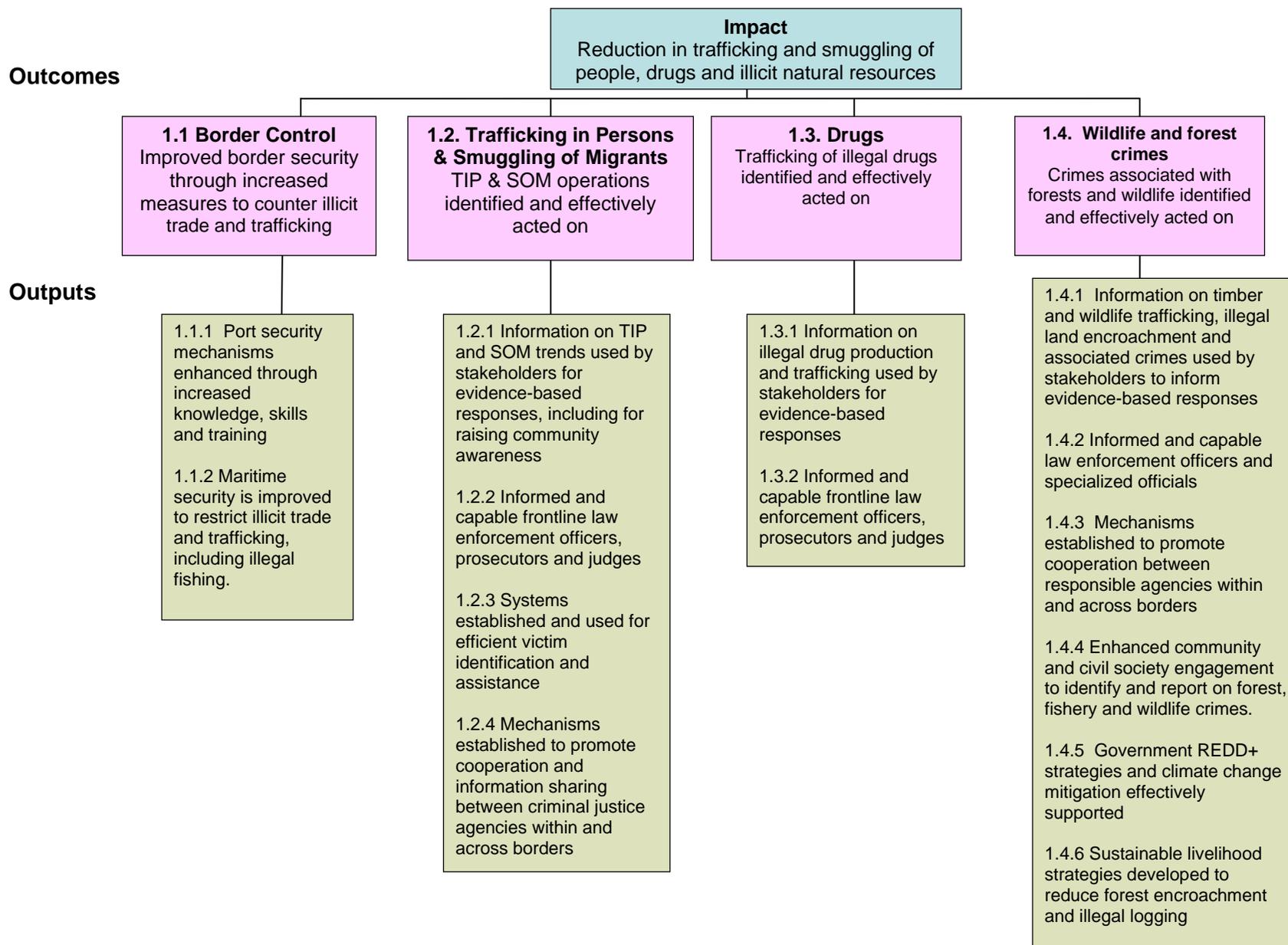
55. This Country Programme sets forth a fluid, adaptable vision for action. UNODC will remain flexible and responsive to emerging needs, including through conducting regular collaborative reviews with national partners on progress and performance in implementing the Country Programme. Most activities presented herein are indicative only and should not be considered the final and absolute programme for development. The full set of activities will continue to be developed in further consultation, both formal and informal, with the GOI and other relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, it is important to emphasize that though the Sub-Programmes are presented separately, they are all interdependent and heavily linked. This mutual dependence recognizes the multi-faceted nature of the challenge and the need for an integrated response.

56. In all UNODC work, priority will be given to the promotion of human rights, gender justice, equity and health. UNODC constantly strives to achieve the collective goals of the UN, to improve human security and to attain adherence to universal standards. In line with the UNPDF, UNODC will add value by ensuring that all projects work for the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged.

Indonesia Country Programme



SUB-PROGRAMME 1: TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING



UNODC Country Programme for Indonesia, 2012-2015

57. In line with national priorities, Sub-Programme 1 will target UNODC support on (1) improving maritime border security, (2) identifying and acting to prevent and halt TIP and SOM, (3) identifying and acting to prevent the trafficking of drugs and (4) identifying and acting to prevent and halt wildlife and forest crimes, particularly illegal logging. UNODC Indonesia will support the implementation of the three sub-programmes outlined in the global UNODC Thematic Programme on *Action Against Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking, including Drug Trafficking 2011-2013*: (1) International policy, knowledge and trends, (2) Regional and national capacity building and technical assistance and (3) Human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

58. To promote maritime security in Indonesia, UNODC will emphasize enhancing port security through capacity building and technical assistance. Indicative activities may include the extension to Indonesia of the joint UNODC-World Customs Organization Container Control Programme (CCP) with its focus on strengthening national border control through targeting illegal contraband and illicit drugs within commercial freight. In addition to receiving specialized training and operations equipment, the CCP introduces Indonesian authorities to a network of ports and their authorities who are successfully working together to stop illicit trafficking by sea. UNODC also envisions joint training activities with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and law enforcement agencies to address organized crime involved in illegal fishing in Indonesia.

59. Initially, UNODC assistance for TIP and SOM will primarily build upon existing initiatives undertaken by the Regional Centre. UNODC will continue to support the SOM Coordination and Analysis Unit as a means of increasing regional cooperation and information sharing on SOM. UNODC will also support provision of computer-based training (CBT) to law enforcement officials to increase law enforcement capacity, as well as for the development of trafficking victim and smuggled migrant identification and support services. UNODC Indonesia will support the efforts of GOI to implement the 2011 Law on Immigration and its provisions to combat SOM.

60. With respect to drug production and trafficking, UNODC will carry on supporting the collection, analysis and sharing of strategic information via the Global SMART Programme, a UNODC initiative to monitor and analyze global synthetics trends. Due to the limited information on drug prevalence in Indonesia, UNODC may conduct an assessment of cannabis use, and possibly other assessments. UNODC will also continue to provide training in countering transnational crime to law enforcement officials through the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation.

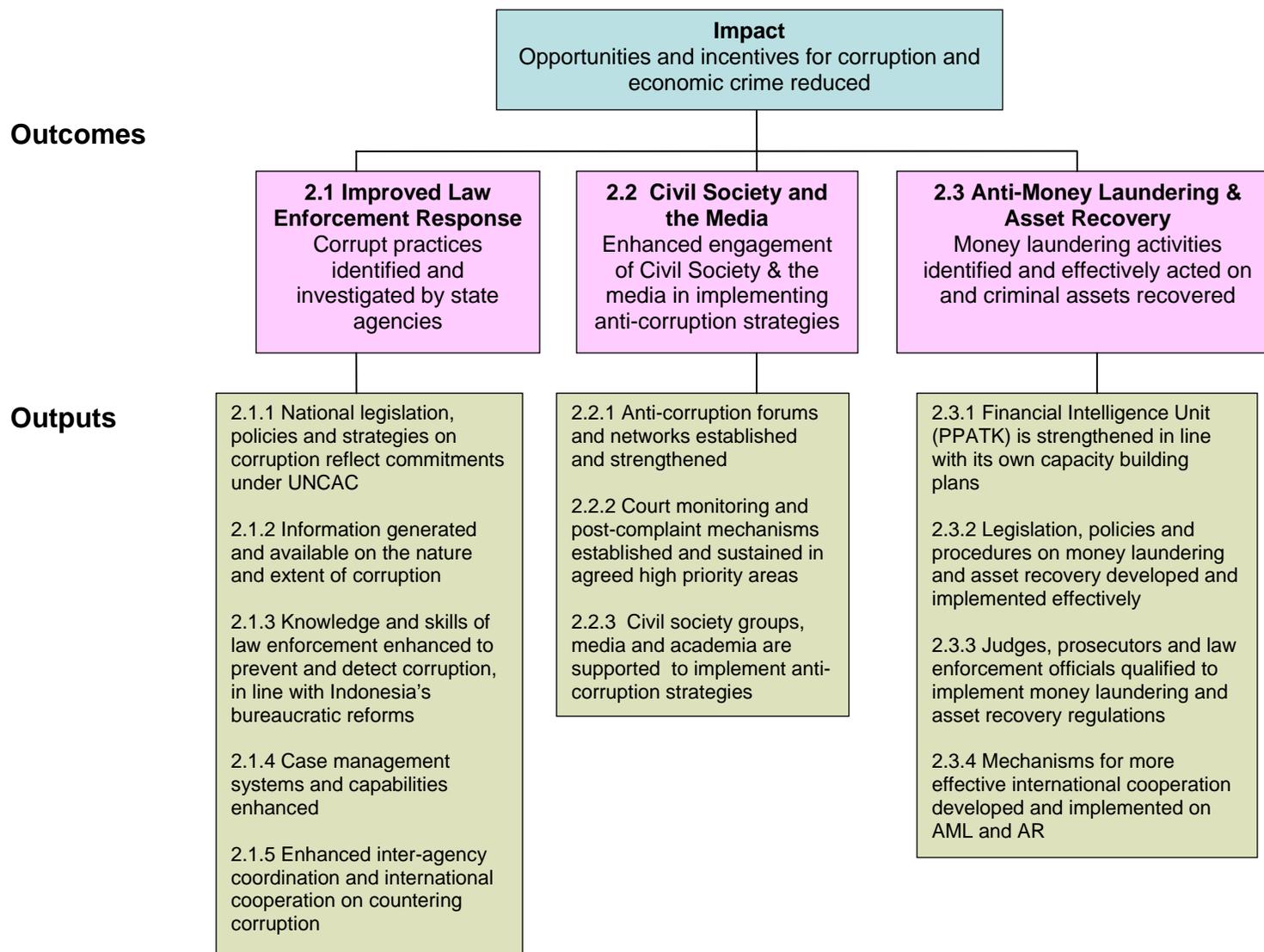
61. UNODC will continue to support efforts to combat wildlife and forest crimes in Indonesia by supporting criminal justice responses, specifically to prevent and prosecute illegal logging. This will also focus on identifying and appropriately addressing the risks of corruption associated with REDD+. The capacity building efforts to improve law enforcement in the area of natural resources protection will build on existing training methodologies developed by UNODC, such as the CBT. The Office will prioritize

UNODC Country Programme for Indonesia, 2012-2015

support to the GOI REDD+ Task Force and the Ministry of Forestry in support of REDD+ and other climate change related initiatives.

