

Country-Level Data for Indonesia country Outcome

XM-DAC-41146-IDN_D_3.1

[OUTCOME IDN_D_3.1](#) [XM-DAC-41146-IDN_D_3.1](#)

People living in Indonesia, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are empowered to fulfil their human development potential as members of a pluralistic, tolerant, inclusive, and just society, free of gender and all other forms of discrimination, and violence against women

OUTCOME DETAILS


SDG alignment




Impact areas

 Ending violence against women

Organizational outputs

 Positive social norms

 Access to services, goods and resources

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

Outcome Description

UNSCDF Outcome 1: People living in Indonesia, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are empowered to fulfil their human development potential as members of a pluralistic, tolerant, inclusive, and just society, free of gender and all other forms of discrimination

No

UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Comprehensive and disaggregated data (discontinued)

Integrated policy advice and thought leadership

RESOURCES

\$776.71 K

Planned Budget

\$552.18 K

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES




Funding Partners

Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women
\$40,000

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 UN AIDS
\$87,460

 Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
\$424,716

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)
\$512,176

OUTCOME IDN_D_3.1

B - Baseline M - Milestones T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
People living in Indonesia, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are empowered to fulfil their human development potential as members of a pluralistic, tolerant, inclusive, and just society, free of gender and all other forms of discrimination, and violence against women	Availability of data on the proportion of ever-partnered women and girls 15 and older subjected to violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (SP Impact Indicator 3, SDG 5.2.1, UNSDCF outcome 1 indicator)	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
		2021 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
		2022 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
		2023 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
		2024 (Milestone)	Yes	
		2025 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of women, aged 15 to 64 years old, had experienced physical and/or sexual violence in her lifetime	2017 (Baseline)	33	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	33
	2022 (Milestone)	-	26.1
	2023 (Milestone)	-	26
	2024 (Milestone)	30	
	2025 (Target)	30	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries and/or other actors with comprehensive and coordinated VAW prevention strategy (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	No	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	No	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	No	
	2025 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries where there has been an increase in the number of women who access services after experiencing violence or discrimination (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	
	2025 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.1: Number of National Action Plans and Strategies to end violence against women that have a component that addresses social norms, attitudes, and behavior transformation, developed with UN-Women's support	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	No	FALSE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.2a: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools.	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	yes	NA
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.3: Number of countries supported by UN-Women to improve guidelines, protocols, standard operating procedures (in line with best practices) on the provision of quality services for victims and survivors	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.4: Number of countries that provide information about women's rights to access quality essential services for victims and survivors of violence, with UN-Women's support	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.2b: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools.	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	yes	NA
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6a: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) integrate violence prevention and response into COVID-19 response plans, b), c), d), e)	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6b: Number of countries that have, with UN Women’s support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) raise awareness through advocacy and campaigns, with targeted messages to both women and men, c), d), e)	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6c: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c) provide options for women to report abuse and seek help without alerting perpetrators, d), e)	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	yes	FALSE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6d: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c), d) ensure continued functioning of shelters for victims of violence and expand their capacity, e)	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6e: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c), d), e) ensure women's access to justice through police and justice response to address impunity of perpetrators and protect women and their children	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	yes	NA
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.7. Number of women's organizations with increased capacities to respond to and mitigate the pandemic, fight against COVID-19 related gender-based violence, racism, xenophobia, stigma, and other forms of discrimination, prevent and remedy human rights abuses, and ensure longer-term recovery	2020 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	5	16
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2023

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The outcome is on track, and some progress has been achieved during this reporting period. The number of cases reported by the National Commission on Violence Against Women (NCVAW) in 2023 increased to 4371 from 4322 cases in 2022. This may indicate increased awareness of women and girls victims of GBV to seek help and report their cases, resulting from better access to coordinated quality services. During the reporting period, through UN Women's support, government and non-government organizations are able to enhance coordinated quality service provision for women and girls victims of VAW and trafficking. At the National level, the Ministry of Health is able to design measures of HIV/AIDS prevention and response that are gender-responsive after receiving technical support from UN Women to draft a bridging document of the HIV National Action Plan 2024 – 2026. This NAP contains recommendations to assess policies, programs, and services through a gender lens, to mainstream gender into program design and implementation, and to implement human rights principles. In addition, the knowledge and capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Komnas Perempuan, Health Service Providers, and non-government organizations at the national and local levels have increased through various technical support provided by UN Women such as training, workshops, seminars, consultation meetings and awareness raising activities. Komnas Perempuan reported that their capacity to respond and handle in-coming VAW complaints is now better and more timely after enhancing their data system infrastructures and tools and increasing the number of their complaint officers (UPR) staff. It has also increased its capacity to improve the production of data on VAW, including femicide, VAW migrant workers, and those living with HIV. Regarding data

on WLHIV who have experienced violence since 2023, Komnas Perempuan received the report from IPPI, the national WLHIV network, which UN Women also supported to produce this report from 10 provinces. The lessons learned from this initiative to document cases of violence against WLHIV and developing the DELILA reporting system at IPPI also indirectly enhance the use of enabling technology for women living with HIV, especially at IPPI as a women's organization and Complaint Receiving Officers in 10 provinces as well as the WLHIV subjected to violence have access to reporting their cases. IPPI is currently available in 28 provinces; there's potential to scale the documentation beyond 10 provinces to obtain more data regarding WLHIV subjected to violence. Apart from that, with the formation of Puan Lingkar HIV, there is potential to expand the capacity of more women's organizations in the HIV circle to be able to document cases of violence against women so that reports related to HIV issues can be enrich and contribute to VAW national data, especially at the National Commission on Violence Against Women and Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP).