Executive Summary

Overall, 2016 featured continued economic growth and political stability. However, not everyone benefited equally, leading to negative consequences for the well-being of marginalised girls and boys.

This first year of the 2016-2020 Country Programme focused on achieving results through three main strategic approaches: evidence generation, technical support and policy advice.

Policy advice to Government partners resulted in many gains for children. UNICEF’s technical support to district-based interventions to enhance infant and young child feeding, while working across sectors, led to a 22 per cent reduction in stunting among the poorest households and improvements in child nutrition practices in these areas. Birth registration coverage doubled in areas where innovative solutions to address bottlenecks in service delivery were introduced by UNICEF, together with its partners. In addition, UNICEF supported an increase in the scope of the regulation on food labelling and advertisement to eliminate baby food advertising targeting children under three years old (previous guidelines targeted children under 12 months only). Pilot diversion programmes and ongoing support to new regulations by UNICEF continued to reduce the number of boys and girls in detention, by 50 per cent since the 2014 baseline.

Operationalisation of the recently established Village Fund, which signals new opportunities for financing for children, also moved forward. Cooperation with the new Ministry of Villages led to draft guidelines on child-focused budgeting which will target at least US$2 billion disbursed annually across 77,000 villages. In addition, continued technical advice, in partnership with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), has resulted in the Government’s Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) monitoring framework now referencing many child-centred indicators, including some that are not part of the global list, such as exclusive breastfeeding.

Efforts for UNICEF to support an enhanced public voice for children continued to improve, especially on social media. Digital production increased by 150 per cent, with a monthly average of 250 content pieces across four platforms, with a combined reach of 34.5 million people. Transforming this reach into action through social mobilisation also produced results. The ‘Tinju Tinja’ (Open Defecation Free) Campaign launched in 2015 gained more than 49 million total impressions on online media. The online conversations around sanitation, hygiene, and menstrual hygiene management increased by 37 per cent, with positive sentiments being expressed.

UNICEF nurtured a wide range of partnerships with Statistics-Indonesia (BPS) as well as local and international universities to support the availability of high quality evidence in order to monitor and report on the SDG targets for children. For example, a first-ever Government report on trends in child marriage, which will serve as a baseline for reporting against SDG Target 5.3, is now available. Other examples include a Government-owned water quality survey related to Target 6.3, which generated high level political support for addressing water quality as a development priority; and a study on children’s rights on palm oil plantations, which was conducted jointly with the private sector to promote changes by the
private sector, and others, for children living on palm oil plantations. Together, these and other studies informed the evidence base to support partners in meeting the SDGs for children, by establishing baseline data where not yet available, and identifying promising interventions and key areas for priority action.

Several South-South learning exchanges were facilitated on areas such as WASH in Schools (WinS) and universal health care (UHC) coverage at the Third High Level Meeting on Child Rights (HLM3) in Kuala Lumpur, in November. Indonesia profiled its experience of enrolling 170 million people into its national health insurance, as well as the key challenges faced in achieving full coverage by 2019.

In December, an earthquake measuring 6.5 on the Richter scale in Aceh province led to the deaths of over 100 people, one-quarter of them children. UNICEF's investments in pre-positioned supply stocks, contingency partnerships and capacity development bore fruit in this and other emergency response efforts led by the Government.

Challenges in 2016 included significant investments in the recruitment and induction of a large number of staff. The aim was to attract and retain those with the best skills who can execute the upstream programme support expected in a dynamic and diverse middle-income country. Some posts, such as two key chiefs of field office, have not yet been filled. This effort was in parallel with the timely selection, planning and implementation of partnership agreements with 66 civil society organisations (a substantial increase from 2015) to complement and strengthen planned results of the programme.

### Humanitarian Assistance

The Government of Indonesia has capacity and substantial resources to respond to disasters and the increasing frequency of climate-related hazards. UNICEF programming aims to ensure that children's rights are met by linking humanitarian and development assistance through capacity building, technical support and advocacy of minimum standards in emergency response and preparedness. In 2016, UNICEF supported Government-led humanitarian response and preparedness efforts that increased resilience, mitigated loss of life and supported children affected by disasters to return to school.

UNICEF responded to the floods in West Java (September) and the earthquake in Pidie Jaya, Aceh (December) through its humanitarian contingency partners and the Government. In both responses, temporary learning and child-friendly spaces were promptly established using supplies that were donated to the Government prior to the response. These spaces were managed according to international Child Protection Minimum Standards contextualised by UNICEF and partners for Indonesia.

UNICEF Indonesia directly supported the Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC) to conduct a rapid assessment of damages to school buildings after the Pidie Jaya earthquake. UNICEF’s contributions to response planning with the Ministry and targeted advocacy led to Government budget allocation and the reconstruction of temporary learning spaces according to minimum standards using local resources. The intervention limited the disruption to learning of 11,881 school-age children (6,296 boys and 5,585 girls) from 40 schools that were completely destroyed. UNICEF also supported the Government to prepare and disseminate a joint statement on infant feeding in emergencies which raised awareness on the importance of breastfeeding and averted donation of breastmilk substitutes.

In a series of high-level meetings, UNICEF delivered and advised the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) on the specifications of items that comprise standard pre-positioned kits (psychosocial, education, water and sanitation) distributed in emergency response. As a result, psychosocial kits distributed in Pidie Jaya were procured and pre-positioned by MoSA.
in prior months using Government funds, based on these guidelines and advice. UNICEF also contributed to national cluster of protection and displacement planning meetings on standard operating procedures and policy. As a result of the advocacy of UNICEF and partners, MoSA agreed to lead WASH as a sub-cluster to ensure sector preparedness.

In 2016, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) to update ‘Nutrition in Emergencies’ guidelines and initiate development of its contingency plan. UNICEF supported MoSA with advice on equipment related to complementary food for children under two years old prepared in emergency public kitchens. As an outcome, MoSA has prepositioned these items with its own funds. Furthermore, UNICEF continued work with nutrition cluster partners on nutrition in emergencies guidelines, which MoH expects to be completed by early 2017.

UNICEF co-led minimum and advanced preparedness planning and action of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in 2016, which included a regional simulation exercise with national governments for large-scale response scenarios. In terms of interagency preparedness, UNICEF:

- Co-facilitated the El Nino Scenario Development Exercise (February) jointly funded by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), UNICEF, World Food Programme (WFP), and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA);

- Contributed to a report on emergency response preparedness prepared by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) on behalf of the HCT;

- Attended national logistics cluster coordination meetings to help the programme supply function be appropriately aligned with contingency arrangements of Government.

In terms of disaster risk reduction (DRR), the programme facilitated an Indonesian delegation to participate in the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in New Delhi, India in November. UNICEF and partners prepared Government sectoral focal points of the Safe Schools secretariat led by the MoEC and the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) to present on the topics of ‘Safe Schools’ and the ‘Importance of Child-Centred Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment’.

UNICEF Indonesia conducted internal capacity building for approximately 80 staff. UNICEF Indonesia also co-facilitated the annual training with the UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) that prepared five country office staff for the regional rapid response mechanism. Furthermore, three country office staff were trained on ‘knowledge management in emergencies’.

UNICEF conducted a series of emergency response preparedness capacity building visits to its field offices in the provinces of Aceh, Maluku (Makassar/Ambon) and Papua (Jayapura/Manokwari). Field visits served to review sub-national disaster risk reduction and contingency planning as the basis of further sector specific development planning.

UNICEF worked with government and civil society organisation (CSO) partners to engage with adolescents and young people on disaster risk reduction and climate change. UNICEF also established a youth network initiative to take action and find solutions to problems faced during and after an emergency response.

One staff member was deployed to Fiji in February to assist in response to Cyclone Winston.
Emerging Areas of Importance

Climate and children. UNICEF Indonesia’s addressing climate change with a focus on safeguarding the environmental health rights of children, adolescents and youth. In 2016, UNICEF and partners conducted research to inform policy and action related to air and water pollution, and provided technical support to BPS to pilot a module on water quality in the National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS).

Research on air pollution focused on the recurring haze crises. UNICEF and partners conducted a time-series analysis of the association between ambient air pollution from peatland and forest fires on children’s health and wellbeing; a community-level participant observation study to identify values, knowledge, attitudes and practices of communities affected by toxic air pollution; and a study on Child Rights and Business Principles (CRBP) in the palm oil sector. This new evidence served to develop cross-sectoral initiatives, such as the multi-stakeholder adaptation and mitigation programme of ‘taking action to reduce the risks of air pollution from forest and peatland fires on children’s health and well-being’. The evidence will be used for local, national and regional advocacy.

Urbanisation and children. UNICEF and partners continued support for Government use of child-sensitive indicators in national risk assessment, where convergence of disaster risk reduction and climate change policy and risk-informed programming is a focus of urban contexts. A series of inter-ministerial focus group discussions were hosted by UNICEF and partners based on evidence and learning from a previous pilot project in Surabaya city to promote capacity development. As an outcome, Statistics-Indonesia (BPS) will host common data for analysis to better understand the vulnerabilities and capacity of girls, boys and young people.

UNICEF and partners are supporting Government plans for ‘Child-Centred Climate Change Adaptation’ that will involve scaling-up measures of resilience and risk assessment specific to girls and boys in urban contexts, as well as linking and mainstreaming these within relevant programmes (e.g. ‘Child-Friendly Cities’, ‘Safe Schools’ and ‘Resilient Villages’) in priority locations.

Early childhood development (ECD). Many children in Indonesia do not enter school at an appropriate age (either too old or too young), then repeat, drop out, or fail to learn. A growing concern has been whether these children enter school with the cognitive and social skills needed to learn. Holistic and integrative early childhood development is stipulated in Presidential Decree 60/2013, stating that in order for children to reach their full potential, including for the brain to develop properly, children require multiple inputs. These include access to quality early childhood education programmes that provide children with early cognitive and language skills, build social competency and support emotional development. It also requires good health and nutrition at the right time to feed and nourish the body, including the brain, during these periods of development, as well as safety and protection to buffer against stress and allow absorption of nutrients and growth and development of the nervous system, including the brain.

Toward this end, UNICEF has initiated Holistic-Integrative ECD models in Kupang district of Nusa Tenggara Timur province (NTT) where ECD centres will provide education stimulation, health and nutrition, psycho-social and parenting services. Successful modelling may lead to future Government scale-up of this work.

Second decade. As part of the Mid-Term Review of the previous country programme, an analysis of UNICEF-supported adolescent activities found that every sector had adolescent programmes but results were often invisible due to differing levels of understanding of the second decade of life. As follow-up, a cross-cluster mapping was conducted in 2016,
revealing key work areas for increased focus. A cross-cutting reference group for adolescent programming was established to facilitate the achievement of integrated results for this age group. Examples of cross-sectoral work being carried out in the area of adolescence include:

- Developing the adolescent country tracker;
- Commissioning an evaluation of promising interventions for further investment by UNICEF and partners;
- The establishment of an adolescent girls’ empowerment network with civil society partners subsequent to the issuance of a child marriage report;
- Publication of an adolescent nutrition study;
- Ongoing support to life skills education and HIV prevention programming in rural and remote areas;
- A pilot programme to address bullying in schools.

**Movements and children.** In 2016, programme efforts resulted in the formation of an adolescent girls’ network to promote girls’ empowerment, with a focus on ending child marriage. The local Scouts movement benefitted from UNICEF’s technical advice to engage in child rights promotion in schools and communities. Collaboration with local entrepreneurs, academics and civil society champions continues to support the vision of a Coalition for Children in Indonesia.

**Summary Notes and Acronyms**

| Acronym | Description
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AJI</td>
<td>Alliance of Independent Journalists</td>
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<td>AMP</td>
<td>Annual Management Plan</td>
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<td>ARV</td>
<td>Antiretroviral</td>
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<td>BAPPENAS</td>
<td>National Development Planning Agency</td>
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<td>BNPB</td>
<td>National Disaster Management Agency</td>
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<td>BPS</td>
<td>Statistics-Indonesia</td>
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<td>CBDIS</td>
<td>Community-Based Development Information System</td>
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<td>CCCC</td>
<td>Children in a Changing Climate Coalition</td>
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<td>CMT</td>
<td>Country Management Team</td>
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<td>CPAP</td>
<td>Country Programme Action Plan</td>
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<td>CRVS</td>
<td>Civil Registration and Vital Statistics</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisation</td>
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<td>CSR</td>
<td>Corporate Social Responsibility</td>
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<td>DCT</td>
<td>Direct Cash Transfer</td>
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<td>DRR</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
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<td>EAPRO</td>
<td>East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (UNICEF)</td>
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<td>ECD</td>
<td>Early Childhood Development</td>
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<td>EPR</td>
<td>Emergency Preparedness and Response</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
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<td>GSSC</td>
<td>Global Shared Services Centre (UNICEF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HACT</td>
<td>Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers</td>
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<td>HCT</td>
<td>Humanitarian Country Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>HI-ECD</td>
<td>Holistic-Integrated Early Childhood Development</td>
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<td>HLM3</td>
<td>Third High Level Meeting on Child Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<td>IMCI</td>
<td>Integrated Management of Childhood Illness</td>
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Capacity development remained a focus of upstream efforts in 2016. To draw attention to cross-cutting social policy priorities such as the SDGs, child marriage, water quality and child poverty, UNICEF worked to strengthen the survey tools, analytical and writing capacity of the BPS. This resulted in first-ever reports on child marriage and water quality.

In education, evidence-based planning at the village-level was strengthened through the introduction of the community-based development information system. Through pre-service and in-service teacher training programmes, primary and secondary school teacher capacity was enhanced in life-skills education and early grade reading.

In health, UNICEF supported the development of guidelines on monitoring of the Newborn Action Plan and the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI); finalised guidelines for malaria in pregnancy and malaria diagnostics; and saw, after 10 years of support, maternal and neonatal tetanus elimination certified for Indonesia in May. Finally, to develop local capacity to address undernutrition, a community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) model is being tested in one district with among the highest rates of
severe acute malnutrition. If successful, the model may lead to future scale-up of the approach by Government.

In WASH, UNICEF supported the MoH to develop and release a roadmap and verification guidelines for community-led total sanitation (CLTS) that is now being put into operation; and co-hosted an international Learning Exchange on WinS with 16 countries. UNICEF also supported the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Annual Global Meeting on Sanitation in Makassar, and used the opportunity to showcase WASH work with the Government.

In child protection, UNICEF supported MoWECP to allocate resources (US$150,000) to develop and roll out staff capacity development efforts on child protection systems. A pilot case management system was initiated in five districts by Government to test application of these skills and improve welfare service coverage for vulnerable children and families.

Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy

Across all programme areas, UNICEF Indonesia worked closely with Government and partners to generate quality evidence to inform policy dialogue and advice.

UNICEF cross-sectoral support to the Government to pilot a survey on water quality resulted in high level commitment to address drinking water contamination. Policy dialogue with MoSA led to the establishment of an inter-ministerial working group on child grants to support research on child poverty and social protection to inform broad-based social protection reform.

A national study on financial benchmarking in child protection found central Government spending on child protection of just 0.027 per cent of the total. The study informed advocacy on strategic allocation of Government resources for prevention. When replicated, it will help to form the baseline for local level budgeting and planning related to the 2016 Government Strategy to Eliminate all Forms of Violence against Children, developed with the support of UNICEF.

As efforts to support malaria control and elimination are accelerating, UNICEF continued to develop evidence-informed models to sustain local malaria elimination efforts. Studies on malaria awareness, treatment seeking, and prescribing habits; and on human-parasite-reservoir interactions in remote forested areas were initiated.

UNICEF finalised an evaluation of the Government’s multi-sector maternal and young child nutrition security program. This 3-year longitudinal study in three districts demonstrated significant reductions in stunting, especially in the poorest quintile, with parallel improvements in exclusive breastfeeding, diet and handwashing.

Various on-going research on the impacts of wildfires on children provided new evidence on the consequences of haze and the low degree of public awareness.

Analyses of the vulnerabilities of adolescents in Indonesia, especially in education and accessing information on sexual and reproductive health, highlighted the need for in-depth analysis in 2017 on challenges and opportunities for adolescents to become agents of change in their communities.

Partnerships

Child rights and business principles: A study with the palm oil industry found positive examples of child-friendly services provided in plantation areas, but also identified challenges such as limited access to nutritious food, safe water and sanitation, health and
education services, and child protection. UNICEF Indonesia is working with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil to improve access to services and protection from harm. A second study examined mining, banking and other sectors. The findings were an input to a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, prepared by the National Commission on Human Rights.