62. The main implementing partners for Sub-Programme 1 will include: BAPPENAS, AGO, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Forestry, Coordinating Ministry of Women's Empowerment (MenegPP), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, INP, Director General of Customs, Port Authority of Indonesia, Indonesian Coast Guard, Indonesian Navy, BNN, Director General of Immigration, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, PPATK, REDD+ Task Force, Panel for Climate Change, NGOs and CSOs.

SUB-PROGRAMME 2: ANTI-CORRUPTION



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63. Sub-Programme 2 focuses on supporting the Government's anti-corruption efforts by (1) identifying and investigating corrupt practices by public officials, (2) increasing the engagement of civil society and the media in combating corruption and (3) identifying and acting on money laundering activity and recovering stolen assets.

64. UNODC will work closely with the GOI in implementing the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (STRANAS-PK). It will actively take active part in the monitoring and evaluation of STRANAS-PK, in partnership with the Government and civil society. UNODC will continue to support specialized, anti-corruption training programmes for KPK, INP, AGO, PPATK, the courts and BPK. In addition, UNODC will target a wider audience through the development of a CBT module on anti-corruption. UNODC will support increased inter-agency cooperation and coordination amongst anti-corruption agencies. It will also focus on expanding capacity building activities at the sub-national level.

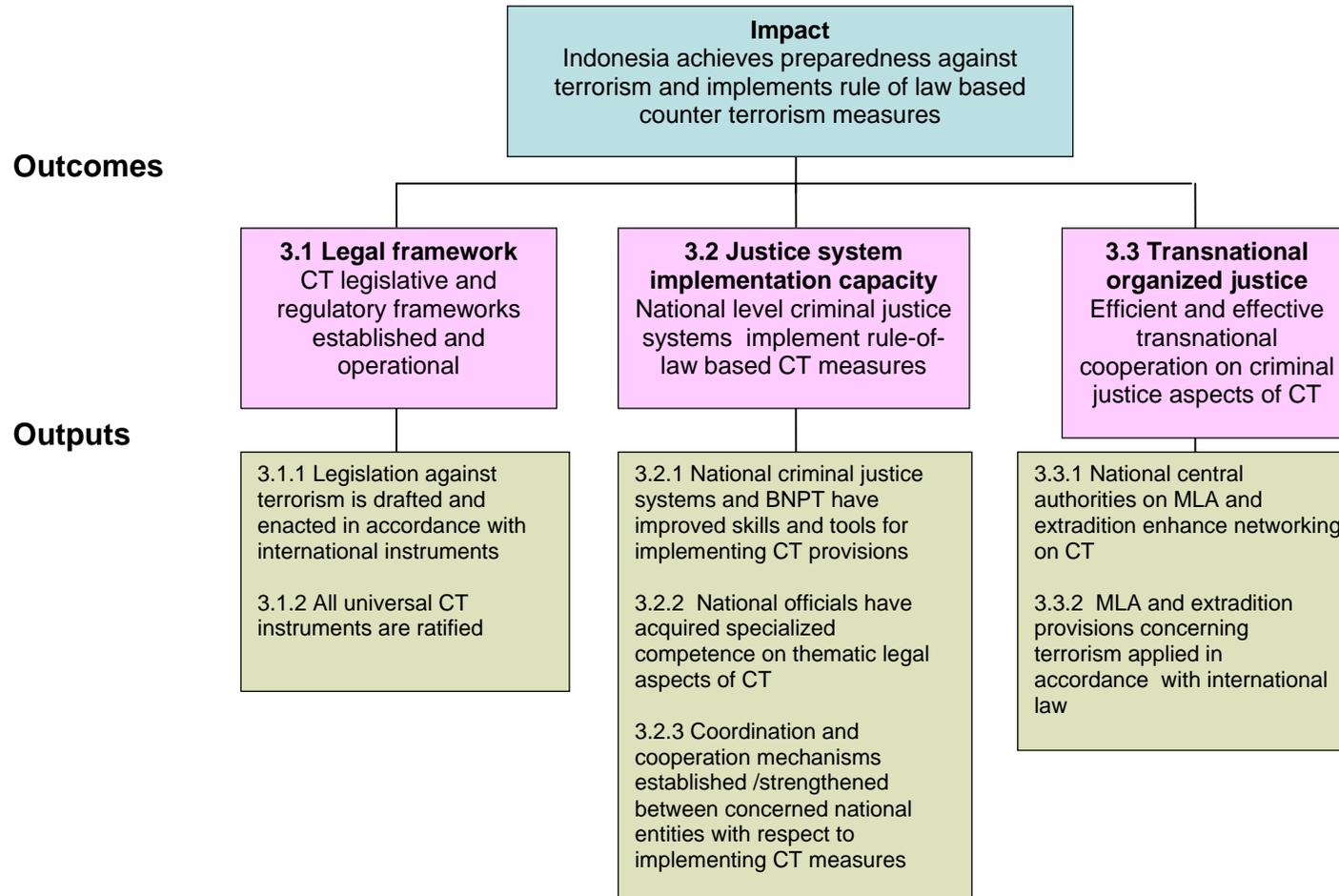
65. Apart from joint implementation of its anti-corruption programme with NGOs like Kemitraan, Indonesia Corruption Watch and Transparency International Indonesia, UNODC will continue to support the strengthening of civil society groups through the provision of small grants to be used for anti-corruption activities. UNODC will continue to assist the judicial complaint-post mechanisms operated by NGOs that it supports in conjunction with the Judicial Commission and which currently operate in 9 provinces. In terms of encouraging and supporting media participation in combating corruption, UNODC will provide trainings in media investigations of corruption. UNODC also envisions embarking on a nationwide anti-corruption campaign targeted at women and children to increase knowledge about corruption and how to prevent it. The Office will also continue with its monthly talk series on "Indonesia's Fight against Corruption". These talks gather a wide spectrum of people and encourage discussion about corruption.

66. Activities designed to identify and prevent money laundering and to assist in asset recovery will focus on improving the training and increasing the resources of Government officials. Ongoing UNODC projects in this area will install Go Case and Go AML software in targeted Government agencies. UNODC will provide training on how to use the software and technical backstopping. In collaboration with the StAR Initiative,²⁶ UNODC will support the provision of training to key Indonesian agencies in asset tracing and recovery, investigative interviewing, advanced techniques for financial investigations and fraud and corruption prevention techniques. This will include specific training in drafting MLA requests, and case analysis on how to determine the most optimal financial investigative technique in a particular investigation.

67. The implementing partners of UNODC in Indonesia for Sub-Programme 2 are: BAPPENAS, KPK, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, AGO, INP, BPK, the Judicial Commission, PPATK, the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Indonesia, the Supreme Court, Indonesia Corruption Watch, Transparency International Indonesia and Kemitraan.

²⁶ Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, a joint World Bank and UN initiative.

SUB-PROGRAMME 3: TERRORISM PREVENTION



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68. UNODC and the Indonesian Government have collaborated closely on various criminal justice matters related to terrorism. This Sub-Programme will reinforce this ongoing partnership and will work closely with Indonesian authorities including the newly created National Counter-terrorism Agency (BNPT) for: (i) facilitating the ratification of all counter-terrorism instruments and the conformity of national laws with international obligations; (ii) assisting to implement rule-of-law-based responses to terrorism; and (iii) enabling effective transnational criminal justice cooperation.

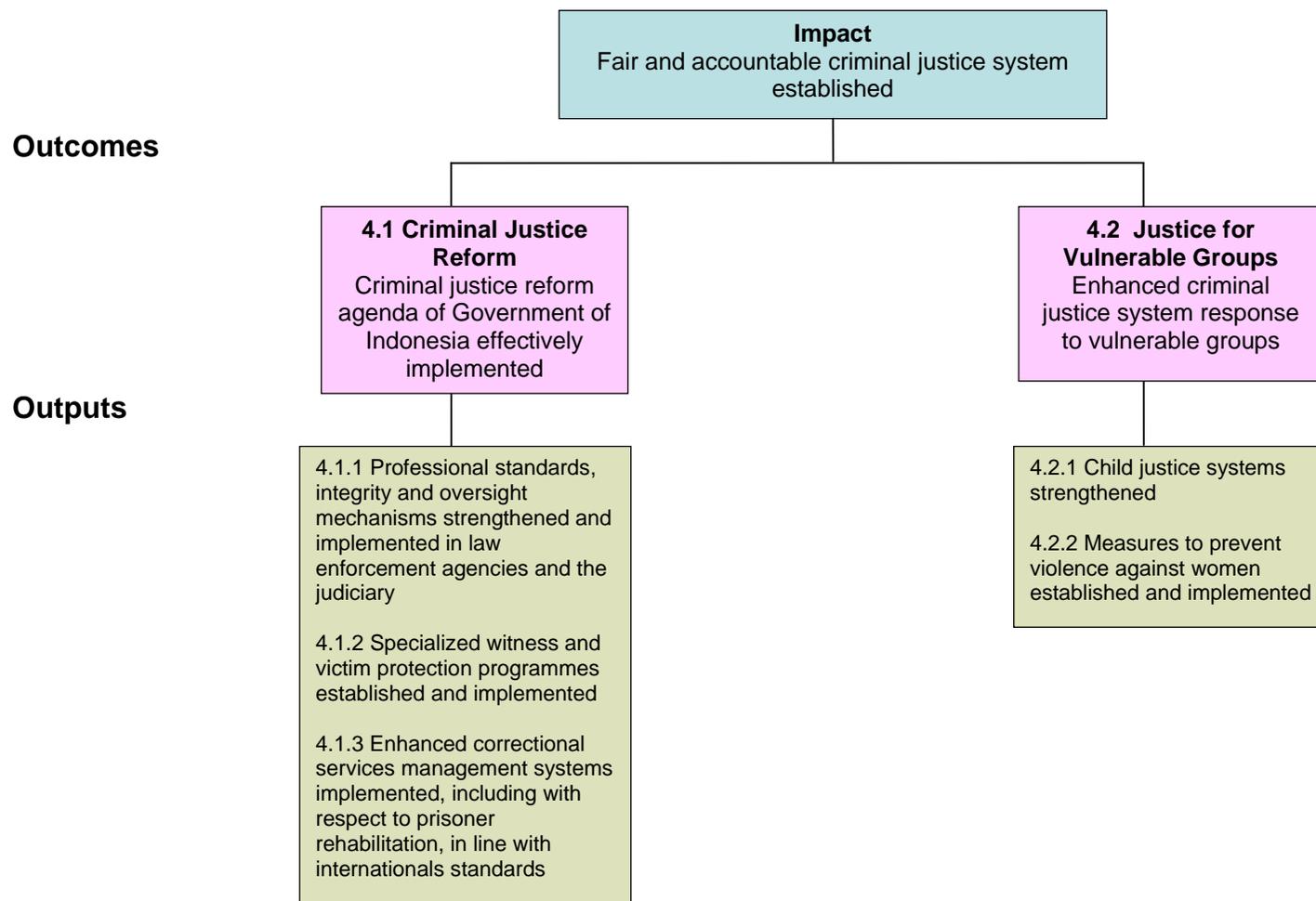
69. Enabling an effective national legal framework against terrorism in conformity with international requirements will be a major initial area of UNODC assistance under this Sub-Programme. As Indonesia has not yet ratified some of the universal counter-terrorism instruments, assistance will be provided for accomplishing this. Envisioned indicative activities also include supporting the Government in drafting and implementing legislation on the financing of terrorism and improving its criminal procedure codes to make them more responsive to terrorism issues. UNODC anticipates supporting the Government in identifying and remedying gaps in national legislation on mutual legal assistance (MLA) and extradition.

70. Though Indonesia's criminal justice officials have generally made significant improvements in counter-terrorism performance, there remain areas for strengthening. UNODC will provide practitioner workshops and specialist CBT material for training of officials for achieving rule-of-law based criminal justice responses to terrorism. It will assist the Indonesian Government in drafting manuals and guidelines for special investigative techniques for preventing terrorism. It will organize and facilitate trainings for port authorities and airport officials to enhance their knowledge of the legal dimensions of terrorism. UNODC will also work with GOI on de-radicalization especially in correctional settings.

71. One of the UNODC comparative advantages is its ability to facilitate the establishment and functioning of collaborative networks of concerned national authorities. In partnership with countries in the region and globally, UNODC will enable regional networking initiatives. It will work with Indonesian authorities to facilitate MLA and extradition concerning terrorism-related crimes.

72. The implementing partners of UNODC in Indonesia for Sub-Programme 3 are: National Counter-Terrorism Agency (CNTA/BNPT), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the judiciary, Attorney-General's Office, INP, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, PPATK, national policy makers and legislators.

SUB-PROGRAMME 4: JUSTICE



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73. Reforming the criminal justice system, and in particular providing a more fair, equitable and transparent justice system, is one of the Indonesian Government's top priority areas for development. Justice system reform is also at the heart of UNODC's mission. Through Sub-Programme 4, UNODC seeks to leverage its expertise and support the GOI by focusing on (1) enhancing the capacity of justice sector actors to provide for fair and transparent access to justice and (2) improving the justice system's response to vulnerable groups, particularly children and women.

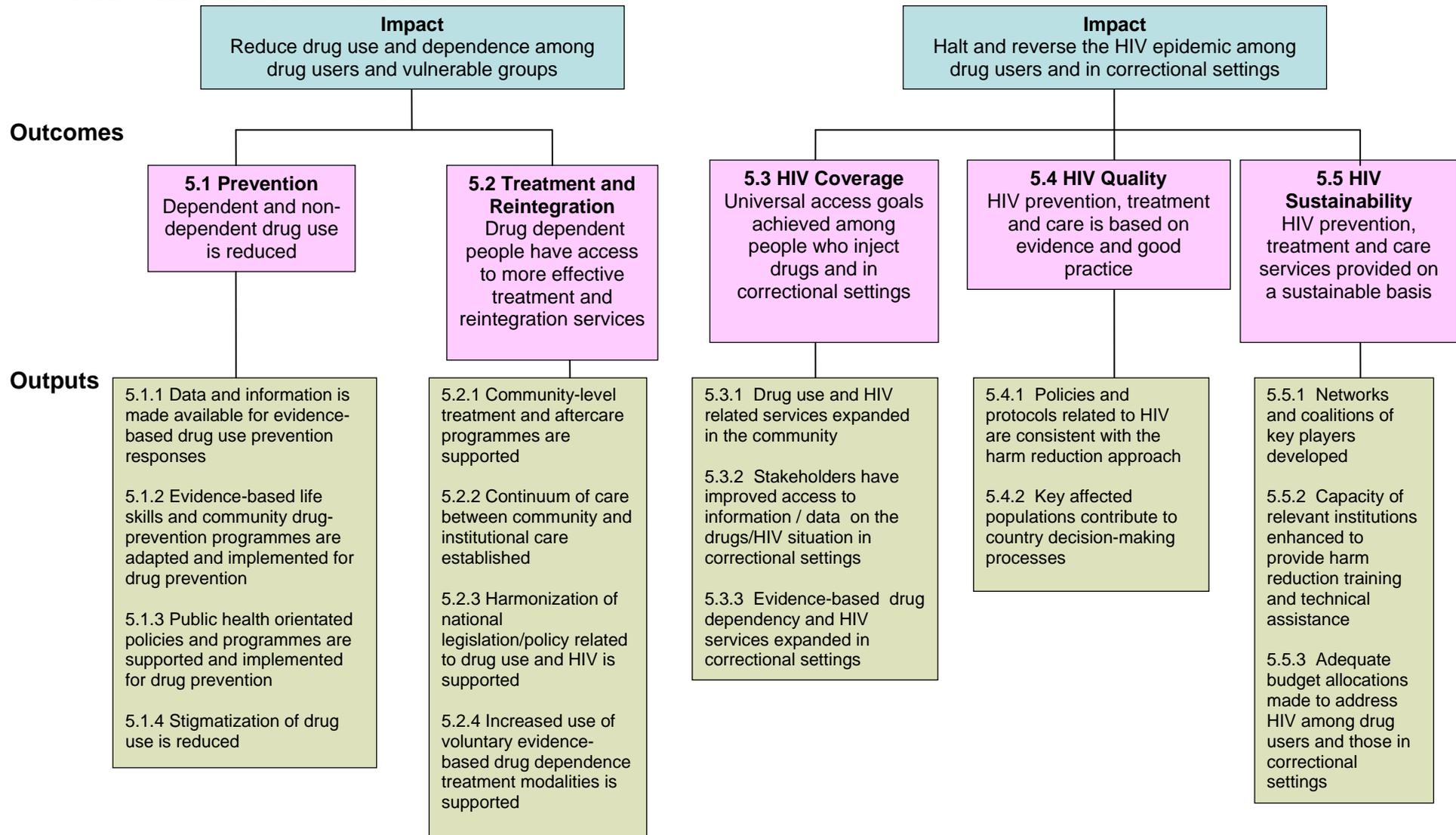
74. UNODC, along with UNDP, has already completed a study on the effectiveness of internal oversight mechanisms of the INP, AGO and Supreme Court. A follow-up on the study, including strengthening of institutional oversight mechanisms, both internal and external, will be a priority activity. UNODC has been engaged with the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) and it has proposed to continue with advice and capacity building programmes, such as socializing standard operating procedures and victim protection schemes as carried out in other countries. Specific programmes will be undertaken with the Directorate General of Correctional Services to enhance prison management and prison leadership capabilities in line with international standards and norms. These programmes will include improved database management and will emphasize alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice and social reintegration initiatives.

75. To enhance justice responses to vulnerable groups UNODC will work toward strengthening child justice systems. This will begin with an assessment of existing child justice mechanisms in Indonesia. With regard to measures to prevent violence against women, UNODC envisions activities to address the needs of domestically abused women and to facilitate their ability to pursue their grievances through the justice system. UNODC will also work with provincial actors in gender mainstreaming and promoting women's rights and freedom from domestic violence in line with the newly adopted updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (GA Resolution 65/228). Work will also be prioritised in line with the 2011 UN Women report highlighting the problem of unequal access of women to justice systems.²⁷

76. The implementing partners of UNODC in Indonesia for Sub-Programme 4 are: the Supreme Court, AGO, Director General for Corrections, the Police Commission, the Judicial Commission, the Prosecution Commission, MenegPP, Director General for Corrections, Coordinating Ministry of People's Welfare, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, INP, LPSK, NGOs and CSOs.

²⁷ "Progress of the World's Women: In Pursuit of Justice"

SUB-PROGRAMME 5: DRUGS AND HIV



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77. Sub-Programme 5 focuses on (1) reducing drug use and drug dependence, (2) providing more effective treatment and re-integration of drug users, (3) access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services for drug users and in prison settings, (4) improving the quality of the services provided, and (5) establishing a sustainable basis for service provision.

