

Indonesia

Executive Summary

2015 was an active year of transition for UNICEF Indonesia, as it was the final year of the 2011-2015 country programme, and the peak planning period for 2016-2020. The year started in completely revamped office premises. Cubicles were replaced by an open space set-up that allows for greater collaboration within and across teams as well as easy expansion in case the need arises. Several field offices left rented premises to be co-located with provincial Government offices, in line with increased national ownership of the programme.

The beginning of 2015 also saw the launch of the Government's new National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019. Finalizing the UN Partnership for Development Framework 2016-2020 (UNPDF), the UN Country Team, including UNICEF, used the RPJMN to align its programme priorities with those of the Government. The UNPDF was launched in November. The Government asked the UN to prioritise capacity development, policy advice and advocacy, and knowledge sharing as the key strategic modalities for UN cooperation, which fits well with the priorities of the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2014-2017.

The UNICEF Indonesia Country Programme Document (CPD) for 2016-2020 was approved by the Executive Board in September. The Government of Indonesia then signed the more detailed Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) in late December. These key strategic frameworks for UNICEF cooperation in Indonesia and the related planning documents were prepared in full consultation with Government partners at national and sub-national level, as well as civil society organizations and bilateral partners. UNICEF Indonesia also started adjusting its staffing structure to the new programme environment.

UNICEF Indonesia strengthened its assurance processes in line with the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT). Visits to implementing partners for follow up on planned results and on the implementation of financial procedures were planned and tracked systematically. In response to recently changed national regulations whereby direct cash transfers to sub-national Government partners are no longer permitted, UNICEF and Government counterparts amended the related operational guidelines for programme implementation.

One of the key programmatic achievements in 2015 was the development of a roadmap to introduce one year of pre-primary education, as a result of UNICEF programme advocacy to strengthen school readiness. UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Education and Culture (MOEC) in finalizing a pocket handbook for local chiefs on the utilization of village funds to establish early childhood development (ECD) centres.

UNICEF worked with Government counterparts on improving the quality of data on children. This included supporting the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in piloting a water quality survey, and in strengthening the measurement of other child-related indicators.

UNICEF established a number of important partnerships, including through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Pramuka, the largest national Scouts Movement. The collaboration

focuses on scaling up the UNICEF youth poll platform, U-Report Indonesia, as well as on the implementation of advocacy and behaviour change campaigns. In addition, UNICEF engaged with media and private sector partners to roll-out its anti-violence programme Pelindung Anak (Child Protector).

UNICEF also strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), which is increasingly important to achieve the best possible programme results at sub-national level. The cooperation is essential to ensure full alignment with the functions and development goals of sub-national governments in the context of the country's progressing decentralization.

UNICEF generated around US\$5.85 million for its work from individuals, corporations and foundations in Indonesia, although fundraising results were hampered by the devaluation of the local currency. UNICEF Indonesia's 40,000 individual pledge donors contributed more than 85 per cent of the funds raised in the country. These donations represent approximately 30 per cent of the Other Resources (OR) allocation for UNICEF Indonesia in 2015.

A significant focus of UNICEF's work in such a large middle-income country is on upstream advocacy to promote the replication of best practices at scale, and provision of policy advice. Leveraging of resources for child rights, although not recorded in the programme budget, is another key result. In 2015, for example, free airtime was provided in hundreds of private sector movie cinemas for the Pelindung Anak campaign, which had a market value of several hundred thousand dollars.

An internal audit conducted in November concluded that most operational control mechanisms in place are well functioning. Some processes, for instance those related to the management of programme partnerships and of field offices, were identified as areas for improvement. These are being addressed through an office improvement plan.

Humanitarian Assistance

Indonesia is widely recognized as one of the world's most disaster prone countries. An estimated 600,000 people are affected by disasters each year, which are typically triggered by natural and climate-related events (UN Global Assessment on Disaster Risk Reduction/DRR, 2009). In 2014, the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) reported 1,646 disasters in Indonesia (small to medium scales) affecting around 1.8 million people. Long-term monitoring indicates that around 90 per cent of disasters result from hydro-meteorological hazards, mainly floods, landslides, strong winds, and drought.

2015 witnessed the launch of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. In its country statement, the Government of Indonesia stated the importance of empowering local communities, using local knowledge and wisdom in disaster risk reduction decision-making, and ensuring that the post-2015 global agenda would connect climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable development.

UNICEF Indonesia's pilot of the Child Friendly Resilient City that had been initiated in 2014 was completed in 2015. A national consultation was conducted in 2015 whereby three line ministries (Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Ministry of Environment, National Disaster Management Agency, expressed their commitment to further support child-centred disaster risk assessment and climate change vulnerability assessment through joint partnership and replication of the programme in 2016. The focus of these joint partnerships is to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation efforts to fulfil child rights through

implementation in child friendly cities.

Following the establishment of National Clusters in 2015, UNICEF provided technical support and capacity building through provision of child protection, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, and nutrition in emergency training, which were combined with an integrated orientation module on UNICEF Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Actions.

In terms of global standards for humanitarian action, UNICEF supported the contextualization of the Minimum Standard of Child Protection in Humanitarian Action and the development of comprehensive school safety guidelines and information, education and communication materials for infant and young child feeding in emergencies.

During 2015, UNICEF also supported coordination among nutrition and WASH partners in response to small scale emergencies, including the high profile influx of migrants and refugees from Bangladesh and Myanmar to northern Sumatera. Through regular meetings, up to 20 WASH and nutrition cluster partners conducted capacity mapping and regular information sharing to enhance coordination and avoid duplication. In response to this crisis, 120 hygiene kits were sent to the Department of Social Affairs for distribution to those in need. A priority was to ensure that the rights and needs of the many unaccompanied children were protected. UNICEF also helped addressing the needs of children affected by heavy air pollution due to peatland and forest fires in September and October, through targeted advocacy and messaging.

While the Government maintains good capacity to respond to nutrition needs in emergencies, support for infant feeding in emergencies remains relatively weak. UNICEF supported the training of 108 officials from government and civil society working at central, province and district levels on infant feeding in emergencies to build a network of humanitarian actors that can guide efforts. The training included a session on how to enable public kitchens to prepare complementary food for young children during emergencies. Following the training, some humanitarian actors provided training to their staff and put the training into action during their response to localised small-scale emergencies.

In all emergencies, UNICEF acted to prevent and respond to uncontrolled donations of breastmilk substitutes by alerting BNPB, government health offices at all levels, humanitarian actors and donors on the dangers of the use of breastmilk substitutes (BMS) in emergencies. UNICEF also mobilized NGOs to monitor BMS distribution on the ground. UNICEF continues to develop capacity of humanitarian actors (government, NGOs, UN) on infant feeding in emergencies (IFE). In 2015, 108 humanitarian actors from six provinces were trained on IFE in partnership with the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre.

UNICEF Indonesia also contributed significant staff time to supporting emergency responses in other countries, including five person-weeks in Malaysia (flash floods), 14 person-weeks in Nepal (earthquake), and 14 person-weeks in Vanuatu (cyclone).

Summary Notes and Acronyms

AJI – Alliance of Independent Journalists
BCP – Business Continuity Plan
BMS – Breast Milk Substitute

BNPB - National Disaster Management Agency
 BPS – Biro Pusat Statistik (Statistics Indonesia Bureau)
 C4D – Communication for Development
 CBDIS – Community Based Development Information System
 CCA – Climate Change Adaptation
 CFC/D – Child-Friendly City/District
 c-IMCI – Community-based Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
 CMAM – Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
 CMT – Country Management Team
 COP 21 - 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP
 CPAP – Country Programme Action Plan
 CPD – Country Programme Document
 CPMS - Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action
 CRC – Convention on the Rights of the Child
 CSS - Comprehensive Safe Schools
 DFAT – Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (of Australian Government)
 DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction
 EAPRO – East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (UNICEF)
 EBP - Evidence Based Budgeting and Planning
 ECD – Early Childhood Development
 EONC – Emergency Obstetric Neonatal Care
 EPI – Extended Programme of Immunization
 EVM – Effective Vaccine Management
 FGM/C – Female Genital Mutilation / Cutting
 GSSC -- Global Shared Services Centre
 HACT – Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
 HIECD – Holistic Integrated Early Childhood Development
 IASC - Inter-Agency Standing Committee
 IFE - Infant Feeding in Emergencies
 IMCI – Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
 IYCF – Integrated Young Child Feeding
 LAURA-UGM - Laboratory Anthropology for Research and Action at Gadjah Mada University
 LKNU - Lembaga Kesehatan Nadhlatul Ulama
 LLIN - Long-Lasting Insecticide-treated Net
 M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation
 MHM – Menstrual Hygiene Management
 MICS – Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
 MiP - Malaria in Pregnancy
 MNCH – Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health
 MOEC – Ministry of Education and Culture
 MOH – Ministry of Health
 MOHA – Ministry of Home Affairs
 MOSA – Ministry of Social Affairs
 MOSS – Minimum Operating Security Standards
 MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
 MOWECP – Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection
 MUI - Majelis Ulama Indonesia
 NTB - West Nusa Tenggara
 NTT - Nusa Tenggara Barat
 ODF – Open Defecation Free
 OMT – Operations Management Team

OOSC – Out-of-School Children
OPV – Oral Polio Vaccine
OR – Other Resources
PBR – Programme Budget Review
PNPM Generasi - National Programme for Community Empowerment
PSA – Public Service Announcement
QA – Quality Assurance
RPJMN – National Medium-Term Development Plan
RR – Regular Resources
RRM – Rapid Response Mechanism
SDG – Sustainable Development Goal
SOP – Standard Operating Procedures
STBM - Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (community-based total sanitation)
SUN – Scaling Up Nutrition
SUSENAS – National Socio-Economic Survey
TTS - Timor Tengah Selatan district
UNPDF – United Nations Partnership Development Framework
USAID – United States Agency for International Development
VISION – Virtual Integrated System of Information
WASH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WiNS – WASH in Schools
YKAP – Young Key Affected Populations

Capacity Development

Capacity development continued to be an important area of UNICEF Indonesia's upstream work in Indonesia. In 2015, UNICEF supported the Government to develop a training package on Holistic Integrated Early Childhood Education and Development (HIECD) for health workers that was replicated in three districts. In collaboration with the World Bank, the programme worked with the MOEC to produce a guidebook for Village Chiefs on the establishment of quality early childhood development (ECD) centres. UNICEF Indonesia also supported the Ministry to develop a roadmap for the introduction of one-year pre-primary education, giving Indonesia a head start for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 4.2 that sets out a target for ECD.

Given the high levels of acute malnutrition in Indonesia, UNICEF partnered with Action Contre la Faim and the Government to develop an implementation model for Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) to generate evidence for wider replication. In 2015, baseline assessments were conducted and an interim CMAM treatment protocol, training packages and job aids for health workers and community health volunteers were developed.

UNICEF also worked on strengthening the capacity of stakeholders to address malnutrition through social protection. This included training of health workers and facilitators of family development sessions in counselling of mothers on child health and nutrition.

In addition, UNICEF Indonesia strengthened local capacity in five eastern provinces to improve the quality of Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) and quality assurance for malaria diagnosis.

WASH efforts focused on strengthening the quality of sanitation programme implementation at sub-national level. The office worked with the Ministry of Health (MOH) to develop verification

guidelines for open defecation free (ODF) communities.

UNICEF Indonesia continued to enhance the capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics to improve the quality of the national socio-economic survey (SUSENAS), and to ensure that methodology and tools used meet international standards.

Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy

Evidence-informed policy dialogue and advocacy is at the heart of UNICEF's engagement in Indonesia. It represented a large share of activities undertaken in 2015 in close collaboration with Government partners. Examples of research and analysis to strengthen the evidence-base on child well-being in Indonesia included the generation of baseline data on public expenditure for child protection that has been used for budget advocacy. Other examples included a multivariate analysis of risk factors for severe stunting; an analysis of local diarrhoea transmission pathways to prioritise appropriate WASH interventions; and three published papers on malaria-related topics. Ongoing research, to be concluded in early 2016, include studies on urban child poverty, and the impact of migration on children left behind as well as on child marriage. The latter is embedded in an extensive consultative process with BPS and relevant line ministries, and has raised broad awareness among stakeholders.

UNICEF also provided technical support to research initiatives aimed at assessing current policies and informing policy strengthening or reform. These included a rapid assessment of conditional cash transfers for vulnerable children; documentation and assessment of initiatives to prevent violence in schools, communities and at home; an assessment of the sustainability of the WASH in School programme and key elements for scale up; an assessment of maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH) services during the first year of implementation of universal health care; and data analysis to inform the development of a National Strategy on Out-of-School Children. UNICEF also began advocacy for a reform of the social protection system towards broad-based child grants, based on international best practice.

In addition, UNICEF continued to provide technical support to selected local governments to monitor child outcomes and effectiveness of programmes such as the Community-Based Development Information System that is implemented in villages to identify and reintegrate out-of-school children.

Partnerships

In 2015, UNICEF Indonesia broadened its engagement with partners to advocate for children's rights and to support programme implementation. A major new partner is Pramuka – the largest national Scouts Movement. UNICEF Indonesia and Pramuka signed a MOU to scale up the youth poll platform U-Report and to collaborate on WASH and Child Protection, building on Pramuka's countrywide presence.

UNICEF further worked with academia to strengthen the child protection evidence base. This included a partnership between University of Essex (UK), University of Gadjah Mada (Indonesia) and the Government of Indonesia to review programmes and data on violence prevention in Indonesia.

With the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) UNICEF engaged on raising awareness of the negative impact of child marriage, particularly for girls. Related partnerships included youth networks such as Koalisi 18+ that advocate for an amendment to current legislation which stipulates a different minimum age for marriage (16 years for girls, 19 years for boys).

UNICEF entered into a collaboration with the Islamic University Bandung to pilot the international Children's World survey. This school-based survey on child well-being of 8-12 year-olds combines traditional indicators and data coming from children themselves.

UNICEF continued in its role as donor convener for the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) movement in Indonesia. Furthermore, UNICEF collaborated with the Catholic Diocese in Sikka District to involve religious leaders in efforts to improve the nutritional status of women and children. The office also worked with the Indonesian Council of Islamic Scholars (Majelis Ulama Indonesia/ MUI) to provide guidance on WASH in Islamic teaching.

In Aceh, as a result of UNICEF advocacy, Muslim religious leaders issued a local fatwa declaring oral polio vaccine (OPV) as life saving, with no religious barriers to its use. This has been important progress, given the remaining resistance to OPV vaccine due to concerns over its purity.

External Communication and Public Advocacy

Ending violence against children remained a major focus of UNICEF Indonesia's external communication and public advocacy. Together with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP), UNICEF launched the campaign Pelindung Anak (Child Protector) during the celebration of National Children's Day at the Presidential Palace. The campaign invites people to become a child protector through a dedicated website. This neighbourhood watch concept builds on the Indonesian value of 'togetherness' (gotong royong). The website also provides information for parents and victims.

In the first three months, six million people were reached on Facebook and 50,000 visitors engaged in discussions on prevention of violence against children. Media such as CNN Indonesia, Daai TV and Kompas dedicated talk shows to the topic and published UNICEF opinion pieces. The national Telkom company and a cinema chain displayed campaign material on digital billboards and in theatres throughout the country, potentially reaching hundreds of thousands of people per day. Online communities like Urban Mama engaged its members on the topic. The Minister of WECP and the Governor of Central Java as well as other influencers signed up.

UNICEF also used its communication channels to illustrate the consequences of child marriage, using compelling story telling techniques. A portrait of girls married early was picked up by one of the biggest news portals reaching hundreds of thousands of readers.

The millions of child lives saved in Indonesia through basic health interventions was celebrated, building on the global launch of the A Promise Renewed report. The event was also used to raise awareness of persisting challenges like high malnutrition and open defecation rates.

To foster the utilization of improved sanitation, UNICEF re-launched its campaign Tinju Tinja (Punch out the Poo) to provide local leaders with engagement material for community-led total sanitation activities, leading to public discussion.

South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

UNICEF Indonesia provided technical and financial support to enable a delegation from the Government to share lessons learned from Indonesia's experiences with delegates from other countries at the Global SUN Gathering in Rome in October. At this meeting, Indonesia

participated in four panel discussions focusing on women and girl's empowerment, conflict of interest, budget analysis, and resource mobilization for nutrition.

The Government hosted a visit from Bangladesh to share lessons learned in developing a law to promote diversion and restorative justice for children in conflict with the law. Justice, social welfare and court officials from both countries engaged in dialogue on how best to incorporate the views of children in law-making processes in view of Indonesia's own participatory process in developing the 2012 Juvenile Justice Law.

In September, UNICEF facilitated the Government's representation in New York to discuss the launch on the new Global Child Protection Partnership. Indonesia is expected to become a "pathfinder country" in the roll out of this new Partnership, signalling leadership in achieving SDG Target 16.2 to end all forms of violence against children.

Identification and Promotion of Innovation

2015 has been a year of significant growth for the UNICEF Indonesia Innovation Lab. The youth participation platform U-Report grew to more than 40,000 followers. UNICEF ran multiple polls on a wide range of topics, including education and emergencies, in order to inform programming. The UNICEF Child Protection programme used U-Report to consult with young people on strategies to end violence against children. UNICEF used the results to provide input to the MOWECP for a new National Plan of Action to prevent violence.