**National Scouts Movement (Pramuka):** UNICEF signed a partnership agreement with the Pramuka, the largest scout organisation in the world, to support violence prevention, sanitation and nutrition programmes. The U-Report platform serves as the key engagement tool and helps monitor implementation in communities.

**Indonesian Council of Islamic Scholars (MUI):** UNICEF continued its partnership with the MUI in 2016. This collaboration has seen materials on WASH and Islamic teaching, along with the related Fatwa on Zakat funds for WASH improvement, to be socialised in three regional meetings. The first toilets funded by Zakat were constructed in August this year.

**Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN):** UNICEF continued its role as donor convener for SUN, providing technical support to BAPPENAS to revise the functions of the SUN secretariat and develop guidelines on conflicts of interest. UNICEF also coordinated with donors and the UN Country Network on Nutrition to track commitments and expenditures.

**Coalition for Children:** The newly-launched “Champions4Children” initiative involves influencers who committed to foster engagement for children’s rights, with the aim to grow a Coalition for Children.

**Academics:** More than 15 partnerships with local and international academic partners were established in 2016 to improve the availability of high quality evidence to inform policy advocacy and programming.

**External Communication and Public Advocacy**

In this first year of the country programme, UNICEF Indonesia initiated and deepened partnerships with the private sector, religious organisations, young people and civil society organisations to promote the SDGs and child rights across Indonesia’s vast and diverse context.

**Violence against children:** UNICEF mobilised 3,000 adolescents and youth to provide input into the government’s 2016 National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence in Childhood, including through the U-Report platform. Media coverage on the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence against Children, including interviews with outlets like CNN Indonesia, contributed to the public debate on how to end violence.

**WASH:** The Tinju Tinja campaign to end open defecation gained more than 49 million impressions online, and more than one million people viewed the related YouTube videos. Another focus has been regionally tailored communication support for menstrual hygiene management.

**Online protection:** UNICEF organised the first national consultation on child online protection, leading to a roadmap for follow-up. It involved youth, civil society organisations, information technology companies and government partners. UNICEF’s annual media award with the Alliance of Independent Journalists also focused on online protection, attracting more than 300 submissions.
**SDGs:** Through op-eds and other material published by media partners, such as an infographic illustrating the linkages between the SDGs and Indonesia’s development priorities, UNICEF advocated for putting children at the heart of sustainable development.

**Social media:** UNICEF increased its digital output by 150 per cent, publishing a monthly average of 250 postings across its social media platforms, with a combined reach of almost 35 million people. The social media fan base increased from 200,000 to more than 300,000. Gallup data published in 2016 showed a significant increase in prompted awareness of the organisation to 97 per cent.

**South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation**

As part of its wider technical support agenda, UNICEF Indonesia facilitates South-South dialogue and learning. These efforts were furthered by two major events in 2016. First, from 14-18 November, UNICEF organised and co-hosted with MoEC a week-long international WASH in schools learning exchange workshop. With participation of 16 countries in the region, participants shared progress on WinS including menstrual hygiene management and discussed how to track progress towards the corresponding SDG 4.a. Country delegations visited field sites in Indonesia, interacted with global experts in the field and pledged commitments with concrete targets for the coming year to strengthen the school environment for children.

The second was the High Level Meeting for Cooperation on Child Rights, in Kuala Lumpur from 7-8 November, co-hosted by the Government of Malaysia and UNICEF. The meeting brought together 29 governments from across the region to share experience and challenges related to three critically inter-related issues underpinning child development: child violence, social protection and universal health care. The Government through an inter-ministerial delegation profiled its efforts to achieve universal health care – including the enrolment of 170 million people into its national health insurance scheme over 2-3 years - the largest single payer health system in the world. This experience, as well as the key challenges it faced in achieving full coverage by 2020, was shared with other countries in the region who struggle with many of these same issues. This effort resulted in a letter and policy memo submitted to the Indonesian President on behalf of The Elders by former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, congratulating Indonesia on recent progress and advocating for the expansion of universal health care to all citizens.

**Identification Promotion of Innovation**

A number of innovations to promote children’s rights and improve access to services for the most vulnerable are underway. In East Java province, birth certification of children doubled as a result of UNICEF’s support to introducing pioneering solutions to bottlenecks in birth registration, including by facilitating access to free certification services for mothers of newborns and pregnant women in urban areas.

The data monitoring platform ‘RapidPro’ was introduced to support a prototype for case management on child protection in pilot sites, as well as to track immunisation coverage for the poorest and most vulnerable families in slums. These efforts will be refined and scaled up in 2017 for increased reach.

U-Report – a social media participation platform - now has an active base of 33,000 young people. UNICEF used U-Report to run polls and express children’s voices on a wide range of topics, including violence against children and cyberbullying, universal health care, nutrition and education. Results were used to inform UNICEF and partner advocacy efforts leading to Government policy reform. An innovative child-centred survey instrument for measuring child well-being is also being tested in West Java amongst a sample of 30,000
Support to Integration and cross-sectoral linkages

An ECD programme was launched in Kupang district (NTT province), which has some of the highest poverty rates in Indonesia. Whilst still in its initial phases, accomplishments include completion of a multi-sectoral advocacy workshop with Government and CSO stakeholders from child protection, health, nutrition, and WASH. This helped stakeholders see the importance of the holistic integrative early childhood development model (HI-ECD), not only in terms of individual young child’s balanced growth and development but also as a cost-effective strategy for poverty reduction and economic growth. Site selection visits included stock-takes of WASH facilities, nutrition and supplemental feeding and linkages with health clinics.

The pilot programme for adolescents in emergencies, using the “Adolescent Circle” methodology that focuses on building skills, resilience and problem-solving approaches before, during and after an emergency, was expanded and now includes four disaster prone locations with 82 youth facilitators (55 per cent female) trained and working with adolescents. Thirteen adolescent circles are fully functioning, and 14 prototypes have been developed to provide ways to support communities during an emergency. This model is supporting integration of disaster risk reduction with emergency preparedness and response and youth engagement. Approximately 800 adolescents participated, and the approach will be scaled-up if successful.

Reduction of violence in schools was supported through an integrated approach to incorporate positive discipline in schools in Papua province, which has one of the highest prevalence rates of violence against children in Indonesia. The positive discipline model reached 40 schools in Sorong and Jayapura districts, with 2,479 students grade 1 to 3 engaged. MoWECP, which leads the national strategy on eliminating violence against children, is supporting expansion of this model with Government budget to Central Java. For sustainability, they are coordinating with MoEC for integration of the model into the pre-service curriculum for teachers.

Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

In preparation for the 27th Universal Periodic Review (May 2017), UNICEF contributed inputs to the UN Consolidated Report. UNICEF used this opportunity to highlight the ongoing efforts and unmet gaps in responding to the concluding observations on Indonesia’s third and fourth combined report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (July 2014). New data and analysis particularly in relation to harmful practices including child marriage and violence against children contributed to the analysis of gaps and recommendations for action.

In July a report on prevalence of child marriage was released, which draws on data from SUSENAS. Follow-up included Government action to develop a National Plan of Action to End Child Marriage, and formation of an Adolescent Girls Network with civil society partners to empower girls and tackle the underlying drivers of child marriage which includes gender disparities.

In February the Government launched the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children (2016-2020). UNICEF provided technical support to develop a road map for
implementation of the Strategy, which articulates six key strategies to eliminate violence in line with international guidelines.

UNICEF supported more than 200 young people from numerous youth organisations to review and provide recommendations to Government for implementation. The initiative enhanced Government understanding of the importance of ensuring the views of girls and boys are heard.

As a new Board member of the global partnership to end violence against children, the Government will continue to spearhead interventions aimed at reducing violence as a national development priority in 2017, as recommended by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Children Report.

UNICEF Indonesia provided technical support to MoWECP for the Fourth Asian Forum on Child Rights, which was held in Bali in November. The Forum brought together more than 400 delegates from across Indonesia, along with participants from other Asian countries. The Forum provided a platform for civil society and Government representatives to engage in dialogue around child rights with a particular focus on child rights monitoring.

Gender Equality

UNICEF Indonesia supported access to secondary school by removing the barrier of distance, and identifying out of school girls and boys and barriers for attendance. Both approaches identify gender bottlenecks for accessing secondary school. Almost 10,000 children were reached (45 per cent girls) with one-third returning to school through Government support. The annual expenditure was US$290,000.

UNICEF reached 5,000 girls in 53 schools in 2016, improving girls’ attendance at school through sex-separated toilets, hygiene promotion and innovative adolescent-friendly communication materials to educate adolescent girls about menstrual hygiene management and engage boys to change their attitudes, both of which should improve school attendance of girls during menstruation. One in seven girls missed at least one day of school during their last period. The annual budget was US$86,000.

Several pieces of child marriage research were finalised, and found that a main driver is gender inequality, supported by a lack of meaningful alternatives and role models for girls, and a lack of information about sexual and reproductive health. This research will inform programming, including training of decision-makers in local government as well as religious and community leaders, to improve knowledge, attitudes and practices toward providing girls with information and choices to make decisions about marriage. It will also inform the launch of the Indonesian Adolescent Girls Network, which seeks to ensure “Indonesian girls are empowered and able to make choices”.

A paper on gender-based violence prevention was prepared to influence evidence-based budget allocation and policy reform, as childhood sexual violence remains a key priority of the President. These efforts will be reiterated in pilot programmes for case management and gender equality programming linked to the country’s new National Strategy to Eliminate Violence in Childhood.

Internally, training on gender equality and women’s empowerment was completed. A working group to inform cross-cutting efforts on gender was established. The budget for this work was US$74,000, with an overall budget of US$350,000. There are a number of programme outputs containing gender-related results: Output 1.1 Nutrition; Output 1.3 WASH in Schools; Output 2.1 Basic Education; Output 3.3 Harmful Attitudes & Behaviours
Environmental Sustainability

UNICEF Indonesia further developed its partnership with MoWECP, the Ministries of Forestry and Environment and the National Disaster Management Agency to focus on child-centred climate risk assessment. UNICEF and partners outlined terms of collaboration regarding the consolidation of key indicators and use of this information moving forward.

Through discussions convened as part of a broader Child-Centred Climate Change Adaptation initiative, MoEC committed to enhance the ‘safe schools’ programme with a climate-specific curriculum.

UNICEF continued work with MoWECP and partners to build capacity of youth forums. UNICEF established the ‘Youth Voices from the Frontline’ initiative to strengthen engagement of young people so they can take action on climate change, disaster risk reduction and children’s rights. Twenty-six persons from 10 organisations including UNICEF, youth-led groups and a partnership of five child-centred development and humanitarian organisations (the Children in a Changing Climate Coalition - CCCC) were trained and are being mentored to use digital photography and storytelling as tools and skills for youth-led advocacy. Ten youth-led projects commenced creating digital stories to raise the voice of young people and to advocate for change solutions.

UNICEF Indonesia and the Coalition facilitated consultation of young people from around Indonesia in the lead-up to the 22nd annual Conference of Parties on climate change and the 7th bi-annual Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR). UNICEF supported youth representatives to present the views of their peers to a targeted national Government audience. In addition, UNICEF supported their participation as members of the Indonesian delegation to the AMCDRR conference in Delhi.

UNICEF strengthened platforms to address climate change and disaster risk reduction, such as the national SDG secretariat and national and regional technical working groups. This included foundational research on air pollution from peatland fires as it relates to climate change, and the preparation of technical briefs on SDG monitoring of environmental sustainability relevant to children.

The UNICEF country office targeted a reduction in its carbon footprint by minimising travel whenever possible, or through cost saving measures, for example by staff members opting to travel economy instead of business class where it is entitled.

Effective Leadership

UNICEF Indonesia underwent an internal audit in November 2015 and was rated satisfactory in the March 2016 report. Management was fully committed to the timely implementation of the 19 recommendations made by the Office of Internal Audit and Investigations, which were included in office-wide priorities for 2016. The implementation of recommendations was closely monitored in monthly country management team (CMT) meetings and by end of October, all 19 recommendations were fully implemented. Major initiatives taken to address weaknesses include the development of field office management plans to guide operations and priorities, development of an advocacy plan, monthly updates of the harmonised approach to cash transfers (HACT) assurance plan, strengthened security for Donor Perfect and simplified business continuity plans (BCP) for field offices.

In monthly country management team meetings, key indicators related to financial management, assurance activities, partnerships management, people management, including the performance scorecard, were closely monitored. Measures were taken by the team to strengthen the implementation of assurance activities which included developing an
internal spot check roster for low and medium risk partners and using a combination of international and local long-term arrangements (LTA) holders to conduct micro-assessments and spot checks for high risk partners.

UNICEF developed a comprehensive risk profile with sufficient mitigation measures for all programme and operational risks identified. The ability to respond to level 3 emergencies was identified as a high risk and included in programme priorities of the annual management plan (AMP). Mitigation measures to address this risk include continued close collaboration with Government to ensure prompt response, through a new dedicated programme outcome area on emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

The business continuity plan was updated and tested together with the newly developed simplified plans for zone offices. Following this testing, several minor recommendations were made to ensure business continuity in an emergency situation.

**Financial Resources Management**

In May, UNICEF Indonesia had a smooth transition to the Global Shared Services Centre (GSSC) for finance processes with support from UNICEF EAPRO. All payments and bank reconciliations are now processed by GSSC. As a result, the finance hub in the UNICEF Indonesia office was disbanded and a post abolished. This resulted in cost savings, and also allowed staff to focus on value-added activities such as HACT assurance.

Monthly meetings of the country management team were held in which key indicators in relation to financial management were closely monitored. This included indicators on budget management, outstanding direct cash transfers and HACT assurance activities and the new scorecard. Clear action points were agreed in the meetings and closely followed up by the responsible staff to ensure completion by agreed deadlines. As a result, there was a significant improvement in monitored indicators. As the end of the year, the office had 94 per cent and 100 per cent utilisation of other resources (OR) and regular resources (RR) respectively; US$22,664 unutilised on grants expiring in three months; and 6.2 per cent of direct cash transfers (DCT) outstanding for more than six months.

A HACT assurance plan was developed at the beginning of the year, and updated monthly to reflect actual DCT disbursed. Based on actual DCT disbursed, 86 programme visits, 18 micro-assessments, 46 spot checks and four scheduled audits were planned. The completion rates were 96 programme visits (112 per cent), 18 micro-assessments (100 per cent), 35 spot checks (76 per cent) and four scheduled audits (100 per cent). This was an improvement on the completion rates in 2015. Findings from assurance and assessment activities were followed up in a timely fashion in order to lead to improve programme effectiveness and efficiency.

**Fundraising and Donor Relations**

An office resource mobilisation team met quarterly, chaired by the Representative. The group focused on gap analysis, oversight, coordination, initiation and follow-up of resource mobilisation activities. In 2016, UNICEF Indonesia generated income of US$15,410,007 from both private and public sector donors, including a total net income of US$4,943,248 mobilised through local private sector fundraising (representing 32 per cent of total income that is flexible and predictable).

Funds were optimally utilised based on the agreed multi-year work plan with implementing partners. The CMT monitored fund utilisation as one of the performance indicators monthly, with a specific indicator on expiring grants.
Total funding allocated in 2016 was US$23,630,894 where US$22,656,714 was utilised (96 per cent). The OR projected ceiling per year is US$20,188,909 (excluding private sector fundraising costs). Total OR allocated was US$17,291,124, which is 86 per cent of the ceiling. The total OR utilised was US$16,717,688, which was 96 per cent of the allocation.

Each one of the 30 donor reports, fund utilisation reports, and human interest stories that were due was submitted on time. The office has an internal monitoring and quality assurance system for ensuring high quality and timely donor reporting.

**Evaluation and Research**

As the first year of the country programme, 2016 was a relatively quiet period for evaluation. Previous evaluations conducted in 2013-2015 were followed up with the appropriate management response.

As a result of recent evaluations, management has taken several strategic decisions to improve to programme. These include, among others, developing field office management plans to complement the AMP and multi-year work plan at national level. In addition, greater attention was paid to influencing planning and budgeting processes at sub-national level; and strengthening the theories of change across the programme to support future evaluability and results measurement.

The integrated monitoring and evaluation plan (IMEP) was prepared for five years as part of the country programme action plan (CPAP), and monitored and updated on a quarterly basis. Purpose, audience, intended use, status description, managing section, planned completion date, and any notable difference from the CPAP were all recorded in the IMEP quarterly updates. This made the IMEP a living document that guided the evidence-base for the country programme, and could be referenced at any time for up-to-date information on the latest status of research, studies and evaluations supported by the country programme.

A research peer-review group was established to support quality assurance and effective management of research activities. The group draws on staff from across the office who have expertise in research methodologies. The group supports the inter-sectoral approach of the country programme.

To enhance evaluability of the country programme, in late 2016 the office initiated an exercise to strengthen the theory of change across all planned result areas. It is expected that the results of this work will facilitate the conduct of evaluation in cross-sectoral programming areas and strategies in the 2017-2018 period.

**Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings**

During 2016, two field offices (Kupang and Surabaya) moved into Government-provided premises. The resultant annual cost savings from rental, utilities and security from this move is about US$47,000. In addition, Government-provided offices were secured for a third field office (Manokwari) from 2017. The expected savings from this will be about US$27,000 per year.

Cost savings were also achieved in telephone usage after the office upgraded bandwidth for the Jakarta country office and the field offices. Since this upgrade, voice connectivity significantly improved and communication between offices was more effective when using video conference facilities and Skype for Business.

The UN Operations Management Team brought some reductions to the security budgets
which was approved by the UN Security Management Team. It was agreed that opportunities to cut costs on the common services budget approved by the UNCT were minimum.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs offered some vacant land to the UN for common premises. The specifics of a building and the whole process require further study, more information and discussions by the UNCT. This is expected to be a long process that if implemented, may potentially lead to cost savings for all UN operations.

Throughout 2016, UNICEF continued to provide regular, pro-active support to joint-UN committees and initiatives, such as those above, and the Steering Group of the United Nations Partnerships for Development Framework (UNPDF).

**Supply Management**

The total value of goods and services input to the delivery of the country programme results was US$4.7 million, an increase of 31 per cent from US$3.6 million in 2015. The procurement used strategies that focus on competition, transparency, and partner collaboration to tackle market issues to achieve value for money and meet the office needs. These efforts contributed to the efficient and timely manner of delivery.

Prepositioned supplies were essential to the immediate response during emergency. UNICEF continued to hold a small amount of pre-positioned supplies worth US$89,259 for WASH and communication in a warehouse leased from the Indonesian Red Cross. The value of pre-positioned supplies decreased from US$217,834 in the beginning of 2016, as distribution was undertaken to support a WASH in Schools Campaigns and for hygiene promotional sessions in schools.

Acknowledging that UNICEF Indonesia’s impact and influence is only possible through partnerships, worked continued to be closely undertaken with the Government, by supporting updates to the Guidelines for Programme Implementation, known as PEDUM. The guidelines provide procedures to be followed by Government and implementing partners receiving cash assistance from UNICEF. UNICEF also reviewed and provided feedback on proposed partnership agreements that contained supply components. In addition, technical assistance and dialogue with the Government and implementing partners helped addressed supply issues and developed capacity. The supply component in workplans was mostly related to the procurement of construction material, design and printing, video production, web page development, event organizers, transportation arrangements and meeting packages.

The tables below provide an overview of the category of services and goods procured in 2016 to support the delivery of country programme results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of services</th>
<th># of Contracts</th>
<th>Contract amount (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme related services</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>2,305,813.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising activities</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,804,771.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation related services</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>270,526.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>154</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,381,111.69</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of goods</th>
<th># of purchase orders</th>
<th>Purchase order amount (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT supplies</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>159,116.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Supplies (Local)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30,526.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Supplies (Offshore)</td>
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<td>17,940.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Supplies/Inventory</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6,208.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>107,499.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>102</strong></td>
<td><strong>321,291.18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Security for Staff and Premises**

The UN Security Management Team, coordinated through the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and the UN Resident Coordinator continued to lead and make decisions related to staff safety and security. While some political tensions were observed in 2016, no UNICEF staff were involved in any incidents.

At the beginning of the year, a series of explosions and shootings occurred near the building where most UN agencies are in Jakarta. The location was about two kilometres from the UNICEF office. UNICEF took immediate action to ensure staff safety during the incidents, including activating the communication tree. Following this event, a rapid assessment of the UNICEF response was conducted. Recommendations were made to ensure better preparation for future emergencies, and have been implemented.

Two field offices relocated into Government premises during the year. Prior to the relocation, the Government offices were assessed by UNDSS in accordance with Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) requirements. UNICEF implemented additional security measures that did not require significant structural changes to ensure the safety and security of staff. UNICEF headquarters confirmed the measures taken were consistent with a move into Government premises.

The business continuity plan for the programme was updated in 2016. In addition, a simplified version of the plan was developed for each field office. It was tested in December, following which several recommendations have been made.

The office procured additional satellite phones to be provided to security wardens after the previous radio system was discontinued by UNDSS. This will strengthen UNICEF’s ability to respond to emergencies.

A series of security-related training sessions were held for staff throughout the year, including female self-defence training (together with other UN agencies). UNDSS recommended flights were used to ensure staff safety. UNICEF continued to streamline its procedures and share security information with UNDSS as a preparedness measure for new and emerging risks, including possible terrorist threats.

**Human Resources**

Briefings conducted for staff to use ACHIEVE, the new performance management system, contributed to a culture of regular and open discussions on results. The office provided individual guidance, in addition to an all-staff briefing, and will continue to have a supporting role until staff are comfortable in using the system.

The feedback from the Global Staff Survey was adopted as an office-wide action plan. Specific actions were taken through team building, resilience and stress management workshops and opportunities for individual counselling support for staff were provided. Staff issues were raised regularly in the Joint Consultative Committee and action taken. As a pilot, a “mood button” meter was set up to measure the atmosphere of the office. Management
remains committed to take remedial action from the results of this mood measure and to address any other staff concerns.

Several UN joint brown bag lunches on UN Cares were attended by staff in March and April. UNICEF participated as facilitator in one of the sessions.

UNICEF Indonesia nominated additional staff members for the Regional Rapid Response Mechanism roster. Six staff members participated in the emergency training organised by the regional office in Bangkok. Rollout of the emergency preparedness and response (EPR) training was part of the staff development plan for 2016, and all field office staff have been trained.

An all-staff retreat was organised in February to promote team building in support of planned results for the new country programme. This was supported by six all-staff meetings throughout the year on various topics. An active staff association organised several other events throughout the year.

UNICEF Indonesia staff were deployed to neighbouring countries (Timor Leste and Malaysia) to support key functions in human resources and emergency preparedness, as agreed as part of their programme design.

**Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology**

At the beginning of the year, internet and voice connectivity between the Jakarta office and the seven field offices was a challenge. To address this issue, UNICEF upgraded bandwidth for the Jakarta office from 10 Mbps to 20 Mbps, while that of field offices was upgraded from 1 Mbps to 2 Mbps. This significantly improved internet and voice connectivity, and communication between offices was more effective when using video conference facilities and Skype for Business. This in turn reduced telephone usage, as staff in different offices communicated using these internet-based services. In addition, the increased bandwidth allowed UNICEF to support and implement internet based services such as eTools, Donor Perfect and MyCase for all staff.

UNICEF changed its infrastructure from one that was centralised in Jakarta to one that is decentralised for each zone office. This was in preparation for the Light Office Initiative by UNICEF headquarters, which aims to reduce the complexity for small and medium offices for easier support and minimises costs of information and communication technology (ICT) support. This also meant that when Jakarta had problems with internet availability, it did not affect the field offices.

A peer review of ICT was conducted in 2015, and the recommendations were implemented, resulting in improved service delivery.

Lastly, UNICEF re-designed the internal Teamsite on SharePoint. The version of SharePoint with new features rolled out globally has made it easier for UNICEF to implement the needs of users internally. The Teamsite was used extensively as a part of knowledge-sharing within the programme.
ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

OUTCOME 1 Women and children have more equitable access to evidence-based health, nutrition, WASH and HIV services and adopt appropriate care practices from pregnancy to adolescence.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Health systems strengthening: UNICEF convened relevant ministries and parastatals responsible for Universal Health Coverage in Indonesia – the world’s largest single payer health system, covering 170 million - at a High-Level Meeting in Kuala Lumpur (November 2016). A report was developed that highlights successes and critical gaps in health coverage with practical recommendations for action, with an equity focus for children. Guidelines were developed for the implementation of Minimum Service Standards for Health, including tools for mapping, costing, action plan development and monitoring at the district-level.

Maternal, newborn and child health: Guidelines were developed for monitoring the implementation of Newborn Action plan. These were piloted and scaled-up in six provinces. Guidelines for monitoring the implementation of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) at facility level was developed and tested in five eastern provinces with the highest burden of child mortality. Twenty-five health centres from seven districts in West Papua offer HIV testing for all pregnant women during antenatal care. An additional 40 health centres initiated the integration of PMTCT services into regular antenatal care in the same areas.

Immunisation: After 10 years of technical assistance, funding, and logistical support from UNICEF, the elimination of maternal and neonatal tetanus was certified in May 2016. This achievement made the Southeast Asia region to be the second region achieving this status globally. The immunisation communication strategy developed by UNICEF based on field research was adopted as the national communication strategy by the MoH. These health promotion efforts were rolled out in nine out of ten UNICEF-supported provinces and another two provinces in the country. An innovative programme targeting high-risk urban slums called ‘reaching every community’ - which registers all newborns and provides SMS reminders to caregivers around the immunisation schedule, was initiated.

Malaria: Case management guidelines for addressing malaria in pregnancy were reviewed and updated. Programmes on the IMCI - an integrated response for addressing the main causes of child mortality - were rolled out province-wide in eastern Indonesia. National modules on quality assurance management of malaria diagnosis using a microscope was developed. Field assessments on gaps in malaria awareness and treatment seeking were completed to inform the national malaria communication strategy.

HIV and AIDS: HIV programming sensitive to adolescents and young key populations was successfully piloted in the city of Bandung and expanded to three other cities - Denpasar, Surabaya, and West Jakarta. In Papua, implementation of a framework for adolescent HIV programming commenced. Mapping and assessment of HIV-related resources, awareness and behaviours was conducted with the Ministry of Health.

Nutrition: Preparatory work for a range of studies to assess adolescent nutrition was completed. The Government regulation on food labelling and advertisement was expanded to eliminate baby food advertisement targeting children under two years old (previous guidelines targeted children under 12 months only). An implementation model to delivery of community-based services to treat severe acute malnutrition was designed and is being
tested in Kupang District, an area affected by the El Nino drought in 2016.

WASH: 52 villages in Alor District, NTT, were verified as being Open Defecation Free. UNICEF supported the MoH on the creation of a Roadmap and Verification guidelines for the Community-led Total Sanitation programme. UNICEF organised and co-hosted an international WASH in Schools Learning Exchange with 16 countries sharing experience on WinS. Indonesia committed that all schools will have access to safe water, functional, well-maintained and sex-segregated toilets, and handwashing facility with water and soap. The Educational Management Information System has been modified, with UNICEF support, to track progress on the SDG targets relating to WASH in schools.

OUTPUT 1 Governments and partner institutions have enhanced capacity and commitment to deliver quality services at scale to protect children from undernutrition and overnutrition.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
UNICEF continued as Donor Convener for the SUN movement, providing technical support to the Secretariat to formulate its Terms of Reference and develop draft Guidelines on Conflicts of Interest and a roadmap. UNICEF coordinated the Donor and UN Country Network on Nutrition to track commitments and expenditures on nutrition, and to catalogue all knowledge/learning products developed with the support of members. At national level, UNICEF provided technical support to the National Development Planning Agency in the dissemination of the Food and Nutrition Action Plan as well as supporting the development of similar plans at subnational level.

SUN has increased national attention on malnutrition, but rolling out the movement across 514 districts remains a significant challenge due to weak capacity at subnational level. UNICEF plans to support a capacity assessment on nutrition in 2017, focusing on capacity for scale-up.

There have been important developments to strengthen national legislation on marketing of breastmilk substitutes, including development of revised government regulation on food labelling and advertisement. This began with a series of advocacy events, including the launch of the Lancet Series on Breastfeeding in Indonesia and the release of the “cost of not breastfeeding” analysis (March 2016), and the breastfeeding advocacy meeting in Bangkok (April 2016), which were supported by UNICEF and Alive and Thrive. These events culminated in the commitment of the MoH and Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection, supported by the President’s Office, to strengthen national legislation in-line with the international breastmilk substitutes code. UNICEF provided technical input to the Government to strengthen the legislation to protect breastfeeding up to at least two years of age. UNICEF has also finalised a planning and implementation guideline to assist districts in delivering community counselling services on infant and young child feeding.

Work commenced to develop an implementation model for the community-based management of acute malnutrition in Kupang District, where a nutrition survey in March 2016 confirmed the high prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (3.2 per cent). The community-based management of acute malnutrition training package for health workers was developed and rolled-out to all six focus sub-districts.

Gender Results: UNICEF embarked on its new focus area of adolescent nutrition. Baseline data collection was initiated, beginning with qualitative research on adolescent nutrition, covering both boys and girls and examining gender bottlenecks and barriers that differentially impact the nutritional status of both including looking at household decision making and access to health services. Another two assessments, the landscape review and baseline survey on adolescent nutrition, will start in 2017. The assessments will inform an
adolescent nutrition programme that will reach 50,000 adolescent girls and boys and contribute to addressing identified barriers. In addition, UNICEF provided technical support to MoH to revise its iron supplementation guidelines for adolescent girls. The budget for this programme in 2016 was US$250,000.

OUTPUT 2 Governments and partner institutions have enhanced capacity and commitment to deliver quality services at scale around community approaches to eliminate open defecation, provision of safe water and the promotion of hygiene practices.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Through a partnership with the Islamic Council of Scholars, awareness materials on the linkages of good hygiene practices and Islamic teaching were developed. This resulted in the issuance of a ruling on Islamic law (Fatwa) related to promoting the use of Islamic charity funds for WASH in the poorest households. The first toilets funded through Islamic charity donations (Zakat) were constructed in August with further progress expected in 2017. A partnership with the Indonesian scout movement, Pramuka, commenced aiming to raise awareness on WASH issues planning to reach 20,000 young people during 2016-2017.

Analysis of a water quality survey conducted in collaboration with several ministries including Statistics-Indonesia, the Ministry of Health and BAPPENAS was completed resulting in a baseline for WASH Sustainable Development Goal Indicators for Indonesia. UNICEF supported follow-up discussions on action regarding replication of the analysis at a national-level and for SDG tracking.

A planning and capacity building meeting with national and sub-national government was held in April and a plan of action with BAPPENAS developed. UNICEF promoted more systematic approaches to knowledge management in WASH, and BAPPENAS are now capturing such approaches in a co-funded documentation to be released early in 2017. Knowledge products were disseminated on WASH and Stunting; a sanitation knowledge, attitudes and practices survey findings analysis; and a paper on the innovative water quality survey paper was presented by Government at the Global Water Safety Planning meeting Philippines in April.

At subnational level, 52 villages in Alor District, NTT, were verified “Open Defecation Free” (ODF) bringing the total to 119 out of 175 villages in the district. In Sumba Timur, NTT, 25 villages claimed ODF and 13 villages were verified. In addition, in Papua the declaration of 14 ODF communities in Jayapura District, a significant step forward in a very challenging environment. Overall, the cumulative sanitation increase since 2013 in UNICEF-supported districts (direct + indirect) is 125,000 households.

In terms of support to monitoring and sub-national implementation, all support facilitators were in place and helped local government to support acceleration of the National Sanitation Programme for community-led total sanitation (STBM), with local health and planning departments. Payment of facilitators on a timely basis proved challenging, and alternative modalities were explored for 2017. UNICEF at national level provided support to MoH on the finalisation of a Roadmap and Verification guidelines for the STBM program. A midline survey on progress in the three focus Provinces of NTT, Papua and South Sulawesi was undertaken in August with challenges flagged to Government. UNICEF also hosted the Bill and Melinda Gates Annual Sanitation Grantee meeting in Makassar, with global WASH experts peer reviewing the work in the field with positive feedback.
Governments and partner institutions have enhanced capacity and commitment to deliver WASH services in institutions at scale including the use of sustainable basic sanitation, safe drinking water and improved hygiene behaviours.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
UNICEF worked closely with Ministry of Education and Culture to strengthen WASH in schools, especially strengthening the Education Management Information System to incorporate SDG 4.a. This is a major step forward to track Indonesia’s progress towards WinS in the SDGs. UNICEF also continued to work with BAPPENAS, under the National Sanitation Development Acceleration Programme locations, to integrate WinS into the City Sanitation Strategy. This is on-going in four pilot locations.

