

# UN IN INDONESIA

March 2014



## Documenting the Rohingya plight of Statelessness

Photo Courtesy of Greg Constantine, "Exiled to Nowhere", 2013

### IN THIS ISSUE:

**Indonesia's  
Universal Health  
Care**

**Deforestation: can  
the 2020 goals be  
met?**

**Global Education  
Crisis: Is Indonesia  
weathering the  
storm?**

**Pulse Lab Jakarta:  
Big Data for  
Development**

**Jakarta** - Since US photographer Greg Constantine first embarked on what would become the project *Nowhere People* eight years ago he has visually documented the suffering of at least twelve stateless groups around the world, including in Sabah (Malaysia), Sri Lanka, Nepal and Ukraine.

His current exhibition, *Exiled to Nowhere* focuses on the plight of the Rohingya people of Myanmar, a Muslim minority bereft of citizenship. It explores the impact that statelessness has had on those affected, and their struggles in the aftermath of the violence of 2012.

Their situation has attracted the attention of the UN refugee agency, UNHCR, which is committed to "enhance national understanding and recognition of persons without citizenship in Myanmar and promote efforts to prevent and reduce the number of people in this situation."

UNHCR's Indonesia office has promoted the *Exiled to Nowhere* exhibition in Jakarta, which opened on 6 February at the Cemara 6 Galleri in Jakarta.

There are approximately 1,400 Rohingya refugees currently in Indonesia either resettled, or awaiting decision on their request for asylum from the Government.

"This exhibition is important for Indonesian people so they can have deeper understanding on why these people left their place of origin, and the reasons why some of them are currently staying in Indonesia," said UNHCR's Kevin Pospos, one of the opening night attendees.

The plight of the Rohingya attracted the attention of public opinion in Indonesia since the outbreak of violence and persecution began, with President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono writing to Myanmar's President Thein Sein urging him to find a resolution to the conflict.

**"This is a regional problem, Indonesia is a powerhouse in the region, Indonesia can help set up the framework for how to protect these people."**

**Greg Constantine, photographer**



Indonesia has played an active role in supporting Myanmar and encouraging a transition from dictatorship to democracy. Some observers believe Indonesia can use its influence for the greater protection of the Rohingya. "I'm really, really honored that the exhibition could take place here." Mr. Constantine said, when talking about the importance of hosting the exhibition in Jakarta.

"For the most part these people are invisible to the world. They don't count," he said.

The Rohingya have no access to citizenship papers, must request special permission and pay substantial fees to marry and have children and are frequent victims of land confiscation and forced eviction.

"I'm a photographer, but the process of photography isn't particularly the priority on my list per se. It's 'what can photography do? What can it achieve?'," Mr. Constantine said. One of the main purposes of this series of exhibitions is for local and international

organizations to use the exhibition so that other programs can orbit around it," Mr. Constantine said.

Many civil rights groups and NGO's are using *Exiled to Nowhere* for precisely this purpose, with panel discussions being held at the gallery and also at universities to give a platform to new ideas and strategies. Mr. Constantine hopes that discussions will not only center on the Rohingya but on the broader issues of statelessness and the right to citizenship.

"I really view this project to be something that poses a more critical look at the way societies today are governed, managed and administered, the power of the state of to determine who has rights and who doesn't. How do we define human rights today when the caregiver of those rights are states?" he said.

"The response has been great," Constantine said with regards to the exhibition, which has been shown in London, Canberra, Washington DC and the European Parliament in Brussels before coming to Jakarta.

Photo Courtesy of Greg Constantine *Exiled to Nowhere*



## UNFPA & Angsamerah: a New Partnership for Sexual & Reproductive Health

Jakarta - Despite a shift towards more liberal attitudes surrounding sexuality amongst Indonesian youth, cultural perceptions and outdated stereotypes regarding sexually active young people remain largely unchallenged. This results in an environment where those most at risk ignore the dangers and conceal their behaviour, experts say.