The open source software platform RapidPro was introduced in May and used for two case study projects, including one to improve targeting and microplanning in high-risk urban communities with low immunization coverage. The platform is used for real time data gathering in selected urban slums of Jakarta, building on the capital's high mobile phone penetration across all income levels. Data derived through rapid card checks of children, on the vaccine stock status in health centres and on other issues are now easily accessible to managers through the RapidPro dashboards, making it easy for them to adapt the frequency of their visits, of vaccine replenishment and of other components of the Extended Programme of Immunization (EPI) programme accordingly.

Further to this, UNICEF used RapidPro to track and monitor the use of insecticide-treated bed nets to prevent malaria across 15 districts in five provinces in eastern Indonesia.

Following up on the Global Design Challenge for UNICEF 2014, the Innovation Lab, supported the winning team from the Agricultural University Bogor in rolling out a pilot project against bullying in elementary schools and with university students. The university included the Design Challenge methodologies into its curricula for social entrepreneurship and technology prototyping, called iStep.

Support to Integration and cross-sectoral linkages

UNICEF Indonesia supported sectoral ministries for the implementation of the Presidential Decree on Holistic Integrated Early Childhood Development. The MOH now has a training package for health workers and community workers, which includes components on infant and young child feeding (IYCF), early stimulation and good parenting. The package was field-tested in two provinces, and roll-out of the package is underway in three districts. Technical support was also provided for the development of guidelines for health staff on violence against children.

Similarly, collaboration with BAPPENAS to conduct a bottleneck analysis on birth registration in

seven districts has been an effective tool to advocate for a cross-sectoral approach to birth registration. The approach promoted includes the development of regulations and budget allocation for birth registration and establishment of online birth registration integrated in the maternity clinics and health centres, in addition to decentralized registration services at sub-district and village level along with the establishment of integrated mobile civil registration services.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) to prepare materials on prevention of violence against children for use in family development sessions for parent recipients of conditional cash transfers. Village Chiefs now invest in and monitor the quality of ECD centres thanks to collaboration on the development of guidelines on establishment of quality community-based ECD centres. UNICEF provided technical support to BPS to pilot a SUSENAS module on water quality, enabling them not only to generate water quality data at household and source level but also to strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

Strong linkages were established between adolescent development, protection and HIV programmes in developing a model for addressing needs of young key affected populations (YKAP) in urban settings. The pilot being implemented in partnership with academia and NGOs is considered a good example for the “All-In” global initiative.

Service Delivery

UNICEF Indonesia’s role in service delivery continued to be minimal given the country’s middle income status and the resources available to the government. Foreign monetary contributions represent a small proportion of overall need.

UNICEF’s focus remained on provision of technical support, policy advice, and advocacy to ensure that services for women and children are delivered efficiently, effectively and equitably. Policy advice, evidence generation and capacity building are the primary focus, with service delivery limited to special circumstances like response to emergencies.

The elements of the programme that can be loosely classed as service delivery are when support is provided to innovations and models to test implementation for future adaptation and replication using government funds. Given the focus on replication, the emphasis is less on conventional outcomes like supplies provided or services delivered but rather on the ability to provide evidence, demonstrate success, and scale-up through the so-called ‘multiplier effect’. In addition, UNICEF is increasingly involved in monitoring of services provided by government or other implementing partners and creating an enabling environment for service delivery.

For example, UNICEF Indonesia has facilitated and supported multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder dialogues in redefining referral pathways in Maluku Province. The approach delinks referral pathways from administrative boundaries to reduce travel time and improve access to EONC. In one district, this doubled catchment area within 50 km² of emergency obstetric facilities and increased access to 85 per cent of targeted pregnant women from 41 per cent initially. Travel time to referral facilities from the most distant islands has been reduced from 48 hours to eight hours. Removal of this access barrier with efforts to improve the quality of care in the referral hospitals enhances service delivery without direct provision of services.

Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

In this last year of the 2011-2015 country programme, UNICEF Indonesia continued to actively support the Government in following up the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of

the Child issued in 2014. A number of these recommendations stressed the importance of actions to better address all forms of violence and abuse against children, including harmful traditional practices against girls such as female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C) and child marriage. Efforts to prompt Government action and an increased public awareness of these concerns are discussed below.

In early 2015, UNICEF, in consultation with the MOH, for the first time publicly released data on FGM/C in the global UNICEF database, based on the results of a 2013 Government survey that measured “female circumcision”. This data highlighted the high prevalence (51 per cent) of FGM/C amongst girls 0 -11 years. Following the publication of this data, UNICEF worked closely with the United Nations Population Fund/UNFPA in supporting a national public consultation on the findings of the survey, as well as global good practice in preventing and responding to FGM/C.

UNICEF also continued to advocate for increased public dialogue on child marriage as a significant barrier to children's rights and development. UNICEF and BPS together drafted a technical report on trends in child marriage in Indonesia, as well as its association with poverty and education, based on an analysis of national survey data. Complementing this analysis, and based on innovations from Nepal, the programme also carried out a cost-benefit analysis of child marriage in Indonesia, based on available population survey and census data. Child marriage is estimated to cost roughly two per cent of the country's annual GDP. The findings were presented by the Government at the Asia Pacific Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect. In-depth research on religious and cultural perceptions of child marriage is underway, in collaboration with the Institute for Criminal Justice Reform and the National Islamic University (UIN) in South Sulawesi Province.

Gender Mainstreaming and Equality

As 2015 was the last year of the country programme, more attention was given on including gender priorities in the new country programme than in making minor improvements in the existing programme. Accordingly, the new country programme includes modelling of young key affected population-friendly health services (as a priority within Adolescent Friendly Health Services), support to the Ministry of Education and Culture for universal secondary education to reduce the number of out of school boys and girls aged 15-18 years, and cross sectoral support for prevention of child marriage, through support to secondary school transition, child poverty reduction, adolescent health, and community awareness to end harmful practices.

The key results achieved in 2015 included the following. UNICEF Indonesia undertook a study with 1,402 participants in 16 schools across four provinces of Indonesia to explore current menstrual hygiene management (MHM) practices, determinants and impact of menstrual health issues among school-going adolescent girls. Data revealed that approximately one in seven girls had missed one or more days of school during their last menstruation, and taboos and misconceptions complicate this subject. Key programme intervention areas were identified based on the knowledge gained from this study and will inform efforts and strategies to ensure WASH in Schools (WinS) programmes are more gender sensitive, especially for adolescent girls. Other efforts on gender mainstreaming have included combatting harmful practices such as FGM and child marriage, as described above in the section on human rights.

Environmental Sustainability

Indonesia is a major emitter of greenhouse gases, particularly from forest degradation. Since 2007, Indonesia has become increasingly active in addressing climate change. Nevertheless,

Indonesia has a number of environmental sustainability issues affecting children that have not received sufficient attention, such as inclusion of children in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation policy and programmes, as well as growing concerns about air and water pollution and their effects on children's health and well-being.

As part of a multi-country initiative supported by UNICEF headquarters, Indonesia participated in the Stepping up Action on Environmental Sustainability for Children, which aims to strengthen inclusion of children in climate change policy and action. As a comparatively young country, with about one-third of the population under the age of eighteen, the existing climate change policies and plans do not address the specific issues of children and risks associated to them.

UNICEF Indonesia and Plan International, partners in the Children in a Changing Climate Coalition, organized a campaign to mobilize children and adolescent's voices on what is important to them. Youth consultations were conducted in three provinces. In addition, youth representatives participated in a radio talk show and national conference on children in a changing climate, where they were able to express opinions and convey messages that were summarized in a pledge to the Special Envoy who accompanied the Indonesian President to 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 21).

As part of developing innovative ways to engage youth, an online training on digital mapping on climate and environmental issues was conducted and facilitated by UNICEF headquarters for youth facilitators, who then interpreted and developed the materials into a youth-friendly Indonesian version for youth groups that participated in the sub-national consultations.

UNICEF-supported assessments on cold chain equipment revealed that there is still continued use of chlorofluorocarbon refrigerators in some areas. Technical support to procurement planning allowed advocacy towards the discontinuation of chlorofluorocarbon devices. In addition, UNICEF continued to advocate for the procurement of other new equipment that would reduce emissions. Proper waste management and disposal of plastic injection devices were also incorporated during training sessions on new vaccine introduction.

Effective Leadership

The main focus this year was the development of the new Country Programme (2016-2020). The UNICEF Indonesia Country Management Team (CMT) was actively called upon to discuss issues related to the staffing structure and to endorse the Programme Budget Review (PBR) submission. The process included participation of all staff members and the Staff Association. The CPD and PBR submission were prepared in due time and approved by the Executive Board and Regional PBR Committee.

The statutory committees were regularly conducted with 20 Contract Review Committee meetings (24 cases); six Central Review Board meetings (12 cases); and three Property Survey Board meetings (seven cases).

The CMT met monthly to review programme indicators focusing on: programme implementation through financial performance; assurance exercises to adhere to the revised HACT guidelines; outstanding liquidations on funds disbursed to partners; amongst other indicators. It is recognized that as the outstanding liquidations on funds disbursed to partners is low, the office needs to put more effort into timely liquidation, and adhere more strictly to revised guidelines. Managers have an overall knowledge of risk mitigation and partnerships were well assessed and regular assurance exercises were undertaken to assess and mitigate risks. Managers

performed programmatic visits but documentation is an area for improvement.

Enterprise risk management was reviewed and updated in March and a high risk identified remained “safety and security”. While the crime rate in Jakarta is very low compared with other cities of similar size, there are concerns of political nature, natural disasters and epidemics.

Based on these concerns, a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is in place, and was tested in mid-December.

Financial Resources Management

As in previous years, the CMT continued monitoring of indicators related to budget control and contribution management, amongst others. Bank reconciliations were submitted on time with few outstanding items.

As the office transitioned premises at the beginning of 2015, (from 2,000 square metres to 1,000 square metres), savings of approximately US\$350,000 were realized. The set-up of two printer stations also brought savings to procurement of paper and a reduction of printing material, contributing to the ‘greening environment’. The ‘less paper’ concept was also supported by this initiative, as staff started to avoid printing documents that were not necessary (electronic workflow was adopted for most processes). This change in processes will ease the transition to UNICEF’s Global Shared Services Centres (GSSC), as most documents are now electronic and, to the extent possible, attached to VISION.

An office assurance plan related to HACT was developed. A total of 194 programme visits, 16 micro-assessments, 54 spot checks and six audits were planned, with 150 (77 per cent), 14 (88 per cent), 36 (67 per cent) and six (100 per cent) completed, respectively. More attention was placed on liquidations to ensure programme activities took place in a timely manner.

On 31 December, the office closed the year with 96 per cent utilization of OR allocation, and nearly 100 per cent utilization of Regular Resources.

Finally, an internal audit was conducted in November. While the report will be issued in early 2016, UNICEF Indonesia has already prepared a draft Office Improvement Plan to address many of the draft observations.

Fund-raising and Donor Relations

In 2015 the top three donors were the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade/DFAT - US\$3.5 million; the United States Agency for International Development/USAID (US\$2.9 million); and the US Fund for UNICEF.

Private sector fundraising in Indonesia raised IDR 78.1 billion (approx. US\$5.85 million) with individual donors (pledge, one-off and major donor prospects) contributing about US\$5.1 million and corporates and foundations contributing US\$750,000. The office achieved 87 per cent of the gross income target in local currency, but due to currency fluctuation only 81 per cent of the target in US\$. To fuel higher growth in the future, significant time and resources were invested in diversifying ways of recruiting new pledge donors and better retaining existing ones, including through expansion to new cities and an additional in-house face-to-face programme. Five major donor prospects are in the process of stewardship to major gifts. Digital fundraising is currently being tested.

Compared to 2014, gross income decreased (-0.3 per cent in local currency, -11.3 per cent in US\$). While corporate and foundation income decreased by almost 40 per cent, individual fundraising grew by around 11 per cent (in local currency), aided by the recruitment of 2,200 additional pledge donors.

UNICEF managed to mobilize 87 per cent of resources of the OR projected ceiling for 2015, and 81 per cent of OR projected ceiling over the five year programme 2011-2015. OR funds were optimally utilized based on the agreed Multi-Year Work Plan with implementing partners, with a total of US\$18 million, 83 per cent of resources of the ceiling..

In 2015, 32 donor reports/human interest stories were due and all reports were prepared and submitted on time. UNICEF ensured the timeliness of reporting and the quality of donor reports continued to be generally high, as confirmed by a recent external assessment of sampled office reports.

Evaluation

In 2015, one evaluation was completed, on the systems-based approach to child protection. Overall, the evaluation contributed to evidence-based planning and decision-making in the development of the new country programme. The evaluation emphasized the importance of focus on strengthening the national child protection system, while ensuring wider engagement with civil society partners and children themselves.

An influential evaluation on programme engagement in decentralization was concluded in late 2014 and used extensively throughout 2015 to inform design of the new country programme. Important findings of this evaluation concerned sub-national programme coordination mechanisms, field office strategies, sub-national fund channelling modalities and the selection of locations for models and pilots. These findings have led to renewed engagement with the Ministry of Home Affairs at national and Bappeda (planning offices) at sub-national level to ensure that the alignment with the functions of sub-national government are spelled out in the ongoing decentralization process.

A UNICEF East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) evaluation of UNICEF's support to nutrition through the Maternal and Young Child Nutrition in Asia initiative was also conducted in 2015. In addition to the qualitative evaluation, an analysis of baseline and end line survey data from the three focus districts was conducted. A 5.7 percentage point decline in stunting and a 20 percentage point increase in exclusive breastfeeding between 2011 and 2014 were noted. In addition, there were significant improvements in complementary feeding practices amongst children in the lowest wealth quintile. The findings note the lack of country-wide progress in the reduction of stunting and increasing inequities in Indonesia. Against this background the evaluation provided evidence that stunting can decline under the right conditions. Increased coverage of nutrition-specific interventions and actions to improve nutrition service delivery at community level were effective in reaching the lowest quintile.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

The UNCT took place on a monthly basis and one focus of discussion was the development and finalization of the UNPDF. The UNCT also led discussions on the SDGs and UNICEF agreed to support the SDG Secretariat under the responsibility of Bappenas.

The Operations Management Team (OMT) was chaired by UNICEF, and the team brought

some reductions to the common services budget. The year closed with a 2016 budget proposal reduction of approximately 15 per cent, compared to 2015.

The Government of Indonesia has been leading discussions to improve the processes between Government and UN agencies by establishing a UN Consultative Forum with two working groups: programme focus and operations focus. Large meetings were held throughout the year to understand the difficulties and seek solutions for the coming years. These dialogues have paved the way for future progress. The UN Resident Coordinator chaired these discussions and annual meetings should continue in the years to come in order to facilitate UN engagement in Indonesia.

Supply Management

The total value of supply and logistics inputs to the delivery of the country programme results in 2015 was US\$3.63 million, a decrease from US\$4.73 million in 2014. UNICEF has only a small volume of pre-position supply under its control (approximately US\$217,834). During the year, the pre-positioned stock was used to support a flood emergency in Malaysia and some small emergencies in the country.

UNICEF Indonesia 2015	Value in US\$
Local Supply	543,186
Offshore Supply	16,050
Local Services	2,805,447
Subtotal	3,364,683
Logistics	
Freight	268,055
Sub total	268,055
Grand Total	3,632,738

UNICEF Indonesia supported the Timor-Leste Office in the procurement process and market survey for key commodities, as an initiative to improve their capacity.

In addition, \$3,632,738 was expended on institutional contracts, which were primarily for research, studies, and assessments that contribute to generation of evidence for advocacy and also for fundraising activities.

Security for Staff and Premises

The UN Security Management Team and Security Cell Meeting led by UNDSS remained a strong platform to discuss issues related to staff safety and security. During the year, some political tension was observed compared to previous years, although no UNICEF staff were involved in any significant incident.

Natural disasters continue to pose the highest risk, with various active volcanos and two large eruptions. Earth movements continue as a daily event in Indonesia and UNDSS closely monitors these events. No UNICEF staff were affected.

Security Clearance on official travel continued to be emphasized to ensure movement of staff is well known. UNDSS has an updated list of airlines (October 2015) adhering to UN standards. The Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) document was updated and shared with staff accordingly.

The UNICEF Indonesia Jakarta office premises underwent renovation, with access been limited to one floor only where the x-ray machine and metal detector are placed outside the entrance. A bomb-blast entrance is in place. Two security guards protect the office floor. Bomb blast film is placed on the building's windows and glass partitions.

During discussions on the new country programme, it was agreed that field offices should be co-located with Government premises. Discussions with Manokwari are progressing, as it remains the last office to move into Government premises. UNDSS systematically performed evaluations of premises to ensure that they are MOSS compliant, to the extent possible.

In December, UNICEF Indonesia performed a Business Continuity Plan test and each staff was asked to perform a radio test, wardens were to contact colleagues in their areas and confirm back to the agency security focal point, satellite phones were tested, and staff tested the Citrix connection for VISION transactions.

