UNICEF Annual Report 2017

Indonesia

Executive summary

Addressing pressing inequalities for children became of increasing importance to Indonesia’s policymakers in 2017. For example, in November, the Vice-President launched a national anti-stunting movement tackling the country’s persistently high stunting burden (37 per cent, affecting nine million children), in which UNICEF Indonesia is a key partner, together with Government and the World Bank.

Indonesia continued to play a leading role to champion the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for children, supported by UNICEF. In July, the Government shared its first SDG baseline report on children, providing disaggregated data on key targets at the High Level Political Forum as part of the Voluntary National Review process. Prior to that event, the President issued a new regulation to guide implementation of the SDGs across Government. At the Indonesia Development Forum in August, the Minister of National Development Planning requested all ministers to use this data accordingly.

Considerable challenges remain in achieving the SDGs and the fulfilment of child rights in Indonesia. The Universal Period Review issued in May urges the Government to prioritize education and health service quality, to prohibit discriminatory practices against women and girls such as female genital mutilation and child marriage, and to take greater steps to end all forms of violence and exploitation of children. Children also continued to be disproportionately affected by climate change and natural disasters. More than 100,000 people were displaced by the volcanic eruption in Bali, affecting children’s school attendance and access to healthcare, while exposing them to protection risks.

In keeping with the outcome-focus of the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework, UNICEF’s upstream work in Indonesia includes four strategic approaches: evidence-generation; policy advice; capacity development; and stakeholder engagement for child rights. Early childhood development, preventing child marriage, adolescent wellbeing, disaster risk reduction and climate change mitigation remain cross-cutting priorities. This year, UNICEF partnered with 10 ministries, 80 civil society organizations, private sector, 62,000 individual donors and 25 youth networks to achieve results at-scale.

UNICEF continued to be a leading voice for children in Indonesia, highlighting disparities that require increased investment. Policy gains in 2017 included a new regulation on child care, which will support over 500,000 children living in institutions to reintegrate into families, and the drafting of a National Action Plan to Prevent Child Marriage. A Plan on Child Rights in the Business Sector provides an important policy framework for children’s protection and health to be upheld by the private sector. New guidelines on budgeting for children are helping to promote the use of local funds for child priorities across the country’s 75,000 villages.

The introduction of innovative technologies to enhance service delivery complements these reforms. For example, UNICEF used its open source software platform (‘RapidPro’) to support real-time coverage of Indonesia’s first measles and rubella campaign. UNICEF support included
communication for development to increase demand for and address barriers to immunization, by working closely with media partners (such as Jawa Pos) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to mobilize political leadership, conduct public communication campaigns and facilitate real-time monitoring.

Documentation of good practices and knowledge exchange supported the replication and scale up of pilots. The mid-line results from a UNICEF-supported initiative in rural and remote schools in Tanah Papua indicated a two-fold increase in literacy amongst early grade students. These results will inform the Government’s national out-of-school strategy. UNICEF also completed an evaluation on its sanitation programme that reached over 200,000 households since 2013, finding that latrine ownership among the poor increased substantially and sustainably.

Approximately 30,000 adolescent girls and boys benefitted from increased knowledge about menstruation, helping to break patterns of gender discrimination and keep girls in school. This joint initiative between water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection and education sectors is being costed for inclusion in the national curriculum.

Engagement with diverse partners resulted in over 85,000 young people dialoguing with each other and decision-makers through the platform “U-Report” to promote improved investments in children’s wellbeing. As an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team, UNICEF helped to reflect children’s rights and needs in interagency emergency preparedness planning, including the response to the eruption of Mount Agung in Bali.

An ongoing challenge is to support the design and replication of sustainable approaches. Several initiatives remain relatively small in scale. In 2018, UNICEF will evaluate its partnership strategies and assess barriers to scaling up pilots. UNICEF’s resource mobilization strategy also requires review as Indonesia’s growing fiscal capacity provides new opportunities to leverage finances for children, while funding for key areas such as adolescence, social protection and juvenile justice remains constrained.

**Humanitarian assistance**

UNICEF Indonesia was actively engaged in the Government-led preparedness for the volcanic eruption of Mount Agung in Bali following the initial alert in late September. Over 100,000 people were initially displaced, and more than 24,000 students were forced out of their schools due to evacuation of the danger zone. As the situation officially remains classified as a ‘district-level emergency’, UNICEF duly observed government jurisdiction and the self-determination of local government in line with the national disaster response framework. UNICEF maintains globally-agreed sector lead responsibilities for supporting sub-national coordination via its strong partnerships with national non-government organizations (NGOs), while providing welcome technical assistance to national and sub-national government.

UNICEF shifted from its ongoing technical assistance to the National Safe School secretariat of the Ministry of Education and Culture towards support of the education sector response to Mount Agung. UNICEF consulted on the establishment of a command post in Karangasem District and co-developed targeted education in emergencies communication materials in collaboration with local NGOs. UNICEF contributed to the education sector contingency plan for the Mount Agung eruption that outlines plans for the management of ‘sister schools’ assigned to host displaced children. Prior capacity investment and quick response ensured high rates of return to class (97 per cent of those students displaced); the outcome of additional support provided to late adolescent students undertaking final exams is yet to be assessed.
The Ministry of Social Affairs also welcomed UNICEF support for Mount Agung preparedness. This included the secondment of a specialist consultant to provide on-the-job mentoring and capacity building for seven social workers (from five districts) and nine provincial/district level officials on minimum standards of child protection in humanitarian action. Humanitarian learning reports and after-action review will show opportunities to improve access to surge human resources and the return on investment for such targeted assignments.

UNICEF Indonesia is in the process of a strategic transition in its role in humanitarian response preparedness. In line with the increased capacity of national Government, UNICEF no longer manages in-country emergency stockpiles and now defers to long-term agreements with local suppliers as well its regional and global supply chain in a worst-case scenario. UNICEF has positioned itself in support of a government-led cash transfer programming as a viable tool for fast and flexible emergency response, and as an opportunity to build a more universal social protection system. UNICEF has proposed to support a ‘cash in emergencies’ pilot to address the immediate needs of people affected by the Mt. Agung eruption, that will lead to financial inclusion and long-term social protection.

UNICEF Indonesia was actively involved in a United Nations (UN) and NGO interagency contingency planning exercise. The exercise simulated a large-scale emergency response scenario: an earthquake in urban Jakarta that would severely impact the national disaster management agency. As a result, projections were developed in terms of the impact and immediate needs of the affected population and matched with the interagency response capacity of humanitarian actors to address gaps in a Government response. The year-long exercise served to identify minimum preparedness actions that need to be undertaken to manage risk and address gaps in organizational preparedness. In addition, the contingency plan will be tested in a simulation with national Government and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) representatives in 2018.

UNICEF contributed to professionalization of the humanitarian sector through its work with the Indonesian Professional Certification Agency on Disaster Management. The Agency has the mandate from the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management to develop professional competency standards and a certification mechanism in the disaster management sector. Aside from assisting with the initial scoping mission, UNICEF is responsible for supporting the WASH sector taskforce in preparation of competency standards and an assessor manual based on global minimum standards. As a result, ASEAN member countries will soon have universal standards for capacity development and a means of benchmarking human resources in the WASH sector.

UNICEF provided technical guidance to the delegation from the Republic of Indonesia at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Cancun, Mexico. Specifically, UNICEF supported the Deputy Minister for Child Growth and Development (Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection) in a keynote presentation and a panel on ‘child-centred and inclusive disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation’ that featured case studies of the work of the network of partners in Indonesia.

**Equity in practice**

In a 2017 study commissioned by UNICEF Indonesia, The Economist Intelligence Unit noted three drivers of inequity for children in Indonesia: child marriage, learning disparities (in particular between rural and urban areas), and decentralization. To address these issues,
UNICEF adopted a multi-pronged approach. This included the development of a dedicated child marriage prevention strategy, the piloting of early grade learning and retention initiatives in Tanah Papua (the most disadvantaged region), and the retention of a network of seven field offices, to support localized solutions for child rights in the large, diverse and geographically sprawling archipelago. Hence, equity is at the core of the UNICEF country programme in Indonesia, which fits well with the SDGs.

Indonesia, a global advocate of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, has committed to localize the SDGs. The SDGs were already firmly integrated into the National Medium-Term Development Plan for the period 2015-2019 and the President’s vision (Nawacita), before the SDGs were adopted in September 2015. With strong national leadership, the Government has moved ahead steadily with the SDGs, including the development of a national SDG indicator framework, guidance on monitoring, and the development of a national plan of action. In July 2017, a regulation (59/2017) committing to SDG implementation up to 2030 was signed by the President.

In 2017, Indonesia presented its Voluntary National Review at the High Level Political Forum in New York. Given the limited word count of the report, the wide and complex scope of the 2030 Agenda, and being unable to contribute to the drafting process as an official “stakeholder”, UNICEF proactively offered support to do an in-depth analysis of what the SDGs mean for children. This resulted in an SDG Baseline Report on Children in Indonesia, jointly produced by the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) and UNICEF. The report complements the Government’s Voluntary National Review report and is globally one of the first such reports dedicated to children.

Developed in collaboration with 11 line ministries, the report established disaggregated baselines using existing national data and supports Government’s capacity to track progress for SDGs and children. The report disaggregates by sex, wealth, rural/urban, provinces and educational level of the household head. It is also an important tool to make children more visible in planning and monitoring, presenting new opportunities to advance policy discussions. For example, the report includes official data on children below the national poverty line (13 per cent), as well as data on children living below twice the national poverty line (57 per cent living on less than US$2 per day), and supports the case for reforms in social protection, including to advance universal child grants.

The Minister of Bappenas launched the report at a side event during the High Level Political Forum 2017 in New York titled “Ending Child Poverty and Violence against Children: A Conversation with leaders on investing in Children to achieve the SDGs.” The event was co-hosted by the Governments of Indonesia and Sweden, the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children, and UNICEF. The event helped shine a spotlight on these two new global development goals and targets, bringing together stakeholders to share challenges and opportunities in addressing SDG target 16.5 and SDG 1. The Minister subsequently launched the report nationally during the Indonesia Development Forum and handed it over to government agencies for implementation.

This SDG baseline report on children in Indonesia has already been picked up with interest by other countries, and helped build momentum to leverage the 2030 Agenda with a focus on investments in children to achieve sustainable development. A key lesson learned is the importance of co-ownership by Government during the development of the report, to ensure that the baseline data is used as an evidence-base by Government for planning and monitoring and evaluation of national targets.
Building on this momentum, UNICEF Indonesia is looking for further innovative ways to strengthen the use of data in SDG policy dialogues at national and sub-national level. Bappenas and UNICEF are jointly developing provincial briefs with SDG baseline data on children, presenting an in-depth analysis on the status of SDGs among children at province level. This will be further complemented with a publication of policy options that can help accelerate progress towards various SDG targets for children.

Meanwhile, at village level, UNICEF has partnered with the Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration to produce guidelines on planning and budgeting for children at local level. This will influence the use of substantial village fund allocations to achieve the SDGs from the community level.

**Strategic Plan 2018-2021**

The UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018-2021 presents an opportunity for UNICEF Indonesia to take stock of progress achieved to date in the 2016-2020 country programme, while looking forward to emerging trends and challenges. The Economist Intelligence Unit, in the 2017 study referenced above, reported several key macro-economic trends likely to affect children by 2030: continued economic growth, rising inequalities, growing youth unemployment, the rising burden of non-communicable diseases, more frequent natural disasters and increasing air pollution. These trends will need to be increasingly harnessed and addressed in the current and future country programmes.

In preparation for the Strategic Plan and to strengthen implementation and evaluability of the current country programme, UNICEF Indonesia developed comprehensive ‘theories of change’ across all programme areas. These helped to sharpen programme focus and design, thus building the foundation for a strengthened evaluation function and to enable greater focus on “managing for results”.

UNICEF Indonesia will undertake a “Formative Evaluation of UNICEF Indonesia’s Partnership Strategies” in the first half of 2018. This is aligned with the emphasis in the Strategic Plan on “change strategies” to support achievement of key result areas, and the shift toward greater networking and collaboration across sectors and industries under the SDG agenda. The Strategic Plan change strategies include a focus on scale-up, engagement with decision-makers and the general public, resource mobilization and leveraging, harnessing the power of business and markets, inter-agency UN collaboration, adoption of innovative technologies, and evidence generation. All of these strategies imply a strategic prioritization of partnership choices, and the modalities of engagement, in order to maximize contribution to results for children.

This “partnerships evaluation” will assess the variety of partner types that UNICEF Indonesia engages with, the modalities of that engagement (including both expenditure and fundraising sides), as well as their size. It will make evidence-based recommendations on the optimal combination to maximize achievement of planned country programme results at scale, and to ensure their continued relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. Partner types include Government at national and sub-national level, civil society organizations, academia, think tanks, youth groups, religious organizations, private sector, media, among others. Modalities include cash transfer, contracting, non-financial engagement, and fundraising. The evaluation will be participatory in nature, being managed by a reference group of key UNICEF and government officials, and involving key stakeholders in the inception, research and validation phases. Results of the evaluation will inform decision making around any necessary
mid-course adjustments to implementation strategies of the country programme in 2018.

In support of the Strategic Plan’s objectives on operational effectiveness and efficiency, UNICEF Indonesia will move ahead with rollout of the eTools platform to enhance tracking of programme monitoring and assurance activities with implementing partners. The platform will assist UNICEF Indonesia to have a greater focus on managing for results, by facilitating easy access to partnership records, monitoring plans, monitoring data, and follow up actions. The office will also support enhanced staff capacity to achieve results through various initiatives. These include strengthened collaborative platforms for knowledge management (such as in-house use of SharePoint for content), coordinated human resource development plans with clear guidelines for implementation, and measures to create a positive work environment that supports staff motivation and engagement. Follow up actions to the 2017 Global Staff Survey were developed in a bottom-up process by office-wide “task teams” and will be implemented in 2018. Key recommendations include ways to enhance information sharing, recognition and career development for all staff.

**Emerging areas of Importance**

**Focus on the second decade.** In 2017, UNICEF Indonesia undertook research on existing adolescent programmes supported by UNICEF and other partners. The research aimed to examine the strategies that were identified as most effective in contributing towards improvements in outcomes for adolescents as they transition into adulthood. Within the scope of the research, a qualitative credibility framework was designed for planning and measuring promising practices in programming for adolescents. This methodology consists of 11 evidence-based criteria, derived from a literature review and later refined in consultation with government, civil society and youth organizations to describe what works to improve the well-being of adolescents. The criteria were then cross-referenced with the five domains of the UNICEF Adolescent Country Tracker (ACT): health and well-being, education and learning, protection, transition to work and participation and engagement. The U-Report was also used in the research to triangulate with results from the field work.

The review found that there is a need to shift from quantity and coverage to quality and impact. It noted the importance of strengthening integrated multi-sectoral actions such as co-locating school-based initiatives and working across sectors. The benefit of developing an explicit adolescent strategy was highlighted, as well as the need to conduct an internal critical review of programmes for evidence of impact and value for money. Of all the programmes reviewed, only one was considered a promising practice. This work will serve as a basis for improving adolescent programmes in UNICEF and beyond. A key focus for UNICEF in 2018 will be co-locating programmes for more impactful investments on adolescents’ well-being as well as more rigorous planning for the design and administration of pilot models to be both innovative and scalable.

In terms of meaningful participation, U-Report was used during the Adolescent Summit on reducing adolescent pregnancy in March, where the voices of over 1,000 adolescent girls and boys were part of the development of a set of recommendations. Youth voices via U-Report were also incorporated in the SDG Baseline Report for children, as well as in the above-mentioned review of promising practices for adolescent programmes. UNICEF also supported the activation of a youth network comprised of 25 organizations with 880 members to participate in consultations to develop the SDG National Action Plan for Indonesia. Finally, through capacity building of young people in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) province, adolescent teams identified key issues affecting them during a disaster and successfully leveraged village funds to
fund solutions they developed to improve their communities.

In the area of adolescent health, a multi-sectoral model package of essential nutrition, education, child protection and health interventions for adolescents is being designed in partnership with the Ministry of Health and other line ministries. This is being done through evidence-based advocacy efforts to strengthen Government ownership, and to mainstream adolescent nutrition into relevant health sector plans and strategies.

The life skills education programme was institutionalized in one teacher training college in West Papua. So far 1,480 adolescents (57 per cent female) from 22 schools have received one trimester of life skills education from 171 teacher trainees (92 female). After four months, pre- and post-tests revealed that 77 per cent of adolescents showed significant increase of knowledge on gender, HIV/AIDS and communication.

For adolescent empowerment, a mixed-methods study in 2015 identified insufficient knowledge and taboos about menstruation as well as lack of preparation for menarche and inadequate understanding about how to manage menstruation safely at school. Based on this, a joint intervention involving a menstrual hygiene management comic book developed with adolescents was evaluated and then scaled-up to 340 schools nationwide by the Ministry of Health, reaching over 30,000 adolescent boys and girls. In West Sulawesi, 240 adolescent boys and girls are being supported to develop key competencies and learn new skills to engage positively with their communities and address child marriage. An innovative bullying prevention intervention is being piloted in West Sulawesi and Central Java provinces among adolescents using a student-driven action-research approach. The approach focuses on building a positive school climate by empowering students to be agents of change and taking the lead in identifying problems in their schools, designing solutions, and then implementing and evaluating these approaches themselves.

Together with the Mayor of Surabaya, UNICEF is organizing a regional “Meeting of Mayors” on child rights, to take place in Surabaya in 2018. The focus of the meeting will be the special challenges that children face in urban settings.

UNICEF continued collaboration with Pramuka, the Indonesian Scouts Movement, the largest scouting organization in the world. The partnership supports youth participation so that scouts can become change agents for child rights in their communities.

**Summary Notes and Acronyms**

**Acronyms**

ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations  
Bappenas – National Development Planning Agency  
BPS – Central Statistics Bureau (Statistics-Indonesia)  
CBDIS - Community-Based Development Information System  
CMT – country management team  
ECD – early childhood development  
GSS – Global Staff Survey  
GSSC - Global Shared Services Centre  
HACT - Global Shared Services Centre  
HI-ECD – holistic-integrated early childhood development
UNICEF Indonesia embarked on an initiative to assess the capacity and commitment of provincial and district governments to effectively deliver nutrition services at scale in seven provinces and districts in Indonesia. Information on policy formulation, budgeting, planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation was collected. The preliminary results showed that essential nutrition policies are in place and multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder platforms for coordination do exist for nutrition at national level. However, much remains to be done to improve the effectiveness of existing platforms, and how the national policy is translated into meaningful evidence-based actions at sub-national level. Notably, insufficient financial resources to improve nutrition activities emerged as a major challenge. There are also critical shortages of skilled nutrition staff to provide adequate nutrition services, and supportive supervision mechanisms are lacking. The results will help Government to establish a capacity development plan on nutrition to support the national stunting reduction movement.

UNICEF successfully tested a model for improving learning outcomes in early grades in rural and remote areas of Tanah Papua. Locally relevant and sustainable programme interventions including capacity enhancement of teachers, reading material development and community sensitisation yielded promising results at both school and community levels. The 2017 mid-line study demonstrated strong evidence of programme effectiveness in improving reading skills among early grades.

The results from the mid-line study attracted interest from several local governments within and outside Papua. Knowledge exchange is therefore emerging as a key capacity development strategy. For example, UNICEF is facilitating the coordination of partners in Sumba Tengah District, NTT province, to ensure synergies between programmes. Senior officials participated in a replication workshop in Papua where they had an opportunity to directly hear from and learn valuable experiences from the local governments in Papua who have been managing the programme over several years.
Building a strong evidence base is at the heart of UNICEF’s strategy to advocate for social protection system reform towards universal child grants. In partnership with the Government, UNICEF completed a number of studies including: (1) a qualitative study on child poverty and social protection exploring perspectives and experiences of children and their families; (2) a child poverty report developed with the Central Statistics Bureau (BPS) to strengthen analytical capacity for monetary and multi-dimensional child poverty analysis; and (3) a basic pre-and post-transfer microsimulation analysis comparing the impact of conditional cash transfers with universal child grants. Plans are to develop this further into a more comprehensive tax-benefit microsimulation model known as INDOMOD, based on the EUROMOD platform.

UNICEF partnered with the Islamic University of Bandung, Bappenas and BPS to model the international Children’s World Survey, a school-based survey on the well-being of 8-12 year-old children, in West Java. More than 24,000 children participated during data collection in October. Data will be combined with standard child indicators to construct a child well-being index to monitor district performance on child well-being in relation to the SDGs and initiatives such as the Child Friendly Cities/Districts, with plans for scaling up to other provinces. UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Education and Culture to develop a baseline for SDG 4a on WASH in Schools access across all schools in Indonesia.

In 2017, three studies on adolescent nutrition were conducted. These provided a full picture of the nutritional status of adolescent girls and boys in Indonesia and their determinants, as well as factors influencing adolescents’ dietary behaviours and physical activity. UNICEF also made the first attempt to review national and sub-national legislation, policies, strategies and guidelines on adolescent nutrition. Importantly, the evidence was used to design a model package of interventions targeting to improve adolescent nutrition and identify the most appropriate delivery mechanisms for reaching adolescents in Indonesia.

**Partnerships**

Results of key 2017 partnerships included:

- The culmination of a multi-year programme with the Ministry of Health, Bappenas and sub-national government that has achieved sanitation for over 500,000 people in selected districts.

To raise awareness about challenges related to the realization of children’s rights in Indonesia, UNICEF started a partnership with one of the country’s biggest media companies, Jawa Pos. The company consists of about 150 media organizations located in cities and districts across the country and proved instrumental in the Java measles and rubella immunization campaign. Jawa Pos was also involved in UNICEF’s anti-bullying campaign, through reporting and links to their own Tangkis events (community child protection activities).

With UNICEF supporting the Government to keep children at the top of the SDG agenda, Indonesia joined the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children. In 2017, Indonesia played an active role in championing violence prevention efforts in-country and globally. A side-event to the High Level Political Forum in July was organized by the Indonesian Government, with UNICEF support, providing an opportunity for collaboration on child poverty and childhood violence.
In 2017, UNICEF continued to serve as co-Chair of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement. UNICEF supported the Government to be well represented at the Global SUN Gathering in Abidjan, and to develop the Common Narrative on Nutrition.

Islamic charity funding was allocated to WASH programmes in Nusa Tenggara Barat province due to UNICEF support, and linked to the national partnership with Islamic Council of Scholars MUI on WASH funding from Zakat and Waqaf sources. Also, as part of this partnership, sanitation training materials for mosque volunteers were developed and scaled up to eight districts in Central Java.

**External communication and public advocacy**

Communication support for Country Office priorities in the form of partnerships, media engagements and storytelling helped to reach public audiences on the social, gender and geographic inequities that underlie the achievement of child rights in Indonesia.

A new partnership with Jawa Pos media house helped significantly with the promotion of child rights in dozens of newspapers that reach millions of people daily.

In the government’s measles and rubella campaign, UNICEF Indonesia played a key role in the communication and advocacy taskforce, helping develop two public service announcements and 30 social media posts to increase demand and address resistance to immunization. Within the taskforce, UNICEF leveraged its Jawa Pos partnership to advocate with local governments operating in challenging contexts, and initiated a pro-vaccine alliance that remains committed to overcoming barriers to universal immunization access.

UNICEF increased its digital output by over 120 per cent in 2017 via stories and photo essays on office programmes. Social media engagement grew from 280,000 in 2016 to over 350,000 across Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, the latter being the fastest growing platform.

The youth polling platform U-Report grew from 35,000 in 2016 to more than 80,000 users in 2017, including 40,000 Facebook followers, generating nearly six million Facebook impressions since its inception. The “Apa Itu Menstruasi?” video generated 17,000 views from U-Report.

The INFOBIDAN online application for midwives grew from 1,000 registered users to over 20,000 over the past year through closer collaboration with local Governments and a new partnership with the Indonesian Midwives Association.

The WASH “Tinju Tinja” media campaign triggered significant offline engagement to end open defecation, including 10,000 online pledges or fact-sharing entries and over three million views on related YouTube videos. Most recently, over 4,000 youth expressed interest in volunteering as Tinju Tinja Squad members to promote the national sanitation programme in their local areas.

**South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation**

UNICEF Indonesia facilitated South-South cooperation through the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation-supported rural sanitation programme in eastern Indonesia. Evidence generated was shared with other countries in the annual grantee meeting in India. Specifically, to support accelerated sanitation coverage at-scale, the programme advocates for focus on social norms in WASH programming through capacity building of Government, in particular if and how Government are measuring the strength of social norms created in communities around open
defecation acceptability, given its importance in sustaining open defecation free (ODF) status. This example demonstrated how capacity building and technical assistance can leverage national commitment for better understanding the links between good community mobilization and enhanced sustainability in WASH, and hence is highly applicable to other country contexts.

UNICEF also facilitated knowledge exchange on early childhood development (ECD) between Indonesia and Timor-Leste. A delegation from the Ministry of Education of Timor-Leste participated in a national ECD policy workshop co-organized by the Ministry of Education and Culture, UNICEF, World Bank and others. The Timor-Leste delegation learned Indonesia’s experiences in developing a national policy on holistic, integrated ECD and translating the policy into practice at sub-national level. This was followed by secondment of an ECD specialist from UNICEF Timor-Leste to Indonesia, to exchange knowledge and experience on the field operation of ECD programmes under the same donor (New Zealand).

UNICEF continued to provide technical support to the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection as a Board Member of the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children. In this role, Indonesia leads in the region and globally to share experience in designing and implementing programmes to end childhood violence in all its forms. UNICEF continued to facilitate documentation of good practices in child violence prevention to share with other countries in the Global Partnership and is supporting the Minister’s participation at the upcoming Global Partnership Solutions Summit in Sweden.

**Identification and promotion of innovation**

In 2017, UNICEF Indonesia focused on scaling and consolidating existing innovation initiatives. Mobile technologies and youth empowerment were used to improve real time monitoring and beneficiary participation in decision making. U-Report ran multiple polls influencing Government actions on human rights and business principles, adolescent reproductive health, and menstrual hygiene management. The U-Report engaged in 50 youth events, partnered with 60 youth associations including the Indonesian Scouts Movement (Pramuka), and line ministries to give young people a voice. Pramuka has 22 million members and is present in each national school in Indonesia. The partnership with Pramuka, named Scouts for Change, aims to strengthen Pramuka’s capacities on child rights.

Regarding technology for development, RapidPro was scaled across six programmes: mobile health monitoring (mHealth), out of school monitoring, bullying, donor retention, and U-Report. RapidPro integrated the open-source tool “TransferTo” as a mechanism to reimburse health worker phone credits - a “first” for a UNICEF office. The measles and rubella campaign saw the largest volume of SMS ever generated through RapidPro. Meanwhile, an “alpha” (initial) version of the UNICEF tool for case management for child protection, Primero, was developed.

Several human-centred design initiatives were supported. Disaster risk reduction and haze response social innovation was initiated in Kalimantan, in partnership with Pulse Lab Jakarta. The communication for development menstrual hygiene management booklet was adapted to different audiences and for different mediums, including U-Report’s Questions and Answers and Internet of Good Things, in line with increasing U-Report’s responsiveness to youth needs. The community led birth registration initiative saw an additional 1.2 million children registered in Banda Aceh and Pasuruan City, East Java province. The menstrual hygiene management and birth registration work were presented at the UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Management Team meeting in Manila in November, followed by a visit to Indonesia from the Director of the UNICEF Office of Innovation.
Support to integration and cross-sectoral linkages

Recognizing the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration to achieve outcomes for children in the early years, UNICEF Indonesia is partnering with the IKEA Foundation on a three-year initiative in Aceh Province. This partnership aims to reduce child malnutrition, with a focus on maternal-child anaemia. In 2017, UNICEF and IKEA worked closely to co-design this cross-sectoral approach, informed by international good practice. To address the key drivers of child malnutrition, the model will support community-based delivery of essential nutrition, health and hygiene services with nurturing parenting support and unconditional cash transfers to families. The objectives are to: design and facilitate implementation of an integrated approach for addressing child malnutrition; assess the effects of the model on key outcome areas; and document lessons to inform policy and sustainability.

Among cross-sectoral approaches, UNICEF used various communication for development strategies to help Government ministries reach their targets. For example, communication for development was acknowledged by the Ministry of Health as a key element of the measles and rubella campaign’s success, bringing together partners to promote immunization. Led by the Ministry of Health, the campaign also required the involvement of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Religious Affairs as well as religious organizations, medical associations, local and international organizations, academia and UN agencies. This “pro-vaccine alliance” engaged on all immunization issues, including the diphtheria outbreak response in late 2017. Lessons learned on the involvement of multiple sectors will be used for the second phase of the measles and rubella campaign in 2018.

The results of a pilot on menstrual hygiene management involving WASH, adolescent and communication for development sectors informed Government on its importance for adolescent health and education outcomes. Building on a formative study and human-centred design work and the active participation of adolescents in the development process, communication tools were developed. The adoption of the comic book to fit different contexts was a lesson learned for future work involving WASH, health and education sectors.

Human rights-based approach to cooperation

The Government of Indonesia presented its Universal Periodic Review report at the United Nations Human Rights Council in May. Of the 150 recommendations accepted (out of 180), many related to child rights, including protection of children from harmful practices, juvenile justice, access to education, prevention of violence, strengthening health services and social protection. UNICEF completed an analysis of the Universal Periodic Review report and in so doing proved to be a pro-active partner of the UN Country Team. Recommendations are being incorporated into advocacy work.

UNICEF supported a visit by the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General on Violence against Children, which included meetings with the President and the Mayor of Surakarta to highlight Indonesia’s commitments to ending violence against children. UNICEF supported the National Human Rights Council to ensure child rights were included in the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. The Action Plan supports implementation and monitoring of the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights.

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was supported with a focus on social inclusion and reducing discrimination. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education and Culture in harmonizing regulations on inclusive education and modelling
approaches to promoting inclusion and to support positive change in the way children with disabilities are viewed in their communities. The approaches use life-skills based sports activities to help children learn values, gain confidence and interact with their peers, and to improve the quality of education services. They reached around 40,000 children (40 per cent girls, five per cent children with disabilities) in schools and madrasahs in 12 districts. A baseline survey on barriers to education for children with disabilities (aged seven to 12 years) will be finalized in 2018 to inform the Ministry of Education and Culture’s communication strategy on social inclusion in education for the most marginalized children.

In 2017, UNICEF Indonesia entered a joint initiative with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on adolescent girls’ health and protection, with funding from the Canadian Government. Working with young adolescents in schools, the programme will target innovative approaches to improving girls’ access to sanitation, health information, and protection from violence for improved education and health outcomes.

**Gender equality**

One in six girls miss at least one day of school during their period. UNICEF’s pilot programme on menstrual hygiene management in schools has been institutionalized through the Government’s school-based health platform. It reached 30,000 boys and girls in 340 schools in all 34 provinces in Indonesia. A comic book on menstrual hygiene management was distributed in these schools, which has one half targeting girls and one side targeting boys. It provides crucial information on menstrual hygiene and reproductive health, which reduces stigma and bullying towards girls and increases their school attendance. Annual budget: US$150,000; Programme budget: US$750,000.

Qualitative research on adolescent nutrition examined the gender dimensions of eating behaviour and physical activity of adolescent girls and boys. It found that adolescents frequently eat outside of the home and girls prefer to eat with their friends. Adolescent girls’ physical activity is rather limited due to gender norms. The findings are being used to help design the intervention package to improve access for adolescent girls and boys to information and nutrition services, and to encourage policy-makers and decision-makers to proactively address the needs of adolescent girls in society. Annual budget: US$300,000; Programme budget: US$1.8 million.

Through taking part in a three-week long U-Report poll, 1,027 young people ages 14-24 (64 per cent female) influenced the development of the strategy for the national plan of action on preventing child marriage. The plan will provide a framework for the Government to achieve SDG 5.3 to end child marriage, to be finalized in 2018. A model to engage community and religious leaders to prevent child marriage at the village level was initiated in East Java and West Sulawesi, two provinces with high levels of child marriage. The results of the baseline study in each area are being used to influence village action plans for community-based child marriage prevention activities. Annual budget: US$400,000; Programme budget: US$1 million.

List of outputs containing gender results:
1. Output 1.1 Nutrition
2. Output 1.3 WASH in Schools
3. Output 3.3 Harmful Attitudes and Behaviours

**Environmental sustainability**
UNICEF Indonesia engaged closely with Government and civil society partners, including academia, to strengthen the evidence base on the adverse impacts of air pollution from wildfires on the health and cognitive development of children and Indonesia’s economic and social development. This will serve as the basis for action to protect the well-being of children affected by air pollution, with co-benefits for advocacy on environmental sustainability (under SDG 13).

To better understand the drivers and health consequences of the annually reoccurring haze from forest fires, UNICEF commissioned qualitative ethnographic research on the attitudes and behaviours of children and their families. The research revealed very limited awareness of the harmful effects of air pollution. Further epidemiological research based on administrative data from health facilities in haze-affected areas showed the impact of haze on respiratory health, but also pointed to limitations in the available data.

Human-centred design concepts were utilized to develop practical solutions (prototypes) for families and service providers in haze-affected areas. One such prototype involves guidance on low-cost measures to create cleaner air spaces for children using locally-produced filter and fan units and guidance for air quality for houses and public buildings, such as schools and kindergartens. UNICEF facilitated testing, appraisal and solicitation of interest of various potential solutions in conjunction with Government, academia, private sector and technical specialists. The Ministry of Education and Culture welcomed UNICEF support to review its standard guidelines (for ‘haze free schools’), including budgeting and emergency supply pre-positioning for the next fire/haze season.

With support from the staff association, an enthusiastic task group has led ‘greening’ initiatives for the UNICEF Indonesia office including a survey of ‘green’ behaviour, promotion of recycling and a review of long-term agreements with vendors for venue hire and catering. In addition, the Jakarta office contracted a service provider to conduct an audit of its water and energy usage to inform terms of agreement with building management and long-term office space based on organization-wide Social and Environmental Standards. However, there are limits to what can be achieved in shared commercial space (or government building, which is where the UNICEF Indonesia field offices are located).

**Effective leadership**

UNICEF Indonesia was audited by the UN Board of Auditors in February and was found to have maintained sound management and governance structures. The audit reported 17 findings in their management letter (covering both programmes and operations). Of these ten required further action that were monitored in monthly country management team (CMT) meetings and implemented by year-end. Key initiatives taken to address audit findings include hiring a consultant to assist with conduct and finalization of assurance activities to implementing partners. In addition, a good practice recommendation was noted in the audit related to cost savings associated with the open office approach in Jakarta, and co-location with government for field offices.

Concerted efforts were made by management to “bridge the divide” with field offices through regular updates in country management team meetings, a focused discussion in the annual management review meeting, dedicated field office teambuilding sessions, and through improved internet connectivity.

Indicators on financial management, quality assurance, partnerships management, people management and the office performance scorecard were monitored in all monthly country
management team meetings. Where indicators were not on track, corrective actions were agreed.

A risk profile was developed and validated by the country management team. The risk profile ensures sufficient mitigation measures for all risks. Emergencies were identified as a high risk and therefore emergency risk management was an office priority throughout the year. Mitigation measures included collaboration with the Government on disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response. Internally, monthly updates, including preparedness plans were presented and discussed in each country team team meeting. Separate preparedness meetings were also held by the UNICEF Indonesia emergency management team to ensure sufficient preparation for potential emergencies, such as Mount Agung in Bali.

To ensure the office can continue to operate in an emergency, an updated business continuity plan, including simplified plans for all field offices, was maintained.

**Financial resources management**

Monthly country management team meetings were held in which all financial management indicators and the performance scorecard were monitored. Where indicators were not on track, corrective actions were agreed, responsibilities allocated, and these were followed up in the next meeting.

Throughout the year, UNICEF Indonesia had adverse indicators on completion of assurance activities to implementing partners and geographic diversity of international staff. To address assurance and audit activities, UNICEF Indonesia entered into new long-term agreements with three accounting firms. Despite capacity building efforts, the firms did not provide timely reports and the quality of the reports was poor. As a result, the office hired an additional individual consultant to assist with report finalization. With the help of the consultant an average 80 per cent completion rate was achieved for all financial assurance activities. On recruitments, due attention is being paid to geographic and gender diversity for all new incoming staff.

Country management team meetings were also used for chiefs of field offices to highlight issues they were encountering including with UNICEF procedures. As a result, several workflows such as the direct cash transfer process were simplified. The implementation of eZHACT (harmonized approach to cash transfers) since October allows the attachment of documents and has resulted in some efficiency gains for the field offices. Documents workflow directly to the finance unit and the involvement of Jakarta programme staff is no longer required, freeing up their time.

Bank reconciliations and monthly accounts closure schedules were completed in accordance with UNICEF Headquarters instructions. UNICEF Indonesia utilized 94 per cent of Other Resources and 100 per cent of Regular Resources during the year. There was no direct cash transfer outstanding for more than nine months.

**Fundraising and donor relations**

A UNICEF Indonesia resource mobilization team met quarterly under the leadership of the UNICEF Indonesia Representative. The group focused on funding gap analysis, oversight, coordination, tracking and initiation of resource mobilization activities. In 2017, UNICEF Indonesia generated new income of US$16,478,661 from both private and public sector donors. This included a total net flexible programmable amount of approximately US$4 million from local private sector fundraising, based on the latest estimate).
Funds were optimally utilized based on the agreed workplan with implementing partners. The country management team monitored fund utilization as one of the performance indicators monthly, with a specific indicator on expiring grants. Total funding allocated in 2017 was US$30,948,443, of which US$30,184,738 was utilized (98 per cent). Total Other Resources allocated was US$24,289,639 (fully funded), with US$23,532,758 utilized.

In 2017, 32 donor reports, fund utilization reports, and human interest stories were due and all submitted on time. UNICEF Indonesia’s internal monitoring and control system for ensuring quality and timeliness of reporting continued to be implemented. The quality of donor reports is considered to be high, based on positive feedback.

Aside from private sector (corporate, individual and foundations), key donors in 2017 included, amongst others:
- United States Agency for International Development/USAID – for support to maternal and child health programmes in eastern Indonesia;
- The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade/DFAT – for support to the early grade literacy programme in Tanah Papua;
- New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade/MFAT – for support to early childhood development (ECD) programmes in NTT province.

UNICEF Indonesia also receives funding from several National Committees for UNICEF, including Australia, Swiss, Finnish, Dutch, Danish, Hong Kong and the United States, which also channelled support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation for WASH and health interventions.

**Evaluation and research**

UNICEF Indonesia had an active research and evaluation agenda in 2017 with over 60 such activities, tracked on a quarterly basis in the integrated monitoring and evaluation plan. Evaluations benefit from an in-house evidence generation workflow to strengthen quality and use.

In 2017, two evaluations were completed. First was the evaluation of the PKH Prestasi (“Family Hope Programme”) Pilot Project. The evaluation demonstrated little to no correlation between conditional cash transfers and the programme’s aim of stunting reduction among the poorest households. As a result, UNICEF withdrew support from the initiative. UNICEF is now advocating for universal cash grants as a more effective means of reducing child poverty.

Second was the evaluation of UNICEF assistance to the Government’s National Sanitation and Hygiene (STBM) Programme. This hybrid evaluation considered results achieved through a multi-year support programme and will be used to influence future Government scale-up. The evaluation found that the targeted advocacy, knowledge management and monitoring assistance provided is an effective means to accelerate progress towards targets for reducing open defecation. The management response will be carried out in 2018.

In 2017, UNICEF supported other related work, including a baseline studies on ECD pilots in two districts, a mid-line study on an early grade literacy pilot in Tanah Papua, a review of adolescent programming, and development of a full programme theory of change. Although not strictly evaluations in themselves, these studies contribute to a comprehensive evaluative approach, in support of future programme review and design.
UNICEF Indonesia continued to collaborate with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Bappenas and civil society to support national evaluation capacity development. Indonesia was selected as a country case study for a joint regional review of national evaluation systems and capacities under the SDGs. The case study laid the groundwork for a roadmap to strengthen national evaluation capacities.

**Efficiency gains and cost savings**

During 2017, the UNICEF sub-office in Manokwari relocated from a rental unit to government-provided premises. As a result of this relocation, annual rent and utilities cost savings of approximately US$17,000 were achieved.

Throughout 2017, there were several joint procurement activities between UN agencies. UNICEF led the tender process for travel services in which seven other UN agencies participated. UNICEF also utilized two long-term arrangements for services led by UNDP, for the provision of security and for ancillary services. Through this joint effort in procurement activities, UNICEF saved significant staff processing time, since the average procurement process can take up to two months to complete.

Efficiencies were also gained by streamlining office work processes and reducing the circulation and distribution of printed paper. For example, agendas and discussions papers for meetings were distributed electronically prior to meetings. This has also resulted in a ‘greener office’, coupled by other efforts initiated by the office’s green team.

Together with the travel agent, UNICEF invested a significant amount of time in developing an online travel booking system which will enable staff to book their own flights for mission travel. This online system will reduce the processing time for travel and result in efficiency gains. Staff time spent by the administration team booking flights will also be reduced using this online system. The system is currently being tested before anticipated implementation in early 2018.

The UN Operations Management Team achieved a 20 per cent reduction in the security budget, which has been approved by the Security Management Team.

**Supply management**

Partnerships, coordination and strategic tendering were the keys to procuring US$6.2 million worth of supplies and services in 2017. Together with other UN agencies, UNICEF engaged the National Public Procurement Agency who agreed to facilitate a seminar on business opportunities in the UN. This seminar was conducted in August in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The aim of this seminar was to expand the prospective vendor list.

Using the supply plan to assess demand, 13 new long-term arrangements were processed and issued for frequent needs to take advantage of economies of scale. This was done in coordination with other UNICEF offices and other UN agencies in Indonesia.

UNICEF also supported Government-led supply chain capacity development, specifically in logistics. UNICEF helped the Ministry of Health identify the appropriate modalities for custom clearance, shipment and the required budget. This was for supply of 20,800 human papillomavirus/HPV vaccine doses, 250 units of safety box, and 21,900 syringes which were donated to the Ministry of Health by GAVI. UNICEF’s support included the identification of the
best way to speed up the customs clearance process recognizing the importance of the vaccines to arrive on time in relation to the HPV demonstration programme. At the port of entry, UNICEF assisted with the inspection of the quantity and quality of supplies before moving the vaccines from the port to health centres.

Following issuance of a tender, an innovative contract for professional services for website design and development was finalised, in a joint initiative between UNICEF, Bappenas and the Executive Office of the President. The contract offers a visible web presence for the national and sub-national (province/district) health and nutrition profiles from an established database with interactive functionality for users. This new initiative aims to improve interoperability and utilization of national data. Use of the database is not only limited to relevant agencies, but also publicly available, in order to promote accountability.

UNICEF Indonesia also assisted UNICEF Timor-Leste in procuring school furniture for their education programme.

The table below summarizes UNICEF Indonesia’s procurement for the year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Services</th>
<th>Value (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme supplies and services</td>
<td>$3,189,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising activities</td>
<td>$2,224,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations supplies and services</td>
<td>$807,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,221,545</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of 31 December 2017, the office held supplies worth US$4,256. Going forward in accordance with UNICEF Indonesia’s emergency preparedness strategy, no prepositioned stocks will be held nor any warehouse maintained.

**Security for staff and premises**

During 2017, the Regional Security Adviser for the UNICEF South Asia and East Asia Pacific Regional Offices visited the Jakarta office and two field offices (Jayapura and Manokwari). Security assessments were performed on these three offices and recommendations to enhance security measures were proposed. The main security recommendations proposed, and subsequent actions taken were as follows:

**Jakarta office**
- Engagement with building management to enhance the security access protocols to enter/exit the building. By September, the building had implemented a more rigorous process to screen visitors.
- Access card readers in the office were replaced with an updated version which requires an access code to be inserted in all perimeter doors. The previous system did not require such a code.

**Jayapura office**
- Meetings were held to establish an operational reporting and supporting line between the local security assistant of the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) stationed in Jayapura with the UNICEF Jayapura office. This helped to ensure increased support for conducting risk assessments, guidelines and advisories on security-related matters. In
addition to this, based on UNICEF’s request, UNDSS strengthened the capacity of their local security assistant in Jayapura.

Manokwari office
- To improve access control by having in place a security guard during office hours. By October, one security guard was in place during office hours.
- To implement fire and safety mitigation such as fire alarms and extinguishers. These are now in place.
- The provision of one additional satellite phone to the office which will be made available to staff when on mission to remote areas.

In addition to completing assessments of these offices, the Regional Security Adviser facilitated a security awareness training for all staff in these three offices.

**Human resources**

UNICEF Indonesia rolled out the new performance management workshop for all staff, to support regular and honest conversation between staff and managers. Staff committed to act to improve the culture of open feedback, in support of shared responsibility for performance review. The office completed a 360-degree feedback survey for managers to further improve their skills and address gaps. The composite report was shared with all staff and used to inform continued dialogue on good people management.

The senior management in UNICEF Indonesia thoroughly analysed the Global Staff Survey data, responded formally to all open questions and shared responses with all staff. Voluntary task teams were formed. They focused on four themes: internal information flow and knowledge management; office structure, roles and responsibilities, supervision, and delegation; simplified business processes; recognition, career enrichment. The teams identified recommendations and action points through a consultative and bottom-up fashion. These action points form the basis for the Global Staff Survey action plan.

Staff were invited to two inter-agency UN Cares training sessions; and the ten minimum standards were implemented.

As of October, total expenditure on group and individual training was estimated at US$88,000, benefitting all staff. Among these, 14 national staff members were provided with international training, and 22 national staff from general service and professional categories of both programme and operations went on stretch assignments, through co-funding with receiving offices. Learning opportunities were coordinated through a Human Resources Development Team, which had a small annual budget to complement programme training funds. These activities were prioritized based on the UNICEF 2017 procedure on learning and development.

Many staff members were trained on emergency preparedness and several are on the emergency roster, ready to deploy as needed by the organization. In 2017, two staff supported UNICEF emergency missions, in Bangladesh and Libya. In addition, UNICEF Indonesia provided orientation to a new staff member from UNICEF Viet Nam.

**Effective use of information and communication technology**

In 2017, UNICEF Indonesia improved the existing network infrastructure and implemented “Light Office”. A Light Office is a server-less office which enables field offices to access standard
information technology services from a Light Service Centre located in the Jakarta office, by consolidating services into hubs and eliminating hardware in those locations. Implementing Light Office allows UNICEF to reduce field office information technology complexity and costs.

Light Office has improved effectiveness and efficiency for all processes which can now be conducted from anywhere with a good internet connection. In case of an emergency or other disruptive event, all staff can work from home. The improved infrastructure resulted in reduced costs for technicians in field offices as fewer issues are reported and has significantly improved communication between Jakarta and the field offices. Skype for Business has become the primary communication method for video calls, VoIP calls, meetings, presentations and trainings. This in turn has meant a slight reduction in domestic travel.

UNICEF Indonesia has leveraged the use of SharePoint by developing a comprehensive office TeamSite which is used for knowledge management and information sharing. This site makes readily available the latest key programme and operational information for all staff. The office is actively promoting the use of SharePoint in-house. The UNICEF information technology team worked closely with programmes to prepare for office-wide use of eTools, the new organization-wide partnership and monitoring management platform.

UNICEF has also established cooperation with the Government on information and communication technology. For example, one of the projects being undertaken with the Ministry of Social Affairs is the building of a case-management database for children (Primero). This is in line with the Government's desire to have complete data on child cases.

UNICEF made extensive use of digital and social media to expand its reach to key influencers and stakeholders for advocacy and private fundraising activities.

Programme Components from RAM

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

Nutrition: UNICEF continued to provide technical assistance to the Government to improve the coverage and quality of essential nutrition services. UNICEF’s high-level policy advocacy contributed to Government’s national stunting reduction movement, aiming to benefit nine million stunted children in the country. To support the Government’s stunting movement, UNICEF is in the process of developing a national communication strategy on stunting reduction and reviewing the Government’s early childhood development tools and materials to harmonize nutrition messages. UNICEF continued its role as Donor Convener for the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement and provided technical advice to the Government on essential nutrition services such as infant and young child feeding, micronutrient supplementation and fortification, and treatment of severe acute malnutrition. UNICEF also continued to serve as the knowledge leader, generating quality evidence on adolescent nutrition, institutional capacity on nutrition and community-based management of acute malnutrition.

WASH: Alor District, East Nusa Tenggara Province, was verified as being Open Defecation
Free, a major achievement as part of UNICEF technical support to STBM. Since 2013 the cumulative direct and indirect sanitation increase in UNICEF-supported districts from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation programme is over 200,000 households. UNICEF completed an independent evaluation study of STBM as well as supporting Government on analysing sustainability checks on ODF status. A roadmap on water safety was produced with Bappenas and the Ministry of Health, as well as supporting BPS on strengthening water quality data consolidation at sub-national level. The Educational Management Information System/EMIS was analysed by Ministry of Education with UNICEF support, to produce a WASH in Schools SDG baseline for Indonesia, one of the first globally. Innovative communication tools on menstrual hygiene management are being scaled up by the national school health programme to reach over 30,000 children. Overall, the key WASH focus was strengthening the enabling environment (financing, policy and standard/guideline development, capacity building) with special emphasis on knowledge management and strengthening the SDG tracking system.

**Health systems strengthening:** UNICEF supported the development of guidelines to assist districts to complete mapping, costing and setting up action plan in implementing minimum service standards for health. Guidelines have been developed for the implementation of the standards, including tools to for mapping, costing, action plan development and monitoring at the district-level. UNICEF together with Bappenas conducted a planning capacity building exercise in this regard. The use of an evidence-based approach was implemented in eastern Indonesia and funded through local budgets. A webinar evidence planning capacity programme was developed to synchronize the medium-term health and nutrition development plans at all levels. UNICEF also initiated the establishment of a secretariat to coordinate Indonesia’s upcoming health sector review.

**Maternal, newborn and child health:** Essential newborn guidelines were updated to improve the quality of newborn care in the country. A module for the integrated management of childhood and newborn illness on-the-job training was developed to strengthen the implementation at facility level. An evaluation of the implementation of the integrated management of childhood and newborn illness approach was carried out in six western provinces, using monitoring guidelines that were developed in 2015. UNICEF continued to play a leading role in scaling up efforts to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, strengthening coordination at national and sub-national levels while providing direct technical assistance to 27 districts in seven provinces. Guidelines for primary care facilities to monitor HIV-exposed infants were developed and initial implementation is done in three selected districts.

**Immunization:** UNICEF played a major role in supporting the advocacy and monitoring efforts for Indonesia’s measles-rubella campaign – its largest in history, targeting 35 million children. Coverage levels approaching 100 per cent were achieved. UNICEF continued to support routine immunization services through its seven regional and sub-regional offices, and assisted with a national inventory of the cold-chain system including the development of new training modules for provinces and districts. UNICEF continued to support government to scale-up efforts to ensure the vaccination of vulnerable children in urban slums through its ‘reaching every community’ initiative. This initiative used SMS-reminders to mother-newborn pairs, that are timed with the vaccination schedule.

**Malaria:** UNICEF supported an expansion of malaria elimination efforts across Indonesia through its role in facilitating the malaria technical working group of the Global Fund Country Coordination Mechanism. This included national-level support to guidelines, quality assurance and malaria information systems. In high burden areas, direct support was provided to district health offices for ‘test and treat’ programmes alongside a national bednet campaign. In
moderate prevalence areas, UNICEF worked to establish guidelines for malaria elimination; mapping malaria hot-spots; and targeting malaria ‘hot spots’ including in illegal forest and mining areas to drive levels down to zero. Finally, in areas where malaria has been eliminated (252/514 districts) UNICEF has been developing and testing post-elimination ‘maintenance phase’ guidelines, supporting active case detection for early diagnosis and treatment, and enhanced field surveillance efforts.

**HIV and AIDS:** HIV programming that is sensitive to adolescents and young key populations was successfully piloted in previous years in four cities– Bandung, Denpasar, Surabaya, and West Jakarta. In 2017, the programme was expanded to other two cities, Medan and Makassar. At central level, the Ministry of Health is strategizing in accelerating HIV testing and treatment targeting pregnant women, people with Tuberculosis and key populations. Integration of HIV testing into antenatal care was strengthened through closer coordination and collaboration between the HIV and Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health sub-directorates within the Ministry of Health.

**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 to be the Government’s partner of choice for maternal and child nutrition, and closely supported the Scaling Up Nutrition movement in Indonesia. Importantly, the national stunting reduction programme gained greatest momentum and political support in 2017. At the request of the Government, a partnership was forged between UNICEF and ‘Alive and Thrive’ to develop a national communication strategy on stunting reduction and reviewing the Government’s early childhood development tools and materials to harmonize nutrition messages.

UNICEF sustained efforts to support the scale-up of essential nutrition services. Specifically, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in drafting national guidelines on the integrated management of acute malnutrition, including a revised version of the existing national guidelines on inpatient care and management of moderate acute malnutrition. The community-based management of acute malnutrition (known as ‘CMAM’) modelling project in Kupang District achieved the global programme implementation performance standards: the average cure rate was reported to be 83 per cent, the default rate nine per cent and death rate under one per cent. Training on infant and young child feeding was provided to the community health workers and health staff.

In adolescent nutrition, all three planned evidence generation activities were completed. The final report of the qualitative inquiry was disseminated. A baseline survey and landscape review were carried out to assess the nutritional status of adolescent girls and boys and their determinants, and to review policies and guidelines addressing adolescent nutrition. There was a high prevalence of both under- and overnutrition for both adolescent boys and girls in selected districts. A series of national and sub-national consultations on adolescent nutrition were conducted in Jakarta, Klaten and Lombok Barat to gather multi-sectoral insights on the essential nutrition intervention package, and determine the most effective delivery mechanism to reach particularly the most vulnerable groups of adolescents.

UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Health to facilitate a series of high-level awareness generation events for breastfeeding, and participation in the high-level global virtual conference.
call to kick-off the World Breastfeeding Week. In addition, in collaboration with Bappenas and Ministry of Health, UNICEF completed the institutional capacity assessment on nutrition, conducted in seven selected districts and provinces. Much remains to be done to improve the effectiveness of existing platforms, and how the national policy is translated into meaningful evidence-based actions at sub-national level.

**Gender results.** The baseline survey examined various gender dimensions of adolescent nutrition, and the qualitative inquiry explored the primary gender-sensitive driving factors for eating behaviours and physical activity. The findings are being used to help design an intervention package and delivery platforms to improve access for adolescent girls and boys to information and nutrition services. They will also be used to advocate with policy-makers and decision-makers to proactively address the needs of adolescent girls. US$300,000 annual expenditure with total budget of US$1.8 million

**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**

Over the past four years the cumulative direct and indirect sanitation increase in UNICEF-supported districts from the programme supported through the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is over 200,000 households, resulting in an additional 1,000 open defecation free communities. Alor District, East Nusa Tenggara Province, was verified as being ODF: a major contribution from UNICEF technical support to the national sanitation programme. UNICEF completed an independent evaluation study on analysing sustainability checks on ODF status. It found that sanitation ownership in the poorest 40 per cent increased from 55 per cent to 81 per cent, with sustainability levels more than 95 per cent. Positive impacts on gender and social inclusion were also reported. UNICEF provided technical support to Ministry of Health, on monitoring and analysing the national sanitation programme dataset as well as to advocate for and support stronger WASH-stunting linkages, principally via stronger monitoring and oversight as well as evidence generation.

As a result of technical support provided by UNICEF at provincial level, US$250,000 from Islamic Charity funding was allocated to WASH programmes in Nusa Tenggara Barat province. This linked with the national level partnership of UNICEF with MUI (the Islamic Council of Scholars) on WASH funding from Zakat and Waqaf fund sources. In addition, as part of this partnership with MUI, sanitation training materials for mosque volunteers was developed for one district and scaled up by the Ministry of Health to eight districts in Central Java using its own funding.

The BPS-Ministry of Health-Bappenas water quality survey analysis was formally published, and led to the development of a water safety roadmap on how best to track water quality in Indonesia. The data quality assurance element is being back-stopped technically by the National Statistics Agency with technical support from UNICEF. UNICEF used this momentum to support the development of baseline values and targets for water and sanitation in communities for the SDG period.

Considerable progress was made at sub-national and national levels on strengthening knowledge management around WASH. A major cross-learning event was undertaken in 2017 involving all UNICEF-supported provinces and districts, where best practices were shared and a
number of key commitments made. Knowledge products were developed with the Ministry on the process of accelerating and sustaining the WASH enabling environment, and financial analyses are being finalised. Video documentation on drivers of change were made for national and sub-national levels. UNICEF continued its support to the online campaign to eliminate open defecation in Indonesia, Tinju Tinja, to expand the focus to youth engagement. UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the Ministry for the National Sanitation Conference in November.

OUTPUT 3: 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 Indonesia continued to work with the Ministry of Education and Culture to strengthen and analyse the indicators used in the Educational Management Information System to reflect the reporting needs of SDG Goal 4a around ensuring a safe learning environment for children. The analysis of these indicators led to the production of a SDG Goal 4a baseline for WASH in Schools in Indonesia.

In 2017 a National WASH in Schools roadmap was developed by the Ministry of Education, Bappenas, the Ministry of Health and UNICEF to scale up plans on infrastructure, hygiene promotion and school management support. WASH in Schools is also being integrated into the national sanitation acceleration plan, with technical support from UNICEF in eight districts. UNICEF collaboration with the national Government and sub-national governments led to significant interest to gain capacity on integrating school sanitation into the District sanitation planning process. This pilot will be further scaled up by the Ministry of Education and Culture in 2018 which has dedicated local budgets to achieve this. Group handwashing work was undertaken in two eastern provinces as well as support to sub-national government on scaling up WASH in Schools. UNICEF also initiated an advocacy and learning event with three Mayors and one Deputy Mayor to highlight how WASH in Schools is critically important for children and that other Districts need to put budget and action on it.

Gender results: Menstrual hygiene management is a key element of UNICEF’s gender work. Building upon pilot interventions undertaken in Bandung and Biak in 2016, the education sector is now distributing menstrual hygiene management comic books developed and tested by UNICEF to 340 schools in 34 provinces. This initiative will reach some 30,000 adolescent girls and boys. Lessons learnt will feed into the Government’s 2018 plans. With the Ministries of Health and Education and civil society partners, there was increased learning exchange on menstrual hygiene management in 2017. A communication strategy was also developed by partners as well as a social media campaign to mark Global Menstrual Hygiene Management Day, which was conducted with UNICEF support to Government. A menstrual hygiene management policy brief and guidelines for teachers were developed as well as documentation on best practices on WASH in Schools and menstrual hygiene management. These have been uploaded onto the UNICEF Indonesia YouTube channel.

The availability of quality water, sanitation and hygiene in health care facilities impacts on infant and maternal mortality. UNICEF’s evidence generation in this regard progressed in partnership with the Ministry of Health (WASH and the health research teams) with joint analysis carried out on the health facility data. This was used to develop a baseline estimate for the related SDG indicators. Coordination meetings for more systematic tracking of these indicators was initiated.
with the Ministry (Facilities, WASH, research teams) to develop a systematic approach to strengthen WASH in health facilities in 2018. Total gender related expenditure was $150,000.

OUTPUT 4 Government and partner institutions have enhanced capacity and commitment to deliver quality basic and comprehensive maternal, neonatal and child health services, including prevention of parent-to-child transmission at scale.

Analytical statement of progress
UNICEF Indonesia supported the Ministry of Health in reviewing the post-natal visit policy that is currently undertaken separately for post-partum mother and newborn. A number of meetings were conducted to get agreement on schedule synchronization. A job-aid is being developed as an adaptation of the WHO guideline on pregnancy, childbirth and post-partum.

Early in 2017, in collaboration with the USAID ASSIST (Applying Science to Strengthen and Improve System) Project from India, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health on a five-day orientation workshop on quality improvement for maternal and newborn health (MNH) for five districts hospitals. A follow-up visit was conducted one month after the orientation to give hands-on support on the team initiating the quality improvement project in the hospital.

To further strengthen quality of care, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in the development of best practice document on the mentorship programme to improve health staff capacity in emergency obstetric and newborn care facilities. The Ministry of Health is planning to revise the mentorship guidelines, based on the approaches that were implemented by different projects.

On-the-job training guidelines were developed to accelerate the scale-up of the integrated management of childhood illness approach (IMCI) at facility level. In the guidelines, one trained staff can mentor an additional three staff for the duration of two months. Monitoring tools were also developed to ensure the quality of on-the-job supervision in health centres. An assessment of IMCI evaluation in western provinces is being conducted, in collaboration with WHO.

A series of meetings were conducted to develop guidelines for HIV-exposed infants. This is in line with the revision of IMCI guidelines with the objective of ensuring close follow up from the first new-born visit forward to ensure timely early infant diagnosis is conducted at six weeks after birth. The guideline will be tested in the three prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV demonstration sites.

In June, UNICEF received Global Fund support as the Ministry of Health sub-recipient. UNICEF assisted the Ministry to conduct training of trainers and a national advocacy meeting for prevention of mother-to-child transmission acceleration in 46 districts in 19 provinces. UNICEF also supported efforts to strengthen the coordination at national and sub-national level and provided direct technical assistance to 27 districts in seven provinces.

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
Immunization: UNICEF supported all aspects of the 2017 measles-rubella immunization campaign in Java which targeted 35 million children aged nine months to 15 years, with coverage levels approaching 100 per cent. UNICEF supported communication activities, including development and dissemination of materials. In collaboration with partners, efforts were undertaken to address vaccine refusals and reach un-registered children in slum areas. UNICEF’s political and media advocacy covered national and sub-national levels including those areas with low coverage. Issues on vaccination refusals among elite parents and religious groups were also addressed. Daily media monitoring was conducted, with regular feedback provided to the Ministry of Health and other partners. UNICEF supported real-time reporting and monitoring using RapidPro, which visualized daily coverage information accessible by decision-makers.

UNICEF also supported the implementation of the effective vaccine management improvement plan, focused on improving vaccine stock management, temperature monitoring and regular supportive supervision. A cold chain equipment inventory in the remaining 15 provinces will be finalised and visualized in a website, which can be accessed by national/provincial immunization managers. A model for vaccine stock monitoring was developed using a cell phone-based reporting mechanism. The dissemination of national immunization communication strategies was undertaken in five provinces of Papua, West Papua, Maluku, North Maluku and East Nusa Tenggara.

Malaria: A number of national documents, policies and tools for malaria elimination were developed with support from UNICEF. These included: Malaria Case and Foci Investigation; updated National Training Module on Quality Assurance for Malaria Diagnosis using Microscope; updated policies on Malaria in Pregnancy and IMCI; recommendations for national policy on P.knowlesi formulated. Local regulations and decrees were signed to enhance malaria elimination or maintenance in Maluku, Ambon, NTT, Papua, Sabang, Ternate, and Kabupaten.Five District Master Plans were developed (Buru, Ambon, Biak Numfor, Majene, and Mamuju Tengah); and cross-sectoral agreements made in Sabang, Aceh Jaya, and Papua Barat. Technical guidelines for the use of Village Funds for malaria were signed in five North Maluku districts. Local budgets were increased for malaria in all Sumba districts and Lembata. Cross-sectoral malaria elimination teams were established in Aceh and NTT. Malaria diagnosis, logistics, clinical management, and surveillance were improved in eight provinces through involvement of private practitioners, standard operating procedures development, and risk stratification.

Three studies were completed: (1) a field assessment on communication gaps of long-lasting insecticide-treated bednet campaign; (2) an entomology study for elimination of last malaria foci; and (3) clinical/community practices on the use of antimalarial drugs. A provincial model for the post-elimination maintenance phase of malaria elimination was implemented in Jakarta and Bali with intensified surveillance, leading to a doubling of case reports compared to the previous year. Updated versions of the malaria information system were tested by programme managers from all 34 provinces; the development of a web-based information system is ongoing.

HIV and AIDS: Adolescent and young key population-sensitive HIV programming (known as ‘LOLIPOP’) was piloted in Bandung supported by UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the National AIDS Council and the network of young key-affected populations. This expanded to three other cities (Denpasar, Surabaya, and West Jakarta) using Global Fund resources. A similar effort has started in Papua and West Papua. For the “All-In” Ending AIDS in Adolescents initiative, an advocacy brief on HIV situation among adolescents and young key
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 (MSS) in health is a benchmarking approach of the local government’s performance in implementing obligatory functions related to basic health services. In collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Health, UNICEF supported the development of guidelines to assist districts to complete mapping, costing and setting up action plan in implementing MSS Health. Even though the Presidential decree of the newly MSS has not been issued yet, the socialization, assessment, and costing exercises have been conducted with technical assistance supported by UNICEF in several provinces and districts, based on the Ministry of Health regulation on Health-MSS. Actions in 2018 will aim to address the gaps and needs for MSS implementation, and be led by the Ministry of Health in close coordination with Ministry of Home Affairs and Bappenas.

Ensuring that local governments have strong management capacity is crucial in the decentralized system in Indonesia. Decentralization aims to bring decision-making and resources closer to service beneficiaries, and to ensure that resources translate to improved service delivery and further improvements in health. To strengthen local government capacity, UNICEF together with Bappenas conducted actions for capacity building in health planning. The use of evidence-based approach was been implemented in six districts in Papua, funded by local provincial budget. The partnership produced a module for evidence-based planning combined with the MSS implementation plan. This approach was incorporated into the routine planning system in two districts in West Papua and six districts in Central and East Java.

To facilitate alignment of national and local health plans, UNICEF supports the national planning agency in developing guidelines and strategies to ensure local health plans are well-aligned with national priorities, policies, targets, and indicators. In 2017, a webinar-based capacity building platform was developed which supports training for facilitators and local planners. It was piloted in one province and two districts. Scaling-up after further evaluation has been included in the workplan for 2018, including institutionalization of the training.

In the universal health care era, the health centres (Puskesmas) have an increasing authority including planning, budgeting, human resources management, medical supply logistics and supervision. To efficiently manage health services in services areas, strong capacity development for planning and resource management is required. To address this issue, UNICEF in collaboration with Primary Health Services Directorate supported facilities in six provinces with training known as integrated microplanning. A thorough evaluation on its practicality and sustainability is planned for 2018.

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
In 2017, there were no major emergencies requiring UNICEF response in the health sector. Sector strengthening and coordination support continued in WASH and nutrition as well as technical inputs to flooding in Jakarta and Mt Agung eruption preparedness.

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

Analytical statement of progress
Under the National Mid-term Development Plan (RPJMN), the Government of Indonesia has set goals for improving equity and quality of education at all levels between 2015 and 2019. The Government’s visions, targets and strategies stipulated in the RPJMN are closely aligned with those of the SDG4. The Government’s priorities are to reduce educational disparities among different regions and socioeconomic groups, increase transition to and participation in secondary education and improve learning outcomes at all levels.

While there has been a significant increase in school enrolments over the past decade, the latest national household economic survey (SUSENAS 2016) indicated that approximately 5.1 million children aged 7-18 were out of school, with large socioeconomic and geographical disparities. Adolescents of junior secondary school age from the poorest households were four times more likely to be out of school than those from the wealthiest households. The junior secondary school out-of-school rates ranged from 1.6 per cent in Yogyakarta to 24 per cent in Papua province.