This year will mark the start of a new partnership in Indonesia between the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Angsamerah Foundation, a Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) service provider, to better address the needs of those most at risk: young Indonesians, men who have sex with men, transgendered individuals and sex workers.

Angsamerah operates two clinics in Jakarta: the Angsamerah model clinic, which provides general practitioners services in Menteng; and the Klinik Yayasan Angsamerah in Jakarta's Blok M district, which focuses on providing low cost SRH services to those who need them most.

The foundation also provides research, technical assistance and training to other clinics, government departments and NGO's throughout Indonesia, including Yayasan Inter Medika, the National Aids Commission and the Australasian Society for HIV Medicine.

Angsamerah was established by Dr. Nurlan Silitonga in 2007. Dr. Nurlan saw a gap in the quality of services provided for those suffering from STIs or HIV. She developed the first clinic from the ground up, but did not stop there.

"My personal goal is setting up an institution, my vision is to improve the health system in Indonesia but also to provide friendly services and quality care surrounding sexual and reproductive health. The clinics are just one resource."

*(Continued on page 3)*

## Spreading the Word on Universal Health Care



**Doctors and nurses provide care to a young malaria patient.**  
Photo courtesy of ©IRIN

**Jakarta** - While the word is out, citizens are still looking for more answers with regards to the roll-out of the Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN), Indonesia's new Universal Health Care system.

Although the programme is only in its infancy, according to the Social Security Providers (BPJS) website more than 80 million Indonesians have already signed on. The Government hopes to have at least 220 million people covered under the system by 2019.

The JKN will provide all Indonesians with access to basic health services and ensures that not even the poorest citizens will be refused medical treatment. The Government will bear the costs of insuring those who are unable to pay the monthly premium. The benefits are clear, however the program is not without its teething problems.

Currently there are 1,700 hospitals across the country are ready to begin program operations. 600 hospitals from both the private and public sectors have not yet signed on, however Minister for Health, Nafsiah Mboi, has indicated negotiations are still ongoing and he is confident the number of Hospitals participating in the program will continue to grow.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Ministry of Health (MoH) have been involved in

a strategic partnership throughout the development of the JKN, and the cooperation will continue as the system is implemented. Most recently UNDP provided communications and outreach support for the JKN roll-out.

A recent evaluation of the Governments outreach programme undertaken by Sigma Research found that more than 80 percent of the target audience for JKN outreach are happy about the program, but many are still confused about specifics.

Both non-fee subsidy and fee subsidy eligible respondents interviewed said they needed clearer information. The overwhelming majority of respondents, aged between 18 and 65, view the JKN as a beneficial programme that promotes fair and equitable access to health care for all Indonesians. However many admitted confusion as to how to opt in for JKN, the fees involved, and the scope of the coverage.

This was in contrast to stakeholders such as hospitals and health clinics who have a greater awareness of the program due to the nature of their work.

All stakeholders reported that they were 100% willing to assist in disseminating necessary information about the JKN to the public, as long as they were briefed on the technical procedures and expectations ahead of time.



**Dr. Nurlan Silitonga, founder of Angsamerah Institution & Foundation**

Dr. Nurlan Silitonga and her colleagues are open and accessible and serve as consultants to NGO projects that ensure that the vision of a healthier Indonesia is realized.

A recent project -- in conjunction with USAID's SUM II programme and Yayasan Inter Medika -- saw them providing free HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) and STI testing to the public throughout the Q! Film Festival in Jakarta.

More than 140 people accessed the HCT services, with 31 individuals testing positive for HIV, or 23% of those tested. All those who tested positive received professional counselling and were offered CD4 testing and treatment through the clinic.

"People should have the freedom to choose their sexuality and express. We need to engage them with us, educate them and give them the confidence to take responsibility for their own sexual and reproductive health, make the services easily accessible," Dr. Nurlan said.