Human Resources

In preparation for the new country programme, UNICEF engaged a Change Management Consultant to support the transition. All managers took part in a 360-degree assessment and received coaching and support. Coaching was also provided to other staff and staff development activities such as team building exercises, competency-based interview refresher training for panel members and applicants, curriculum vitae writing, and individual coaching sessions. Supervisors were encouraged to pay attention to staff career aspirations. The distribution of workload was reviewed and addressed in the organizational structure for the country programme 2016-2020. As part of the Programme Budget Review process, all job descriptions were reviewed and updated. The Programme Assistant roles and responsibilities were reviewed through a participatory process. Some of these tasks were brought about as a result of regular monitoring of the office action plan responding to the Global Staff Survey.

Knowledge sharing initiatives were significant through the delivery of 18 brown bag lunch events. Two UN Cares sessions were conducted jointly with other agencies.

As Indonesia is disaster-prone, emergency focal points from each programme cluster were identified who are also part of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Clusters (Education, Child Protection sub-Cluster, WASH, Health and Nutrition). They worked closely with their Government and non-government partners to provide technical support and capacity building. The Emergency Specialist and Junior Professional Officer-Emergency conducted Emergency Preparedness and Response training in Surabaya (East Java) and Kupang (East Nusa Tenggara).

The CMT closely monitored the work plan and performance discussions and completion.

No bridging was made for OR-funded posts in 2015. The allocation of salary cost was according to the appropriate grants.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

The beginning of the year was a time for the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) team to take stock of the Business Continuity Planning equipment and ensure that connectivity in the new office premises was stable. The team also supported some sub-offices to relocate with little disruption.

The global launch of new applications (OneDrive & Skype for business) brought improvement to users. However, connectivity outside Jakarta remained a challenge. The bandwidth was upgraded (to 10 Megabytes per second) benefiting the country office and field offices connected to the MPLS network. The update of the ICT Office Profile provided management with a complete overview of the ICT status. The UNICEF Regional Chief of ICT conducted a peer review which resulted in the identification of good practices from other offices that could be implemented in Indonesia.

As part of the BCP, UNICEF Indonesia procured additional laptops with docking stations that will be used by staff as their main computers. In case of emergency, staff will be able to operate easily from other locations.

Programme Components from Results Assessment Module

ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

OUTCOME 1 By the end of 2015, child disparity across all sectors will be reduced through evidence-based planning, policy and resource allocation at national level and in five focus provinces.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Indonesia has been an early adopter of the Sustainable Development Goals, engaging actively in their finalization and incorporating them in the National Development Plan 2015-2019. Key themes around the SDGs – ending poverty, including child poverty, and addressing inequality – offered entry points to advocate for a review of the national poverty line (which is low for a middle income country) , to raise awareness on child poverty and the potential of social protection to effectively reduce child poverty.

UNICEF engaged with key government partners at national and provincial levels, as well as with development partners, to advocate for a reform of the social protection system, especially the narrowly targeted conditional cash transfer programme “PKH”, towards unconditional and broad-based child grants. To this end, a concept note was developed to outline what evidence will be needed to inform such a reform, which resulted in stronger Government interest. This is reflected in a dedicated outcome on child grants to reduce child poverty in the 2016-2020 CPD.

The PKH Prestasi pilot in Brebes district continued throughout 2015. It aims at improving health and nutrition interventions for poor families by strengthening the quality of health services and counselling of mothers, and offering Family Development Sessions for beneficiaries to improve their knowledge on infant and young child feeding and child care practices. This is complemented by awareness raising among religious leaders and journalists. While currently linked to the national PKH programme, Prestasi models a multi-pronged approach to strengthening community-based child health and nutrition services as well as strengthened coordination among key actors that could be attached to any social protection programme. Elements of PKH Prestasi, such as Family Development Sessions on child health and nutrition, have already been scaled up by government.

UNICEF worked closely with the Central Bureau of Statistics to improve the quality of the national household survey Susenas that is used to monitor the implementation of the RPJMN. Technical support was provided to: a) align the Susenas 2015 questionnaire with international standards and incorporate key Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) indicators; b) strengthen its sampling methodology and fieldwork organization; c) pilot a Water Quality Survey,

and; d) start discussions about a strengthening of the SUSENAS income module.

In partnership with the local research institute, SMERU, new research and in-depth secondary analysis was continued on multi-dimensional child poverty, urban child poverty and the impact of migration on children left behind by migrating mothers. At the end of 2015 a workshop was conducted by Bappenas, SMERU and UNICEF to share the latest national research on children left behind by migrating parents and effective strategies to provide support to these families. Child-centred research continued to be disseminated through a broad network of researchers from across Indonesia.

A new partnership was established with the Bandung Islamic University (UNISBA) to pilot the international Children's World Survey on the well-being of 8-12 year-old children in Indonesia as part of a new approach for provinces to monitor child well-being at district level. Under this approach data on children's well-being will be combined with traditional data on child outcomes across different dimensions of children's lives to establish a provincial child well-being index that will allow to compare performance of districts.

The equity-focused provincial and district planning tool 'ASIA' is now being replicated by sub-national governments without UNICEF support. ASIA is also linked to the Child-Friendly City/Districts (CFC/D) initiative. UNICEF provided technical support to local leaders and policy makers to translate national pro-child policies into the local planning and budgeting process, to support selected districts and cities to regularly review progress on the implementation of the CFC/D Action Plan and to strengthen children's participation through Child Forums in three provinces and eight cities and districts.

OUTPUT 1 By the end of 2015, key policy makers and programme planners have access to updated data and knowledge on the situation of children and women.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF continued to work closely with government, BPS, academic and civil society partners to strengthen the knowledge base on children in Indonesia, improve the quality of data on children and support child-sensitive sub-national planning and budgeting processes.

UNICEF supported several studies on issues around child poverty and deprivation, including both primary research and secondary analysis. These include studies on children left behind by migrating mothers, urban child poverty and multi-dimensional child poverty that are all nearing finalization. A cross-sectoral analysis on the incidence of child marriage has resulted in BPS releasing a report on this issue for the first time.

The continuing partnership with BPS on the strengthening of the national socio-economic household survey Susenas is very fruitful. Following technical support to revise the questionnaires to include MICS indicators in 2014, the focus in 2015 was on strengthening of the methodology and data processing of Susenas to be in line with international standards. As a result, MICS is increasingly mainstreamed in the national household survey which allows for more in-depth analysis of child well-being than a standalone MICS. Discussions also have begun on improving the income module of Susenas which would allow the country to meet international standards in reporting on income inequality, as well as provide the data for the development of a tax-benefit microsimulation system for simulating the impacts of social protection programmes on child poverty in Indonesia. In addition, technical support was provided for piloting a Water Quality Survey as part of the Susenas Education and Culture

module, as part of a UNICEF regional initiative. This project has helped strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration between BPS and MOH.

Technical support to the further scale up of ASIA guidelines for child-centred planning and budgeting at sub-national level was limited, due to the restructuring of the responsible Ministry of Home Affairs and their regional development directorate general Bangda. However, Bappenas has taken the initiative to strengthen child-friendly planning and budgeting as part of the Child-Friendly City initiative (see Output 4) based on the guidelines on child-friendly budgeting that were developed with UNICEF support in 2014. This resulted in an academic paper which is being finalized by Bappenas.

OUTPUT 2 By the end of 2015, evidence, advocacy and partnerships have influenced child-centred social protection reform.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Throughout 2015, and in preparation of the CPD 2016-2020, UNICEF undertook advocacy with key government stakeholders at national and sub-national levels for a reform of the social protection system towards broad-based, non-conditional child grants to effectively reduce persistent child poverty rates. These efforts not only led to agreement on a related outcome in the new CPD but also to agreement on an agenda for generating evidence on child poverty and the effectiveness of the current social protection system, simulations of alternative policy options and modelling of alternative schemes in selected districts under the new country programme.

The PKH Prestasi Project continued in order to generate evidence on the improvement of the nutrition status of children under two years old and pregnant mothers in 35 intervention villages compared with 35 control villages. UNICEF continued to work closely with Bappenas who leads preparation and coordination meetings for PKH Prestasi activities (some of these meetings were directly funded by the ministry).

Steps were taken towards conducting the process and end line evaluation with the development of a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework and indicator matrix. The Health Unit of Nahdatul Ulama, Lembaga Kesehatan Nahdlatul Ulama (LKNU)), met with stakeholders in Brebes to socialize LKNU activities. UNICEF continued the collaboration with LKNU to lead the collaboration with religious leaders. In preparation of the implementation in 35 villages, the soft skills module was finalized, the facilitators were given a refresher training, the Guidelines on Health and Nutrition for Religious Leaders was finalized, and the SMS-based reporting system was further developed. A range of IYCF trainings were conducted for health staff (nutritionists and midwives) and cadres in order to provide better service for mothers

DFAT agreed to extend the pilot until September 2016 to allow more time for the improvement of behaviour among beneficiaries as the outcome of the various trainings, and sufficient time for monitoring and evaluation of the pilot.

OUTPUT 3 By December 2015, development planning including RPJMN process informed by evidence and equity-based priorities for children at national and sub-national level.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Central Java: All 35 districts and cities have launched CFC/D initiatives and 22 districts/cities were awarded by MOWECP in 2015, four of which were under UNICEF support (Klaten, Surakarta, Pemalang and Brebes). In Central Java, the local government included CFC/D under their RPJMD. This provides a framework for regular budget allocations to facilitate the

implementation of CFC/D through the provincial facilitator team established with UNICEF support.

East Java: In 2015, MOWECP awarded the East Java Governor as most active Governor in initiating CFC/D for his decree on PROVILA (East Java Province Towards Child Friendly Province). This decree resulted in 34 out of 38 cities and districts launching child friendly initiatives, and 14 of them were awarded CFC/D status, one of them (Kota Pasuruan) is supported by UNICEF.

Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTT): As result of the province team facilitation, three out of 10 cities and districts have launched Child Friendly City initiatives (Mataram City, Dompu, Bima City), however none of them was awarded by MOWECP in 2015. The main challenge in Nusa Tenggara Barat is the relatively weak capacity and commitment of the provincial women's empowerment and child protection line ministry.

The main challenge of CFC/D implementation is inconsistency of budget allocations. For most of the 31 CFC/D indicators, budget nomenclature does not yet exist, and together with current MOHA planning rules and regulations, this makes it difficult to allocate budgets. At the same time there is limited fiscal space in almost every city and district. UNICEF therefore introduced Pro Child Budget analysis guidelines for analysing budget allocation for the 31 indicators over the past three years. It aims at helping the CFC/D task force to conduct child-focused, evidence-based advocacy to all relevant budget decision makers. The results of the budget analysis were presented in advocacy meetings to respective executive, legislative and local budget teams. Stakeholders now have a better understanding of the overall trends of budget allocations over the last three years, which clusters and indicators have the highest and lowest allocations, and how this compares with their performance on related indicators. This analysis enabled the facilitators to make better focused recommendations, linking low budget allocations to performance gaps. All local governments in the seven selected cities and districts committed to increasing budget allocations based on such specific recommendations, and East and Central Java adopted the tool and then replicated it in other districts and cities with their own budget.

OUTPUT 4 By the end of 2015, child-centred and policy-oriented socioeconomic analysis strengthened amongst key national and sub-national research partners.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF signed a new one-year partnership agreement with SMERU in January 2015. During the first half of the agreement, a full-time facilitator was hired to drive the JPAI (network of researchers and evaluators working on children's issues) activities and connect researchers and government partners to improve policy advocacy. A breakfast session was held to specifically discuss how to promote evidence-based policymaking.

JPAI is functioning very well with having a full time facilitator and an increasing number of members, which allowed for wider policy dialogues on children issues. In collaboration with Bappenas and the Child Protection Cluster, a capacity development event (training of trainers) on child protection was conducted with participants from local government and non-governmental organization from various provinces.

UNICEF also signed a Small Scale Funding Agreement with UNISBA to undertake preparatory work for piloting the international Children's World Survey, a child well-being survey conducted with 8-12 year-olds, in West Java. This also includes technical assistance from and close collaboration with the team from the International Society for Child Indicators.. The survey will be representative at district level as part of a new approach to monitoring child well-being

across districts, bringing together information coming from children themselves and traditional indicators.

SMERU is finalizing a number of research papers: the study on child poverty in urban settings, the impact of mothers' migration on children left behind, and the second phase of the multidimensional child poverty study. A workshop on children left behind by migrating mothers took place in the fourth quarter of 2015.

OUTCOME 2 By the end of 2015, political will to increase prioritization of children and women's rights in policies, programmes and resources strengthened as a result of strategic partnerships and improved knowledge management.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2015, UNICEF Indonesia continued to use and further expand its various communication channels to address harmful attitudes and behaviours and to advocate for the realization of children's rights, using both communication for development (C4D) and external communication techniques and social mobilization strategies.

To further strengthen Government capacities with regards to C4D, UNICEF developed its campaign to stop open defecation, a harmful practice that contributes to child mortality in Indonesia. While the first phase of the behaviour change campaign "Tinju Tinja" (Punch the Poo) (<http://www.tinjutinja.com/>) had focused on raising awareness of the problem, through digital media, the second phase launched on World Toilet Day (19 November) aims to initiate and fuel direct action at local level with people pledging to take action, sharing content with others or contributing any form of creative expression. The campaign video was seen by over 30,000 people. As in 2014, the rock star Melanie Subono participated in the launch of phase II, contributing to significant media coverage. She was joined by another celebrity, Dion Wiyoko. In addition to Jakarta, UNICEF also launched the campaign in Makassar in line with the overall plan to now focus on direct social engagement at local level. In both places, government representatives from the respective health agencies participated in the launch and will play an important role in the further roll out. In 2016, UNICEF will follow up with measuring the impact of the campaign in terms of attitude and behaviour change in selected districts.

UNICEF also re-launched the Infobidan platform for midwives. The new mobile application allows them to refresh and strengthen their knowledge on child and maternal health issues. The Infobidan was launched in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) province and Surabaya with the respective government counterparts.

Main focus areas for public advocacy were violence against children and child marriage. With pro-bono support from the creative agency Ogilvy, UNICEF re-launched the campaign "#EndViolence against Children". Using the Indonesian value of 'Togetherness' (Gotong Royong), the new campaign Pelindung Anak (Child Protector) focuses on involving people directly and inviting them to become a child protector. The campaign is built around a website (www.pelindungananak.org) and uses a neighbourhood watch concept to protect children against violence and abuse. The campaign, which is run together with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection/KPPPA was launched by its Minister during the celebration of National Children's Day at the Presidential Palace in Bogor.

Building on experience gained in 2014, UNICEF invested further in creative and compelling storytelling to raise awareness about the negative impact of harmful practices and social norms, including the high levels of early marriage among girls. Human interest stories portraying girls

whose childhood had ended abruptly and who had to drop out of school after they were married at a young age, were picked up by the online platforms of key media houses like Kompas and National Geographic and read by hundreds of thousands of people. This also led to increased traffic to the UNICEF digital platforms which again saw a strong increase of followers and fans. Engagement rates remained high and well above industry standards.

Further to this, UNICEF dedicated its annual joint media award together with the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) to the topic of child marriage. In order to strengthen understanding of the issue among journalists and improve the quality of their reporting, UNICEF organized a workshop for journalists from all over the country. Within the following three months their media houses published 25 articles and other media products on child marriage. Moreover, UNICEF continued to produce Issue Briefs on priority topics like HIV/AIDS and Disaster Risk Reduction as well as flyers and brochures to raise awareness about key challenges affecting children in Indonesia and to illustrate UNICEF's upstream work.

With view to the new country programme 2016 – 2020 and its goal to support the creation of a Coalition for Children in Indonesia, UNICEF further strengthened the engagement with partners from civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, the media and youth organizations. A milestone was the signature of a MoU with Pramuka Indonesia, the world's largest national Scouts Movement with an estimated 20 million members. In 2016, UNICEF and Pramuka will collaborate in areas like WASH and Child Protection, where Pramuka can contribute significantly thanks to its wide presence throughout the country as well as to scale up the U-Report Indonesia platform.

OUTPUT 1 By the end of 2015, the capacities of select government partners to develop and implement evidence-based behaviour and social change communication strategies are enhanced.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Building on the results of a knowledge, attitudes and practices study on open defecation and hand washing, UNICEF developed a national advocacy and behaviour and social change strategy to end open defecation. The advocacy component of the strategy included an innovative campaign on social media called "*Tinju Tinja*" or "*Punch the Poo*" which was first launched at the end of 2014. This first phase was aimed at young urban people who are on social media, to make them aware of the issue of open defecation and to catalyse a social movement. The campaign ran from November 2014 to May 2015 and succeeded in meeting most of its key performance indicators. Around 20,000 unique visitors to the website were registered. The next phase of the strategy, to increase engagement and motivate young people to take action through online and offline activities, was launched on 19 November 2015, World Toilet Day, in Jakarta and Makassar. It attracted almost 47,000 visitors in the first month alone. Using the campaign as an umbrella, activities to support the government's community-based total sanitation programme known as "Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat" (STBM) were also implemented in Papua, NTT and South Sulawesi.