Many children who do attend school struggle to acquire even basic academic skills. The programme for international student assessment (known as PISA) in 2015 found that in Indonesia more than half of 15-year-old students do not achieve a minimum proficiency level in reading. In mathematics that number is more than two thirds. Significant socioeconomic disparities also exist in the attainment of these academic skills. Adolescents from the richest households were three times more likely to achieve the minimum proficiency level in mathematics than those from the poorest households, according to the 2015 PISA results.

The learning challenge starts early. A baseline study conducted in 2015 for a UNICEF-supported early grade literacy programme in Papua and West Papua Provinces found that only 13 per cent of second and third graders have acquired minimum reading skills. In the programme target schools, as much as 62 per cent of children could not read.

A wealth of evidence highlights the importance of early childhood development in promoting children’s learning outcomes. However, large proportions and numbers of young children are not receiving quality ECD services in Indonesia. According to the Ministry of Education and Culture data, the gross enrolment ratio for ECD programmes was 72 per cent in 2016/17 at the national level. Papua province has the lowest rate, at 51 per cent.

While the availability of ECD centres has been steadily increasing under the Government’s ‘one village one ECD centre’ policy, the quality of services requires significant improvement in most places. A baseline study conducted in 2017 for a UNICEF-supported programme in Kupang district found that less than 20 per cent of ECD teachers had required academic qualifications and less than half of the centres provided an environment that was safe and conducive to holistic development of young children.

To tackle the inequities in the quality and learning outcomes, UNICEF continued supporting the Government through capacity development, evidence generation and policy advice. UNICEF provided technical support for developing and implementing innovative models aimed at the
improvement of access to and quality of education for disadvantaged girls and boys. These innovative models relate to early grade literacy, holistic-inclusive ECD (HI-ECD), inclusive education, and skills and resilience-building for adolescents.

Some of the innovative models have yielded positive, tangible results with strong evidence of the effectiveness. For instance, a mid-line study conducted in 2017 for the early grade literacy model in Papua and West Papua provinces (Tanah Papua) showed that there was consistent and significant improvements in early graders’ reading skills as a result of intensive quality improvement efforts made since 2015. The percentage of “non-readers” in the programme target schools has reduced from the baseline status of 62 per cent in 2015 to 27 per cent in 2017. The evidence generated by the mid-line study was used for the advocacy for the replication of the early grade literacy model within and beyond Tanah Papua.

For other model development initiatives such as HI-ECD and inclusive education, the full implementation started in 2017 and outcome-level results are yet to be seen. To rigorously monitor the progress and impact of the models on both child and enabling environment outcomes, comprehensive baseline studies were conducted or are currently underway. The baseline results have been or will be used for the development of detailed programme strategies as well as for systematic monitoring of programme results.

UNICEF continued to be active in national policy arena, including providing advisory and catalytic support in the development of high-profile education policies and strategies. Key policy support included the development of a national out-of-school children strategy, national action plan on HI-ECD and Ministerial Regulation on safe schools. Technical support was also provided for the national-level monitoring, through the drafting of a SDG4 baseline report.

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
A situation analysis on out-of-school children through a community-led education census called the Community Based Development Information System (CBDIS) was completed in four districts. This resulted in the improved policies, plans and resource allocation at district and village levels. Brebes district developed a district regulation which allows the utilization of the village funds to support education for out-of-school children and drafted another regulation which supports 12-year compulsory education for all children in the district. In Mamuju and Brebes districts, the integration of Community-Based Development Information System (CBDIS) data into an education grant scheme called the Smart Indonesia Card was initiated. As a result of village level enrolment drives based on the CBDIS data, 1,342 out-of-school children (39 per cent girls) in three districts (Mamuju, Bone and Brebes) are now attending school.

At the national level, the Ministry of Villages, Underdeveloped Regions and Transmigration (known as the Ministry of Villages) developed a national guideline to support the mainstreaming of CBDIS into the village education planning system. This was based on good practices from the CBDIS implementation over the past years. In addition, Bappenas initiated the development of a national out-of-school children strategy involving all relevant ministries. A series of consultation workshops were organized with UNICEF support, and the used for the identification of concrete, practical strategies to address specific needs of disadvantaged children who are currently out of school.
UNICEF also supported the development of an inclusive education model for disadvantaged children including children with disabilities through effective use of sports and play. In 2017, 9,464 children (37 per cent girls; 15 per cent children with disabilities) participated in inclusive education sessions and sports festivals in three provinces. These served to build their understanding and skills on positive values, non-discrimination, respect for diversity and social interaction. Teachers, principals and other stakeholders were trained on inclusive teaching and educational management to develop learning environments conducive to diverse needs of children. A total of 111,844 children (54 per cent girls; 2.5 per cent children with disabilities) are currently attending the schools with these trained personnel. To support implementation, two districts established cross-sectoral inclusive education coordination groups and four districts allocated budgets to inclusive education programmes.

In the areas of adolescent development, in 2017, life skills education was formally included in the official teacher training curriculum in West Papua. Currently 1,053 teacher trainees (61 per cent female) are enrolled in the pre-service programme, of whom 171 (92 females) are currently teaching the life skills education curriculum in 22 junior and senior secondary schools. So far 1,480 adolescents (57 per cent female) have received one trimester of life skills education. Some 77 per cent of adolescents showed a significant increase in knowledge in critical areas such as sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention. In addition, 24 adolescents (14 females) and 18 government/NGO staff (six females) participated in Adolescent Development and Participation training in Lampung to develop adult-adolescent partnerships and skills for meaningful participation in policy discussions. Youth-related information was disseminated to 59,532 adolescent U-Reporters (50 per cent female), and over 27,000 young people actively engaged in consultations such as the Adolescent Summit on Sexual Reproductive Health and the celebration of Menstrual Hygiene Day and International Disability Day.

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

**Analytical statement of progress**
The early-grade literacy model implemented in Papua and West Papua provinces yielded promising results at child, school and community levels. Two models of intervention were piloted: one school cluster-based training and monitoring of teachers, the other on-the-job training and mentoring at school level in remote areas. The two models were designed to provide support tailored to individual needs of target schools. The direct beneficiaries include 7,583 (49 per cent girls) students, 492 (68 per cent female) early-grade teachers and 72 (22 per cent female) principals in 120 schools, and more than 20,000 community members. There is strong evidence of positive impact in both models where solid foundations for a quality education are emerging in most target schools.

A mid-line study conducted in 2017 showed significant improvements in children’s learning outcomes and the wider enabling environment in the target schools. Prior to the intervention, the percentage of non-readers in target schools was as high as 62 per cent, which has decreased to 27 per cent. The percentage of students who cannot identify even a single letter has decreased from eight per cent to one per cent. In addition, the proportion of adequate readers, who have both reading and comprehension skills, has increased from six per cent to 18 per cent. For each of the indicators mentioned, non-intervention schools did not show any significant improvement.
The improvements in terms of learning environment include: greater access to contextually-appropriate levelled books and other reading materials through reading corners; enhanced reading teaching-learning practices in the classroom; improved school management; and increased awareness among parents, community, and decision-makers about the importance of early-grade literacy. The results of the mid-line study also suggest improved teacher’s motivation, reduced teacher absenteeism and increased use of positive discipline have contributed to the improved reading skills among grade two and three students. The evidence points to increased interest of principals and local communities in early-grade literacy which thereby has led to their enhanced involvement and support for children’s reading activities.

Further to emerging best practice of reading corners in the classroom, the programme introduced a library revitalization initiative. Using a child-friendly library framework, an assessment of existing school libraries was undertaken. The assessment result was used to design a library revitalisation training for teachers from six districts assigned by the principals to be librarians. In total, 80 teachers (42 females) were trained on library management through a two-day workshop.

By the end of 2017, a series of workshops were conducted to advocate for the replication of the early-grade literacy model which is now supported by strong evidence of its effectiveness. The three stages of the workshops were: (1) strengthening implementing partners’ capacity on advocacy strategies; (2) strengthening government officials’ capacity on planning and budgeting for replication and; (3) development of a replication roadmap for government authorities. The promising results from the mid-line study attracted strong interest in the programme from national Government and local governments across the country. UNICEF continues to support the expansion of the programme nationwide as part of the School Literacy Movement promoted by the Government.

**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 recognizes the quality, comprehensive early childhood development as a key human development investment. The Presidential Regulation on Holistic-Integrated Early Childhood Development was issued in 2013 articulating Government’s aspirations and visions for ECD to ensure the physical, social, emotional and cognitive development of each child.

To help translate the government’s visions and strategies on HI-ECD into concrete practices, UNICEF Indonesia has been supporting the development and implementation of a quality ECD model in four disadvantaged districts of Indonesia: Kupang district in Nusa Tenggara Timor province, Bogor district in West Java province, and Sorong and Raja Ampat districts in West Papua province. In total, 220 ECD centres have been supported to provide comprehensive services following national standards to benefit approximately 7,000 children aged under six years.

A wide range of key interventions to support the development of a quality, holistic ECD service model across all target districts were supported. These included: capacity building for ECD teachers, mentors/supervisors and district education officials; introduction of a teacher-mentor system; development of healthy, safe and conducive environment for children’s learning and
In 2017, contextualization of ECD modules in NTT was finalized and a series of capacity building workshops for teachers and mentors was conducted. In total, 36 senior teachers and mentors (31 females) and 200 teachers from 100 ECD centres in Kupang received initial HI-ECD training. In Sorong and Raja Ampat, 12 trainers participated in a Training of Trainers focused on the 2013 curriculum, while 62 teachers participated in a training on HI-ECD.

To facilitate cross-sectoral coordination and oversee the implementation of quality enhancement activities, HI-ECD Taskforces were formed in Kupang, Sorong and Raja Ampat with strong support and commitment from the respective local governments. The Taskforce in Kupang has been drafting a local regulation supporting implementation and expansion of HI-ECD in the district. Such local regulations will help influence long-term sustainability of the programme within government structures. For financial sustainability, UNICEF’s support focused on advocacy and technical support for the use of village funds for ECD programmes. In Bogor, a comprehensive parenting education package focusing on the first 1000 days of life was developed in collaboration with a local implementing partner.

As part of the quality monitoring and assurance initiatives, comprehensive baseline studies were conducted in Kupang and Bogor. Kupang’s baseline results indicated that the majority of ECD centres do not meet basic quality standards in terms of health, nutrition, WASH, education and protection. The baseline findings were disseminated to stakeholders at national and district levels and used for the development of HI-ECD training modules and quality improvement plans. The baseline results for Bogor will be available in January 2017.

At the national level, with UNICEF’s support, the development of monitoring instruments on children’s developmental outcomes started in 2017. UNICEF is supporting BAPPENAS in drafting a national action plan on HI-ECD, in collaboration with all relevant ministries.

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

**Analytical statement of progress**

The Safe School initiative aims to standardize approaches to disaster risk reduction management with a specific focus on school safety. As part of institutional building efforts, in 2017 UNICEF supported the National Safe School Secretariat in mapping out existing Safe School initiatives across the country, drafting a Safe School roadmap, drafting a Ministerial Regulation on safe schools and developing teacher training modules. UNICEF also supported the upgrading of the safe school website, which now provides visual information on potential hazards and other risks pertaining to all schools in Indonesia.

The Ministry of Education and Culture adopted UNICEF’s specification on the Education in Emergency kits, including temporary school tents, learning materials and recreational items. The kits have been procured, distributed and stocked in ten disaster-prone provinces using the Government’s budget. As part of preparedness for the possible eruption of Mt. Agung in Bali, with technical support from UNICEF, the Safe School Secretariat delivered timely and systematic responses. This included the establishment of an education post in Karangasem district for education response coordination, collection of essential data for sister school arrangements, the development of a contingency plan and production and dissemination of communication materials in close coordination with the local district education offices and other
partners. More than 24,000 students were evacuated and have continued their studies in sister schools in safe areas since October 2017.

UNICEF also supported the capacity development of adolescents for disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response. The “Adolescents in Emergencies” initiative aims to strengthen skills and resilience among young people to cope with situations before, during and after emergencies. Since 2014, UNICEF has been working on this pilot programme in disaster-prone areas such as Kupang and Ende (NTT), Lampung (Sumatra) and Boyolali (Central Java). It uses the “Adolescent Kit” that focuses on building skills and competencies, resilience and problem-solving approaches among adolescents.

In 2017, UNICEF and partners worked with 108 youth facilitators (57 per cent female) and 711 adolescents (62 per cent female) to develop their skills and resilience to address immediate emergency risks in their own communities. Through participatory, action-oriented workshops, the adolescent groups developed 26 prototype activities that would support their communities during a disaster or an emergency. In Kupang, three adolescents’ ideas were successfully included in the Village Development Plans, and their ideas were implemented using the Village Funds. In Lampung, the Adolescent Kit was combined with another youth empowerment tool called“Community Digital Story Telling” to raise awareness on issues that affected them, encouraging village leaders to involve adolescents in village planning processes.

UNICEF and the National Safe School Secretariat have begun the process of mainstreaming the Adolescent Kit training in the regular training provided to the Ministry of Education and Culture Emergency Focal points and the Consortium of Disaster Education NGO partners. With UNICEF support, the Secretariat will begin rolling out the training in selected Model Safe Schools in January 2018, aiming to reach at least 1,000 adolescent boys and girls in three hazard prone districts.

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
Significant progress has been made in provision of a model for integrated child welfare services. The model which has been supported by UNICEF Indonesia and Ministry of Social Affairs in five districts since 2016 has shown clear improvements in both access and quality of child protection services: children in the pilot districts are ten times more likely to be identified and able to access services than children living in areas without the service. Between January and October 2017, the pilot sites quadrupled the number cases responded to compared to 2016: from 386 cases across the five sites to 1,811 cases. The Ministry of Social Affairs has adopted the model for child protection service delivery, and will expand it to 100 districts in 2018. Government budget has been allocated for the expansion and a regulation to support the adoption of the model as the national standard is currently being finalized.

UNICEF support to accelerate action to ensure universal birth registration resulted in birth registration for more than 1.2 million children in nine districts in partnership with the Office of Civil Registration and local authorities. Coverage rates are over 90 per cent (national average is 59 per cent) in most of these districts and a special effort has been made to ensure children with disabilities, children living in out-of-home care, migrant children and children living in remote areas are targeted. A variety of flexible registration methods have been introduced including
online registration, mobile registration and registration through the village structure (including religious organizations). Cross-sectoral partnerships and coordination at district level were strengthened and successful national and local advocacy resulted in increased prioritization of birth registration in local planning. A national strategy on civil registration and vital statistics is being finalized. A key challenge is how to best support central Government to scale up effective models with demand from districts not yet matched by resource allocation.

UNICEF and partners are implementing a feasibility pilot to prevent peer violence and bullying in Junior High Schools. It uses a student-driven action-research approach based on an adapted programme called Roots. Roots focuses on building a positive school climate by activating the role of students as agents of change, where students identify the problems in their school as well as design, implement and evaluate the solutions themselves. This pilot is currently taking place in South Sulawesi and Central Java, benefiting over 6,000 Junior High School aged girls and boys. Results from South Sulawesi show nearly 30 per cent reduction in bullying in intervention schools and nearly 35 per cent reduction in rates of bullying perpetration. The governments of South Sulawesi, Central Java, and East Java provinces have already committed to replicate this programme in eight districts using their own budget, with technical support from UNICEF.

UNICEF support to review the policy on child care resulted in enactment of the Government Regulation on Child Care. The regulation shifts policy away from institutional care of children to promotion of family-based care, potentially impacting up to half a million children currently in institutions. The regulation imposes a ban on corporal punishment, which is the first time that a complete ban on corporal punishment has been enacted in child care settings.

The Government Regulation on the Implementation of Restitution of Children who fall Victim to a Crime was enacted. It provided clear procedures for provision of compensation to child victims, including children in conflict with the law and child victims of violence, sexual crimes, exploitation and trafficking.

A new Law on Protection of Migrant Workers was approved by the Parliament in October after seven years of deliberation. The Law is in line with the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which Indonesia ratified in 2012. It protects the rights of migrant workers and their families, including the right to communicate, which has relevance for the large number of children left behind. Indonesia has a significant number of migrant workers, with around 2.1 million Indonesians working legally overseas, of whom approximately 69 per cent are female.

Indonesia also ratified the ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.

Limited progress was made on improving the situation for refugee children, despite the Presidential Regulation on the Handling of Refugees (No. 125/2016) which stipulates roles and responsibilities for immediate care, protection and processing of refugees including provision for special protection of children. Full implementation of the Regulation has not yet been achieved and children continue to be detained. Designated accommodation centres and shelters for unaccompanied children remain the only alternatives to detention for refugee children, either unaccompanied or with their families. Some 926 children are in detention due to their immigration status, including 52 who are unaccompanied.
Lessons learned from regulatory reform indicate that substantial technical support for costed implementation plans is crucial to ensure regulations result in change on the ground, and this will be prioritized with partners in 2018.

The first ever Female Ulama Congress issued a fatwa in April demanding an end to child marriage, and the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection is drafting a National Plan of Action to end child marriage with support from UNICEF. The process of developing the Plan has involved 14 line ministries and consultations with more than 1,000 young people. Challenges remain in changing the law to prevent child marriage as there is continued resistance by policy makers to review the Marriage Act. UNICEF’s focus will continue to be on changing social norms, engagement of religious and community leaders, and adolescent girls to build community consensus to delay marriage even in the absence of law reform.

**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**

The National Civil Society Alliance for the Elimination of Violence against Children was established with technical support and advocacy from UNICEF in early 2017. It initiated documentation of civil society organizations’ good practices in preventing and responding to violence against children, aimed at sharing knowledge and contributing to the National Strategy. The Alliance is also supporting the rolling out of the National Strategy in selected provinces. A key challenge remains the adoption of the National Strategy as a binding policy by Government, which will ensure enforcement of the strategy across national and sub-national government agencies.

Government Regulation no. 44 year 2017 on Child Care was adopted. The Regulation was developed with technical support from UNICEF and fills gaps in the legal framework on alternative care. In particular, the Regulation promotes family-based care, strengthens family and community-based care and improves monitoring. It will positively affect care arrangements for up to half a million children in institutions.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Centre on Child Protection and Child Well-being at University of Indonesia, supported Bappenas to identify policy questions and evidence on child protection needed to inform the next national mid-term development plan. This will continue to be a priority in 2018.

Studies on Financial Benchmarking for Child Protection in South Sulawesi and East Java were completed. As part of this process, ten (eight female, two male) child rights activists, researchers and government officials gained skills for future data collection for financial benchmarking studies. The introduction and data collection processes ignited discussions on budget priorities in East Java and in South Sulawesi and are expected to guide strategic allocation for prevention and response to child protection. The dissemination of the 2016 study in Central Java contributed to the review of existing budget allocation at the provincial and district level.

With support from UNICEF, the Government of Indonesia drafted a timeline for the implementation of a survey into violence against children. The working group, however, has not been established to start the preparation and this is constraining the implementation of the
survey which is planned to be undertaken in 2018 to ensure the results contribute to the next medium term development plan.

Technical support from UNICEF resulted in increased understanding of 1,023 sectoral government officials and planners on child protection system, through training funded by the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection in 34 provinces. The knowledge is expected to guide government officials and planners in the establishment of a comprehensive approach to child protection in their programmes, which is still largely fragmented and focused on response.

**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**

At least 1,811 children (796 girls, 1,105 boys) directly benefitted from services through the integrated child welfare services in five pilot districts in a ten month period. This was a 400 per cent increase compared to when the integrated services were established in 2016. Using the unified database for social protection, more than 4,000 children categorized at higher risk and another than 55,000 children categorized at being at medium risk have been identified. The identification of a child’s vulnerability is crucial to provide early intervention to children at risk, as well as an important basis for policy development, programme planning and budgeting.

UNICEF Indonesia supported the Ministry of Social Affairs to introduce the use of the Primero system for case management. Complementing the work on strengthening the network and quality of services was the preparation of materials on family development sessions to assist the social workers to facilitate sessions with the parents and caregivers of the recipients of the Ministry’s programme on child welfare. These sessions aim to improve knowledge on child care; highlighting prevention of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation against children. The preliminary results from an assessment of the sessions indicated positive change on parents/caregivers’ practices as perceived by the children. For example, 75 per cent of children mentioned that their parents or caregivers now make eye contact and use active listening when communicating with them.

The existence of the integrated child welfare services created a demand, however this has not been balanced with increased availability of social workers nor better coordination among key stakeholders. In 2018, the Ministry of Social Affairs plans to expand the model of integrated child welfare services to 100 districts/cities funded by the State Budget. This will require a high level of technical support from UNICEF to ensure adherence to the main principles in the modelling of the integrated child welfare services.

More than 1.5 million children had their births registered in ten UNICEF-supported districts and cities. This was through various innovative approaches, including the use of information technology linking civil registration and health service providers as well as mechanisms to decentralize the service to community level. Partnerships were developed with the education sector and non-traditional partners in birth registration, such as the law enforcement agencies to access the most remote areas and islands. UNICEF provided technical support for evidence generation, analysis, documentation, and advocacy and limited financial support for capacity building and demand creation. Documentation on these models was undertaken for advocacy to scale up the practices across Indonesia, and will contribute in accelerating achievement of the national development target of 85 per cent registered by 2019. The draft national strategy on
civil registration and vital statistics highlights a proactive approach to reach the most marginalized groups of children to ensure their births are registered.

**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**
More than 6,000 students aged 13-15 (51 per cent girls) joined an anti-bullying programme in two provinces. This led to a significant decrease of nearly 30 per cent in bullying, including physical bullying, threatening other children and relational bullying such as social exclusion. For all types of bullying, improvements for girls were larger than those for boys. In Central Java, the intervention is being integrated with positive discipline training for teachers based on a model developed in Papua. Results from the mid-line study in Papua showed that there was a 16 per cent decrease in teachers using physical punishment and a nine per cent decrease in teachers using emotional punishment. Additionally, there was a strong correlation between teachers using positive discipline practices and improved reading skills. UNICEF has leveraged Government resources for the institutionalization of this programme, with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection committing to financially support this model in 2018 and 2019 in eight districts.

**Gender equality:** Following a UNICEF-supported study on child marriage prevalence released by BPS, as well as increased media coverage on the topic, a recommendation was issued by female Islamic clerics demanding an end to child marriage. In follow up, UNICEF is supporting a network of 35 civil society organizations to support adolescent girls’ empowerment through capacity building, knowledge sharing and coordination of programming. However, the network has faced challenges in agreeing to its structure, mission and strategy, which could harm its potential for long-term sustainability.

Over 1,000 young people ages 14-24 (64 per cent female) influenced the development of the National Plan of Action on preventing child marriage through taking part in a U-Report poll. Forty-seven percent of respondents indicated that the Government needs to address child marriage through education, and 21 per cent felt that the Government should raise awareness with families and communities. The strategy will provide a framework for Government to achieve SDG 5.3. The U-report also supported the selection of 21 adolescent girls and boys (out of 1,800 applicants) from across Indonesia to participate in the International Day of the Girl takeover of high-level posts at the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection. Adolescents presented the Ministry with nine recommendations they developed to address child marriage, which were then discussed with the Minister. Shortly after, the Ministry launched a multisectoral campaign to stop child marriage, which focuses on empowering young people.

A model to engage religious and community leaders to prevent child marriage at village level is underway in two provinces with high levels of child marriage. The preliminary results of the baseline study in East Java indicated that social norms are driving the practice in one district, while education and poverty are more influential in the other. The results of the study are being used to inform programming and advocacy through development of village action plans. In West Sulawesi, youth facilitators are supporting 240 adolescent boys and girls to develop key competencies and learn new skills to engage with their communities to address child marriage. Annual budget US$415,00.
OUTCOME 4  Key ministries have adopted an evidence-informed implementation strategy for providing child grants to reduce child poverty.

Analytical statement of progress
UNICEF Indonesia is advocating for a social protection systems reform to move from proxy means-tested conditional cash transfers (such as PKH) towards universal child grants. Microsimulation shows that this would not only more effectively reach the poorest and most vulnerable families in Indonesia but could also substantially reduce general poverty rates from around 11 per cent to 8 per cent (assuming a monthly transfer of 200,000 Indonesian rupiah which is approximately US$14.75 per month for children up to age six) or 3.6 per cent if targeted to all children below age 18.

The Government of Indonesia, through the Central Statistics Office/BPS, with UNICEF technical support, produced and launched its first child poverty report in July. The report is based on the 2016 National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) and includes monetary and multidimensional child poverty rates in Indonesia. It showed about 13 per cent of children live under the national poverty line and 57 percent live under twice the national poverty line. The results also showed that 65 percent of children are deprived in two or more dimensions of wellbeing.

This report, along with another UNICEF-supported qualitative study on children and their families’ perspectives on poverty and social assistance, and the microsimulations on the impacts of universal child grants on poverty and inequality in Indonesia, have been used as powerful advocacy tools with policy makers in Indonesia. They have garnered strong interest from key ministries, most notably the Minister of Finance and the President’s Chief of Staff, who requested UNICEF to further explore the feasibility of introducing universal child grants in Indonesia, including sustainable funding scenarios and the costs and benefits of system change. Bappenas also requested UNICEF to write a background paper on child grants and child poverty as an input to Indonesia’s 2019-2024 medium-term development planning document. This presents an excellent opportunity for universal child grants to become part of the Government’s development agenda in 2019.

UNICEF is also supporting the implementation of locally-funded universal child grant programmes in the provinces of Aceh and Papua, with the first grant disbursements expected in April 2018. Technical support for the design and implementation of the programme in Papua is primarily provided by the Australian Government, while UNICEF is leading the impact evaluation. In Aceh, UNICEF will provide technical support to the whole process of design, socialization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme. Preparations for both programmes are underway. Universal child grants in Papua will start in three of the most remote and poorest districts in 2018, with the plan for province-wide coverage by 2021. The programme in Aceh is expected to start with one district in 2018 then another three in 2019, with potential wider roll-out in 2019 and beyond.

Results achieved under this outcome reflect how well UNICEF is acknowledged as partner contributing high quality evidence and providing policy feedback to senior policy makers. The Government accepts the merits of universal, unconditional child grants, even though within a complicated political economy pressure remains high on an expansion of the existing narrowly targeted conditional cash transfer programme. Nevertheless, the Government is encouraging and actively engaging in further analysis on how a change of the social protection system
towards universal child grants can happen and has created space for this discussion in the national development planning process.

**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**

Children and their families’ perspectives on poverty and social protection programmes: a qualitative study using participant observation and unstructured interviews explored perspectives and experiences of children and their families on poverty and social protection. Data were collected in five provinces where researchers stayed with 32 families, interacting with 1,820 individuals. The findings highlighted targeting problems of the current conditional cash transfer programme and insights into the use of district level universal schemes for education and productive activities.

Child poverty report: The Government of Indonesia, through BPS presented their first report on child poverty, including monetary and multi-dimensional child poverty. The report is based on the national socio-economic survey (SUSENAS) and showed that children are most at risk of poverty. About 13 per cent of children live under the national poverty line (12,000 Indonesian rupiah – less than US$1.00 per day) and 57 percent live under twice the national poverty line. The results also showed that 65 percent of children are deprived in two or more dimensions of wellbeing. Following the launch of the report, the Government of Indonesia has adopted the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis as an SDG indicator for multidimensional child poverty.

Microsimulations: A basic pre- and post-transfer microsimulation comparing Indonesia’s main conditional cash transfer programme with universal child grants has been undertaken to support advocacy for universal child grants. It includes changes in poverty for beneficiary households and the whole population, at national, provincial and district level and for different age groups based on a monthly transfer of US$14.75/IDR200,000 per child. While the poverty reduction impacts of conditional cash transfers were negligible, universal child grants would lead to significant reductions in poverty. Simulations also show the cost of such grants. Preparations are under way to develop a comprehensive tax-benefit simulation model in 2018 (INDOMOD), based on the EUROMOD platform.

Universal child grant programmes: UNICEF is collaborating with Australian Government to support the provincial government of Papua with implementing universal child grants for children aged zero to three, starting in three remote districts in 2018. In addition, following UNICEF advocacy, Sabang district in Aceh will introduce universal child grants with its own resources for children up to six years old, in addition to an existing universal education grant. Discussions are under way with the provincial government of Aceh and several districts on the introduction of universal child grants in additional districts during 2018/2019. UNICEF will provide technical support in Aceh as well as conduct impact evaluations in both provinces.

Child well-being public expenditure review in Aceh: A review of Aceh’s public expenditure found that all districts except one in the province had increased their budgets for child-focused programmes. The largest share of spending was made in the education sector, while spending in health, social protection and child protection sectors are found to be insufficient. The report found a weak correlation between public spending and children’s development outcomes and
recommended further analysis and advocacy on the quality and efficiency of spending.

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

**Analytical statement of progress**
The main focus of UNICEF Indonesia’s engagement on social protection is evidence-based advocacy for the introduction of universal, unconditional child grants. The case for universal child grants was made during discussions with various key stakeholders, including with Ministers. This resulted in high-level interest and support to continue evidence generation for the possible introduction of universal child grants in Indonesia.

National level advocacy: BPS continued to work closely with UNICEF in generating evidence on child poverty and universal child grants as strategy to reduce poverty. In July, BPS and Bappenas launched the child poverty report in Jakarta. Several ministries and organizations attended the event, where the case for universal child grants was publicly made.

The Minister of Bappenas as highlighted universal child grants as an innovative way to reduce child poverty in his speech at the launch of the UNICEF-supported SDG Baseline report for children in Indonesia at a side event to the High Level Political Forum in July 2017 in New York.

Follow up meetings with Bappenas resulted in the request for UNICEF to develop a background paper on child poverty and child grants in preparation for Indonesia’s Medium-Term Development Plan 2019 – 2024.

The Director General for Social Protection in the Ministry of Social Affairs is chaired an inter-ministerial working group on child grants and continued to actively involve UNICEF in high-level discussions to improve the country’s social protection system.

Separate meetings with the Minister of Finance and the President’s Chief of Staff generated interest in the potential of universal child grants to accelerate the reduction of poverty which has stagnated in recent years. They requested UNICEF to continue generating evidence on universal child grants in Indonesia, including through piloting at provincial and district level. The Presidential Office particularly welcomed support on exploring the political and financial feasibility of such a programme.

Local government level advocacy: The province of Papua will introduce child grants for children aged up to three years from 2018, starting in three remote districts, with province-wide scale up planned by 2021. While technical support is primarily provided by the Australian Government, UNICEF supports programme implementation in particular areas of expertise (province-level technical support, birth registration, and behaviour change communication).

On-going advocacy and discussions also took place in Aceh province to introduce universal child grants in several districts. The Mayor of Sabang approved the introduction of universal child grants for zero to six year-olds costing 150,000 Indonesian rupiah (around US$11) per month per child, in addition to the already existing universal education grant for seven to 17 year-olds. Sabang will therefore be the first district in Indonesia to have universal child grants for all children, starting from 2018.
OUTCOME 5: Increased use of disaggregated evidence by national and selected subnational stakeholders for child-sensitive policy prioritization, delivery of quality services, and monitoring progress towards the implementation of the National Mid-Term Development Plan/RPJMN, Sustainable Development Goals, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Analytical statement of progress
Indonesia is one of the leading countries to take forward the SDG agenda. In 2016, when the Government developed its national SDG indicator framework, 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 a credible partner on the SDG agenda. As a result, most indicators recommended by UNICEF have been included in the national SDG monitoring framework, including some missing from the global list of indicators, such as exclusive breastfeeding.

Based on these SDG priority indicators for children, UNICEF supported the Government to produce its SDG Baseline Report on Children in Indonesia. The report, produced together with 11 line ministries, established a disaggregated SDG baseline on children, entirely based on national data. The report was taken forward with strong Government leadership at national and international level, and has helped make children more visible in Indonesia’s national and subnational dialogue on SDGs. It was launched at a side event during the High Level Political Forum in New York hosted by the Governments of Indonesia and Sweden, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Violence Against Children, and UNICEF; and has already inspired partners and other countries to carry out similar exercises.

Closely linked to this technical support is the continued partnership with BPS. All levels of BPS leadership embrace a strong focus on child-centred analysis, in particular of SUSENAS data. UNICEF provided technical support to synchronize indicators in the SUSENAS (led by BPS) and the National Report on Basic Health Research/RISKESDAS (led by the Ministry of Health) surveys that in 2018 for the first time will be conducted in the same households. UNICEF also provided strong technical and capacity-building support to BPS, resulting in Indonesia’s first report on monetary and multidimensional child poverty.

The International Children’s World survey, a school-based survey on the well-being of eight to 12 yearold children, was successfully carried out in October in West Java, collecting data from over 24,000 children. The work was carried out in partnership with the Islamic University of Bandung and BPS, under the leadership of Bappenas. The survey will be used in combination with traditional indicators from SUSENAS to construct a child well-being index for all districts in West Java to monitor performance on child well-being in relation to the SDGs and initiatives such as the Child Friendly Cities/Districts.

In Indonesia, all 75,000 villages receive an annual allocation of up to approximately US$75,000 (1 billion Indonesian rupiah) for local development. To date, most of these funds have been used for infrastructure projects. UNICEF’s technical support to the Ministry of Villages has resulted in children’s needs being firmly captured in the new Ministerial Decree for Village Fund Priorities for 2018, allowing the use of these funds for a broad range of activities benefiting children. UNICEF is currently supporting the Ministry to incorporate these children’s priorities into the technical guidelines for the Village Fund facilitation process. These instruments will be tested in Sabang district in Aceh as part of a child-friendly village approach.

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 helped establish an office-wide knowledge hub working group that aims to strengthen the evidence generation process in UNICEF Indonesia, including an improved approach to data management. Together with the health cluster, an office-wide database with key indicators monitoring children’s situation in Indonesia was developed and serves as a consistent source of data informing analysis and the development of knowledge products by UNICEF Indonesia.

**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 Indonesia provided technical support that resulted in the first national report on monetary and multidimensional child poverty launched in July 2017 (see Outcome 4), the launch of the first SDG Baseline Report on Children and collaboration on piloting the Children’s World survey in West Java.

The social policy cluster facilitated cross-sectoral technical support to BPS and the Ministry of Health to synchronize the SUSENAS and RISKESDAS household surveys to ensure they are aligned and can be administered to the same households in 2018. During this process, key indicators on child well-being, drawing on the latest Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey questionnaires, have been incorporated, including on parenting and child health.

Upon the request from BPS, UNICEF worked together with the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) to strengthen staff capacity for writing on children’s issues in the media. These papers are expected to be published by BPS in early 2018, after an advanced follow-up training.

A child well-being public expenditure review in Aceh is near completion and provides a comprehensive assessment of the allocation and spending on child-related programmes in Aceh. The study covers the analysis of budget and planning documents at provincial level, four sample districts with different fiscal capacity, and 24 villages in Aceh. The public expenditure review will be used to inform the development of the Aceh government's strategic planning and budgeting document in order to strengthen the use of public funds for child-focused programmes and improved child outcomes.

As the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia has potential to access Islamic Finance to fill the gap of SDGs financing. In 2015, more than US$11 million was collected and managed by Baitul Mal Aceh alone, indicating great potential for UNICEF to engage with Islamic Finance Institutions and leverage their resources. The UNICEF Aceh field office is finalizing a small pilot project to assess whether technical assistance and advice to Islamic Finance Institutions would improve the management and disbursement of Islamic Tax funds for child-focused programmes. A concept note for engagement with Baitul Mal was finalized and approved. However, implementation is delayed due to changing leadership in Baitul Mal, and difficulties in finding an implementing partner due to limited capacity of local partners. While these issues are currently being addressed, UNICEF has begun work with Baitul Mal to develop guidelines on the use of Zakat, Infaq and shadaqah for WASH programmes.

**OUTPUT 2** UNICEF increasingly acknowledged as a knowledge hub on child wellbeing for monitoring national and international commitments.
Analytical statement of progress
A SDG Baseline Report on Children in Indonesia was published together with Bappenas. Developed in collaboration with 11 ministries, the report brings together disaggregated baseline data from existing national data sources (Government surveys and administrative data) and supports Government’s capacity to track and report on progress for SDGs and children.

The report constitutes an important step in making children visible in planning and monitoring SDGs in Indonesia and presents new opportunities to advance policy discussions with Government on emerging issues affecting children. For example, there is now official data on child poverty not only on the national poverty line but also a new line set at twice the national poverty line. This indicates that more than half of Indonesia’s children (57 per cent) live on less than the equivalent of US$2 per day – and supports the case for universal child grants in Indonesia. The Minister of Bappenas, representing the Government of Indonesia, launched the report at a side event (see below) during the High Level Political Forum in July, and nationally during the Indonesia Development Forum on 10 August. The Deputy Minister of Bappenas also presented the report and Indonesia’s efforts in making children visible in SDG data at the ASEAN UNICEF 50th Anniversary Symposium on “Leaving No One Behind” in Bangkok.

UNICEF, led by the Indonesia Office, co-hosted the High Level Political Forum Side Event on ‘Ending Child Poverty and Violence against Children: A Conversation with Leaders on Investing in Children to Achieve SDGs’, together with the Governments of Indonesia, Sweden, and the UN SRSG on Violence against Children on 18 July in New York. Leaders at the event, including the President of Chile, and three Ministers from Indonesia, Sweden and Chile, the UNICEF Executive Director and the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Violence against Children, agreed on the importance of investments in children and recognized the interlinkages and indivisibility between preventing violence against children and reducing child poverty, and the need for integrated approaches to address these goals including through universal child grants.

An online dashboard visualizing the data from the SDG Baseline Report was developed and is making the data easily accessible to the public. The dashboard, although basic in its current state, has much potential to be further advanced in 2018 with new data from 2016 and 2017, as well as other relevant information related to children and SDGs in Indonesia.

UNICEF Indonesia established an internal knowledge hub function across clusters and field offices to strengthen systematic management of data and knowledge on children. An advanced database with key indicators for children was developed and provides easily accessible visualizations of data supporting evidence-based advocacy and programming at national and subnational levels. The UNICEF Indonesia TeamSite on SharePoint was further developed and functions as both a hub for data, planning and evidence in the office, and promotes sharing of information. In addition, a workflow for evidence generation by UNICEF Indonesia was developed and provides guidance and references to colleagues conducting research and evaluations.

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

Analytical statement of progress
UNICEF is partnering with Bandung Islamic University to conduct the international Children’s World Survey in West Java province, a school-based survey on the well-being of eight to 12 year-old children. The survey is considered a pilot at national level and provides data from children 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 has been secured through socialization and bilateral meetings, including a formalized role for Bappenas in oversight and BPS for supporting the data collection and analysis.

Data collection was completed successfully with data collected from more than 24,000 children aged 8-12 year olds in October 2017. Preparations included successful field testing of the survey in two districts, finalizing the national version of the international questionnaire and sampling design, training of the enumerators, ethical clearance, and approval of data collection from both District Education offices and the Ministry of Religious Affairs. BPS was fully involved in both the technical and bureaucratic processes, including overseeing and monitoring data collection in the field, and completion of manual data entry in November 2017.

UNICEF, together with the team leader of Bandung Islamic University presented Indonesia’s plans for the child well-being index at a technical meeting of the International Survey of Child Wellbeing in Frankfurt, Germany. The plans were also presented at the International Society of Child Indicators Conference in Montreal, by UNICEF, BPS and UNISBA.

The Government of Indonesia is providing Village Funds of up to US$75,000 per village per year to around 75,000 villages in Indonesia. Much of these funds are currently used for infrastructure. UNICEF is providing technical support to the Ministry of Villages to ensure that village funds can be used to improve child well-being and to support Government efforts to achieve SDGs at the village level. This resulted in a new Ministerial Decree for Village Fund Priorities for 2018 that allows for the use of funds for a broad range of activities benefitting children. Based on this, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Villages to incorporate these children’s priorities into the Technical Guidelines for Village Fund facilitation process. A technical module is currently being finalised by the Ministry that will guide around 30,000 village facilitators to support the process of child-sensitive village development planning and budgeting. These instruments will be tested in Sabang district in Aceh as part of a child-friendly village approach.

In addition, UNICEF field offices and district level Community Empowerment and Village Development Agency representatives from UNICEF-supported districts will support the development of Head of District regulations that allow the use of Village Funds for children’s needs.

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

In 2017, UNICEF Indonesia provided technical support to the Government of Indonesia, both directly and through civil society organization partners, to increase the visibility of children in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. A close partnership with senior officials at the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Protection resulted in more effective internal socialisation of its programme on child-centred climate change adaptation. UNICEF helped to identify and document entry points for such programmes to be mainstreamed in existing programmes, such as child-friendly cities and safe school programmes, contributing to their sustainability. The Deputy Minister acted as a champion for these issues, including through a keynote presentation and active participation and advocacy at global events such as the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Cancun, Mexico.

UNICEF’s work on child-centred climate and disaster risk assessment resulted in stronger collaboration between key national line ministries - the National Disaster Management Agency, the Ministry of Forestry and Environment and Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Protection - as the custodians of data that form the basis of hazard and climate risk mapping in relation to children. Increased collaboration among these agencies shows a maturing understanding among key technocrats that inter-ministerial collaboration is essential to advance the sustainable development agenda for children. UNICEF also strengthened linkages with the ministries of Health and Education and Culture responsible for managing risk reduction measures for more complex, anthropogenic emergencies, such as the transboundary haze.

Indonesia regularly experiences widespread forest and peatland fires, primarily due to deforestation, leading to high levels of air pollution in the affected areas and beyond, impacting on children’s health and well-being. During times of haze, schools and other services can be closed to reduce exposure to air pollution. Forest fires undermine progress on nearly all SDGs, especially in relation to SDGs 3 (health and wellbeing), 4 (inclusive education), 11 (disaster risk reduction and urbanization) and 13 (environmental sustainability), yet the evidence base in Indonesia is to date very limited. To overcome the evidence shortfall, UNICEF partnered with key government and NGO partners on exploratory research to assess the impacts of haze on children’s health. The research showed gaps in the availability of both sufficiently frequent and localised air quality monitoring and the scope and detail of health records that would allow for an accurate assessment of the incidence of disease in relation to air pollution level. In relation to this research UNICEF also facilitated discourse and collaboration between international and local academic institutions on the relationship between forest fires, haze and health, resulting in an emerging network of research partners. These research activities and academic collaboration informed the development of a more detailed research agenda for which funding is currently being sought. An improved evidence base will be key for Bappenas to lead on strategic engagement to prevent and address the impacts of air pollution on children, particularly in view of the development of the National Medium Term Development Plan 2019-2024.

UNICEF Indonesia supported interagency partners to collectively advance their understanding and experience on the use of cash in emergencies in Indonesia. Through its participation in a national working group and its advocacy for the introduction of universal child grants to address persistently high levels of poverty in Indonesia, UNICEF positioned itself to provide guidance to the Ministry of Social Affairs and the national Disaster Management Agency for piloting cash transfers in emergencies. Technical support on cash transfers in emergencies aims to model programmes in support of a reform of the social protection system towards universal child grants.
OUTPUT 1 Increased child-sensitivity of disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation and emergency preparedness and response-related policies, strategies and guidelines.

Analytical statement of progress
In 2017 UNICEF Indonesia provided technical support to relevant line ministries to mainstream climate-resilient programming for children. Through consultative meetings with various directorates, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection with internal ‘socialisation’ of its programme on child-centred climate change adaptation. Serving as convener and knowledge broker, UNICEF documented various points of intersection with existing programmes within the Ministry, such as child-friendly cities and safe schools, and practical measures to strengthen children’s resilience.

UNICEF also conducted a programmatic review with the Ministry of Education and Culture and the ‘Safe School’ programme to determine how relevant policies, guidelines, training modules and strategic guidance may be enhanced through climate change science and to highlight specific vulnerabilities of children. Together with Government and civil society partners, UNICEF consolidated key tools and resources on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction on an online platform that is accessible to all partners.

UNICEF led the Children in a Changing Climate Coalition, a network of UN partners and NGOs with a focus on child-centred climate change adaptation. Through the Coalition, UNICEF provided technical guidance to key Government line ministries to represent Indonesia at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Cancun, Mexico. The Deputy Minister for Child Growth and Development from the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection gave a keynote presentation and chaired a panel on ‘child-centred and inclusive disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation’ that included case studies of the work of the Coalition in Indonesia.

Through an interagency working group, UNICEF contributed to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction baseline report with the national disaster management agency in terms of child-related issues. UNICEF also supported Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection to develop key elements of its external communication strategy on climate change through national competitions run with the National Child Forum. This culminated in the national forum annual gathering in Pekenbaru, Riau, a region heavily affected by forest fires and haze.

The Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection proposes to prepare a ministerial decree on Child-Centred Climate Change Adaptation that will require thematic roundtable discussions between stakeholders in 2018. The decree is the instrument that will guide the promulgation of child-sensitive local action plans on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and management for high risk provinces.

Two main constraints were experienced. The first was that whilst implementation requires full coordination between national and local governments, this was not always forthcoming. Secondly, competing priorities have resulted in frequent delays in the workplan.

OUTPUT 2 Strengthened commitment and capacity of national and sub-national stakeholders for implementation of child-sensitive disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation and management, and emergency preparedness and response.
Analytical statement of progress

UNICEF Indonesia is engaging closely with Government and civil society partners, including academia, to strengthen the evidence base on the adverse impacts of air pollution from wild fires on the health and cognitive development of children and on Indonesia’s economic and social development. This will serve as the basis for acting to protect the well-being of children and enable Indonesia to achieve the SDGs.

UNICEF commissioned qualitative ethnographic research using the reality check approach to better understand children’s and their families’ attitudes and behaviours related to haze. The research revealed very limited awareness of the harmful effects of air pollution. Explorative research on the child health impact of haze based on administrative data from health facilities in haze-affected areas shows impacts on respiratory health but also points to limitations of currently available data, including a lack of frequent and localized monitoring of air pollution. Human-centred design concepts have been utilized to develop practical solutions (prototypes) for families and service providers in haze-affected areas. One such prototype involves guidance on a low-cost ‘haze emergency kit’, containing locally-produced filter and fan units, and measures to control air infiltration and ventilation to improve air quality in houses and public buildings, particularly in schools and kindergartens.

Documentation of the ‘haze kit’ related to air quality standards and design principles for different building types. Testing was conducted in both lab and field settings with Government technical staff, while young people led collaborative design workshops to understand the enabling environment of such interventions. UNICEF further facilitated testing, appraisal and solicitation of interest of various potential solutions in conjunction with Government, academia, private sector and technical specialists. The results are informing standard Government guidelines, such as the ‘sekolah aman asap’ (haze-free schools), budgeting and emergency supply pre-positioning for the 2018 fire and haze season. The goal is to raise awareness and promote standards and guidance on ‘safe spaces’ for children exposed to toxic air pollution from peatland fires, and to inform ambient and indoor air quality monitoring more broadly.

Government and a wide variety of stakeholders, including the private sector and donors, play a critical role in supporting the conversion of such prototypes into standardised and scalable risk reduction measures. UNICEF Indonesia, Pulse Lab Jakarta and UN Environment Programme, have partnered for a joint UN advocacy initiative on peatland fires, haze and its impacts on children’s health and wellbeing. UNICEF initiated an inter-ministerial policy analysis study of peatland and forest fires and air pollution that examines disaster mitigation and risk reduction in relation to children’s health and wellbeing. The study highlighted the plethora of policy instruments and made recommendations for improved implementation through better accountability mechanisms. The results are currently finalized for strategic communication to decisionmakers in early 2018.

Inter-ministerial coordination remained a challenge and constraint, with air quality and its control in relation to children’s exposure being a cross-cutting area of work involving a number of line ministries.

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

Analytical statement of progress
Through mentoring and technical support, UNICEF Indonesia supported the testing and adoption of ‘community digital storytelling’, an innovative method for youth-led advocacy. The method was introduced to the National Child Forum under the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection, Pramuka (the national Scouts movement) and a nationwide network of partners with a mandate to advocate for the rights of children exposed to disaster risk in a changing climate.

Implementing partners facilitated youth forums to conduct their advocacy action plan through public screening of digital stories to target audiences including school groups, community councils, local and provincial governments. Public screenings targeted key decision-makers and reached a broader audience of up to 5,000 people. Implementing partners aligned public screening with the ‘musrenbang’ sub-national development planning process of the Government of Indonesia, in some instances as a means to leverage public resources.

Pramuka adopted this method as part of their programme with a focus on reaching 5,000 actors as ‘agents of change’ and 1,250 community members. The Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Protection also highlighted this method as a viable engagement tool in an internal workshop to strengthen young people’s participation in development planning by bringing attention to their views and issues.

UNICEF has managed to overcome coordination constraints by using virtual communication with civil society organisation partners, however the engagement of young people in rural areas requires more concerted efforts with a focus on participatory methods.

**OUTCOME 7** Government and non-governmental stakeholders prioritize the evidence-based realization of child rights.

**Analytical statement of progress**
Given the influence of national media, UNICEF entered into a partnership with one of Indonesia’s biggest media companies, Jawa Pos Group, to raise awareness about challenges related to the realization of children’s rights in Indonesia. The company consists of about 150 media organizations located across the country and already proved instrumental in the success of the measles and rubella campaign reaching more than 35 million children in Java. UNICEF also engaged with Kompas, and a wide range of media outlets. The engagement resulted in the publication of op-eds and reports and an increase in overall coverage of child rights in Indonesia. An example of broad coverage was the visit to Indonesia by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Violence against Children, and her meeting with the President of Indonesia, during which she applauded Indonesia’s commitment to end Violence against Children.

UNICEF managed to recruit more than 60,000 additional U-Reporters, growing the total to 85,000. UNICEF also added SMS to the existing Twitter, Facebook Messenger and the U-Report application channels, ensuring that adolescents and youth with and without internet access can make their voices heard. UNICEF used U-Report to run polls on topics such as violence against children and child marriage, menstrual hygiene management, climate change and adolescent reproductive health. The results were used to inform Government policies and national action plans of civil society organizations.

UNICEF engaged with its Champions for Children on issues most relevant to them. Throughout
the year, the most active Champions used their influence to support a range of digital campaigns and offline events including ending open defecation, climate change preparedness and response, menstrual hygiene management, and the national measles and rubella immunisation campaign.