While remaining optimistic, she knows that attitudes towards sexual and reproductive health will not change overnight. "We need new strategies," Dr. Nurlan said.

## Human Development on the Rise in Gorontalo

**Gorontalo, Sulawesi** -- Gorontalo has seen improvement in its ranking on almost all of its key Human Development Indicators (HDI) since being selected as one of three pilot provinces, alongside Bangka Belitung and Nusa Tenggara Timur, for the Alert Village scheme. The provinces were selected due to their low scores on the 2007 Human Development Index, a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income. Part of the Provincial Governance Strengthening Program (PGSP), Alert Village is a partnership between UNDP and Provincial Governments that empowers local officials to deliver quality health care services at the provincial level.

PGSP project manager Mellyana Frederika says that Alert Village has been instrumental for improving health care standards by mapping health conditions at the village level. The Village Health Map, which provides information on the health conditions of every household in Gorontalo's Pohuwato district, gives local administrators an important tool to allocate resources where they can make the biggest difference in people's

lives. The uses of the Village Health Map will be closely monitored by the Pohuwato District Health Office, and may eventually be adopted as a policy approach at the district level.

Results so far appear encouraging, says 47 year old Rama Tobuhu, a health cadre in Gorontalo. "Today, healthcare is easily accessible at the Puskesmas (Community Health Center)



**Health cadres working in a Gorontalo Puskesmas ©UNDP**

for free, and the service is quite efficient," she said. She is happy with the improvements in the health care in her village -- including malnutrition, malaria, and poor environmental hygiene -- where most problems have traditionally been related to maternal and child health.



Norway will continue funding UNODC's work with Government agencies and civil society both to strengthen criminal justice responses on forest crimes (to support REDD+ implementation) and in the fight against corruption. The announcement was made at the end of 2013 during Anti-Corruption Day.

**HAND IN HAND: Mr. Adnan Pandu Praja, Vice Chairman of KPK, H.E. Stig Traavik, Ambassador of Norway and Mr. Troels Vester, UNODC Country Manager**

## A Global Pulse Grows in Jakarta

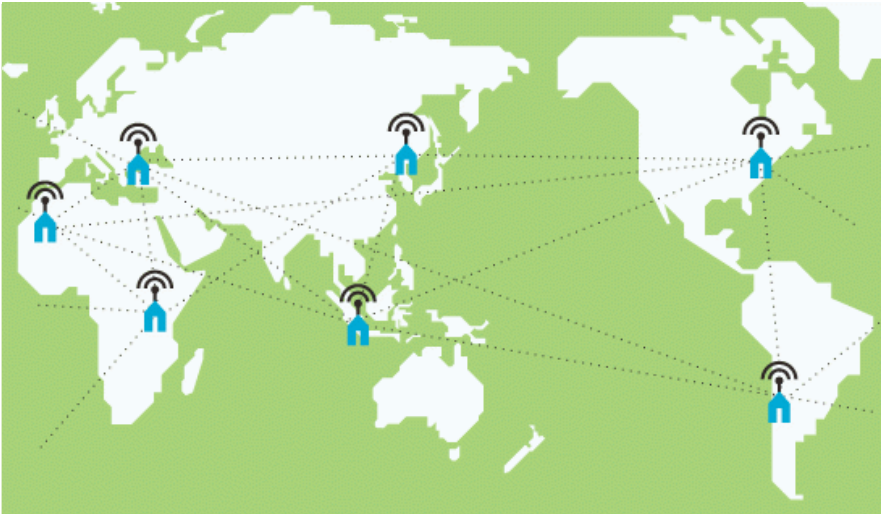
**Jakarta** - Derval Usher recently joined the UN Resident Coordinator's Office as Global Pulse Advisor, supporting the work of the Pulse Lab Jakarta.

Derval has previously worked as a consultant for the WFP and Mercy Corps, as well as with the European Commission and the European Chamber of Commerce in Jakarta.





