

Indonesia

Part 1: Situation update in the country

Indonesia is the fourth most populated country in the world, the fifteenth biggest economy, the largest Muslim majority country, and an influential member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the G20. As such, the country is an increasingly important regional and global power. UNICEF's mandate in Indonesia has the potential to impact more than 80 million children, representing the fourth largest child population in the world.

In 2018 there were regional elections and in 2019 general elections will be held. The Government of Indonesia has been preparing its next 5-year medium-term development plan (RPJMN 2020-2024) and budget priorities will be formulated accordingly. In 2019 Indonesia will conduct its second Voluntary National Review, reviewing progress made toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This context created a unique policy window in 2018 to advance child rights and increase social sector fiscal allocations for children.

Indonesia's gross domestic product (GDP) tripled in the last decade. The annual growth rate remained stable in 2018, at 5.2 per cent. While this strong growth was close to the 2014-2018 average of 5.0 per cent, it was well below the growth figures of other economies in the region, such as Viet Nam (7.1 per cent), Cambodia (6.7 per cent) or China (6.6 per cent). At an average of 2.7 per cent, government consumption grew at a slower pace than GDP, reducing government consumption as part of GDP to 8.9 per cent.

Despite steady economic growth and Indonesia's status as a middle-income country, children continued to face significant deprivations and vast socioeconomic inequalities. Although the Gini coefficient plateaued in recent years, at 39.3 in 2017, Indonesia remained a visibly unequal society. Roughly 13.3 per cent of children (approximately 11.3 million) still lived below the national poverty line, and 48.4 million lived below twice the national poverty line.

Indonesia was the number one global producer of palm oil, number two producer of raw rubber exports, and the major supplier in the global supply chain for spices such as cloves, pepper, nutmeg and cinnamon. Agriculture was therefore one of the economic backbones of the country and was an increasingly important sector to prioritize for child rights advocacy.

Nearly one in 30 children in Indonesia dies before reaching the age of five, with figures as high as one in 10 in some districts of eastern Indonesia (the least developed region of the country). Most of those deaths relate to preventable diseases, exacerbated by poor environmental conditions, pneumonia and neonatal infections, and the effects of nearly 30 million people still practicing open defecation. Even in Yogyakarta, a well-off urban centre on Java, in 2017 a total of 89 per cent of water sources and 67 per cent of household drinking water sources were found to be contaminated with fecal bacteria. Only 5 per cent of wastewater in Indonesia was treated, and 26,000 schools had no toilet. There was a significant gap between access to improved sanitation among households in the lowest two quintiles in both urban areas (40 per cent and 65 per cent) and rural (36 per cent and 65 per cent). A closer look at strategies for reaching the bottom two quintiles will be needed to reach the SDG target.

Indonesia is a prime example of the double burden of malnutrition across the life cycle, with slow gains in reducing undernutrition compounded by rapidly increasing over-nutrition. Both stunting and wasting remained prevalent in 2018, affecting 31 per cent and 10 per cent of children under age five, respectively, while 8 per cent of children under-five remained overweight or obese. Severe acute malnutrition was estimated to affect approximately 2 million children under-five, while the coverage and quality of treatment remained unacceptably low. The Government of Indonesia renewed its focus on maternal and child nutrition and has made significant recent investments to tackle malnutrition through the National Stunting Reduction Movement. During the first 1,000 days of life, children are 11 percentage points more likely to be stunted if living in communities with higher levels of open defecation. Studies conducted by UNICEF show a correlation between use of unimproved sanitation and stunting.

Access to even basic healthcare remained challenging, especially in rural areas. Lapses in routine immunization coverage resulted in a diphtheria outbreak in 2018. This was due in part to low public investment in healthcare, which was below regional averages, at only 1.5 per cent of GDP. The country's national health insurance programme waives its fees for the poorest segments of society. The number of users continued to increase, and was 201 million by the end of 2018 (78 per cent total population coverage). While this coverage represents a significant achievement, it also puts pressure on the financial sustainability and service delivery capacity of the programme.

While there has been a significant increase in school enrolment over the last decade, approximately 4.4 million children and adolescents aged 7-18 years were still out of school. Large socioeconomic and geographic disparities prevailed. Adolescents of junior secondary school age (13-15 years) from the poorest households were five times more likely to be out of school than those from the wealthiest households. Geographically, the junior secondary school out-of-school rates ranged from 1.3 per cent in Yogyakarta to 22 per cent in Papua Province. The results of the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2015 revealed that less than half of 15 year-old students in Indonesia achieved a minimum proficiency level in reading and less than one-third of them did so in mathematics, with significant socioeconomic disparities. Adolescents from the richest households were three times more likely to achieve the minimum proficiency level in mathematics than those from the poorest households.

The Government of Indonesia has recognized quality, comprehensive early childhood development as a key human development investment. The Presidential Regulation on Holistic Integrated Early Childhood Development (HI-ECD) issued in 2013 articulates the Government's vision to ensure the physical, social, emotional and cognitive development needs of young children. While the availability of early childhood development services has been steadily increasing under the Government's 'One Village, One Early Childhood Development Centre' policy, in most places the quality of services requires major improvement. The early childhood development gross enrolment ratio stood at 72 per cent in 2016-2017 at the national level, but was just 51 per cent in Papua Province.

Less than 0.1 per cent of the total government budget was dedicated to protecting children from violence. UNICEF formative research in 2016 showed that one in six adolescent girls missed school during their last period because of bullying and stigma associated with menstruation and a lack of sanitation facilities. Childhood violence has yet to be prohibited in all settings (rape in marriage is still permitted), and the justice for children system does not yet prioritize protection for all children in contact with the law (victims, witnesses and offenders). In 2017, the Universal Periodic Review urged Indonesia to take immediate steps to address

violence and discrimination against girls and women, given the high prevalence of female genital mutilation (52 per cent) and child marriage (11 per cent).

Possible upcoming changes to the colonial-era penal code may introduce new restrictions on reproductive health access and criminalization of sex outside of marriage as well as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) status, with potentially harmful impacts on children and women, especially minority groups and poor families. Influential groups in some regions resisted the national measles and rubella immunization campaign targeting all children between the ages of 9 months and 15 years, arguing that the vaccine contains impure elements and so is haram, **forbidden by Islamic law**. Those debates around immunization will likely intensify in the period leading up to the April 2019 general election.

Natural disasters are a perennial threat in Indonesia. A series of devastating earthquakes hit Lombok in July and August 2018, and a large earthquake resulted in a tsunami and soil liquefaction in Central Sulawesi in late September. In total, more than 500,000 children in Central Sulawesi and more than 100,000 children in Lombok were affected. While the Government's response showed that it has substantially strengthened its response capacity, vast needs of the affected population remained unmet. UNICEF launched a Humanitarian Action for Children appeal for \$26 million.

Indonesia is due to submit its next report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2019. There are major gaps in addressing the concluding observations for both the second periodic report (2004) and the combined third and fourth reports (2014). These include lack of progress on child marriage, violence against children, discrimination, harmful practices and adolescent health.

Part 2: Major results, including in humanitarian action and gender, against the results in the Country Programme Documents

Goal area 1: Every child survives and thrives

Ensuring national policies and guidelines are aligned with global best practice was a major focus of UNICEF Indonesia's efforts in 2018. To support the overall national development planning process, UNICEF hosted the Secretariat for the National Health and Nutrition Sector reviews, which took stock of progress and gaps over the past five years, with the aim of informing the upcoming five year medium-term development plan (RPJMN 2020-2024).

This high-level planning was complemented by policy support across key priority areas. In nutrition, UNICEF continued to serve as Donor Convener for the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement. UNICEF also worked with the Government of Indonesia to generate effective policy and programmatic responses to a 'double burden of malnutrition'. In 2018, UNICEF spearheaded a detailed review of the capacity of national and sub-national governments to plan, budget and manage nutrition programmes for children, which led to a human resource restructuring plan for nutrition. The national technical guidelines on the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) were finalized and adopted, with the Government deciding to scale up IMAM to national level as one of the essential interventions of the national anti-stunting movement. UNICEF also supported national accreditation of the global infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling materials. To address over-nutrition and a growing burden of non-communicable diseases, UNICEF designed an integrated package of interventions to improve

the nutritional status of approximately 70,000 adolescent girls and boys in 2018 and conducted a review on longitudinal trends and drivers of obesity. UNICEF and the Government designed a gender-responsive social behaviour change communication strategy and intervention package to improve the dietary and physical activity behaviours of adolescents.

National guidelines on post-natal and essential newborn care were finalized, with complementary support to draft guidelines on maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response systems. The integrated management of newborn and child illness (IMNCI) guidelines were updated with relevant tools and on-the-job-training materials. A National Action Plan on Pneumonia and Diarrhoea was finalized. UNICEF led an initiative to address the cross-cutting challenge of air pollution. Global and national evidence on the links between urban air pollution and child health were synthesized to inform advocacy efforts and multi-stakeholder engagement.

UNICEF was the only multilateral partner with sub-national field presence, with seven regional and sub-regional offices across the archipelago. Within each office, dedicated cross-sectoral teams interacted through relevant local line ministry partners to address intractable challenges across a diverse range of contexts. Thousands of children were protected from severe acute malnutrition through the successful expansion of programmes to screen and treat malnutrition across East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) province. To scale these programmes further, UNICEF plans to support the establishment of a network of sub-national integrated management of acute malnutrition resource centres to facilitate capacity development and local research, and a centre of excellence on facility-based management of acute malnutrition.

A total of 140,000 babies were born in districts with enhanced planning for newborn care in the first hours and days of life through direct government support in 14 districts across seven provinces, resulting in an estimated 1,000 lives saved each year. UNICEF supported provincial and district scale-up of the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and enhanced routine immunization services, improving the quality of the integrated management of essential newborn and child illness.

Communicable disease control was also a central focus of UNICEF's work during 2018. UNICEF was the primary partner supporting the national malaria technical working group. In 2018 Indonesia reached the threshold of having 50 per cent of its 534 districts declared malaria-free, including 70 new elimination districts and major transmission reductions in 40 districts, protecting 5.5 million additional children. To advance tailored approaches to malaria control, UNICEF also supported the establishment of Malaria Centres of Excellence in the five districts of Papua Province, which contribute 75 per cent of the national malaria burden. Two important national guidelines to foster malaria elimination were finalized -- the National Strategy on Communication for Malaria Elimination and the National Guideline for Malaria integrated services for children under five and pregnant mothers.

2018 marked the second phase of the world's largest-ever measles-rubella immunization campaign, targeting 32 million children (9 months -15 years) across 28 of Indonesia's most remote provinces. Building on a successful first phase in 2017, which reached 35 million children (nearly 100 per cent coverage), and in spite of challenges of halal-related vaccine hesitancy, nearly 23 million children were reached in 2018. UNICEF provided extensive national and sub-national technical support and advocacy. Ongoing outreach addressed pockets of resistance.

UNICEF also supported a technical working group to scale-up the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV. Through national engagement and direct support to 27 districts, there has been a five-fold increase in antenatal HIV testing between 2014 and 2018. The number of HIV-infected pregnant women initiating antiretrovirals doubled during that same period. To address the needs of Indonesia's young populations, where HIV prevalence is nearly 100-fold higher than the general population, a pilot approach to improving supply and demand for HIV services was scaled up in six urban centres.

A baseline study finalized in 2018 for a UNICEF-supported early childhood development (ECD) programme in Bogor District found that only 16 per cent of ECD teachers had the required academic qualifications and less than half of ECD centres provided an environment safe and conducive to holistic development of young children. UNICEF supported the Government to operationalize a practical and replicable holistic, integrated community-based early childhood development model in four districts (across three provinces), through which young children receive all essential support related to health, nutrition, education and protection both at ECD facilities and at home. Key interventions included early learning and parenting services, provision of learning and play materials and WASH, and technical support for local governments to form holistic, integrated-ECD coordination mechanisms and regulations. More than 700 teachers and principals of formal and community-based early childhood development centres received regular and on-the-job training to improve their knowledge and skills in holistic, integrated ECD, including early stimulation and learning, nutrition, health and child protection, benefiting 10,135 young children (50 per cent girls) aged 0-6 years. More than 7,000 parents and caregivers (75 per cent female) benefitted from improved early childhood development services in those four districts. A mentoring system was developed to provide continuous knowledge exchange and capacity development opportunities within early childhood development teacher cluster groups. Rigorous monitoring and evaluation protocols were developed to systematically document the programme's impacts on the quality of early childhood development services and on young children's developmental outcomes. At the national level, UNICEF supported the development of the Holistic Integrated-ECD National Action Plan to accelerate concrete actions across the country.

UNICEF's humanitarian response to the earthquakes in Lombok and Central Sulawesi facilitated provision of infant and young child feeding counselling for 72,000 children, supplementary training of 250 health workers in integrated management of newborn and child illness (IMNCI), and distribution of 150,000 insecticide treated nets. UNICEF's response also supported quick resumption of the measles rubella campaign, which reached 1.2 million children in affected and surrounding areas, as well as initiation of cash-based assistance that will reach 4,000 affected families in Lombok, and a re-opening of early childhood development services for 2,500 children.

Goal area 2: Every child learns

Under the five year medium-term development plan (RPJMN 2015-2019), the Government of Indonesia set goals for improving equity and quality of education at all levels. The Government's visions and priorities stipulated in the plan are well aligned with those of the Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4). UNICEF Indonesia's country programme aims to improve access to and quality of education for the most marginalized children aged 3–18 years, including children with disabilities and those in humanitarian situations. UNICEF support focused on evidence generation, policy advocacy and system strengthening for early childhood development, equitable access to education, improved learning outcomes and skills

development for adolescents.

Reducing the number of out-of-school children remained a main goal for Indonesia to achieve SDG4 by 2030. At national level, UNICEF supported the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) in developing a National Strategy on Out-of-School Children that is expected to stipulate the policies and strategies to eliminate specific barriers to schooling for children marginalized by geography, economic and socio-cultural factors and disability. The strategy, which will be accompanied by operational guidelines, was expected to be launched in early 2019. UNICEF also supported the development of an SDG4 Baseline Report that includes comprehensive analysis of key indicators for all 10 targets under SDG4. The report was used as one of the main references for the development of the new strategic plan of the Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC) for 2020-2024.

At sub-national level, a community information system that supports evidence-based education planning for out-of-school children at local levels facilitated more than 7,000 out-of-school children (49 per cent of them female) to enrol in school in four UNICEF-supported districts. In 2018 this system was integrated into a Ministry of Villages regulation to enable its wider and sustained use by village governments nationwide.

In response to the earthquake disasters in Central Sulawesi and Lombok, UNICEF helped to re-establish access to quality early childhood development, primary and secondary education for more than 35,000 affected children and adolescents through setting up temporary learning spaces, training teachers and providing psychosocial support to students, teachers and parents/caregivers.

Children with disabilities were one of the most disadvantaged groups in terms of school participation. New estimates generated with UNICEF support using the 2015 intercensal survey (SUPAS) data indicate that 57 per cent of children with disabilities aged 7-18 years were out of school. The out-of-school rate among those without disabilities for the same age group was 13 per cent. Since 2017 UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Education and Culture and local governments in implementing an inclusive education model using innovative approaches, including sports and play. To date, approximately 85,000 children (48 per cent girls, 3 per cent with disabilities) learned values and skills such as respect, tolerance, teamwork and communication through sports and activity-based life skills education. A formative study on disabilities and inclusive education was completed in 2018 to inform national communication strategies aimed at attitudinal changes toward disabilities among policymakers, teachers, students, parents and community members.

Many children who did attend school struggled to achieve even minimum learning outcomes. UNICEF supported an early grade literacy programme in Papuan provinces to improve literacy skills among the children with the lowest learning levels in the country. Improved teaching methods, increased availability of culturally relevant reading materials and raised awareness among parents and communities yielded promising results. Approximately 7,700 disadvantaged early-graders in rural-remote Papuan Provinces increased their reading skills, resulting in a reduction of non-readers from 62 per cent to 26 per cent over two years. In 2018 alone, 352 early grade teachers, 79 principals and approximately 40,000 parents and community members enhanced their knowledge, skills and awareness on literacy teaching and learning.

After three years of implementation, with promising results and evidence, the focus of the early

grade literacy programme gradually shifted in 2018 from pilot implementation to institutionalization and replication beyond the original target schools and districts. Strong ownership and commitment were forged among district governments for expansion and sustainability of the programme. The programme replication took place in three districts in Papua, two districts in West Papua, and one district outside Papua. The programme also was recognized by the Government as an effective, scalable model to improve learning outcomes among disadvantaged children. A Circular Letter was disseminated by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) to all 34 provinces promoting local governments' budget allocations for educational quality enhancement, using the early grade literacy programme as an example. Training and learning materials used in the Papua programme also were integrated into national resources of the Ministry of Education and Culture, to be accessed nationwide.

The lack of foundational skills such as literacy and numeracy and the lack of life skills meant adolescents in Indonesia were not well equipped to effectively transition to adulthood, including for obtaining decent jobs. UNICEF supported life skills education in Papua and West Papua Provinces, aimed at equipping adolescents with knowledge and skills to manage risks and make informed decisions about their lives through both in-school and out-of-school platforms. In 2018, more than 4,500 adolescents strengthened their inter-personal skills, such as problem-solving, communication and self-awareness. They also acquired comprehensive knowledge on important topics such as gender, nutrition, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, violence and bullying. Life skills education was registered as a mandatory local curriculum for all junior secondary schools in West Papua. It also was integrated as a mandatory course in a pre-service teacher training institute, contributing to sustainable capacity development of teachers.

In 2018, UNICEF launched Skills for the Future research that analyses skill requirements and gaps for young people in the context of a fast-growing middle-income country where job requirements and social environments are rapidly changing. Based on the results of this study, UNICEF Indonesia will support the Government of Indonesia to revise its life skills education curriculum to incorporate broader 21st century skills and identify approaches to scale up the implementation of life skills education across Indonesia. The findings of the research also will serve as a basis for developing a comprehensive skills development strategy and designing programmatic interventions in collaboration with the government, private sector and other stakeholders.

Goal area 3: Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

UNICEF influenced the development of the next five year medium-term development plan (RPJMN 2020-2024) to ensure key outcomes for children related to prevention and protection from violence and exploitation. This included both technical and financial support toward drafting of background studies. Eight focus group discussions were conducted with representatives from ministries/institutions, NGOs and activists on child protection issues to identify policy priorities. This process supported the evaluation of the implementation of the plan, analysed the current situation of child protection and completed mapping of child protection programmes at both national and sub-national levels. The evaluation documents progress and key challenges to be addressed by the next medium-term development plan. Key findings included the continuing inequality of access to services and opportunities; unresponsiveness of systems to meet specific and diverse needs of children; and pervading social exclusion of children based on religion, ethnicity, and gender. Children's consultations also were held to ensure the perspective of children and adolescents was captured, including at the national and regency/city levels, with representation of children from vulnerable or

marginalized groups, including street children, children with disabilities, migrant children and children from indigenous groups. This process provided inputs for the preparation of indicators, strategies and directions for the 2020-2024 child protection policies that will be included in the next medium-term development plan, which will ensure government allocation of resources for the next five-year planning cycle. UNICEF's partnerships with the Centre on Child Protection and Wellbeing at the University of Indonesia and the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) were crucial to ensuring quality data and evidence and inclusion of children's voices in influencing the medium-term development plan process.

In line with UNICEF Indonesia's strategy for evidence generation and to model scalable interventions to promote child rights, UNICEF supported the scale up of two key models for addressing violence: the ROOTS bullying prevention and positive discipline programme and integrated child welfare services (PKSAI) programme. UNICEF supported two provinces and the national government to evaluate and develop scale-up plans for the bullying prevention and positive discipline programme. In South Sulawesi, bullying in pilot schools was reduced by 29 per cent. In 2018, more than 10,000 students were reached through government-led replication of the bullying prevention model designed and piloted in 2017. The national government also committed to scale-up this programme in seven additional provinces.

The integrated child welfare services (PKSAI) model was being scaled-up by the Government, from five pilot sites in 2017 to 116 sites in 2018-2019 (111 new districts/cities plus five pilot sites). The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) allocated budget and human resources to support the national scale-up. Innovative technologies were introduced to support the scale-up and improve real time data and information available to the Ministry and local government for planning social welfare and protection services. This included introduction of a tool and database for vulnerability mapping to assist in identification of children and families at risk and services provided and for the introduction of PRIMERO (a global UNICEF tool) for case management. Initially PRIMERO will be rolled out in the five PKSAI pilot sites before expansion to all 116 sites. PRIMERO was implemented in Central Sulawesi as part of the response to the earthquake and tsunami and was the online system for family tracing and reunification.

Addressing harmful social norms, in particular child marriage, remained a cross-cutting priority for UNICEF Indonesia. Through a pilot in three districts (East Java and West Sulawesi provinces) in partnership with religious and community leaders and with adolescent engagement, UNICEF found that in districts where gender and social norms were the key drivers of child marriage, the pilot reduced child marriage acceptability from 97.2 to 85.6 per cent during a 4-month series of village-level dialogues. That result demonstrates that long-term investment will be needed to affect sustainable change. Leaders' understanding that ensuring a child remains in school helps to prevent child marriage increased from 64 per cent to 99 per cent, and the understanding that early pregnancy may lead to complications during childbirth and pregnancy increased from 54 per cent to 91 per cent. The pilot programme was replicated in six additional villages using local village funds. Over the next year, a strategy to empower adolescent girls and keep them in 12 years of education will be modelled.

Evidence generation for solutions to violence and exploitation were further enhanced through the completion of a review of UNICEF-supported birth registration programmes. Findings included an increase in birth registration coverage among children 0-17 years, from 52.62 per cent in 2014 to 70.18 per cent in 2017 (the period of the evaluation). Those results were achieved through strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration and partnerships at the district level; establishment of birth registration services at the village level, bringing services closer to

the community; and increased awareness of the importance of birth registration at community level. This review directly contributed to the background study for the five year medium-term development plan (RPJMN 2020-2024) and key findings are being integrated by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) into the draft national strategy on civil registration and vital statistics.

In response to the disasters in Lombok and Central Sulawesi, UNICEF co-led the sub-cluster on child protection with Ministry of Social Affairs and co-led on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse at both national and sub-national levels. UNICEF's strategy focused on family tracing and reunification; psychosocial support, including strategies to reach adolescents as well as caregivers; legal identity, including both restoration of lost documentation and first time registration; strengthening case management and prevention and response to gender-based violence and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). At year end more than 12,000 children had been reached with psychosocial support, 26 children were reunified with family and a child protection assessment was completed in Lombok. UNICEF's long term support to build capacity of the social welfare workforce through the Ministry of Social Welfare proved critical to ensuring timely and appropriate response from social welfare services, including family tracing and reunification, psychosocial support and case management. UNICEF support also enabled the rapid deployment (within 48 hours of the disaster in Central Sulawesi) of social workers to establish services for the affected communities.

Goal area 4: Every child lives in a safe and clean environment

UNICEF helped the Government of Indonesia scale up sanitation to more than half a million people across the country during 2013-2017 through the national sanitation (STBM) programme. In 2018 UNICEF led a national review of those efforts, which included participatory assessments in three provinces. The review resulted in strategic guidance for scaling the national sanitation programme leadership and sustainability through the development of costed provincial roadmaps for 2019-2020. UNICEF led a ministerial delegation from Indonesia to India for the National Sanitation Convention in 2018, which resulted in a high level commitment to transition the national sanitation programme into a national movement led by the President of Indonesia.

The government of Indonesia set a target of eliminating open defecation by 2019. UNICEF engaged in a partnership with the World Bank in 2018 to support greater cohesion and coordination of the sanitation sector partners' working group and to leverage UNICEF's learning with the national sanitation programme toward universal access targets.

Indonesia had one of the highest levels of stunting in the world, resulting principally from the combination of both inadequate nutrition and poor sanitation. UNICEF began piloting an approach to integrate sanitation and nutrition outcomes as part of the national sanitation programme in Aceh Province. This pilot experience informed government policy on cross-sectoral linkages and maximizing outcomes of sanitation and nutrition programming.

UNICEF supported the development of a national framework for safely managed sanitation that will guide the five year medium-term development plan (RPJMN 2020-2024) toward reaching SDG 6. UNICEF will support the SDG agenda in coming years with a transition in programme focus and strategy that began in 2018, including enhanced engagement in urban areas and innovations in financing and leveraging the strengths of the current WASH programme in behaviour change, government advocacy and technical support.

UNICEF's inputs to the Government's next five year medium-term development plan (RPJMN 2020-2024) focus on how to effectively assess, design and invest for safely managed services in the future. UNICEF already engaged with sector partners such as the World Bank, SNV and IUWASH to support improved guidance and holistic support to the Government in considering demand creation strategies, relevant technologies and policy frameworks that support sustainability. UNICEF's considerable strengths and experience in rural areas were leveraged to translate into urban application for demand creation, elimination of open defecation and innovations in technology via market shaping approaches. Engaging the private sector to support safely managed sanitation and sustained sanitation behaviours is a priority for coming years.

As follow up to the roadmap on water safety that was developed in 2017, a standard operating procedure for national water quality monitoring was developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Health to provide clear guidance for the Government in tracking progress toward the SDGs.

UNICEF successfully advocated with the Ministry of Education and Culture to allocate 9 per cent of the total Education Special Allocation Fund, equal to US\$20 million, to construct 2,438 new toilets and rehabilitate 7,028 toilets in 5,240 schools across the country. An SDG baseline assessment for WASH in Health Care Facilities was published jointly with the Ministry of Health and the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS). UNICEF worked with the National Research Centre at the Ministry of Health to analyse statistics on WASH in Health facilities. The analysis was presented at a recent global UNICEF and World Health Organization meeting and informed policy and accreditation efforts.

