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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASIA</td>
<td>Situation Analysis on Children and Women's Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>AUSAID</td>
<td>Australian Agency for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bappenas</td>
<td>National Development Planning Board</td>
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<td>Bappeda</td>
<td>District Development Planning Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCP</td>
<td>Business Continuity Plan</td>
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<td>BPS</td>
<td>Statistics Bureau</td>
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<td>C4D</td>
<td>Communication for Development</td>
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<td>CBA</td>
<td>Child Budgeting Analysis</td>
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<td>CCC</td>
<td>Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action</td>
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<td>CMT</td>
<td>Country Management Team</td>
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<td>CLCC</td>
<td>Creative Learning Communities for Children</td>
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<td>CLTS</td>
<td>Community-led total sanitation</td>
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<td>CP</td>
<td>Country programme</td>
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<td>CPAP</td>
<td>Country programme action plan</td>
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<td>CPD</td>
<td>Country programme document</td>
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<td>CSD</td>
<td>Child survival and development</td>
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<td>DAK</td>
<td>Special allocation fund for national priorities</td>
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<td>DAT</td>
<td>Document Authorization Table</td>
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<td>DCT</td>
<td>Direct cash transfer</td>
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<tr>
<td>DfID</td>
<td>UK Department for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRP</td>
<td>Disaster Recovery Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>e-PAS</td>
<td>Electronic Performance Appraisal System</td>
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<td>ECD</td>
<td>Early Childhood Development</td>
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<td>ERM</td>
<td>Enterprise Risk Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>GFATM</td>
<td>Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria</td>
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<td>GoI</td>
<td>Government of Indonesia</td>
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<td>GTZ</td>
<td>German Technical Cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRBAP</td>
<td>Human rights based approach to programming</td>
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<td>IMEP</td>
<td>Integrated monitoring and evaluation plan</td>
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<td>IMET</td>
<td>Integrated monitoring an evaluation team</td>
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<tr>
<td>IYCF</td>
<td>Infant and young child feeding</td>
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<td>KM</td>
<td>Knowledge Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>LTA</td>
<td>Long-term agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARA</td>
<td>Most-at-risk adolescent</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goal</td>
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<td>MIP</td>
<td>Malaria in pregnancy</td>
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<td>MNH</td>
<td>Maternal and neonatal health</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
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<td>MoH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>MoHA</td>
<td>Ministry of Home Affairs</td>
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<td>MoP</td>
<td>Ministry of Planning</td>
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<td>MoSA</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Affairs</td>
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<td>MoWECMP</td>
<td>Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOSS</td>
<td>Minimum Operating Security Standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOU</td>
<td>Memorandum of understanding</td>
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<td>MTR</td>
<td>Mid-term review</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTB</td>
<td>West Nusa Tenggara Province</td>
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<tr>
<td>NTT</td>
<td>East Nusa Tenggara Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PME</td>
<td>Planning, monitoring and evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMTCT</td>
<td>Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission</td>
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<td>RBM</td>
<td>Results based management</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPJMN</td>
<td>National Medium/Term Development Plan</td>
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<td>SBM</td>
<td>School based management</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPME</td>
<td>Social policy, monitoring and evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPP</td>
<td>Social Policy and Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Td</td>
<td>Tetanus, diphtheria vaccine</td>
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<td>TOA</td>
<td>Table of Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDSS</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Safety and Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNIFEM</td>
<td>United Nations Development Fund for Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNJTT</td>
<td>United Nations Joint Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNPDF</td>
<td>United Nations Partnership for Development Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>USI</td>
<td>Universal salt iodization</td>
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<tr>
<td>VTF</td>
<td>Vision Task Force</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2010 marked the last year of the current Country Programme and accordingly considerable focus was given to the strategic shift towards equity and upstreaming for the new Country Programme 2011-2015. In pursuit of the above, an office-wide change management process was undertaken to better align UNICEF’s role, systems and processes to support Indonesia’s priorities.

In Indonesia, poverty decreased from 14.2 to 13.3 per cent again this year despite the economic crisis. Even so, Indonesia needs to continue to make growth more inclusive with policies that address vulnerability to poverty and improved access to basic services. This will require creating quality employment opportunities for the poor and near-poor, and providing a safety net for those hit by events affecting health, purchasing power, or livelihoods.

The year marked the end of the construction efforts in the 2004 tsunami-affected areas, with 345 schools and 159 clinics now complete.

UNICEF’s advocacy efforts, capacity building, awareness-raising for policy development and upstream work together resulted in some positive achievements in various sectors.

In the area of child health, validation surveys indicate that maternal and neonatal tetanus has now been eliminated across approximately 80 per cent of the population. Also, the Ministry of Health has agreed to pilot Community-based Case Management of childhood illnesses, which is a breakthrough for reaching Millennium Development Goal 4 with equity in many of Indonesia’s remote communities.

One of the major achievements in the area of education and adolescent development is the inclusion of the concepts of school based management and Creative Learning Communities for Children in the Government’s Education Strategic Plan 2010-2014.

Regarding social policy and monitoring, one of the key achievements was the successful first Conference on Research on Children which marked the strengthening of important strategic partnerships with the academia and research centres at provincial and national level.

One of the highlights from the area of child protection is the establishment of the Child Protection Centre at the University of Indonesia, which has already been commissioned to carry out research projects for Government, NGOs, donors and UNICEF.

As part of the commitments for children in emergencies, UNICEF has supported the Government in the emergency response and cluster coordination of the tsunami-earthquake in the Mentawai Islands and the Merapi volcanic eruption in Java.

In 2010, important collaborative partnerships have been formed and maintained between UNICEF and:

- **Parliamentarians**: In connection with the introduction of Ministry of Health’s new breastfeeding regulations.
- **The Media**: The national Young Leaders’ Awards, Young Writers Awards and Media Awards have helped introduce the voice of young people into child rights debates.
- **The Government of Indonesia and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)**: Following five years of integrating control of malaria in pregnancy with routine antenatal care, the programme has been expanded to most malaria-endemic areas in Indonesia.
2. COUNTRY SITUATION AS AFFECTING CHILDREN AND WOMEN

This year, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) has mainstreamed achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) throughout all phases of development, from planning and budgeting to implementation, through the newly launched National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). GoI’s commitment to achieving the MDGs by 2015 is confirmed by its focus on addressing inequalities and protecting the vulnerable, in combination with a rights-based and empowerment-based poverty reduction strategy. The RPJMN clearly articulates GoI’s commitment to prioritizing improvements in the welfare of the 83.6 million children and young people in Indonesia.

The World Bank (2010) noted that the country has shown a positive trend in economic development over the last few years. Despite the global 2008 financial crisis, Indonesia succeeded in maintaining 4.5 per cent growth in 2009, rising to 6 per cent in 2010, showing that the target of 7 per cent growth by 2014 is likely to be achieved. However, as the RPJMN notes, high economic growth on its own is not good enough but must be inclusive, focusing on labour intensive investment and strengthening micro, small and medium level enterprises. In line with this, overarching pro-growth, pro-job, pro-poor as well as pro-environment strategies have been developed and increased fund allocations have been made to central and local government budgets to support achievement of the MDG targets with equity.

The most vulnerable in Indonesia, including the most disadvantaged children, are those who continue to live in dire poverty, and those with poor access to social protection, a safe, secure living environment or to health and education services. Disparities are a major concern. For example, for a child under the age of five years in a rural area, the risk of dying is almost double that of a child in an urban setting due to lack of health services, poor environment, and diseases. Access to quality basic sanitation in urban areas is double that in rural areas. Disparities among income quintiles are also demonstrated in that only 55 per cent of poor children have completed elementary school. Maternal health and childbirth is equally difficult for the poorest quintile with only 43.9 per cent attended by skilled birth personnel compared to 95.4 per cent among the richest quintile.

Reflecting the above concern, the most recent GoI MDG report shows challenges remain in sustainable human development, particularly for children. On the whole, good progress is being made towards the first four MDG goals, although improvement regarding the minimum level of dietary energy consumption is still needed. MDGs 4, 5 and 6 need more attention over the next five years if they are to be achieved by 2015. Disparities between urban and rural areas, among household income quintiles and among provinces and districts in Indonesia still remain and need to be addressed.

Recognizing the problem of poverty and disparities in Indonesia, poverty reduction and welfare development are 2 of the 11 national priorities. A cross-sectoral strategy has been formulated involving 17 line ministries, and a National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction has also been created, chaired by the Vice President. The purpose of the inter-ministerial Team is to develop an overarching policy framework that in the long term has the goal of speeding up poverty reduction and reducing the impact of shocks and stresses on the poor and vulnerable. In the medium term, the goal is to improve the quality of policy advice and unite all GoI’s social assistance and poverty programmes.
3. COUNTRY PROGRAMME ANALYSIS & RESULT

3.1 Country Programme Analysis

3.1.1 Country Programme Overview:
Continuing efforts initiated since the mid-term review 2008 to support the government agenda in achieving MDGs with equity, the Country Office in 2010 enhanced its focus on addressing the rights of the most vulnerable children. These efforts materialized in a number of initiatives as detailed below.

3.1.2 Programme Strategy
3.1.2.1 Capacity Development:
UNICEF has continued to focus on the capacity development of national and sub-national institutions for evidence-based planning and budgeting to increase the efficiency of Government expenditures in reducing inequalities and addressing equity-related issues. For example, the Child Budgeting Analysis (CBA) engagement and capacity building strategy has continued with the Ministry of Planning (MoP), Finance (MoF) and other partners at the national and sub-national level. Resulting from the CBA’s initial phase, the first report on Child Spending in Indonesia was produced in alliance with a reference panel led by MoP. UNICEF also developed and distributed a draft module to improve technical capacities within Government as well as UNICEF staff.

Through the Investment Case for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, UNICEF and the National Development Planning Board (Bappenas) have advocated to Parliament and MoF to use the special allocation fund for national priorities (DAK), and to allow use by district governments for interventions aimed at MDG achievement.