# Big Data for Development in Indonesia



**Jakarta** - "Big Data for Development" or BD4D is the clever concept that uses data generated by citizens online to help Governments and NGO's determine what people need, and where they need it most.

This is where the Pulse Lab Jakarta comes in. Rather than functioning as a stand-alone research facility, its main aim is to work with other branches of the United Nations and the Government of Indonesia to help find the development answers they are looking for.

"Essentially potential partners come to us with a problem statement, and then together we examine how real-time digital information might be able to help provide new insights for them," said Derval Usher, Global Pulse Advisor at Jakarta's Pulse Lab.

"It's not just a program, it's a test," said Tanti Liesman, National Partnership Coordinator, "Prompting the questions, bridging people from different backgrounds looking into issues."

Using anonymized data mined from social media and other digital footprints, Pulse Lab helps monitor the concerns of citizens in real time to map public perceptions on issues that affect people's lives: rising

food prices, for example, or health immunizations or basic social protections.

According to the findings of the 2011-2013 study on public concerns surrounding inflation and food security, social media conversations are surprisingly reliable indicators of what is really happening in people's lives,

*Mining Indonesian Tweets to Understand Food Price Crises* will soon be released publicly. The study was undertaken with assistance from the Indonesian State Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) and the World Food Program (WFP) in an attempt to gauge public sentiment surrounding food security and determine what factors affect those perceptions.

The report used a classification algorithm to collect and analyze tweets related to food and fuel prices and categorize them as either positive, negative, confused or neutral. The conversation on social media was robust, with Jakarta's Pulse Lab mining over 100,000 tweets related to food and fuel prices in the two year period.

The results proved there was a clear correlation between the conversations surrounding the

price of food and fuel, official Consumer Price Index (CPI) statistics regarding inflation and the global price fluctuations of food commodities such as soy.

It also found that there was a significant relationship between potential rises in fuel prices and rising food prices, suggesting that the price of fuel directly affects people's perceptions of food security.

Unlike traditional surveys, analyzing conversations on social media allows policy makers to see in real time the perceptions and effects of proposed policy -- in this case, public concerns surrounding food and food stress in households. By further refining the data to include geolocation, the development of a real-time map of food prices and food stress would be possible, providing valuable insights into which areas are most vulnerable and which food staples are most in demand.

The Pulse Team is currently working with BAPPENAS, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF to understand parent perceptions surrounding immunization and the impact of social advocacy campaigns. They also have a project running with ILO on listening for discrimination in the workplace and aim in the future to pursue projects related to detecting outbreaks of infectious diseases in real-time.

The possibilities for research in this area are only limited by the questions that policy makers and development workers wish to ask, and can also be of use to organizations and Governments operating in high-income economies.

"Global Pulse is exploring the idea that trends in risky behavior such as smoking,

drinking, food that causes obesity can be tracked via social media data and anonymized search engine data," said Ms. Usher.

BD4D is all about data that can be used to make smart policies -- an emerging social science

with a first lab right here, in Indonesia.

For further information on Pulse Lab Jakarta and its activities, please contact Derval Usher at [derval.usher@un.or.id](mailto:derval.usher@un.or.id) or Tanti Liesman at [tanti.liesman@un.or.id](mailto:tanti.liesman@un.or.id)

*The possibilities for research are only limited by the questions that policy makers wish to ask*

- Pulse Lab Jakarta

## UNHCR: Refugee Protection in International and Islamic Law

Left to Right:

ICRC Indonesia  
Head of Delegation  
Andrew Bartles-Smith, UNHCR  
Indonesia  
Representative  
Manuel Jordão and  
UNHCR Assistant  
Protection Officer  
Nurul Rochayati at  
UIN's "International  
Seminar on the  
practice of Islamic  
Law in the Modern  
World"



**Jakarta** - Asylum and refuge-seeking have always been important themes in Islamic history. From its very beginnings, Islamic law has considered the question of asylum, and given the figure of the asylum-seeker (*al mustamin*) prominence, dignity and respect. A community's moral duty has always included a humanitarian response to appeals for asylum.