UNICEF worked closely with local government and Zakat (Islamic alms) organizations in channelling Islamic finances to WASH interventions. This approach resulted in the provision of 3,000 toilets for poor families in Aceh and West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Provinces. Menstrual hygiene management was a key element of UNICEF's gender work and work in this area was guided by a communication strategy. Menstrual Hygiene Day campaigns reached millions on the importance of menstrual hygiene management for girls in school. UNICEF conducted a review of the distribution of menstrual hygiene management comic books to 340 schools in 34 provinces. The review showed improved knowledge and attitude among both girls and boys in selected cities. Pre-testing in the Madrasah context suggested the comic books were well accepted and complemented the existing reproductive health curriculum.

UNICEF initiated an assessment of companies in remote areas of the country to assess their potential impact in delivering WASH services, increasing water availability and supporting climate resilience in the districts where they operate. The impacts of this assessment, which aligns with the WASH for Work global partnership objectives, will result in models for engaging large corporations for climate change resilience in remote rural communities. One Indonesian palm oil company shared best practices in WASH for Work at the Singapore International Water Week, where UNICEF organized a side event to raise awareness of private sector support for achieving WASH goals.

Recognizing the growing impact of air pollution on child morbidity and mortality, as well as its environmental, educational and economic implications, UNICEF Indonesia worked with the Government to raise awareness around this vital issue. In 2018, a high-level advocacy symposium co-hosted by UNICEF and the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS,) brought together policymakers, researchers, civil society and other key

stakeholders to identify and address the detrimental impact of air pollution on children's health. The event culminated with a commitment by the Government to develop evidence-based policy recommendations for mitigating health effects of air pollution, with a focus on clear measures to ensure the protection of a child's right to health and well-being. This will include improving evidence on the specific causes of and contributors to air pollution in Indonesia as well as working across a wide range of stakeholders to increase awareness.

UNICEF also initiated work with the Jakarta provincial government to develop a Grand Design of Jakarta Air Quality Improvement. Based on a collaborative approach that prioritizes government/non-government partnerships and efforts between Jakarta and surrounding cities, this initiative, expected to be finalized in 2019, will represent a commitment and consensus with stakeholders in strengthening Jakarta's air quality and mitigating the impacts of air pollution. Once implemented, the Grand Design has the potential to impact 30 million people in the Greater Jakarta area.

East Asia is home to some of the fastest growing and most populated megacities in the world. It is estimated that by 2030, more than 70 per cent of people in the region will live in urban areas. At the invitation of the Mayor of Surabaya and UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO), leaders of 14 Asian cities gathered in May in Surabaya to respond to this challenge. They were joined by child and urban development experts to review how urbanization interacts with child development and consider how urban leaders and governments can maximize urban opportunities and reduce risks for children. The 'Growing Up Urban' meeting gave important signposts to UNICEF for its urban advocacy and partnerships agenda. The meeting provided an opportunity for UNICEF to engage with urban leaders on a range of topics that particularly matter for children in East Asia, such as access to child-friendly urban services and spaces, and to investigate the prioritization, planning and budgeting processes impacting child rights.

Following the earthquake in Central Sulawesi, UNICEF Indonesia provided support to the Government to establish a WASH cluster mechanism and to support hygiene promotion and WASH service delivery. In this urban emergency, UNICEF engaged with local water authorities to support continuity of services, support training of Ministry of Health personnel and engage with volunteer corps to strengthen response efforts and build local capacity for response. In 2018, through UNICEF efforts, more than 30,000 people were provided with access to safe water, more than 50,000 were reached with hygiene messaging, and more than 2,000 had access to safe sanitation facilities. Response and recovery efforts targeted strengthening existing institutions and coordination mechanisms.

The emergencies of 2018 underlined the importance of strategic investments by both UNICEF Indonesia and the Government to build capacity for effective coordination and contingency planning for the WASH sector in emergencies.

Goal area 5: Every child has an equitable chance in life

UNICEF continued to support child grants that aim to reach 22,000 children under age 4 years in Papua, the poorest province of the country. The child grants were financed by the provincial government, while UNICEF provided technical assistance and partnered with policymakers to develop a legal framework for the grants. In both Papua and Aceh provinces (where some districts may also implement child grants in 2019), UNICEF supported quantitative and qualitative evaluations to generate evidence on the child grant programmes. UNICEF will conduct qualitative studies of its planned cash-based assistance to Lombok. UNICEF will use

the resulting studies to strengthen its national-level advocacy efforts for child grants and to position itself as a credible voice on child poverty and social protection.

In order to improve public budget allocations for children, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Finance to develop an Indonesian tax benefit microsimulation model. In 2018, UNICEF completed preparatory work, which included readying the datasets and forming a working group consisting of the Ministry of Finance, the National Planning and Development Agency (BAPPENAS), the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Central Bureau of Statistics. The model is expected to guide the Government on costing and benefits of a variety of social protection schemes.

UNICEF worked for children's equitable chances in life by improving data availability and quality on child-related SDG outcomes, including at sub-national level. Capitalizing on its positive relations with the Central Bureau of Statistics UNICEF ensured integration of indicators on stunting and its drivers in the annual National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS). This ensured that from 2019 onward, data on stunting will be measured at district level in alignment with global standards.

In 2018, UNICEF also developed data snapshots that provide a synthesis of child-related SDG indicators at province level. While this data was already available in various sources, the UNICEF effort represented the first time that data was made available to many province-level policymakers in a comprehensible way. Anecdotal evidence suggests that in many provinces these snapshots were used during the drafting of the Provincial SDG Action Plans and have made those plans more child-sensitive.

Children with disabilities were one of the most marginalized groups in Indonesia. Many of them did not attend school and often were excluded from other basic services as well. UNICEF supported the development of inclusive environments for children with disabilities mainly through inclusive education programmes.

In 2018 UNICEF also supported the Central Bureau of Statistics in generating new disability estimates using data from the 2015 intercensal survey (SUPAS.) The data, including school status of children with disabilities, was analysed and the results will be published in early 2019. UNICEF's advocacy and technical support to the Central Bureau of Statistics also led to the inclusion of a new set of disability questions in the National Socioeconomic Survey based on the child functioning module of UNICEF's global Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey programme.

UNICEF Indonesia's humanitarian response to the earthquakes and tsunami in Central Sulawesi and Lombok also included a focus on disability. UNICEF began a partnership with a disabled persons' organization to provide disability-friendly WASH services using universal design facilities. UNICEF also supported awareness raising and advocacy for disability inclusion among local stakeholders and communities. School principals, teachers and other front workers also were trained on the principles and practice of disability inclusion as part of education-in-emergency and child-protection-in-emergency training supported by UNICEF in both Central Sulawesi and Lombok.

A gender-responsive curriculum on nutrition literacy for adolescents was drafted to support the Ministry of Health's school health programme, based on research showing that adolescent girls and boys are socialized differently when it comes to eating habits and physical activity. The programme also worked with adolescent girls and boys to co-create solutions using human-

centred design. A formative study on parenting practices looked at the roles of mothers and fathers in Aceh province, and will inform the development of a gender-responsive parenting programme.

UNICEF Indonesia supported comprehensive adolescent development programmes across sectors, aiming to achieve the vision that 'all adolescent girls and boys, including the most vulnerable and marginalized, unleash their full potential. Cross-cutting programme work included adolescent nutrition, life skills education, bullying prevention, menstrual hygiene management and adolescent empowerment and participation.

UNICEF supported adolescent participation in school management and local level policymaking processes using the UNICEF Adolescent Kit for Innovation and Expression. This programme aims to empower adolescents to become positive agents of society by developing their competencies to identify key issues in their communities and present solutions to schools and local stakeholders. In pilot districts, the adolescent kit instruments and processes were adopted as part of extracurricular activities in secondary school. Some of the solutions proposed by adolescents in local planning meetings were funded by local government budgets. In other locations, involvement of adolescents has now been mandated in local planning and policy development processes. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Villages to institutionalize the adolescent participation mechanism in village planning processes for nationwide scale-up.

Through U-Report, an open digital platform for adolescent participation, UNICEF disseminated youth-related information to more than 86,000 adolescent U-Reporters (51 per cent of them female) across Indonesia and allowed them to express their opinions through U-Report polls. U-report polling results were used to provide inputs to national policy debates such as the National Strategy for Elimination of Violence Against Children and to consultations on how haze and pollution affect young people's lives.

UNICEF advocacy to the palm oil sector to support vulnerable and marginalized children through its partnership with the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil led to the adoption of Child Rights and Business Principles (CRBP) in the Roundtable's workplace principles and criteria. This will impact the improvement of child rights by the palm oil sector in more than 90 countries where the Roundtable members operate.

Part 3: Lessons learned and constraints

2018 marked the mid-point of the UNICEF Indonesia country programme. A Midterm Review exercise was conducted, beginning with an internal management retreat in February at which the country management team discussed a concept note that identified key cross-cutting issues to be considered. Those issues included UNICEF's strategy for taking pilot programmes to scale, the approach to evidence-based programming, use of partnerships as a strategy to achieve planned results, and the approach to integrated programming (a key government priority). This led to an internal, office-wide midterm review exercise in May, conducted jointly with UNICEF China (which is on the same country programme cycle), and culminated in a combined mid-year review and midterm review exercise jointly with the Government of Indonesia in August. At the August meeting, a summary note and presentation were shared with partners that highlighted the key conclusions of the midterm review.

UNICEF Indonesia analysed its pilot-to-scale efforts to look at how the inherent challenges in

conceptualization, design, implementation and scale-up of pilot programmes and projects might be overcome. The office-wide theory of change exercise conducted in 2017 was analysed, and a simplified conceptual framework for the process of modelling, planning, implementing, advocating for and scaling-up a successful pilot initiative was created. The analysis looked at several case studies and the broader literature on such initiatives.

Four key success factors in this process were identified to help UNICEF programmes have greater impact on children in Indonesia. The first success factor identified for pilot scale-up through policy influence was recognition that the three key pillars of design, evidence and advocacy all are essential. For scale-up, a pilot needs proper planning, as well as documented evidence of success and a solid understanding of the surrounding socio-political environment, informed by trust-based relationships with key players to facilitate effective advocacy. Timing of such advocacy is key, as good evidence presented at the wrong time will not go far. The second success factor identified was on documentation and national alignment. Solid evidence-based documentation is necessary for pilots to scale up, including guidelines, costing studies, advocacy materials and evidence in the form of baselines and evaluations. Such evidence should be aligned with and/or be integrated into national plans from the outset. The third success factor identified was sustainability, which can be facilitated through deliberate capacity development plans to support long-term implementation after piloting. Replicability can be encouraged through simplicity and cost-effectiveness, both of which should be factored in from the outset. The fourth success factor was provincial buy-in. Pilots often take place at the district level, so provincial support plays a crucial role in securing political and financial momentum to influence scale-up.