78. UNODC will continue its work on drug use prevention, treatment and care with young people in and out of school, families, workplaces (public and private entities) and communities to reduce the uptake and consumption of drugs and provide more effective treatment and reintegration of drug dependent users back into the community. UNODC will seek to prevent the start and reduce the extent of substance use by adapting, implementing and evaluating evidence-based substance prevention programmes and interventions and will improve the effectiveness of drug dependence treatment and reintegration services. The Office will further engage with public security agencies for the adoption of a health-based, human rights approach to drug use and drug dependence. The Office will also work to develop community level drug dependence treatment services, while ensuring continuity of care for those moving between correctional and community settings. Furthermore, the Office will seek to develop a range of evidence based treatment alternatives for drug dependent people seeking treatment which respect human rights, as part of the implementation of Law 35/2009.

79. In its HIV programmes, UNODC work will focus on increasing community access and access for prisoners and drug users, particularly injecting drug users. UNODC will work to facilitate structural developments which provide a multi-sectoral basis for the response to HIV in correctional settings and drug use. UNODC will also partner with stakeholders in order to gather and disseminate information on HIV prevalence and trends. UNODC will provide technical support to the national and provincial HIV prevention programmes on needle and syringe exchange, integrating HIV prevention into drug prevention and treatment work, HIV and broader health issues in correctional settings and to community representative organizations. UNODC will also support capacity building for community representative organizations and the development of a sound research base for programme development. Furthermore, UNODC plans to continue its on-going advocacy with national and provincial legislators on issues related to the expansion and sustainability of the HIV prevention programme. UNODC will also work on research, translation and dissemination of key documents related to HIV in correctional settings and to drug use into Bahasa Indonesia.

80. The implementing partners of UNODC in Indonesia for Sub-Programme 5 are KPA, BNN, Ministry of law and Human Rights, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, INP, BAPPENAS and Ministry of Home Affairs.

4. PROGRAMME OVERSIGHT AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.1. COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

81. The Indonesia Office will lead the coordination and implementation of the Country Programme. The Office will work closely with BAPPENAS which is responsible for coordinating and implementation of the RPJMN. In addition to BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Coordinating Ministry for Politics, Law and Security will be the main governmental institutions for consultation and implementation of this Country Programme.

82. The basic mode of implementing this Country Programme will be through projects developed under the various outcomes and outputs of each of the Sub-Programmes. Based on an expression of interest by the Government and availability of funding, project documents explaining the implementation strategy will be developed by UNODC in close collaboration with implementing partners. The project document will then be internally cleared by UNODC and shared with the Indonesian Government through the concerned line Ministry and BAPPENAS for its approval and registration of the financing component with the Ministry of Finance.

83. Within the Indonesia Office, management of this Country Programme will primarily be the responsibility of the UNODC Country Manager in Indonesia. Each of the 5 Sub-Programmes will have a Programme Coordinator who will lead a team working on projects under the Sub-Programme. They will be responsible for preparing a costed annual work plan (AWP) for their Sub-Programme and an annual progress report on implementation. Each Programme Coordinator will work to implement different projects under Sub-Programmes they are responsible for as an integrated package of support to the country. Programme Coordinators will further ensure that their programme operates in synergy with the other Sub-Programmes and in partnership with the Indonesian Government and all other stakeholders.

84. The Country Manager in Indonesia will submit a consolidated costed AWP to BAPPENAS at the beginning of each year of the duration of this Country Programme. An annual report on the AWP will also be submitted to BAPPENAS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Coordinating Ministry for Politics, Law and Security and all relevant ministries and institutions of GOI. Donors contributing to the programme will also receive both the AWP and progress reports.

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85. The Indonesia Office will be supported by the Regional Centre in Bangkok and UNODC headquarters in Vienna. The primary roles and responsibilities of the Regional Centre and UNODC Head Quarters will include provision of:

- Policy advice and strategic direction to the Indonesia Office
- Technical backstopping services and advice
- Research-based investigation on key future challenges in areas of crime corruption, terrorism, drugs and public health
- Financial and human resource management support services
- Fundraising and partnership development support
- Monitoring and evaluation support, and quality assurance

86. Achieving the outcomes presented in this Country Programme primarily depend on the Indonesian Government and its agencies. The UNODC role in this process is to assist the Government in obtaining its development goals by delivering a range of capacity building and policy-related activities. UNODC is thus responsible and accountable for the quality of its services, and demonstrating that they contribute to the agreed upon outputs and outcomes.

4.2. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

87. Ensuring cost effectiveness and optimum use of resources will be a top priority for this Country Programme. The Indonesia Office currently has an ongoing project portfolio of US \$16.6 million for 2009-2013 which is fully funded until the middle of 2013. The Office will raise additional funds to cover the implementation for the remainder of the Country Programme. UNODC will also engage with development partners to support the unfunded components of initiatives. Line ministries will be approached for in kind and in cash contributions to this Country Programme. UNODC is already supported by the Government through a rent free office space provided by the Supreme Court of Indonesia for its Office in Jakarta.

88. UNODC currently has a staffing component of 35 officers across locations in Jakarta, Semarang and Papua. Expanding initiatives will be based solely on a precise assessment of the Offices' implementation capacity and the demand for UNODC assistance. National staff capacity building will be an important priority, and as far as possible, national staff will be employed for leadership and support positions. When required, UNODC will seek out the best available talent within and outside the organisation to supplement its work in Indonesia.

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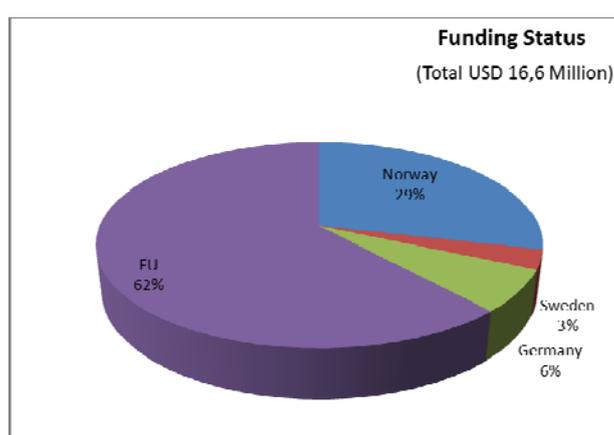
4.3. FINANCING²⁸

89. UNODC is committed to mobilizing financial assistance in order to effectively implement this Country Programme. The indicative budget, illustrated below, reflects a realistic view concerning the cost of implementing this Country Programme in full.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total Budget
Sub-Programme 1: TOC and Illicit Trafficking	2,715,277	2,492,678	2,500,000	2,500,000	10,207,955
Sub-Programme 2: Anti-Corruption	2,250,009	2,007,219	2,300,000	2,300,000	8,857,228
Sub-Programme 3: Terrorism Prevention	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	2,600,000
Sub-Programme 4: Justice	701,730	700,800	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,402,530
Sub-Programme 5: Drugs and HIV	475,666	530,000	530,000	530,000	2,065,666
TOTAL	6,642,682	6,230,697	7,130,000	7,130,000	27,133,379

90. The Indonesia Office expects to mobilize resources through its headquarters, from UNODC's global and regional programmes, from bilateral and multilateral donors, and the private sector.

91. A specific priority for the Indonesia Office is donor funding for continuing support for its core programmes of transnational crime, anti-corruption, illegal logging and drugs and HIV. In these core programmes the current cycle of funding is secure until the middle of 2013. However, funds are required for subsequent years to continue activities in these areas. Currently, two major donors, the European Union and Norway, are the primary contributors to UNODC funding in Indonesia. Securing a wider donor base and other funding, such as government contributions and private sector funding, will be prioritised.



Figures for 2009-2013

²⁸ All figures listed are in USD.

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92. The Office shall seek small amounts of grants to initiate activities in targeted priority areas. These priority areas include smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, counter-terrorism and broad criminal justice reforms including child justice and prison reforms. The Office expects some of this funding to be secured through the Regional Centre.

93. Over the next four years, the Indonesia Office of UNODC aims at working with a yearly budget of US \$6-7 million. In line with this goal, the total budget for this Country Programme is just over US \$27 million. The current budgetary shortfall in order to implement this Country Programme in full for its entire duration is some US \$17 million. As funding becomes available, and in line with Government priorities, UNODC will look to expand its work. The indicative budget and financial framework is available in Annex II.²⁹

4.4 MONITORING AND REPORTING

4.4.1 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

94. The outputs and outcomes described in Section 3 of this Country Programme represent a broad framework of shorter and longer-term 'results' that the GOI and UNODC would like to see achieved, in order to address identified crime and drug related threats to Indonesia's socio-economic development. The primary responsibility for 'delivering' these results (both outputs and outcomes) rests with the Government of Indonesia.

95. UNODC's responsibility is to provide relevant and effective support to the GOI and other stakeholders (e.g. civil society organisations) to help them: (i) deliver outputs (such as improved knowledge and skills, information, standard operation procedures, legislation, etc), and then (ii) to help assess whether or not this is resulting in the desired outcomes (e.g. effective investigation and prosecution of those involved in transnational organised crime and/or corruption, improved criminal justice responses to children in conflict with the law, improved access to good quality drug treatment and HIV/AIDS services, etc).

96. With this in mind, monitoring and evaluating whether or not outputs and outcomes are being achieved must be seen as a joint effort, and will rely substantially on information provided by GOI partner agencies (particularly at the outcome level). Wherever practical and possible, UNODC also aims to support the capacity of Indonesian partner institutions to monitor and evaluate achievement of 'their' results, and not to do this 'for them'. UNODC will nevertheless take direct responsibility for monitoring

²⁹ It is important to note that these provisional estimates are influenced by the inherent uncertainty of predicting costs several years in advance. New needs and opportunities will arise. This can lead to budget increases or decreases, particularly in later years.

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whether or not the resources entrusted to UNODC are efficiently and effectively applied, including through structured client/stakeholder feedback.

97. Given the broad scope and dynamic nature of the challenges to be addressed, many of the desired results will not be fully achieved within any defined time-frame, let alone the next 4 years. It is ongoing work. The Country Programme does not therefore set any ‘targets’. Targets will instead be set on an individual project basis, once the available financial resources to undertake the work are known.

98. Annex I provides a “Results and Monitoring Framework” for the Country Programme. It includes a set of indicators and information sources that can be used by UNODC and GOI to guide information collection, analysis and reporting on the results being achieved (or not). Again, each project being implemented under the scope of this programme will have its own specific indicators, targets and specified information sources (drawing as appropriate on those contained in the matrix at Annex 1).