In Islamic law, the extradition of *al mustamin* has always been explicitly prohibited. This is the same principle that is known in international law as "non-refoulement" -- the cornerstone principle governing the treatments of refugees.

These issues were discussed at a recent "International Seminar on the Practice of Islamic Law in the Modern World", held at the Syarif Hidayatullah Islamic State University (UIN) Faculty of Sharia and Law, with the participation of UNHCR's Representative in Indonesia, Manuel Jordao. The seminar elicited a fruitful exchange of ideas, during which Mr. Jordao stressed that the fundamental linkages between the traditional Islamic law and current international principles of refugee protection are becoming particularly important particularly as the world confronts a rising number of asylum seekers and refugees, with most of those seeking UNHCR's protection in Indonesia coming from Muslim communities in other countries.



The Positive Discipline training programme is part of a broader effort to stop violence against children and women in Papua. Training involves helping school teachers learn skills in positive discipline as an alternative to corporal punishment.  
©UNICEF Indonesia/2013/Esteve

## Global Education Crisis

## Is Indonesia Weathering the Storm?

**Jakarta** - Poor education policy and delivery costs governments up to US \$129 billion a year and one in four young people in poor countries are unable to read part, or even all, of a sentence. These bleak statistics have been revealed in the findings of the recent Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report.

The director of the EFA Global Monitoring Report, Pauline Rose, said that the large numbers of illiterate children and young people shows the need for immediate action. "What's the point in an education if children emerge after years in school without the skills they need?" said Ms. Rose.

Training good teachers is the key to reversing the effects of the crisis. The report also highlights gender-based violence as a major barrier towards delivering quality education.

To help give teachers the skills they need, UNICEF has worked with education experts and the Indonesian Government to develop the Positive Discipline Program.

The program was introduced in Papua in late 2012, and highlights the importance for teachers to refrain from resorting to methods of corporal punishment to discipline children in the classroom.

The program has equipped teachers with new ways to combat problems as they arise and instill confidence in pupils, allowing them to perform academically.

The most recent training session was undertaken in Jayapura during the third week of November last year

and was attended by 28 teachers from across the Papua region.

The programme assists teachers in developing a discipline program hand in hand with their students, creating positive rules and expectations for behavior.

This approach encourages children to take responsibility for the learning environment, where the teacher is seen not as an enemy, but as a trusted mentor.

"Students used to be afraid of me," recalls Mr. Naki Sogho, one of the programme's recent participants. "When I talked, they would be very tense. Now they seem to enjoy my class."

At the global level, governments need to focus on not only providing the number of teachers necessary, but ensure they are providing them with relevant training, and deploying them where they are needed the most. "We need 5.2 million teachers to be recruited by 2015, and we need to work harder to support them in providing children with the right to a universal, free and quality education," says UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova.

The problems facing education are not limited to low or middle-income countries. High-income countries are also failing to deliver quality education to their youth.

In New Zealand only two thirds of children from low income backgrounds achieved minimum standard grades. In France, fewer than 60 percent of immigrant children have reached the minimum benchmark in reading, illustrating that a country's wealth does not necessarily guarantee quality education.





## Bappenas & UN Set Sights on 2020

Bappenas and the UN Country Team kicked off the year with the first Forum for development cooperation in January. Discussions touched on access to social services, sustainable livelihoods, governance, disaster risk reduction and climate change -- with a view to planning for the next cycle of development cooperation.

### Emissions Trading boost need to Save Forests

**Jakarta** - The current potential demand for carbon emissions is a tiny 253 metric tonnes, only 3 per cent of total global carbon emissions. To effectively meet the goal of the 50% reduction target on global deforestation by 2020 this demand needs to be 9,900 metric tonnes, according to participants in an Interim Forest Finance Workshop organized by UNORCID.