Infobidan, the initiative to increase knowledge and improve counselling skills of midwives using mobile technology, was scaled up and launched in Central Java, Nusa Tenggara Barat and Kota Surabaya in November 2015 through a mobile site and mobile app. Meanwhile, other platforms to increase reach of this content are being explored, such as SMS through RapidPro and the content of the mobile site through internet.org. In partnership with the Ministry of Health UNICEF completed the development of three TV spots (public service announcements/PSAs) to support the implementation of the complete immunization strategy. These were broadcast on

TV by the Ministry of Health, which allocated a substantial budget to this activity. Training workshops for the implementation of the communication strategy developed by UNICEF to increase complete immunisation were conducted in four provinces and 18 districts, during which the package of communication materials jointly developed by UNICEF and the Ministry of Health were disseminated.

OUTPUT 2 By the end of 2015, partnerships and relationships developed and enhanced to advocate for and promote children's rights and equity.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

As part of the development of the CPD 2016-2020, UNICEF undertook a mapping exercise for an overview of existing partnership engagements, their focus areas, results achieved so far and the modes of engagement. According to this mapping, UNICEF Indonesia engaged with at least 180 different partner organizations, including community-based organizations, national and international NGOs, academia, private sector companies, youth organizations, global programme partnerships etc. Further to this, UNICEF developed a similar mapping at field office level as part of the development of Field Office Management Plans for all five offices.

In the new country programme UNICEF will build on these mapping exercises to initiate a Coalition for Children in Indonesia with the aim to strengthen the advocacy agenda for child rights and equity.

Also during 2015, the UNICEF communication cluster broadened its engagement with individual partner organizations. New partners include Pramuka, the Indonesia Scouts Movement. The MoU covers the promotion and scale up of the U-Report youth poll platform as well as collaboration in a number of programme areas including WASH and child protection. Furthermore, UNICEF partnered with the IPB Agricultural University Bogor which was among the winners of the Global Design Challenge for UNICEF. A student team from IPB shared the first prize with a team from Nicaragua for their project "We are siblings" which addresses bullying at school. UNICEF now supports the team in implementing the project idea. UNICEF also signed and implemented a project cooperation agreement with the Alliance of Independent Journalists to jointly address the issue of child marriage in Indonesia. As part of the partnership, UNICEF and AJI organized a national workshop for journalists and dedicated their annual media award to the topic to raise public awareness of the negative impact of early marriage, particularly on girls.

OUTPUT 3 By the end of 2015, journalists and other key stakeholders have improved access to information on and understanding of children's rights and equity.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Indonesia started the roll-out of the Global Communication and Public Advocacy Strategy in early 2015 by repositioning the communication function with a stronger focus on public advocacy and partnerships as well as on social engagement through digital platforms. Another key component was the introduction key performance indicators defined by the Strategy. UNICEF introduced a daily media review and analysed the coverage of specific topics, both those pitched by UNICEF and others related to children in general. August and November were identified as key months for monitoring given the celebration of National Children's Day (August) and Universal Children's Day (20 November).

In August, media attention was high, due to the sad case of a young girl murdered in Bali. Coverage gained additional momentum through the launch of the Pelindung Anak campaign,

developed by UNICEF, during the Children's Day celebration by the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection. Both the public discussion about violence against children and the launch of the campaign triggered significant media attention. UNICEF staff were interviewed on key TV and radio stations (Kompas TV, Radio Sindo Trijaya).

In November, UNICEF generated media coverage around Universal Children's Day with a sign-up event for the Pelindung Anak campaign (22 articles), the launch of phase II of Tinju Tinja (28 articles) and the signing of a MoU with Pramuka (13 articles). Further than this, media focused on the impact of the haze disaster in Indonesia on children (20 articles) and early-child education (29 articles).

A capacity building workshop for journalists from all over the country on child marriage provided a basis for more quality reporting on this sensitive topic. During the three-day workshop, run in collaboration with the AJI, it became clear that more training on media ethics was needed to protect children from harm through media reports. UNICEF and AJI also dedicated their annual media award to child marriage, with 300 entries from print, online, TV and photo journalists.

UNICEF also significantly scaled up its engagement with different media houses, mainly around the two ongoing campaigns "Pelindung Anak" to end violence against children and "Tinjau Tinja" to stop open defecation, as well as on child marriage. Media houses like CNN Indonesia and local TV/radio stations dedicated entire talk shows to these topics, while print and online media published UNICEF opinion pieces and human interest stories.

OUTPUT 4 Knowledge management child rights and equity in Indonesia is informed by a strengthened knowledge and evidence base.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2015, UNICEF updated its knowledge products on children in Indonesia, including the flyer "*Did you know*" with key data on inequities and child rights challenges in Indonesia and the "*UNICEF Indonesia Story*" which describes UNICEF's upstream work on policy advocacy and technical advice in the country. These documents were distributed to strategic partners and during public events, again proving to be very useful and popular among counterparts. Further to this, UNICEF produced a series of knowledge products including on the strategic use of antiretrovirals in response to the growing number of people living with HIV, on Young Key Affected Populations and on HIV-mainstreaming in education. UNICEF also produced a number of print and online documents that outline and analyse the work of its Innovation Lab, including a detailed description of the installation of U-Report_Indonesia and lessons learned so far. This was shared with UNICEF's global Innovation Centre and with interested country offices that are planning to use a similar approach to installing U-Report, i.e. via Twitter rather than SMS.

Additional knowledge products produced and distributed covered topics including child protection system strengthening, lessons learned on disaster risk reduction from the 2004 tsunami, and a multi-media knowledge package on Sports for Development.

In the new country programme 2016-2020, the Knowledge Management function in UNICEF Indonesia will move to Social Policy as part of a plan to establish a knowledge hub for children.

OUTPUT 5 By the end of 2015, the general public has increased access to information on child rights and equity.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

During the first half of 2015, UNICEF prepared public advocacy events and activities in support of the Government's commemoration of Indonesia's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) 25 years ago. As part of this, UNICEF engaged with Government counterparts on the organization of a child rights week related to National Children's Day, which was celebrated at the Presidential Palace in Bogor. During the event, the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection formally launched the campaign *Pelindung Anak* (Child Protector) which UNICEF developed. The campaign invites people to become a child protector through a dedicated website. This neighbourhood watch concept builds on the Indonesian value of "Togetherness". The website also provides information for parents and victims of violence.

UNICEF engaged with partners like CNN Indonesia, the national Telkom company and a cinema chain to spread the word about the campaign. They provided support by displaying related material on digital billboards and in theatres throughout the country, potentially reaching hundreds of thousands of people per day. Online communities like Urban Mama engaged its members on the topic. In the first three months almost six million people were reached on Facebook and some 50,000 visitors actively engaged.

UNICEF also invested further in the production of human interest material using compelling storytelling techniques covering sensitive topics like open defecation, child marriage and sexual exploitation among others. Online media like *kompas.com*, one of the most popular platforms in Indonesia, re-published some of the stories, reaching thousands of readers.

UNICEF Indonesia's digital presence increased tremendously in reach – from nearly 100,000 followers to more than two million – particularly through engagement in a new channel, called LINE. The number of visitors to the UNICEF Indonesia website has also increased by 143 per cent compared to 2014. UNICEF Indonesia's social media engagement rate is well above industry standards at 7.3 (standard: 1.0) and 18.1 (standard: 10) for Facebook and Twitter respectively. With 140,000 highly engaged fans/followers in total, every Facebook post has the reach potential of up to 500,000 people, and every tweet receives an average of 65,000 impressions. In 2016, UNICEF plans to strengthen its capacity to monitor conversations related to particular child rights issues on social media platforms (social listening).

In addition, UNICEF Indonesia produced around 50 public information products, including infographics, factographs and fact sheets, which were disseminated through social media and digital channels, including an animated video on child marriage and a series of PSAs on immunization.

OUTCOME 3 By the end of 2015, children and young people, boys and girls, are able to express their voices to influence policies and practices affecting their lives.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF further strengthened the capacity of partners to work with adolescent girls and boys in developing solutions to problems frequently faced during emergencies through innovative project designs. Part of this was the piloting and testing of an Adolescent Circle Initiative during the first half of 2015. Some 110 adolescents and 15 youth facilitators in two hazard-prone areas in Jakarta benefitted from the initial version, a comprehensive package to promote and enable their participation in the development of local solutions to address their respective communities' issues before, during, and after emergencies.

UNICEF further supported three courses on Adolescent Development and Participation in Tanah Papua, Jakarta, and Surakarta. Along with other network development and advocacy efforts, these resulted in enhanced capacity of right-holders and duty-bearers in the three areas, to promote the inclusion/participation of adolescents and develop partnerships with adult organizations.

A social media platform – U-Report_Indonesia – is the first social media-based polling system (the other 16 countries with a U-Report use SMS), allowing anyone from any community to report issues, to support child rights work, and most importantly to respond to polls which are then shared with the Government and stakeholders.

U-Report Indonesia has some 40,000 followers. They provided feedback and input to child rights topics which was used by key stakeholders in public discussions. These included:

- Violence Against Children report, presented by Pribudiarta Nur Sitepu, Deputy Minister at the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection during a National Meeting on National Programme Action in Bogor, June 2015;
- Development Priority Issues for children, presented by David Beckham at the UN General Assembly New York, September 2015;
- HIV/AIDS and Adolescents, presented at the Fifth National AIDS Conference in Makassar, October 2015.

UNICEF signed a partnership agreement with Pramuka, the Indonesia Scouts Movement to further increase the user base. In 2016, UNICEF plans to engage with various Ministries to use U-Report for youth polls on specific issues such as quality of education in schools, availability of medical services, amongst others.

UNICEF also further expanded its direct engagement with young people through the Design Challenge for UNICEF, supporting a student group from Bogor which had won the global competition. Their project “We are siblings” focuses on creating protective networks against bullying in schools. With some initial funding from UNICEF, they were supported to develop concrete activities in a number of schools.

OUTPUT 1 Media literacy increased.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Following the launch of the study on Digital Citizenship and Safety in 2014 by the Ministry of Communication and Information (KomInfo) with input and support from Berkman Institute at Harvard University and UNICEF, all partners involved agreed to develop a National Action Plan to strengthen children’s digital literacy, aimed to broaden the scope and increasing awareness of KomInfo’s existing “Healthy Internet” programme. The development of the plan was delayed. However, UNICEF facilitated the participation of KomInfo at a regional workshop on online protection in Kuala Lumpur, organized by ASEAN and the UNICEF Malaysia Office. UNICEF also started planning for a national consultation on the topic involving a variety of stakeholders from government, private sector and youth groups as well as the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection. The consultation will take place in the first half of 2016.

OUTPUT 2 Adolescents have increased opportunities to express their views and contribute to development process.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

After the pilot phase of establishing U-Report_Indonesia on Twitter in 2014, the youth poll platform has progressed significantly. U-Report_Indonesia successfully implemented a growth campaign on digital platforms expanding from the original user base of 2,000 followers created through engagement with individual youth organizations to more than 42,000 U-Reporters.

With this solid core user base in place, U-Report Indonesia is moving to Rapid Pro, an advanced open source communication platform that will also allow SMS communication to reach youth in non-urban contexts. In order to maintain growth, increase the followership and secure buy-in from Government counterparts for dedicated follow up to issues raised by the U-Reporters, UNICEF has signed a partnership agreement with Pramuka, the Indonesia Scouts Movement, building on the global MoU between the UNICEF Global Innovation Centre and the World Organization of Scouting Movement. UNICEF organized a national promotion event in Jakarta attracting almost 500 young people. During the half day event, the participants discussed topics they want to be raised on U-Report and made recommendations how to further scale up the user base.

OUTCOME 4 By the end of 2015, children and women, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from improved access to and delivery of quality basic services such as nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, prevention of mother-to-child transmission, health, including in emergencies.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Data from the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey shows little progress in reducing child mortality and stunting during 2007-2012. Maternal mortality is more concerning, estimated at 359 per 100,000 live births in 2012, compared to 228 in 2007. Although these estimates lack precision, it points to inadequate progress.

UNICEF efforts in child survival and development in Indonesia have shifted focus from supporting service delivery to a focus on 'upstream' work involving technical support, policy advocacy, evidence generation, capacity building and monitoring with an equity lens. Indonesia is a middle-income country with considerable domestic resources to support social services and foreign aid represents a small proportion of overall needs.

The SUN Movement has increased attention on nutrition in Indonesia. UNICEF provided technical support to policies and guidelines and advocacy towards Government decrees to support SUN. In 2014, UNICEF was designated as the donor convenor for SUN. UNICEF advocacy contributed to a Ministerial Decree in 2014 on marketing of breast milk substitutes (BMS), which stipulates sanctions against violations of Government regulations. In addition, UNICEF supported the development of a Background Paper on Nutrition to inform the five-year National Medium-Term Strategic Plan) and the next Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Action Plan. Additionally, UNICEF's support to three districts is designed to provide evidence for leveraging resources and replication. An end-line survey showed that stunting declined by six percentage points, exclusive breastfeeding increased by 20 percentage points, and complementary feeding improved in the lowest quintile in implementation districts. A new model for community based management of acute malnutrition is underway.

UNICEF supported a Ministerial Regulation on community-based Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (c-IMCI) in 2013 to increase access to services in remote areas without physicians. This approach is being replicated in 13 districts in Papua using local resources.

UNICEF continued to support the cluster island approach to improve access to maternal health services in eastern Indonesia. This approach delinks referral pathways from administrative boundaries to reduce travel time to referral facilities in dispersed islands. Provincial laws in Maluku and North Maluku support the approach and provide a legal basis for budget allocations. This is complemented by Maternity Waiting Homes to enable high-risk women to access referral facilities more easily. UNICEF supported MNCH data quality improvement through Routine Data Quality Assurance. Further, clinical mentoring for essential newborn care in six districts in Papua and West Papua have shown improvements in newborn care and a decrease in neonatal deaths.

UNICEF supported a health expenditure tracking study, an immunisation financing study and a WASH financing study to identify bottlenecks to timely transfer of funds from central to sub-national level for advocacy and corrective action. In 2014, UNICEF also supported the development of Indonesia's Supply Side Road Map of Universal Health Coverage and in 2015, completed a study to determine its effects on the delivery of MNCH services.

Through engagement in malaria, UNICEF continued to use the attention, resources and structure of a disease-specific programme as a wedge to improve health systems and leverage resources. The UNICEF-supported malaria elimination model in Sabang District in Aceh is being used to guide malaria elimination elsewhere, and 15 of 23 districts in Aceh have been certified as malaria free. In 2015, UNICEF leveraged resources from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for malaria control in eastern Indonesia, including quality assurance in malaria diagnosis and c-IMCI.

Since 2014, UNICEF and WHO have been supporting for the implementation of option B+ to increase access of pregnant women to HIV diagnosis and treatment in four pilot sites and coverage among pregnant women has increased five-fold since 2012.

In WASH, UNICEF has supported Government to achieve over 1,300 ODF villages in intervention (direct and indirect) areas. UNICEF contributed to strengthen the WASH evidence-base, including exploring WASH- and stunting linkages, and the impact of unsafe disposal of child faeces. UNICEF supported the drafting of a WASH in Schools strategy and continued to support strengthening of monitoring systems at province (e.g. SMS monitoring system) and national level (e.g., support to BPS Susenas).

During 2011-2014, UNICEF had been supporting ten districts in Papua in Evidence Based Budgeting and Planning (EBP). A provincial team legitimised by a Governor's decree, was established. An increased capacity for data driven planning and increased budget allocation for MNCH services was observed in target districts. An additional three districts adopted this approach in 2015 using their own funds for a total of 13 districts. In 2014, UNICEF initiated support for integrated microplanning at health centres in three districts each in Papua and West Papua. UNICEF also embarked on capacity building of local government in implementing the recently revised Minimum Service Standard for greater sub-national accountability.

UNICEF supported coordination among nutrition and WASH partners following disasters including Jakarta floods (2013), Aceh earthquake (2013), Mount Sinabung eruption (2013-4), Mount Kelud eruption (2014) and the influx of migrants by boat from Bangladesh and Myanmar (2015). UNICEF continued to support emergency preparedness activities including refining the coordination mechanisms of the Nutrition and WASH clusters.

UNICEF continued to support improved functioning and monitoring of cold chain logistics and vaccine management and a recent Effective Vaccine Management assessment was conducted in 2015. UNICEF also supported the identification and mapping of high risk urban communities in Jakarta using the RapidPro SMS technology. Finally, UNICEF also advocated for the use of reprogrammed GAVI funds towards scale up of nationwide immunization supply chain management strategies in 15 provinces.

OUTPUT 1 By December 2015, government commitment to scale up high-impact nutrition interventions is enhanced based on evidence demonstrated in at least three districts in three provinces.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF's programme aims to address bottlenecks to reducing stunting. UNICEF provided technical support to develop the SUN Movement's policy framework and implementation guidelines (2012), Presidential Decree (2013), Ministerial Decree (2014) and advocacy materials. UNICEF was assigned as SUN donor convenor and established the Donor and UN Country Network on Nutrition in 2014. Similar networks are forming for civil society and business. SUN has increased national attention on malnutrition but enabling the 500 district government authorities across Indonesia to roll-out the Movement remains a significant challenge due to weak capacity and inadequate coordination.

UNICEF supported a Background Paper on Nutrition (2014) which informed the integration of nutrition into the next RPJMN, including a main development indicator on stunting. In 2015, UNICEF supported the development of the next National Plan of Action on Food and Nutrition, which embeds SUN concepts and the new SDGs.