4.4.2 MONITORING

99. The primary building block of programme monitoring remains the individual projects which make up the Country Programme. Ongoing monitoring of UNODC supported projects focuses on three main things, namely: (i) financial and input monitoring (e.g. expenditure against budget); (ii) physical monitoring (e.g. timely implementation of activities against work plan, such as provision of training, information, equipment, legislative drafting advice, etc); and (iii) the preliminary results achieved and the response of target groups (e.g. application/use of knowledge/skills, new operating procedures, equipment, draft legislation, etc, as well as client satisfaction with the quality of support provided). This ongoing monitoring is the primary responsibility of each Project Management Team (which include both UNODC and implementing partner staff), supported by the Programme Coordinator for the relevant sub-programme. In those cases where cash grants are provided directly to implementing partners, the Project Management Team will still be responsible for ensuring effective monitoring is carried out by those implementing partners.

100. The main tools used to undertake effective project monitoring include: (i) the project design documents/financing agreements, including agreed outputs, outcomes and indicators; (ii) annual costed workplans; (iii) various data collection tools, both quantitative and qualitative; (iv) results based reporting formats; and (v) ongoing consultation and review mechanisms, involving implementing partners and target groups. UNODC has a range of established monitoring tools at its disposal, however a key part of UNODC’s approach to promoting sustainability of benefits is to support the development of ‘local’ management and monitoring capacity. To this end, UNODC will work collaboratively with implementing partners regarding the selection and use of appropriate monitoring tools, based on mutually agreed management information needs.

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101. UNODC Indonesia currently employs a full-time Monitoring and Evaluation Officer whose primary responsibility is to ensure that project (and overall programme) monitoring systems are in place and used to generate useful results-based information as well as to support for all the evaluation activities. The implementation of all initiatives under the Country Programme is also subject to the oversight of the Programme Support Unit (PSU) at the UNODC Regional Centre and the Quality Control and Oversight Unit of UNODC Headquarters in Vienna.

4.4.3 REPORTING

102. All UNODC managed projects are required to provide a semi-annual and an annual progress report. These reports are results-focused and quality assured. Depending on partner government and/or donor specific requirements (as outlined in financing agreements), other reports can also be provided.³⁰ Based on the submission of project progress reports, the UNODC Office in Indonesia will report regularly to each of the Programme Steering Committees (PSC). These PSCs will be chaired by GOI agencies, and will meet according to an agreed and appropriate schedule.³¹ All future/new projects will dock into the established PSCs, rather than establishing new project specific committees.

103. Consolidated reporting on the entire Country Programme will occur annually. BAPPENAS, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and each Government Ministry which is represented on a PSC for any ongoing Sub-Programme will thus receive a consolidated 'Implementation Update' report covering all UNODC activities in Indonesia.

104. Constant informal communication and reporting on programme implementation issues will also be undertaken, particularly with those directly engaged in day-to-day implementation matters. This will occur through ad hoc meetings of stakeholders, briefing notes, phone calls, email communication, etc.

³⁰ Wherever possible, it is important to keep duplicate/parallel reporting to a minimum. Ideally, agreement should be reached between partner government agencies, UNODC and donors to produce only one mutually acceptable project progress report, thus reducing transaction costs.

³¹ The nodal ministries for each of the Sub Programmes are: For Sub Programme I Ministry of forestry and the Indonesian National Police, Sub Programme II KPK, Sub Programme III BNPT, Sub Programme IV Ministry of Law and Human Rights and for Sub Programme V Ministry of Health.

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4.5 UNODC AND GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA COMMITMENTS AND UNDERSTANDINGS

105. UNODC will ensure coherence between this Country Programme and the RPJMN, the UNPDF and the RPF. UNODC will clearly define and communicate roles and responsibilities to all stakeholders in a timely manner.

106. As a service provider of technical assistance and expertise, UNODC will work to ensure the outputs in the Country Programme are effectively supported. The outcomes and impacts profiled in the Country Programme are primarily the responsibility of the Government of Indonesia. The commitments and actions of the Indonesian Government are critical to achieving the desired impacts, outcomes and outputs described in this Country Programme. Additionally, initiatives require resources and resource mobilization is partly subject to donor interest. Accordingly, all impacts, outcomes and outputs are subject to the availability of the necessary funding levels required to achieve Country Programme objectives.

107. The Government will consider cost-sharing arrangements in cash and in kind. This includes the appointment of dedicated human resources for liaison and coordination of the implementation of projects under this Country Programme. Jointly the GOI and UNODC will make the necessary efforts to raise the funds required to meet the financial needs of this Country Programme.

108. The Government is also committed to organizing periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy meetings and where appropriate, coordinating sectoral and thematic development partner groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic joint monitoring visits by UNODC staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNODC information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of this Country Programme that might have an impact on the cooperation. The Government will also chair and participate in the PSCs of projects established under this Country Programme.

4.6 LEGAL CONTEXT

109. The following legal context will apply to the projects implemented by the Office under the Country Programme.

110. The Government of Indonesia, not being a signatory to a Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) with UNDP, agrees that the Standard Supplemental Provisions to the UNODC Project Document shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the assistance provided by UNODC under the present project document. The Government of

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Indonesia confirms, in particular, that the section entitled Rights, Facilities, Privileges and Immunities of the Standard Supplemental Provisions shall apply to the activities of UNODC under this Country Programme.

111. In case of conflict between the provisions of project documents under this Country Programme and those contained in the SBAA or the Standard Supplemental Provisions, as may be the case, the terms of project documents shall prevail.

112. UNODC is not liable for any damage, injury, illness or death resulting from the actions of employees of the Government or consultants or other persons contracted by or on behalf of the Government in relation to the implementation of its project. No claim for compensation may be made against UNODC for any such damage, injury, illness or death, nor for any reimbursement of amounts that may have been paid by the Government as compensation in such event. The Government shall ensure and confirm that adequate compensation coverage for such eventualities exists, and applies to all persons employed by them or engaged by them or on their behalf in relation to projects.

113. The Government will defray any customs duties and other charges related to the import of equipment, its transport, handling, storage and related expenses within Indonesia. UNODC-funded equipment remains UNODC's property, until formally transferred or otherwise disposed of, irrespective of who undertakes its procurement. UNODC-funded equipment may be transferred, with the consent of UNODC, to any entity, at any time during the present project for the purposes of implementation of projects. However, the decision on the final disposal of equipment, including the transfer of ownership, remains with UNODC, who shall endeavour to make such decisions in consultation with the party/parties and entity/entities concerned.

114. The entity, to which UNODC-funded equipment has been transferred, is responsible for ensuring that such equipment is used strictly for the purposes of the projects, as agreed with UNODC, and must arrange for and bear the costs of its proper maintenance. The entity also must arrange for, and bear the costs of, adequate insurance coverage for such equipment. In the case of non-expendable equipment, the entity shall maintain a detailed inventory of such equipment.

115. All grants provided by UNODC will be issued in compliance with the United Nations Financial Rules and Regulations.

116. UNODC retains copyright and related intellectual property rights for all material (documents, reports, studies, publications) that result from activities carried out under projects. Upon written request, at the end of a project, the Government shall be granted a free-of-charge user license over such material.

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117. The implementation of UNODC activities under projects developed under this Country Programme are subject to the availability of adequate funding, on a yearly basis. Should require funding not be available, UNODC reserves the right to unilaterally terminate its assistance under this document.

118. Projects under this Country Programme are subject to oversight/audit by the United Nations Office for Internal Oversight Services and the United Nations Board of Auditors. UNODC will coordinate the implementation of such oversight/audits and will follow up on the implementation of agreed oversight/audit recommendations.

119. UNODC shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between an Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

120. This Country Programme may be modified by mutual consent of both parties in writing.

4.7 RISK MANAGEMENT

121. Implementation of the CP is the shared responsibility of UNODC and the GOI. A fundamental risk is therefore the inability of either partner to provide its inputs in a timely and effective manner. The primary risks to the CP making an effective and sustainable contribution to mutually agreed outcomes include the following:

Risk:

Political instability or natural calamities in the region diverts attention and GOI institutional resources away from the achievement of CP outcomes.

Mitigation:

Use CP governance mechanisms to calibrate the scope and pace of cooperation appropriately. Continue to produce research and advocacy that maintains the profile of CP themes.

Risk:

UN security restrictions inhibit coordination and delivery of CP assistance.

Mitigation:

Implement UN security measures. Maximise the use of local personnel and work through GOI institutions.

Risk:

Mobilized donor resources are less than envisaged.

Mitigation:

Minimize overheads and transaction costs. Use CP governance mechanisms to re-prioritize and focus available resources on achievable outcomes.

Risk:

Staff turnover in GOI institutions reduces continuity of implementation.

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Mitigation:

Institutionalize the CP partnership through interactions with GOI institutions at multiple levels and assistance delivered through core units rather than Individual interlocutors.

122. A detailed risk assessment is called for at the level of individual projects while developing a whole risk management plan.

5. EVALUATION

123. Evaluation is the systemic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, program or policy, its design, implementation and result. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision-making process of both recipients and donors.

124. Evaluation is distinguished from monitoring in that it is undertaken only periodically and it reflects more broadly on the overall 'value' of the investments made and the lessons learned. Evaluation is an external and objective assessment that feeds into both operational decision making as well as long-term strategic planning and policy making. The key evaluation criteria that UNODC uses are those of the OECD's Development Co-operation Directorate (DAC), namely: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. All UNODC's evaluations are carried out under the oversight of the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) of UNODC headquarters in Vienna, which provides quality assurance through substantive guidance and support for all evaluation activities

125. Under this Country Programme, two different types of evaluations will be carried out. Firstly, each individual project will generally be subject to an end of project evaluation. The resources required for these evaluations are included in each project budget / financing agreement. Secondly, the overall Country Programme will be subject to a mid-term and a final evaluation, jointly managed by Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) and BAPPENAS.³² These external mid-term and final evaluations of the Country Programme will be undertaken at the beginning of the third year of implementation and the final year of implementation. They will be led by an external and independent evaluator, but will actively involve all key stakeholders in the learning process. They will be designed to:

- a. Promote reflection and learning by key stakeholders as to what is working well and what can be improved.
- b. Help identify issues which must be addressed in order to more effectively support output and outcome achievement, including promotion of key cross-cutting themes such as gender justice/equity and human rights.
- c. Provide input to the formulation of the next Country Programme, following the completion of the present Country Programme.

