

A CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF UNICEF HISTORY IN INDONESIA

- 1948 Emergency assistance was given for the first time to Indonesia by UNICEF to prevent famine caused by severe drought in the island of Lombok.
- 1949 The first official cooperation was established with the Republic of Indonesia to build a milk kitchen in Yogyakarta, the seat of the new Government.
- 1950 The first formal agreement was signed between UNICEF and the Government of Indonesia, covering the development of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programme and the Yaws Control Program.
- 1950 Dr. J. Nirula, an Indian veterinarian, became UNICEF's first Representative to Indonesia.
- 1956 The School of Health Program was established with UNICEF assistance as an extension of the MCH programme.
- 1960 Dr. Nirula left Indonesia and was replaced by Mr. Milton Gregg, a former Canadian Cabinet Minister.
- 1961 A programme for Social Service to train house parents of orphanages was initiated in cooperation with the Department of Social Affairs. This was later expanded to include assistance to the Social Welfare Training Course for Government social workers.
- 1962 A Programme in Education was established focusing on improving the quality of primary school teachers. This program also included an out-of-school component called Family Life Education. This is the embryo of the nationwide and powerful Family Welfare Program (PKK).
- 1962 Milton Gregg left Indonesia to resume duties with the Canadian Government, and was replaced by Gordon Messages.
- 1964 UNICEF assistance to Indonesia had totaled US\$15 million in the 14 years of past cooperation.
- 31 December 1964 Indonesia pulled out of the United Nations.
- 12 February 1965 The Government of Indonesia terminated its old agreement with UNICEF.
- 1 March 1965 UNICEF closed its Indonesian office.



23 September 1966 Indonesia re-entered the United Nations.

17 November 1966 Brian Jones, UNICEF Regional Director for East Asia and Pakistan, signed new basic agreement with Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik for resumption of UNICEF activities in Indonesia. UNICEF re-opened its office in Jakarta firstly at Jln. Probolinggo No. 2 and then at Jln. Diponegoro No. 68-70.



May 1967 UNICEF Executive Board approves commitment for US\$3.5 million for programs in Indonesia, making it one of the largest commitments in the world.

August 1967 First UNICEF Representative to Indonesia after diplomatic break, Martin Sandberg, took up his post.

January 1969 A Master Plan of Operations for the Strengthening of Health Services was formalized. This Master Plan was the first plan of operations for an overall health program and was developed with UNICEF assistance.

1 April 1967 The Government of Indonesia launched its first Five-Year Development Plan (Repelita I).

1969 The Rural Water Supply Programme was established as part of the Master Plan with assistance from UNICEF and WHO.

October 1969 A National Conference on Children and Youth in Development Planning was held. The conference, organized with UNICEF assistance, laid the foundation for efforts to include children and youth in development planning. UNICEF became recognized among central planners and other officials as an international organization concerned with the development of young human resources in the context of national planning.

1971 UNICEF assistance for a Programme in Community Development was kicked off covering the training of workers to help Village Social Committee meet the welfare and development needs of children and youth through the community.

1973 A program on Rural/Urban Social Development was established aiming to achieve optimum development of children and youth in workable regional development and planning.

31 October 1973 UNICEF office moved to new quarters along with the whole UN family to Jln. M.H. Thamrin No. 14, Jakarta.

June 1973 Martin Sandberg left Indonesia to take up the post of Director of Personnel and Administration at Headquarters. He was replaced by David Haxton, an American citizen.

- 1 April 1974 The second Five-Year Development Plan (Repelita II) began. UNICEF work during this second plan period focused on better planning and delivery of services for children. Ten areas were selected by the Government for UNICEF assistance.
- 1974 An evaluation survey of the Applied Nutrition Programme showed that the program had not made significant progress towards increasing the production and consumption of nutritious foods among the poor. A new programme that would later be developed was called the Family Nutrition Improvement Program covering nutritional surveillance and control programs against vitamin A, iodine and iron deficiencies.
- 1975 Government of Indonesia (GoI) and UNICEF had a shared concern with the role and status of women as an explicit parameter of their collaboration. UNICEF also began to support the GoI in iodine deficiency control with assistance to the Indonesia's Department of Industry in establishing salt iodization plants in seven provinces.
- June 1975 David Haxton left Indonesia and Andre Louis took charge as Acting Representative until November 1977.
- January 1978 Victor Soler-Sala, a Spanish national, became the new Representative. Prior to his arrival, Daniel J. Brooks acted as an officer-in-charge.
- 1 April 1979 The Third Five-Year Development Plan (Repelita III) was launched focusing on meeting the goals of equity and fulfillment of the basic needs of the population.
- 1979 A Master Plan of Operations for a Programme of Basic Services for Children in the Republic of Indonesia was established. UNICEF's commitment under this Master Plan for the country programme totaled to US\$55 million from general resources and US\$5 million in noted funding.
- 23 July 1979 A Child Welfare Law was enacted by the Indonesian Parliament, based on the UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child.
- 1980 As a follow-up to the International Year of the Children, a permanent working group on Child Welfare was established and housed at the Office of the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare.
- March 1982 The National Health Plan was approved by the Indonesian President. UNICEF-assisted programmes like Village Community Health Development, Maternal & Childhood Health, School of Health, Nutrition, Immunization and Water and Environmental Sanitation were major components of the strategy.
- 1982 A special project of Basic Service for Children, Mothers and their Families in East Timor, covering activities in health and nutrition activities was launched.



1982 The Family Nutrition Improvement Programme (UPGK) was established in more than 31,000 villages through the village health posts (Posyandu) and covered more than 70 percent of the nation's under-five population.

1983 The analysis of GoI and UNICEF activity reported that UNICEF's supports through training is deemed the most important program activity as it covered more than 98 percent trainees from grass-root level for the following five years. This was developed in its joint efforts to improve health system for children and the whole community.

30 June 1983 Victor Soler-Sala left Indonesia to take up a new assignment as Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa.



1983-1984 UNICEF continue funding the training of Posyandu volunteers and provision of weighing scales, growth charts, oral rehydration salts, vitamin A capsules, iron pills and vaccines with supplementary funds from the Government of Switzerland.

1985-1989 UNICEF provided for 1,500 learning groups (with more than 40,000 women) in five provinces as a support to the Indonesian government's strategies in improving adult literacy particularly amongst women.

Master Plan of Operations (MoP) for Child Survival and Development in Indonesia was jointly signed by the Indonesian government and UNICEF.

1986 UNICEF rewarded the Maurice Pate Award for the Family Welfare Movement (PKK)'s inspiring dedication and support to the survival, well being and development of the children in Indonesia.

1989 The government assigned qualified midwives to all villages in Indonesia to improve assistance to women giving birth. Within five years (up to 1995), around 49,300 midwives were assigned to cover 91 percent of all villages nationwide. UNICEF provided major supports to the training & education components for the midwives.

1990-1995 The Indonesian government collaborating with UNICEF provided assistance to selected areas for the five key variables of the time, namely female illiteracy, women's labor force participation, population density, population growth and the age dependency ratio.

1992 A joint evaluation of UNICEF and Indonesian government showed that they had fallen short of effective implementation of their iodine deficiency control strategies in five provinces.

1995 Stephen Woodhouse was assigned as UNICEF Representative. Formerly he served UNICEF in Indonesia by being the first UN volunteer.

1995-1996 Mass campaign on polio immunization program to eliminate the disease from Indonesia before the year 2000 as part of global campaign on polio eradication.

1995-2000 During the sixth Five-Year Development Plan (Repelita VI), the cooperation between Indonesia and UNICEF covered 65 percent of Indonesia's total population, particularly disadvantaged mothers and children and villages categorized in the national poverty alleviation programme.