UNICEF’s work also aims to increase capacity amongst partners and private institutions to use a rights-based perspective to analyse and generate knowledge on issues affecting Indonesian children. Prominent examples of this are:

- Preliminary work on the first Child Poverty study, undertaken by one of Indonesia’s best research centres, SMERU, with the support of MoP.
- Collaborative work on the first Situation Analysis since 2000, with Gajah Mada University, Indonesia and a Senior Research Consultant from Oxford University, UK.
- Organization with SMERU of the first Conference on Research on Children, which brought together policy-makers, practitioners and researchers working in key children’s areas (for further details, see Section 6: Innovations)

3.1.2.2 Effective Advocacy:
The Indonesia Country Office engaged in a number of high-level advocacy activities during the year, focusing on key barriers to children’s survival and development. Special focus was provided to breastfeeding, poor infant nutrition and the continuing detrimental impact of under-regulated infant formula promotion. For example, special briefings were provided to Members of Parliament in connection to the introduction of new pro-breastfeeding regulations by Ministry of Health (MoH). Work was also undertaken with MoH, Ministry of Religious Affairs and leaders of the main religious communities to start developing a plan of
action for faith-based constituencies around breastfeeding. Advocacy was also undertaken with government partners to address concerns over the marketing and donation of infant formula during the response to the Mount Merapi volcano eruption.

National and international media continued to provide opportunities to advocate on issues facing women and children. Recognizing a growing national debate over digital safety and young people’s access to the internet, UNICEF placed op-eds in leading newspapers calling for a balance between child protection and respect for their freedom to access information online. A major advertising agency produced pro-bono television and print spots encouraging parents to spend more quality time with their children, and reduce unsupervised interaction between young people and digital media.

Other public advocacy opportunities were provided by UNICEF’s involvement with the national Young Leaders’ Awards, Young Writers Awards and Media Awards. These programmes helped introduce the voice and views of young people into the debate on a range of child rights. New ventures in advocacy partnerships with civil society groups were also explored for example on equal opportunities, through work with the Indonesia Special Olympics Association, who promoted messages around this issue through their key events in the sporting calendar.

3.1.2.3 Strategic Partnerships:

UNICEF continued to work closely with many Government partners at all levels as well as other United Nations (UN) sister agencies and the international financial institutions. Additionally it worked with faith-based organizations, international and national non-governmental organisations (NGOs), media and the private sector. Partnerships with research centres and academia gained prominence in 2010, with examples included in the innovations section.

For the past five years, UNICEF Indonesia has worked to integrate control of malaria in pregnancy (MIP) with routine antenatal care. With support from GoI and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), this has expanded to most of malaria-endemic Indonesia. Following the recent International MIP Working Group, UNICEF, with WHO and JHPIEGO, has developed a concept paper for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat that aims to support exchange of MIP information among ASEAN countries.

UNICEF worked with the Indonesian Parliamentary Forum for Population and Development, Commission IX (Health) and the Women’s Caucus of the National Parliament to organize a Breastfeeding Exhibition and Seminar at the Parliament Building. Three new Programme Cooperation Agreements were formalized with World Vision Indonesia, ChildFund Indonesia and Mercy Corps, to assist local governments to deliver core child survival interventions packages to children from the poorest quintiles of Indonesia’s hard-to-reach districts.

The H4 Group (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UNFPA) have met on a monthly basis to hold technical discussions on issues of Maternal Health in Indonesia, with each agency assigned roles and responsibilities based on capacity and comparative advantage. The group is expected to be formalized in 2011.

Through the Vision Task Force (VTF) sub-team on strategic partnerships, specific focus has been on reviewing current and future partnerships in terms of how they can best reflect UNICEF’s global changes and help deliver results for children. Staff members from all
clusters, units and field offices conducted interviews with existing partners to gain a broader understanding of what currently works well, and what can be further developed for the next Country Programme (CP). Strategic partnerships will be further developed in the new CP, using the renewed focus on evidence-building and expanded engagement with new partners in the civil society, academic and private sectors.

3.1.2.4 Knowledge Management:

Efforts to build a stronger knowledge base on children have progressed this year with several key initiatives. Through the Country Programme Document (CPD) and Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) process, the office has now integrated Knowledge Management (KM) into the organogram, which will strengthen this function.

The final draft of the first Situation Analysis since 2000 is now available, which provides a solid knowledge base for UNICEF and its partners. The Situation Analysis is specifically directed towards a policy and decentralization perspective and addresses issues surrounding the most disadvantaged children. Further consultation and consensus building with GoI will be conducted in early 2011 to ensure ownership of the results as well as advocacy for on-going Situation Analysis to continuously inform policies and programmes affecting children.

A draft KM strategy was developed in 2010 with the support of the Social Policy and Protection (SPP) Cluster. This draft will be further developed and finalized in 2011 based on inputs from the KM Vision Task Force sub-group and from the newly recruited KM specialist.

Supported by all Clusters and Field Offices, the SPP Cluster identified, compiled and finalized a publication with 24 Good Practices, Lessons Learnt and Innovations, which is the first of its kind in the office and in line with mid-term review (MTR) recommendations. This was a continuation of the development in 2009 of criteria and guidelines on the selection and documentation of Good Practices. The booklet is now being disseminated widely among a range of partners.

The UNICEF Regional monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and KM Advisor supported a workshop on KM and M&E issues for programme staff. Such engagement with the Regional Office Advisor will continue in 2011.

Other KM efforts, such as the Conference on Research on Children, and the development of a Child Protection Centre at the University of Indonesia have been noted throughout the Annual Report.

3.1.2.5 C4D - Communication for Development:

Efforts were made during the year to refocus C4D initiatives away from direct implementation, towards a more comprehensive level of support for government partners to lead and manage C4D. A national situation analysis of C4D is on-going to identify capacity strengths/weaknesses within the public sector along with common behavioural issues amongst communities, and make recommendations for strengthening routine C4D management within key government institutions in the future.

UNICEF supported the production of ‘Facts for Life’ in Indonesian language, with an initial 20,000 copies distributed through MoH and other partners, and an orientation programme to help identify the most effective ways of using the publication as a new C4D tool. Work is on-
going to identify non-traditional dissemination of its messages, for example through mobile phone technology, creating a role for the private sector.

Over 150,000 communication materials were developed and produced for specific use in emergency contexts using resources made available after the 2009 West Sumatra earthquake. Post-crisis, C4D activities are often slow to start due to lack of available materials or resources, so this is a critical contribution to preparedness. A needs assessment of emergency C4D programming in emergencies was completed, revealing the need for interpersonal and group communication skills development among partners, and capacity building for handling media in emergency situations. As a result, UNICEF is supporting training on media handling in emergencies for key government counterparts.

With a decline in cases, UNICEF has largely shifted its focus from swine and avian influenza (H1N1, H5N1), to supporting communication around other emerging diseases with national and provincial level government partners. Support to carry out risk communications, including social mobilization and table-top pandemic simulations was provided in three provinces. As preventative measures, school-based activities on H5N1 have continued to be implemented as required. UNICEF also supported the placement of an expert with government partners in one province affected by rabies outbreaks, helping to define key preventative messages and implementing social mobilization activities in a number of endemic districts. From 2011, the government will establish a Zoonotic Disease Commission to coordinate these types of response to outbreaks of diseases that are naturally transmissible from vertebrate animals to humans and vice versa, and UNICEF anticipates a key role in supporting the Commission’s development.

3.1.3 Normative Principles

3.1.3.1 Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation:

The Office continued in 2010 to ensure alignment of programmes with the human rights based approach to programming (HRBAP) including advocating for pro-poor policies and budgeting in target districts, provinces and at national level. This is continuously integrated within programme strategies and partnerships including with academia and civil society organisations. It is also pursued through various office structures including the Peer Review Group on proposals and Terms of References.

Since the 2008 MTR, firm strides have been taken towards achieving the MDGs with equity by identifying and reaching the most disadvantaged children. This focus has governed all consequent planning work throughout the Strategic Moment of Reflection, the VTF as well as CPD/CPAP preparation. HRBAP training was also provided to field office staff and as such, much emphasis was placed on participatory Human Rights Based Planning for the next CP to properly identify how UNICEF is best placed in each area.

Early in the year, senior management and cluster chiefs visited all field offices to review issues, underlying causes and capacity needs of stakeholders and duty-bearers, to ensure that the 2010 Annual Workplans and the new CP accurately reflect and respond to the needs of the most disadvantaged. UNICEF also works closely with partners (including the Ministry of Human Rights and Justice) on Convention on the Rights of the Child reporting issues and overall Human Rights mechanisms.
UNICEF continues to respond in a timely and effective way to emergencies, ensuring the rights of all children are met. Contingency stock continues to be stored with Government Counterparts and this year, additional Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) were signed with OXFAM and the Indonesian Red Cross to store relief supplies in Jakarta and Surabaya respectively. Surabaya is a central transport hub for eastern Indonesia, so with relief supplies available there, it is hoped that emergency response can be further improved and accelerated to this often hard to reach area.

Within the new CP there will be a stronger focus on fulfilling the rights of the most marginalized children, within a strong Human Rights Based Programming approach, also reflected in the new United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF 2011-2015).

3.1.3.2 Gender Equality and Mainstreaming:

UNICEF Indonesia hired a Gender Specialist (in the framework of the New and Emerging Talent Initiative) based in the SPP cluster to assist staff in adequately mainstreaming gender in all programmes. The specialist joined the office in August 2010 and provided support to staff and the existing gender focal point and gender working group. During CPAP preparation in September, all focus areas were reviewed, with gender specific issues integrated.

Another contribution to gender equality this year has been to research how UNICEF Indonesia mainstreams gender within its programmes, with specific focus on education (Creative Learning Communities for Children [CLCC]) and nutrition and a with a view to developing this further in 2011. The research team was led by the Chief of the SPP cluster with three interns focusing on Aceh, Papua and Kupang. The team collaborated closely with these three sub-offices and all concerned clusters.

In collaboration with UNFEM and UNFPA, UNICEF has been finalizing the joint UN programme on violence against women in Papua, which will start in 2011. The office is also part of the UN Gender Working Group, whose main focus in 2010 was the launch in Indonesia of the Secretary General’s campaign “Unite against Violence Against Women”.

UNICEF regularly participates in the UN Gender Task Force and has its own internal office gender team. The Chief of the Child Protection Unit continues to serve as the gender focal point, liaising with other UN agencies and coordinating the internal office committee.

The work of a gender specialist greatly helped the office to focus on the impact and understanding of the staff on gender and also to socialize the policy and its implementation. Tools developed by Headquarters and other regions, such as the gender implementation guidelines, were also made available and shared with staff.