Focusing on the demand-side of carbon emissions and looking at ways to incentivize emissions trading was the purpose of the workshop, which was attended by experts from the Global Canopy Program, the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM), Fauna & Flora International, UNORCID and UNEP.

"The earth's system is not going to respond to 3% changes," said UNEP Goodwill Ambassador Pavan Sukhdev, adding that the event had been organized with the intention of challenging established ideas surrounding the issue of deforestation. Mr. Sukhdev suggested it was necessary to divert the conversation away from the traditional financing issues and instead build a new dialogue based on rights and responsibilities that would make corporations disclose their total emissions measurements in the dollar and cents costs to society. "From disclosure will come public awareness, and from public awareness will come demand," he predicted.

The Executive Director of the Global Canopy Program, Andrew Mitchell, stressed the importance of getting the equity market involved in REDD+ schemes. Highlighting that while most Governments contribute about 1.1 billion USD to stop deforestation, the economic cost to society can be estimated at around 135 billion USD. "It's not an equal equation," Mr. Mitchell said.

A report released by the Interim Forest Finance (IFF) Project highlighted different funds and mechanisms that could form the framework for a strategic intervention on deforestation. These include larger funding from Governments, but also targeted incentives aimed at the private sector and forest countries -- such as payments offered upon the delivery of verified REDD+ emission reductions by forest countries and private/public partnership investment in REDD+ through the use of Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreements (ERPAs).



**GLOBAL CANOPY PROGRAMME**  
Applying Tropical  
Forest Intelligence



**UNORCID**  
United Nations Office for REDD+ Coordination in Indonesia



# UN Calendar

## MARCH

- 1** 2014 Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development (CEAPAD II) Conference, in Jakarta, with participation of Commissioner General of UNRWA
- Early March** 4th Jakarta International Defense Dialogue
- 3-4** 2nd Forum of National Stop TB Partnership in South East Asia, West Pacific and East Mediterranean Regions (WHO)
- 4** Launch of the International Narcotics Control Board Report
- 4-7** 31st Board Meeting of Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (WHO)
- 16** Mentawai Mega Thrust Disaster Relief Exercise
- 20** International Day of Happiness
- 21** International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- 21** ASEAN+8 Humanitarian Relief Drill in Batam, Riau
- 22** World Water Day
- 24** World Tuberculosis Day

## APRIL

- 1** UNODC/ICRC Handbook on Strategies to Reduce Overcrowding in Prisons
- 4** International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action
- 6** International Day of Sport for Development and Peace
- 7** World Health Day; International Day of Reflection on the Genocide in Rwanda
- 9** Legislative Election in Indonesia
- 15** Opening Ceremony of National Brain Diseases Hospital, National Launch of Bed-Net Programme and Indonesia as Polio-Free Country (WHO)
- 16** National Dialogue on Home Work, ILO
- 25** World Malaria Day

## MAY

- 3** World Press Freedom Day
- 21** World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development
- 29** International Day of UN Peacekeepers
- 31** World No-Tobacco Day

## JUNE

- 5** World Environment Day
- 20** World Refugee Day
- 23** United Nations Public Service Day
- 26** International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and launch of the World Drug Report

### DID YOU KNOW?

The WFP purchased over USD\$210 million of commodities from Indonesia during the period 2010-2013 to support nutrition insecure communities in Asia and Africa -- making Indonesia the 2nd largest supplier in dollar value to WFP worldwide!



2014  
International Year of  
Family Farming

2014

international year of  
crystallography

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the United Nations. The information herein may be freely reproduced. UN IN INDONESIA is published electronically by the United Nations Information Centre, Jakarta.  
e-mail: [unic.jakarta@unic.org](mailto:unic.jakarta@unic.org)