126. To support donor harmonisation objectives, it is anticipated that interested donors will also be invited to actively engage in the Country Programme evaluation process.

³² The resources required for these Country Programme evaluations are included as a line item in the budget shown at Annex II.

Annex I: Results and Monitoring Framework

Sub-Programme 1: Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 1.1 – Border Control Improved border security through increased measures to counter illicit trade and trafficking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated volume of illicit trafficking and/or smuggling in people, drugs natural resources and hazardous substances and trends over time • Estimated volume of illegal fishing activity over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research/case studies and trend analysis undertaken by GOI, UNODC and other agencies based on both analysis of formal (quantitative) records and using qualitative enquiry methods
<p>Output 1.1.1 Port security mechanisms enhanced through increased knowledge, skills and training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number (M/F) of Port Authority officials trained, by location, designation, type of training, etc • Qualitative assessment of how informed Port Officials are, including increase in knowledge and skills and impact back at the workplace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOI Port Authority records • UNODC project reports, including evaluation of training/mentoring programmes
<p>Output 1.1.2 Maritime security is improved to restrict illicit trade and trafficking, including illegal fishing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number (M/F) of Navy and Coast Guard officials trained, by location, designation, type of training, etc • Qualitative assessment of how informed Maritime Security officers are, including increase in knowledge and skills and impact back at the workplace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC project reports, including evaluation of training/mentoring programmes
<p>Outcome 1.2 – Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants TIP & SOM operations identified and effectively acted on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of criminal investigations, prosecutions and convictions on TIP and SOM • Number of requests sent and received between cross-border counterparts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant GOI agency records • Victim support group records • Periodic analysis of available data by UNODC • Periodic qualitative “survey” using

Sub-Programme 1: Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of referrals made and received between national actors 	structured interviews, focus groups, etc., conducted by UNODC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC project reports SOM SMART reports
Output 1.2.1 Information on TIP and SOM trends used by stakeholders for evidence-based responses, including for raising community awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range of specific SOM information data-types analyzed and reported by GOI agencies and UNODC Qualitative assessment of how well data is used to inform policy and programme responses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant GOI agency status reports and agency records Qualitative assessment of Indonesian capacity through survey of country stakeholders, including government, civil society and private sector groups, using structured assessment tools. Conducted periodically by UNODC Usage reports of SOM SMART database
Output 1.2.2 Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of officers, prosecutors and judges effectively trained (M/F) SOM CBT programme institutionalized into ongoing basic law enforcement training programme Data used by senior management in staff training and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOM CBT Learning Management System shows minimum average of 70% in post test scores. Participating GOI agency training records/reports, including evaluations of training outcomes UNODC project reports, including training evaluations Periodic qualitative stakeholder surveys by UNODC, including reference to other available research from civil society organizations/research bodies, etc.
Output 1.2.3 Systems established and used for efficient victim identification and assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victim identification and support systems documented and institutionalised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOI agency status reports Independent evaluation reports

Sub-Programme 1: Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of victims assisted, and qualitative assessment of the quality of support provided 	
<p>Output 1.2.4 Mechanisms established to promote cooperation and information sharing between criminal justice agencies within and across borders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of joint investigations that utilised formal cooperation and information sharing Quality of these mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant GOI agency status reports Qualitative assessment through stakeholder surveys, including interviews with key justice agency officials using structured assessment tool, conducted periodically by UNODC
<p>Outcome 1.3 Drugs Trafficking of illegal drugs identified and effectively acted on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of drug traffickers arrested, prosecuted and convicted (organized by region, type of drug and scale) Volume and type of drugs seized by location Production facilities and trafficking routes identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INP, Ministry of Law and Human Rights and AGO records DAINAP system data analysed and summarized on annual basis by UNODC Other research and reports analysis by UNODC
<p>Output 1.3.1 Information on illegal drug production and trafficking used by stakeholders for evidence-based responses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range of drug production and trafficking information generated and managed by relevant GOI agency Range of specific drug production and trafficking information analyzed and reported by GOI agencies and UNODC Qualitative assessment of how well data is used to inform policy and programme responses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAINAP (or equivalent) UNODC analysis of the quality of the data, commented on in an annual report Stakeholder interviews/surveys conducted by UNODC using structured qualitative assessment tool
<p>Output 1.3.2 Informed and capable frontline law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, type and location of officers, prosecutors and judges trained Qualitative assessment of how informed and capable the officers are, including 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports from GOI training academies UNODC project reports, including training evaluations

Sub-Programme 1: Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	impact back in the workplace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative surveys/stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC
Outcome 1.4 – Wildlife and Forest Crimes Crimes associated with forests and wildlife identified and effectively acted on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of traffickers arrested, prosecuted and convicted (by location, type of natural resource and scale) Volume and type of illicit natural resource seized by location, type of resource and scale Identification of sources of illicit resources, traffickers and trafficking routes/methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant GOI agency records, including law enforcement agencies Reports from international agencies such as CITES, FAO, INTERPOL, UNEP and ASEAN Periodic qualitative survey (using structured stakeholder interviews, focus groups, etc.) conducted by UNODC
Output 1.4.1 Information on timber and wildlife trafficking, illegal land encroachment and associated crimes used by stakeholders to inform evidence-based responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of evidence-based information on timber and wildlife trafficking Quality of data Evidence of data being used by stakeholders in response planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC analysis of the quality of the data, commented on in an annual report Stakeholder interviews/surveys conducted by UNODC using structured qualitative assessment tool UNODC project reports
Output 1.4.2 Informed and capable law enforcement officers and specialized officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number, type and region where officers were trained, by agency Qualitative assessment of how informed and capable the officers are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOI reports, including from relevant training academies UNODC project reports, including training evaluations Qualitative surveys/stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC
Output 1.4.3 Mechanisms established to promote cooperation between responsible agencies within and across borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and scope of mechanisms and agreements established, including participating countries and agencies Quality of the inter-agency cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating country reports UNODC project reports Qualitative surveys/stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC using structured assessment tool
Output 1.4.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and quality of these reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant GOI agency records which

Sub-Programme 1: Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
Enhanced community and civil society engagement to identify and report on forest, fishery and wildlife crimes		receives reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society reports • Independent evaluation reports • UNODC project reports
Output 1.4.5 Government REDD+ strategies and climate change mitigation effectively supported.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting of UNODC contribution in REDD+ strategies • Number of climate change mitigation strategies implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant GOI agency reports • UNODC project reports • UN-REDD reports on Indonesia REDD • Qualitative surveys/stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC on effective of implementation of these strategies
Output 1.4.6 Sustainable livelihood strategies developed to reduce forest encroachment and illegal logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, scope and quality of strategies developed • Number of communities receiving assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant GOI agency reports • UNODC project reports

Sub-Programme 2: Anti-Corruption		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 2.1 – Improved Law Enforcement Response Corrupt practices identified and investigated by state agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of cases of corruption identified and investigated by anti-corruption authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from relevant anti-corruption bodies • Reports/surveys conducted by non-governmental agencies • Specific UNODC supported/sponsored surveys
<p>Output 2.1.1 National legislation, policies and strategies on corruption reflect commitments under UNCAC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of relevant national laws which reflect UNCAC commitments • Number of policies and strategies which reflect UNCAC commitments, by Ministry • Assessment of the quality of the legislation, strategies and plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC project reports • Country self-assessment reports • Report of UNCAC Review Mechanism
<p>Output 2.1.2 Information generated and available on the nature and extent of corruption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of database on corruption • Quality of data • Evidence of data being made available for use by stakeholders and the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC analysis of the scope and quality of the data • Stakeholder interviews/surveys conducted by UNODC using structured qualitative assessment tool • UNODC project reports
<p>Output 2.1.3 Knowledge and skills of law enforcement enhanced to prevent and detect corruption, in line with Indonesia's bureaucratic reforms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type and region where officers were trained, by agency • Qualitative assessment of how informed and capable the officers are, including application back in the workplace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOI reports, including from relevant training academies • UNODC project reports, including training evaluations • Qualitative surveys/stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC
<p>Output 2.1.4 Case management systems and capabilities enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of case management systems established or strengthened, by agency and location • Qualitative assessment of whether 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant GOI agency reports • UNODC project reports

Sub-Programme 2: Anti-Corruption		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	capacity of the system was enhanced	
<p>Output 2.1.5 Enhanced inter-agency coordination and international cooperation on countering corruption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOUs set up with partner agencies domestically and internationally, membership of regional groupings, number and type of cases of corruption identified, investigated and prosecuted with partner agencies • Number, proportion and type of cases successfully prosecuted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published MOUs • Reports from regional groupings • Partner country reports from relevant anti-corruption
<p>Outcome 2.2 – Civil Society and the Media Enhanced engagement of civil society and the media in implementing anti-corruption strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from civil society anti-corruption organizations on the opportunities provided by GOI to engage in anti-corruption strategy development and implementation • Feedback from media on opportunities provided by GOI to engage in anti-corruption strategy development and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOI reports • NGO reports • Surveys of (peak) civil-society organizations involved in anti-corruption initiatives
<p>Output 2.2.1 Anti-corruption forums and networks established and strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of forums, networks and campaigns established • Feedback from non-government stakeholders on the working arrangements and outcomes from these forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from Government bodies • Reports/surveys conducted by NGOs • Specific UNODC supported/sponsored surveys
<p>Output 2.2.2 Court monitoring and -complaint-post mechanisms established and sustained in agreed high priority areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of complaint-post mechanisms established, by location • Number of active complaint-post mechanisms • Quality of complaint-post mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of complaint-post mechanisms • Dossiers of judges who have been reported • UNODC project reports • Qualitative survey conducted by UNODC in complaint-post areas