While the office has continued to further advance gender equality concerns throughout all programmes, there is recognition of the potential for greater engagement within the clusters/sub-offices, with other UN agencies, GoI, and civil society organizations, which will be a priority in the new CP.

3.1.3.3 Environmental Sustainability:

In a geographically diverse country, prone to frequent natural disasters and negative effects of climate change, improved environmental sustainability can play a significant role in UNICEF’s core commitments for children. In view of this, an overview of GoI’s approach to
climate change has been carried out in 2010, providing a review of what Indonesia is currently doing, and also an opportunity to reflect on how UNICEF might position itself in the coming years. Also, in line with the UNPDF focus area on Climate Change, initial discussion is on-going with UNESCO around a Vulnerability Assessment and Risk Analysis concerning the impact of climate change-related hazards on vulnerable groups, particularly children.

Community-based management of solid and liquid waste has been introduced into five urban slums, which has proven to yield positive results when Municipal Services collaborate at the same time. Together with Mercy Corps, UNICEF has piloted an innovative River Basin Management approach in Ambon, whereby communities along the same river would contribute to the same solid waste management goal.

In parallel to the School Sanitation Component now implemented in 500 schools, UNICEF has been collaborating with the Ministry of Environment on their Green School Programme (to introduce environmental subjects into school activities and curricula) in order to explore possible synergies between them.

3.2 Programme Components:

3.2.1 Health and nutrition

**Purpose:**

**Key Result Area 1:** Scale up high impact health and nutrition interventions.

**Key Result Area 2:** Improved family and community care practices that impact on young child survival, growth and development.

**Key Result Area 4:** In declared emergencies, every child is covered with life-saving interventions (as per Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs).

As a result of the MTR, the Health and Nutrition and Water and Environmental Sanitation programmes were merged into the Child Survival and Development Cluster.

Health and Nutrition projects blend improved delivery of health services with technical capacity building and management strengthening, with more of the latter in 2010 (as per the recommendations of the 2008 MTR to move towards further implementation of Focus Area 5 of the mid-term strategic plan). Lessons learnt from "models" of service delivery are used to influence sector governance at national and sub-national levels. Well-documented good practices serve as evidence-based advocacy for influencing policies and budget allocations.

**Key partnerships and interagency collaboration.** WHO, selected INGOs, academia, and relevant MoH Directorates work with UNICEF across its Health and Nutrition programmes. In addition, new strategic partnerships were started and coordination work with UN sister agencies was considerably strengthened throughout the year.
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Results Achieved:
In 2010, the Child Survival and Development Cluster focused on identifying common areas of work for improved impact on children. Additional work at policy level, a decrease by 26.4 per cent of the supply component, and new partnerships further implemented the shift towards Social Policy.

The independent evaluation of two maternal and neonatal health (MNH) projects (covering 24 focus districts in 13 provinces) showed that UNICEF’s programme is in line with government policy, cost effective, manageable by local stakeholders, and scalable by GoI; 20 districts reached the national target for delivery by skilled birth attendants (85 per cent) and 18 districts achieved the national target of four antenatal check-ups for pregnant women (90 per cent). Based on lessons learned, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and MoH finalized the country’s MNH Road Map 2011-2015 to achieve MDGs 4 and 5.

UNICEF provided technical support to key Government strategies and policies regarding Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes. A two-day advocacy event was organized to raise awareness on breastfeeding and seek support from parliamentarians.

Steps were taken towards sustainability of Universal Salt Iodization (USI) and improved quality, including:
- Draft Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) Decree for local governments to allocate resources for USI acceleration
- New five-year USI National Action Plan (2010-2014),
- Provincial regulation to control non-iodized salt distribution in West Java
- “Generic iodized salt” model in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province
- Mapping of the salt industry in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province.

Immunization activities supported by UNICEF achieved the following results:
- Over 2.8 million women of child bearing age living in remote districts received tetanus vaccinations to date. Validation surveys indicate that maternal and neonatal tetanus has been eliminated across Java, Bali and Sumatra (80 per cent of the population).
- Among 3.6 million children in 11 provinces, 86.4 per cent were vaccinated against measles and 86.9 per cent against polio
- Over 1.0 million children received Td (tetanus, diphtheria vaccines) at school in response to a diphtheria outbreak in East Java. Coverage reached 89.6 per cent at elementary school and 92 per cent at junior high.
- Seven provinces achieved the target for fully immunizing children under the GAIN UCI initiative.

UNICEF’s focus in malaria control has been on improved programme quality in particularly remote districts through better monitoring, supervision, training, supply chain management, and advocacy for sustained support of the programme with local funds.
Highlights include:

- Model replication in over 200 malaria endemic districts in Indonesia supported by GFATM as part of the US$169 million malaria-specific grant to the country.
- Operational studies assessing transmission, resistance and endemicity completed by national and international research centres under the Malaria Transmission Consortium.
- Aceh malaria elimination programme officially launched, based on Sabang model. Only 35 cases among 13,000 people screened in 2010 tested positive; a substantial decrease since the pre-tsunami period of thousands of cases annually.
- Governmental recognition for integrating malaria control with routine antenatal care and immunization, as proven through a Ministerial visit to UNICEF’s focus district to commemorate World Malaria Day.

Since 2005, GoI has more than doubled its annual allocation to the Health sector to US$ 2.7 billion. However the absorption rate as of November 2010 is only around 40 per cent. Under current decentralization, funds are mostly needed at district level, so through the Investment Case, UNICEF and Bappenas are advocating for the special allocation fund for national priorities (DAK) to be used for district government MDG interventions.

Results of the Landscape Analysis have been used to formulate the 2011-2015 National Plan of action on Food and Nutrition. However findings highlight that although commitment to act for nutrition is reasonably strong, capacity still needs strengthening, particularly at sub-national levels. Current interventions aim to resolve rather than prevent acute nutrition problems, largely because malnourishment is not generally recognized as a problem.

Joint Government/ WFP/UNICEF quarterly monitoring shows that between 5 and 30 per cent of households were food insecure in the three provinces surveyed. Compared with food secure households, a high proportion of food insecure had poor access to improved water sources or to cooking fuels other than wood. Households mostly adopted temporary, short-term coping strategies; seeking additional jobs, extended working hours, changing consumption patterns and relying on credit to get food.

**Future Workplan:**

UNICEF will continue its efforts to reduce disparities in maternal, newborn and child health by enhancing interventions in the poorest performing districts of Indonesia with special emphasis on referral systems, quality of care, improved skills of health care providers and modelling of Community Case Management of childhood illnesses. As part of the strategy, together with MoH and UN agencies, UNICEF will develop partnership with universities, NGOs and civil societies with significant working experience in less-developed and hard-to-reach districts, to assist local governments in rolling out interventions proven to have a high impact on maternal, newborn and child health. Innovative interventions will be modelled in selected districts and their documented success will be used to stimulate replication and fund allocation in other districts in each of the targeted provinces. Successful models will feed into the formulation of policies at the national and sub-national levels.

UNICEF will support the Government to reduce stunting by 5 per cent through improved maternal and child nutrition, with particular focus on NTT, Papua and Aceh Provinces, and
will continue to support Central Java Province as a centre of excellence given its strong capacity and past success in implementing IYCF. Special emphasis will be given to improve optimum infant feeding practices, maternal nutrition including micronutrient intake, and appropriate treatment of acute malnutrition as the most effective measure for reducing stunting. UNICEF will continue its efforts to foster greater understanding among policymakers of the main causes and manifestations of under-nutrition and how to address them.
3.2.2 Water and sanitation

**Purpose:**

**Key Result Area 3:** Increase access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities and adequate hygiene practices for 320,000 households living in rural areas, 100,000 school children in 25 districts of six provinces (West Papua, Papua, Maluku, South Sulawesi, NTB, NTT), and 70,000 households living in five urban slums of eastern Indonesia (Jayapura, Ambon, Makassar, Kupang, Mataram).

**Key Result Area 4:** In declared emergencies, every child is covered with life-saving interventions (as per CCCs)

**Key Result Area 1:** Contribute to the consolidation of the national and district policies/strategies on Water Supply and Sanitation, and the replication of the programme.

The programme supports central, provincial and district governments in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Its aim is to develop a model that integrates improvement of access to water supply and sanitation facilities and improvement of hygiene practices to be replicated at district level and to be adopted by the national counterparts as part of their strategy for sector development.

In line with the decentralization process that GoI is pursuing, UNICEF will focus more in the coming year on supporting district level planning, budgeting and monitoring activities as well as on establishing partnerships that will optimize use of resources and capacities at local level. Furthermore, in its new five year Plan (2010-2014), GoI is aiming for a total ‘open defecation free’ target by 2014, and UNICEF will orient its focus also on sanitation promotion in order to better contribute to the Government’s proposed target. Finally, as water and sanitation improvements have a definite impact on other sectors such as health and nutrition, UNICEF proposes to better integrate and monitor these inter-sectoral impacts in the future and work with the government and other partners to ensure the same.

Main partners are Bappenas and line ministries at central level (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works), the District Development Planning Board (Bappeda) and line technical authorities at provincial and district level. UNICEF is also assisted by international and national NGOs (CARE and Mercy Corps) in accelerating objectives and strengthening capacity building. The Hand Washing with Soap campaign was conducted in collaboration with USAID, Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) Environmental Sanitation Programme and MoH.

**Resources Used:**

**Total Available for 2010 from all Resources:**

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**Results Achieved:**

The Dutch funded WASH programme in Indonesia has entered its first phase in 2010, and UNICEF’s approach has been recognized as a model for the development of the sector by the local authorities (25 Districts and 5 Municipalities in eastern Indonesia) who have started to use some of their own resources for replication. The second phase will mainly focus on capacity development at district level as well as on sanitation promotion until June 2012.

The model is an example of a comprehensive community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach that aims to introduce water supply, sanitation and hygiene behaviour change in an integrated way in both rural and urban areas, including improvement in WASH facilities and practices in schools. It demonstrates a cost effective approach with locally replicable technologies, and is a convincing case for scaling-up as it allows for better planning at community level as well as at district level.

In the concerned rural areas, an additional 6,700 households gained access to safe drinking water in 2010 and about 19,300 households built their own latrines as a result of CLTS triggering, which represents about 20,000 new latrines.

Although 194 villages (more than the planned 180) have developed Village Action Plans, this represents a population of only 248,000 people, or 78 per cent of the planned total target. Water has been provided through pipe systems (84 villages), rainwater tanks (82 villages) and dug wells (32 villages). Sanitation marketing training for local entrepreneurs has been implemented in four districts and is eliciting increased interest from the local and national authorities, in terms of scaling up sanitation.

In eastern Indonesia, 577 schools have implemented the WASH in Schools component, reaching 96,736 students (35,168 boys, 33,164 girls) and 2,126 teachers have been trained. As a result of UNICEF advocacy, schools have been allocating funds to support WASH interventions, especially hygiene education. Some have adopted hygiene education as a specific subject or integrated it within other subjects.

The urban WASH programme is progressing well in Makassar with all targets expected to be exceeded, though less achievement is expected in other cities. The Makassar experience is being developed into a model for the USAID supported urban programme, expected to start in October 2012. In collaboration with Bappenas and the national WASH working group, UNICEF has recruited institutional facilitators to assist provincial and district working groups in five of the six target provinces. Significant progress has been seen this year in institutional strengthening, with most groups using a more organized plan and database management. In Aceh Province, the evidence-based WASH programming consists of five major activities: water quality monitoring, water safety plan development, construction of WASH in School...
facilities, hygiene promotion activities and CLTS. Institutional development has also been one of the activities carried out at district and provincial levels, and as a result, sector strategic plans have been drafted in three districts and a draft WASH Strategic Plan is being finalized at province level. Regarding water and sanitation, UNICEF completed 23 drilling wells in schools and health centres and conducted CLTS training in 10 districts. In addition, 40 government officials were trained and exposed to ground water management, and 40 government sanitarians were trained in water quality monitoring and data collection techniques.

Critical factors include a shortfall in reaching the targets and staffing issues in rural areas. While all districts had agreed during the planning phase of the programme to replicate the approach in at least two villages, this has seldom been done and as such, the programme is seeking a way to better involve and collaborate with on-going government programmes.

The first phase of the programme ends on 31 December 2010, and only a limited number of staff will remain in the field for the second phase.

The WASH team has considerably reinforced its monitoring activities, and an overall monitoring matrix is now being used by all Field Offices to report every two months on progress. The results of this monitoring exercise are regularly shared with Government counterparts.

**Future Workplan:**
WASH activities in 2011 will focus on three main areas, while contributing to the reduction of poverty and stunting, as well as the improvement of health indicators:

- Rural WASH in eastern Indonesia as well as in Aceh entails capacity building of local WASH Working Groups as well as the promotion of behaviour change in sanitation and hand-washing in line with the Total Sanitation Approach developed by MoH.
- Urban WASH will continue in three cities of eastern Indonesia (Jayapura, Makassar, and Kupang), as well as in two slum areas of Jakarta, with activities funded by USAID.

The WASH in schools project will include a mapping and revision of the current Health in Schools Government Programme, and will pilot experiences and draw lessons learnt from WASH through schools (meaning reaching communities as well) in about 450 schools. These activities are subject to final agreement with the Dubai Cares Foundation.

### 3.2.3 Education

**Purpose:**
The Education programme contributes to the following four key results:

- Support national capacity to improve children’s developmental readiness to start primary school on time, especially for marginalized children
- Support national capacity to reduce gender and other disparities in relation to increased access and completion of quality basic education
- Support national capacity to improve educational quality and increase school retention, completion and achievement rates
• Restore education after emergencies and in post-crisis situations.

In 2010, the Education programme was implemented in a context of continued efforts by the Government of Indonesia and its main development partners to achieve the goal of nine years of compulsory basic education for all Indonesian children. The programme focused on increasing access, improving quality of basic education and providing support to local stakeholders for strengthened management, planning and supervisory capacities in a context of decentralization.

UNICEF is an active member of the National Education Sector Working Group under the auspices of the Ministry of National Education. The UN joint programme CLCC in cooperation with UNESCO has also proven to be an effective model of joint inter-UN agency programming.

**Resources Used:**

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Results Achieved:
Following the MTR, the focus of the Education programme shifted towards

- capacity development of national and sub-national education authorities to plan, budget, implement and monitor access to quality basic education and Early Childhood Development (ECD)
- institutionalizing good practices for sustainability and expansion, with a focus on equitable access
- strengthening data collection and reinforcing advocacy for comprehensive policy.

National programme
Continuous technical assistance was provided to 78 districts throughout 15 provinces to support the implementation of school based management (SBM) in primary schools. An estimated 266,000 teachers, 5,000,000 students, 3,000 primary school supervisors and 700 master trainers have benefited from the programme. The modelling approach and advocacy efforts resulted in over 60 per cent of the target districts including SBM in their strategic plans and allocating resources. The downstream-upstream policy dialogue approach also resulted in CLCC/ SBM being included in the Education Strategic Plan 2010-2014 aiming to ensure that 90 per cent of primary schools implement SBM by 2014.

Technical assistance was provided, through the MGP-BE project, to improve sub-national capacity to mainstream good practices into policy and plans in 12 districts in six provinces, resulting in enhanced commitment throughout. A decrease in dropouts and improved transition rates are assumed to have resulted from the increased capacity of 7,500 education practitioners in school planning, budgeting and teaching methodology.

Continuous advocacy to central and local governments to improve access and pilot holistic and integrated ECD resulted in over 16,000 children aged 2-6 accessing affordable community-based ECD services in 23 districts across 12 provinces, and three districts adopting a decree to ensure ECD access for children aged 0-6 years.

UNICEF is currently initiating a review of policies aiming to improve education quality through inclusive, equitable physical education and sports, contributing to the physical and emotional development of adolescents. An Adolescent Situation Analysis is also currently being finalized and will serve as a planning tool in defining priorities for UNICEF’s strategy on adolescent programming.

The Community-based Education Information System, adopted at central level, continues to be introduced to new districts to improve education stakeholders’ capacity to collect and analyse data for local government education planning.

Results of the on-going study (due 2011) on out-of-school children will be used by the Government to improve policies that support the achievement of nine years’ compulsory basic education.

Sub-national programmes
In Aceh, work shifted from reconstruction to capacity development and focused on providing support to the provincial and district governments to improve access and quality of
education. Advocacy efforts and technical support resulted in an estimated 40,000 children benefiting from 1,700 teachers with increased SBM capacity.

Education assistance was recently established in Tanah Papua to improve the capacity of education authorities in the six target districts to provide better access to basic education. Different teaching approaches are also being piloted to improve the quality of education. Advocacy efforts resulted in provincial and district authorities’ commitment to allocate additional financial and human resources.

Continuous advocacy in NTT resulted in the development of local legislation supporting a wider implementation of ECD and CLCC in the districts. Follow-up to ensure that the legislation is passed and implemented will be a priority in 2011.

The complexity involved in the decentralization process and the coordination between national and sub-national levels, including among partners, are the main constraints to the programme. The nascent capacity of sub-national education authorities in planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring exacerbate the situation.

An external evaluation of the CLCC project in Aceh Province was conducted, with positive results, as demonstrated by improvement in schools and student performance.

**Future Workplan:**
Throughout the next country programme and in line with the new priorities identified by the new National Education Strategic Plan, the Education programme will focus on supporting policy formulation, evidence-based research and advocacy and establishing sustainable partnerships, as well as modelling interventions to ensure equitable access to quality education. Equitable quality education and increasing access from primary to junior secondary education have been identified as key priorities. The Adolescent component of the Education programme will work in a mainstreamed fashion with other clusters using (a) evidence-based data analysis on issues affecting adolescents for evidence-based advocacy; and (b) providing tailored technical assistance to improve the development of evidence-based policies, planning and resource allocations.

### 3.2.4 Fighting HIV/AIDS

**Purpose:**
The Fighting HIV/AIDS programme collectively contributes to the following three key results:

- HIV prevention amongst young people, addressing the need to prevent and reduce the spread of HIV transmission among young people;
- Prevention of Mother–to-Child Transmission focusing on primary prevention and access to Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) services for pregnant women; and
- Care and support of affected children and families targeting policy development and advocacy on the care, treatment and support of children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS.

Following the 2008 MTR, the CP was revised to focus on three clusters, with HIV/AIDS being mainstreamed within respective clusters, i.e. PMTCT within the Child Survival and
Development Cluster, HIV/AIDS life skills education within the Education and Adolescent Development Cluster, and protection of children affected by HIV/AIDS within the Social Policy and Protection Cluster. To that end, the programme sought to maintain the three above Key Result Areas, but with revised results and corresponding indicators to be consistent with and contribute to the national results and targets.

UNICEF chairs the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS and is an active member of the UN Joint Team (UNJT) on HIV/AIDS, as demonstrated by the delegation from the UNJT to support the development of a Joint Team Action Plan. UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO and UNFPA is currently developing a framework of cooperation to accelerate efforts to support PMTCT. UNICEF is also working in close cooperation with UNESCO with regards to mainstreaming HIV/AIDS efforts into the Education sector. Finally, UNICEF has initiated discussion with some UNAIDS co-sponsor agencies, such as UNFPA and UNODC to specifically focus efforts on most-at-risk adolescents.

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*In US Dollars*

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**Results Achieved:**

Following the MTR, the focus of the HIV/AIDS programme moved from service delivery to:

- Supporting evidence-based data analysis for advocacy and development of policies in support of the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
- Implementing innovative model interventions aiming at mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into the education sector.

With the development of a new National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2010-2014, the HIV/AIDS programme at the national level had to realign its support to the priorities identified by GoI.
Accordingly, much time was devoted in 2010 to identifying areas where UNICEF has a comparative advantage.

UNICEF, in partnership with WHO, is currently supporting MoH, to develop provincial estimates of HIV-infected pregnant women and children (expected early 2011). The outputs will be used as tools for effective planning and advocacy with policy-makers to enhance the response to the HIV epidemic in Indonesia, with technical support from UNICEF.

Following evidence-based advocacy from UNICEF, the National AIDS Commission, UNESCO, and Ministry of National Education have committed to developing a gender-sensitive, age-appropriate life skills-based education framework for primary and secondary education with technical support from UNICEF.

With alarming infection rates, there is an urgent need to focus on the most-at-risk adolescents (MARA) to ensure that they receive appropriate support. To that end, UNICEF is currently supporting an in-depth secondary data analysis pertaining to HIV/AIDS and MARA. Results (expected early 2011) will be crucial for informed programme planning and policy decision-making throughout the next country programme cycle.

The mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS into the education sector was successfully initiated in the two Papuan Provinces supported by a newly developed monitoring framework and database. Coordination teams (20 per cent females) were established throughout all seven focus districts, with advocacy efforts specifically resulting in provincial legislation on the teaching of HIV/AIDS in all education institutions in Papua Province. Additionally, a capacity assessment study, technical support and advocacy resulted in a draft Education Sector HIV/AIDS costed policy.

Partners in both provinces have adopted new curriculum that ensures quality Life Skills and HIV/AIDS education, with pre-service and in-service teaching manuals and learning materials currently being drafted. A supplementary school inspection/supervision tool on HIV/AIDS education was developed for school supervisors. Partnerships with the Office for Education Quality Monitoring and the University of Cenderawasih are being piloted to ensure sustainable mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS and life-skills education into the pre- and in-service teaching programmes.

In addition, a multi-sectoral partnership framework to support HIV/AIDS prevention among young people was endorsed by partners in Papua. In West Papua, the education sector HIV/AIDS coordination team influenced the provincial AIDS commission to hold a multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS partners’ meeting, resulting in the development of a two-year operational plan (2011-2012) for the provincial AIDS response.

Young people in both provinces facilitated participatory learning and action research to design a conceptual framework for engaging with out-of-school youth. The findings prioritized sports and youth forums as two key strategies. Subsequently, youth forums were established in two districts in Papua and three districts in West Papua and organized into a provincial advocacy group in West Papua with dedicated funding from the provincial government. Innovative sports interventions were also initiated to reach young people out of school for HIV/AIDS awareness.

PMTCT has progressed to some extent with advocacy efforts leading to the Papuan Government’s commitment to ensure that PMTCT is included in the next Local Plan 2012-
2015. Additionally, the following recommendations will be closely followed up in the next country programme cycle:

- Broader utilization of PMTCT operational guidelines
- Revision of technical guidelines for outreach fund utilization.

**Future Workplan:**

Concentrated among high-risk populations, the HIV epidemic in Indonesia is one of the fastest growing in Asia¹. Consequently, there is a need for UNICEF to shift its focus towards the most vulnerable children and young people. Throughout the next Country Programme (CP), the HIV/AIDS programme at the national level will focus on:

- Evidence-based data analysis on most-at-risk adolescents, mother to child transmission and children affected by HIV and AIDS for evidence-based advocacy;
- Providing tailored technical assistance to improve the development of evidence-based policies, planning and resource allocations.

To that end, a number of intermediate results have been identified in the next CP:

- Development of policies and programming operational guidelines for most-at-risk adolescents
- Development of HIV/AIDS life-skills framework within the Education sector
- Social welfare review for inclusion of children living with HIV/AIDS
- Development of integrated strategy and operational guidelines on PMTCT and PMTCT Plus.

As Papua and West Papua are facing generalized epidemics, UNICEF will reinforce its programmatic focus towards ensuring a full convergence of the ‘4Ps’ (PMTCT, Providing paediatric treatment, Preventing infection among adolescents and young people, Protecting and supporting children affected by HIV/AIDS) in these provinces and support the implementation of innovative models to generate best practices to inform policy and programme actions. UNICEF support to mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into the education sector in both Papuan Provinces will also continue, focusing on capacity development of partners and institutionalization of the Education response to HIV/AIDS.

An HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey among young people, teachers and the education department is on-going and will serve as a baseline to evaluate the impact of the programme in Papua in 2013.

**3.2.5 Child protection**

**Purpose:**

**Key Result Area 1:** Government decisions are influenced by increased awareness of child protection rights and improved data and analysis on child protection.

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Key Result Area 2: Ensure effective legislation and enforcement systems and improved protection and response capacity to protect children from abuse, violence and exploitation, including exploitative child labour.

Key Result Area 4: Children are better served by justice systems, which ensure greater protection for them as victims, witnesses and offenders.

Key Result Area 5: Children and families identified as vulnerable are reached by key community and government services aimed at reducing their marginalization.

This component emphasizes comprehensive child protection systems at national and sub-national levels. Priorities include (a) a comprehensive protective legal and policy environment aligned with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, (b) a strengthened child sensitive justice system, (c) strengthened service delivery systems at the national and sub-national levels, which promotes family-based care and (d) increased effort to prevent child protection violations through behaviour change. The Child Protection programme strengthens both National and Sub-National Government to provide an enabling and protective environment to children, addressing child protection holistically.

The programme maintained close partnerships with key government agencies working in the area of children’s and women’s protection such as the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP), MoH, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, MoSA, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), National Planning Body, National Police, as well as NGOs and universities.

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Results Achieved:

Significant strides were made throughout 2010 in supporting the comprehensive Child Protection Systems approach amongst GoI partners. Considerable advocacy undertaken around this issue culminated with intense training on Child Protection Systems for central level multi-sectoral Ministry staff in November. During planning meetings, partners demonstrated understanding of this approach by working together to develop a comprehensive coordinated system.

GoI with support from UNICEF has continued to make rapid progress to align Justice for Children with international standards; a progressive draft Juvenile Justice Bill is currently under extensive review. UNICEF is developing appropriate communication materials for Parliament to ensure a high level debate and build consensus around the diversion component of the bill - focusing on the child and not the crime.

UNICEF has also supported the development of internal regulations of the National Bar Association on pro bono services as well as the development of training manuals for correctional officers and social workers. UNICEF’s continuous advocacy and technical support has facilitated critical larger achievements in the justice area. Two multi-sectoral Standard Operating Procedures for handling cases of children in contact with the law have been developed in a landmark attempt to bring together intra-Ministerial collaboration and harmonization around common issues. While tremendous effort is still required to ensure smooth, harmonized implementation, the political will and desire to work together holistically to create a seamless approach is unmistakable and noteworthy.

At the sub-national level, UNICEF has supported the establishment of four diversion models, which, following extensive advocacy and capacity building, are showing results. Preliminary anecdotal information suggests that community members are beginning to recognize that children make mistakes and increasingly are accepting that “payment” for a wrongdoing can
take the form of community service or some other appropriate response rather than a prison sentence.

UNICEF has partnered with Save the Children in 2010 to support MoSA to undertake a number of critical initiatives to strengthen family care for children.

Indonesian social workers have traditionally focused on administering grants, primarily targeting institutional care of children. After many years of UNICEF advocacy, the perception of child protection is shifting towards recognizing the essential fundamental role of the family as the best protective environment for children. The role of social welfare is also moving towards a more holistic vision whereby social workers work with communities to strengthen family environments, understanding and services to enhance the protection of children. This shift has been clearly articulated in the Ministry of Social Affairs’ recently finalized four-year strategic plan. UNICEF is supporting this transformation through development of an in-service training programme in the short term, while Government training colleges and universities are working together to improve and coordinate pre-service training for a longer term approach.

The UNICEF/Save the Children partnership has facilitated the expansion of Government Regulations on Foster Care and Adoption. These now promote family care wherever possible, or alternatively foster care to ensure that children remain in an environment more conducive to growth and development. Recognizing that institutional care is sometimes necessary, the partnership has also supported MoSA to develop and field test national standards of care.

As one of the largest Islamic charitable organisations worldwide, Muhammadiyah operates most children’s homes in Indonesia, and in partnership with UNICEF, has committed to reintegrating children back into their family whenever this is in the best interests of the child.

Addressing challenges: UNICEF supported MoWECP to develop the regulation for the National Plan of Action on Prevention and Response to Violence Against Children.

Although the Country Office faced various challenges in the Birth Registration programme nationally, 29 districts have adopted the national strategy for birth registration in 2010.

Staff at the Child Protection Centre at the University of Indonesia (established jointly by UNICEF and Columbia University) is currently incorporating child protection into their existing courses and working towards identifying core elements for a degree programme. The Centre has already been commissioned to carry out various research projects for Government, NGOs and donors, as well as UNICEF.

UNICEF also continued to support GoI to develop a Child Protection Information Management System, to improve indicators used in demographic data collection systems.

**Future Workplan:**
Priorities for 2011 will focus on:

- Strengthening national coordination to implement a comprehensive child protection system,
- Developing and strengthening the sub-national components of a child protection system,
- Continuing to establish a Justice for Children system,
- Reforming pre-service training for social workers,
- Establish evidence to develop effective prevention of child protection violations,
- Continuing to develop the Child Protection Information System, and
- Building central and sub-national capacity to respond to child protection in emergencies.
3.2.6 Communication

Purpose:
The Communication Programme focuses on supporting effective advocacy to address challenges facing children, through engagement with external audiences in public, civil and private sectors, and working with young people to ensure their views are reflected in such advocacy. The component also covers activities related to Communication for Development, details of which are included in section 3.1, and Private Sector Fundraising and Partnerships, which are covered in Section 4.


Resources Used:
Total Available for 2010 from all Resources:

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Results Achieved:
Engagement with Members of Parliament was explored through initial work with a national NGO to strengthen technical and advocacy opportunities with key decision makers. This included efforts to identify key “champions” for children within Parliamentary Commissions and the organizing of a number of technical briefings for members on specific issues. As this is a new venture for UNICEF, a number of lessons were learned and the strategic approach
was amended over time. This initiative will further develop in 2011 as a key pillar of advocacy work around legislative reforms and public sector financing. Discussions have also been held with UNDP to expand and strengthen an existing parliamentary information centre within the Indonesian House of Representatives.

As part of efforts to raise awareness around inequity and discrimination, a partnership was established with the Indonesian Special Olympics, with support provided to events that focused on the need for equal treatment, respect and inclusion for children who are often marginalized. With the Communication section due to take on strategic oversight of advocacy partnerships in the next Country Programme, this was an important opportunity to test the potential of working with national civil society partners around the issue of equity.

A third new civil society partnership was developed around the World Day of Prayer and Action for Children. Working with MoH, leaders and clerics from all major religions in Indonesia were convened to solicit their support for promoting breastfeeding practices, leading to a public commitment of action on the issue.

Efforts were also made this year to identify and “test” new partnerships with civil society advocates, media, young people, other UN agencies and the private sector. One key achievement is a new engagement with Indonesia’s largest online discussion forum that now provides dedicated space for UNICEF to promote issues and discussion amongst young people. This approach to new partnerships for public advocacy will continue in the new Country Programme.

Considerable attention was paid during the year to raising public awareness of issues affecting children, with media engagement a key aspect of work. To this end, UNICEF produced more than 20 press releases, a similar number of professionally written human interest articles and a series of video packages.

Some 1,600 children from 33 provinces took part in the fifth national writing competition, supported by UNICEF. This was followed by an eight-day writing workshop, which brought together 40 young writers and activists, journalists and professional writers to explore how communication can strengthen the promotion of child rights.

The annual UNICEF media awards attracted more than 230 entries from print, on-line and broadcast media, covering a range of child rights themes. Winners went on to participate in a regional media event at the University of Hong Kong.

Challenges and constraints: One key venture that was still at the planning stage by the end of the year was a major study of child-friendly media practices, responding to growing public concerns at the content and availability of certain digital and other media to children. Initial discussions with government partners, media, NGOs and academic institutions had reached a point where the study was ready to be implemented, but administrative difficulties delayed the release of funds from the government. Efforts are being made to resolve the issue to enable the study to begin in 2011 and provide a strong evidence base for advocacy around media best practice, digital safety and user education.

The planned dissemination and advocacy activities on the findings of the Government’s report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child had to be postponed as the report is being finalized.
Future Workplan:
The past 12 months were used to identify opportunities for testing new communication approaches as well as explore/establish partnerships ahead of the transition to a new programme focus from 2011. In the new Country Programme, the Communication section—officially expanded to incorporate resource mobilization, partnerships and knowledge management—will continue to identify and support partnerships with external actors to promote advocacy in favour of child-friendly policy-making, programme design and resource allocation, and help to shape the messages and communication tools that will enable the Country Programme to have maximum impact on reducing disparities for children.

3.2.7 Planning, monitoring and evaluation

Purpose:
Key Result Area 1: Collect and analyse strategic information on the situation of children and women.

Key Result Area 2: Research and policy analysis on children and women.

Key Result Area 3: Policy advocacy, dialogue and leveraging.

Following the 2008 Mid-Term Review, the Planning, monitoring and evaluation (PME) Programme was readjusted to support the CP to strengthen policy and budget analysis for children and to improve knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation components of the country programme. The programme’s main purpose of contributing to the achievement of the high level result of the CPAP - “creating a rights-based environment for children and women” - remains unchanged. Having been merged into a Social Policy and Protection Cluster, which combines the PME and Child Protection sections into one, the programme ensures that: (i) the CP is closely aligned with the global and national goals such as MDGs, the 2015 National Programme for Indonesian Children, and the UNDAF, (ii) the CP is effectively implemented and monitored in accordance with the results framework, and (iii) key programming tools such as Human Rights Based Approach to Programming (HRBAP) and Results Based Management (RBM) are stringently applied.

The programme is national in scope and cross-sectoral in nature, with special emphasis on the network of UNICEF field offices, provinces and districts. It has two project components: Social Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation (SPME) and MDG Monitoring (MDG). The programme is managed in collaboration with Bappenas, Bangda (Directorate of Regional Development, Ministry of Home Affairs) and the Statistics Bureau (BPS). Other main implementing partners include Bappeda and the Maternal and Child Survival, and Development and Protection teams from districts and provinces.
Resources Used:

Total Available for 2010 from all Resources:

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Results Achieved:

Results during the second year of the SPME programme have contributed to a stronger knowledge base, strengthened and expanded partnerships for research and policy advocacy on children, and enhanced awareness and capacities amongst UNICEF staff and key partners to address social policy, budgeting, child poverty and inequity, including gender-related issues.

Throughout the year, the programme worked closely with other sections and sub-offices in a number of key areas, including research, policy mapping, MDG and data presentation, particularly on disparities, training and advocacy. It also worked closely with the Regional and Head Offices on a number of initiatives, studies and conferences. Through these efforts, the office has further mainstreamed and sharpened its social policy focus and contributed to knowledge on issues pertaining to children in Indonesia at the national, regional and global level.

Most recently, the first Conference on Research on Children was organized by UNICEF, MoP and SMERU (one of Indonesia’s best research centres) in November, bringing together policy-makers, practitioners and researchers as well as international agencies and the media. The event marked the beginning of very important partnerships for research on children’s issues in Indonesia, and generated demand for such events to take place annually. It also provided the basis for supporting the creation of an Indonesian Network of Researchers and Evaluators Working on Children’s Issues and other follow-up activities.

The MDG district monitoring project to strengthen data collection, processing, and dissemination was completed in five pilot districts with well documented lessons learned and
good practices. The project has not only improved the capacity of local government staff but has also strengthened the data system at sub-national level in advocating for evidence-based development planning for improved quality of social services. Advocacy packages have been developed for the project’s replication in all districts in Indonesia.

GoI has acknowledged that as an effort to reduce MDG disparities the project is in line with other initiatives and priorities such as the President’s instruction no 3/2010. Guidelines for replicating the MDG monitoring approach at district level are now ready for dissemination by MoHA. Successful training of trainers has provided GoI with a stock of national facilitators for further capacity building and replication throughout Indonesia. As part of this project, a national level, one-stop database was developed with BPS using DevInfo. The integrated database allows all BPS directorates to produce survey data and access the data warehouse through one portal.

Following the development of a Knowledge Management Strategy, SPME finalized and published a booklet of Good Practices. The document captures 24 good practices, lessons learnt and innovations over the past few years and will be an important advocacy tool for scaling-up and replication.

Efforts to improve the quality and use of the district level Situation Analysis on Children and Women’s Development (known in Indonesia as ASIA) have continued successfully in two pilot districts, with two more to be completed soon. Furthermore, the best practices of ASIA development in one such district have been documented in a Government/UNDP publication, which serves as an important advocacy document.

The final draft of the first Situation Analysis to be undertaken since 2000 is now available. It provides a solid knowledge base for UNICEF and its partners and is directed towards a policy and decentralization perspective. Challenges have been faced in terms of the complexity of the task, the capacity and the turnover amongst the research team. Activities this year have mainly been geared to finalize the document, which will be shared with the Government and published in early 2011.

The first child poverty study and introduction of the child poverty concept have been undertaken by SMERU. The concept, draft and final findings are being shared with various stakeholders including Government, for further inputs and ownership, and will make a substantial contribution to issues around equity and child poverty.

Continuation of the Child Budgeting engagement and capacity building strategy has resulted in greater awareness, interest and capacity amongst UNICEF staff and Government counterparts and has expanded partnerships around child budgeting. A first report on Child Spending in Indonesia was produced as a result of the first phase of the Child Budgeting Analysis and a draft module to improve technical capacities within Government and UNICEF staff was developed and distributed.

**Future Workplan:**
Within the new Country Programme, the SPME section will build on all the above initiatives and move towards a more strategic policy focus across the programmes. It will specifically aim to:

- improve access to quantitative and qualitative data for evidence-based planning and budgeting at national and sub-national level,
- advocate for greater child-centred approaches to poverty alleviation and social protection, and
- enhance capacity/networking of Indonesian researchers to focus on children’s issues, informing policy and budgeting decision-making.

Additionally, a sub-national MICS is planned in 2011 for selected districts in Papua and West Papua to improve the availability of data related to children and women and to support the development of base line data for the new country programme in these two provinces.

### 3.2.8 Cross-sectoral costs

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**Results Achieved:**

In 2010, the office cross-sectoral costs were notably high in terms of local staff costs due to the economic and financial devaluation of the US Dollar against the local currency Rupiah.

It is hoped that in 2011, the cross-sectoral costs will reduce as the US Dollar started gaining value in the latter part of 2010. Significant depreciation of the Dollar, should it occur, will have serious implications on the overall staff costs.
4. OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT

4.1 Governance & Systems

4.1.1 Governance Structure:
The Indonesia Country Office has an effective management structure with the Representative as the Principal and Senior Accounting Officer, supported by the Deputy Representative, Chief of Operations and Heads of Programme/Cluster Heads. At the field office level, the Chiefs of field offices are the principal field representatives and play a key role in coordination, advocacy and fund management.

In the day to day office management, the Country Representative is further supported by the Country Management Team (CMT), which plays an advisory and oversight role in support of programme and operational delivery. This includes reviewing indicators related to staff development, cash disbursement (DCTs) and overall programme delivery in addition to staff safety and security. Recommendations from the CMT are passed to the Representative for final decision-making.

In the past 12 months the Country Office, through the VTF, was able to map key risks based on the situation on the ground, and a number of recommendations developed. The office will develop a comprehensive plan of action to further address these issues in 2011 and beyond.

4.1.2 Strategic Risk Management:
Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) was given particular focus during 2010 and was included as one of the VTF sub-groups. In identifying and categorizing risks, the office was supported by VTF activities, which included in-depth discussions and interviews with various levels of staff, as well as an all staff summit. As part of the ERM process, key risks were identified and discussed by staff, with an initial plan of action created at the summit. This plan of action will be further developed in support of mitigation measures, in addition to creating more awareness of the risks associated with programme and operational delivery for the new CP 2011-15. The Business Continuity Plan (BCP) was updated in 2010 and tested, and some weak areas that were noted will be addressed in 2011.

The Emergency programme supports emergency preparedness, planning and stockpiling of essential emergency supplies in order to ensure a rapid and effective emergency response within the first 72 hours. By stockpiling appropriate amounts of non-perishable essential emergency supplies at national level for rapid distribution, the programme aims to provide an affected population of at least 30,000 people with two weeks of essential supplies.

To enhance response capacity, UNICEF signed an MOU with the Indonesian Red Cross to use their warehouse in Surabaya for UNICEF’s relief supplies. As the capital of East Java Province, Surabaya is a central hub for both sea and air transport to the eastern part of Indonesia. By having relief supplies available in Surabaya, it is hoped that mobilization of supplies in case of emergency response to this area (where in some parts transportation remains a challenge) can be improved and accelerated.

Three major disasters hit Indonesia in the last quarter of 2010. Flash floods in Teluk Wondama District, West Papua; followed by earthquakes/ tsunami in Mentawai District, West Sumatera, and Mt. Merapi volcanic eruption that affected four districts in two provinces...
of Yogyakarta and Central Java. As a result of UNICEF’s preparedness activities, emergency supplies were deployed within 78 hours to the affected areas.

4.1.3 Evaluation:
One of the VTF recommendations to the CMT is to improve the strategic use of the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP) to enhance UNICEF’s potential to become a knowledge leader for Indonesian children. The current IMEP has not been developed to serve the needs identified for CPAP implementation or advocacy, but is more an inventory of studies and evaluations developed on an ad-hoc basis. Efforts will be made to address this gap in 2011 and to use the findings of the studies and evaluations extensively to add to UNICEF’s standing as the leading knowledge resource on children.