Another contribution to the success of this immunization campaign was the use of UNICEF’s open source platform, RapidPro, for the real-time monitoring and data visualization. This is the first time that any UNICEF office has used RapidPro to monitored such a large campaign. The combined efforts of communication and technology allowed for rapid and optimal social and political engagement addressing resistance to immunization.

UNICEF worked to improve and better integrate its digital communication platforms. UNICEF’s social media fan base increased from 280,000 to more than 350,000 across its Facebook, Twitter and Instagram platforms, with Instagram emerging as the platform with the strongest potential for growth. To harness this huge, predominantly young audience, and to capitalise on the growing popularity of Instagram with young people, UNICEF expanded the range of content it provides with themed series based around adolescent and youth-focused issues. These include climate change, haze, child poverty and SDGs for children.

The multi-media campaign "Tinju Tinja" triggered significant offline engagement to end open defecation. Followers generated some 4,500 offline activities like education sessions at schools and 10,000 online pledges and fact-sharing. Related YouTube videos generated more than three million views.

Following the formulation of the communication strategy for menstrual hygiene management intervention, a comic book targeting boys and girls of elementary school was adopted by the Ministry of Health and distributed to 34 schools reaching 34,000 students. The U-Report engagement on menstrual hygiene management on the Ministry of Health’s Facebook page had an organic reach of two million people, the Ministry’s largest engagement ever. UNICEF also developed a YouTube video that encourages boys to stop teasing menstruating girls. The comic book was also adapted by the Indonesia Ulema Council to be distributed to women and girls through women prayer groups, featured in international media and hailed as a gender-transformative initiative. In pilot areas, the comic book increased knowledge on menstruation by 16 per cent in girls and 28 per cent in boys, and increased the percentage of boys who felt it was wrong to bully menstruating girls by 34 per cent.

UNICEF also contributed the perspective of children’s rights to a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, developed by the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM), released in May 2017. The National Action Plan was the first of its kind issued by any Southeast Asian country. UNICEF used its youth participation platform U-Report and organized offline consultations with youth groups to find out how children and adolescents are affected by companies’ operational practices. The National Action Plan provides additional guidance to companies on the need to adjust business practices to human rights standards, including children’s rights.

With 17 million people, including five million children, dependent on the palm oil industry, UNICEF is partnering in a pilot project with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). The objective is to influence the whole sector by selecting a few palm oil company ‘champions’ and support them to improve their own practices. High-level meetings were organized with the participating companies’ senior management to ensure their commitment to the pilot project. This initiative is part of UNICEF’s work on global supply chains. The foundations for this work
were laid in the assessment study conducted in 2016.

In addition to working directly with the selected five palm oil companies, UNICEF is engaging with RSPO, ISPO (the Indonesian Government Platform on Sustainable Palm Oil) and other key stakeholders to incorporate and mainstream children’s rights into their sets of criteria and certification systems.

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 challenges related to the realization of children’s rights in the country, UNICEF Indonesia started a partnership with one of the country’s biggest media companies, Jawa Pos Group. The company consists of about 150 media organizations located across the country. UNICEF also engaged with Kompas, and a wide range of media outlets. The engagement resulted in the publication of op-eds and reports and an increase in overall coverage of child rights in Indonesia. During 2017, there was 886 news stories on UNICEF and children’s rights in Indonesia, with an almost 6,000 articles on children in general.

As part of its engagement with media partners, UNICEF organized 12 field trips with journalists that focused on integrated birth registration, child marriage, health and education, in collaboration with the Alliance of Independent Journalists. This includes a field trip to visit UNICEF-supported programmes in health and education with seven journalists, the winners of the Alliance of Independent Journalists-UNICEF Annual Media Awards in 2016. Participants published more than ten inspiring stories about best practices and humaninterest features from health and education programmes in West Papua.

UNICEF updated its country kit to reflect the new country programme, including the 2016 annual report, SDG snapshot booklet and the first three in a planned series of two-page factsheets. UNICEF worked to improve and better integrate its digital communications platforms. UNICEF’s social media fan base increased from 280,000 to more than 350,000 across its Facebook, Twitter and Instagram platforms, with Instagram emerging as the platform with the strongest potential for growth. To harness this huge, predominantly young audience, and to capitalise on the growing popularity of Instagram with 18-24 year olds, UNICEF worked to expand the range of content it provides with themed series based around adolescent and youth-focused issues such as climate change, haze, child poverty and SDGs for children.

UNICEF managed to recruit more than 50,000 additional U-Reporters and now has a growing base of 80,000. UNICEF also included Facebook, Messenger, 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. UNICEF used U-Report to run polls on topics such as violence against children and child marriage, menstrual hygiene management, climate change and adolescent reproductive health. The results were used to inform Government policies and National Action Plans of civil society organizations.

UNICEF engaged with its Champions for Children on issues most relevant to them. Several Champions participated in the Jakarta Marketing Week event, organised by the Business Champion for Children, Hermawan Kartajaya, to publicly reaffirm their commitment and share examples of how and why they support UNICEF priority advocacy topics. Throughout the year, the most active Champions used their influence to support a range of digital campaigns and
offline events including ending open defecation, climate change preparedness and response, menstrual hygiene management, and the national measles and rubella immunisation campaign.

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

**Analytical statement of progress**
UNICEF worked with its media partners to ensure broad coverage of a visit to Indonesia by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Violence against Children. During the meeting with the President of Indonesia, the Special Representative applauded Indonesia’s commitment to end Violence against Children, and invited the President to attend the High Level Political Forum held in New York in July.

UNICEF supported the Government’s ambitious effort to immunize 35 million children ages nine months to 15 years with measles and rubella vaccine in Java. UNICEF provided communication, advocacy and social mobilization support to the Ministry of Health. This included a communication strategy, risk communication plan and advocacy kit, support for the production of TV spots and print materials, media engagement (Jawa Pos) and media monitoring. In addition, UNICEF facilitated youth engagement through U-Report and social media campaigns, along with the involvement of Champions for Children. RapidPro allowed for the real-time monitoring and data visualization, contributing to the success of the campaign. This is reportedly the first time in any UNICEF office that RapidPro has monitored such a large campaign. The combined efforts of communication and technology allowed for rapid and optimal social and political engagement addressing resistance to immunization. The measles and rubella campaign resulted in the immunization of 35 million children, beyond the original target of 95 percent coverage.

The multi-media campaign "Tinju Tinja" triggered significant offline engagement to end open defecation. Followers generated some 4,500 offline activities such as education sessions at schools and 10,000 online pledges and fact-sharing. Related YouTube videos generated more than three million views. The latest mobilization was around engaging youth to become Tinju Tinja Squad members to promote the national sanitation programme of Ministry of Health in their local areas. This is being supported by the UNICEF youth engagement platform U-report, that reaches over 80,000 followers in Indonesia. Over 4,000 youth have expressed interest in volunteering as Tinju Tinja Squad members.

Following the formulation of the communication strategy for the menstrual hygiene management intervention, the comic book targeting boys and girls of elementary school was adopted by the Ministry of Health and distributed to 34 schools reaching 34,000 students. The comic book was also adapted by the Indonesia Ulema Council to be distributed to women and girls through women prayer groups, featured in international media and hailed as a gender-transformative initiative. In pilot areas, the comic book increased knowledge on menstruation by 16 per cent in girls and 28 per cent in boys and increased the percentage of boys who felt it was wrong to bully menstruating girls by 34 per cent.

UNICEF further initiated partnerships with universities and a midwives association in East and Central Java to strengthen engagement with Infobidan, its online training platform for rural midwives. The number of active users increased from 3,500 (2016) to more than 20,000 (December 2017), and the Infobidan Facebook site organically generated more than 5,100 (December 2017) fans from only 500 in 2016.
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 organized public events and meetings involving private sector and Government partners as well as the National Commission on Human Rights (known as Komnas HAM).

UNICEF also contributed the perspective of children’s rights to a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, developed by National Commission on Human Rights, released in May 2017. The National Action Plan was the first of its kind issued by any Southeast Asian country. UNICEF used its youth participation platform U-Report and organized offline consultations with youth groups to find out how children and adolescents are affected by companies’ operational practices. The National Action Plan provides additional guidance to companies on the need to adjust business practices to human rights standards, including children’s rights.

With 17 million people, including five million children, dependent on the palm oil industry, UNICEF is partnering in a pilot project with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil. The objective of the pilot is to influence the whole sector by selecting five palm oil company ‘champions’ and support them to improve their own practices. High-level meetings were organized with the participating companies’ senior management to ensure their commitment to the pilot project. This initiative is part of UNICEF’s work on global supply chains. The foundations for this work were laid in the assessment study that was conducted in 2016.

In addition to working directly with the selected five palm oil companies, UNICEF is engaging with RSPO, ISPO (the Indonesian Government Platform on Sustainable Palm Oil) and other key stakeholders to incorporate and mainstream children’s rights into their sets of criteria and certification systems.

OUTCOME 8 Private Sector Fundraising

Analytical statement of progress
Private sector fundraising proceeding as planned.

OUTPUT 1: 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
In 2017 private sector fundraising raised approximately US$ 7.2m in Indonesia.

OUTCOME 9 Management Outcome
Analytical statement of progress
Key operational work processes were reviewed and updated for efficiency. Cash disbursements to implementing partners remained the largest expenditure, and thus the development and monthly update of a HACT assurance plan and implementation of assurance activities was a priority. While assurance activities are ongoing, the year-end completion rate was high. The external audit was conducted, and recommendations were addressed. Furthermore, staff were supported with office-wide training on teambuilding, performance management, 360 assessments for managers, and other capacity building opportunities.

OUTPUT 1 Governance and Systems

Analytical statement of progress
UNICEF Indonesia was audited by the UN Board of Auditors in February 2017 and was found to have maintained sound financial management and overall governance structures. The UN Board of Auditors reported 17 findings in their management letter that required further strengthening in programmes and operations. Of these 17 findings, no action was required on seven recommendations as UNICEF Indonesia was able to provide satisfactory responses to the findings. Agreed actions for the remaining ten recommendations were closely monitored in monthly CMT meetings, and all except one fully implemented by year end. Key initiatives taken to address audit findings include hiring a consultant to assist with assurance activities.

Continuous efforts to enhance communication channels and working modalities were made throughout the year to bridge the geographical divide between the Jakarta office and the field offices, and between field offices. These included the use of Skype for Business, cluster meetings involving field office staff, and more missions to the field. The chiefs of field offices were also given an opportunity in each CMT to report on areas that still required improvement. The chiefs agreed in the CMT that they would be guided by the Field Office Management Plans and no further work on updating their roles and responsibilities was required. However, ongoing discussions would continue to take place with their individual supervisors.

OUTPUT 2 Financial Resources and Stewardship

Analytical statement of progress
Three resource mobilization meetings were held in 2018, in which strategies to strengthen domestic resource mobilization were discussed.

There were no funding gaps for 2017. For 2018, resources have been secured for all salaries and mobilization efforts are underway the funding gap. Strategies for funding will continue to be discussed and monitored in the resource mobilization meetings in 2018. The HACT assurance indicators were shared monthly in CMT meetings for action and follow up.

UNICEF Indonesia entered into new long-term agreements with three accounting firms. Despite capacity building efforts, the firms have not been able to provide timely reports and the quality of the reports has been poor. This contributed to the number of required assurance activities being a challenge for most of the year. An individual consultant was hired to assist with assurance activities. With the help of the consultant an average 88 per cent completion rate was achieved for all assurance activities.
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
There was a significant change in the way UNICEF manages recruitment through the TMS and getting value out of the additional features in recording different kinds of information. It allows the hiring manager, the panel members and the UNICEF Regional Office to review all the applications together and see the comments and other information in real time which makes the total process much faster and reduces duplication of work. UNICEF Indonesia used a blended approach for interview, as part of the human resources reform process. Questions are asked which are more contextual, and there is a much broader approach to competencies. This has helped in getting a better understanding of the candidates and assess the best fit for the post. Based on the Human Resources Management Indicators Report at quarter three provided by the Regional Office, UNICEF Indonesia’s performance for recruitment of posts reduced from 81 days to 67 days.

The UNICEF Indonesia Human Resources unit continued to serve as a ‘one stop shop’ for both the staff and the managers as clients, throughout their employment period. The unit remains a partner for staff starting from recruitment, onboarding, orientation, performance and career management, learning and development, succession planning to the employee separation stage. Collaboration continued with different units in UNICEF’s Division of Human Resources, the Global Shared Services Centre () and Regional Office for advice, feedback and solutions on many human resources issues through webinars, emails or regular Skype meetings with them. The human resources unit played a key role in addressing the Global Staff Survey feedback with management and the staff association.

In relation to effective performance management, support was provided through workshops, including on the new performance management approach. A total of 132 staff members attended the Performance Management workshops, which aim to make both supervisees and supervisors equally responsible for providing honest and supportive feedback to each other throughout the year on a regular basis. Some key areas of shift and need to acquire certain skills and change the mindset from supervisors and supervisees were noted. These include mentoring and feedback for meaningful development which is honest and transparent. The aspect of communication was stressed for all staff and recognition should be taken up by managers. The office also conducted 360-degree feedback for the CMT, which is considered as a good practice. This will feed into the overall action plans for learning and development for 2018 arising from the performance management workshops and the Global Staff Survey feedback.

On the GSSC service, staff members are successfully processing the HR/Payroll requests and transactions through My Case. Under the GSSC Performance Dashboard, a set of reports and data on business process performance can be viewed. UNICEF Indonesia’s performance in the last three months was good, only 0.59 per cent tickets rejected due to duplication of request. The Human Resources team was on standby as the link between GSSC and staff for any support needed to address complex issues. Technical support on the system was also provided by the team as needed.
OUTCOME 10 Programme Effectiveness: Country programmes are efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children.

Analytical statement of progress
2017 was the second year of the country programme and was therefore a period for strengthening partnerships, building staff capacity, accelerating pilot models, monitoring indicators and reinforcing the theories of change. To support implementation, programme documents were signed or continued in 2017 with ten line ministries (workplans) and over 80 civil society partners (through small-scale funding agreements or programme cooperation documents). The programme theories of change were updated in a consultative and participatory office-wide exercise. Fundraising and expenditure rates increased and matched the planned ceiling amounts.

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

Analytical statement of progress
The Country Management Team meetings were conducted monthly to review and act on management indicators as per the Annual Management Plan. The CMT also analysed specific issues each month and provided strategic guidance to ensure excellence in management. The CMT minutes and action points were made available for reference.

Programme management team meetings were also conducted regularly, prior to the CMT meeting. The meetings reviewed cross-sectoral programme implementation and shared programmatic updates, including on constraints and bottlenecks. The topics and chairpersons rotated among the programme team, to focus on key areas of interest and importance. Minutes and action points were available for reference.

Over 30 high quality donor reports were submitted on time: none were submitted late in 2017.

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 mobilization committee met quarterly to analyse the funding gap based on the approved ceiling for the Country Programme and estimated annual requirements for planned activities and known operational and staff costs. Priority areas for fundraising were identified, and necessary actions with possible/targeted donors were documented and tracked.

Other actions in this standard output are included under Outcome 7.

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

Analytical statement of progress
In 2017, the operational budget was utilised as planned for providing support to programmes. This budget was used 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 Workplan 2016-2017 was updated at mid-year for 2017 only. The Annual Workplan 2018 was prepared in quarter four and signed with Government in December. Joint planning and review processes with Government (the Pre-Rakorman/Province, Rakorman, Pokja and Cross-Pokja system) were effectively conducted at both sub-national and national levels for mid-year and end-year. Indicator monitoring reports were updated at mid-year and end-year for outputs, and at end-year for outcomes.

Programme monitoring was strengthened in 2017 through updates of the trip report format, alignment with requirements of the HACT programmatic visit to implementing partners, and in preparation for rollout of the new eTools/eTrips package. The eTools roll-out commenced, with support from the UNICEF Regional Office and UNICEF Headquarters, following most recent updates to the system (release 4). It will be used for partnership management and monitoring, in line with the HACT framework. Support to national monitoring and evaluation capacity building and system strengthening continued through work with Bappenas. This included consultancy support for national evaluation capacity development related to the SDGs, and for analysing the monitoring and evaluation systems. A focus of this analysis was on evaluability and systems strengthening in support of the national SDG agenda, together with UNDP.

Internally, the programme theories of change were updated across all output and outcome areas through an office-wide participatory exercise in early 2017. The theories of change are informing ongoing and future evaluations, including a planned cross-sectoral partnerships evaluation to commence in 2018. HACT capacity development activities for staff and partners were implemented as planned.

Document centre

Evaluation and research

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**Title**

- Theory of Change Exercise for the Country Programme
- Baseline study for ECD programme in Kupang district
- Mid-line Early grade education programme in Papua
- Qualitative research on adolescent nutrition
- Documentation of Sabang Education Grant, a cash transfer programme for children in schools.
- Corporate Social Responsibility Mapping in Indonesia
- Monitoring and Evaluation of PKH Prestasi Pilot Project

**Other publications**

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**Lessons learned**

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**Programme documents**

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