UNICEF Indonesia reached three key conclusions on strategies for effective evidence-based programming. The first was the need to further integrate evidence generation with the knowledge management function. This would require the integration and alignment of research, evaluations, publications, knowledge products and communication materials under a comprehensive advocacy framework. The second was the need to further emphasize the Government's role as the custodian of evidence for the country programme. This can be facilitated through more hands-on and side-by-side collaboration on evidence-generation, including sustained partnerships with influential academic institutions (both local and international). The third conclusion was that the timing for dissemination of knowledge products should be informed by the political dynamics of child-centred programming, to maximize the value of opportune entry points.

In 2018 UNICEF Indonesia conducted a formative evaluation of partnerships as a strategy to support the effective achievement of planned results. The evaluation was cross-cutting in nature and aimed to identify the optimal mix of partnerships in terms of type, modality and size, given the recognition that partnerships are the key to expanding influence and impact of the programme. The first conclusion was to acknowledge the key role that central government plays in the coordination, planning and replicability of programmes, as operationalized through the regular national-level planning and review meetings ('Pokjas'). The Pokjas also help to ensure alignment of programmes with national priorities, which ensures long-term sustainability and integration with overarching theories of change across government that build on the strategic contributions and comparative advantage of respective development partners.

A second key conclusion from the partnerships evaluation was that partnerships can be catalytic in themselves, from a results perspective, rather than purely as channels for funding. This approach would include greater engagement with the private sector for advocacy, beyond

fundraising. Private sector engagement could also be supported by the global UNICEF Innovation Fund, which aims to influence how promising start-ups impact children (under the umbrella of UNICEF's Child Rights and Business Principles business engagement agenda).

A third key conclusion was on the expanded scope and modalities for partnerships with other types of influential partners, such as media, associations and faith-based organizations, to be pursued as a deliberate approach to expand the reach of UNICEF's influence. The evaluation also concluded that there should be greater attention paid to engagement with the Government on public expenditure reviews for children, as the significant and decentralized nature of government financing in Indonesia allows for considerable scope and leverage points for UNICEF programming. Another conclusion was that Islamic financing, which is significant in Indonesia, deserves further attention. The evaluation also identified the need to continue expanding the donor partner base for UNICEF programmes, including with new and emerging donors, the domestic private sector and international foundations, as the nature of development cooperation in the country changes.

The midterm review identified five areas of focus for integrated programming, which is a key government priority. A more deliberate approach to integrated programming can accelerate results for children by reinforcing synergies for child wellbeing (especially in early childhood development, adolescence, nutrition and parenting). Emphasis should be placed on enhancing girls' education and learning (under the national cross-sectoral out-of-school strategy), in support of efforts to reduce child marriage. Capacity for data and analytics needs to be strengthened, especially with regard to SDG data visualization and use at national and sub-national levels. UNICEF prioritized an office-wide digital strategy to cover digital work for programmes, communication, advocacy, engagement, fundraising and technology-for-development.

In November, UNICEF Indonesia conducted an after action review of the emergency response in Central Sulawesi and Lombok. This was an internal exercise informed by a pre-session on the ground in Palu. Participants included staff and consultants who had either spent significant time in Central Sulawesi and/or Lombok, or who had otherwise spent a significant amount of time working on the emergency over the October-November 2018 period, including surge staff deployed to Indonesia. Recommendations from the after action review included: For the immediate recovery phase, a key priority is to continue strengthening information management capacity of clusters, partners and staff. Information management is a key component of emergency coordination and helps ensure that partners are on the same page and working together toward agreed-upon cluster-wide targets. UNICEF staff, consultants and surge support worked with government and civil society organization implementing partners to streamline the 4Ws cluster management tool, including data inputs from the ground and data extracts to inform situation reports. Continued strengthening of relationships with national line ministries around the emerging areas of shock-response social protection and cash-based assistance in emergencies was noted as an area for immediate attention, through an inter-agency government-led working group led by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The after action review identified priorities for the transition to regular programming at the end of the response phase in mid-2019. Those included a closer link between emergency response and regular programme activities, to facilitate the humanitarian transition to development, and adding Central Sulawesi as a further focus province for Government of Indonesia-UNICEF programme cooperation, to help ensure sustainability of interventions. A follow-up lessons learned exercise will be conducted with line ministries and other agencies (under the

Humanitarian Country Team) to inform future humanitarian response.

The bulk of recommendations from the after action review focus on emergency preparedness in the longer-term. Potential areas for follow up include revisiting the possibility of pre-positioning supplies in country (a practice that was discontinued previously due to improved government response capacity), the need to develop stand-by contingency partnerships and agreements for in-country services and procurement, a potential inter-agency review of how to trigger national government financing for sub-national emergencies, and further mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction activities into the regular programme workplan (including through greater use of risk analysis and risk-informed programming).