The final evaluation of the integrated monitoring and evaluation team (IMET) took place this year, revealing it as a good management practice. With four agencies (UNICEF, AUSAID, DfID and GTZ) working on maternal health programmes in eastern Indonesia, the IMET was developed to monitor and evaluate all work together. As one team, the four agencies came together to provide opportunities for cross-fertilization, exchanging best practices and lessons learnt as well as to ensure more efficient, effective use of resources.

Management areas that require improvement include:

- Field Office Coordination and roles to be enhanced in aspects of operational support and response to create a more robust approach on functional delivery.
- Accountability under field offices and systems: with decentralization, field office staff will be equipped through training to take on additional responsibilities. Some of these are currently handled by Jakarta, for example, minimal procurement of supplies.
- Process support and systems: the existing processes need to be updated to be in line with VISION and ERM.
- Enhanced use of e-PAS (electronic performance appraisal system) as a performance tool and competency based interviews: this will be done through training of all line managers and likely Selection Advisory Panel members.

4.1.4 Information Technology and Communication:
The IT unit continued to offer efficient user support throughout the year with all user calls resolved or escalated to Global Helpdesk very quickly. With the global initiatives requiring certain hardware for Windows 7 installation, the office replaced non-compliant computers. The up-grade to ProMs 9.1 was successfully completed including migration to SAP-HR for payroll and other personnel functions. Bandwidth tests suggest that access to SAP-HR is reasonably fast. The office continues to use the IP-Sec connection for Lotus Notes and ProMs replication. With the frame relay backbone linking up all six field offices to Jakarta, access to ProMs, Lotus Notes and other common applications by field users has been possible.

IP telephony was installed in Jakarta this year, and utilising the existing frame relay backbone, the office plans to extend this to all field offices to reduce operating costs. The office is also investing in video conference equipment to bring together all field offices for
non face-to-face meetings, which will save on the large sums currently paid for staff travel. CMT, Programme or staff meetings will be conducted this way by early 2011. In line with the regional office advisory, a smartphone server has been ordered with installation/commissioning expected in January 2011 - this will enable more staff, especially senior managers that travel to the field frequently to access and respond to emails much more quickly.

Key IT operations were updated continuously such as the Business Continuity/Disaster Recovery Plan (BCP/ DRP) for ICT and IT Operational Procedure manuals/documentation. This included implementing and testing preventive measures to ensure continued operations in case of major disruption. For emergency datacomms, the office has seven BGANs, spare switches, routers and other emergency kits strategically located in all offices. Citrix access to major systems is active and used regularly. In addition, 25 satellite phones were procured to replace the old ones with poor battery runtime.

The office collaborates with the UN-wide group for HF and VHF communications, coordinated and managed by UNDSS. The UN ICT working group has actively shared information and is prepared for emergency response.

4.2 Financial Resources & Stewardship

4.2.1 Fundraising & Donor Relations:
Achievements:

- 100 per cent of donor reports were sent on time and met quality standards.
- 86 per cent of resources of OR ceiling were mobilized over five years.
- Programmes used monthly utilization status reports to ensure funds were fully requisitioned before the PBA expiry date. Where PBAs required extensions, this was usually because of additional allotments for project continuation.

Resource mobilization activities continued to expand with the establishment of privately-contracted call centre operations to increase donor recruitment and support, enhancement to our fundraising micro-site, continued investment in face-to-face fundraising, and increased focus on non-financial partnerships with private sector donors.

The resource mobilization target for the year was exceeded by 13 per cent by November, with projections of a final increase of 26 per cent. A key driver of this success was the recruitment and nurturing of individual donors, a market base that will be expanded in the coming years.

With the shift towards upstream programming, the fundraising strategy has moved away from partnerships with private sector corporations and involved more strategic partnerships that go beyond basic donations:

- the largest online community (2 million subscribers) promoting child rights and engaging netizens in debate and discussion,
- a mobile content provider promoting exclusive breastfeeding through cell-phone applications,
- a cell-phone manufacturer promoting child development advice and education messages,
- retail outlets strengthening direct contact with the general public, through advocacy and fundraising.

A more systematic approach to fundraising and donor engagement began with the formation of a Resource Mobilization Committee. Although the committee’s work will really begin with the new CPAP in 2011, one key decision so far has been to re-examine the role of in-country private sector contributions, ensuring that this reliable and regular source of funding is linked to hard-to-fund programmes.

Another key strategic choice was to clearly define engagement with the private sector as being broader partnership, rather than just solicitation of funds. The new CP structure clearly embeds private sector engagement within a framework of both advocacy and resource mobilization, showing the direct link between private sector partnership and the achievement of results for children.

### 4.2.2 Management of Financial and Other Assets:

The office had an external audit in October 2010, which was undertaken by the Chinese Board of External Auditors. In the preliminary (draft) report, in terms of internal controls and financial management no major issues were identified. Country Office bank reconciliations have continuously been undertaken on time. Large volumes of Direct Cash Transfers (DCTs) were liquidated during the year. The only challenge is in managing the huge sums that are always refunded at the completion of the programme activities.

The office has an updated Table of Authority and Document Authorization Table (TOA/DAT), that is widely shared with all staff and adequate orientation and training was given to staff including those in the zonal offices. At the field level, the management of financial resources and assets is entrusted to the Chiefs of field offices, and for central level and overall coordination, the Chief of Operations provides the overall oversight, with support from the Representative, Deputy Representative and other senior managers.

On funds management, the office was able to utilize all its RR and SB budget for the year.

### 4.2.3 Supply:

Supply planning was completed by early March 2010, with regular transaction updates shared with staff. The initial planned value was US$3.2 million, rising to US$4.8 million by December as per purchase order value and with the need to pre-position emergency supplies. The three highest supply items for the year were:

- Medical supplies and equipment for US$ 1.3 million
- ECD (education) US$ 0.86 million
- WASH US$ 0.85 million

From the above, the local procurement component was US$ 2.9 million.

2010 marks the completion of the construction programme for schools and clinics after the 2004 tsunami. The experience gained during all stages of the project has been widely
shared with Headquarters and other country offices involved in construction projects, with a view to taking stock of lessons learned.

To strengthen emergency response:

Several new long-term agreements (LTAs) exist for the local production and supply of school tents, supply of Hygiene Kits and school-in-a-box.

- Two new LTAs for logistical storage and transportation of supplies and equipment as part of the emergency response.
- UNICEF is taking the lead for the joint efforts to establish an LTA with the national carrier – Garuda Indonesia – to give UN agencies priorities when responding to emergency.
- The total value of items pre-positioned by the end of the year in both Jakarta and Surabaya was US$2.95 million.

Although the procurement of goods and supplies declined in 2010, the number of Special Service Agreement (SSAs) was high, with a total value of US$11.1 million. The Indonesia Country Office also extended support in procuring supplies for UNICEF Dili, Timor Leste. This was in addition to supporting the shipment of vaccines which were transiting Jakarta on the way to Dili.

Two continued challenges to supply delivery stem from the country’s geographical complexity and the complexity of government processes. The clearance of imported items as tax exempt and the clearance of incoming shipments remain complicated.

With the new CP, the office will undertake a review of vehicle needs. Excess/old vehicles will be disposed of or donated. On financial services, new banking contracts will be entered into in 2011.

### 4.3 Human Resource Capacity:

In line with the new Country Programme for 2011-15 and following the 2009 Strategic Moment of Reflection, the Country Office formulated the new programme structure with strong input from staff through participation in VTF activities. A staff profile review and consultations with staff further contributed to this and the Country Programme was submitted and eventually approved.

With the end of the old programme, several staff positions were abolished and new ones created. Supported by the Staff Association, the Country Office focused on enhancing communications regarding the separation of staff, their entitlements, providing career support through CV writing as well as sharing information on recruitment. In total, the Country Office recruited and filled more than 80 positions.

100 per cent of international staff completed their Performance Evaluation Reports through e-PAS.

UNICEF staff participated in the UN Joint Induction, which gave them an opportunity to meet new colleagues across agencies and be introduced to various important aspects of the UN system in Indonesia.

Of the 17 planned staff training events, 9 were completed in 2010 as follows:
- 44 staff were trained and certified in competency-based interviewing.
- 3 staff attended Leadership Development Initiative training, organized by the East Asia and Pacific Regional Office
- Mandatory staff are currently completing the online International Public Sector Accounting Standards training to meet the 31 December deadline.

Several UN/UNICEF staff were trained on Security Risk Management by UNDSS. The office and field locations continue to be MOSS (minimum operating security standards) compliant as per local UNDSS rating. With funds from the global security budget, the office procured key security equipment including walkthrough metal detectors and x-rays as a means to enhance office security.

The Office addressed the key issue from the global staff survey (work-life balance) through the use of flexitime and an effective leave plan.

The office continues to use UN shared facilities and services, for example, the UN pouch, security - UN radio 24/7, and travel.

### 4.4 Other Issues

#### 4.4.1 Management Areas Requiring Improvement:

As part of common services, UNICEF started benefiting from the UN travel ticket reductions offered by the host country local carrier Garuda Indonesia. The office is also making substantial savings in the sharing and renting of office space in some field offices. Through the shared facilities, economies of scale have been reaped in the areas of communication and in the overall rental costs. Local LTAs for transportation and logistical delivery have also been of equal importance to other UN agencies who have expressed interest in buying in.

#### 4.4.2 Changes in Annual Management Plan:

Based on outcomes from the all-staff summit as well as the VTF, the new annual management plan for 2011 will consider appropriate changes recommended by staff through the VTF; key programmatic and operational area recommendations are on processes, accountability/office committees and staff learning.
5. STUDIES, SURVEYS, EVALUATIONS & PUBLICATIONS

5.1 List of Studies, Surveys & Evaluations:

1. Nutrition landscape analysis in some Aceh districts, East Nusa Tenggara and national level
2. Final evaluation of UNICEF school and posyandu construction programme in NAD and Nias

5.2 List of other Publications

1. HIV educational materials
2. Infant and young child feeding in Klaten
3. Universal salt iodisation in Central Java
4. Alur Perencanaan Kabupaten
5. UNICEF consumer brochure
6. Programme experiences in Indonesia
7. Perencanaan dan Penganggaran
8. Curbing the AIDS epidemic amongst young people in Tanua Papua
9. Penuntun Hidup Sehat
10. Penghargaan Terbaik Untuk Liputan Anak
11. Panduan Advokasi dan Lokakarya Penyusunan Rencana Kegiatan, Anggaran, Supervisi dan Monitoring Program MBS.
15. Child and family welfare services in Indonesia
6. INNOVATION & LESSONS LEARNED:

6.1 Conference on Research on Children

Contact Person: Niloufar Pourzand, npourzand@unicef.org

Abstract:
This was the first ever Conference on Research on Children organized in Indonesia and therefore, an innovation. Its objectives were to:

- Encourage researchers working on children’s issues and provide them with a platform and networking opportunities.
- Provide policy-makers with access to current research by Indonesian researchers and experts on health and nutrition, education, child protection and emerging issues.
- Bring together researchers, policy-makers and practitioners in a forum for sharing, consultation and discussion.
- Set the ground for institutionalizing and sustaining such work and collaborations.

Overall, about 85 researchers responded to the call for papers, out of which 24 were selected to present at the Conference and 5 contributed in the form of poster presentations. All were invited to the Conference and their papers have been shared amongst the partners.

Innovation or Lessons Learned:
This Conference is an innovation because for the first time it brought together Indonesian researchers, policy-makers and practitioners around a broad framework of research on children’s issues. It has set the tone and groundwork for the institutionalization and continuation of such work, which is closely linked to UNICEF’s efforts to facilitate knowledge exchanges, play a convenor’s role, and advocate for and support evidence-based policy-making. The conference also helped foster broader partnerships between UNICEF, the Government, research centres, individual (young and more established) researchers, NGOs and others.

The senior Government officials involved with and present at the conference publicly endorsed the importance of the Conference. The Deputy Minister of Planning called it a “breakthrough” in her discussion of the Conference with the media and the Deputy Minister of Education volunteered his Ministry to support the next such event.

Many of the researchers also indicated their appreciation and keen interest for the continuity of such activities in the future.

Potential Application:
Senior Government officials and Heads of Parliamentary Committees present at the conference referred to how some of the specific research shared was relevant to their work and would support their efforts to move the agenda of children’s wellbeing and rights forward. Referring to a study undertaken in Papua, the Deputy Minister of Planning, for example, noted how the research had underlined the need to adapt national programmes to local contexts. The Deputy Minister of Education said he had benefited from the study on children of migrants and it would shape his contributions to relevant policy making.

The follow-up to the conference will entail various modalities. The recommendations will be finalized and shared broadly, some of the research will be published in journals or booklets,
efforts will be made to support the establishment of a network of Indonesian researchers working on children’s issues and further link their work with the relevant decision-makers.

**Issue/ Background:**
UNICEF recognized that there must be a wealth of valuable research being carried out that is not currently accessible to decision-makers and practitioners. Hence, there was a real need and opportunity for UNICEF to play a leadership role in bringing partners together around research on children.

The convening of the Conference was also very much in line with the new directions of the Country Office and its vision in playing a more strategic role in advocating for evidence-based policy-making and opening up the policy environment to inputs from a wider range of researchers and sources of knowledge.

**Strategy and Implementation:**
The key strategy was to form a sound and effective tripartite partnership with the Government and a highly reputable and respected Indonesian research centre (SMERU). This was the first such tripartite collaboration, which was strengthened through several months of regular interactions and mutual commitment to making the Conference a success. Without this strong partnership – the Conference would not have been possible.

Another strategy was to make great efforts to reach out to as many researchers, policy-makers and practitioners as possible from quite early on in the process to muster their contributions and interest.

For each of the concerned partners, it meant mobilizing their colleagues from different units and sections and ensuring ownership and participation of the various teams at each level and step of the work undertaken. It has been a very successful experience in terms of partnerships and has formed a basis for such future work. The partners are committed to work together as a follow-up to the Conference and repeat it or make it an annual event. Other Ministries and partners have also indicated strong interest in joining the organizing committee for the future.

**Progress and Results:**
Besides having strengthened our partnerships through this experience, a noteworthy result was the actual success of the Conference and the expressed satisfaction and enthusiastic participation of the more than 170 participants. Appreciation of the Conference was highlighted by the statements of the Senior Government Officials, as well as the researchers and some of the other participants, such as those from INGOs, the World Bank, other UN agencies and national NGOs. The enthusiasm for it was also reflected in the prominent Indonesian media coverage received by the Conference.

In line with the Country Programme’s new direction, the conference has positioned UNICEF more prominently and in a new way as a convener. This has long-term benefit potential not only in terms of linking evidence on children to policy and budgeting by the Government and Parliament, but also in bringing researchers, policy-makers and practitioners together to share and debate children’s issues.

**Next Steps:**
The recommendations of the Conference will be finalized and shared broadly with stakeholders, as will the final papers and presentations. Efforts will be made to publish some of the best research and disseminate findings and policy recommendations to specific
Government departments. A network of researchers on children’s issues will be initiated and expanded over time, possibly through a Community of Practice.

In addition, it is expected that this will become an Annual Event with the participation of possibly new partners. One very good suggestion for next year is to also include a panel of adolescents/youth that are either researchers or can be discussants of the research undertaken by others.

6.2 Child Protection Centre of Excellence

Contact Person: Karen Manda, kmanda@unicef.org

Abstract:
UNICEF and Columbia University have united to jointly develop a Child Protection Centre of Excellence at the University of Indonesia. The Centre’s concept originated from research commissioned by UNICEF in 2009 which revealed the need for a university-based centre to serve as a repository of information and to carry out high quality effective research to provide evidence for policies.

Columbia University, with funding from USAID, has seconded an Associate Professor to work on the integration of child protection into existing courses, develop a child protection degree and to provide technical capacity building in research methodologies.

UNICEF, in addition to proving some funds, has assisted to bridge the University with Government policies.

Within one year, the centre has developed a series of seminars on various child protection issues, incorporated child protection into existing courses and has been commissioned to carry out various pieces of research for Government, NGOs and donors

Innovation or Lessons Learned:
The Child Protection Centre represents unique efforts on the part of UNICEF to partner and work with an existing internationally acclaimed university to build capacity and develop research skills at an existing well-recognized national university. Effort has been undertaken to bring together diverse organizations with differing approaches to work together harmoniously.

The University of Indonesia will need to examine its current structure and policies to ensure the sustainability and continued success of the Child Protection Centre.

Potential Application:
High quality research produces high quality evidence, which in turn leads to sound policy development. While the University of Indonesia is based in Jakarta, there could be the potential to develop similar centres at provincial universities to inform sub-national policies.

Issue/Background:
Two pieces of research were commissioned by UNICEF in 2009: A mapping of Child Protection Systems, and a mapping of child protection information systems in Indonesia. Both revealed the need for a university based centre to serve as a repository of information and to carry out high quality effective research to provide evidence for policies.
From this suggestion, a partnership emerged between the University of Indonesia, Columbia University and UNICEF to jointly develop a Child Protection Centre at the University of Indonesia.

**Strategy and Implementation:**
The development of the Centre received GoI’s full support, including the Ministry of Planning. Key Government Ministries (Social Affairs, Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection and Planning) were consulted in the initial stages to define the scope and purpose of the Centre. Additionally, key Ministries and UNICEF sit on the Board, which meets regularly to discuss areas of concern.

UNICEF commissioned a capacity assessment of the Child Protection Centre, which revealed that the commitment of the staff engaged in the centre is by far its greatest resource. The faculty have expressed significant support to develop and sustain the Child Protection Centre.

The Centre has offered a series of seminars to engage the public and to further understanding around child protection issues. Panels of speakers comprised of lecturers, Government staff, civil society and UN agencies have been invited as experts to contribute. The Centre has assembled a team of advisors to assist with the development of the Child Protection curriculum.

**Progress and Results:**
The Child Protection Centre is intended to serve as a model of academia, government and civil society engagement that contributes to the systematization and professionalizing of child protection in Indonesia through research, analysis, evaluation and dissemination of information.

Towards this goal, within one year, the Centre has developed a series of seminars on various child protection issues. Currently, all faculty engaged in the centre have incorporated child protection into their existing courses. Preliminary efforts have been made to identify the core elements of a degree programme. Furthermore, the Centre has been commissioned to carry out various pieces of research for Government, NGOs and donors.

The Centre will build the capacities of government practitioners, new professionals, civil society leaders and academics; promote uniform, sustainable solutions to complex problems that affect children, their families, and communities; and foster joint projects and knowledge exchange.

**Next Steps:**
Next steps will be to continue to develop the research capacity of existing lecturers and graduate students at the University of Indonesia and to develop the Child Protection degree programme.
7. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION:

South-South exchanges continue to be promoted in view of the valuable lessons to be learned by and from Indonesia.

In October 2010, 13 Indonesian health officials visited Nepal to study the Community-based Case Management approach to tackling major causes of child death. Following advocacy and discussions since 2009, MoH has issued recommendations on partial implementation of this strategy in remote areas where health staff are not easily available. The visit moved this initiative further by providing hands-on governmental experience on how to unify support, institutionalize leadership, and implement a pro-equity strategy for vulnerable women and children.

UNICEF, WHO and JHPIEGO, have developed a concept paper for the ASEAN Secretariat to support exchange of information on MIP among ASEAN countries using the Indonesian experience as a good practice. By sharing experiences, ASEAN member states will contribute towards developing evidence-based guidelines for MIP control in Asia.

GoI hosted study visits from:

- East Timor, on how the school student union structure allows student-school partnerships, cultivates leadership, and prevents risky behaviour,
- The Government of Nepal, on madrasah education’s role as an initiative for increasing access to reach Education for All by 2015.

A 9-member Indonesian delegation visited Cambodia to learn about their policy framework for HIV/AIDS, formation and functioning of an inter-departmental committee to tackle HIV, and the integration of HIV education into broader life-skills programmes in schools.

GoI joined 27 other governments in November 2010 in Beijing to explore potential areas of future South-South collaboration to advance, promote and protect children’s rights, with Indonesia sharing successful experiences in emergency response. As a result, the Beijing Declaration on South-South Cooperation for Child Rights in the Asia Pacific Region was unanimously adopted, with UNICEF invited to assist in continued monitoring of governmental progress in meeting the agreed recommendations.