Following approval of Government Regulations on Exclusive Breastfeeding (2012), UNICEF supported a study to assess the extent of BMS code violations. A Ministerial Decree, released in 2014, stipulates the process for imposing administrative sanctions against violations of the Government Regulations. Work began in 2015 to develop a system to monitor and report violations.

A UNICEF-supported review of legislation on salt iodization and wheat flour fortification in 2013-2014 indicated gaps and contradictions, which are now being addressed by Government.

UNICEF has supported the development of technical guidelines and plans on iodine deficiency, vitamin A supplementation, control of intestinal parasites, and micronutrient supplementation. A supply chain review of nutrition commodities was completed in 2015 which identifies the barriers and bottlenecks, including in cluster island provinces. In 2015, UNICEF worked with the MOH to ensure that the Minimum Service Standards for Health for local governments include essential nutrition interventions.

At sub-national level, UNICEF's support to three districts is designed to provide evidence for leveraging resources and replication to other districts. Between 2011 and 2014, stunting in children aged 0-35 months in all wealth quintiles in the three districts declined by 5.7 percentage points, and 9.3 percentage points in the lowest quintile. UNICEF provided technical assistance for the development of provincial and district Food and Nutrition Action Plans. UNICEF's advocacy contributed to substantial increases in funding for nutrition, including the leveraging of social protection funds, and nutrition-sensitive actions in other sectors. A new project to develop an implementation model for community-based management of acute malnutrition is underway.

OUTPUT 2: By the end of 2015, coverage of key interventions to address life-threatening maternal and newborn conditions is increased by 20 per cent from baseline in at least nine districts across the provinces of Aceh, Central Java, NTT, Maluku, North Maluku, South Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Papua, and West Papua.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Recent data shows inadequate progress towards Millennium Development Goal 5. In addition, the current met need for prevention of mother-to-child transmission and paediatric HIV services is 11 per cent and 10 per cent respectively, based on the 2014 Global A Promise Renewed Report. Following the implementation of revised prevention of mother-to-child transmission/PMTCT guidelines, the total number of pregnant women tested increased five-fold from 2012 nationwide while the coverage of ART among HIV (+) pregnant women is at 92 per cent in four UNICEF supported districts, against a national average of 43 per cent in 2014.

Over the last five years, UNICEF in partnership with USAID, continued to support the cluster island approach to improve access, management, oversight and quality of maternal health services in remote districts in eastern Indonesia. This approach delinks referral pathways from administrative boundaries in order to make health care more accessible in remote dispersed islands. A provincial Law supported by Decrees by Heads of Districts, was issued in Maluku and North Maluku, and serves to legally integrate the island cluster approach within the provincial health system. This decrees provide the legal basis that would ensure budget allocation for policy implementation. Additionally, the establishment of Maternity Waiting Homes to increase access to services among high-risk pregnant women in both provinces is being scaled up in all districts. To address bottlenecks around data availability and quality, UNICEF supported integration and quality improvement of data collected by the MNCH programmes through Routine Data Quality Assurance. This approach, together with principles of MoRES (UNICEF's global approach to monitor inequities) was adapted to the revised MNCH planning guidelines (DTPS-District Team Problem Solving) that was disseminated in eight provinces by November 2015. This will be used to strengthen routine M&E track progress on each of the key determinants in the next country programme cycle.

In both provinces of Papua, UNICEF continued to provide technical support for the development of monitoring mechanisms for an outreach-based health care strategy to improve access to care in remote areas (termed Flying Health Care and barefoot doctor). Additionally, UNICEF also supported a systematic approach to health centre micro-planning in Papua (Biak, Jayapura, Jayawijaya districts) and West Papua (Fakfak and Sorong districts). These efforts are showing early promise in improving planning, prioritization and delivery of services and will be monitored over time. Finally, following UNICEF's support on newborn action plan 2015-2030 development, the clinical mentoring for essential newborn care in six districts in eastern Indonesia has shown quality improvements in managing asphyxia and infections in newborns. Biak district has launched their neonatal ward and is on course to become a referral centre for Teluk Serirai area.

OUTPUT 3 By December 2015, equitable immunization system policies and strategies to support Government's achievement of international and national goals of vaccine preventable disease (polio, measles, rubella, maternal and neonatal tetanus) elimination and eradication goals as well as reduction of major killers due to vaccine preventable diseases of children aged under five years are developed, approved and implemented.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

With UNICEF's support, the MOH continued to implement strategies and plans to achieve and sustain national and international EPI goals, including new vaccine introduction plans (Pentavalent in 2013-4 and IPV in 2016), measles-rubella elimination strategy; Polio End Game Strategy; reaching high risk communities; a communication strategy to improve routine immunisation, and; Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) Implementation Plans 2016-20. Pentavalent vaccine is now mainstreamed within routine EPI, including a fourth booster dose at 18 months provided with the second measles dose.

The new UNICEF-supported multi-stakeholder communication strategy reached 18 districts in six provinces to address demand-side barriers. Advocacy targeting MPU (a major Muslim Organization in Aceh) has resulted in a 'Fatwa' (religious decree) allowing vaccination for children in Aceh, a province with pockets of religious non-acceptance in vaccination. A similar Fatwa from the National Muslim organization is targeted in 2016 to address vaccine non-acceptance elsewhere.

The experience of reaching high risk communities in three urban districts in Jakarta found gaps in micro planning, budgeting and vaccines/cold chain management at vaccination service delivery points. Rapid Pro, an innovative SMS and web-based data collection tool, was used to monitor high risk communities, track monthly vaccine stocks and to remind parents of follow-up vaccination visits, and shows potential for further replication.

UNICEF-supported evidence generation efforts have contributed to better understanding of inequities at subnational levels. In addition, information on human and financial resources supply chain and logistics management (e.g., temperature monitoring, vaccine stock management) and information systems were generated. The EVM Plan addressed these issues and it requires aligning with national and subnational annual plans, close monitoring and appropriate budget allocations. Additionally, East and Central Java provincial health offices and partners advocated for more immunization budgets and simplified financial processes following the results of UNICEF-supported studies.

Tetanus vaccine coverage with two doses in 18 high risk districts for neonatal tetanus in three eastern Indonesia provinces reached 50 per cent against an 80 per cent target. Catch up campaigns are ongoing in five remote districts, where progress has been slow and implementation need more resource intensive.

UNICEF continued efforts towards improving immunization coverage in marginalised populations in 11 provinces through the "reaching every community" strategy. UNICEF continued to promote supply and demand at the point of vaccination delivery through coordination, capacity strengthening and advocacy for greater resources and oversight.

UNICEF continued to advocate for new vaccine introduction, with pneumococcal conjugate vaccine/PCV and human papillomavirus/HPV vaccine introduction, which are planned for 2016.

OUTPUT 4 By the end of 2015, pregnant women and infants in high malaria endemic villages of Papua, West Papua, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku benefit from a strengthened health system which protects them from malaria, and one district in West Sulawesi, all districts

South Sulawesi and Aceh Province have entered malaria elimination phase as per WHO standards and the experience used to scale up malaria elimination elsewhere.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The UNICEF-supported integrated malaria programme was scaled up nationwide and includes malaria in pregnancy (MiP) and integration of malaria with routine EPI and IMCI using a combination of Global Fund resources and the national budget. A national review on the Malaria in Pregnancy programme conducted in 2015 which was supported by UNICEF revealed that in 2014 only 91,823 (61 per cent) of women coming for ANC were screened for malaria in eastern provinces, which was lower than the 80 per cent target. This review, together with studies supported by UNICEF, identified bottlenecks in the implementation of MiP programme, providing evidence which support the use of rapid diagnostic tests for MiP screening, and revealed the need to review MiP protocol to address sub patent malaria infection contributing to anaemia and low birth weight. Routine data from the MOH showed that by November, more than 400,000 pregnant women had been screened for malaria in eastern provinces during 2015.

The long-lasting insecticide-treated net (LLIN) campaign in 2014 successfully distributed 3.4 million LLINs to protect six million people living in some of the most malaria-endemic parts of Indonesia. In 2015, with UNICEF support, a post campaign assessment was conducted in 15 districts. The assessment revealed good LLIN distribution with 85 per cent utilization. However, 50 per cent of the households reported poor care of LLIN, which could rapidly reduce the effectiveness of the insecticides. This evidence has prompted the National Malaria Control Programme to design a new communication strategy for the LLIN campaign in 2016.

Initial support from UNICEF on Quality Assurance (QA) for malaria diagnosis has leveraged WHO, Global Fund and national resources. Following a UNICEF-supported study visit to Aceh province and national training on QA management in the first semester of 2015, all microscopist training in the country now includes QA in the curriculum and a proficiency test to determine their competency level. The international proficiency test was conducted by WHO in 2015, resulting in 10 microscopists being certified as expert. This test will be routinely conducted in the future. A competency test has also been institutionalized with a formal guide from MOH. UNICEF further supported training for a national pool of assessors, to rapidly scale up the competency test at province and district level.

The Sabang municipality in Aceh province continued to remain free of indigenous local transmission of human malaria parasites, and set an example for the country and the broader South East Asian region. In Aceh province to date, 19 of 23 districts have endorsed a local regulation on malaria elimination, and 15 districts have been certified as malaria free.

Three papers were published this year with UNICEF support, including comparison of rapid diagnostic tests and field microscopy as screening tests for malaria in pregnancy, a case study of malaria elimination in Purworejo, and a comprehensive assessment of malaria microscopy in Aceh. Further, UNICEF supported the development of the National Action Plan for malaria elimination, and local regulations and plans for malaria elimination in West and South Sulawesi Province, Maluku and North Maluku Province, and Fak district in West Papua.

OUTPUT 5 By December 2015, government commitment to scale up high-impact WASH interventions is enhanced, based on evidence demonstrated in at least six districts in four provinces.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF supported initiatives in urban areas during 2011-2012, resulting in improved WASH for 175,275 urban slum inhabitants. In this period, UNICEF supported 25 districts across six provinces where over 690,000 people gained access to WASH facilities. The focus was consolidated to three provinces (18 districts) in 2013. In addition to the direct beneficiaries, UNICEF supported Government to achieve over 1,300 ODF villages in intervention (direct and indirect) areas. Since then, the focus has been on strengthening the enabling environment, such as the development of a standard STBM training curricula, now accredited by Government. Shared learning was facilitated through joint monitoring trips to all three provinces in 2014 and two in 2015 with national Government counterparts. A secondary data analysis to strengthen the national WASH evidence base was undertaken and shared with the Government in 2014. Innovation at field level has seen successful advocacy for increase of STBM funding in NTT and testing the integrated micro planning approach at Puskesmas in Papua in 2014, which includes a WASH module. UNICEF has supported the strengthening of monitoring systems at province (through SMS monitoring system) and national level (through support to BPS Susenas) since 2013. UNICEF also strengthened the evidence base around WASH and stunting linkages and the impact of unsafe child faeces disposal, and both pieces of work have been submitted for peer review.

Partnerships with civil society are now in place to ensure continuation of programme implementation following the new law regulating external funds flowing to local government. Programmatic challenges include weak systematic routine programme monitoring and coordination within STBM. February 2015 saw a roundtable on WASH Knowledge Management, leading to the mapping of knowledge capture and impact to guide the future direction of WASH programmes.

Documentation work has included a review of progress by Pokja AMPL, lessons learnt on STBM in Aceh Timur, exploring the implications of the SDGs on WASH in Indonesia, and the development of province sanitation profiles. UNICEF partnered with the Indonesian Council of Islamic Scholars to produce a guidance book on WASH and Islamic teaching, which includes the first Fatwa related to WASH. A community approach to total sanitation situation analysis was updated and a WASH financial review finalised. Province level advances have seen Nusa Tenggara Barat recommit to the Governor's BASNO (defecation zero) initiative to achieve ODF by 2018. In addition, Governor Instruction Letters on sanitation were issued in NTT and South Sulawesi. Several Bupati and local regulations were also issued in this period.

OUTPUT 6 By December 2015, humanitarian actors and government are prepared, have adequate sectoral capacity and provide an effective and coordinated response in WASH and nutrition in emergencies.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF supported coordination among nutrition and WASH partners in response to large disasters, including the Jakarta floods (2013), Aceh earthquake (2013), Mount Sinabung eruption (2013-4), Mount Kelud eruption (2014) and influx of migrants and refugees from Bangladesh and Myanmar (Rohingya refugee boat crisis) (2015).

Through regular meetings, up to 20 WASH and nutrition cluster partners conducted capacity mapping and information sharing to enhance coordination and avoid duplication. UNICEF supported the WASH Cluster national coordinator training, where 19 participants from government, UN, and NGOs were trained to support future emergencies.

In response to the Rohingya refugee crisis in Aceh, 120 hygiene kits were sent to support the Department of Social Affairs as well as follow-up with WASH Cluster members for regular updates and information to all cluster members. Finally, the Interagency Standing Committee /IASC Cluster for WASH actively supported the harmonization with the Indonesian national cluster system along with BNPB, including reviewing regulations and coordination mechanisms with stakeholders.

In all emergencies, including the boat crisis in 2015, UNICEF acted to prevent and respond to uncontrolled donations of breastmilk substitutes, by alerting BNPB, government health offices at all levels, humanitarian actors and donors on the dangers of BMS use in emergencies. UNICEF also mobilized NGOs to monitor BMS distribution on the ground. UNICEF developed the capacity of humanitarian actors (government, NGOs, UN) on infant feeding in emergencies.

In 2013, 200 humanitarian actors in Jakarta province and five municipalities were trained on the preparation of complementary food in public kitchens during emergencies. In 2014, 80 humanitarian actors were trained on IFE, including the prevention and response to uncontrolled distribution of BMS, and preparation of appropriate complementary foods. Job aids were developed and put into immediate use during floods in Bandung in December 2014, including a poster on complementary feeding to educate emergency affected families and to guide public kitchens. In 2015, 108 humanitarian actors from six provinces were trained on IFE in partnership with the Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre. A Government sub-cluster for nutrition was formed under the Health Cluster in 2014, and there are ongoing discussions to align with the coordination structures of the UN and NGOs.

OUTPUT 7 By December 2015, Government commitment for a National School Sanitation Programme is enhanced, based on evidence demonstrated in at least six districts in four provinces.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF completed the shift from project mode to supporting the establishment of a national WASH in Schools programme. The final WASH in Schools Empowerment consortium workshop was successfully conducted in 2014 ensuring dissemination of knowledge and lessons gathered from the Dubai Cares funded project that reached (directly and indirectly) over 200,000 children and community members. The workshop was attended by all major stakeholders involved in WASH in Schools, including National and sub-National Government and partners. WinS is now specifically included in the new Medium-Term Five Year Plan of the Government of Indonesia as the result of intensive advocacy by UNICEF and partners. There is a major focus on the gender dimension of the programme, especially ensuring WASH facilities for girls. In coordination with key stakeholders (Government and NGO's), UNICEF supported the drafting of a WinS strategy. In addition, technical inputs, especially on safe drinking water and waste management into school and community training guidelines, were provided by UNICEF and the printed guidelines will be available in early 2016.

UNICEF undertook a number of activities to contribute to the strengthening of the evidence base in WinS. At national level, a sustainability evaluation of the previous WASH in Schools Empowerment project was undertaken in January 2015, and revealed a continuation of positive practices. In addition, this work provided an independent check on individual schools' reporting of education management information system indicators to validate the accuracy of this data. In addition, a knowledge, attitude and practiced study on WASH behaviours and facilities in schools in south Sulawesi and a formative study on MHM, were undertaken. The results of

these surveys and implications were presented to the WinS partners (Government and NGOs) at a coordination meeting convened by Bappenas and at the 4th MHM global virtual conference.

At sub national level, WinS implementation faced some delays in South Sulawesi, due to challenges in recruiting third party partners but successful implementation was conducted in Papua.

A challenge was the coordination of WASH in Schools across all actors spanning different sectors. In addition, staff changes in key departments, including MOEC, meant that additional time was required to orient new staff. Clear messages to all stakeholders on the importance of WinS and sustained advocacy to leverage locally available school maintenance funds for WinS is still required, and this was included in a recently developed WASH advocacy package.

OUTPUT 8 By the end of 2015, at least five of 20 target districts implement child survival programmes based on evidence-based child survival national strategy.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF supported actions to further disseminate the Ministerial Regulation on community-based Integrated Management of Childhood Illness which was approved by the Minister of Health in December 2013. In addition to Sikka, TTS and Buru districts, continuous adoption was demonstrated in some of Central Java districts and also district in Kupang in NTT.

In partnership with Bappenas, MOH, University Gajah Mada and provincial government of Papua, UNICEF continued to support evidence-based planning at district level for MNCH services in Papua. Immediate results included better use of subnational data in identifying bottlenecks and barriers in the delivery of services and better prioritization and allocation of resources to address these health system bottlenecks. In addition, increased allocation of funds for key MNCH interventions was evident in the intervention districts. UNICEF supported the establishment of a provincial EBP team which was endorsed by a Governor's Decree, to provide legitimacy and ensure a favourable enabling environment. The team comprising academia, provincial health office and Bappeda, scaled up evidence-based planning and monitoring of approach to 13 districts (Jayawijaya, Yapen, Boven Digoel, Jayapura, Paniai, Biak Numfor, Supiori, Nabire, Sarmi, and Mappi, with Yalimo, Tolikara and Mimika using local provincial funds – known as APBD).

UNICEF further linked district EBP efforts with micro-planning at health centres (Puskesmas) using EBP principles for better prioritization and planning towards improved quality of care in these facilities and their catchment populations. Identification of unreached population groups to enhance inequities is a major component of the micro-planning process. Puskesmas micro-planning was supported in three districts in Papua (Jayawijaya, Jayapura, Biak Numfor) and three districts in West Papua (Sorong, Manokwari, Fakfak). UNICEF identified some potential entry points to mainstream the EBP approach into regular government processes at subnational level and supports its nationwide replication. A similar initiative is being implemented in three districts of Aceh (Aceh Timur, Aceh Besar and Aceh Jaya).

UNICEF supported capacity building of local government in implementing the recently revised Minimum Service Standard, to ensure greater sub-national accountability. UNICEF worked closely with Gadjah Mada University and Kinerja USAID to adopt the use of bottleneck analyses in the EBP method for Minimum Service Standard towards effective allocation of the resources needed on health service delivery including MNCH services. The integrated module was

developed and socialized to Papua EBP team at the provincial level, and is ready to use for the next planning cycle.

OUTPUT 9 By the end of 2015, at least 50 per cent of children under five with diarrhoea will seek and receive appropriate first-level care in the 130 poorest villages in Timor Tengah Selatan, Jayawijaya, Buru and Brebes districts.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF support was provided to model an approach to address supply bottlenecks in human resources, by training community health workers to treat common childhood illnesses in communities without adequate numbers and distribution of trained physicians. In targeted districts, 19,675 cases of common childhood illnesses were managed by community volunteers in 2013 and 3,448 children were referred to health facilities. UNICEF support in 2014-2015 built on this success towards a change of policy and regulation in the community treatment of childhood illnesses and subsequent scale up of this approach.

Frequent rotation of supervisors, limited continuity, and quality of activities with untrained personnel often conducting supervision. Frequent catch-up training activities are therefore required to ensure standardization of supervision. A study on supervisory relationships was undertaken in TTS district, and recommended improvements in supervisory tools and strengthening of facility level IMCI in order to institutionalise and support community-IMCI.

The Papua Provincial Health Office recognized c-IMCI achievements in Jayawijaya district and plans to adapt the approach for province-wide replication (recently renamed '*barefoot health care services*'). The programme will send health workers to remote areas to provide health services and train community volunteers. '*Barefoot Health Care services*' are now being provided in 13 districts and will be conducted in all remote areas of Papua province by the end of 2015. The provincial government is funding this approach and using UNICEF supported tools and guidelines. UNICEF will continue to provide technical support to ensure that quality of these c-IMCI services is maintained and sustainable monitoring mechanisms established.

UNICEF's programming support has spurred important policy dialogues about community-based health and nutrition services at national level. The Ministry of Health allocated funds through the de-concentration budget to provinces in eastern Indonesia to monitor c-IMCI implementation. In addition, following strong UNICEF advocacy, it is already incorporated in the new funding model proposal of the Global Fund for implementation in five provinces in eastern Indonesia. In 2014, 35 districts in Central Java committed to introduce the approach, not limiting to areas with limited number of health staff, but more to increase community participation in care-seeking behaviour for standard management of childhood illnesses. A review of this approach was conducted in the third quarter of 2015.

OUTCOME 5 By the end of 2015, families and communities will sustain positive behaviours resulting in improved health and wellbeing of children and women.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In Indonesia, despite rapid economic growth, the practice of key behaviours with proven impact on maternal and child survival and stunting remains low. Infant and child feeding practices, hygiene and sanitation practices and overall health seeking behaviours with a substantial behavioural component requires data driven, evidence-based strategies to influence change.

Suboptimal infant and young child feeding practices contribute to the high stunting prevalence.

In response, in 2011 UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to adapt the global UNICEF Community Infant and Young Child Feeding counselling package and established a cascade training model for replication. A component on maternal nutrition and the potential role of fathers in IYCF was added to strengthen the gender dimension. Between 2011 and 2015 the package was rolled out in approximately 115 districts with Government, Millennium Challenge Corporation, NGO and UNICEF support. As of December 2015, UNICEF supported the training of 6,398 health workers and community based workers in four provinces. A further 212 agricultural extension workers were trained in one district. UNICEF also worked with Government to develop a training package on Holistic Integrated Early Childhood Education and Development for health workers and community workers, which includes IYCF, early stimulation and good parenting. Between 2011 and 2014, exclusive breastfeeding increased by 20 percentage points in UNICEF-supported districts, and complementary feeding practices significantly improved in the lowest quintile. Nationally, exclusive breastfeeding increased from 32 per cent to 42 per cent between 2007 and 2012 (Indonesia Demographic and Household Survey data).

UNICEF partnered with the World Bank in 2012-2013 to strengthen the nutrition component of the PNPM Generasi (National Programme for Community Empowerment), one of the country's poverty reduction programmes. A nutrition component was integrated into the training materials for PNPM community facilitators so that these workers are better able to support communities in using the community grants to address stunting. To further increase the access of poor caregivers to correct information, UNICEF also provided support to integrate IYCF and maternal nutrition into Family Development Sessions delivered by community-based facilitators of PKH, a conditional cash transfer programme, in 2013-2015.

In the area of WASH, a knowledge, attitude and practices survey was designed in 2013 and undertaken in 2014 in three provinces. The results were presented to the Government and further analysis was undertaken in 2015 to look into significant drivers and barriers to toilet usage and handwashing. Furthermore, UNICEF developed a WASH communication strategy to support sanitation uptake in the three UNICEF focus provinces for STBM in eastern Indonesia (Papua, NTT and South Sulawesi). This included mapping available options for partnerships and social mobilisation with religious leaders, media, private sector and Bupati (local elected leader) associations in the provinces. Several elements are already in operation, such as partnerships with religious leaders in NTT, dialogue with Bupatis in South Sulawesi and partnership with PKK Women's group in Papua and at national level working with the Indonesian Council of Islamic scholars on producing spiritual guidance for religious leaders on the importance of WASH in Islamic teachings.

UNICEF developed a national-level advocacy campaign via social media to create a sense of urgency among decision makers and society at large on the sanitation crisis. The launch date was World Toilet Day 2014, with revamping in 2015 to move into the action phase. This type of innovative approach helped to raise the profile and promote more discussion around sanitation in Indonesia. Allied to this was the development of a WASH advocacy kit to leverage further support at national and local levels, especially for the purpose of APBD (local funds) allocation to STBM.

Challenges included the lack of focus on formative research and communication from the Government at national level. This needs much greater focus, and this point was raised by UNICEF at the Rakornas (National Planning Meeting) in September 2014 and in the Knowledge Day at the National Sanitation Meeting in 2015, both of which UNICEF supported technically and financially.

UNICEF supported MOH on a number of areas including the development of a STBM roadmap, verification of ODF guidelines and strengthening of M&E mechanisms. The focus for 2016 will be on accelerating results at field level and capturing this knowledge for replication.

With UNICEF support, the Ministry of Health released the first ever national evidence-based multi-stakeholder communication strategy to increase demand for routine immunisation services across all provinces. In follow up, the MOH allotted US\$200,000 towards production of communication materials including training videos and TV PSAs. In April 2015, the MOH-Health Promotion Unit aired three sets of TV PSAs to increase public awareness on positive immunization behaviours. UNICEF supported the preparation of communication materials for IPV introduction and a proposed sub-national measles-polio campaign in 2016. Advocacy targeting MPU (a major Muslim Organization in Aceh) resulted in the issue of a 'Fatwa' (religious decree) allowing vaccination for children in Aceh, a province with pockets of non-acceptance of vaccination on religious grounds.

Building on the previous pilot for the use of SMS to improve skills of midwives in remote areas, UNICEF is working with MOH and the Midwives' Association on scaling up the programme to potentially 10,000 midwives in Central Java. Finally, UNICEF partnered with UN Global Pulse in 2013-2014 to monitor parental perceptions on immunization by mining social media data, an approach that could be potentially be replicated.

OUTPUT 1 By December 2015, practice of three infant and young child feeding behaviours by women and caregivers of children under two years is increased in at least three targeted districts in three provinces.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Caregivers often lack correct information and practical support to feed their young children appropriately, which contributes to the high stunting prevalence. In response, in 2011 UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to adapt the global UNICEF Community Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling package and established a cascade training model for large-scale roll-out. A component on maternal nutrition and on locally appropriate actions that fathers can take to improve nutrition of their families was added to the package to address the gender dimension. The model incorporates criteria to evaluate whether trainers have sufficient knowledge and competencies to train others. Between 2011 and 2015 the package was rolled out in approximately 115 districts with Government, Millennium Challenge Corporation, NGO and UNICEF support. As of December 2015, UNICEF directly supported the training of 6,398 health workers and community based workers in four provinces. A further 212 agricultural extension workers were trained on a modified version of the IYCF package in one district. UNICEF has also worked with government to develop a training package on Holistic Integrated Early Childhood Education and Development for health workers and community workers, which includes IYCF, early stimulation and good parenting. Between 2011 and 2014, exclusive breastfeeding increased by 20 percentage points in three UNICEF-supported districts, and complementary feeding practices significantly improved in the lowest quintile. Nationally, exclusive breastfeeding increased from 32 per cent to 42 per cent between 2007 and 2012, and there was no change in complementary feeding practices (Indonesia Demographic and Household Survey data).

Supportive supervision on IYCF counselling was identified as a gap. To ensure that the knowledge and skills of IYCF counsellors are further developed following training, UNICEF supported the MOH to develop supportive supervision tools and methods. Global tools were

translated, adapted, and pretested in 2013-2014, and used in nine districts.

UNICEF partnered with the World Bank in 2012-2013 to strengthen the nutrition component of the PNPM Generasi (National Programme for Community Empowerment), one of the country's poverty reduction programmes. A nutrition component was integrated into the training materials for PNPM community facilitators so that these workers are better able to support communities in using the community grants to address stunting. To further increase the access of poor caregivers to correct information, UNICEF also provided support to integrate IYCF and maternal nutrition into Family Development Sessions delivered by community-based facilitators of PKH in 2013-2015.

OUTPUT 2 By December 2015, practice of at least two WASH behaviours increased among the targeted population in at least six targeted districts in four provinces.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Development of appropriate strategies to promote behaviour change among individuals and communities is a critical component of WASH programmes. These need to be guided by appropriate community data. With UNICEF support, a WASH knowledge, attitude and practices survey was designed in 2013 and undertaken in 2014 in three provinces. Results were presented to the government and further analysis was undertaken in 2015 to look into significant drivers and barriers to toilet usage and handwashing. Furthermore, UNICEF developed a WASH communication strategy to support sanitation uptake in the three UNICEF focus provinces for STBM in Eastern Indonesia (Papua, NTT and South Sulawesi). This included mapping of available options for partnerships and social mobilisation with religious leaders, media, private sector and Bupati (local elected leader) associations in the provinces. Several elements are already in operation, such as partnerships with religious leaders in NTT, dialogue with Bupatis in South Sulawesi and partnership with PKK Women's group in Papua and at National level working with the Indonesian Council of Islamic scholars on producing clear spiritual guidance for religious leaders on the importance of WASH in Islamic teachings.

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UNICEF supported the MOH on a number of areas including the development of an STBM roadmap, verification of ODF guidelines and strengthening of M&E mechanisms. The focus for 2016 will be on accelerating results at field level, and capturing this knowledge for replication.

OUTCOME 6 By the end of 2015, children and young people, especially from vulnerable groups, are empowered and equipped with adequate knowledge, basic education and life skills to cope with challenges and opportunities.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF-supported research on out-of-school children and related advocacy at the local and national levels contributed towards an increased focus on addressing the demand and supply related barriers to increased transition to Junior Secondary level. In response to the Government's decision to allocate significant resources to the village level, UNICEF provided technical and financial support to develop a model for a Community-Based Development Information System to facilitate local Assessment Analysis and Action using the Village Funds. While the model is still being refined for wider replication, several districts started to expand the initiative. UNICEF also supported action research on the improvement of management of One Roof Schools, which provide continued education to Junior Secondary education for children from the isolated small communities. These initiatives are expected to enhance the effectiveness of the Government's compulsory secondary education, including better targeting for the national Indonesia Smart Card programme, which provides cash transfer to poor children at all levels of schooling. Compared to the situation five years ago, the number of out-of-school children aged 7-15 years has decreased significantly: from around 2.5 million in 2009 to 1.1 million in 2014. The transition rate from primary to junior secondary education considerably increased also: from 81.5 per cent in 2009 to 86.4 per cent in 2014.

OUTPUT 1 By the end of 2015, most disadvantaged children benefit from increased access and retention in basic education.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Due to funding constraints, the pilot implementation of Early Grade Reading improvement in Papua and West Papua could start only in the current academic year. The baseline study that was conducted in six target districts of the programme revealed a very low level of reading capacity among the children. About 87 per cent of early grade students in rural and remote areas of Papuan provinces are non-readers or readers with limited comprehension. That meant only about 13 per cent of the children sampled were categorized as readers, reading with comprehension or reading fluently with comprehension. Key accomplishments of the programme in 2015 included:

1. Selection of intervention schools and communities in six target districts (120 primary schools in rural and remote areas);
2. Recruitment and capacity building of master trainers (trainers of trainers) at province level;
3. Recruitment of trainers and mentors at district level;
4. Establishment of steering committees at district level;
5. Completion of design and successful implementation of the baseline study;
6. Active engagement of local education professionals and institutions, including Provincial Education Offices, LPMP, Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of Cenderawasih (UNCEN), Yayasan Credo and Yayasan Literasi Anak Indonesia (YLAI), in development and refinement of materials for school principals, teachers and students;
7. Progress in development of strategic plan (Renstra) at district level;
8. Development of awareness-raising materials for local parliamentarians and key education stakeholders and positive enabling environment for better programme implementation.

The main challenges are related to inadequate capacity of the provincial and district education officials for strategic planning and management of the school system, particularly in relation to support to rural schools; poor quality of education, mainly resulting from shortage of qualified and competent teachers; high rates of teacher and principal absenteeism, particularly in hard to reach rural schools; low community participation and low value of schooling particularly among

ethnic communities in remote rural areas. At the same time, the elected representatives and officials are giving increasing priority to education and the pilot, after successful completion in 2017, is likely to be replicated to other schools and districts.

OUTPUT 2 By the end of 2015, young people in focus districts in Papua and West Papua have increased knowledge and skills for prevention of HIV.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The end-of-programme evaluation of the programme on averting new HIV infections among young people in Papua and West Papua through the education sector was concluded. The evaluation noted major improvement in the institutional environment for mainstreaming HIV and AIDS into the education sector in Papua and West Papua attributable to support from UNICEF. Notable amongst these are provincial law on mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS into the education sector in Papua Province and four districts of Jayawijaya and Mimika (Papua), Manokwari and Sorong (West Papua); provincial policies on HIV and AIDS mainstreaming into the education sector in both Papua and West Papua; the official position of the Provincial Government of West Papua to develop a comprehensive youth policy; and the allocation of a cumulative total of US\$141,875 for education sector HIV and AIDS response in 2014 by the district governments in seven focus districts supported by UNICEF. The evaluation also noted improvement in HIV and AIDS knowledge, attitude and practices among school managers and teachers. Among young people (in and out of school) however, there were encouraging but varied findings with regards to different indicators of HIV and AIDS knowledge, attitude and practices, especially amongst those in rural and remote locations.

Over 100,000 school-aged boys and girls in rural and remote areas are expected to be reached through the roll out of simplified training school packages. To further improve HIV and AIDS knowledge, attitude and behaviour among young people in Papua and West Papua, UNICEF is focussing on the introduction to a similar adapted programme for the out-of-school population in partnership with seven civil society partners. Advocacy and technical support remains critical to support partners in Papua and West Papua, particularly to support programme replication to non-intervention districts and to address observe gaps in the evaluation.

OUTPUT 3 By the end of 2015, policies and strategies improved to support access to quality education for out-of-school children and children at risk of dropping out (National, Aceh, Java, NTB, and Sulawesi).

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF continued advocacy and technical support for creating a conducive policy environment to reduce inequities in accessing quality education in 2015. One of the main results of such support at national level was the initiation of development of a National Strategy on Out of School Children (OOSC). The Community-Based Development Information system piloted with UNICEF support was identified as a mechanism for micro planning at the local level. The work on OOSC at national level was also completed with an updated analysis on the situation of OOSC, in order to facilitate the implementation of the Government's 12- Year Compulsory Education Programme.

At sub-national level, UNICEF continued its support to eight districts/cities (Mamuju in West Sulawesi, Bone and Takalar in South Sulawesi, Sumba Timur, Alor, and Sikka in NTT, Aceh in NAD, and Brebes in Central Java) to monitor access and retention mainly of 13-15 year old adolescents in basic education, through the implementation of Community-Based Development

Information System (CBDIS). In Aceh, the programme was introduced with an innovative approach that utilized the android-based system in its implementation. This innovation gained positive appreciation at a national level innovation competition. Following UNICEF advocacy, in 2015 the CBDIS was further expanded in Mamuju with funds from the local government. Similarly, in Aceh and Sumba Timur, the district governments have allocated local budget to support wider implementation of the programme. Local authorities at the village, sub-district and district levels developed action plans, including back-to-school movements, based on the information gathered through the CBDIS. UNICEF's advocacy for adaptation of CBDIS as part of the national tools for the implementation of the Village Law is being considered by the Ministry of Village Development.

UNICEF also continued its technical support to the School-Based Management Resource Centre. As an effort to improve strategy for transition from primary to junior secondary education for boys and girls in rural and remote areas, UNICEF, in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Culture, continuously supported development of an innovative and effective model of one-roof school (SATAP). The model, which is being piloted in three districts, (Bondowoso, Polewali Mandar, and Mamuju) has shown promising results and the support will continue in 2016. The results of this modelling to date have been used to inform improvement of one-roof schools policies both at national and sub-national level.

OUTPUT 4 By end of 2015, children's participation rate in basic education in target districts is improved.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In NTT, the UNICEF partnership with local organisations and relevant sectors continued to work on data analysis on out-of-school children and evidence-based advocacy to key stakeholders both at district and village level. UNICEF support in facilitating community at village level to develop action plans resulted in increased school participation rates in Sikka, Alor and Sumba Timur. In Sumba Timur, four pilot villages developed community action plans and integrated the plans to Medium Term Village Development Plan. The CBDIS data was not only used for education sector but also for other sectors. Bappeda of Sumba Timur allocated additional funds for year 2016 for development of ASIA using CBDIS data. UNICEF in partnership with LAURA-UGM (Laboratory Anthropology for Research and Action at Gadjah Mada University) conducted an ethnography study in Sumba Timur. The result of this study will be used by Bappeda as reference for development of the new District Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for the period of 2016-2020.

In Alor, UNICEF in partnership with LAURA - UGM finalized the simplified Community Action Plan (CAP) module. The module was implemented in two villages as a pilot. This Community Action Plan module try out resulted in the establishment of a "village education committee" which indicated that education had become a part of customary obligation, and village administration would use village funds to support education. In 2016, Bappeda will replicate the Community Action Plan by establishing village education committees in 17 villages where there is one in each sub-district.

In Sikka, UNICEF partnership with SANRES foundation to analyse CBDIS data resulted in the commitment of the local government to use CBDIS data as basis to allocate village funds that can support access improvement to education. In addition, the CBDIS approach was able to encourage community to participate in education process. For example, in four villages, 101 out of 618 out of school children returned to school. Some of the identified OOSC refused to return

to school since they already married or have worked, or their families have no money to fund their education. As for children aged 3-6 years, 595 out of 783 children got access to early childhood services centre and primary schools, and 584 out of 1,665 children who did not have a birth certificate now do have.

UNICEF support to the Provincial Education Office resulted in the integration of school health programme into school based management programme. UNICEF supported training of 58 school supervisors and 18 teachers and school principals in 2015. The evaluation of the training showed that participants have gained adequate capacity to facilitate cluster level activity such as teacher working groups. In 2015, the Provincial Education Office allocated nearly US\$17,000 (IDR 220 million) to replicate and train supervisors and teachers from 21 districts.

OUTCOME 7 By the end of 2015, improved government and community- based organizations capacities at national and sub national levels for implementing holistic early childhood development, strengthened legislation and increased budget allocations for achieving school readiness for children below seven years age.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The Outcome has been difficult to measure and interpret. First, the Ministry of Education and Culture only provides absolute numbers by age. Secondly, after the adaptation of the Presidential Decree on Holistic-Integrative Early Childhood Development in 2013 and the implementation of the One Village One Paud programme, increasing number of children below the age of seven (which is the official age of enrolment in primary school) have the alternative option of enrolling in the ECD centres. Hence, the decrease in the enrolment below the official age of enrolment is positive news. The total number of children aged seven and below entering grade one of primary schools remained constant over 2011-2015.

In 2015, UNICEF continued to mobilise political will for the expansion of Community Based ECD services at the national and local levels. UNICEF further intensified its advocacy for inclusion of one-year pre-school as part of the public education. The Ministry of Education agreed to formulate strategic options for such provision. UNICEF also continued its technical support to the National Resource Centre for Pre-school, as the Government plans to replicate the establishment of similar Resource Centres at the Province and district levels.

OUTPUT 1 By the end of 2015, policy, guidelines and coordination mechanisms are improved to implement quality holistic- integrative early childhood development programme (National, Aceh, Java, NTB, NTT and Sulawesi).

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF's technical support for the development of appropriate guidelines and tools for expansion of HIECD services were targeted both at the national and decentralised levels. As the Village Law No. 6 year 2014 mandated that every village will receive substantial funds (Dhana Desa), UNICEF advocated for provisions to ensure that some of these resources were used to develop education and early childhood development services. The Ministry of Village, through Ministerial Regulation No. 5 and No. 6 and Ministry of Home Affairs through Ministerial Regulation No. 114 have clearly stated that village funds could be used inter alia for early childhood development. To complement, UNICEF, in collaboration with the World Bank, supported the Ministry of Education and Culture to develop a handbook for village heads and village counsel on the use of village funds for early childhood development. In addition, UNICEF also supported the directorate of ECD to develop a road map for the implementation of

one year pre-primary school and development of academic paper for establishing a Centre for Early Childhood Education and Parenting for SEAMEO (SEAMEO CEEP).

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education to develop HIECD models in Aceh Province (Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya and Central Aceh districts), West Sulawesi province (Mamuju and Polman districts). UNICEF supported faith-based organizations in NTT province (GMIT for Protestant church and PUSPAS for Catholic Church) to develop HIECD models in Kupang, Alor, Sumba and Sikka districts. HIECD models were also developed in Central and East Java provinces in partnership with State University of Semarang (Brebek, Pemalang and Klaten districts) and State University of Brawijaya respectively (Pasuruan city, Situbondo and Bondowoso districts). HIECD models for urban poor children were developed in Surabaya city in partnership with Dr. Soetomo Foundation.

OUTCOME 8 By the end of 2015, improved education sector preparedness plans and strengthened Government and CSO response capacities to disasters and emergencies.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF advocacy led to the Ministry of Education and Culture establishing a secretariat for Disaster Management for Education cluster. UNICEF also provided technical assistance to ensure development of appropriate capacity. With UNICEF's technical support the secretariat developed a number of guidelines to support and encourage better response to education in emergency. The secretariat, with UNICEF's support, also enhanced emergency preparedness and response capacity in selected provinces. As a result, these provinces have education contingency plans and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for education in emergency.

The secretariat has been functioning adequately to coordinate education sector programmes and initiatives in the area of education in emergency. In recognition of the increased Government capacity for emergency preparedness and response, UNICEF handed over pre-positioned items to the secretariat. In consideration of the increased capacity at the central and local level, UNICEF will phase out of emergency response and focus on DRR in Education, particularly on the "safe school initiative".

OUTPUT 1 By the end of 2015, government capacity is strengthened to produce education preparedness/contingency plans at national/sub-national in selected areas.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF supported the establishment of Secretariat for Disaster Management for Education cluster in the Ministry of Education to implement the following activities:

1. Safe School/Madrasah Roadmap development and socialization to the relevant Ministries;
2. Standard modules for Comprehensive Safe Schools (CSS) development. These modules reflects the three pillars of CSS: i) Safe Learning Facilities; ii) School Disaster Management; and iii) Risk Reduction and Resilience Education;
3. CSS Facilitators' Handbook development. This facilitators' handbook was developed to accompany the modules of Comprehensive Safe School and this is a collaboration between MOEC's Disaster Management Secretariat, Plan International, and UNICEF;
4. Capacity development for Provincial Education Offices (7 provinces);
5. Front Line Responder Trainings. These were conducted twice (February and March 2015) and aim to: i) have a pool of facilitators who are able to provide Education in Emergencies

training at sub-national level; ii) map education sector response capacity; iii) gather inputs on FLRT facilitator handbook;

Education Cluster regular meetings were conducted five times (6 March 2015, 9 February 2015, 29 June 2015 and 7 December 2015).

The Disaster Management Secretariat in the Ministry of Education and Culture developed a Disaster Management Standard Operating Procedure document for preparedness phase, response phase and recovery phase. As a follow up, the Ministry of Education and Culture facilitated seven provinces to build their capacity through training on Disaster Management issue, followed with activities on developing 1) Province Education Sector Disaster Management Standard Operating Procedure document; 2) Contingency Plan for Education Sector; or 3) Provincial Technical Guidelines on Education in Emergency document – depending on their need and resources availability. The seven provinces were Aceh, DI Yogyakarta, East Java, NTB, NTT, South Sulawesi, and West Sulawesi.

OUTCOME 9 By the end of 2015 all vulnerable children are progressively protected by a comprehensive and community-based child protection system (e.g. social welfare, police, and justice) especially in five focus provinces.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The child protection system in Indonesia is developing within a highly dynamic context. Institutional structures for the protection of human rights, and in humanitarian emergencies in a newly decentralised setting are still being worked out. Some dimensions of the national system, however, are very promising and offer good practice for scale-up. The new 2015-2019 RPJMN emphasises the importance of child protection system building as a development priority for the country, and a number of ambitious targets to end violence against children, accelerate birth registration and increase quality of care are included and strive to align with SDGs.

Laws and policies for child protection are generally coherent with the CRC (with a few notable exceptions especially in the area of violence and discrimination against girls) and sustained technical support and advocacy by UNICEF and other partners resulted in new legislative milestones in 2015. These included the adoption of two Government Regulations on Juvenile Justice and the drafting of four other implementing regulations of Juvenile Justice, as well as a Government Regulation on child care. At subnational level, child protection is clearly stipulated in the provincial development plans in the provinces of Central and East Java, South and West Sulawesi as well as a regulation to improve birth registration coverage and establishment of integrated child and family welfare services.

UNICEF, in collaboration with Bappenas and other key stakeholders, is undertaking intensive consultations to develop a country road map on civil registration and vital statistics in line with the Regional Framework on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics for Asia and the Pacific Region. At subnational level UNICEF together with the local government and other key partners developed models of intervention to improve registration coverage. This includes establishment of online birth registration integrated in the maternity clinics and health service providers; decentralized registration services at sub district and village level; establishment of mobile and integrated civil registration services; and the introduction of an incentive for children with birth certificates in partnership with various enterprises in order to create demand.

The operationalisation of a child protection system model was illustrated through the implementation of the *Pelindung Anak* (child protector) campaign platform on the prevention of violence against children and the piloting of an integrated child and family welfare services.

In 2015, this led to strengthened efforts for evidence-generation, including benchmarking of financial allocation and expenditure for child protection; a rapid assessment on the conditional cash grant for vulnerable children; documenting and assessing initiatives to prevent violence in schools, communities and homes. Additionally, following rigorous advocacy efforts, adolescents and young people from key populations have been recognized on the National AIDS Strategic Plan 2015-2019 as a priority group, paving the way for the development of appropriate strategies to target them and leverage of funds from both national budget and international assistance programme, such as the GFATM (under its) new funding modality.

OUTPUT 1 By the end of 2015, selected child protection-related laws and policies are drafted at national level and the provinces of Central and East Java, Aceh, NTT, South and West Sulawesi.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF technical support, including the provision of a review by international expert and the facilitation of engagement by academia, practitioners, and parliament at national at sub-national level, contributed and enriched the process in the development of relevant regulations of child protection. In 2015, Government Regulation on Diversion and Treatment for Children under 12 years old who committed Crime, and the Presidential Decree on the Integrated Training for Juvenile Justice were adopted. In addition, other implementing regulations on Juvenile Justice Law and on child care are on the final phase for adoption.

UNICEF and the Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection launched *Pelindung Anak* (child protector) as the campaign platform on prevention of violence against children and engaged various key actors including adolescents and young people, private sector and other key stakeholders. UNICEF partnered with the National Child Forum and six youth initiatives in Indonesia to build a network to address violence against children. In 2015, they conducted workshops in Aceh, Makassar and Semarang to build the capacity of their peers to address bullying in schools and communities. One of the youth initiatives is UNICEF's Global Design Challenge winner 'We are Siblings', a project that is aimed to empower adolescents and youth to be peer educators to children from different areas of Indonesia. National initiatives such as U-Report Indonesia have increased people's awareness of children's rights, providing a platform for discussion about topics such as bullying and child marriage. Adolescent and youth participation in a new national initiative to eliminate violence against children ('Pelindung Anak') is also expected to be the driver of the initiative's sustainability.

A Bappenas and UNICEF-supported bottleneck analysis on birth registration in seven districts was an effective tool to advocate for the development of regulations and budget allocation for birth registration. In addition, this resulted in the development of initiatives to improve birth registration, amongst other to include establishment of online birth registration integrated in the maternity clinics and health service providers, decentralized registration services at sub district and village level as well as the establishment of mobile and integration civil registration services.

OUTPUT 2 By the end of 2015, regulations and standards of key state institutions are drafted in line with the national Juvenile Justice Law and with international standards and modelled in selected provinces.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The Juvenile Justice Law entered into force in August 2014, promoting the principle of diversion for children in conflict with the law and bringing the national legislative frameworks more in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. As a result, the number of children in detention has decreased by approximately 38 per cent as of May 2015. The number of cases handled by the formal justice system that would have resulted in the imprisonment of children has reduced by 70 per cent. This means that an ever-increasing number of children in conflict with the law are being diverted from the formal criminal justice system and are benefitting from community-based alternatives.

UNICEF partnered with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute and the University of Indonesia Child Protection Centre/PUSKAPA, to conduct an independent review of the draft Government Regulation entitled "Guidelines for Implementing Diversion and the Handling of Children under 12 Years of Age". This review was transformed into an Official Memo to the Government. If the Government agrees to make even a minor revision on the treatment of children under 12 in accordance with the recommendations in the Memo, an increased number of children will benefit from protection, rather than criminalisation. UNICEF has helped to ensure, through its existing relationship with the Ministry of Social Affairs, that the Director of Child Welfare at the Ministry will submit the proposed changes to the President's Office. UNICEF also provided technical support to the revision of the standard operating procedures drafted by MOSA for social workers and the adoption of Guidelines for Officials under the Directorate General of Corrections. Once implemented, these guidelines and standards will help to ensure that children are diverted from police detention to appropriate family and community mechanisms, accompanied by regular social welfare support and case management.

Progress has also been made in the area of skills building for Government actors involved in implementation of the law. Following the UNICEF-supported Training of Trainers on the Integrated Training in November 2014, the Government has self-funded several trainings, resulting in 119 new graduates between February and April 2015. These trainings are relying upon the modules developed by UNICEF in 2014, tested with 90 officials from a range of sectors. Unfortunately, there is still a large number of officials to be trained by the Government, which has set a target of a total of 21,000 officials to be trained by 2016. UNICEF is developing an e-learning platform which may help the Government to address this gap.

OUTPUT 3 By the end of 2015 coordination on child protection is effectively implemented at the national level and in Central and East Java, Aceh, South and West Sulawesi, and East Nusa Tenggara.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

As a follow up from the independent Evaluation of the Child Protection System in Indonesia commissioned in 2014, BAPPENAS and Ministry of Home Affairs with support from UNICEF developed a comprehensive training toolkit to strengthen the child protection system. This toolkit is intended for government planners especially at sub national level. The toolkit was developed in line with the Law Number 23/2014 on Local Government stipulating mandatory role of the local government on child protection. The training for planners in this regard is expected to improve programming and budgeting on child protection. The testing of this toolkit was carried out in in Surakarta, Central Java, and a training for 30 participants from the Parliament, local government, and NGOs was conducted. The Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection is planning to roll out this training in all provinces using the national budget.

UNICEF continued to provide support to the national child protection "Pokja"; a mechanism to share information and lessons learned in child protection programming with a range of sector ministries.

OUTPUT 4 By the end of 2015, a strategy for strengthening child protection system into child and family welfare system established at national level and implemented in the provinces of Central and East Java, Aceh and South and West Sulawesi.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Further to a desk review, service mapping and provincial profiling exercise in 2014 and early 2015, the MOSA and UNICEF begun work to prepare for a pilot initiative to strengthen social welfare services for vulnerable children and families in five districts in three provinces (Surakarta and Klaten in Central Java; Tulungagung in East Java and Makassar and Gowa in South Sulawesi). With technical support from Griffith University (Australia), a Standard Operating Procedure for the implementation of the model on integrated child and family welfare services was developed, complementing the Action Plan. An updated training module for child and family support is available and was used to train front line staff to support the modelling exercise.

Progress in the five focus districts is at different level. Tulungagung in East Java, for example, launched its model in December 2015, supported by a Mayor's Decree. Its SOPs, baseline data, and trained staffs for the integrated service have been put on place. Tulungagung has also allocated budget starting 2015 onward to support the operation of this integrated services. In Klaten in Central Java, a Mayor's Decree and SOPs have been drafted on the establishment of a similar model and data is being to establish the baseline. The decree is due for adoption in 2016 when the newly elected head of the district is inaugurated. An operational planning meeting was set to be conducted for Makassar and Gowa in December 2015. The Ministry of Social Affairs issued a letter to the focus districts reiterating its support on the modelling including allocation of additional social workers as seen in Tulungagung and for the recruitment process for additional social workers for other focus districts. In-kind support was generated from Tokopedia (an online enterprise) through the provision of 10 sets of computers to support the operation of the database relevant to the piloting process.

The partnership with the Provincial Social Affairs and the Child Protection Body (LPA Jatim) in East Java, resulted on the development of SOPs on placement and reunification of children in institutions and its testing in 11 child care institutions in Surabaya, Pasuruan and Bondowoso. The SOPs are being considered by the Ministry of Social Affairs for adoption to support the implementation of the existing Ministerial Decree on the Standard of Care of Children in Institutions.

OUTPUT 5 By the end of 2015, a national comprehensive strategy on prevention and response to violence against children is adopted.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The political momentum that came up from the issuance of the Presidential Instruction on Combating Child Abuse in 2014 continues with the adoption of the RPJMN 2015-2019. One of the key priorities under the RPJMN is the development of a Child Protection Action Plan.

Following a review by the Government, with support from UNICEF, of the 2010-2014 National Plan of Action on Prevention and Response to Violence, the Government finalized the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence in Childhood. The strategy will be launched through the

Decree of the Coordinating Minister on Human Resource and Culture at the end of 2015. UNICEF supported the review and consultation, including through U-Report and through national consultation processes. UNICEF supported a literature review to provide direction for the focus of the strategy on violence against children. Additionally, UNICEF-supported intervention mappings were completed, and a more comprehensive literature and secondary data analysis was drafted to inform the implementation of the strategy.

Data collection was completed, and a preliminary report prepared to document and assess the effectiveness of several UNICEF-supported pilot prevention initiatives in Papua, South Sulawesi, and Central and East Java Provinces to gather evidence about “what works” to prevent violence against children. The documentation also include continued interventions on engagement of religious leaders to prevent violence against children in South Sulawesi, church-based interventions in Papua and West Papua, and the role of churches in delivering key messages to prevent violence against children in East Nusa Tenggara. The documentation and recommendations will allow for expansion and replication, where appropriate, by local governments.

A UNICEF-supported multi-platform campaign - linked to Indonesia’s participation in the #End Violence campaign globally – PELINDUNG ANAK (protector of children) was launched and reached 650,000 users of internet and social media, with 54,000 active engagements, 19,000 shares on Facebook and 4,195 views on YouTube. The campaigns engaged government officials including the Governor of Central Java and public influencer celebrities, private sector and psychologists. The campaign was also shared with a range of religious organisations across the country, intending to reach around two million children and adults by the end of the 2015 with messages about their right to protection from all forms of violence. An innovative model to end bullying was also completed by a local student group who won UNICEF’s Global Innovation Challenge for evaluation. UNICEF also supported engagement of youth organizations in ending violence in schools, through network trainings in Aceh, Central Java, and South Sulawesi.

OUTPUT 6 By the end of 2015, Young Key Affected Populations (YKAP) benefit from enhanced prevention and protection programmes and services to reduce their vulnerability to HIV and AIDS.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF, in cooperation with the National AIDS Commission/KPA and the Ministry of Health have focused on setting a conducive policy environment framework to address the needs of adolescents and young key affected populations (adolescents selling sex, boys having sex with boys, transgender, adolescents who inject drugs). The analytical work carried out by UNICEF in 2013 revealed that YKAPs are at the centre of the epidemic. Findings highlighted that YKAPs have high rates of infection, but have the least access to information and services, with comprehensive knowledge below 50 per cent.

Following UNICEF’s rigorous advocacy efforts, adolescents and young people from key populations have been recognized by the National AIDS Strategic Plan 2015-2019 as a priority group, paving the way for the development of appropriate strategies to target them and leverage of funds from both national budget, but also international assistance programme, such as the GFATM under its new funding modality. To that end, UNICEF, in cooperation with the National AIDS Commission/KPA, MOH, YKAPs networks, UNAIDS/WHO, and the University of Bandung developed a framework for piloting a YKAP sensitive programme in Bandung, West Java, within the national continuum of care framework known as LKB. This is an integrated

decentralized service delivery model that was introduced to accelerate and expand access to antiretrovirals for treatment and improve prevention activities in selected priority districts starting in 2012. This approach relies on close collaboration between district health offices, district AIDS commissions, the health services and increased involvement and mobilization of CSOs, communities (in particular of key affected populations) and people living with HIV. The YKAP pilot model is being piloted in 2015-2016 to inform the integration of YKAP in the national continuum of care framework and its further scaling-up. The pilot specifically looks at both supply and demand issues from a YKAP perspective, and also to integrate specific gender components and further linkages with social welfare, to protect rights and provide social and economic support for YKAPs.

OUTCOME 10 By the end of 2015, children are better protected from the immediate and long term impact of armed conflict and natural disasters.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Indonesia continued to proactively lead and self-fund quality emergency preparedness and response actions in the area of child protection. UNICEF's support continued to engage the Ministry of Social Affairs' Child Protection Rapid Response Team, a mechanism established by UNICEF in previous years. This team is deployed at the onset of any disaster, and includes a rotation of specialists across the country that have regular access to skills building activities. The Minister of Social Affairs has declared the use of Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS) as the main guideline for interventions on child protection in natural disasters and in social conflicts.

OUTPUT 1 By the end of 2015 the national child protection emergency preparedness and response mechanism is fully functioning at national and in five provinces.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The Minister of Social Affairs declared the use of Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action as the main guideline for interventions on child protection in natural disasters and in social conflicts. The contextualized CPMS were developed and launched with support from UNICEF and World Vision International. Following the launching, the CPMS were immediately used to guide interventions by members of the National Cluster on Protection and Displacement led by MOSA, including in developing the guidance for psychosocial supports and knowledge-information-education materials and guidelines for safe places during haze.

UNICEF invested significantly over the past decade in strengthening the capacity of the Government to respond to child protection concerns in an emergency. This is evident in the timely and proactive deployment of the National Child Protection Rapid Response Teams within the Ministry of Social Affairs, initially modelled by UNICEF. In 2014, this team was active in all major disasters in the country and procured its own psychosocial support supplies independently. Following Child Protection in Emergency Training supported by UNICEF and World Vision International in January 2015, MOSA deployed the trained officers to several emergencies, including to respond to the Mount Sinabung eruption, to flooding in Aceh, Java, and in East Nusa Tenggara, and to smoky haze in southern part of Sumatra.

OUTCOME 11 Programme effectiveness covers coordination and management of the country programme in the country and zone offices, including supply and logistics, communication, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Effective cross sectoral support provided to the country programme.

OUTPUT 1 Support to programme implementation related to cross-cutting functions.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Indonesia human resources for cross-cutting support contributed to the achievement of Outcomes and Outputs across all programme components in the country programme of cooperation.

OUTPUT 2 Programme Support

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Efficiency gains and costs savings were achieved related to operating costs of Jakarta and Field Offices. The indirect programme support cost in this output is to support the achievement of programme results.

OUTPUT 3 Coordination, planning and monitoring

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The UNICEF Indonesia Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation unit provided effective support to coordination, planning, monitoring and evaluation of the country programme throughout the 2011-2015 period. Annual and five-year planning documents, biannual review meetings at national and sub-national levels, annual and donor reporting, budget allocation and expenditure, programme monitoring, HACT assurance activities, programme evaluation, and the interface with the Indonesian government on overall coordination, were all supported by the unit in a timely and effective manner.

In 2015, the unit focused on preparation of the new country programme 2011-2015. Throughout the year the required planning documents were developed in full consultative fashion with relevant government and non-government counterparts. These included the CPD (approved by the Executive Board in September), the CPAP (signed in December), the Multi-Year Work Plan (signed in December), and the CPMP (an internal document describing management arrangements for the country programme). Additional requirements specific to Indonesia were also supported, including the Programme Documents for execution of activities by line ministries, and the General Guidelines for Programme Implementation (PEDUM), written in Bahasa Indonesia and serving as a reference document for implementing partners. Support was also provided by the unit to preparation of the 2015 Annual Management Plan (internal management document). Throughout the year, the unit was supported by a senior consultant who guided and advised on the PEDUM revision process and interfaced with the Indonesian planning bodies at national and sub-national level.

On monitoring, the unit supported joint monitoring visits to NTB and Aceh provinces with Bappenas, MOHA and relevant line ministries. The unit also consolidated work around HACT assurance and established a system for tracking trip reports and partner visits related to all risk-informed assurance activities, including programmatic visits, spot checks, micro-assessments and audits.

OUTPUT 4 By the end of 2015, Child-Centred Disaster Risk Reduction is mainstreamed in the National Disaster Management Plan component of RPJMN 2015- 2019.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The Government showed commitment to integrate Disaster Risk Management in the Government's five year national development plan (RPJMN 2015-2019). The National Disaster Management Plan 2015-2019 incorporated disaster education through the teaching learning process and the implementation of safe schools. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education and Culture to develop a safe schools road map and comprehensive school safety guidelines for teacher's facilitators, as well as capacity building of seven provincial education offices on school safety guidelines.

Following the launch of Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, the National Disaster Management Agency invited all related stakeholders to develop indicators, which UNICEF was involved with, and has continued support through the safe school secretariat in the Ministry of Education and Culture. UNICEF's pilot on "Making Child Friendly Cities Resilient" was completed and results were shared in a national consultation. Commitments were gained from the three major line ministry partners, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and National Disaster Management Agency, to replicate the programme in other cities as well as to strengthen the national information management system on DRR and CCA with the integration of climate change vulnerability and risks on children. Ongoing consultations with related stakeholders to review existing DRR and CCA policies will be continued in 2016, aiming to develop a guideline on integrating child issues into these policies in order to scale up the initiative at the national level.

In order to strengthen Government and non-government partners' knowledge and understanding on UNICEF's commitments in humanitarian action, a series of trainings on WASH, child protection, and nutrition in emergencies, combined with the Integrated Orientation Module on UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action were conducted at national and sub-national level. Partners involved in the trainings were from national and international NGOs, the private sector, front line team members from the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry and provincial offices of Education and of Health, provincial and national disaster management agencies, as well as youth representatives. As contribution to the COP 21 that was conducted in November 2015 in Paris, UNICEF Indonesia with Plan International Indonesia as its partner in Children in a Changing Climate Coalition, organized a campaign across the country to mobilize children and adolescent voices on what is important to them. Youth consultations were conducted in three provinces - East Nusa Tenggara, West Java, and Jakarta. In addition to the consultations, youth representatives from the three provinces participated in a radio talk show and a national conference on children in a changing climate. They were able to express their opinions and convey their messages which were summarized in a pledge to the Special Envoy on Climate Change who accompanied the President to Paris. As part of developing innovative ways to engage youth, an e-training on digital mapping on climate and environmental issues was conducted and facilitated by UNICEF headquarters for youth facilitators, who then interpreted and developed the materials into a youth-friendly Indonesian version for youth groups who participated in the sub-national consultations.

OUTCOME 12 Effective and efficient governance and systems.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Effective support provided was to the country programme using the institutional budget as planned.

OUTPUT 1 Governance structures and systems that are necessary to adequately manage risks and achieve programme results.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Indonesia has active statutory committees in place and membership is reviewed regularly. The local Central Review Board met 17 times (completing the review of 27 cases), the Contract Review Committee met 20 times (completing the review of 26 cases) and the Property Survey Board met three times (completing the review of seven cases).

An internal audit took place in November 2015 and the audit report is expected in early 2016.

The Country Management Team reviewed programme indicators, with a focus on monitoring closure of audit recommendations; programme implementation through financial performance; assurance exercises to ensure adherence to the revised Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers guidelines, and; outstanding liquidations on funds disbursed to partners. Consequently, this was a priority area of focus for all programme managers and closely monitored by the CMT during 2015.

Managers have an overall knowledge of risk mitigation measures and partners were reviewed and assessed comprehensively prior to embarking on a partnership. Regular assurance exercises were undertaken in line with the needs identified during annual planning sessions as well as in response to evolving needs. Programme managers performed regular programmatic visits, but documentation of HACT monitoring was acknowledged as an area for improvement.

Emergency Risk Management procedures were reviewed and updated in 2015 and areas of high risk were reviewed and revised accordingly. While the crime rate in Indonesia remains low, compared with other highly populated mega-cities, there remain concerns about potential political unrest, natural disasters, and epidemics of communicable diseases.

UNICEF Indonesia updated the current BCP documentation in May 2015, and reflected all the systems as well as staff changes.

The UNICEF Regional ICT Manager visited Indonesia and highlighted the areas to further strengthen ICT service delivery. The new UNICEF ICT team coming on board in 2016 will work on these areas. Connectivity in the Field Offices remains a challenge, especially for video-conferencing, due to weak capacity of service providers in the provinces.

OUTPUT 2 Effective and efficient management and stewardship of Financial Resources.**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Financial resource management is conducted through the compilation of monthly indicators monitored by the CMT. In 2015, the Integrated Budget was fully utilized and the funds available from Other Resources with grant validity beyond 2015 re-phased before financial closure. The liquidation of cash transfers at the end of 2015 closed with 14 per cent outstanding liquidations between six to nine months.

Monthly accounts closures were done on time, and bank reconciliations were completed on time, with no long outstanding transactions.

In 2015, the UNICEF Finance and the Private Sector Fund-Raising teams collaboratively identified a dedicated Finance Assistant to manage financial recording and reconciliations. This improved controls on incoming funds and a new post was created to focus on private funding and partnerships reconciliations during the 2016–2020 country programme

UNICEF Indonesia continued to adapt to the proposed establishment of the GSSC. The Institutional Budget was reduced in line with the UNICEF EAPRO targets. A review of financial work-processes and structure was undertaken to align with the proposed GSSC workflow.

Pre-empting an increase in office rental costs, UNICEF took a decision to reduce the physical space of the Jakarta office to 1,000 square metres (from 2,000 square metres previously) and adopt an open plan design to accommodate all personnel in the reduced space. This has resulted in an approximate US\$300,000 per annum reduction in rental and maintenance costs of the UNICEF premises. An added advantage of the open plan design is that while it can successfully accommodate the approximately 90 Jakarta-based staff, it can easily be reconfigured to accommodate up to 150 persons in the same space in case of humanitarian emergency.

OUTPUT 3 Effective and efficient management of human capacity.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Indonesia is comprised of total of 124 staff, of whom 21 are international and 103 are Indonesian nationals (30 National Officers and 53 General Service staff). In view of the new country programme (2016-2020) the recruitment of new personnel started in July and using the standard UNICEF competency-based approach. The office continued its commitment to pursue gender and geographical balance with 22 recruitment actions completed in 2015. The completion of the individual work plans and performance appraisal processes were closely monitored by the CMT and managers reminded to uphold the integrity of these critical human resource management processes.

During the year, a 360 degree evaluation exercise of managers with at least three supervisees was undertaken. Subsequent to this, sessions were organized to help managers understand the 360 degree reports as well as help them design improvement plans for themselves.

UNICEF Indonesia's Learning and Development Plan was successful in incorporating individual learning needs based on the local, regional and global priorities. Knowledge-sharing initiatives were conducted through the delivery of 18 brownbag lunch events, providing opportunities to expand staff knowledge on key human resource and operational policies, programme implementation, and internal work processes.

As Indonesia is one of the countries that is very prone to disasters, UNICEF strengthened its approach to emergency preparedness by identifying emergency focal points from each programme clusters who are also responsible for focal points for Inter-Agency Standing Committee Clusters (Education, Child Protection sub-Cluster, WASH, Health and Nutrition). The Emergency focal points work closely with their government and non-government partners to provide technical supports and capacity buildings. The Emergency Specialist and Junior Professional Officer-Emergency conducted two emergency preparedness and response training for staff members in Surabaya (East Java) and Kupang (East Nusa Tenggara). Two staff members, the Nutrition and Child Protection Specialists who are on the Regional Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) roosters have also joined the EAPRO RRM training this year.

The UN Cares initiative continued to function under the UN Operations Management Team. . UN Cares sessions were conducted jointly with other agencies during the UN Induction to new staff members in June, and another session in November for all UNICEF staff.

OUTPUT 4 By the end of 2015, funds from private donors in Indonesia are supporting 25 per cent of the Government of Indonesia/UNICEF Country Programme requirements, and private sector entities are actively engaged in upholding child rights through their business planning and activities.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Private sector fundraising raised around IDR 77.7 billion (approx. US\$5.8m) in 2015. The individual donors (pledge, one-off and major donor prospects) contributed IDR 67.53 billion (US\$5.04m), while corporates and foundations contributed IDR 10.3 billion (US\$750,000). The office was able to achieve 87 per cent of the gross income target in local currency. However, due to high fluctuation in currency exchange rates, only 81 per cent of the target could be achieved in US dollars. As a strategic move, efforts were invested in diversifying ways to acquire and retain pledge donors that contribute 85 per cent to the overall income.

From 2007-2013, the pledge programme was dependent on a single face-to-face agency. In 2014, a second agency and an in-house face-to-face programme were tested, which only began to deliver in the last few months of 2015. Besides, around five major donor prospects are in the process of stewardship to major gifts. Digital fundraising is also being tested. Corporate fundraising will focus on bringing in new long term donors. All these are expected to fuel higher growth in the coming year.

UNICEF Indonesia managed to mobilize 74 per cent of resources for 2015 of the OR ceiling, and 75 per cent of the OR ceiling across the five-year country programme (2011-2015).