Sub-Programme 2: Anti-Corruption		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Output 2.2.3 Civil society groups, media and academia are supported to implement anti-corruption strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of anti-corruption strategies implemented • Quality/effectiveness of strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC project reports • Qualitative survey conducted by UNODC with stakeholders about quality of UNODC assistance and effectiveness of anti-corruption strategies implemented
<p>Outcome 2.3 – Anti-Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Money laundering activities identified and effectively acted on and criminal assets recovered</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of money laundering cases initiated, investigated, prosecuted and convicted • Number of asset recovery cases initiated by PPATK or other enforcement agencies • Amount/value of assets and properties confiscated by country • Number of activities carried out under the StAR initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOI records and reports, including those from PPATK • UNODC programme/project reports
<p>Output 2.3.1 PPATK is strengthened in line with its own capacity building plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PPATK officials effectively trained • Pre and post training results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOI reports, including from relevant training academies • UNODC project reports, including training evaluations • Qualitative surveys/stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC
<p>Output 2.3.2 Legislation, policies and procedures on money laundering and asset recovery developed and implemented effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOI legislation and policies meet international standards on AML • GOI has developed asset recovery policies and plans • Quality of legislation, policies and procedures and degree to which they are being effectively implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOI Mutual Evaluation Reports, using structured qualitative assessment tool • Relevant GOI records and reports • UNODC programme/project progress reports • Qualitative assessment of legislation and policies, against agreed criteria, using structured assessment tool

Sub-Programme 2: Anti-Corruption		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Output 2.3.3 Judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials qualified to implement money laundering and asset recovery regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, type and location of officials effectively trained • Pre and post training results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOI reports, including from relevant training academies • UNODC project reports, including training evaluations
<p>Output 2.3.4 Mechanisms for more effective international cooperation developed and implemented on AML and AR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and scope of international cooperative mechanisms developed and implemented • Quality of cooperative mechanisms • GOI has strengthened a Central Authority for MLA, extradition and asset recovery • Quality of the operation of these Central Authority's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant GOI agency reports • UNODC project reports • Qualitative surveys/stakeholder interviews conducted by UNODC using structured assessment tool

Sub-Programme 3: Terrorism Prevention		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 3.1 – Legal Framework CT legislative and regulatory frameworks established and operational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOI has enacted legislative modification for full compliance with CT instruments and Security Council (SC) resolutions GOI has increased ratification all 16 CT instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia records and reports UNODC programme implementation and situation analysis reports CTED assessments and reports Mid-term and final evaluation reports
<p>Output 3.1.1 Legislation against terrorism is drafted and developed in accordance with international instruments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia has drafted new legislative modifications for compliance with the CT instruments and SC resolutions Indonesia has drafted new legislation in compliance with the CT instruments and other international law obligations Indonesia has received specific advice/support from UNODC for legislative review and drafting Indonesia has indicated full satisfaction with UNODC support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOI records and reports UNODC programme implementation and situation analysis reports CTED assessments and reports Qualitative assessment of client satisfaction with UNODC support, using structured assessment tool Mid-term and final evaluation reports
<p>Output 3.1.2 Support provided for the ratification of all universal counter terrorism instruments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia has received specific advice/support from UNODC on ratification and has indicated full satisfaction with UNODC support Indonesia has initiated concrete actions to advance the process of new ratifications Number of new ratifications of the CT instruments Indonesia has completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia records and reports UNODC programme implementation and situation analysis reports CTED assessments and reports Qualitative assessment of client satisfaction with UNODC support, using structured assessment tool Mid-term and final evaluation reports
<p>Outcome 3.2 – Justice System Implementation Capacity National level criminal justice systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOI has further enhanced criminal justice capacity to implement CT legal provisions and participate in related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOI records and reports UNODC programme implementation and situation analysis reports

Sub-Programme 3: Terrorism Prevention		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
implement rule-of-law based CT measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> international cooperation GOI has evidenced its CT legal regime implementation capacity in cases concerning terrorist or related crimes (investigation, prosecution, adjudication) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CTED assessments and reports Mid-term and final evaluation reports
<p>Output 3.2.1 National criminal justice systems and BNPT have improved skills and tools for implementing CT provisions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of general training activities supported by UNODC for Indonesia, including number of beneficiaries (M/F) by CJS entity Percentage of training participants indicating (in assessment questionnaire) acquirement of enhanced knowledge/competence Percentage of training participants indicating (in assessment questionnaire) usefulness of tools delivered by UNODC Satisfaction of partners with quality of UNODC training and related support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia records and reports UNODC programme implementation reports Qualitative assessment on training, tools and overall client satisfaction on UNODC services using structured assessment tools Mid-term and final evaluation reports
<p>Output 3.2.2 National officials have acquired specialized competence on thematic legal aspects of CT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of specialized training activities supported by UNODC for Indonesia, including number of beneficiaries (M/F) by CJS entity Percentage of training participants indicating (in assessment questionnaire) acquirement of enhanced knowledge/competence Percentage of training participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia records and reports UNODC programme implementation reports Qualitative assessment on training, tools and overall client satisfaction on UNODC services using structured assessment tools Mid-term and final evaluation reports Pre and post testing of trainees

Sub-Programme 3: Terrorism Prevention		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
	<p>indicating (in assessment questionnaire) usefulness of tools delivered by UNODC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfaction of partners with quality of UNODC training and related support services 	
<p>Output 3.2.3 Coordination and cooperation mechanisms established/strengthened between concerned national entities with respect to implementing CT measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia has established/ strengthened measures for inter-disciplinary collaboration • Number and type of support services provided by UNODC for Indonesia • Satisfaction of partners with quality of related UNODC support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner country records and reports • UNODC programme implementation reports • Qualitative assessment on UNODC services using structured assessment tools • Mid-term and final evaluation reports
<p>Outcome 3.3 – Transnational Organized Justice Efficient and effective transnational cooperation on criminal justice aspects of CT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia has undertaken measures for/participated in cooperation on criminal justice aspects of CT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia records and reports • UNODC programme implementation and situation analysis reports • CTED assessments and reports • Mid-term and final evaluation reports
<p>Output 3.3.1 National central authorities on MLA and extradition enhance networking on CT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia’s designated central authority is actively engaged in regional networking on CT measures • Satisfaction of partners with quality of related UNODC support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia records and reports • UNODC programme implementation and situation analysis reports • CTED assessments and reports • Qualitative assessment on UNODC services using structured assessment tools • Mid-term and final evaluation reports

Sub-Programme 3: Terrorism Prevention		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Output 3.3.2 MLA and extradition provisions concerning terrorism applied in accordance with international law</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia applies MLA and extradition provisions with respect to CT measures • Number of instances in which Indonesia has applied MLA and extradition provisions in terrorist and/or related serious crime cases • Satisfaction of partners with quality of related UNODC support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia records and reports • UNODC programme implementation and situation analysis reports • CTED assessments and reports • Qualitative assessment on UNODC services using structured assessment tools • Mid-term and final evaluation reports

Sub-Programme 4: Justice		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 4.1 – Criminal Justice Reform Criminal justice reform agenda of Government of Indonesia effectively implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation reports, new regulations and modified government strategies are being effectively implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant GOI agency reports • UNODC project reports • UNODC supported/sponsored qualitative studies on implementation of reform agenda, using structured assessment tool
<p>Output 4.1.1 Professional standards, integrity and oversight mechanisms strengthened and implemented in law enforcement agencies and the judiciary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOI has effectively implemented universal instruments contained in conventions and protocols • Scope and quality of these mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data provided by relevant GOI agencies • UNODC programme/project progress reports • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of professional standards, integrity and oversight mechanisms, using structured qualitative assessment tool
<p>Output 4.1.2 Specialized witness and victim protection programmes established and implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOI has implemented specific Witness Protection legislation and is in compliance with the international and regional conventions, norms and standards • Assessment of the quality of these programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data provided by relevant GOI agencies • UNODC programme/project progress reports • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of professional standards, integrity and oversight mechanisms, using structured qualitative assessment tool
<p>Output 4.1.3 Enhanced correctional services management systems implemented, including with respect to prisoner rehabilitation in line with international standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOI has implemented enhanced correctional management regimes • Assessment of the quality of these regimes • GOI regimes include specifically prisoner rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data provided by relevant GOI agencies • UNODC programme/project progress reports • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of professional standards, integrity and oversight mechanisms, using structured qualitative assessment tool

Sub-Programme 4: Justice		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 4.2 – Justice for Vulnerable Groups Enhanced criminal justice system response to vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation reports, new regulations and modified government strategies pertaining to the criminal justice system response to vulnerable groups have been enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant GOI agency reports • UNODC programme/project reports • Qualitative survey sponsored/supported by UNODC distributed to Indonesians about access and responsiveness of criminal justice system to vulnerable groups
<p>Output 4.2.1 Child justice systems strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOI has implemented juvenile and child justice systems • Assessment of the quality of these systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data provided by relevant GOI agencies • UNODC programme/project progress reports • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of professional standards, integrity and oversight mechanisms, using structured qualitative assessment tool
<p>Output 4.2.2 Measures to prevent violence against women established and implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOI has established new/effective measures to prevent violence against women • Scope and quality of these measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data provided by relevant GOI agencies • UNODC programme/project progress reports • UNODC (or other agencies) assessments of the quality of professional standards, integrity and oversight mechanisms, using structured qualitative assessment tool

Sub-Programme 5: Drugs and HIV		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 5.1 –Prevention Dependent and non-dependent drug use is reduced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated number of new drug users by drug type, including trends • Number attending treatment and dependence programmes • Numbers attending life-skills and education programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOI relevant agency reports, in particular Ministry of Health and Director General for Corrections • NGO and WHO reports • UNODC project specific studies/surveys – including baseline establishment • Testing and evaluation of attendees of skills and training programmes
<p>Output 5.1.1 Data and information is made available for evidence-based drug use prevention responses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and implementation of drug prevention and treatment programmes and services are based on available information and strategic knowledge on the vulnerabilities of most at risk population groups, and risk factors and community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant GOI agency reports • UNODC assessments of GOI strategic plan documents
<p>Output 5.1.2 Evidence-based life skills and community drug-prevention programmes are adapted and implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and scope of life-skills programmes designed and delivered • Number and scope of drug education programmes designed and delivered • Quality of life-skills and education programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant GOI agency reports • UNODC project reports • Qualitative assessment of programmes, using structured assessment tool
<p>Output 5.1.3 Public health orientated policies and programmes are supported and implemented for drug prevention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of workshops and advocacy meetings with GOI with a focus on the public health approach to drug use prevention supported by UNODC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC project annual reports
<p>Output 5.1.4 Stigmatization of drug use is reduced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of community and public attitudes on stigmas associated with drug use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De-stigmatization campaign outcomes report