In terms of knowledge management and evidence, a survey looking at how to better link WinS into the national sanitation programme was completed. The report was presented to Government along with new concepts around the development of a Schools Sanitation Strategy which aims to bring the WinS and WASH sectors closer together in Indonesia. With UNICEF support this approach was trialled in four Districts.

Group handwashing work was ongoing in three provinces. An analysis of menstrual hygiene management (MHM) data and WinS sustainability was initiated, with the MHM human-centred design finalised and the progress in Indonesia presented at the Global Virtual Conference on MHM in October. WASH in schools advocacy at the National City Sanitation Summit was the first time that the approach was highlighted in this way.

Substantial documentation of WASH in schools and MHM was undertaken for the WinS International Learning Exchange hosted in Jakarta by the Ministry of Education. Over one week, 160 participants from 16 countries exchanged experiences, an excellent example of South-South cooperation. A key constraint was the absence of a national planning document and programmatic guidance on how to expand school sanitation development. Lack of data verification and feedback mechanisms on the school sanitation component in the EMIS is also a challenge, but being worked on in collaboration with MoEC.

Gender results: The menstrual hygiene management programme finalised communication materials with careful pre-testing in urban, rural, remote areas and also in different religious areas), targeting girls (for knowledge) and boys (to reduce teasing of girls). The materials were rolled out in Bandung and Biak (53 schools, over 5,000 girls reached in 2016), and will be extended in another four districts in early 2017.

For indirect reach, UNICEF partnered with the Indonesian Council of Islamic Scholars on the production of MHM in the context of Islamic spiritual guidance, which was released in November. UNICEF also worked closely with MoEC to incorporate MHM into the revised National School Health programme. Expenditure on MHM was US$86,000.

Evidence-based advocacy was undertaken with MoEC for all schools to have sex-separated toilets. One-third of schools do not have sex-separated toilets, and their installation will improve adolescent girls’ attendance and achievement in school. Working with the EMIS data, UNICEF helped MoEC to show the gap in gender ratios for toilets, leading to commitment from MoEC to replicate this in 2017.

OUTPUT 4: Government and partner institutions have enhanced capacity and commitment to deliver quality basic and comprehensive maternal, neonatal, and child health (MNCH) services including prevention of parent-to-child transmission of HIV (PPTCT) at scale.
Analytical Statement of Progress:
To address the challenge data synchronisation of Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission programme between services, joint monitoring visits between the Family Health directorate and National AIDS programme managers were conducted to South Jakarta, Surakarta, Banyuwangi and Pekanbaru.

The availability of reagents for HIV and syphilis testing and antiretrovirals (ARV), and different understandings of the provider-initiated testing and counselling approach among service providers at district level were major challenges. UNICEF facilitated provision of quality technical feedback to health managers in East and Central Java, and Banyuwangi and Solo districts, where HIV and syphilis testing was below the 80 per cent target coverage. A total of 23,932 out of 99,191 pregnant women were tested for HIV in this cities.

UNICEF supported development of paediatric ARV implementation guideline for primary care level. This was ensure that around 37,089 HIV-exposed infant receive appropriate follow up. In West Papua, 25 health centres from seven districts offer HIV testing for all pregnant women during antenatal care. Only six health centres agreed to decentralise ARV services. An additional 40 health centres initiated the integration of PPTCT services into regular antenatal care in the same areas.

With UNICEF's support and in partnership with multiple professional organisations, Ministry of Health completed a series of mentoring and on-the-job training sessions for essential newborn care in Papua, West Papua and Aceh provinces. During the reporting period, this initiative reduced newborn deaths from 166 to 122 in Papua, and from 79 to 62 in West Papua. Plans of action developed during end-year evaluation reports highlighted the future financial support from each hospital in West Papua to continue the process and revision of module for mentorship in Aceh. A standardised reporting was developed that includes thresholds for indicators on quality of care for newborns.

UNICEF assisted MoH in developing monitoring tools to see the implementation of the action plan. The tools include instruments to monitor the availability of inputs (staff, availability of facilities, equipment) and case management for maternal and newborn care at hospital and health centre (instrument 1 and 2) and instruments to see the involvement of provincial and district government (instrument 3 and 4). It was tested in six districts across six provinces.

UNICEF supported the development of monitoring guideline for IMCI implementation. This was tested in five eastern provinces which show low compliance of health staff (51 per cent only) in implementing IMCI approach for all sick children who attend primary care facilities. An assessment of nine additional provinces will be undertaken in 2017 with funding support from the World Health Organization (WHO). The result will be used for a reference in MoH in scaling up and monitoring of the implementation of IMCI approach. Instructional videos for both IMNCI clinical and programme orientation were completed, and disseminated during national IMCI training-of-trainers workshop in August and for MNCH programme manager orientation package.

OUTPUT 5 Government and partner institutions have the capacity and commitment to deliver quality services at scale to control vaccine preventable diseases, malaria and HIV, including elimination of neonatal tetanus, measles, HIV, syphilis and malaria

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Indonesia was certified for elimination of maternal and neonatal tetanus in May 2016, after 10 years of technical assistance, funding, and logistical support from UNICEF. This achievement brought the Southeast Asia region to be the second region achieving this status globally.
The immunisation communication strategy developed by UNICEF based on field research was adopted as the national communication strategy by the MoH. These health promotion efforts have been rolled out in nine out of ten UNICEF-supported provinces and another two provinces in the country. This strategy will be rolled-out in the remaining 23 provinces in 2017.

An innovative programme addressing bottlenecks in increasing equitable coverage targeting every high-risk urban slums children called ‘reaching every community’ - which registers all newborns and provides SMS reminders to caregivers around the immunisation schedule is piloted in Jakarta in collaboration with MoH. A rapid assessment of the project found an increase in full immunisation coverage from 40 per cent to 70 per cent, over a six month period. A cold chain equipment inventory in the remaining 15 provinces was completed and is ready for data analysis.

Case management of malaria in pregnancy was reviewed and updated based on WHO’s new treatment guideline, with technical assistance from UNICEF. Malaria in pregnancy programme implementation was reviewed for the eastern provinces, where the burden is highest, with commitment gained to address the bottlenecks in supply and coordination among programmes.

The Integrated Management of Childhood Illness, which includes case management of malaria for children under five, was rolled out in eastern Indonesia provinces, using Global Fund Malaria resources with UNICEF support. National modules on quality assurance management of malaria diagnosis using microscope were developed and finalised. An field assessment on the communication gap of the malaria programme was completed to inform malaria communication strategy especially on long-lasting insecticide-treated nets utilisation. The Sabang district in Aceh province issued a Mayoral Decree on maintaining malaria elimination status. With UNICEF support, work commenced on a strategy to address malaria elimination in forest and mining areas of Aceh.

HIV programming sensitive to adolescents and young key populations was piloted in Bandung (LOLIPOP – Linkages of Quality Care for Young Key Populations). It was supported by UNICEF in collaboration with Ministry of Health, National AIDS Commission, and Indonesia Young Key Population Network, and was expanded to three other cities (Denpasar, Surabaya, and West Jakarta) using Global Fund resources. The approach includes HIV services and outreach responsive to the needs of adolescents and young key populations. The development of a framework for HIV programming sensitive to adolescents and youth in Papua and West Papua started. An advocacy brief on the HIV situation among adolescents and young key populations in Indonesia was produced, based on available MoH data.

OUTPUT 6 Governments and partner institutions have improved capacity and accountability for health resource allocation based on evidence-based planning and in monitoring equity and implementation management of health services in the era of universal health care.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Minimum Service Standards in health is a benchmarking approach of the local government’s performance in implementing obligatory functions related to basic health services. In implementing Minimum Service Standards in health, the district needs to be able to understand the depth of the health needs to achieve the target, calculate the budget required to provide the services and setting action plan to implement them. In collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs and MoH, UNICEF supported the development of guidelines to assist districts to complete mapping, costing and setting up action plan in implementing the
The decentralisation process introduced the management of public sector resources to the district level, including in the health sector. The aim is to bring decision-making and resources closer to service beneficiaries. Weak district level management capacity has hindered the decentralisation process, and building this capacity is an important link to ensure that resources translate to improved service delivery and further improvements in population health. Given the issues above, UNICEF together with Bappenas and Health Policy and Management Centre School of Medicine (PKMK-UGM) collaborated to improve planning capacity.

The use of an evidence-based approach was welcomed in Papua province. It has been implemented in six districts, and funded in two of them by the local provincial budget. The partnership produced a module for evidence-based planning combined with minimum services standards implementation plan. A training-of-trainers was conducted in Jayapura, and followed by further training at district level in Biak, Merauke, Kerom and Pegunungan Bintang, Papua. This year's cooperation was also marked with the harmonisation of evidence-based planning and financing approach with the WHO-initiated district team problem solving approach which is being revamped to integrated health planning in Maternal Newborn and Child Health. This MoH-led approach was re-introduced initially in two districts in West Papua province, and six districts in Central and East Java also introduced the district team problem solving approach into the planning system.

Under the National Health Insurance (JKN), the health centre (Puskesmas) has an increasing authority including planning, budgeting, human resources management, medical supply logistic and supervision. The Puskesmas has become the vital link that connected the national health system to the community. To efficiently manage health services to the population of the area served, it is imperative for Puskesmas to have strong capacity to manage its own resources. The lack of data use in the planning created inefficient use of resources and programme and integrated microplanning underlines the importance of evidence based when identifying health need in community and priority setting. UNICEF, in collaboration with the Primary Health Service Directorate of MOH supported 15 Puskesmas from Maluku, North Maluku, East Java, Central Java and Papua with training and technical support in implementing integrated microplanning.

OUTPUT 7 Government and partner institutions are prepared, have adequate sectoral capacity and provide an effective and coordinated response for WASH, nutrition and health in emergencies.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
During 2016, there was one earthquake in December in Aceh killing 102 people, with around one-quarter of the deaths bring children. It also displaced around 85,000 people. The UNICEF field office in Banda Aceh joined the field assessment and guided the government on strengthening the ongoing measles vaccination for children under five years in the displaced persons’ camp. UNICEF also advised the Provincial and District Health Offices to strengthen their malaria surveillance and case findings in the affected area to prevent an outbreak, and to immediately implement vector controls measures if malaria cases were detected.

The Government's national cluster approach put nutrition into one of the "sub-clusters" under the health cluster. UNICEF provided technical support to achieve the first two priorities of this sub-cluster: the terms of reference of the sub-cluster, and the development of a contingency plan on nutrition. UNICEF also assisted the Ministry of Health commence revision of the National Nutrition in Emergencies Guidelines. Specifically, UNICEF is guiding
the Government on including chapters on: (1) the management of donations of breastmilk substitutes, and; (2) the provision of complementary foods for infants and young children by public kitchens. In addition, UNICEF advised the Ministry of Social Affairs on the basic utensils and cooking equipment that public kitchens require to prepare complementary foods for infants and young children in emergency-affected populations. The Ministry of Social Affairs intends to preposition this equipment with its own funds.

For WASH, technical support was been provided to MoSA around alignment of the National Cluster system and the Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) Global WASH Cluster system. A contingency planning meeting of WASH Cluster members was planned for mid-December but was delayed due to the Aceh earthquake. This will see further dialogue between WASH cluster members with MoSA on streamlining the WASH cluster into national cluster mechanism.

**OUTCOME 2 Increased and equitable access to quality education for the most marginalised children aged 3-18 years.**

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
Under the Medium Term National Development Plan the Government of Indonesia has set goals for improving equity and quality of education at all levels during 2015-2019. The key Government priority is to increase compulsory education from nine to twelve years through the implementation of the Universal 12 Years Education and Smart Indonesia Programme. Through these programmes the Government expects to decrease educational disparities between geographical and socioeconomic groups (especially between rich and poor families), increase transition to and participation in secondary education and improve learning outcomes at all levels.

An estimate based on the SUSENAS 2015 data indicated that approximately 4.85 million children and adolescents aged 7-18 are out of school, slightly increased from the baseline of 4.72 million. According to the Ministry of Education data, the net enrolment rates (NERs) stand at 94 per cent (primary), 81 per cent (junior secondary) and 52 per cent (senior secondary) in the 2015/16 school year. Significant geographical disparities exist, however. For instance, the NERs in Papua province are about 20 percentage points lower than the national average at all levels. The NERs in urban areas are considerably higher than those of rural areas particularly at the secondary level.

In terms of learning outcomes, in 2016 two international leaning assessment results became available which Indonesia participated in: the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2015 and the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) 2015. Both results confirmed that learning outcomes among Indonesian children require substantial improvement to achieve the SDG in education adopted by the Government.

While some improvement was observed compared to the 2012 results, the 2015 PISA data showed that more than half of 15-year-old students (grades 8-9), in the case of mathematics more than two thirds of them, are considered to be “low achievers” in Indonesia. On the other hand, the PISA results indicated that in general Indonesian students are highly motivated for learning. In PISA 2015, Indonesia was ranked among the top three countries in terms of students’ enjoyment of and motivation for learning.

The learning challenge appears to start early. The results of TIMSS that targeted fourth graders showed that many children struggle to acquire even the most basic academic skills at the primary level as well. In both mathematics and science, only half of the students achieved the “low” international benchmarks. The situation was even more alarming in
disadvantaged areas. A UNICEF-supported early grade reading assessment in Papua province found that only 15 per cent of second and third graders had acquired minimum reading skills. The TIMSS data also provided information on general school environment, which indicates some concern about school safety. For instance, more than one-quarter of the sampled fourth graders reported that they were bullied on a weekly basis.

In order to address these diverse educational challenges, UNICEF continued supporting the Government of Indonesia. This included policy advocacy, capacity development, and modelling and scale-up of innovative initiatives aimed to improve access to and quality of education for disadvantaged girls and boys particularly in rural and remote areas.

In 2016, UNICEF’s policy advocacy focused on inclusive education, transition to secondary education in remote areas, integrated ECD, one-year compulsory pre-primary education, life skills education and disaster risk reduction at school.

UNICEF also provided system strengthening and capacity development support at both national and sub-national levels. Evidence-based education planning was strengthened at village levels through the introduction of the Community-Based Development Information System (CBDIS). Through pre-service and in-service teacher training programmes, primary and secondary school teacher capacity was enhanced in areas such as life skills education and early grade reading. The Government’s institutional capacity was also strengthened through the development of a number of local regulations aimed at the improvement of the quality of education as well as through the establishment of the National Secretariat for Safe School that coordinates school-based disaster management and risk reduction programmes.

A range of innovative models that address specific needs of disadvantaged girls and boys were developed and rolled out in selected districts. These included: 1) evidence-based education planning at village level through CBDIS to encourage actions towards completion of (at least) nine-year compulsory education for all children; 2) “One Roof School” model that provides continued education from primary to junior secondary levels for girls and boys in remote, isolated communities; 3) inclusive education through adaptive sports; 4) early grade literacy teaching model that aims to improve reading skills among second and third graders; 5) ECD centres that provide integrated ECD services for young girls and boys aged 3-6 based on the national ECD standards, and; 6) “Adolescents in Emergencies” initiative that aims to strengthen skills and resilience among young people to cope with situations during and after emergencies. Baseline studies have been conducted or planned to be conducted for all the model initiatives to facilitate rigorous result monitoring and evidence generation

OUTPUT 1: Education stakeholders at different levels have improved capacity in education planning and programme implementation to improve access to quality education for the most disadvantaged children.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
In order to advocate for and raise awareness on the inclusion of all children in quality education, UNICEF supported two Inclusive Sports Festivals in East Java province. The festivals involved 479 children (49 per cent girls), of whom 60 had disabilities. The festivals raised awareness on the importance of inclusive education through sports among students, parents, teachers and community members. Three life skill modules on promoting inclusive education through sports were developed and rolled out in selected districts. Multimedia materials on inclusive education were also produced and used for advocacy and resource mobilisation campaigns with the Government and external partners, including the celebration of the International Disability Day.
In Tanah Papua, a comprehensive life skills curriculum was adopted by a pre-service teacher training institute to improve capacities of teachers to teach life skills to adolescents at primary, junior and senior secondary schools. So far, 780 (60 per cent female) pre-service teacher trainees have enrolled in the new curriculum to learn how to support students to acquire important life skills and to promote their physical and psychosocial well-being. Through advocacy and capacity building interventions, a new provincial decree was issued which formally regards life skills as an official subject under the local content of the curriculum.

In 2016, there was an increase of 5,099 new adolescent U-reporters, bringing the total to an estimated 13,628 (67 per cent female) taking part in polls and offline discussions on topics such as violence against children, universal health care and social protection.

Gender Equality: Through partnership with the largest youth organisation in Indonesia, UNICEF has supported the National Family Planning Agency to develop a series of information and communication materials to delay age of marriage and pregnancy, empowering girls with information typically difficult to access.

The process of establishing a model for information-based education planning towards universal basic education for girls and boys in remote rural villages through the implementation of CBDIS is on track. The CBDIS gained very positive support from government partners both at national and sub-national levels and led to tangible results. In Mamuju district, for example, 9,967 out-of-school children and adolescents were identified (45 per cent girls) through the CBDIS and the local government succeeded in (re)enrolling 3,366 of them (42 per cent girls) in school as part of the “Back-to-School” movement. It is important to note that the CBDIS is able to provide information and data disaggregated by sex and other sociodemographic markers, which can be used as reference to identify the characteristics of out-of-school boys and girls. CBDIS data indicated that many boys do not continue their education because they have to work to help their families, while for girls many of them have to stop schooling due to early marriage. The integration of CBDIS into the village planning system will leverage more resources at village level for improving access to education including those out of school due to disabilities.

The annual expenditure in 2016 was US$290,000 with an overall budget of US$3,000,000.

OUTPUT 2 Strengthened capacity of provincial governments to improve learning achievement of primary school children.

Analytical Statement of Progress: This output aims to develop a model for early grade literacy teaching through the Papua Education Programme which was launched in 2015. The activities of the programme in Papua and West Papua provinces progressed as planned in six districts and 120 rural, remote target schools.

A number of capacity development activities were conducted which resulted in increased knowledge and capacity of 294 early grade teachers (65 per cent female) in delivering effective literacy teaching. Seventy-three principals (19 per cent female) were also trained and gained better knowledge and skills in monitoring and supervising early grade literacy lessons in school. Overall 4,200 students (65 per cent girls) in grades 1, 2 and 3 benefited from experiencing new activities and teaching methods in the classrooms. A programme midline assessment will be conducted in the mid-2017 to assess the effectiveness of the model against the baseline assessment conducted in 2015.
As part of the capacity development activities for education stakeholders at school level, a set of simple formative assessment procedures to track students’ learning progress were developed and utilised to varying degrees by about 70 per cent of teachers. In addition, 42 levelled books, relevant to the local context and consistent with the national curriculum, were developed and distributed to the 120 schools, which were accompanied by a set of decodable reading exercises. There has been an observable reduction in teacher absenteeism in the target schools which is partly credited to teachers’ keen interest in the practical training and teaching aids. This is very crucial for the Papua education context, where the rate of teacher absenteeism is generally very high.

Early evidence of desired results has emerged at school, community and district levels. Data at the school level indicated improved learning environment, better access to culturally relevant reading materials and enhanced teaching practice in the classroom. At the district level, a series of advocacy initiatives resulted in strong support and commitment from local governments to consolidate the model and ensure successful implementation of the programme in the respective areas. In addition, the majority of district parliament members publicly acknowledged that the lack of fundamental literacy skills is a major problem in primary schools.

Several local regulations to address teacher absenteeism were developed, for example through housing and safety improvement and provision of financial incentives. Three out of six districts committed to use their own funds for reducing teacher absenteeism, by increasing financial and other incentives. Additionally, one target district issued a local regulation that requires the community to undertake day-to-day monitoring of school activities, teacher attendance and overall quality of education.

The main challenges related to inadequate capacity of the province and district education officials in strategic planning and management of the school system, particularly in relation to support to rural schools. Another challenge was the shortage of qualified and competent teachers, high rates of teacher and principal absenteeism, low community participation and low value of schooling particularly among ethnic communities in remote rural areas.

OUTPUT 3 Models for quality assurance of community-based early childhood centres and one year of pre-primary education are ready for replication.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The Government of Indonesia has developed a road map for the implementation of one year pre-primary education to ensure school readiness for Indonesian young children through the implementation of quality community-based ECD programmes throughout the country.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education, NTT and Kupang local governments and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand, UNICEF continued to support 100 ECD centres to develop a community-based ECD model that provides integrated services based on national standards. In 2016, the partnership was officially launched at the national level by New Zealand Prime Minister, Minister of Education and Culture of Republic of Indonesia and the UNICEF Representative; and at the district level by the New Zealand Ambassador, Kupang district head and the UNICEF Chief of Field Office. UNICEF support to the model development included capacity building of teachers, supervisors and district education personnel, module development, parenting programme and technical assistance in the development of an ECD quality assurance mechanism. Preparation of a baseline assessment commenced, building on existing ECD survey and study methodologies. Data collection is expected to start in early 2017.

UNICEF continued to support the development of a road map for modelling one year pre-
primary education to ensure all children aged 5 - 6 years receive quality early learning services so that they become fully ready to learn in primary school. In 2016, the roadmap was approved by the Government and has become a main reference for the implementation of the one year pre-primary education policy in Indonesia. Bogor district was selected as a pilot district for the model development. The preparation for the pilot started, toward the actual implementation in 2017. The Government plans to expand the pilot in 20 selected districts with UNICEF support. A baseline study will be conducted in 2017.

UNICEF also supported the Directorate of Family Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture in developing parenting education programme standards and a roadmap for all relevant Government institutions and non-government agencies. The parenting programmes are targeted at parents of children for the following age groups: 0-2, 2-3, 3-4 and 5-6. With the clear standards and roadmap in place, it is expected that parenting education programmes in Indonesia can be organised in a more coherent, efficient and effective manner. Greater coordination and harmonisation with parenting programmes organised by other ministries (e.g. Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection) will be further sought in 2017.

Through cooperation with the Regional Development Directorate General of the Ministry of Home Affair), a Minimal Standard of Services (MSS) Coordination Team was established and a work plan for the implementation of the MSS from early childhood education to senior secondary education was produced. A MSS Coordination Team was established at a local level as well in Kupang district.

**OUTPUT 4** Strengthened capacity to implement the Safe School initiative.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

As part of the disaster risk reduction programme, the Safe School initiative aims to standardise approaches to DRR management with a specific focus on school safety. In 2016, the MoEC through the Directorate of Special Education and Special Services established the National Secretariat for Safe Schools with support from UNICEF. The secretariat functions to coordinate Safe School programmes through the Comprehensive School Safety Framework that includes three pillars: 1) social learning facilities; 2) school disaster management, and; 3) disaster risk reduction and resilience. UNICEF supported the Secretariat in mapping out Safe School initiatives in Indonesia, drawing a roadmap, drafting policies and regulations and a Ministerial circular to all schools, and developing teacher training modules. UNICEF facilitated training of teachers and education staff on Safe School initiatives in East Java, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, and West Sumatra provinces. UNICEF also provided inputs and technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and Culture in preparing for the Asia Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in November 2016.

One of the adolescent-specific resources available to work on DRR and emergency contexts is the Adolescent Kit for Expression and Innovation. Since 2014, UNICEF has been working on this pilot programme in disaster-prone areas. The “Adolescents in Emergencies” initiative aims to strengthen skills and resilience among young people to cope with situations during and after emergencies. It uses the “Adolescent Circle” methodology that focused on building skills, resilience and problem-solving approaches before, during and after an emergency. In 2016, UNICEF and partners worked with 82 youth facilitators (53 per cent female) who reached 194 adolescents (59 per cent female) and plan to reach more than 800 by early 2017. The 13 adolescent circles established have developed 14 prototype activities to support their communities during an emergency.
OUTCOME 3 Girls and boys, especially the most disadvantaged, are progressively protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect by the child protection system.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
New analysis of data in 2016 highlighted the continuing impact of harmful social and cultural norms on the protection of children. It found that one in four girls are married by the age of 18 years, and 49 per cent of girls undergo female genital mutilation/cutting before the age of 12 years. The national data masks sharp inequities. Whilst the national average of child marriage is 25 per cent of ever-married women married before the age of 18, in Central Kalimantan the rate is 35.5 per cent, and girls from households with the lowest levels of expenditure are twice as likely to be married as girls from households with the highest rate of expenditure.

The most recent Global School Based Student Health Survey by WHO in 2015, identified national rates of bullying of students 13 to 17 years at 20.6 per cent, with boys more likely than girls to be bullied (23.7 per cent and 17.7 per cent respectively).

To address harmful social norms and behaviours, UNICEF, together with Government and civil society partners, initiated a number of evidence based approaches particularly to address child marriage and bullying. A partnership with Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection and local NGO Rumah KitaB seeks to reduce child marriage through a two-fold strategy. It engages religious and community leaders who have a role in sanctioning child marriage, and the empowerment of adolescent girls by enabling girls to realise more positive choices and promoting alternatives to marriage, including education. A child-centred action research approach for anti-bullying was initiated with District Education Office and local partners in South Sulawesi. This uses a ‘whole of school’ approach, and promotes active engagement of children in the design and delivery of the initiative. Whilst both the child marriage and anti-bullying models are in the initial stages, the approaches are seeking to change the way that partners, both Government and NGO, design and implement programmes to ensure a child-centred, and evidence-based approach.

A key programme strategy is based on a modelling to scale approach, with documented models of good practice leveraging Government resources to take to scale where appropriate. In Papua province, baseline data found violence is still used in schools as a tool to discipline students, in methods ranging from cleaning chores, negative expressions, pinching to hitting with a ruler or stick. Corporal punishment is often a manifestation of a wider problem of violence within a school, which includes peer bullying, gender-based violence, and other forms of humiliating discipline from teachers. To address these problems, a programme to promote positive discipline was rolled out in Papua province, improving classroom management and student attendance through ending corporal punishment. A total of 2,288 students and 163 early grade teachers and principals in 40 schools in two districts benefited in 2016. Building on the success of this model, MoWECP is supporting expansion of the approach to schools in Surakarta City and Klaten district in Central Java using Government resources, targeting 20 primary/junior high schools and covering approximately 2,000 children.

Adoption of models of birth registration contributed to an increase in registration rates from 68 per cent to 79 per cent of children in nine UNICEF-supported districts. Key components of the models included amended regulations to make birth registration more accessible particularly for parents who are not married; outreach and awareness raising to increase demand; and innovative technology solutions. Further Government commitment to expanding models included allocation of budget (US$150,000) to scale up child protection capacity development for frontline social welfare staff and government officials in 19 provinces, and support to the integrated child and family welfare service model in five districts. The Government contribution of staffing, budget and infrastructure in these districts
demonstrates the commitment to developing new and innovative service delivery models to address child protection, whilst UNICEF provides technical support. Since the launch of these integrated child and family welfare services, at least 3,542 children were identified as in need of care and protection and least 366 children received immediate referral services.

The enabling environment was strengthened with ongoing support to the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act (2012) contributing to a reduction of the children held in detention to the lowest level ever recorded in Indonesia. The number of children sentenced with imprisonment declined from more than 60 per cent to less than 30 per cent. This resulted in a significant reduction in the number of children in prisons, from around 3,500 in any given month to less than 1,500 per month in 2016.

Diversion of children form the formal justice system to community-based restorative justice has been institutionalised in Government regulations at national and local levels. UNICEF supported technical assistance and modelling of diversion approaches with local partners in four provinces. This included capacity development of more than 789 service providers and support to amending Government regulations, which contributed to diversion rates above national average in provinces supported by UNICEF (66.5 per cent of cases diverted in UNICEF supported provinces compared to 55 per cent national average).

UNICEF supported the Government of Indonesia to launch the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children (2016-2020). The Strategy has six priority areas of action, and provides an implementation framework for the Government targets on ending violence under the National Mid Term Development Plan (2015-2019). Whilst national commitment is evident, the coordination of agencies to support implementation of the national strategy remained a challenge.

OUTPUT 1 Strengthened political commitment, accountability, and national capacity to legislate, plan and budget for scaling up interventions that prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
As a result of technical support and advocacy from UNICEF, Indonesia joined the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children as a pathfinder country. This strengthened the commitment to roll out the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children and the National Action Plan on Child Protection. The Strategy and the Action Plan were disseminated widely to young people. More than 140 young people from 60 youth organisations reviewed and provided 11 recommendations to strengthen engagement of children and youth in implementation of the National Strategy. With one in four boys and one in six girls experiencing bullying, engagement of youth in preventing violence is crucial.

The final draft of the Government Regulation on Child Care, which was developed with technical support from UNICEF, is pending approval by the President. Focusing on family-based care, the regulation will fill the gap and strengthen the legal framework on family and community-based alternative care for children. It promotes a shift from institutional care, where there is an estimated 500,000 children (2006 estimate), to family-based alternatives particularly foster care and kinship care.

A cost analysis for juvenile justice operation as well as documentation of UNICEF-supported community-based restorative justice models are informing policies and strategy. The results will complement a documentation on diversion and alternative to imprisonment, and together with the cost analysis, will contribute to strengthening the implementation of diversion and restorative justice approaches as well as alternative to deprivation of liberty. This will strengthen the protection of more than 5,000 children in conflict with the law annually.
Additionally, the evidence-based advocacy is expected to further reduce the number of children who are deprived of their liberty. In 2016, Indonesia has seen the lowest number of children in prisons in an ongoing month, from more than 3,500 in 2014 to less than 1,500 per month.

A national study on Financial Benchmarking was completed. It estimated that central Government spending on child protection is equal to 0.027 per cent of total central spending. The study was used for advocacy on strategic allocation, focusing on prevention. Preparation is underway to initiate similar studies in East Java and in South Sulawesi in 2017, which will support advocacy for strategic allocation for child protection. Several UNICEF-supported studies were completed or are in the final stages, including a lesson learned on the 2013 Violence against Children Survey, and a study on engagement of children in the survey. These studies will inform the new national violence against children survey planned for 2018.

OUTPUT 2 An effective model of integrated social welfare services is in place, including in humanitarian situations, that comprises early detection and identification, referral and follow-up for child-centred case management.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Five pilot districts (Tulungagung, Klaten, Surakarta, Makassar and Gowa) launched an integrated child and family welfare service model in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the local governments. This model supports a comprehensive approach to prevent and respond to violence against children, with a focus on strengthening family-based care. Currently, two districts have adopted local regulations and inter-sectoral standard operating procedures that regulate the delivery and coordination of services, while the three other districts have drafts pending adoption. Since the launch of these integrated services, at least 3,542 children (1,205 girls) in four pilot sites were identified as in need of care and protection and least 366 children (264 girls) received immediate referral services.

To support capacity of the frontline staff, training modules on case management tailored for social workers, para-social and other service providers were developed. Initial training of trainers for 35 facilitators was conducted and trained facilitators will carry out trainings for frontline staff in five pilot sites. With the delivery of social services decentralised to the local governments, UNICEF also supported MOSA to finalise minimum standards of services on child protection to guide local government.

In partnership with civil society and local government, UNICEF supported the implementation of community-based restorative justice in Aceh, East Java, Central Java and South Sulawesi, resulting in diversion of 1,280 children from the formal justice system. This accounts for 36 per cent of diverted cases nationally in 2016 (up to November).

The National Socio-Economic Survey indicates an increase in birth registration coverage of children under five from 68 per cent in 2014 to 79 per cent in nine UNICEF-supported districts. UNICEF, WHO, Child Protection Centre of the University of Indonesia and Plan International are supporting the Ministry of Planning in finalising the national strategy on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS). The draft strategy will be submitted to the Office of the President for approval by December 2016. As part of the Government's effort to ensure no one is left behind in the development process, CRVS is seen as an important method to assist the Government in planning and policy development including budgeting.

The Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection, supported by BAPPENAS and UNICEF, developed an action plan to strengthen the child protection system. In 2016, more than US$150,000 was allocated from the Government budget to developed standard training
materials for strengthening the child protection system and its roll out in 19 provinces and selected districts.

**OUTPUT 3** The capacity of children and families to advance public dialogue in view to eliminate practices and behaviours harmful to children is increased.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
In consultation with four youth advisors and 40 students ages 13-15 years, a model to address peer violence and bullying in schools was designed using a ‘whole school approach’. Bullying has consistently been a serious concern identified by Indonesian children with rates as high as 23.7 per cent of adolescent boys and 17.7 per cent of adolescent girls aged 13-15. Girls are more likely to experience psychological and social isolation forms of bullying whilst boys often experience physical bullying. The programme worked through a core group of 240 student change makers engaging in action research and planning responses based on their findings. These will reach over 3,200 girls and 3,200 boys in eight schools in two provinces.

A partnership with a youth network with over 700 members working on violence against children was developed. The network ran a social media campaign reaching 10,000 young people and conducted workshops for 360 secondary school students on child protection, including peer violence and bullying, using a peer-to-peer approach.

Positive discipline is being integrated in the remote education initiative piloted in Papua and West Papua provinces which benefitted 2,288 boys and girls between 7-9 years attending grades 1 to 3. More than 120 trainers and mentors were trained on positive discipline.

**Gender results:** Several pieces of research on child marriage found that the root cause of child marriage is gender inequality. The research also identify a lack of meaningful alternatives and role models for girls to pursue other choices, and limited information about sexual and reproductive health and the challenges of married life. These factors contribute to one in four girls marrying under the age of 18 in Indonesia.

Based on these findings, a partnership was initiated with the Ministry of Religious Affairs, with the support of the MoWECp, to develop a training programme. It targets key decision-makers in local government as well as religious and community leaders, to improve knowledge, attitudes and practices of communities toward providing girls with information to make informed decisions about marriage.

In addition, UNICEF hosted an innovative two-day workshop on girl-centred programming, and launched the Indonesian Adolescent Girls Network. The network gathers 28 organisations from across Indonesia who work on behalf of adolescent girls, addressing issues such as child marriage, sexual and reproductive health and gender equality. The vision of the network is to create a movement with and for girls, where “Indonesian girls are empowered and able to make choices”.

The budget for this programme in 2016 was US$74,000, with an overall budget of US$350,000 over a two year period.

The release of new data by UNICEF on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting was used to advocate for Government and public recognition of the issue, which will begin to address barriers to ending this harmful practice to girls. As a follow up, feedback was sought with over 3,000 young people through UNICEF’s social media platform “U-report”.
OUTCOME 4 Key ministries have adopted an evidence-informed implementation strategy for providing child grants to reduce child poverty.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Indonesia is a middle income country with a growing level of inequality and in recent years stagnating levels of poverty (14 per cent child poverty in 2015 according to the National Social Economic Survey or SUSENAS). Poverty is measured against a very low poverty line of around IDR 10,000 per person per day (around US$0.75) and poverty rates are not routinely disaggregated by age. As a result, poverty reduction strategies are narrowly targeted. However, doubling the poverty line to IDR 20,000 resulted in child poverty rates of 60 per cent, reflecting the very high level of poverty and vulnerability in the country. The national Conditional Cash Transfer programme, PKH, is targeted towards the poorest nine per cent of families with children, and conditional on a range of health and education requirements with participation in Family Development Sessions likely to become part of the conditionalities as well. A 2015 evaluation by the World Bank has shown very limited results, including an increase in primary school enrolment of 2.3 per cent and an increase in household consumption of around 5 per cent - which translates to around IDR 500 (US$0.02) per person per day. The targeting error, using a proxy means-test is substantial, with less than 20 per cent of the population in the lowest decile benefiting from PKH. The Ministry of Social Affairs in the process of further scaling up PKH, with World Bank support.

Against the background of poor performance of PKH and widespread poverty at twice the national poverty line, UNICEF commenced advocacy for the introduction of universal child grants for child poverty reduction. To this end, a concept note was developed that outlines a process of evidence generation. This includes a comprehensive child poverty assessment in partnership with BPS to assess monetary and multidimensional child poverty using various poverty lines, child poverty trends and dynamics and microsimulation of current and alternative social protection schemes. It also includes qualitative research on child poverty and social protection using ethnographic and participant observant methodologies (reality check approach); the development of a tax-benefit microsimulation system using the EUROMOD platform; documentation of existing sub-national universal cash transfer schemes, and; piloting universal child grants in selected districts or provinces.

The concept note generated a lot of interest among key Government partners (including MoSA, BPS and BAPPENAS). As a result, an inter-ministerial working group chaired by the Director General of Social Protection in MoSA was established to guide the process of evidence generation. UNICEF is providing technical support to BPS to strengthen their capacity for the in-depth analysis of child poverty. This resulted in full ownership of the process at all levels of BPS, including the Chief Statistician, and agreement to use the ‘twice national poverty line’ in addition to the national poverty line for the analysis. It is expected that in 2017 BPS will start to routinely report on child poverty in Indonesia. Qualitative research using the reality check approach is also nearing completion, strengthening the narrative for universal cash transfers.

UNICEF identified several existing universal cash transfer schemes at district level, including a universal student grant in Sabang (Aceh), universal old age pensions in Aceh Jaya and a Basic Income Grant in Lanijaya. UNICEF is providing technical support to the district government in Sabang to document the programme, strengthen the underlying regulations and, in 2017, conduct an impact assessment. Under this scheme, every child in school receives a bank account and an annual payment of IDR 2,000,000 (US$150), primarily for education expenses. Anecdotal evidence suggested that the introduction of this grant eliminated differences between poor and better off children in school since now all children have proper shoes, uniforms, bags etc. and substantially reduced school drop-out. Initial results of the qualitative research confirmed this, and also indicated that some of these resources were used for income-generating activities.
UNICEF also initiated discussions in Aceh and Papua regarding piloting of universal child grants. Both provinces expressed interest, especially against the background of their receipt of Special Autonomy Funds that make such schemes affordable for them. Funds permitting, UNICEF plans to start piloting of universal grants in at least one district in 2017. The design will reflect local conditions, and the pilot accompanied by rigorous impact and process evaluation.

UNICEF completed and phased-out technical support to the PKH Prestasi pilot (2012-2016). The programme piloted nutrition interventions targeted to beneficiaries of the PKH conditional cash transfer programme to improve the nutrition status of women and children in Brebes district. As part of the pilot, midwives and health cadres were trained to provide better counselling to pregnant women and mothers of young children. Religious leaders were trained to include messages on child health and nutrition in their sermons and counselling of parents and community journalists were trained to provide better information on these issues. In addition, Family Development Sessions for PKH beneficiaries focused on child health and nutrition. The impact assessment indicates mixed results. The programme led to improved coordination of different stakeholders at district level and generally strengthened knowledge and awareness on child health and nutrition in the community. However, it failed to improve mothers’ and children’s nutrition status in the target group compared to the control group. The results indicated that the universal elements of the programme are more effective than those targeted to PKH beneficiaries only (Family Development Sessions).

OUTPUT 1 Improved evidence base on child poverty, the effectiveness of the current social protection system and the cost, affordability and impact of alternative policy options.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
During 2016, UNICEF advocated for Government leadership to establish an evidence base on child poverty and the effectiveness of the social protection system. This aimed to explore possibilities for a reform of the social protection system from the current narrowly targeted conditional cash transfer programme (PKH) towards universal child grants. This led to the establishment of an inter-ministerial working group on child grants chaired by the Ministry of Social Affairs in September 2016, as well as close collaboration on child poverty analysis with BPS.

A number of initiatives commenced, which are coordinated by the working group:

1. A qualitative study on child poverty and social protection which uses ethnographic and participant observation methods (reality check approach) to analyse the impacts of various national and subnational cash transfer programmes on the wellbeing of children in poor families, and the experiences of poor families with cash transfers, including the current PKH programme and district-level schemes such as a universal student grant in one district. Data collection in 10 districts across five provinces (Aceh, Papua, DKI Jakarta, South Sulawesi and NTT) was completed, with early results suggesting positive impacts and a high level of satisfaction with the universal student grant, while PKH and similar schemes do not seem to be effective. Full results are expected in the first quarter of 2017.

2. Capacity strengthening of the BPD. UNICEF is providing technical support to strengthen the capacity of BPS for child poverty analysis, including monetary and multi-dimensional child poverty, poverty trends and dynamics, and microsimulation of the child poverty reduction impacts of current cash transfer schemes and alternative policy options. BPS leads this in-depth analysis of SUSENAS and they will, for the first time, release data on child poverty rates based on various poverty lines beyond the current national poverty
line. An additional aspect of this cooperation with BPS is the definition of the national SDG indicators on national and multidimensional poverty, which will be finalised in the first quarter of 2017.

3. Preliminary work to pilot universal child grants in districts in Papua and Aceh provinces. These provinces were chosen because they have substantive local resources (Special Autonomy Fund) that could be used for child grants. In Aceh, the district of Sabang was identified as a candidate for piloting child grants, since it already had a universal, unconditional student grant since 2013. This grant provides IDR 2 million (US$150) per year to every child in school, paid into a bank account in the name of the child. UNICEF supported the district government of Sabang to initiate documenting this programme; and an impact assessment of the programme will be conducted in 2017.

4. A Public Expenditure Review in Aceh started in December 2016. This review will help UNICEF and local government to better understand the effectiveness and efficiency of local government budgets and their responsiveness to child issues, including in regard to social protection. Another public expenditure review for Papua is scheduled for mid-2017.

OUTPUT 2: Strengthened national policy development and legislative reform for improved child grants, including in emergencies.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Technical support to the PKH Prestasi pilot was completed. The programme piloted nutrition interventions targeted to beneficiaries of the PKH conditional cash transfer programme, to improve the nutrition status of women and children in Brebes district. As part of the pilot, midwives and health cadres were trained to provide better counselling to pregnant women and mothers of young children. Religious leaders were trained to include messages on child health and nutrition in their sermons and counselling of parents and community journalists were trained to provide better information on these issues. In addition, Family Development Sessions for PKH beneficiaries focused on child health and nutrition. The impact assessment indicated mixed results. The programme led to improved coordination of different stakeholders at district level and generally strengthened knowledge and awareness on child health and nutrition in the community. However, it failed to improve mothers’ and children’s nutrition status in the target group compared to the control group. The results indicated that the universal elements of the programme were more effective than those targeted to PKH beneficiaries only.

The main focus of UNICEF Indonesia’s engagement on social protection was evidence-based advocacy for the introduction of universal, unconditional child grants. Discussions with various key stakeholders on universal child grants were undertaken. Under the leadership of MoSA, an inter-ministerial working group on child grants was established, chaired by the Director-General for Social Protection and Social Insurance, with the first meeting held in September 2016.

Against the background of a World Bank evaluation of PKH in 2015 that showed at best marginal impacts, ministries such as BPS, MoSA and Bappenas are interested to explore alternative cash transfer programmes. BPS is very supportive and closely worked with UNICEF in generating evidence for child grants. MOSA, although it remains the leader of the PKH programme and is in the process of further scaling up PKH, was nevertheless keenly interested to establish an evidence base on alternative social protection programmes. MoSA is chairing the inter-ministerial working group on child grants (see output 4.1) and is actively involving UNICEF in high-level discussions to improve the country’s social protection system. In-depth analysis on child poverty, the effectiveness of the current social protection
programme and microsimulation of universal child grants will inform UNICEF policy advocacy and advice in 2017.

OUTCOME 5 Increased use of disaggregated evidence by national and selected subnational stakeholders for child-sensitive policy prioritisation, delivery of quality services, and monitoring progress towards the implementation of the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN), SDGs and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Indonesia is globally one of the leading countries to take forward the SDG agenda. The Government established an SDG Secretariat in early 2016 with financial support of UNICEF and other development partners. The Secretariat, under the leadership of Bappenas, moved towards a national SDG indicator framework even before the global framework was finalised. UNICEF proactively contributed to this process with an analysis of priority SDG targets and indicators for children in Indonesia with detailed guidance on how to measure each indicator. This was highly appreciated by Government partners and established UNICEF as credible partner on the SDG agenda. As a result, the majority of indicators recommended by UNICEF were included in the national SDG monitoring framework, including some missing from the global list of indicators, such as exclusive breastfeeding. Some indicators have not yet been included as they could not yet be defined (e.g. multi-dimensional poverty) and are likely to be added in 2017, while some issues are deemed not appropriate in the Indonesian context.

UNICEF will continue to support the SDG Secretariat, Bappenas and other Government partners on establishing baselines for the SDGs in preparation for Indonesia’s participation in the national review for the High Level Political Forum. Together with UN and academic partners, UNICEF will invest in the development of a knowledge hub on the SDGs and child well-being in Indonesia.

Closely linked to technical support towards the development of the SDG indicator framework was the continued partnership with BPS. All levels of the BPS leadership embrace a strong focus on child-centred analysis in particular of SUSENAS data. As a result, two key reports, on child marriage and water quality, were launched in 2016 reflecting increased willingness to publish reports on contentious issues (child marriage) or with challenging results (widespread contamination of drinking water with E-Coli). This in turn created stronger public discourse and awareness on these issues, as well increased political commitment to address them. UNICEF also continued to provide technical support to strengthen SUSENAS both in regard to the quality of the questionnaires and its implementation in the field. Ongoing capacity development focuses on the analysis of child poverty, including a possible revision of the national poverty line and the definition of the national SDG 1 indicators (reported under Outcome 4).

BPS also embraced collaboration with the Islamic University of Bandung (UNISBA) to pilot the international Children’s World survey, a school-based survey on the well-being of 8-12 year-old children, in West Java. The survey will be representative for all districts in West Java with a sample size of 33,000 children and plans for scaling up to other provinces across Indonesia later on. The survey data will be combined with traditional indicators on children from SUSENAS to construct a child well-being index for provinces to monitor district performance on child well-being in relation to the SDGs and initiatives such as the Child Friendly Cities/Districts.

In 2016, UNICEF was requested by the Ministry of Villages to provide technical support to the implementation of the Village Law to ensure stronger focus on child-friendly development planning. Under the Village Law, every village in Indonesia (around 77,000) receives currently US$75,000 per year for community-based development planning. To date, most of
these funds are used for infrastructure projects. The invitation to provide technical support gives UNICEF the opportunity to leverage a substantial share of Government resources for children. UNICEF engagement focused on upstream support to strengthen the Ministerial Decree for Village Fund Priorities, support to national and sub-national regulations and training materials for facilitators. Technical support will also be provided to laboratory sites to pilot child-friendly village fund implementation in selected districts.

Results achieved under this Outcome reflect strong collaboration across all UNICEF programme areas, as well as the ability to respond with flexibility to emerging opportunities. The Knowledge Management Unit conducted internal consultations with all programme clusters and field offices to improve the sharing of good practice. This has resulted in the development and launch of a new teamsite that is simpler and more easily accessible for staff in field offices. A research check list was also developed and disseminated together with the launch of a research peer-review group in the office that helps provide quality assurance of research conducted by the office.

Finally, during 2016 UNICEF strengthened its internal capacity for engagement on public finance for children in Indonesia. A two and a half day training was organised for programme staff. The training, facilitated by Oxford Policy Management and with resource persons from the Ministry of Finance and the Knowledge Sector Initiative was specific to Indonesia’s context, exploring the opportunities for leveraging national and sub-national budgets for children. The results from this training laid the building blocks for an office-wide public finance strategy.

As the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia has strong potential to leverage Islamic Finance for better results for children. In December, UNICEF established relationships with the Islamic Development Bank in Jakarta, to be followed up in 2017. The UNICEF field office in Aceh reached an agreement with Baitul Mal Aceh (an independent local government unit under the Aceh provincial government that is responsible for collecting and managing Islamic Tax) to provide technical support for capacity development and for the design and implementation of child-focused programmes.

**OUTPUT 1** Increased generation of quality data and implementation of child-centred analyses of major data sources by national Government and other stakeholders.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
UNICEF continued to work closely with BPS, in coordination with BAPPENAS, and other line ministries to generate and strengthen quality data related to child well-being and SDG monitoring. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey post-emergency module was piloted in Bandung. The first-ever Government report on Child Marriage was launched in July, and gained substantial media coverage. The analysis of results of the Water Quality survey pilot conducted in 2015 in Yogyakarta province was finalised by BPS together with line ministries, and launched at sub-national and national level by the head of BPS and Minister of BAPPENAS in November. Both the analysis on child marriage and water quality are proof of concepts for monitoring the related SDG targets at national level. They also reflect BPS’ increasing willingness to publish data on controversial topics (child marriage) or with challenging results (around 90 per cent contamination of drinking water with E. Coli in the pilot area).

With technical support to BPS, improvements to the SUSENAS continued to be made. The SUSENAS module on health was synchronised with health indicators tracked by the Ministry of Health. The successful piloting of the computer-assisted personal interviewing tool helped strengthen the efficiency of data collection, and is being considered by BPS for scale-up in 2017. Technical support helped produce child-sensitive analysis from the 2015 SUSENAS
main module, generating potential baseline data for SDG indicators. The capacity for writing media-friendly publications was strengthened through a series of trainings to key staff in BPS, to improve the dissemination of data on children through media.

UNICEF Indonesia provided technical support to the Government for planning and implementation of priority SDG targets and indicators for children in Indonesia. This included an analysis of priority SDG targets and indicators for children in Indonesia and guidance on how these indicators can be measured. These were discussed in a series of cross-sectoral workshops on integrating them into the national SDG monitoring framework, and the development of technical guidance for developing the SDG plan of action at national and sub-national levels. UNICEF support substantially increased the visibility of children in the national systems for SDG implementation and monitoring. This included successful advocacy for the inclusion of relevant indicators that are not part of the global SDG monitoring framework, such as exclusive breastfeeding.

As the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia has significant potential to leverage Islamic Finance for better results for children. The UNICEF field office in Aceh has reached an agreement with Baitul Mal Aceh (an independent local government unit under the Aceh provincial government that is responsible for collecting and managing Islamic Tax) to provide technical support for capacity development and for the design and implementation of child-focused programmes.

**OUTPUT 2** UNICEF increasingly acknowledged as a knowledge hub on child well-being for monitoring national and international commitments.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
Internal consultations between the knowledge management team and each programme cluster and field office improved exchange of good practice on knowledge management. A first step was the development and launch of a new team site on the SharePoint platform. The new team site allowed for better sharing of information, data, analysis and lessons learned and ease of access for staff in field offices with sometimes limited internet connectivity. A research check list was developed and disseminated, together with the launch of a research peer-review group in the office that helps provide quality assurance of research conducted by UNICEF.

Following a UNICEF EAPRO study on trends and scenarios impacting children in 2030 across the East Asia and Pacific region, UNICEF Indonesia conducted a country-specific trend analysis. These trends relate to macro-level developments such as the impact of climate change on child well-being, the rise in income inequality, or the increasing burden of non-communicable diseases. The study looked at different possible scenarios on how such trends may impact on the lives of children in Indonesia in 2030, including a scenario built on the assumption that the priority SDG indicators for children will be achieved. The results were discussed during a foresight scenario workshop with UNICEF programme staff in November, and will be used in 2017 to engage with Governmental and non-governmental stakeholders on what it would take to achieve the SDGs for children.

A two and a half-day training for programme staff on public finance for children in Indonesia was held in October. The training, facilitated by Oxford Policy Management and with resource persons from the Ministry of Finance and the Knowledge Sector Initiative was specific to Indonesia’s context, exploring the opportunities for leveraging national and sub-national budgets for children. The results from this training laid the building blocks for an office-wide public finance strategy.
UNICEF also established relations with new partners to potentially support the development
of a knowledge hub on child well-being and to learn from their existing knowledge initiatives,
including Pulse Lab Indonesia, the KSI and Padjadjaran University.

Research around the situational analysis of children in Indonesia, children from migrating
mothers, multidimensional poverty and urban child poverty were finalised. The results of the
study on multidimensional child poverty were presented at an international conference on
Social and Political Issues organised by the University of Indonesia.

**OUTPUT 3** Improved skills of sub-national authorities, including villages, for child-sensitive
development planning, budgeting and monitoring.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
UNICEF is collaborating with UNISBA to pilot a new international Children’s World Survey, a
school-based survey on the well-being of 8-12 year-old children. The pilot will be
representative for all districts in West Java with plans for later scale-up across Indonesia
being discussed. Together with traditional child indicators from regular household surveys
such as SUSENAS, the data will be used for the development of a multi-dimensional child
well-being index for provinces to monitor child well-being across districts. The index will
support sub-national monitoring of SDGs and initiatives such as the Child-Friendly
Cities/Districts. Support from Government at national and sub-national level for the survey
and index was obtained through socialisation and bilateral meetings. A partnership
agreement with UNISBA was signed and a two-year work plan was agreed to. Data
collection for the testing of the questionnaire will be from December 2016-January 2017; and
an ethical review committee is reviewing the proposal.

UNICEF provided technical support for child-sensitive development planning, budgeting and
monitoring at subnational level to Ministry of Villages and the Ministry of Home Affairs. This
work in 2016 prepared the foundation for more substantial engagement from 2017.

Technical support to MoHA focused on improving the implementation of Minimum Service
Standards at district level. The implementation will be piloted using existing planning tools
such as the child-sensitive planning tool ASIA (developed by MOHA and UNICEF in 2014),
and integrating these into the curriculum of the official Government training institution.

The Ministry of Villages requested UNICEF support to strengthen the implementation of the
Village Law to be more child sensitive. Under the Village Law, the Government provides
development funds (Village Fund) of currently around US$75,000 to all 77,000 villages in
Indonesia. The funds can be used to finance multiple community-based activities to improve
communities’ welfare and livelihoods. To date, much of the Village Fund has been used for
infrastructure development and Ministry of Villages aims for these funds to be used more
strategically to improve the well-being of children.

This is a new partnership, providing UNICEF with the opportunity to leverage a substantial
share of the Government budget. During 2016 a workplan was developed to be implemented
from 2017. Technical support will be provided to pilot child-friendly village planning and
budgeting in one or several villages. This will include support to the drafting of district level
regulation in Aceh to allow the utilisation of village funds for child-focused programmes and a
review and revision of Village Law training modules, guidelines and facilitator training
materials to ensure these are child-sensitive. Technical support will also be provided at
national level for the development of a Ministerial Decree for Village Fund priorities in 2017,
and the mainstreaming of child-related SDG indicators into Village Law regulations and
implementation.
OUTCOME 6: Children in most at-risk areas increasingly benefit from coordinated emergency preparedness, response, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation efforts to build resilience to shocks and disasters.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Situated on the ‘ring of fire’, Indonesia is highly vulnerable to natural disasters with regular occurrences of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. In addition, weather- and climate-related hazards such as floods, landslides, droughts and wild fires have become more frequent as Indonesia is experiencing the impacts of climate change. National and sub-national government capacity for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response has increased substantially over the past 10 years following the 2004 tsunami. UNICEF continues to provide technical support to ensure that children’s rights are being met in the process.

Climate change adaptation (CCA) and mitigation efforts are likewise gaining momentum in Indonesia with a range of civil society organisations, and national and sub-national government partners actively involved. The 2015 haze crisis, caused by widespread and prolonged peatland and forest fires, was a stark reminder of the vulnerability of Indonesia’s natural environment, the human, economic and climate-related impacts of wild fires as well as the business practices that feed environmental degradation and deforestation. Research around the world has linked air pollution to acute respiratory diseases and mortality of children under five years old, permanent damage to the developing lungs of young children, lower birthweight, spontaneous abortions, increased incidence in asthma attacks and impaired cognitive development. In addition, the annual wild fires disrupt children’s learning due to school closures and children missing school because they are sick.

Under the new country programme, work related to EPR and DRR was repositioned to reflect the upstream nature of this work in Indonesia, with a focus on policy advocacy and advice, evidence generation and youth participation. This has allowed UNICEF in 2016 to expand its work, strengthen partnerships with new ministries, including the Ministry of Forestry and Environment (MFE) and more flexibly engage on climate change related issues, especially in relation to the peatland and forest fires.

In 2016, UNICEF engaged closely with civil society organisations, different line ministries and the national disaster management agency to include child-centred elements into different DRR and climate change policies and risk assessments in urban settings. As a result, different line ministries agreed to use common data to better understand the vulnerabilities and capacity of urban children and young people in relation to climate-related hazards.

In addition, through UNICEF technical support, the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection and the Ministry of Education and Culture began to collaborate on the concept of ‘child-centred climate change adaptation’. This involves scaling-up measures of resilience and risk assessment specific to children and integrating into their respective programmes on ‘Child-Friendly Cities/ Districts’, ‘Safe Schools’, and ‘Resilient Villages’. As a result, both Ministries agreed to integrate child rights in key planning documents and presented their work at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in New Delhi in November 2016.

During the 2015 haze crisis, a lot of media attention was focused on the environmental and socio-economic damage. The impact on children’s health, education and well-being, however, were little understood. In addition, the wild fires are fuelled by often illegal draining of peatland and slash and burn practices in communities to clear land primarily for palm oil cultivation. Given the resulting severe levels of air pollution in these and other communities,
it is not well understood why people keep burning land or why there seems to be a high level of complacency with these practices happening.

Against this background, UNICEF partnered with CSOs and relevant line ministries (MoH, MoWECP, MFE, and BNPB) to conduct research on the impact of air pollution from peatland and forest fires on children’s health and well-being. This included: a time-series analysis of the association between ambient air pollution from peatland and forest fires on children’s health and wellbeing; a community-level participant observation study to identify values, knowledge, attitudes and practices of communities affected by haze (toxic air pollution), and; a study on Child Rights and Business Principles in the palm oil sector.

The initial results of the qualitative research suggest very low levels of community awareness on the impact of air pollution on children’s health. For instance, when schools were closing because of haze, children would spend the day outdoors playing football instead. And while children were relating experiences of feeling sick, parents tended to dismiss these as being normal. Finally, there was a widespread acceptance of haze as simply being part of the dry season. Against this background, air pollution will be one of UNICEF’s public advocacy priorities for 2017.

While generating evidence on air pollution, UNICEF started to engage with youth-led groups and child-centred development organisations by launching the ‘Youth Voices from the Frontline’ initiative. Under this initiative, young people are trained to conduct a photo-based participatory development process called community digital storytelling. Workshop participants learnt techniques for helping young people gain knowledge about climate change and natural disasters, build their confidence, share their concerns and design solutions to take action. To date, 24 facilitators and master storytellers were trained, who in turn, trained approximately 200 children and young people through youth forums. It is expected that overall 500-1000 children and young people will engage in community digital storytelling.

OUTPUT 1: Increased child-sensitivity of DRR/CCA and EPR-related policies, strategies and guidelines.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
UNICEF and CSO partners continued support to Government-led convergence of disaster risk reduction and climate change policy and risk-informed programming with a focus on urban contexts.

UNICEF hosted a series of inter-ministerial focus group discussions with relevant ministries and BNPB. Discussions led to greater awareness and commitment to see risks from a lens of child vulnerability, and to the development and refinement of a method for child-centred climate risk assessment based on evidence and learning from a previous pilot project in Surabaya city. As a result, different line ministries agreed to use common data to better understand the vulnerabilities and capacity of children and young people living in urban contexts in relation to climate-related hazards.

UNICEF and CSO partners supported the Government of Indonesia with the development of its concept of ‘child-centred climate change adaptation’ that involves scaling-up measures of resilience and risk assessment specific to children. The complexity and cross-sectoral nature of this approach requires coordination and agreement between different ministries, many of which may not yet have engaged extensively on climate change related issues. UNICEF identified champions within the MoWECP and MoEC, supporting them in their process to develop related programme proposals. This resulted in an agreement between the two Ministries to collaborate on child-centred climate change adaptation and to integrate the
approach into their programmes on ‘Child-Friendly Cities’, ‘Safe Schools’ and ‘Resilient Villages’ in priority locations. They also agreed on a roadmap to integrate child rights in the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and the Roadmap of Climate Change in Indonesia (August 2016). Both Ministries represented the Government of Indonesia at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in New Delhi in November 2016, presenting on their safe school programme and the child-centred climate risk assessment.

**OUTPUT 2** Strengthened commitment and capacity of national and sub-national stakeholders for implementation of child-sensitive DRR/CCA and EPR.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
Indonesia experiences recurrent widespread peatland and forest fires due to often illegal land clearing practices for palm oil cultivation. The 2015 wild fires were extremely severe and received a lot of national and international media attention due to the high level of greenhouse gas emissions and economic damage. The impact of these annual haze crises on children’s health and well-being are little understood, and there is limited sustained action to protect children.

Against this background, UNICEF partnered with CSOs and relevant line ministries (MoH, MoWECP, MFE) to conduct research on the impact of air pollution from peatland and forest fires on children’s health and well-being to inform policy and action. This included: a time-series analysis of the association between ambient air pollution from peatland and forest fires on children’s health and wellbeing; a community-level participant observation study to identify values, knowledge, attitudes and practices of communities affected by haze (toxic air pollution), and; a study on Child Rights and Business Principles in the palm oil sector.

All studies progressed to the stage of finalisation and findings are being processed to inform cross-sectoral initiatives in 2017. Early findings increased the awareness and commitment of Government partners to strengthen the response to communities affected by haze, for example, through improved health services and health advisories.

UNICEF undertook a mapping of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) landscape in Indonesia, including an analysis of how children’s rights and issues are reflected in companies’ sustainability reports. UNICEF also supported the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) in developing a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights from the perspective of children’s rights with input provided through a U-Report poll.

**OUTPUT 3** Young people (10-24 years) in selected communities participate to a larger degree in DRR/climate change-related initiatives.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
UNICEF started ‘Youth Voices from the Frontline’ as an initiative to strengthen youth engagement through the Children in a Changing Climate Coalition. To launch the initiative, in August 2016 members of 10 organisations including UNICEF, youth-led groups and a partnership of five leading child-centred development and humanitarian organisations, learned how to conduct a photo-based participatory development process called community digital storytelling. Workshop participants learnt techniques for helping young people tell their own stories to spark conversations on topics they care about. Twenty-four facilitators and master story tellers were trained who in turn, trained approximately 200 children and young people through youth forums. It is expected that overall 500-1000 children and young people will engage in community digital storytelling.
UNICEF supported a local partner organisation (Wahana Visi), to conduct a partnership project to reduce the risk of young people living in areas exposed to air pollution from peatland and forest fires. Wahana Visi used the community digital storytelling approach to enhance its ongoing work with established youth forums in haze-affected areas of West Kalimantan. Wahana Visi is focusing on adolescents aged 13-17. Participation of the young people in the forums has been consistent, highlighted by the photo-based stories that they have prepared so far.

As part of the broader network initiative of Youth Voices from the Frontline, community digital storytelling master facilitators are now supporting youth groups in creating stories they collectively want to tell, while Visual Storytellers are developing stories in their own communities. UNICEF partnered with youth-led and specialist organisations to directly mentor and facilitate peer learning on the implementation of the approach. Through the ‘Youth Voices’ initiative, young people gain knowledge about climate change and disasters, build their confidence, and share their concerns with those who can address them and work with them to design solutions and take action.

OUTCOME 7 Government and non-governmental stakeholders prioritise the evidence-based realisation of child rights.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
UNICEF engaged with a broad range of partners to promote the realisation of children’s rights, support the Government’s work towards achieving the Agenda 2030 and its SDGs and raise awareness about disparities and the exclusion of children from the country’s overall development progress. Strategic partnerships included civil society organisations and youth, media and private sector.

Through its participation platform U-Report, UNICEF runs polls on topics such as violence against children and cyberbullying, nutrition, education and female genital mutilation/cutting. Results were used to inform Government policies and National Action Plans of civil society organisations. UNICEF has 32,500 active U-Reporters and the response rate to the polls increased to 25 per cent. While originally launched on Twitter, in 2016 UNICEF added Facebook, Messenger, Viber, Telegram, the U-Report app as well as SMS as additional channels to access U-Report. This ensured that youth both with and without internet access could make their voices heard through the platform. A key partner to scale up U-Report was the Scouts Movement (Pramuka). The partnership with Pramuka also included programme activities at grassroots level to end open defecation and violence against children, as well as the promotion of healthy nutrition for adolescents.

As part of its efforts to facilitate the creation of a Coalition for Children, UNICEF engaged with human rights activists and social entrepreneurs who committed to use their clout as Champions4Children. Some of the Champions participated in an ACTIVATE Talk to present and discuss their activities for disadvantaged children and adolescents on the occasion of Universal Children’s Day.

Building on its media outreach in previous years, UNICEF pursued a more strategic engagement with key media outlets such as Jakarta Post and magazines like Tatler and Marie-Claire in 2016. This involved meeting with editors-in-chief and other representatives to agree on topics to be covered through stories and opinion pieces.

UNICEF also engaged its media partners to ensure broad coverage of a visit to Indonesia by the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children. Her statements and interviews with outlets like CNN Indonesia further fuelled the public debate on how to end such violence. On International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital
Mutilation, Indonesia’s prevalence rate of around 50 per cent was mentioned for the first time in the global report. UNICEF worked with partners to facilitate appropriate coverage, including by the New York Times.

UNICEF also organised a first national consultation on child online protection. It involved youth, CSOs, information technology companies and Government partners, leading to a roadmap for follow-up by key stakeholders. Child online protection was also the focus of this year’s joint annual media award with the Alliance of Independent Journalists.

Another key focus was the promotion of the Agenda 2030. UNICEF produced an infographic that illustrates the links between the SDGs, President Jokowi’s visionary plan NawaCita (Nine Goals) and the development priorities for children identified by UNICEF. UNICEF shared the infographic with strategic partners and published related opinion pieces.

The output on UNICEF’s digital platforms increased by 150 per cent, with some 250 postings per month across four social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube), reaching almost 35 million people. UNICEF’s social media fan base increased from 200,000 to more than 280,000. Together with its blog site, UNICEF Indonesia’s website received an average of 60,000 page views per month, a 35 per cent increase from 2015.

UNICEF’s communication for development initiatives focused on broadening the reach of the multi-media campaign ‘Tinju Tinja’ to end open defecation and of its training programme Infobidan for rural midwives. Tinju Tinja followers generated some 4,500 activities like education sessions at schools. Related YouTube videos generated more than one million views. UNICEF initiated partnerships with universities and a midwives association in East Java to strengthen engagement with Infobidan. The number of active users increased from 1,000 to some 3,500 and the Infobidan Facebook site generated 1,500 organic fans. Further to this, UNICEF produced awareness-raising material on menstrual hygiene management.

The strategic advocacy and behaviour change outreach through different communication channels and platforms led to a strong increase in public awareness of UNICEF and its work in Indonesia. According to Gallup data published in 2016, prompted awareness of the organisation increased to 97 per cent.

UNICEF Indonesia started using the data monitoring platform Rapid Pro through pilot projects. These included monitoring of immunisation uptake and vaccination stocks, for malaria patient follow-up, back-to-school programmes, child protection case management, and monitoring of private donor retention.

To raise public awareness about business and children’s rights, UNICEF Indonesia engaged with the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) and contributed the perspective of children’s rights to a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, developed by the Commission. Further to this, UNICEF undertook a mapping of the Corporate Social Responsibility landscape in Indonesia including an analysis of how children’s rights and issues are reflected in companies’ CSR activities and practices and conducted a study on the impact of the cultivation and production of palm oil on children. The study included field research in Sumatra and Kalimantan, as well as consultations with civil society groups, companies and interest and expert groups such as the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil. UNICEF is engaging with the Roundtable and other stakeholders to introduce children’s rights into their respective sets of criteria for the certification of sustainable palm oil.

OUTPUT 1 The general public and specific target audiences in Indonesia are increasingly aware of child rights and equity issues and have a greater understanding of UNICEF’s work.
Analytical Statement of Progress:
To raise awareness about the challenges related to the realisation of children’s rights in Indonesia, UNICEF worked towards developing stronger and more strategic relationships with key media outlets. UNICEF met with editors-in-chief and other representatives of Jakarta Post and Jawa Pos, El Shinta Radio and Radio Sindo as well as with magazines like Tatler and Marie Claire to discuss story ideas related to programme priorities, such as violence against children, child marriage and the SDGs. The engagement resulted in the publication of op-eds and reports and an increase in overall coverage. According to a UNICEF Private Fundraising and Partnerships media measurement study, UNICEF has the largest share of reach in Indonesian target media outlets at 47 per cent. For a more systematic analysis of its media coverage including at sub-national level, UNICEF contracted a media monitoring company.

As part of its engagement with media partners, UNICEF also organised a workshop for journalists that focused on child online protection, in collaboration with the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI). The annual AJI-UNICEF media award attracted 330 journalists to submit samples of their work. UNICEF further organised a media trip to India for the 2015 winners to see first-hand UNICEF work to end child marriage. Participants published impactful stories that contributed to the ongoing debate about child marriage in Indonesia.

The discussion of child rights issues was also at the heart of UNICEF’s engagement with youth through the participation platform U-Report. UNICEF had to clean up its database of U-Reporters that were recruited through Twitter after an analysis showed that half the accounts were fake or inactive. UNICEF managed to recruit thousands additional U-Reporters, and now has an active base of 32,500 U-Reporters. UNICEF also included Facebook, Messenger, Viber, Telegram, the U-Report app as well as SMS as additional channels, ensuring that adolescents and youth with and without internet access can make their voices heard through U-Report. The response rate increased from 2 per cent in 2015 to 25 per cent in 2016. UNICEF used U-Report to run polls on topics such as violence against children and cyberbullying, nutrition, education and female genital mutilation/cutting. Results were used to inform Government policies and National Action Plans of civil society organisations.

A key partner to scale up U-Report was the Scouts Movement Pramuka. The partnership includes programme activities at grassroots level to end open defecation and violence against children as well as the promotion of healthy nutrition for adolescents. The U-Report serves as an umbrella platform to monitor progress.

As part of its efforts to facilitate the creation of a Coalition for Children, UNICEF engaged with human rights activists and social entrepreneurs who committed to use their clout as Champions4Children. Some of the Champions participated in an ACTIVATE Talk to present and discuss their activities for disadvantaged children and adolescents on the occasion of Universal Children’s Day.

OUTPUT 2 Programme priorities supported through advocacy, social mobilisation and engagement, behaviour change communication and innovations.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Public engagement in support of UNICEF’s advocacy priorities (End Violence against Children, Child Marriage and Open Defecation) was high on the agenda of the communication outreach in 2016.
UNICEF worked with media partners to ensure broad coverage of a visit to Indonesia by the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children. Her statements and interviews with outlets including CNN Indonesia further fuelled the public debate on how to end such violence. On International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation, Indonesia’s prevalence rate of around 50 per cent was mentioned for the first time in the global report. UNICEF worked with partners to facilitate appropriate coverage including by the New York Times. UNICEF also organised a first national consultation on child online protection. It involved youth, CSOs, information technology companies and Government partners, leading to a roadmap for follow-up by key stakeholders.

Another key focus was the promotion of the Agenda 2030. UNICEF produced an infographic that illustrates the links between the SDGs, President Jokowi’s visionary plan NawaCita (Nine Goals) and the development priorities for children identified by UNICEF. UNICEF shared the infographic with strategic partners and published related opinion pieces. UNICEF also produced around 100 human interest stories and blogs, videos and press releases advocating for children’s rights and illustrating the organisation’s work in Indonesia. Digital output increased by 150 per cent, with some 250 postings per month across four social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube), reaching almost 35 million people. UNICEF’s social media fan base increased from 200,000 to more than 280,000. Together with its blog site, UNICEF Indonesia’s website receive an average of 60,000 page views per month, a 35 per cent increase from 2015.

The multi-media campaign "Tinju Tinja" triggered significant offline engagement to end open defecation. Followers generated some 4,500 activities like education sessions at schools. Related YouTube videos generated more than one million views. UNICEF also produced awareness raising material on menstrual hygiene management. Two MHM booklets targeting boys and girls of elementary students were produced for a MHM intervention pilot targeting elementary school students. In addition, UNICEF produced an animated MHM video targeting high school students.

UNICEF further initiated partnerships with universities and a midwives association in East Java to strengthen engagement with Infobidan, its training platform for rural midwives. The number of active users increased from 1,000 to some 3,500 and the Infobidan Facebook site generated 1,500 organic fans.

The strategic advocacy and behaviour change outreach through different communication channels and platforms led to a strong increase in public awareness of UNICEF and its work in Indonesia. According to Gallup data published in 2016, prompted awareness of the organisation increased to 97 per cent.

With the hiring of a Manager for RapidPro, UNICEF Indonesia was able to start using the data monitoring platform for its programme work. RapidPro was piloted for the monitoring of immunisation uptake and vaccination stocks, for malaria patient follow-up, back-to-school programmes, child protection case management, and monitoring of private donor retention.

**OUTPUT 3** The business sector has increased knowledge and commitment to respect children’s rights, and access to quality technical support and capacity to implement the Children's Rights and Business Principles (CRBP).

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
To raise public awareness about business and children’s rights, UNICEF Indonesia organised public events and meetings involving private sector and Government partners as well as the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM), and undertook studies to assess the impact of specific industries on children.
UNICEF also contributed the perspective of children’s rights to a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, developed by the Commission. UNICEF used its youth participation platform U-Report and organised offline consultations with youth groups to find out how children and adolescents are affected by companies’ operational practices. The National Action Plan will provide additional guidance to companies on the need to adjust business practices to human rights standards, including the CRBP.

Further to this, UNICEF undertook a mapping of the CSR landscape in Indonesia. This included an analysis of how children’s rights and issues are reflected in companies’ CSR activities and practices. Findings of the CSR Mapping study were presented at conferences and workshops with private sector companies, business associations and Government partners, organised by UNICEF and its CRBP partners Save the Children and Indonesia Global Compact Network.

With support from the EAPRO and UNICEF's Division of Private Fundraising and Partnerships, UNICEF Indonesia conducted a sector-specific study on the impact of the cultivation and production of palm oil on children. The study included field research in Sumatra and Kalimantan as well as consultations with civil society groups, companies and interest and expert groups such as the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil. The research identified seven impact areas related to maternity rights and breastfeeding, nutrition, access to health services, safe water and sanitation, and education, child protection issues and child labour. Findings of the study were shared with Government partners, companies and stakeholder associations such as the annual Roundtable meeting (RT14) in Bangkok. UNICEF engaged with the Roundtable, as well as the Indonesian Government Platform on Sustainable Palm Oil to introduce children’s rights based on the CRBP and the findings of the palm oil study into their respective set of criteria for the certification of palm oil. UNICEF is also working with selected companies to further analyse the impact of their operations on children, with the aim to address the identified challenges.

OUTCOME 8 Private Sector Fundraising

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Private sector fundraising proceeding as planned.

OUTPUT 1 Private Sector Fundraising

Analytical Statement of Progress:
In 2016, private sector fundraising raised around US$6.0 million (Indonesian Rupees IDR 80.1 billion). Individual donors (monthly and one-off) contributed US$5.7 million (IDR 76.5 billion), 96 per cent of the target. Contributions from companies, foundations and major donors proved more challenging, with a total of around US$276,000 (IDR 3.6 billion) raised.

OUTCOME 9 Management Outcome

Analytical Statement of Progress:
By the end of the year, recruitments of funded international professional and general service posts were completed to support the 2016-2020 country programme. Key operational work processes were reviewed and updated for efficiency, and some transitioned to the GSSC.

Cash disbursements to implementing partners remained the office's largest expenditure, and thus the development and monthly update of a HACT assurance plan and implementation of
activities was a focus. Whilst some assurance activities are ongoing, the year-end completion rate was good.

OUTPUT 1 Governance and Systems

Analytical Statement of Progress:
At the beginning of the year, UNICEF reviewed the MOSS compliance of each field office. Following an emergency in January 2016, a rapid assessment of UNICEF’s response was conducted and this led to an action plan to ensure adequate emergency response in case of future incidents.

The visa process for international staff and consultants was reviewed in February 2016 and all staff were informed of the process, including the latest visa arrangements communicated by the Government.

A review of implications of the latest tax/VAT regulations was completed, and the new process will be implemented in January 2017.

From May, some finance, master data management and human resources processes moved to the GSSC; and staff were oriented on the new work processes.

OUTPUT 2 Financial Resources and Stewardship

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The 2016 HACT Assurance Plan was developed and uploaded in InSight. This included the HACT Capacity development plan. HACT assurance indicators were shared monthly in CMT meetings for action and follow up. UNICEF engaged with local and global providers (via Long Term Arrangements for services) for conducting financial assurance activities. An internal roster was developed for HACT spot checks of low and medium risk partners to be conducted by staff.

The programme monitoring visit format (trip report) was updated based on eTools, and shared with all staff.

OUTPUT 3 Human Resources Management

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The recruitments of all funded international professional and general service posts were completed. There are four national officer posts under recruitment. Out of these, two were recently vacated, and another one was initially frozen due to funding constraints.

All staff were trained and used the new ACHIEVE system for 2016 performance evaluations. All staff were trained and use MyCase. Talent Management is in use by the Human Resource team any by hiring managers.

OUTCOME 10 Country programmes are efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
2016 was the first year of the country programme and was therefore a period for establishing partnerships, recruiting staff, and testing implementation strategies, monitoring indicators and the theory of change.

To support implementation, Programme Documents were signed in 2016 with 10 line ministries, and over 60 civil society partners (through Programme Cooperation Agreements of Small-Scale Funding Approach mechanisms). Furthermore, the Guidelines for Programme Implementation (PEDUM) were updated in Bahasa Indonesia and effectively shared with partners.

OUTPUT 1 UNICEF staff and partners are provided guidance, tools and resources to effectively design and manage programmes.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
Country Management Team meetings were conducted on a monthly basis to review and take action on management indicators as per the AMP. The CMT also analysed specific issues and provided strategic guidance to ensure excellence in management. The CMT minutes and action points were made available for reference by staff.

Programme management team meetings were also conducted regularly, prior to the CMT meeting. The programme management team reviewed cross-sectoral programme implementation and shared programmatic updates, including on constraints and bottlenecks. Its minutes and action points were made available for reference.

OUTPUT 2 UNICEF staff and partners are provided tools, guidance and resources for effective communication on child rights issues with stakeholders.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The office resource mobilisation committee met quarterly and analysed the funding gaps based on the approved ceiling for the country programme, and the need to achieve planned results. Priority areas for fundraising were identified, and necessary actions with possible or targeted donors were documented and tracked.

Other actions in this standard output are included under Outcome 7, Communications and Public Advocacy.

OUTPUT 3 Strategies to address cross-cutting issues related to child rights are developed and applied.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The operational budget was fully utilised for providing support to the programmes. This budget was used to for rental, utilities, internet connectivity and other operating costs.

OUTPUT 4 UNICEF staff and partners are provided guidance, tools and resources to effectively plan and monitor programmes.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The Multi-Year Work Plan 2016-2017 was updated at mid-year and end-year. Joint planning and review processes with Government (the Rakorman, Pokja and Cross-Pokja system) were effectively conducted at both sub-national and national levels. A key
recommendation from these reviews was to strengthen joint financial and programmatic monitoring of activity implementation.

Indicator monitoring reports were updated at mid-year and end-year for outputs, and end-year for outcomes. Programme monitoring was strengthened in 2016 through update of the trip report format, alignment with requirements of the HACT programmatic visit to implementing partners, and with an eye to future rollout of the new eTools/eTrips package. An eTools rollout workshop (release 2) was conducted in August, with support from UNICEF headquarters.

Support to national M&E capacity building and system strengthening continued through placement of a consultant at Bappenas. The initial focus was on a situation analysis of national M&E systems, to be followed by more concrete recommendations for improvement.

Together with EAPRO and UNICEF headquarters resource persons, UNICEF Indonesia supported a Bappenas workshop on evaluation of the SDGs in June.

**Document Centre**

**Evaluation and research**

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<td>The Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Health (MNCH) Services in The Early Years of Implementation of The Universal Health Care Scheme in Indonesia: A Baseline Assessment</td>
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**Other publications**

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<tr>
<td>Menstrual Hygiene Management Comic book</td>
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<td>Qualified generation begins in schools implementing sanitation development in primary schools</td>
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Fact Sheet - UNICEF in Indonesia: Examples of our upstream work
#Every Child 2030 – Priority SDG Targets and Indicators for Children in Indonesia
Mapping and Analysis of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Landscape in Indonesia
Palm Oil and Children in Indonesia (Summary Report)
Sustainable Development begins with children – Infographic on SDGs and Nawacita
Flyer: Sustainable Development begins with children
Flyer: Did You Know/Tahukan Anda
News Letter Fundraising 2015
Children Rights and Business Principles - Booklet in Bahasa Indonesia and English

Lessons Learned

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Programme Documents

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<td>CCRisk Assessment Indonesia_Final draft 20 Sept.docx</td>
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