Sub-Programme 5: Drugs and HIV		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
<p>Outcome 5.2 – Treatment and Reintegration Drug dependent people have access to more effective treatment and reintegration services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and profile of drug users given treatment • Number and profile of drug users effectively re-integrated back into the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant GOI agency records • UNODC project documents • International statistics
<p>Output 5.2.1 Community-level treatment and after-care programmes are supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and scope of community level drug dependence treatment programmes established • Number and scope of drug dependence after-care programmes established • Quality of these programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant GOI agency reports • Qualitative assessment of programmes • Survey given to individuals involved in the programme on effectiveness
<p>Output 5.2.2 Continuum of care between community and institutional care established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and frameworks established to ensure continuum of care • Quality of these policies and frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant GOI agency reports • UNODC project reports
<p>Output 5.2.3 Harmonization of national legislation/policy related to drug use and HIV is supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings and workshops where UNODC advocates for a ‘whole of government’ approach to drug use and HIV • Extent to which legislative and policy changes in these areas include bilateral consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNODC project annual reports • GOI reports (KPA and BNN)
<p>Output 5.2.4 Increased use of voluntary evidence-based drug dependence treatment modalities is supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and profile of individuals given compulsory drug treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National statistics • International statistics from relevant international organizations
<p>Outcome 5.3 – HIV Coverage Universal access goals achieved among people who inject drugs and in correctional settings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV prevention services reaching close to universal access by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNGASS country progress reports • Programme specific studies/surveys • UNODC project progress reports

Sub-Programme 5: Drugs and HIV		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
Output 5.3.1 Drug use and HIV related services expanded in the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased percentage of covered individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant GOI agency reports UNODC project reports
Output 5.3.2 Stakeholders have improved access to information/data on the drugs/HIV situation in correctional settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Corrections accepts and utilises new data available on drugs and HIV in correctional settings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNODC assessment of GOI strategic plans and documents related to correctional settings.
Output 5.3.3 Evidence-based drug dependency and HIV services expanded in correctional settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of prisons with evidence-based drug dependence and HIV services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant GOI agency reports UNODC project reports
Outcome 5.4 – HIV Quality		
HIV prevention, treatment and care is based on evidence and good practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of HIV prevention, treatment and care is increased % of targeted individuals who receive quality care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative survey by UNODC (or other agencies) to individuals receiving treatment about the quality of the treatment UNODC project reports Relevant GOI agency records
Output 5.4.1 Policies and protocols related to HIV are consistent with the harm reduction approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOI policies and protocols on HIV are in line with harm reduction approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant GOI agency records UNODC project reports
Output 5.4.2 Key affected populations contribute to country decision-making processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At-risk populations are involved in the development of national strategic frameworks and their needs are included 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant GOI agency training records and reports, including evaluations of training outcomes UNODC training evaluation reports Qualitative survey supported/sponsored by UNODC (or other agencies) about whether key affected populations feel they have contributed to responses
Outcome 5.5 – HIV Sustainability		
HIV prevention, treatment and care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of GOI HIV budget that comes from domestic resources (i.e. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOI public budget for relevant HIV agencies

Sub-Programme 5: Drugs and HIV		
Results Hierarchy	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification
provided on a sustainable basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> non-donor) Frameworks established to ensure sustainability of HIV care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOI strategic frameworks of relevant agencies
Output 5.5.1 Networks and coalitions of key players developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and scope of networks and coalitions established, and their effectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network/coalition meeting reports Relevant GOI agency records Structured qualitative enquiry regarding effectiveness
Output 5.5.2 Capacity of relevant institutions enhanced to provide harm reduction training and technical assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant GOI agencies supported to provide harm reduction training and assistance Evidence of improved knowledge and skills of target training groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOI agency training records and reports, including evaluations of training outcomes Pre and post testing of trainees UNODC training evaluation reports, including follow-up studies on application of learning outcomes
Output 5.5.3 Adequate budget allocations made to address HIV among drug users and those in correctional settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOI budgetary allocation for HIV care amongst drug users and those in correctional settings, and assessment of its sufficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant GOI agency records Records resulting from seminars/roundtables on appropriate budgetary allocations UNODC project records

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Annex II: Indicative Budget

	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total Budget	Amount Pledged	Balance
Sub-Programme 1: TOC and Illicit Trafficking	2,715,277	2,492,678	2,500,000	2,500,000	10,207,955	5,207,955	-5,000,000
Sub-Programme 2: Anti-Corruption	2,250,009	2,007,219	2,300,000	2,300,000	8,857,228	3,257,228	-5,600,000
Sub-Programme 3: Terrorism Prevention	500,000	500,000	800,000	800,000	2,600,000	0	-2,600,000
Sub-Programme 4: Justice	701,730	700,800	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,402,530	922,530	-2,480,000
Sub-Programme 5: Drugs and HIV	475,666	530,000	530,000	530,000	2,065,666	233,978	-1,831,688
TOTAL	6,642,682	6,230,697	7,130,000	7,130,000	27,133,379	9,621,691	-17,511,688

Annex III: Country Programme Linkages

Sub-Programme 1: Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking			
	RPJMN	UNPDF	RPF
Outcome 1.1: Improved border security through increased measures to counter illicit trade and trafficking	Priority Areas 1, 10		Outcome 1.1
Outcome 1.2: TIP & SOM operations identified and effectively acted on	Priority Area 1, Political, Law and Security Priorities and Economic Priorities	Sub-Outcome 7	Outcomes 1.2, 1.5, 3.1, 3.2
Outcome 1.3: Trafficking of illegal drugs identified and effectively acted on	Priority Area 1		Outcomes 1.3, 3.1, 3.2
Outcome 1.4: Crimes associated with forests and wildlife identified and effectively acted on	Priority Area 9	Sub-Outcome 11	Outcomes 1.4, 6.2

Sub-Programme 2: Anti-Corruption			
	RPJMN	UNPDF	RPF
Outcome 2.1: Corrupt practices identified and investigated by state agencies	Priority Area 1 and Political, Law and Security Priorities	Sub-Outcome 6	Outcome 2.1
Outcome 2.2: Enhanced engagement of civil society and the media in implementing anti-corruption strategies	Political, Law and Security Priorities	Sub-Outcome 6	Outcome 2.4
Outcome 2.3: Money laundering activities identified and effectively acted on and criminal assets recovered	Political, Law and Security Priorities		Outcomes 2.2, 2.3, 3.4

Sub-Programme 3: Terrorism Prevention			
	RPJMN	UNPDF	RPF
Outcome 3.1: Counter-terrorism and regulatory frameworks established and operational	Priority Area 1 and Political Law and Security Priorities		Sub-Programme on CT, Outcome 1
Outcome 3.2: National level criminal justice systems implement rule-of-law-based counter-terrorism measures	Priority Area 1 and Political, Law and Security Priorities		Sub-Programme on CT, Outcome 2
Outcome 3.3: Efficient and effective transnational cooperation on criminal justice	Priority Area 10 and Political, Law and Security Priorities		Sub-Programme on CT, Outcome 3

Sub-Programme 4: Justice			
	RPJMN	UNPDF	RPF
Outcome 4.1: Criminal justice reform agenda of Government of Indonesia effectively implemented	Political, Law and Security Priorities and Welfare of the People Priorities	Sub-Outcome 7	Outcome 3.3
Outcome 4.2: Enhanced criminal justice system response to vulnerable groups	Political, Law and Security Priorities and Welfare of the People Priorities	Sub-Outcomes 5, 7, 8	Outcome 3.3

Sub-Programme 5: Drugs and HIV			
	RPJMN	UNPDF	RPF
Outcome 5.1: Dependent and non-dependent drug use is reduced	Priority Area 5	Sub-Outcome 2	Outcomes 4.3, 5.2
Outcome 5.2: Drug dependent people have access to more effective treatment and reintegration services	Priority Area 5	Sub-Outcomes 2	Outcomes 4.3, 5.2
Outcome 5.3: Universal access goals achieved among people who inject drugs and in correctional settings	Priority Area 5	Sub-Outcome 2,7	Outcomes 4.2, 5.1
Outcome 5.4: HIV prevention, treatment and care is based on evidence and good practice	Priority Area 5	Sub-Outcome 2, 3	Outcomes 5.1, 5.2
Outcome 5.5: HIV prevention, treatment and care is provided on a sustainable basis	Priority Area 5	Sub-Outcome 2	Outcomes 5.1, 5.3

Annex IV: UNODC Mandates and Indonesian Ratification

UNODC is the “guardian” of numerous UN Conventions and treaties. As a result, UNODC has a mandate to support Member States to implement the provisions of the relative conventions and treaties. UNODC is also mandated to implement the UN Standards and Norms of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, including with respect to victim protection, violence against women and the humane treatment of offenders.

- The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (Ratified as of 1976)
- The Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (Accession as of 1996)
- The Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (Ratified as of 1999)
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 (Ratified as of 2009) and its Protocols:
 - Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Ratified as of 2009)
 - Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea (Ratified as of 2009)
 - Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition
- The United Nations Convention Against Corruption of 2003 (Ratified as of 2006)
- 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (State Party as of 1976)
- 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (State Party as of 1976)
- 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (State Party as of 1976)
- 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (Steps advanced to become party)
- 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (Steps advanced to become party)

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- 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (State Party as of 1986)
- 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation
- 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation
- 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf
- 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection
- 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (State Party as of 2006)
- 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (State Party as of 2006)
- 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (Steps advanced to become party)
- 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Contracting State as of 2010)
- 2005 Protocol to the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation
- 2005 Protocol to the 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf