Executive Summary

In 2012, UNICEF Indonesia Country Office (ICO) focused on generating evidence to update the situation analysis, identify bottlenecks and use evidence for planning, budgeting and advocacy for up-streaming. ICO also provided inputs to the Government of Indonesia’s (GoI) sub-national planning and budget guidelines and framework. These efforts resulted in building capacity on the child protection system and the adoption of a new Juvenile Justice Law, and expansion of equity-focused policies and strategies for out-of-school children sub-nationally by evidence-based advocacy. UNICEF also assisted the Government to develop a policy framework and guidelines for implementation of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. Evidence was crucial for the holistic and integrated Early Childhood Development programmes (HI-ECD) uniting health, nutrition, education and protection.

ICO also made progress in pushing its equity agenda for underserved populations. Advocacy for increased budgets and support for developing plans, policies and regulations was provided at central and sub-national levels to contribute towards achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and reduction of stunting. Model programmes, such as community case management of diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria provided services to previously underserved populations and prompted the Ministry of Health (MOH) to revise regulations to enable their broader application in remote areas.

Furthermore, ICO systematically anchored emergency preparedness, crisis and risk management into regular programming. The annual planning and review process has been emergency risk informed, promoting a longer-term understanding with partners on the best strategies to address emergency and crisis risks and strengthening capacity of partners for the Core Commitments for Children (CCC).

By positioning UNICEF as the partner of choice and the generous contributions of 29,000 Indonesian donors, a total of US$ 5.86 million was mobilized from the private sector within Indonesia in 2012, representing 23 per cent of the overall Other Resources (OR) funding requirement for 2012.

All of the above was backed by collaborative partnerships such as the JPAI Network (Research and Evaluation on Children) supported by the think-tank SMERU and UNICEF, which enabled ICO to widen its partnerships with academic centres, practitioners, government and NGO partners. Knowledge partnerships were forged with Indonesian research institutions like Bakti, resulting in improved knowledge sharing and increased technical capacity of partners. ICO established a partnership with Nokia and PT XL Axiata for piloting Nokia Life's Info Bidan; an SMS based mobile phone application among midwives. ICO also faced some shortfalls which call for further follow up and strengthening. Taking the work on Child Budgeting to a higher and institutional level was a challenge. Mobilization of resources to address children's issues by key government agencies, parliamentarians, community leaders/organisations, and business and children's representatives is not yet adequate; mainly due to lack of awareness and understanding of child rights, and limited technical capacity to mainstream child rights into the planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation of their respective programmes. Finally, poor prioritization by Government of youth issues; weak and fragmented implementation of policies and programmes; and poorly developed laws and regulations inhibit the urgently required investment in adolescents and youth.

Country Situation as Affecting Children & Women

In 2012, UNICEF has strengthened its work within the framework of the Country Programme with the Government and other development partners to gather evidence on the situation of children, for example through the first Child Poverty Study completed in Indonesia, a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and UNICEF Indonesia's first eight policy briefs.

The Child Poverty Study is crucial in evidence-based advocacy for the further inclusion of children in the national and sub-national poverty reduction and social protection schemes. It revealed that despite progress in reducing income deprivation, around 55.8 per cent of Indonesian children live in households with per capita consumption of less than US$ 2 per day, and only 18 per cent of children were free from any of the six...
The stunting prevalence remains high in Indonesia with a national estimate of 36 per cent, but rates are close to childhood illnesses and appropriate child feeding practices.

Address diarrhoea by supporting sanitation programmes as well as community-based management of the poorest households (Joint Monitoring Programme 2012). It is an important equity issue. UNICEF aims to reduce defecation and since improved sanitation facilities are 2.6 times more likely to be present in richest versus poorest households (WHO 2011) and contributes to malnutrition. In Indonesia, approximately 63 million people practice open defecation, which is a major bottleneck to progress. For example, diarrhoea remains a major cause of death estimated at 28,603 annually in Indonesia, the major bottlenecks are quality of care and economic barriers to health care access, while in remote eastern Indonesia these factors are compounded by difficulty in access. UNICEF aims to address bottlenecks holistically. For example, diarrhoea remains a major cause of death estimated at 28,603 annually (WHO 2011) and contributes to malnutrition. In Indonesia, approximately 63 million people practice open defecation, and since improved sanitation facilities are 2.6 times more likely to be present in richest versus poorest households (Joint Monitoring Programme 2012), it is an important equity issue. UNICEF aims to address diarrhoea by supporting sanitation programmes as well as community-based management of childhood illnesses and appropriate child feeding practices.

Progress in reducing maternal and child mortality in Indonesia is stagnating. Malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea represent the greatest risk to children, whereas limited access to quality obstetric and neonatal care and maternal nutrition provides the major risk to women and newborns. In the densely populated parts of Java, the major bottlenecks are quality of care and economic barriers to health care access, while in remote eastern Indonesia these factors are compounded by difficulty in access. UNICEF aims to address bottlenecks holistically. For example, diarrhoea remains a major cause of death estimated at 28,603 annually (WHO 2011) and contributes to malnutrition. In Indonesia, approximately 63 million people practice open defecation, and since improved sanitation facilities are 2.6 times more likely to be present in richest versus poorest households (Joint Monitoring Programme 2012), it is an important equity issue. UNICEF aims to address diarrhoea by supporting sanitation programmes as well as community-based management of childhood illnesses and appropriate child feeding practices.

The stunting prevalence remains high in Indonesia with a national estimate of 36 per cent, but rates are close to 60 per cent in some areas. The rate of exclusive breastfeeding is 32 per cent while only 41 per cent of 6-23 month old breast-fed children receive appropriate complementary feeding. To improve this situation, UNICEF supports community-based counselling, the development of a new breast-feeding regulation, micronutrient supplementation, food fortification policies and management of malnutrition.

There is a need for real time monitoring of progress. Large population-based surveys occur once every few years, but systematic and accurate monitoring systems do not yet exist. UNICEF is supporting a model approach for real time monitoring of progress in key programme areas in seven districts.

Despite the significant achievement of net enrolment reaching 95 per cent of primary school (PS) and 75 per cent of junior secondary school (JSS) children in 2010, an ‘Out-of-School Children Study’ (UNICEF 2010) revealed that 2.5 million children aged 7-15 years remain out-of-school. Significant challenges with basic education include: (a) transition from PS to JSS (20 per cent of students completing PS did not transition to JSS); (b) poor quality of teaching and learning; (c) high repetition in early grades; (d) geographic disparities (18 per cent of rural children compared with 10 per cent from urban areas are out-of-school); and participation of the poor (26 per cent of children from the poorest households compared with 6 per cent from the wealthiest are not attending school).

The situation is worse in Papua and West Papua where studies (Teacher Absenteeism Study; Organizational Capacity Review of District Education Offices; Personal Student School Cost Survey; Teacher Distribution
Analysis; UNICEF 2012) point to poor enabling environments for overcoming education inequities, especially in rural areas where up to 50 per cent of children leave school before reaching grade six.

Less than 30 per cent of 30 million children aged 0-6 years have access to early childhood education programmes (SUSENAS 2010), with the majority of those under-served living in rural areas and poor households. Adolescents and young people represent more than 25 per cent of the total population in Indonesia (Census 2010). An Adolescent Situation Analysis based on interviews with 10,000 adolescents (UNICEF 2011), points to key challenges in education, health and employment for young people, including low access to youth-friendly services, poor knowledge and low access to social protection entitlements, low levels of HIV and sexual health education, with high alcohol use and violence in schools and communities. Moreover, youth aged 15-24 represent 30 per cent of key HIV-affected populations (i.e. sex workers, people using drugs, men having sex with men and transgender), and have a high HIV prevalence rate (UNICEF 2011).

**Country Programme Analytical Overview**

In 2012, UNICEF focused on enhancing the Indonesian child protection system by addressing barriers and bottlenecks through: the strengthening legal and policy environments; family-based care of children; social welfare services focused on prevention; ensuring the justice system is beneficial for children; and ensuring communities including children have positive knowledge and attitudes towards the elimination of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children. Results are on track but more works is required to scale up prevention through social behaviour change, strengthening the availability of relevant data, and building capacity for using this data in planning and policy processes.

The Child Survival and Development (CSD) programmes have mainly focused on contributing towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The approach is to support a set of health, nutrition and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions in an integrated manner targeting women and children during the 1,000 days spanning pre-pregnancy, pregnancy, child-birth, the neonatal period and early childhood. Interventions targeting this period are critical to reducing maternal and child mortality and improving the nutritional status of mothers and their children.

UNICEF supports the Government through high level technical assistance, testing models and innovations, such as integrated maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH) services, and supporting the process of decentralization. UNICEF’s technical support at national and sub-national level contributes to advocacy, policies and regulations that ensure an enabling environment for the implementation of key interventions, additional resources and greater oversight and coordination. In a diverse country like Indonesia, UNICEF’s field offices are empowered to analyse context specific bottlenecks in the enabling environment, supply (including access), demand and quality and support the Government in addressing these.

The Social Policy and Monitoring Cluster focused on addressing identified barriers and bottlenecks including policy-makers’ access to timely, relevant and disaggregated information and tools to better identify and address issues of disadvantaged children with equity. Review of research and discussions with partners revealed that government counterparts are in need of innovative technical know-how to improve policies and implement programmes. Research and knowledge exists, but the dissemination and access to knowledge remains limited. Through UNICEF’s knowledge management strategy, knowledge partnerships and initiatives are implemented to bridge the gap between knowledge generation and utilization among development partners.

In response to the barriers faced by out-of-school children, UNICEF provided systematic evidence-based advocacy at national and sub-national levels to increase transition rates and improve education quality through School-Based Management and technical assistance for education strategic planning. Analysis on supply and demand-side barriers and bottlenecks to transition and completion of basic education will further help revise and develop regulations to ensure equitable access to quality education for the most vulnerable. Finally, UNICEF, in partnership with the Government, has been working towards developing a conducive policy framework highlighting the importance of Holistic Integrated Early Childhood Development (HI-ECD)
programmes that include relevant issues from the health, nutrition, education and child protection sectors, guaranteeing all children a strong start to life, as well as supporting models of quality HI-ECD in target districts for evidence-based advocacy to expand HI-ECD services.

**Humanitarian Assistance**
Indonesia is among the world’s most disaster-prone countries. In terms of vulnerability of children and families living in hazard-prone areas, Indonesia ranks first of 76 countries for tsunami risk, third of 153 countries for earthquake and first and sixth of 162 countries for landslide and flood, respectively. ([www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/statistics/risk.php?iso=idn](http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/statistics/risk.php?iso=idn))

WASH programming is informed by multiple high level physical and environmental vulnerabilities relating to water resource sustainability and safety, water supply equity and sustainability in national priorities. Nutrition programming focused on equipping mothers with better knowledge and better practices addressing main causes of under-nutrition. (BPS-Statistics, *Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2007. Government of Indonesia, Jakarta, 2008*).

The GoI-UNICEF Multi-Year Workplan 2011-2012 supported government and cluster partners in improving adaptive capacity of national systems and policy frameworks to improve the resilience of children and women. UNICEF’s technical support includes training UNICEF-led cluster members in contingency planning, national table top exercises, establishment and training of Child Protection in Emergency Rapid Response teams, Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergency (INEE) training for Front Line Responders at sub-national level, and Community Management of Acute Malnutrition for Food and Nutrition cluster members. Coordination and facilitation support was provided to the BNPB (National Agency for Disaster Management) in regional events.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effective Advocacy</th>
<th>Partially met benchmarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Development</td>
<td>Mostly met benchmarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication for Development</td>
<td>Partially met benchmarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Delivery</td>
<td>Fully met benchmarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Partnerships</td>
<td>Partially met benchmarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge Management</td>
<td>Partially met benchmarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation</td>
<td>Fully met benchmarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Equality</td>
<td>Mostly met benchmarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Sustainability</td>
<td>Partially met benchmarks</td>
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South-South and Triangular Cooperation

UNICEF Indonesia has been engaged in South-South exchanges to share progress achieved in areas beneficial for other countries, and due to the commitment of the Government to achieve development goals with equity by learning from others. The exchanges supported by the Office in 2012 can be categorized as: 1) participation of senior Indonesian officials and experts at regional conferences/conferences in the region; and 2) South-South exchanges through regional/inter-regional networks and collaborations.

For example, the Advisor to the President’s Poverty Reduction Office was invited to give a key-note presentation at a Government of Myanmar/UNICEF Conference on Social Protection. As Myanmar is embarking on a more developed social protection strategy, the experience of another Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) country was welcomed. As a result, there have been further exchanges among the two Governments on Social Protection – including Indonesia’s recently updated baseline of the poor.

UNICEF Indonesia also supported the participation of a senior Government delegation to the UNICEF/Government of Vietnam Conference of Public Policy, Finances and Children. The Deputy Minister for Poverty Reduction at the Ministry of Planning shared Indonesia’s experiences on social protection. Bilateral discussions were held with the Brazilian delegation on their Conditional Cash Transfers, which serves as a Good Practice for Indonesia. Follow-up action to the Conference has been planned for 2013.

Indonesia’s Director for Child Protection and Women’s Empowerment at the Ministry of Planning attended the South-South Collaboration on Poverty Reduction Conference in Beijing organized jointly by the Government of China and UNICEF, and shared Indonesia’s Early Childhood Development experiences. Indonesia has increasingly demonstrated strong commitment in Early Childhood Development which the participants found laudable.

On the second category of exchanges through UNICEF Indonesia’s works with ACT-Malaria, the Asian Pacific Malaria Elimination Network and the ASEAN Secretariat, the country has been able to share good practices on malaria control and elimination. Considerable interest in ASEAN has been related to the control of malaria in pregnancy through this Network.

A GoI delegation and professional organizations participated in the Congress of the World Public Health & Nutrition Association (WPHNA) held in Rio de Janeiro in April 2012 on strengthening nutrition capacity globally. The delegation presented a paper on the current workforce in public nutrition in Indonesia which will be included in a scientific publication. Exchanges between the two countries continue.

Building on the Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children launched by UNICEF and UNESCO, UNICEF Mexico, supported by the Prudential Foundation and the US National Committee for UNICEF, initiated a global study on out-of-school children in upper secondary school. The analysis will take place in four middle-income countries (Indonesia, Turkey, Brazil, and Mexico) with similar characteristics and challenges to guarantee inclusive education and the right to quality education for adolescents. This cross-regional study will provide considerable South-South learning opportunities.

UNICEF Indonesia will continue to pursue and monitor the results of the above and also seek out further South-South exchange opportunities in line with the challenges/opportunities the country faces and offers to regional and other partners.
## Narrative Analysis by Programme Component Results and Intermediate Results

### Indonesia - 2070

#### PC 1 - Policy advocacy and partnerships for children

**On-track**

**PCR 2070/A0/04/001** PCR 1.1: By 2015, child disparity across all sectors will be reduced through evidence based planning, policy and resource allocation at national level and in 5 focus provinces.

**Progress:** A strategic partnership with SMERU, a national leading research institution/think tank working on poverty issues was established to facilitate the generation and utilization of evidence in mainstreaming children’s issues into poverty reduction policies and programs in Indonesia. This partnership has advanced firmly UNICEF's access to recent data on children and equity as well as its reach to various stakeholders and its influencing abilities. Under collaboration with UNDIP (University of Dipenegoro), participating in various discussions/processes through a national reference panel led by Bappenas and sub-national governments of Central Java, Sulawesi, Papua and Aceh, the child budgeting engagement strategy was finalized and is being implemented in Polman district. The implementation will be expanded to additional districts next year by strengthening and ensuring the role of academia. Child budgeting is now increasingly on the agenda of development partners. UNICEF's child sensitive social protection strategy document was finalized benefitting from intensive discussions internally and with government partners dealing with social protection activities, and has set the basis for inter-sectoral collaboration and continuous advocacy and engagement with the government. Through various activities, including its support to a CCT/Nutrition pilot and development of the Strategy, UNICEF is now seen as a viable partner in social protection. UNICEF Districts plans based on children's issues (ASIA-Situation Analysis for Children at district level) has been produced in the district of Polman and Surakarta Municipality - as a basis for planning and budgeting. With continuous support from Bangda (Ministry of Home Affairs) and Bappenas (Ministry of Planning), other districts and provincial situation analysis were drafted in nine districts and two provinces that led to the development of RKPd and action plans for Child Friendly Cities (CFC). MICS was implemented in six districts in Papua Land resulting in quality and up-to-date data on children and women's indicators for planning and budgeting. Manokwari district is using the results of MICS in ASIA development and to revise the CFC district action plans. Continuous advocacy and technical support will be extended to the other five districts in the same manner. Under the leadership of Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) the guideline on district situation analysis (ASIA) is being revised in order to simplify the analysis framework and to include the equity based analysis equipped with barriers and bottleneck analysis. This will contribute to enhance evidence-based planning for children at the local level. To support the dissemination of data, DevInfo continues to be promoted at national and sub-national levels. AcehInfo is maintained and used by development partners, and Papua Info is being developed by Papua's Data Forum which has succeeded in raising greater interest and commitment on data collection and analysis.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/001** IR: 1.1.1 By 2015, key policy makers and programme planners have access to updated data and knowledge on the situation of children and women.

**Progress:** Under the coordination and partnership with GoI led by Bappenas and in partnership, collaboration and networking with local universities, research institutions, and the National Bureau of Statistics (BPS), a number of studies and analysis have been finalized and disseminated to policy makers and planners providing them with quality and recent evidence on disparities affecting children. The MICS survey in six districts in Papua Land has been conducted and its results launched at district and national level providing up-to-date data on children and women's indicators and inequities. The positive experience from MICS implementation has been taken up by BPS as part of its effort to strengthen/improve the national HH surveys (SUSENAS). Policy briefs on key MDG issues have been finalized and dissemination has begun at national and sub-national level to raise awareness and contribute to dialogue on key issues as well as the post MDG agenda. Other policy briefs including from the MICS are also in the process of development for similar dissemination. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Bappenas, with support from national and local facilitators, the national
and provincial planning and budget tools (ASIA - the District Situation Analysis guideline) are being revised and tested in Papua province for further scaling up. Meanwhile, awareness and commitment has been raised to incorporate the ASIA guidelines into the Child Friendly City initiative in order to improve the development of the CFC action plan. Work has also advanced on a package pulling together various tools for the sub-national governments use including the child budgeting engagement strategy (CBES) guidelines and ASIA and will be finalized and disseminated widely through a national seminar early next year and will be integrated into the ASIA revised guidelines. The training on CBES in Polman districts was completed and has informed planners and policy makers in each related SKPD to enhance budget allocations for children.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/001/002 IR 1.1.2** By 2014 key policy makers and program planners have access to evidence-based knowledge to influence design and implementation of child centred social protection.

**Progress:** The PKH (CCT/Nutrition) Prestasi pilot implementation plan and coordination mechanism has been finalized, endorsed by various stakeholders and implementation has begun. At the same time it has raised awareness among key policy makers, such as TNP2K (Vice President’s Poverty Reduction Office) and Bappenas on child centred social protection systems. Planned activities for 2012 were completed including: 1) In partnership with multi-sectors led by Bappenas, PKH operational guidelines have been drafted while the health and nutrition modules and modules for PKH facilitator have been completed and used for capacity building in Sikka and Brebes. Although it is still a pilot, the modules have already been used by the Ministry of Social Affairs in the current national PKH programme. 2) PKH prestasi team at district level have been established, endorsed by Bupati and ready for community intervention activities next year. 3) The baseline study was implemented and will be available shortly, 4) Plans for action on nutrition and poverty reduction (RADPG) are nearly completed. 5) The communication strategy for BCC was developed. Once all of these are completed, the community intervention phase of the project will start in early 2013. Mapping of social protection schemes at national and sub-national level especially in Papua and Aceh was undertaken in September as part of UNICEF's Social Protection Strategy/ Platform development process. As a result, UNICEF social protection strategy was finalized incorporating inputs from national stakeholders and will set the basis for future action. Internal capacity building as one of the recommendation within the strategy has begun, by inviting resource persons from government partners to share information/update colleagues and partners on the most recent developments. The strategy will be shared further with the government and other partners, creating the basis for further engagement of UNICEF in this regard.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/001/003 IR 1.1.3** By December 2015, governments in seven child friendly districts/cities (in Central and East Java) plus one City in NT strengthened policy and planning capacity to assess the situation of children, analyse related issues on survival, development and protection and participation of children and are willing to allocate sufficient funds to ensure that all children’s rights are fulfilled and the East and CJ provincial Governments replicate this process in at least five other selected districts/cities

**Progress:** Through the Child Friendly City / District (CFC/D) - UNICEF’s support resulted in enhanced awareness and regulatory frameworks on CFC which are now institutionalized in East and Central Java Provinces. Seven Districts/cities issued decrees for CFC/D teams plus two at Provincial Level. Three Local laws on child protection systems (CJ province, Klaten and Surakarta) and one exclusive breast feeding law were issued in Klaten. Pro poor policy on HI-ECD were issued in East Java Province and implemented. The role and support of the Civil Society partners through the CFC/D advocacy forum has been very effective in conducting evidence based advocacy for policy development and change. Therefore the Pro poor child policy development process is ongoing such as in Klaten and Brebes District where they are developing Plans of Action on Food Security and Nutrition for preventing child stunting. The remaining challenges include the, lack of linkages among the policies both vertically and horizontally and its implementation especially in terms of continued budgetary support of the local Government. Three out of seven selected districts /and the city have developed a baseline on pro child budgeting in 2011 which is to be updated. However, it is estimated that there has been a budget
increase because of CFS related activities by 45-50 per cent in some key children’s areas. Limited fiscal space remains a concern.

**IR 2070/A0/04/001/004 IR 1.1.4 By 2015, policy dialogue & capacity building institutionalised between key knowledge partners and decision makers on children issues.**

**Progress:**

A number of policy papers and briefs have been generated through strategic cooperation and networks which had been developed in partnership with the government as well as through collaboration with SMERU (a key think tank) and Puska UI (University of Indonesia’s Child Protection Center) and others. Collaboration with SMERU has been formalized through a formal two year PCA in order to focus on child rights advocacy and provide a stronger and more effective evidence and advocacy base for improving child wellbeing with equity in Indonesia. Increasingly, Government and other officials are highlighting child poverty and child-sensitive social protection issues. Through this partnership during the period of mid-2012 to mid-2014 SMERU and UNICEF have agreed and begun producing a number of research papers on children and poverty related issues and disseminating them through conference/seminars, publications and distribution of research reports, policy papers, working papers, newsletters and organizing various dissemination events. In addition, JPAI (Network of Researchers and Evaluators Working on Children's Issue) was established and strengthened to advance discussions between researchers, policy makers and other stakeholders on child-related issues. In 2012, a number of JPAI events and trainings were held. Meanwhile, as part of SMERU support to improve the availability of evidence to policy makers, it has produced a number of policy brief related to children issues to be further disseminated. Under the coordination and leadership of Bappenas, in collaboration with SMERU, two Annual conferences on research on children were successfully conducted. The second conference was led by Ministry of National Education after witnessing the success of the first conference, together with Bappenas, with a focus on the education sector. The third conference is planned for 2013 on child poverty and child sensitive social protection and the preparation has begun in 2012.

**IR 2070/A0/04/001/005 IR Programme Support, Social Policy and Monitoring**

**Progress:**

UNICEF provided human resource support through this 'Intermediate Result’ with the funds utilized in this IR to mainly help the organization contribute to the achievement of other IRs within the programme component, or across Programme components in the country programme of cooperation.

**PCR 2070/A0/04/002 PCR 1.2 By 2015, political will to increase prioritization of children and women’s rights in policies, programmes and resources strengthened as a result of strategic partnerships and improved knowledge management.**

**Progress:**

In 2012, UNICEF assisted and facilitated the establishment of Child Friendly networks through the Child Friendly City/District Initiative of the government. These networks comprise relevant key government agencies, parliamentarians, community leaders/organisations, and business and children’s representatives, and were established in seven districts. Evidence-based advocacy efforts of the networks and UNICEF, have collectively raised the priority of children’s issues, e.g. holistic integrated early childhood development, system based child protection, improving children nutrition status, etc.in the Child friendly City/District annual development plans and budgets in these districts.

The capacity of government partners on behaviour and social change communication at national and subnational level, was built through the participatory development of evidence based behaviour and
social change communication strategies on various key issues, related to the health and well-being of children and women, such as Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), routine immunization and HIV/AIDS. These strategies were based on studies conducted to provide a better understanding of current behaviours, and were developed in close consultation with government and civil society partners, and will be implemented by them. Through this process, UNICEF also managed to leverage resources and obtain organisational commitment from the government partners for the implementation of some of these campaigns. Further, to support the government in improving community access to quality basic health services, UNICEF in partnership with the Health Promotion Center of the Ministry of Health (PROMKES), Nokia and XL (an Indonesian mobile service provider), is piloting the use of an SMS-based application, to demonstrate improvement in the capacity of 200 midwives, in providing counselling services to mothers in two districts on critical issues relating to maternal, infant and child health. The evidence generated from this pilot project will inform health policy makers on wider applicability of this technology at sub-national levels.

UNICEF's public information system was put in place, including the implementation and management of a digital communication strategy that established social media platforms (Facebook, twitter) to engage with the general public, focusing on children's and women related equity issues. This engagement has resulted in increased interaction with the general public. Media outreach and engagement have been strengthened at national and local level, through capacity building for journalists and regular briefings for key media contacts, which have resulted in increased media coverage on important children’s issues. e.g. the extensive coverage on nutrition and malaria programmes. An ongoing baseline study on the knowledge and attitude of key stakeholders on child rights will provide a baseline on the level of understanding of key stakeholders on child rights issues.

In 2012, the Knowledge Management strategy for UNICEF Indonesia was developed to address: dissemination of knowledge on child rights in Indonesia (via social media, media trainings, workshops on child rights with children) among the public; and development of knowledge products fulfilling specific gaps identified at sub-national levels in three provinces. These knowledge products are being used in discussions and decision-making processes related to replication of initiatives to scale (CBEIS, ECD), and informing policy making processes in sectors like youth and education. Simultaneously, knowledge partnerships forged with research institutions like SMERU, JPAI and Bakti resulted in improved knowledge sharing amongst producers of knowledge and users, and contributed to capacity building of partners.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/002/001 IR 1.2.1.** By the end of 2015, at national and sub national level, government partners' capacities, systems and resource allocations are enhanced to develop and implement evidence-based behaviour and social change communication strategies, prioritising the most vulnerable and marginalised groups.

**Progress:**

UNICEF's technical assistance to the Government of Indonesia in 2012 focused on building the capacity of government partners on behaviour and social change communication at national and subnational level. This was achieved through the participatory development of behaviour and social change communication strategies on various key children's issues related to the health and well-being of children and women, such as Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), routine immunization and HIV/AIDS. These strategies were based on studies conducted to provide a better understanding of current behaviours, and were developed in close consultation with government and civil society partners and will be implemented by them. Through this process, UNICEF has also managed to leverage resources and obtain organisational commitment from the government partners, for the implementation of some of these campaigns. An example of this commitment is the decision to undertake a joint strategic review of the Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat or Clean and Health Lifestyle programme of the Government of Indonesia in 2013.
Furthermore, to support the Government in improving community access to quality basic health services, UNICEF in partnership with the Health Promotion Center of the Ministry of Health (PROMKES), Nokia and XL (an Indonesian mobile service provider), is piloting the use of an SMS-based application, to demonstrate improvement in the capacity of 200 midwives, in providing counselling services to mothers in two districts, on critical issues relating to maternal, infant and child health. The topics are based on the continuum of care concept and the Facts for Life (FFL) publication (see www.factsforlife.org), and include antenatal care, birth preparedness, care during delivery, exclusive breastfeeding, post natal and neonatal care, curative care and care seeking behaviours for newborns, infants and young children. The evidence generated from this pilot project will inform health policy makers on wider applicability of this technology at sub-national levels. This will further improve the capacity of midwives in remote rural areas as front line providers of quality basic health care to pregnant women, infants and children.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/002/003 IR 1.2.2** By 2015, child-friendly networks to advance efforts in meeting defined child rights indicators with a strong focus on addressing disparities are established, adequately resourced and active in at least six focus provinces, with the systematic inclusive participation of all children and young people.

**Progress:**

UNICEF provided strategic inputs to the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection on the Child Friendly City/District (CFC/D) Policy, i.e. strategic engagement of children in the development planning process and the approach, and integration of the CFC/D policy into the Local Development process. Throughout 2012, UNICEF assisted and facilitated establishment of Child Friendly networks through the Child Friendly City/District Initiative of the Government. Evidence-based advocacy efforts of the networks and UNICEF have collectively made children’s issues, e.g. holistic integrated early childhood development, system based child protection, improving children nutrition status, etc. priorities in the Child friendly City/District annual development plans and budgets in seven Districts. With the technical support of UNICEF, in close collaboration with government partners, the Child Friendly networks comprised of relevant key government agencies, parliamentarians, community leaders/organisations, and business and children’s representatives, were established in Aceh Besar, Brebes, Pemalang, Klaten, Sidoarjo, Bondowoso, and Polman. Strengthening the evidence-based advocacy and monitoring capacity of the Child friendly network, is a continuing effort that UNICEF will further support in 2013-2015.

**Constrained**

**IR 2070/A0/04/002/006 IR 1.2.3** By 2015, funds from private donors in Indonesia are supporting 25 per cent of the GoI/UNICEF Country Programme requirements, and private sector entities are actively engaged in upholding child rights through their business planning and activities.

**Progress:**

With the generous contributions of 37,000 Indonesian donors from the private sector, US$ 5.8 million was raised to support implementation of the GOI-UNICEF 2012 programmes. UNICEF’s diversified fundraising initiatives designed to address donor retention issues are face-to-face programme, customer fundraising initiative in the retail industry, out-bound telemarketing, monetizing digital engagement, building foundation for Direct Response Television advertisement programmes, introduction of direct debit as a mode of payment, and reshaping corporate fundraising.

Donor retention remains a challenge. UNICEF is currently updating donor information and data through the Corporate Social Responsible (CSR) Market Research, the results of which will contribute in building the necessary skills around CSR in Indonesia.

In partnership with the Government, results for children supported by private sector contributions in 2012 included: reduction of stunting in Sikka, Klaten, Jayawijaya and Belu; strengthening child participation and child-friendly communities in Central Java and East Java; and, expansion of
integrated malaria control to South Sulawesi and West Sulawesi

On-track

IR 2070/A0/04/002/008 IR 1.2.4 By end 2015 knowledge and understanding of child and women related equity issues amongst key stakeholders have been enhanced.

Progress:

UNICEF’s public information system is in place, including the implementation and management of a digital communication strategy that has established social media platforms (Facebook, twitter) to engage with the general public, focusing on children’s and women related equity issues. This engagement has resulted in increased interaction with the general public. Media outreach and engagement were strengthened at national and local levels through capacity building for journalist and regular briefings for key media contacts. Information on UNICEF’s programmes was regularly disseminated to the media, and field visits facilitated for key media contacts, resulting in increased media coverage on important children’s issues. e.g. the extensive coverage on nutrition and malaria programmes. A baseline study on the knowledge and attitude of key stakeholders on child rights issues is underway. This will provide a baseline that UNICEF can use to measure the effectiveness of its communication programme in increasing the level of understanding of key stakeholders on child rights issues.

On-track

IR 2070/A0/04/002/009 IR 1.2.5 By 2015, contribute to the knowledge management system at national and sub-national levels through collation, packaging and dissemination of best practices, lessons-learned and other programme development tools.

Progress:

The Knowledge Management strategy for UNICEF Indonesia has been developed to address: dissemination of knowledge on child rights in Indonesia (via social media, media trainings, workshops on child rights with children) among the public; and development of knowledge products fulfilling specific gaps identified at sub-national levels in Sulawesi, Papua and Aceh. These include a documentation of a community-based education information system in Sulawesi; consolidation of existing data on the situation of youth in Papua to inform the making of a provincial youth policy; audio-visual documentation of the Sports for Development (S4D) project in four provinces to be used as an advocacy tool for influencing district governments to mainstream sports within the educational curriculum; and, the production of issue briefs to influence government partners on policy making for children.

The knowledge products are being used by partners in discussions and decision-making processes related to replication of initiatives to scale (e.g. community-based education information system, early childhood development initiatives), and informing policy making processes in sectors like youth and education.

Simultaneously, knowledge partnerships forged with Indonesian research institutions (SMERU, JPAl and Bakti) resulted in improved knowledge sharing among producers of knowledge and users, and contributed to capacity building of partners. Key examples of knowledge translating to action include workshops on child budgeting for eastern Indonesian provinces resulting in district officials reviewing planning tools from a child focused perspective and using the knowledge for the 2013 district planning process. Workshops with TV/Radio production houses on development of public service spots resulted in media partners offering pro-bono services to support UNICEF and increased reporting on children’s issues in the media.

Despite this progress, it must be noted that the knowledge management function in UNICEF Indonesia is in its first year of implementation, and there is a continuing need to provide strategic support at the
national level in order to create linkages between knowledge and programme implementation.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/002/010 IR Programme support**

**Progress:**

UNICEF provided human resource support through this ‘Intermediate Result’ with the funds utilized in this IR to mainly help the organization contribute to the achievement of other IRs within the programme component, or across Programme components in the country programme of cooperation.

**On-track**

**PCR 2070/A0/04/003 PCR 1.3 By 2015, children and young people, boys and girls, are able to express their voices to influence policies and practices affecting their lives.**

**Progress:**

Following an evaluation of national child participation initiatives, UNICEF provided strategic inputs to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection on strengthening national child participation initiatives which led to the establishment of the National Children's Forum. The forum has become a national child participation mechanism supported by the Ministry which represents and channels children voices into the development process, from the local through to the national level on issues they are facing, such as access to health services, lack of availability of recreational facilities, access to free education, etc. Through the child friendly city/district framework, UNICEF also supported and facilitated establishment of children’s forums in eight districts. Organisational capacity of these forums was built to strengthen their individual structure and framework. In addition, a mapping exercise on child participation across Indonesia was undertaken to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges of the existing child participation initiatives in Indonesia. The sustainability of the forums and strategic engagement of children in the development process will be the focus of UNICEF support in 2013.

The "Indonesia Youth Online", a desk review to map the digital landscape of Indonesia was completed and published. The recommendations from this review form the basis of the ongoing UNICEF-supported study on Digital Safety with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology and Berkman Center of Harvard University. Once completed in 2013, it will provide better understanding on children and young people’s engagement with digital platforms in Indonesia and evidence for policy formulation.

UNICEF has also been working with the Alliance of Independent Journalists and its network across the country to ensure that media channels/publications are providing regular opportunities for young people to express their opinions. The UNICEF - AJI media awards on child rights were revamped to focus on equity issues and empowering young voices. Several child friendly journalists’ networks were also identified across the country, with opportunities for possible collaboration in the near future.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/003/001 IR 1.3.1 By end 2013, young people are systematically engaged in the development process at national and sub-national level.**

**Progress:**

Following an evaluation of national child participation initiatives, UNICEF provided strategic inputs to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection on strengthening national child participation initiatives which led to establishment of the national Children Forum. The forum has become a national child participation structure supported by the Ministry, which represents and channels children voices in the development process from local through to the national level on issues they are facing, such as access to health services, unavailability of recreational facilities, and access to free education, among others. Through the child friendly city/district framework, UNICEF assisted and
facilitated establishment of children’s’ forums in Aceh Besar, Polewali Mandar, Sikka, Pemalang, Brebes, Klaten, Situbondo, and Bondowoso. Organisational capacity of those forums has been built to strengthen their individual structure and framework. In addition, a mapping on child participation across Indonesia has been undertaken, to look at strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges of the existing child participation initiatives in Indonesia. The sustainability of the forums and strategic engagement of children in the development process will be the focus of UNICEF support.

**IR 2070/A0/04/003/002 IR 1.3.2** By 2015, national media, and media in at least nine focus provinces, are routinely engaging children and young people to safely express and share their ideas and opinions and acquire knowledge of their rights.

**Progress:**

The ‘Indonesia Youth Online’, a desk review to map the digital landscape of Indonesia was completed and published. The recommendations from this review form the basis of the ongoing UNICEF-supported study on Digital Safety with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology and Berkman Center of Harvard University. Once completed in 2013, it will provide better understanding on children and young people’s engagement with digital platforms in Indonesia and evidence for policy formulation.

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**PC 2 - Child survival and development**

**PCR 2070/A0/04/004 PCR 2.1** : By 2015, children and women, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from improved access to and delivery of quality basic services such as nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, health, including in humanitarian situation.

**Progress:**

The stagnating progress towards achievement of MDG’s in Indonesia is causing concern among stakeholders in Indonesia. Concern will likely show an improvement in achievements with the release of the 2012 IDHS and 2012 Papua MICS data. Thanks to the SUN movement, the nutrition situation, particularly stunting is getting some welcome attention. It is critical that development partners support the Government to ensure that the high level of political attention translates into results in the field. A number of additional high profile global initiatives such as Sanitation & Water for All, A Promise Renewed (The Child Survival call to Action sponsored by the governments of USA, India and Ethiopia along with UNICEF), the Commission of Information & Accountability (in follow up of the ‘Every Women, Every Child’ initiative), Malaria 2012 were initiated in 2012. Many of these state Indonesia as a priority country leading to confusion among the Government on how best to support these initiatives while staying true to national priorities. As development partners, UNICEF is committed to supporting the Government in ensuring coherence between the global initiatives and national priorities.

As 2015 approaches, the Government of Indonesia is taking steps to support the acceleration and monitoring of progress. Discussions on establishing a national countdown of MDG indicators is underway in recognition of the uneven progress being made in this diverse country. This initiative will serve to track progress and inequities and promote accountability. The country is also preparing for universal coverage of health services and the preparation of the health system to take on this additional burden. This will require adequate, timely resources and robust planning at sub-national level. UNICEF has been supporting evidence-based planning in selected districts in Papua as a model and will continue to support planning and monitoring during 2013.
At the central level, despite much progress, bottlenecks remain such as unpredictability in fund allocations and timeliness from the centre to the subnational level. A number of policies are still not in line with global standards such as the regulations on marketing of breast milk substitutes, the global Measles and Rubella elimination strategy, policies on community management of childhood illnesses and others. These will be priorities for follow up in 2013. Although supply bottlenecks do exist in certain areas, UNICEF is working to address these in remote locations. The major challenge in the health sector is quality of health services and this is expected to be a major focus during 2013.

On-track

**IR 2070/A0/04/004/001 IR : 2.1.1** By June 2015, evidence-based advocacy and technical support in policy, guidelines, and strategy formulation at national and sub-national (selected focus districts) level contribute to increased commitment for addressing malnutrition

**Progress:** UNICEF contributed to addressing bottlenecks related to the enabling environment for nutrition. UNICEF supported roll out of the SUN movement including the development of policy frameworks and guidelines. Support for policies, guidelines and regulations was provided, e.g., regulation on exclusive breastfeeding, national plan for control of iodine deficiency disorders, guidelines on the prevention and control of intestinal parasites and guidance for multi-nutrient supplementation of women and children in Klaten district. In addition, Food and Nutrition action plans are being finalized in Sikka and Klaten districts.

UNICEF’s advocacy efforts have contributed to increased budget allocations for nutrition interventions in targeted districts. Budget increases in 2012 (compared to 2011) were recorded in Klaten (IDR 150,000,000 to 300,000,000), Aceh Timur (IDR 0 to 95,000,000), Aceh Jaya (IDR 4,000,000 to 48,100,000) and, Aceh Besar (IDR 0 to 100,000,000).

At community level, UNICEF supported participatory learning and action and the planning process was completed in all three focus districts. In Sikka & Klaten, the planned activities have been included in the local planning process (Musrenbang) and in Papua, efforts are ongoing.

UNICEF is contributing to monitoring of implementation of policies. Documentation of infant feeding & maternal nutrition determinants was completed and data on violations of the Code of marketing of breast milk substitutes is being recorded.

In 2012, UNICEF established a partnership with the World Bank to strengthen the nutrition component of poverty-reduction programmes to enhance impact on stunting. The partnership with GAIN to enhance universal salt iodization in Indonesia continued in 2012.

UNICEF will also continue to advocate for nutrition as a priority among policymakers. Policies on maternal micronutrient supplementation will be reviewed. An assessment of nutrition capacity in ongoing and expected to contribute to improvements in capacity of key health staff. The quality and availability of data and supervision remains sub-optimal.

On-track

**IR 2070/A0/04/004/002 IR 2.1.2:** By mid-2013, district budget increased by 20 per cent from baseline on selected effective nutrition interventions in select district. (OT: 110)

**Progress:** UNICEF supported the establishment of a Provincial Food & Nutrition Action Plan in Nusa Tenggara Timor (NTT). This is supported by a Governor’s Decree and has led to the allocation of funds for priority activities. At district level, a District Food & Nutrition Action Plan was developed in Sikka and being followed by other districts.

The advocacy around these plans resulted in nutrition budget allocations from government operational funds (BOK) increasing in 2012 (compared to 2010) in Sikka (IDR 36,000,000 to IDR 235,000,000). In
addition, community level participatory learning and action leveraged additional funds from village budgets.

UNICEF supported the integration of Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF) as a comprehensive package to address malnutrition. This program shifts the management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) from inpatient care to greater community involvement in treating these children. The programme is still facing challenges in implementation and current efforts focus on strengthen monitoring and supervision to address these.

UNICEF also leveraged funds for malaria control (through the Global Fund) to contribute to prevention of stunting. UNICEF’s holistic approach includes integrated planning for malaria, maternal health, and immunizations. The malaria focus ensures that remote villages are reached by the health system, with a synergistic effect on child nutrition and malaria.

The development of the District CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation) regulation is ongoing. This will serve to ensure adequate district budgets to improve access to WASH. The CLTS approach was disseminated to 147 villages & 5 counties, funded by various sources (Local Government Funds & NGOs). ODF (Open Defecation Free) in 5 villages has been promoted using local resources.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/004/003 IR 2.1.3:** By June 2013, technical capacity and advocacy for a multi-sectoral strategy contribute to the reduction of stunting by 3 per cent in 3 selected districts of Aceh province.

**Progress:** UNICEF supported inclusion of stunting reduction interventions in Provincial MDG Action Plans, the Food & Nutrition Action Plan and the National Development Plan 2012-2017 (RPJM). UNICEF supported the integration of essential services delivered at Posyandu’s (community health services).

UNICEF advocated for regulations expected to contribute to stunting reduction. They include CLTS (Aceh Timur); Malaria Elimination (Aceh Timur); competency-based midwife recruitment (Aceh Besar); Village Funds Allocation for Posyandu’s (Aceh Besar & Timur).

UNICEF’s advocacy led to greater budget allocations for stunting reduction, DHO (District Health Office) Aceh Timur allocated IDR 600 million from OTSUS (Special Autonomy Fund) in 2013 (from zero in 2011-2). The Aceh Besar APBD (Provincial Development Budget) budget increased 35 per cent in 2013 (compared to 2011). Puskesmas (Health Centre) microplanning contributed to doubling of the BOK utilization rate and contributed towards activities to reach underserved children in 32 sub-districts. District budgets for 2013 include micronutrients and Albendazole.

Quality of services was addressed in three priority districts. Monitoring visits confirmed the availability of essential supplies in Puskesmas and Posyandu’s. Cold chain management and immunization tracking systems were established. Monitoring also observed Puskesmas midwives knowledgeable in integrated ANC, malaria management, IYCF counselling, immunization and CLTS. One hundred per cent of suspected Malaria cases were laboratory confirmed and malaria screening increased among pregnant women (65 per cent to 82 per cent). All Puskesmas have two midwives as IYCF counsellors to train cadres (community health workers) and low cost sanitation material is available in two sub-districts of Aceh Timur.

The Aceh Poltekes integrated IYCF, Immunization and CLTS into the pre-service curriculum for nurses & midwives. Expansion to private academies could impact skills of approximately 2,000 graduates/year.

UNICEF is building the capacity of Musrenbang facilitators in 48 sub districts (Aceh Besar & Timur) to include appropriate interventions into plans. In addition, a community social network established to build improved latrines in Aceh Timur.
**Progress:** With UNICEF's support, the Cluster Island Approach (CIA) was modelled in Maluku Tengah Barat (MTB) district to address access to services which is the major bottleneck in Maluku’s and Papua. This will be expanded to 11 districts in Maluku and ensure that each district has at least one cluster centre by 2013. Maternity waiting home (MWH) for at-risk mothers is incorporated into the CIA to improve access for pregnant women to comprehensive obstetric care and prompt referral for complications. In Papua, CIA is being implemented in Jayapura district with MWH’s established at health centres appointed as cluster centres. Meanwhile in Jayawijaya, through cooperation with Church deacons, a MWH was established near the BEONC health centre to admit at-risk mothers for management of complications. An operational guideline on referral pathways was developed and is being implemented in Jayapura. UNICEF continued supporting Manokwari and Sorong, in Papua Barat, to undergo a similar process. UNICEF also continued supporting the development of a health strategic plan in Papua Barat. North Maluku’s Halsel and Tidore completed Basic Emergency Obstetric & Neonatal Care (BEONC) training for 10 Puskesmas teams. Finally, in Aceh, UNICEF supported village authorities to facilitate birth-preparedness and complication-readiness in the three focus districts through technical assistance and using government funds.

UNICEF supported community case management (CCM) for major childhood killers and progress has been demonstrated by the increase in diarrhoea case management by cadres in Timor Tengah Selatan. To increase access to case management in hard-to-reach areas in Papua, UNICEF is supporting the Government to replicate CCM through their flagship ‘Flying Health Care’ programme in 8 districts. UNICEF is supporting the development of national C-IMCI guidelines using lessons learned in the field.

UNICEF support to evidence-based planning is continuing in Papua and reported under IR 2.1.8.

**Progress:** UNICEF contributed to a number of initiatives to support situation analyses and evidence for EPI. Examples include support for: 1) measles program review results and recommendations for full adoption of the Global Measles/Rubella Elimination Goals and Strategy; 2) Immunization Drop Out Study that provides better understanding on demand-side barriers to receiving vaccination; 3) Nationwide Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) Assessment of cold chain and vaccine management to ensure availability of safe and potent vaccines for children; 4) Sustained Outreach Services (SOS) Evaluation that provided recommendations for improved implementation and scale-up of this strategy to deliver vaccines, vitamin A and other MNCH services (i.e. pregnancy screening, bed nets distribution) in remote, hard-to-reach areas to improve equity in access; 5) Diphtheria Case Control Study in East Java that identified risk factors for continued transmission and provided programmatic guidance on improved diphtheria outbreak response and control; and, 6) district assessments focusing on reducing missed opportunities to provide routine vaccinations.

The follow-up to these activities was variable. MOH considered the recommendations of the measles mission and introduced routine second dose of measles at 18 months but only in 4 provinces in 2013. UNICEF supported a multi-sectoral workshop to draft a National Communication Strategy/ Multi-year Plan to intensify Routine EPI using data from the Drop Out Study. In addition, National EVM Improvement Plan 2012-2015 and National Guidelines on SOS was finalized and endorsed by the
Provincial Health Office’s (PHO). UNICEF expects these initiatives to be scaled-up using government funds. Additionally, the case control study helped the better understand the causes of the ongoing diphtheria outbreak and provided recommendations that, if followed, will have an impact on outbreak control and surveillance in the future.

Indonesia requires a stronger immunization system and greater advocacy to ensure adequate resources, partnerships and oversight to achieve the goals.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/004/006 IR : 2.1.6** By December 2015, 80 per cent of pregnant women and children under age 5 in high endemic village areas are protected from malaria and benefiting from strengthened health system, evidence-based policy, supportive legislation and budget allocation responsive local circumstance of malaria transmission, and ACEH province enter elimination phase as per WHO standard. (OT 109)

**Progress:** UNICEF has continued support to remove bottlenecks to quality malaria preventive and curative services in high malaria endemic districts in Eastern Indonesia. In North Maluku, good progress has been achieved in two of our focus districts, South Halamera and Kepulauan Tidore, with greater than 50 per cent coverage of screening and malaria prevention among pregnant women. In addition, thanks to advocacy by provincial authorities and UNICEF’s support, the program has expanded to the districts of Morotai, East Halmahera, West Halmahera and Central Halmahera. At this point only North Halmahera and Sula lag behind primarily due to weak political leadership in these districts.

Progress has been good in Maluku Province as well, with replication to one additional focus district during the reporting period and excellent progress in our focus district for the Island Cluster management approach in Maluku Tenggara Barat, which shows marked decline in malaria indicators. However, the focus district of Buru has experienced difficulties due to the discovery of gold there. This has had severe environmental consequences and caused population displacement which has distracted the health authorities there.

In Papua and West Papua, thanks to excellent relationships with the Global Fund (GFATM) and MOH, UNICEF has successfully co-funded many activities with province-wide impact, such as support for improving diagnosis and logistics for lowland districts. Stock outs in long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLIN) due to lapses in GFATM funding were addressed late in 2012, but for a six month period LLINs were not available. Variation in commitment and capability among the many districts in these two provinces is extreme, with some performing well and others lagging behind. NTT continues to lag behind but UNICEF sees opportunities for improved collaboration with the AUSAID funded project there to raise the level of programme performance in the future.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/004/007 IR 2.1.7:** By mid-2013, one selected district of Aceh province enters malaria elimination phase as per WHO standard, (OT )

**Progress:** With support from UNICEF, Sabang Municipality achieved malaria elimination as per WHO guidelines. The district health office reported no indigenous malaria indigenous cases so far this year. The point prevalence of malaria infection in 3,478 people enrolled in mass blood screening was 0.81 per cent during Dec 2011 – Jan 2012. Moreover, all malaria positive cases detected very low levels of parasitemia estimated by molecular methods. This has been sustained throughout 2012.

Sabang’s malaria elimination progress was recognized nationally and internationally as a model, and won the 2nd best 2011 MDGs award from the President of Indonesia. It was also selected at the site of a study visit by the Asia Pacific Malaria Elimination Network for 2013.

With UNICEF’s support, other districts in Aceh Province adopted and adapted the Sabang malaria
elimination model by incorporating innovations such as: 1) stratification of malaria foci to enable appropriate follow-up action in 10 districts; 2) establishment malaria surveillance system in 7 districts; 3) introduction of quality assurance for malaria diagnosis in four districts; and 4) establishment of a dedicated laboratory for Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS established in Banda Aceh (the first in Indonesia).

As result of joint WHO UNICEF advocacy, three districts endorsed local regulation on malaria elimination and other two districts are in process of legalization with MOH support. The province’s budget allocation for the malaria program increased by 10 per cent from 2012 to 2013.

On-track

**IR 2070/A0/04/004/008 IR 2.1.8**: By June 2013, strengthened technical capacity in evidence based planning, budget allocation and monitoring contribute to improved access to and delivery of quality UNICEF Specific Intervention Code: services such as health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, prevention of mother-to-child transmission including in emergencies in Papua and West Papua provinces focused districts. Participatory Learning and Action was conducted in three districts and results fed into the musrembang process. UNICEF’s supported these processes and they contributed towards planning and resource allocations for key evidence based interventions for MNCH.

UNICEF supported the development of provincial and district policies and guidelines, such as malaria control plans in all malaria-endemic districts, the Provincial Food and Nutrition action plan and the Provincial PMTCT (prevention of mother-to-child transmission for HIV) policy and guidelines. These documents are expected to enhance the enabling environment for scale-up of basic health services.

Jayawijaya district, with UNICEF’s assistance, successfully piloted community-case-management (CCM) of major childhood killers (diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria) thorough cadres. Lessons learnt contributed to national guidelines on CCM and further scale-up in 13 districts involving the deployment of service providers to 39 remote villages using government funds. UNICEF also supported capacity building of local staff to promote appropriate infant & young child feeding practices. Additionally, all Puskesmas’ in Jayawijaya have staff trained to provide PMTCT services.

UNICEF also supported the provincial health office in improving coordination among stakeholders working on MNCH by establishing a Health Partner’s Forum. UNICEF also supported the strengthening of the AMPL Pokja (WASH working group) through institutional facilitators in six districts to scale-up quality hygiene and sanitation services. UNICEF Papua is supporting the field-testing of an innovative approach by the Indonesia Country Office to monitor results and progress in reducing disparities in two districts in partnership with professional bodies and local government.

On-track

**IR 2070/A0/04/004/009 IR 2.1.9**: By 2015 national and sub national WASH policies and guidelines are available and implemented and regularly monitored increase in equitable access and suitability in seven targeted provinces and 28 districts to contribute to MDGs Goals including in districts from Aceh. (OT 110)

**Progress**: UNICEF supported a total of 19 out of a target of 25 deprived districts in Eastern Indonesia to achieve the MDG targets for water and sanitation. An additional two districts achieved MDG targets for water (Susenas 2010).
Local governments along with the MOPW, MOH and BAPPENAS are scaling up the rural WASH model demonstrated by UNICEF under national programmes such as PNPM and CLTS. Similarly the Urban WASH model, supported by UNICEF, targeting urban slums is being scaled up by the Government as urban sanitation initiatives through national programmes like PPSP and USDP. District authorities in all 25 target districts have developed WASH strategic plans and budgets following advocacy and technical support from UNICEF. These plans have been approved by provincial authorities and are now being implemented.

UNICEF supported the establishment of a system to analyse investments and expenditures in WASH in selected districts. This will be further replicated in all 25 UNICEF supported districts and beyond in the near future. Local regulation on WASH (PERDA) was launched in Bima, and a Governor’s Regulation on WASH was developed in NTT. Remaining districts are aiming to follow up and replicate these regulations. The regulations require districts to establish AMPL Pokja, develop roadmaps and plans for implementation of national programmes such as CLTS and include prohibition of open defecation along water sources and public places. Remaining districts are aiming to follow up and replicate these regulations.

High level advocacy by UNICEF during the global ‘Sanitation and Water for All’ high level ministerial conference in Washington in 2012, and the third East Asia Sanitations conference in Bali in 2012 led to the Government of Indonesia stating WASH as a national priority. This has resulted in increased budget allocation at national and subnational levels (up to 4-5 times) for WASH to achieve ODF status by 2014.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/004/010 IR 2.1.10** By 2015, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), emergency preparedness and response are enforced and cluster accountability and responses at national and sub-national level are in accordance to principles of humanitarian action. (OT 115)

**Progress:** Up to 20 WASH and nutrition cluster partners met regularly (either quarterly or bi-annually). This served to enhance capacity, share information and strengthening coordination. More than 25 participants from Government, UN agencies and NGOs participated in the WASH emergency induction training and preparedness for any emergency situation. One member of the Food and Nutrition cluster attended a new course on Nutrition in Emergency. Moreover, results of the CMAM approach, implemented in Sikka, was shared and discussed with cluster members. Emergency preparedness for WASH interventions for 20,000 families is in place including prepositioning of essential WASH items. UNICEF provided appropriate coordination in response to the Aceh earthquake in 2012. This served as a ‘dry run’ to test emergency preparedness in Indonesia.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/004/011 IR 2.1.11** By 2015 evidence-based national and sub national policies and guidelines on School Sanitation available, implement equity and regularly monitor for sustainability in seven targeted provinces and 28 districts to contribute to MDGs (including districts in Aceh). OT 110

**Progress:** With UNICEF’s support, district authorities in six districts in Papua, West Papua, NTT and South Sulawesi implemented a comprehensive WASH in Schools model in 112 schools out of the 420 schools targeted. This programme supports behaviour change in hygiene (e.g. hand washing) and sanitation (e.g., the use of improved latrines) and increases access to improved latrines in the targeted schools. The programme therefore addresses bottlenecks in supply, demand and quality and as well as bottlenecks in the policy and enabling environment. In this programme, students are employed as ‘agents of change’ to improve WASH behaviours and practices in the community through their influence with peers and household members.

This programme has benefited 40,227 students and teachers to date (39,273 students and 954 teachers) in having access to improved WASH facilities and adopting hygienic practices. This model is being documented for wider dissemination and nationwide scale-up by the government.

As a result of intensive advocacy by UNICEF and partners, the Government of Indonesia has declared...
WASH in Schools one of its priorities. The WASH in school experience in Indonesia has been presented at several national and regional events and has attracted attention among WASH stakeholders. The interest of additional stakeholders is key in ensuring rapid scale-up of this approach. UNICEF also supported the development of the School Sanitation Road Map which outlines the necessary steps to develop a WASH in Schools national program in Indonesia.

The guidelines on WASH in schools developed with UNICEF support were shared with the Ministry of Education (MOEC) Directorate of Primary Schools. This is expected to lead to the adoption of standards being legalized and disseminated in the coming months. Finally, UNICEF advocacy with the MOEC initiated the process of inclusion of WASH in School indicators in the national education information system (EMIS).

IR 2070/A0/04/004/012 Milestones 2: By 2011, Government regulation on breastfeeding is passed

Progress:

UNICEF provided human resource support through this ‘Intermediate Result’ with the funds utilized in this IR to mainly help the organization contribute to the achievement of other IRs within the programme component, or across Programme components in the country programme of cooperation.

PCR 2070/A0/04/005 PCR 2.2 By 2015, families and communities will sustain positive behaviours resulting in improved health and wellbeing of children and women. (KRA 2, 3)

Progress:

Communication for behaviour change to encourage individuals and households in communities to practice good health, nutrition and hygiene behaviours is critical in achieving the MDG and stunting targets. Key behaviours such as exclusive breastfeeding, appropriate complementary feeding, timely health seeking for preventive and curative services, use of clean water and sanitation facilities and appropriate hygiene practices including hand washing are proven to impact positively on maternal and child survival and stunting.

In Indonesia, despite rapid economic growth, the practice of these key behaviours remains low and promoting behaviour change among communities is a priority for UNICEF. Rates of exclusive breastfeeding is reported to be 32 per cent while only 41 per cent of 6-23 month old breastfed children receive appropriate complementary feeding. Similar low rates are observed with hand washing with soap, seeking prompt treatment for childhood infections and the uptake and use of sanitation services. UNICEF supported behaviour change by supporting the health promotion arm of the central and subnational health ministries in employing context specific communication strategies. Depending on the context media communication, interpersonal interactions, advocacy with key influencers in the community and other strategies were employed.

Promoting demand for critical maternal and child survival services is a related but specific approach to ensure buy in for these services. There are regular reports of rejection of immunization in some pockets in Indonesia. Reasons range from fear of adverse effects to concerns about the motives and effects of vaccines (e.g., a drug to reduce fertility) to a rejection on religious grounds. All these reasons may be responsible for vaccine rejection either independently or in combination and communication efforts will need to consider this. UNICEF in 2012 continued supporting the MOH in developing a strategy to enhance coverage of routine immunization. This will be particularly relevant with Pentavalent vaccine being introduced next year.
UNICEF has been emphasizing the appropriate monitoring of communication activities to ensure that it results in better awareness and appropriate behaviour change.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/005/001 IR 2.2.1** By 2015, increased in health seeking, child feeding practices and WASH behaviours in targeted populations of selected districts by: 1) at least an additional 5 per cent of 1a) children below six months of age will be exclusively breast-fed, 1b) children 23 months will receive appropriate complementary feeding, 1c) children 20-23 months will benefit from continued breastfeeding pregnant women will receive at least 90 IFA/MMN tablets during pregnancy and, 2) At least an additional 25 per cent of usage of improved sanitation facilities, 10 per cent of hand washing with soap and, 5 per cent households adopt water treatment and proper storage.

**Progress:** UNICEF contributed towards scaling up effective interventions related to changing behaviour and cultural practices to reduce stunting. A training module on nutrition counselling was reviewed and strengthened. In 2012, UNICEF supported the use of different modules to train 74 Puskesmas health workers in Klaten and 33 in Sikka. In addition, 225 cadres and 60 village midwives were trained on nutrition counselling in Klaten while in Sikka 72 cadres were trained. Most of the health workers trained were affiliated with the MOH or NGO's and their enhanced capacity is expected to promote the desired behaviour change and have an impact beyond the health sector. A baseline survey was completed and will help to determine the impact of the Nutrition programme in promoting key behaviours.

UNICEF contributed to the development of policy and regulations, e.g., PERDA in Bima District and a Governor’s Decree in Kupang on community-based water and sanitation; Mayoral decree in Kupang City on small scale urban water supply and; a Mayor’s circular on observing Global Hand Washing Day. WASH Strategic Plans were developed in all target districts. UNICEF supported the training of 2,749 male and 1,549 female Pokja members on CLTS and its five pillars. CLTS programmes were implemented in 161 villages with the support of UNICEF and so far 79 villages have been declared Open-defecation free.

Data management system on WASH was consolidated and used by sanitarians and districts health officers in all target districts. Lessons learned were documented, specifically on Ende Island in NTT achieving 100 per cent ODF status.

In 2013, more efforts need to be dedicated to the finalization and roll-out of the communication strategy for the USI programme. Capacity of human resources remains the major bottleneck in addressing demand side barriers affecting stunting.

**PC 3 - Education and adolescent development**

**On-track**

**PCR 2070/A0/04/007 PCR 3.1** By 2015, children and young people especially from vulnerable groups are empowered and equipped with adequate knowledge, basic education and life skills to cope with challenges and opportunities. (KRA 2,3)

**Progress:** UNICEF, in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Culture and other partners focused on setting an appropriate policy environment framework to reduce inequities in accessing quality education by conducting analysis on gaps, barriers and bottlenecks for out-of-school children with partners (national and sub-national) The Out-of-School Study supported by UNICEF (2011) showed that 2.5 million children aged 7-15 are out-of-school, with most dropping-out during the transition from primary to junior secondary school. It further highlighted the increasing percentage of adolescents not attending schools (either never attended or dropped-out) from 8 per cent at age 13 up to 23 per cent by age 15. Disparities are enhanced by geographical location with 18 per cent of children of this age group from rural areas not attending school compared with 10 per cent from urban area;
and by wealth quintile with 26 per cent of children from the poorest households not attending school compared with 6 per cent from wealthiest households. This analytical work resulted in initiation of equity-focused policies at local level and to an increased commitment from the Government to address the problem of out-of-school children.

UNICEF provided technical assistance to district partners on improving the methods for planning and budgeting (School-Based Management) which will allow them to expand educational access and quality for vulnerable and excluded boys and girls. In addition, by improving data collection to monitor out-of-school children using a Community-Based Education Information System (CBEIS), UNICEF is supporting subdistricts to monitor access and retention of 13-15 year old adolescents in basic education.

Furthermore, UNICEF’s lobbying efforts have resulted in the establishment of an institutional framework for the Education sector’s response to HIV in Tanah Papua and led to increased commitment to address young key affected populations.

The status of Indonesia as a middle income country makes these combined efforts more relevant especially since increasing enrolments in secondary education is a priority because quality secondary education will contribute to increasing qualified human resources to support sustainable social development and economic growth. Advocacy supported by evidence remains critical to push for adolescents’ issues at the centre of the development agenda in all sectors. Of particular importance is HIV given the rapidly expanding epidemic among the general youth population in Tanah Papua and among young key affected populations in the rest of Indonesia.

On-track

**IR 2070/A0/04/007/001 IR 3.1.1 (National):** By the end of 2013, policies and strategies on transition from primary schools to junior secondary school improved.

**Progress:**

UNICEF, in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Culture and other partners focused on setting an appropriate policy environment framework to reduce inequities in accessing quality education by conducting analysis on gaps, barriers and bottlenecks for out of school children with partners (national and sub-national) The Out-of-School Study supported by UNICEF (2011) showed that 2.5 million children aged 7-15 are out of school, with most dropping-out during the transition from primary to junior secondary school. This analytical work resulted in initiation of equity-focused policies at local level and to an increased commitment from the Government to address the problem of out-of-school children.

UNICEF’s technical assistance to district education partners on improving the methods for district level planning and budgeting (School-Based Management) has allowed them to expand educational access and quality for vulnerable and excluded boys and girls, as a result of the improved planning processes. To assist the Ministry of Education and Culture in achieving School-Based Management (responsibility and decision-making over school operations given to school and community) coverage in 90 per cent of schools in Indonesia by 2014, UNICEF provided technical support to develop a national action plan on SBM to which the Government has pledged US$ 1 million in 2013 that will lead to an expansion of education access and quality for vulnerable and excluded boys and girls. In addition, a SBM Resource Centre was established in partnership with the State University of Malang to facilitate learning and capacity-building for relevant stakeholders to support the Government in expanding SBM coverage, following UNICEF’s advocacy and technical support.
**IR 2070/A0/04/007/002 IR 3.1.2 (Aceh):** By end 2012, district department education plans and budgets are developed to achieve minimum service standards

**Progress:**

To support the local governments in achieving Minimum Service Standards (MSS) in all primary and junior secondary schools, UNICEF advocated and provided technical support for using an Integrated Education Database (IED) that facilitated integration of two existing official databases used by the education offices at provincial and district education offices into one database for planning and monitoring. Resulting from this process: (i) school principals are giving special attention to data validity; (ii) budget allocation for achieving MSS was based on data generated from the IED and related costing analysis; and (iii) increased provincial budgetary allocations for data management has taken place. Successful lobbying efforts with the provincial and district education offices on better data management and evidence-based planning to reduce inequities resulted in better coordination between the data managers and the district education officers who are the users, and included hiring of a data expert to do the work.

Also, based on reliable data, UNICEF provided technical inputs to government partners in developing and finalizing the action plans for two years (2013-2014) to achieve MSS in Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya and Aceh Timur districts. The action plans which includes technical strategy, budgetary requirements and timeline to achieve MSS is now the main reference document for the development of government annual action plans and budgets to align resources for MSS achievement in all schools, including those in poor marginalized communities.

In the Government and UNICEF Multi-Year Workplan for 2013-14, both partners are committed to continue strengthening the capacity of District Education managers in the use of participatory, evidence-based methods in planning and budgeting as well as monitoring results for equity.

**IR 2070/A0/04/007/003 IR 3.1.3 (Java):** By 2013, retrieval programmes and policies are developed by district education offices (Klaten, Pemalang, Bin Central Java and of Pasuruan, Bondowoso and Situbondo in East Java).

**Progress:**

UNICEF, in partnership with sub-national education authorities in Central and East Java focused on setting a conducive policy environment framework to reduce inequities in accessing quality education. Analytical work on the gaps, barriers and bottlenecks for out-of-school children (OOSC) in Central and East Java was conducted in collaboration with academia and education authorities to better inform district education strategic planning officers on how to expand educational access and quality for vulnerable and excluded boys and girls. In addition, through a refined database tool for monitoring OOSC, the Community-Based Education Information System (CBEIS), UNICEF is supporting sub-districts in monitoring access and retention of 13-15 year old adolescents in basic education. This analytical work, together with UNICEF's technical support, resulted in the initiation of policies to reduce inequitable access issues and development of retrieval programmes (i.e. Back to School programmes) at the local level and to an increased commitment from the Government to address out-of-school children. Also, based on reliable data, UNICEF supported provincial education authorities on the replication of programmes at a larger scale. For example, in order to strengthen its support on the provision of access to quality education, UNICEF, with the view of replication at scale, introduced the implementation of the school based management system in 15 junior secondary schools, which resulted in improved education quality and encouraged monitoring of children's school attendance through greater leadership and community participation.
IR 2070/A0/04/007/004 IR 3.1.4 (NTT): By 2013 at least five districts in NTT issued Bupati’s regulation or decree to revitalize UKS programme and a national government’s target on school-based management.

Progress:

UNICEF, in partnership with sub-national education authorities in NTT focused on setting a conducive policy environment framework to reduce inequities in accessing quality education. Following UNICEF advocacy and technical support, eight districts (Alor, Sumba Barat, Sumba Tengah, Kota Kupang, TTS, Sumba Timur, Sikka and Belu) developed draft regulations “Peraturan Daerah” (Belu, Alor and Sumba Timur) or issued regulations “Peraturan Bupati” on school-based management to expand access to quality education for vulnerable and excluded children. Resulting from these regulations are the adoption of transparent and participatory school management to all primary schools (Public schools and Madrasah) in the districts; promotion of child-centred learning; active community participation; and also the provision of health services and healthy environment for children. In addition to this, education sector financial analysis has also been carried out in West Sumba. The results have been disseminated and raised policy makers’ awareness about the need for appropriate budget allocation to support access to quality education in an equitable manner. Those aforementioned regulations are complemented by out-of-school children (OOSC) data generated through the Community-Based Education Information System supported by UNICEF. Findings were presented to government stakeholders, private sector and communities and following UNICEF advocacy, initiatives in the form of village level monitoring for OOSC, and partnerships with religious and informal leaders are some of the efforts that have been taken to enable improved monitoring of children out of school at the community level, towards addressing the problem of school retention and drop outs.

UNICEF will provide further financial and technical support to support the dissemination of these disaggregated data and policies and their translation into districts’ education strategic plans, budgets and monitoring tools. Increasing understanding of the benefits of completing quality basic education and on increasing the demand side starting from young people themselves to their parents and communities will also be critical for UNICEF in cooperation with sub-national education authorities.

IR 2070/A0/04/007/005 IR 3.1.5 (Papua) By 2015, most disadvantaged children benefit from an increased access and retention in basic education.

Progress:

UNICEF, in partnership with provincial governments in Papua and West Papua focused on strengthening education authorities’ capacities to reduce inequities in accessing quality education.

With UNICEF’s technical and financial support, and capacity development efforts focused on equipping education personnel with skills in data management, budgeting, planning and financial accountability resulting in the development of provincial and districts education five-year sector plans, budget and annual workplans for 2011 and 2012. Results from this process include: (i) an increased pro-poor support to abolish school fees for children living in rural and remote areas; (ii) an improved quality and oversight of teachers; (iii) improved children’s learning abilities through revised curriculum; and (iv) an additional funding to support school operations in underserved areas. To further demonstrate the commitment of the provincial and district education offices, the two provincial governments began to replicate capacity development efforts for strategic planning and budgeting to non-target districts.
UNICEF also advocated and provided technical support for adequate implementation of school-based management to improve the learning processes and management of resources at school level. To that end, UNICEF supported the development of culturally appropriate and relevant curriculum and resource materials on literacy and numeracy for reaching out to 60,000 children across different grades. Teaching modules were developed for teachers, resulting in improved technical capacities of 1,500 teachers.

To ensure the sustainability of the above-mentioned interventions focusing on quality, UNICEF advocated, and provided technical support for, the development and use of a School Based Management Monitoring System that captures data on school performance indicators, in order to monitor the extent to which in-school development plans to provide students quality education is actually improving.

**Constrained**

**IR 2070/A0/04/007/006 IR 3.1.6** By the end of 2015, targeted vulnerable adolescents have increased participation and access to health and education friendly services (National, Aceh, Papua, NTT, Java, and Sulawesi).

**Progress:**

UNICEF focused on bringing evidence to Government to invest in adolescent development considering adolescents and youth represent more than 25 per cent of the total population. A 2012 Adolescent Situation Analysis, based on interviews with 10,000 adolescents points to key challenges in education, health and employment for young people aged 10-24 such as low access to youth-friendly services; poor knowledge and access to social protection entitlements; low levels of HIV and sexual health education; and problems related with alcohol and violence in schools and communities. UNICEF, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, UNFPA and WHO provided technical assistance to make necessary improvements in adolescent friendly health programme (AFHP), development of standard operating procedures, monitoring and evaluation tools and the modelling of AFHP in Aceh. Similarly, UNICEF’s technical support for alternative education programmes such as the one roof school to expand transition, and incorporation of contextualized life skills education modules is also likely to improve school to work transitions for young people.

A rapid assessment of existing policies and programmes across sectors shows poor prioritization by national and sub-national governments of youth issues. When policies do exist, implementation is weak, with only un-sustained and fragmented programmes. Laws and regulations also inhibit access to services by young people. In Tanah Papua, UNICEF has begun a youth-led process to establish an adolescent and youth policy, supported by the evidence and momentum produced through a youth situation analysis, and with participation of young people through the establishment and strengthening of a Youth Forum network.

Evidence-based advocacy and technical support remain critical to place adolescents at the centre of the development agenda in all sectors. UNICEF will enhance its support to the adolescent agenda, and through a cross-sectoral adolescent and youth assessment, will examine barriers and bottlenecks to increasing demand for and supply of youth-friendly policies and programmes.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/007/007 IR 3.1.7.** (Papua) By the end of 2015, young people in focus districts in Papua and West Papua have increased knowledge and skills for prevention of HIV.

**Progress:**

UNICEF, in partnership with the provincial government of Tanah Papua focused on putting in place a conducive policy environment framework for mainstreaming HIV and AIDS within the Education sector. The knowledge, attitudes and practices survey conducted by UNICEF in 2011 revealed that young
people in and out-of-school have limited comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS, yet have risky behaviours and are at great risk of HIV infection. With UNICEF's support, institutional frameworks for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS into the education sector were established through provincial regulations and policies, enabling strategies and programmes in district and provincial operational plans for 2012, and prioritization and allocation of budget for HIV/AIDS education in seven focus districts and at the provincial levels in Papua and West Papua. This agreed framework enabled UNICEF to further support the implementation by Government and civil society partners of the Education HIV/AIDS policy, with capacity building interventions for education managers and teachers to respond to a context of people living with HIV/AIDS, development of HIV/AIDS life-skills curriculum, teaching and learning materials now available to over 50,000 children and adolescents to equip them with knowledge and skills to reduce their risk to HIV infection.

To ensure sustainability, UNICEF is currently assisting the provincial government of Tanah Papua to replicate and scale-up the Education sector’s response to HIV/AIDS to non-focus districts. Considering the number of children out-of-school, UNICEF is also initiating the development of a strategy to reach out to out-of-school children and adolescents. This is even more relevant considering that only 4.5 per cent (Papua) and 0.0 per cent (West Papua) of out-of-school children have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV, yet 51 per cent of them in Papua and 44 per cent in West Papua report having multiple sexual relationships. Advocacy and technical support remain critical to support Tanah Papua partners in responding to HIV and AIDS among young people.

**Progress:**

UNICEF, in cooperation with the National AIDS Commission (KPA) is focusing on setting a conducive policy environment framework to address the needs of young key affected populations (YKAPs, young sex workers, young people using drugs, young men having sex with men, young transgender). The analytical work carried out by UNICEF in 2011 revealed that YKAPs represent 30 per cent of key affected populations, have high prevalence rate, yet are the least able to access to prevention, care and treatment services. Following UNICEF advocacy, the Ministry of Health committed to systematically provide an age-disaggregation on the survey undertaken among key affected populations that will result in revised planning and programme development for YKAPs. As a result of UNICEF’s advocacy, KPA pledged to include YKAPs in the upcoming review of the national strategic plan in 2013. To identify barriers and bottlenecks, and to support analysis and dialogue on laws and policies that restrict YKAPs access to HIV prevention, treatment and care programmes, UNICEF in cooperation with UNODC has initiated a policy and implementation review on barriers to prevention and treatment for young people using drugs. Similar exercises will be conducted in 2013 for other YKAPs to provide the relevant information needed for development of appropriate programmes.

As the Indonesian social protection floor develops, UNICEF is exploring further partnership with ILO to ensure that social protection programmes are HIV-sensitive. Initial findings of the socio-economic assessment of children affected by HIV/AIDS revealed that HIV-affected households are facing significant economic and social challenges, aggravated by poverty, which in turn affect children to a greater extent. Further analysis is currently needed and will lead to the development of an impact mitigation strategy. Evidence-based advocacy resulted in a nascent political commitment towards support for YKAPs but continuous advocacy and technical support remain critical to ensure that YKAPs are placed at the centre of the HIV/AIDS response.
Progress:

UNICEF provided human resource support through this ‘Intermediate Result’ with the funds utilized in this programme component, or across Programme components in the country programme of cooperation.

- **On-track**

**PCR 2070/A0/04/008 PCR 3.2** By 2015, improved government and community-based organizations capacities at national and sub national levels for implementing a holistic early childhood development, strengthened legislation and increased budget allocations for achieving readiness for children below 7 years age. (KRA 4)

**Progress:**

Less than 30 per cent of 30 million children aged 0-6 in Indonesia have access to the early childhood education programs, with the majority of those not served living in rural areas and coming from poor households due to poor access, high costs, and limited resources in rural poor families and communities to provide adequate care for their children. Poverty and isolation, as well as gender inequality put additional pressures on the family, limiting their capacity to provide good early child care for their children, which is compounded by the limited access to knowledge and information regarding Holistic Integrated Early Childhood Development (HI-ECD) encompassing the full range of care for young children’s health, nutrition, education, safety and psycho-social stimulation.

UNICEF, in partnership with the Government of Indonesia (GOI) worked towards developing a conducive policy framework highlighting the importance of integrated, multi-sectoral ECD programmes that include relevant issues from the health, nutrition, education and child protection sectors, guaranteeing all boys and girls a strong start to life.

Under the leadership of the Ministry for Coordination of People’s Welfare, a ground breaking Presidential decree on HI-ECD is being developed that will govern the coordination and resource mobilization from relevant line ministries in support of HI-ECD, to which UNICEF provided technical support. This Presidential Decree will guide the coordination and resource mobilization from all relevant line ministries in support of HI-ECD at the local level. To support this process, UNICEF provided technical assistance to the Government at national, provincial and district levels in drafting and introducing regulations as well as supporting them in preparing national budgeting guidelines to guide the implementation of HI-ECD. Similar reinforcement for implementing HI-ECD at the sub national level was reflected in Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) Regulation No. 19 Year 2011 on basic social services integration at community-based POSYANDU, serving maternal and child health needs and nutrition of mothers and children.

Further, to support district authorities to operationalize the government’s regulation at village level through the “One PAUD (early childhood centre) per Village” policy, UNICEF supported the implementation of HI-ECD in several districts by providing support for coordination, advocacy, community participation, training for facilitators, and block grants for establishing and operationalizing PAUD.

Together, the three key policies on HI-ECD, namely the Presidential Regulation, HI-ECD Budgeting Guidelines and MoHA Regulation on Basic Social Service Integration with Posyandu serve as key reference documents that can be used as a basis for raising awareness of relevant stakeholders and local governments to incorporate HI-ECD into their annual planning and programming.

- **On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/008/001 IR 3.2.1** By the end of 2015, policy, guidelines and coordination Mechanism are improved to implement quality holistic-integrated early childhood development program (National, Aceh, Java, NTB, NTT and Sulawesi).

**Progress:**

UNICEF, in partnership with the Government of Indonesia (GOI) worked towards developing a
conducive policy framework underscoring the importance of integrated, multi-sectoral Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes that unite health, nutrition, education and protection, guaranteeing all children a strong start to life.

Under the leadership of the Ministry for Coordination of People’s Welfare, a ground breaking Presidential decree on Holistic Integrated Early Childhood Development (HI-ECD) is currently being developed that will govern the coordination and resource mobilization from all relevant line ministries (Health, Education, Child Protection, Home Affairs and Planning) in support of HI-ECD at the local level, to which UNICEF provided technical support. This Presidential Decree will guide coordination and resource mobilization from all relevant line ministries in support of HI-ECD at the sub-national level. To support implementation of the decree, UNICEF, in cooperation with the Ministry of Planning (BAPPENAS) is developing budgeting guidelines for HI-ECD leading to a harmonization of HI-ECD plans and budgets across sectors, led by a HI-ECD taskforce.

**Progress:**

UNICEF, in partnership with provincial and district governments supported the development of a conducive policy framework and capacity development efforts for education authorities to ensure children aged 3-6 are provided with equitable opportunity to access early childhood education (ECE) as data from the Ministry of Education reveals that access and quality of education provided in ECD centres vary considerably.

With UNICEF’s technical support, Early Childhood Development (ECD) regulations were drafted and endorsed by the heads of the three priority districts (Aceh Besar, Timur and Jaya) and are expected to be signed in December 2012 by the Aceh governor. It will form the legal basis for programming and budget allocation. To ensure buy in and good quality, and to increase awareness among key partners, the legal drafting was highly participatory and consultative, having involved education personnel, academia, parliament members, Education Council, Planning Body, and ECD cadres associations. Following UNICEF’s advocacy, local authorities have committed to increase budget allocation for ECD in the three aforementioned priority districts.

To support the operationalization of ECD, Five Year Action Plans to expand access to ECE services were drafted and finalized in Aceh Jaya and Aceh Timur districts; the draft will be finalized soon. The Plans were developed through a consultative process involving government, civil society, parliament, education board, and private sector. It is expected that the Plans will guide the development of District Education Annual Work Plans in 2013, with realistic targets and appropriate allocation of resources through the district strategic planning exercise supported by UNICEF.

With UNICEF’s support, an ECE cluster model was introduced in one district to address quality issues through knowledge sharing amongst cadres. These clusters constitute a liaison hub between District Education Offices and ECE centres.

In 2013, UNICEF will continue its support in the three focus districts to enhance management and coordination of local governments’ efforts in planning and evidence based budgeting.

**IR 2070/A0/04/008/002 IR 3.2.2 (ACEH)** By the end of 2012, district and provincial early childhood development decrees are endorsed with operational strategic frameworks to expand early childhood development access of the most vulnerable children.

**Progress:***

UNICEF, in partnership with provincial and district governments supported the development of a conducive policy framework and capacity development efforts for education authorities to ensure children aged 3-6 are provided with equitable opportunity to access early childhood education (ECE) as data from the Ministry of Education reveals that access and quality of education provided in ECD centres vary considerably.

With UNICEF’s technical support, Early Childhood Development (ECD) regulations were drafted and endorsed by the heads of the three priority districts (Aceh Besar, Timur and Jaya) and are expected to be signed in December 2012 by the Aceh governor. It will form the legal basis for programming and budget allocation. To ensure buy in and good quality, and to increase awareness among key partners, the legal drafting was highly participatory and consultative, having involved education personnel, academia, parliament members, Education Council, Planning Body, and ECD cadres associations. Following UNICEF’s advocacy, local authorities have committed to increase budget allocation for ECD in the three aforementioned priority districts.

To support the operationalization of ECD, Five Year Action Plans to expand access to ECE services were drafted and finalized in Aceh Jaya and Aceh Timur districts; the draft will be finalized soon. The Plans were developed through a consultative process involving government, civil society, parliament, education board, and private sector. It is expected that the Plans will guide the development of District Education Annual Work Plans in 2013, with realistic targets and appropriate allocation of resources through the district strategic planning exercise supported by UNICEF.

With UNICEF’s support, an ECE cluster model was introduced in one district to address quality issues through knowledge sharing amongst cadres. These clusters constitute a liaison hub between District Education Offices and ECE centres.

In 2013, UNICEF will continue its support in the three focus districts to enhance management and coordination of local governments’ efforts in planning and evidence based budgeting.

**IR 2070/A0/04/008/003 IR 3.2.3 (Java):** Public-private early childhood development partnership private partnership framework on early childhood development access for most disadvantage children developed in Brebes and Pemalang districts of Central Java and in Situbondo district of East Java province.

**Progress:** As a result of UNICEF’s lobbying efforts and technical assistance provided to government counterparts, Holistic Integrative Early Childhood Development (HI-ECD) has become one of the
priorities of the East Java and Central Java provincial governments, resulting in the adoption of a Governor’s decree focussing on improving access to HI-ECD for poor children in East Java and the ongoing inclusion of HI-ECD within the local education law in Central Java. These regulations form the legal basis for budget allocation and scaling-up implementation of HI-ECD in both provinces. To overcome challenges of coordination, sectoral and fragmented implementation of HI-ECD, UNICEF supported the modelling of HI-ECD centres, in cooperation with the PKK (women organisations) and Provincial Education Offices in Situbondo district (East Java) and in Brebes and Pemalang (Central Java). Following UNICEF’s advocacy, the provincial government of East Java has further allocated more than 4 billion rupiah for HI-ECD implementation, and has organized innovative and path-breaking cooperation with the private sector to support the expansion of the pro-poor HI-ECD programme in the province. As a result, the provincial PKK (Women’s organization) has committed to support the implementation of 10,000 HI-ECD centres throughout the province of East Java.

Continuous advocacy to Governors and Buppatis remains crucial to strengthen coordination towards integrated budgets for HI-ECD and issuance of appropriate policies and guidance on how to implement HI-ECD.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/008/004 IR 3.2.4 (Makassar)** By the end of 2013, district decrees on pro-poor, integrated and quality early childhood development expansion endorsed in Polman and Mamuju in West Sulawesi.

**Progress:**

UNICEF, in partnership with provincial and district governments worked towards developing a conducive policy framework underscoring the importance of integrated, multi-sectoral Early Childhood Development programmes that include relevant components from the health, nutrition, education and child protection sectors, guaranteeing all children a strong start to life. UNICEF supported the modelling of HI-ECD in Mamuju district in West Sulawesi province with a strong support from the Governor. Following UNICEF’s advocacy, a governor’s decree on Holistic Integrated Early Childhood Development (HI-ECD) was issued early 2012. UNICEF provided subsequent technical support for the modelling of HI-ECD services in eight villages to ensure effective coordination and resource mobilization across different sectors (health, education, family planning). Resulting from this process: (i) the departments of health, education and family planning are now providing their respective ECD services in a coordinated manner in one venue; (ii) funds have been allocated from the department of planning to support the implementation of HI-ECD (incentive schemes for ECD cadres, cash for micro finance, procurement and building of infra-structure, logistics); and (iii) innovative micro financing scheme for mothers with children of 0-6 years was introduced to boost the demand for ECD services. In the District of Polewali Mandar – West Sulawesi, although there is no specific decree on HI ECD, persistent discussions with the district education office resulted in a Local law (PERDA) # 6/2012 on Education being issued, which accommodates HI ECD. Additionally, poor children are being identified for inclusion, through data derived from UNICEF supported Community-Based Education Information System (CBEIS) in both Polewali Mandar and Mamuju.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/008/005 IR 3.2.5 (NTT):** By the end of 2013, a framework of pro-poor integrative-holistic early childhood development is developed and to improve school readiness and nutrition status of young children.

**Progress:**

UNICEF, in partnership with provincial and district governments supported the development of a conducive policy framework for education authorities to ensure children aged 0-6 are provided with equitable opportunity to access early childhood development (ECD). Following UNICEF’s advocacy and technical support, seven districts (West Sumba, Kota Kupang, Alor, Belu, Sikka, TTS and East Sumba)
developed issued or drafted regulations for an expansion of the Holistic Integrated Early-Childhood Development Programme (HI-ECD). These regulations demonstrate the commitment of the provincial government and constitute the legal basis for the development of the district’s operational plans (including budgetary allocation) in providing Early Childhood Education services in an integrated and holistic manner, encompassing different sectors (health, religion, family planning, and infrastructure) and with the active involvement of communities.

UNICEF will provide further financial and technical support to ensure the translation of these regulations into districts’ education strategic plans, budgets and monitoring tools. Of particular importance will be the technical guidance for operationalizing the HI-ECD with synchronised plans and implementation arrangements across sectors. Also, to ensure plans are equity centred, UNICEF will provide further support to generate evidence on school readiness and the inter-linked nutritional status of poor girls and boys.

Constrained

**PCR 2070/A0/04/009 PCR 3.3 By 2015, improved education sector preparedness plans and strengthened government and CSO response capacities to disasters and emergencies. (KRA 4)**

**Progress:**

A range of disasters can strike just about anywhere in Indonesia at any time, and the potential for loss of life, livelihoods, and property is high. The capacity for disaster risk reduction of key stakeholders in education sector is weak, with minimum standards not yet achieved, and unavailability of education preparedness and contingency plans, putting students at risk when a hazard occurs. With UNICEF’s technical support, the education cluster was formed in 2012 comprising of the Coordinating Ministry of People’s Welfare, Ministry of Education and Culture, National Disaster Management Body, international agencies (UNESCO and UNICEF), international non-governmental organizations (Save the Children, Plan International) Consortium of Education in Emergencies and other cluster members. UNICEF facilitated a Front Line Responder Training for the cluster members in 2012 resulting in the on-going development of education contingency plans now in the finalization stage for endorsement by the local governments. A core response team from the Education Ministry, Disaster Management Body, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Religious Affairs and Community Societies was formed. Mainstreaming of these contingency plans with a budgetary allocation in the education sector plan and further capacity-building will remain a priority in 2013 for UNICEF to support.

Constrained

**IR 2070/A0/04/009/001 IR 3.3.1 By the end of 2015, government capacity is strengthened to produce education preparedness/contingency plans at national/sub-national in selected areas.**

**Progress:**

UNICEF, in collaboration with Save the Children and the Ministry of Education and Culture, conducted a Front Line Responder Training at national level that was further replicated at sub-national level to benefit government education authorities in Aceh, Central Java, East Java, Sulawesi, Maluku, Jakarta and West Java. This training resulted in the development of contingency plans for the UNICEF supported Provinces and Districts. The development of the contingency plans was technically supported by the education cluster members and experts from UNICEF and National Disaster Management Body at central and sub national levels. To date, the contingency plans are in the finalization stage for endorsement by the local governments. Furthermore, a Disaster Preparedness Plan is being finalized at the national level, with all relevant sectoral ministries, with clear recognition of the respective roles of Coordinating Ministry of People's Welfare with leadership and coordination support from the Ministry of Education and Culture during transition period. UNICEF will continue its technical support in reviewing the Disaster Preparedness Plan in 2013 in close coordination with the National Disaster Management Body.
## PC 4 - Child protection

**On-track**

**PCR 2070/A0/04/010 PCR 4.1.** By 2015, all vulnerable children are progressively protected by a comprehensive and community-based child protection system (e.g. social welfare, police, and justice) especially in 5 focus provinces.

**Progress:** With advocacy and technical support from UNICEF, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) and sub-national governments have made progress to strengthen the child protection system. Capacity building on child protection systems was implemented and a Training Manual on Child Protection Systems was developed, with allocation from State Budget for 2012 and 2013 to roll out in 20 provinces. Recommendations for strengthening the child protection systems in six provinces are available from Child Protection system mapping and agreed by government partners. Progress made for each element of the Child Protection system includes:

**LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK:** 1) sub-national laws which are consistent with system building on child protection have been adopted in 2 districts (Surakarta and Klaten) and drafted in 3 provinces (South and West Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara); 2) district mid-term development plans which put child protection as priority have been adopted (in Klaten and Surakarta); 3) new progressive Law on Juvenile Justice has been signed (Law 11/2012). The new law increases the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 8 to twelve years old.

**JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM:** In addition to the signing of the Juvenile Justice Law the following was achieved: 1) manual on training for police reflecting substantially the new law has been finalised and Training for Police Trainers have been completed. The training will be rolled out nationwide in 2013; 2) multi-sectoral Standard Operating Procedure in handling children in contact with the law has been drafted. Once operationalized, it will guide the Police, social workers, and penitentiary and probation officers in dealing with children in contact with the law.

**SOCIAL WELFARE SYSTEM FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES:** 1) training on child protection have been integrated into the in-service training programme for social workers, GOI has allocated fund to rollout the training in 2013 using state budgets; guidelines for conducting Training for trainers and trainings have been drafted, pool of trainers is available in six regional training centres on social welfare across the country to support the roll out; and 2) steps to follow up recommendations to strengthen social workers vis-a-vis child protection system have been developed with technical assistance from the Griffith University. These include the establishment of a steering committee comprising of senior officials from across the departments within MOSA, across sectors and key stakeholders. Moreover, MOSA has identified the provinces of Central Java and South Sulawesi as the national pilot for developing an Indonesian specific social work practice taking family-based care of children as the entry point.

**SOCIAL BEHAVIOR SYSTEM:** 1) more school and children reached through the implementation of child friendly school initiatives; 2) documentation of lessons learned on prevention of violence in Islamic boarding schools is available. The regulatory framework and child-sensitive procedures ensures children in contact with the law are handled in line with international standards.

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**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/010/001 IR 4.1.1.** By 2014, child protection related laws and policies on system building are adopted at national and in 4 provinces.

**Progress:** With support from UNICEF, the Provincial Governments of South and West Sulawesi, Central Java and East Nusa Tenggara drafted a provincial law on Child Protection using a system building framework. The districts of Klaten and Surakarta in Central Java adopted their local law on Child Protection. In Aceh, implementing regulations of the 2008 Provincial Child Protection Law were also adopted. Furthermore, guidelines for developing local regulations on child protection were drafted and tested by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP), which will be followed by a circular directing provinces and districts in using the guidelines for the process of developing a system-building child protection local regulation. Adoptions of child protection law which encompass the core elements of system building approach will facilitate the creation of an adequate policy and legal framework which would allow Government to better prevent and respond to violence,
abuse and exploitation of children. Advocacy and technical support from UNICEF also resulted in the passing of a progressive Juvenile Justice Law in July 2012. The new law provides significant reform to Juvenile Justice.

The Indonesian Commission on Child Protection, with UNICEF’s support, prepared a document for judicial review of articles related to birth registration in the Law on Population Administration. The result of the judicial review by the Constitutional Court is expected to amend articles which have become bottlenecks of efforts in increasing coverage of child registration. UNICEF support also resulted in planning of integrating birth registration through health and education system in East Java, Central Java, and Aceh. National level support on reviewing the implementation of the 2007 National Strategy on Universal Registration of under-5 children has been constrained.

**Progress:** The Indonesian National Police finalised their training modules related to the new Juvenile Justice Law and carried out a training of trainers, supported by UNICEF, which will be used to prepare for the massive State-funded roll out of the training to Police. Furthermore, the Legal Aid wing of the National Bar Association developed its training programme and established a network of attorneys available for provision of pro bono legal services to children and families. New modules and trainings are required to ensure that the Indonesian National Police has the required capacity to implement the Juvenile Justice Law, of which developed with technical support from UNICEF. The Indonesian National Police has been working on their capacity building strategies to prepare law enforcement for adherence to the Law. With UNICEF’s support, a multi-sectoral integrated training model to address children in contact with the law has been developed.

Support from UNICEF resulted in the progress on regulations and standards for handling children in prisons, led by the Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law. The regulations and development of integrated Standard Operating Procedures by late 2012 and early 2013 required in the Juvenile Justice Law. A progressive chapter on children in correctional facilities was drafted with high technical support from UNICEF. This chapter will be integrated in the draft law on correction pending for deliberation in the parliament in 2013.

Additionally, at the sub-national level, technical assistance from UNICEF has resulted in a better implementation of restorative justice and diversion programmes for children in conflict with the law in Central Java, West Nusa Tenggara and Papua provinces.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/010/003 IR 4.1.3.** By the end of 2015, coordination on child protection are effectively implemented at the national level and in Central East Java, Aceh, South and West Sulawesi, and East Nusa Tenggara.

**Progress:** Strengths and gaps on child protection systems in six provinces (Aceh, East and Central Java, South and West Sulawesi, and East Nusa Tenggara) were identified through government-led participatory mapping on child protection system, supported by UNICEF. The mappings were one of the consensuses of the national and sub-national governments, following capacity building efforts at sub-national level, led by the National Planning Agency with sub-national government partners. The consensus shifts government approaches, which has had a sectoral and reactive approach to child protection. With UNICEF’s support, at least 560 government officials, parliamentarians, academia, and NGOs at national and sub national levels were trained. The child protection mappings not only provided information on the gaps in the system but also facilitated the
practical application of the learning from the training into practice. Beginning in 2012, state budget was allocated through the MOWECP for rolling out Child Protection System Strengthening training in ten provinces. In 2013, MOWECP has allocated budget for training in another 10 provinces. It is the Government’s commitment to roll out the Child Protection Systems training in all the 33 provinces, which in turn will increase the effectiveness in preventing and responding to child protection concerns. To support this roll out process, UNICEF provided financial and technical assistance to further adapt the Indonesian training manual.

Additionally, together with the National Planning Agency, UNICEF carried out the documentation of the lessons learned from child protection system strengthening. The report confirmed the consensus from the field on the Child Protection Systems Approach as the most suited approach to child protection for Indonesia.

**Progress:** Concrete and strategic recommendations to further advance social work in Indonesia were prepared by Griffith University. With UNICEF support, Griffith University carried out a scoping mission to analyse the landscape related to social work in Indonesia. The intensive scoping mission was well attended by Government staff at senior levels. The Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) remains committed to strategically addressing the limitations in the current social work framework in Indonesia. A steering committee and a technical working group comprising senior officials across departments in the Ministry of Social Affairs and from key sectors are being established to ensure follow up actions are in place to implement the recommendations. Furthermore, MOSA has allocated substantial State budget to roll-out the child protection social work in-service training programme developed with technical assistance from UNICEF throughout the country. UNICEF supported a Training of Trainers from the six MOSA’s regional training centres to support the national roll-out. UNICEF worked with Muhammadiyah, one of Indonesia’s largest Islamic Foundations, to strengthen their capacity to support the Government’s policy to strengthen family care of children. To this end, UNICEF has both improved standards of care in Muhammadiyah’s institutions, as well as, supported their transition to return children to families and to support family care of children reflected in the Decree issued by the Minister of Social Affairs on Strengthening the Quality of Care of children in Institutions. Support was also provided to train more than 100 frontline social workers and managers in Central Java, South and West Sulawesi on child welfare and protection.

**Progress:**

UNICEF in partnership with Lembaga Studi Agama dan Filsafat (Institution for Religious and Philosophy Studies) initiated and piloted a child-friendly Islamic boarding school (pesantren) in the last 3 years, lessons learned from this initiative was documented. The documentation of the child-friendly pesantren initiative indicates positive contribution in improving the care and protection of children in the pesantren, including reduction of violence. Furthermore, the documentation demonstrates that the interest and motivation of children to study has improved and positive emotional qualities such as tolerance, empathy, self-confidence and patience nurtured, among others. In order to institutionalize the effort, participating pesantren developed their own handbook for implementation of the child-friendly principles to ensure protection and care of children.

At sub-national level, an initiative for the prevention of inter-generational violence is being undertaken by the South Sulawesi Provincial Office for Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection with support
from UNICEF. In Central Java, support from UNICEF resulted in the Provincial Office for Women’s Empowerment, Child Protection and Family Planning initiating an effort to sensitize community including religious groups to prevent violence against children. In Aceh, with support from UNICEF, the provincial government has been updating data on violence against children in schools which will serve as a baseline for developing a prevention strategy. In East Nusa Tenggara, trainings for teachers were conducted to prevent violence in schools using the existing training manual, developed by the Government with support from UNICEF.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/010/006 IR Programme Support Child Protection**

**Progress:**

UNICEF provided human resource support through this ‘Intermediate Result’ with the funds utilized in this IR to mainly help the organization contribute to the achievement of other IRs within the programme component, or across Programme components in the country programme of cooperation.

**On-track**

**PCR 2070/A0/04/011 PCR 4.2.** By 2015, decision makers at national and sub-national levels have access to and utilize a comprehensive monitoring and collection systems on child protection for policy, planning and budgeting purposes.

**Progress:** As a result of UNICEF’s advocacy and technical support, the Government of Indonesia allocated US $1.3 million for a national prevalence study on violence against children, which will fill the gap on one of the data components of a Child Protection Information Management System. Progress made at provincial level includes the integration of child protection indicators in Aceh Info and integrating child protection indicators in the child profile in Central Java.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/011/001 IR 4.2.1.** By the end of 2014, key ministries at national and sub-national levels have capacity to collect, compile, analyse and utilize child protection data for planning, policy development and budgeting.

**Progress:** Following UNICEF supported technical workshops and advocacy meetings, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Women's Empowerment have together allocated US$ 1.3 million for the Violence Against Children Survey. The adaptation of the questionnaire to the Indonesian context is well underway. The protocol, questionnaire and response plan will be finalised, with technical support from UNICEF, for ethical clearance by the end of the year. Once completed (in 2014), the study will provide information on prevalence of violence, risk and protective factors, impact of violence on health and help-seeking behaviour. It will further better inform policies and programme to prevent and respond to violence against children.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/011/002 IR 4.2.2.** By the end of 2012, three ministries at the national level and key government offices in Central Java, Aceh, South and Sulawesi have capacity to collect, compile, analyse and utilize child protection data for planning, policy and budgeting.

**Progress:**

Increasing the correct interpretation and application of data for the purpose of policy development and planning has been a challenging initiative. Bottlenecks include inadequate, reliable demographic data on child protection indicators and the use of evidence for planning and policy development.

At sub-national level, the Government of Central Java (Bappeda) published a child protection profile,
Looking at various indicators in the Province, following UNICEF-supported capacity building workshop. In Aceh, child protection indicators were integrated into Aceh Info. Gaps on child protection data and information system have been analysed through Child Protection System Mappings in six provinces, and action plans to strengthen child protection data and information system, which include workshop and training for staff of key departments, were integrated in the action plans of strengthening CP System.

**On-track**

**PCR 2070/A0/04/012 PCR 4.3.** By 2015, children are better protected from the immediate and long term impact of armed conflict and natural disaster.

**Progress:** In general mechanisms for Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) are established and functioning. The Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) Ready Team, established after the training in November 2011, has been deployed to various small to medium scale emergencies to coordinate responses on child protection in emergency. Furthermore, UNICEF has strengthened the relationship between the Inter-Agency Sub Cluster on Child Protection, comprised of UN Agencies and NGOs, and the MOSA Ready Team. Increasingly, UNICEF and the MOSA are jointly chairing the Sub Cluster meetings. Furthermore, the MOSA CPiE Ready Team increasingly views the members of the IASC as valuable partners with skilled, experienced members.

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/012/001 IR 4.3.1.** By 2013, the national child protection emergency preparedness and response mechanism is fully functioning at national level in 5 provinces.

**Progress:** UNICEF supported the review of emergency child protection response in Indonesia which identified weaknesses in coordination of children protection emergency response. Following a number of advocacy meetings a Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) Ready Team was established. Since the training in November 2011, MOSA has deployed the Ready Team to various small to medium scale emergencies to provide and coordinate responses for children affected by floods, landslide, and social conflict in Sulawesi, East Java, West Java, Banten and Lampung provinces. Furthermore, UNICEF has strengthened the relationship between the Inter-Agency Sub Cluster on Child Protection, a mechanism for inter-agency coordination on preparedness and responses, comprised of UN Agencies and NGOs, and the MOSA Ready Team. Increasingly, UNICEF and the MOSA are jointly chairing the Sub Cluster meetings. The MOSA CPiE Ready Team increasingly views the members of the Inter-agency Sub Cluster as valuable partners with skilled, experienced members. Provincial wide CPiE response team have also been selected, trained and established in Aceh Province, with trained networks in 3 districts (Aceh Besar, Aceh Jaya, and Aceh Timur).

**PC 5 - Cross-sectoral costs**

**PCR 2070/A0/04/013 Costs cover coordination and management of the country programme in the country and zone offices, including supply and logistics, communication, planning, monitoring and evaluation**

**On-track**

**IR 2070/A0/04/013/001 IR 5.1 Support to programme Implementation and to cross-cutting functions.**

**Progress:** UNICEF provided human resource support through this 'Intermediate Result' with the funds utilized in this IR to mainly help the organization contribute to the achievement of other IRs within the programme component, or across Programme components in the country programme of cooperation.

**IR 2070/A0/04/013/002 IR 5.2 Operating expenses in support of UNICEF operation in Indonesia.**
IR 2070/A0/04/013/003 IR 5.3 Coordination, planning and monitoring

**Progress:**

The implementation of the Country Programme (CP) was effectively coordinated with programme clusters, field offices and key government partners by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) secretariat at central level and by the Ministry of Home Affairs (BANGDA) secretariat at sub-national level. Four provincial mid-year review meetings, two national midyear review meetings and two national annual review meetings on the 2011-2012 Multi Year Work Plan (MYWP) were successfully implemented in 2011 and 2012. The recommendation and follow up actions from these review meetings were consolidated and used to guide the development of the MYWP 2013-2014 during the working group (POKJA) meetings.
Effective Governance Structure

The 2012 Annual Management Plan (AMP) clearly defines the office priorities as formulated by the Country Management Team (CMT) and agreed upon by all staff. These priorities were an outcome of the country office’s risk mapping and in line with ICO’s Multi-Year Workplan. ICO put in place a strong emergency management and response plan as Indonesia is an emergency prone country. UNICEF’s Core Commitments for Children (CCCs) were continuously updated through the early warning early action document. The majority of ICO staff is well trained in responding to emergencies. Furthermore, the office has an emergency supply response plan and pre-positioned emergency response supplies in Jakarta and West Java worth more than USD 2.5 million.

As per the 2012 AMP relating to the 2011-2015 Country Programme Management Plan (CPMP), ICO has a governance structure with the Representative as the most senior officer, supported by the deputy representative, chief of operations, cluster heads, chiefs of field offices and other line managers. ICO has a well-established internal control framework, which enforces accountability and is in line with UNICEF’s internal control policy and segregation of duties. The AMP provides guidance and oversight mechanisms, which were enhanced through reporting and monitoring of key activities based on key performance indicators. The office briefed all staff on accountability. In 2012, the office embarked on updating key work processes through a participatory process.

During 2012, the CMT endorsed several initiatives related to cost savings, efficiency and effectiveness, including the creation of the Jakarta Transaction Hub, a centre for all of ICO’s operations (transactions). Besides increased effectiveness and cost savings, this initiative allowed programme staff to concentrate on core activities and has strengthened internal controls.

The ICO audit of 2011 rated cash transfers through the HACT (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers) mechanism a high risk. Thus, the CMT reviewed all UNICEF Implementing Partners (IPs), undertook spot checks, trained and audited IPs. In late 2012, most IPs’ overall ratings through spot checks had improved from high to medium and in some cases low risk.

The CMT approved the rollout of pilots in the areas of social policy and communication for development in support of programme delivery, which will be evaluated in 2013.

In addition to achieving full HACT compliance, the office closed all recommendations from the 2011 audit. For example, the office initiated, tested and put in use a tool to monitor programme and supply inputs. ICO has adequate mechanisms for reporting and the CMT uses the updated AMP management indicators for reviewing, reporting and monitoring performance. It reviews key indicators and periodically addresses areas requiring attention.

In the 2011 audit, ICO’s rating in governance was satisfactory. The office uses the risk control profile (Enterprise Risk Management) to continuously manage risks, and enforced measures to manage financial resources as per organisational standards. The updated work processes on Direct Cash Transfers (DCT) management provide further guidance and mitigations.

Strategic Risk Management

ICO has well defined structured approaches for identifying risks and opportunities, which are laid down through the risk profile that was developed by staff and endorsed by the Country Management Team (CMT) and as an annex to the Annual Management Plan (AMP). In this regard, mitigations for the office risks were developed or put in place including opportunities. In 2012, key programmatic risks were mostly on HACT (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers) and cash transfer related activities. However, the HACT transfer risks were narrowed down or manageable due to the good and effective mitigations that included counterpart and staff training, increased oversight through enhanced spot checks and implementation of scheduled audits and updated work processes. Given the amounts of cash transfers (in monetary value), the risks associated to HACT activities will be updated in 2013 with a view of further updating the mitigations.

In addition to the above, ICO is currently exposed to strategic risks which are emerging in relation to government discussions on fund channelling modality. These risks will have to be addressed using a more assertive and diplomatic approach in the year 2013 and related mitigations put in place.

Furthermore, the predictability of the Other Resources/Other Resources Emergency (OR/OR-E) funding for Indonesia is another emerging risk that was not well addressed in 2012 with realistic mitigations in place like
enhanced local fundraising through the private sector as part of Private Sector Fundraising activities.

CMT meetings, in addition to programme and operations meetings, that take place on a monthly/quarterly basis provide structured approaches for regularly assessing the effectiveness of controls and developing mitigations where weaknesses are noted. In support of these approaches the office has a functioning CMT, Joint Consultative Committee (JCC), Staff Association mechanisms that supports the Representative in the governance and contribute towards a well-defined structured approach in managing the office.

The office has an emergency response plan, which was regularly updated and well understood by staff. In addition, the key risks are part of the AMP risk profiles. These risks cut across the board and are based on the country office setting that considers both internal and external factors. As such all parts of the country programme are risk informed and plans are in place for a quick and immediate response.

The ICO Business Continuity Plan (BCP) was continuously reviewed and updated. It is tested on a yearly basis and areas that require attention are addressed with relevant mitigations. The BCP is an annex to the office’s AMP.

Indonesia being a fast growing middle income country, the office employed different forums such as monthly programme and operational meetings, quarterly CMT meetings and mid-year/annual reviews as a basis to support the office to immediately respond in a timely manner to changes in internal and external operating environments.

### Evaluation

Based on the five-year Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP), ICO developed the annual IMEP in February 2012. This was monitored and updated on a quarterly basis and reported during the regular programme cluster meetings. In 2012 ICO planned for two major evaluations intended to contribute to the upcoming Mid-Term Review of the Country Programme in 2013. These are an external mid-term evaluation of the HIV/AIDS mainstreaming programme in the education sector in Tanah Papua and an ex-post evaluation of the WASH programme 2007-2010 supported by the Netherlands. The former has since been re-classified as a review in consultation with the main stakeholder and is on-going, while the conduct of the latter evaluation has been delayed due to unsuccessful recruitment attempts, and will be re-advertised in January 2013.

One management response for an evaluation – ‘Evaluation of Sustained Outreach Services for Immunization & Vitamin A Supplementation’, which was undertaken in 2011, was developed and uploaded to the evaluation dashboard within the due date, i.e. 31 January 2012. This management response has since been updated during the reporting period. Of the five recommendations contained therein, specific actions have been implemented for three of them, while the remaining two recommendations are underway and will require a longer duration for full implementation as per the management response. The Country Management Team is now closely monitoring the implementation of evaluation recommendations.

In ICO accountability for the evaluation function lies with the Representative as per UNICEF Evaluation Policy. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist reports to the Representative on evaluation. The Office’s M&E Specialist is de facto the evaluation manager for IMEP evaluations. The office has established a workflow for IMEP activities, including evaluations, and programme staff largely adheres to this workflow. The Office routinely liaises with and consults the Regional Evaluation Advisor on IMEP evaluations.

In 2012 the Office took steps to re-orient programme staff on UNICEF Evaluation Policy with a particular focus on Equity-focused Evaluations.

The annual IMEP continues to be dominated by monitoring activities and there is room for the Office in 2013 and beyond to better prioritize evaluation as a learning and accountability function. Moreover, UNICEF has a role in Indonesia to contribute to and support the strengthening of national evaluation capacity. The Office is supporting a Research and Evaluation Network for Child Rights since 2011. In 2012 a series of M&E training workshops were organized by the network for members which participants found to be useful. In 2013 there is room for exploring additional strategic partnerships for national evaluation capacity strengthening.
Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

2012 was characterised by the rollout of the VISION/SAP transaction management system. The Information Technology (IT) unit continued to offer efficient user support throughout the year as IT staff worked closely with super users to troubleshoot, escalate and resolve VISION-related user calls in a timely manner. To facilitate effective VISION usage with minimal downtime, relevant bandwidth was installed with auto-failover enabled between the two internet service providers that the office uses.

With the frame relay backbone linking up all six field offices to Jakarta, cost effective access to internet, VISION, Lotus Notes and other common applications by the field users has been possible. Regarding other means of data access, the office continues to use the IP-VPN data connectivity for Lotus Notes and VISION for home access and travelling staff.

To improve the means of effective communication between Jakarta and field office staff, the office invested in video conference equipment that now brings together all the field offices by video into key meetings. In 2012, video conference usage by programme and operations colleagues increased significantly as a total of more than 62 video sessions were held between March and December 2012 involving both internal and external parties whilst a total of 61 Cisco WebEx sessions were conducted in the same period. Improving communication capabilities especially during emergencies is very important. In line with this, a Blackberry server was installed, giving the office capacity to increase the blackberry users to include all Chiefs of field offices and other senior project officers who travel to the field frequently with the ability to receive and respond to e-mails much more quickly.

As disruptions to key IT operations are inevitable, the Business Continuity/Disaster Recovery Plan (BCP/DRP) for IT together with IT Operational Procedure manuals/documentation were constantly updated during the year including implementing and testing of the preventive measures that ensure restoration of critical services in a short time in the event of any major disruption. For emergency datacomms, the office has a total of seven BGANs (data connection device), spare Cisco switches and routers and other emergency kits strategically located in Jakarta and the field offices. Citrix access to major systems is active and was regularly used during the year. The IT BCP is incorporated in the office wide Business Continuity plan.

The office collaborated with the United Nations (UN) wide group for HF and VHF communications which is co-ordinated and managed by UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) working group, of which UNICEF is part, has been active sharing information and experiences.

In line with Information Technology Solutions and Services Division guidelines, during the year all servers were migrated timely to Windows Hyper V system with the file and print as well as Lotus Notes servers now on Windows 2008 platforms. The firewall migration to Open Systems Firewall was completed resulting in greatly improved service delivery/closure for firewall related change requests. Wide Area Network (WAN) data acceleration device and related software were deployed during the year.

Fund-raising and Donor Relations

In 2012, 61 donor reports/human interest stories and the Country Office Annual Report were due, and all were prepared and submitted on time. The Office’s internal monitoring and quality assurance system for ensuring quality and timeliness of reporting continued to be implemented, and the quality of donor reports continued to be high.

ICO managed to mobilize 100 per cent of resources for 2012 of OR projected ceiling in the Country Programme Document (CPD) per year, and as of 2012 managed to mobilize 54 per cent of OR projected ceiling in CPD five-year country programme.

Funds were optimally utilized based on the agreed Multi-Year Workplan with implementing partners. The monthly monitoring indicator updates provided reference to Programme Clusters on the latest status of funding utilization. A specific management indicator on expiring grants was part of the monthly monitoring
updates. ICO management team also provided guidance every three months on specific issues related to funding utilization by clusters and by field offices in the quarterly meeting and CMT meeting.

By positioning UNICEF as the partner of choice, private sector partnerships are aimed to expand with a compounded annual growth rate of 20 per cent. The growth will be generated with a 10:90 corporate to individual ratio. The corporate income focuses on retail, telecommunication and travel, in addition to oil and extractive industries, targeting market leaders, especially with multi-year commitments. Individual pledge donation continues as the driver for income generation. To ensure sustainability, the income portfolio is being diversified to supplement and complement the success of the face-to-face direct debit donation programme. By employing the above strategies, a total of US$ 5.86 million was mobilized in 2012, which represents 23 per cent of the overall Other Resources funding requirement of the MYWP 2012.

Indonesia having become an emerging Middle Income Country, traditional development donors are changing their assistance modalities. The Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Spain, and the European Union have all announced that they will increase their direct budget support to the Government of Indonesia; thus fewer funds are available to the UN and partners. ICO has been working with donors to provide evidence and data to ensure the best leveraging of the direct donor support targeted to the most vulnerable, especially children and women.

Australia is the largest donor to Indonesia (US$ 500 million annually and increasing) and provides ICO with OR for Education in Papua. The Netherlands provide resources for HIV, USAID supports malaria and Norway has been supporting juvenile justice. New Zealand will provide US$ 2 million annually to a newly established UNPDF Trust Fund that will be managed by the Ministry of Planning and the UN Resident Coordinator office. Funds will be available in 2013 and ICO has prepared proposals to leverage these funding opportunities. Furthermore, ICO has a partnership with World Bank on Reduction of Stunting in Nutrition.

It is to be noted that Indonesia has become a donor for humanitarian assistance to other countries including Japan, Australia, Myanmar and Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

## Management of Financial and Other Assets

Despite the enormous challenges in delivering and meeting the country programme objectives in Indonesia, the country office received a ‘satisfactory’ internal audit rating in the area of Operations and as mentioned above, all audit observations were closed in 2012. Furthermore, in the latter part of 2012, the office moved its financial transactions to a new bank, Standard Chartered Bank, which is managed through a long-term agreement (LTA) under common services for six UN agencies. With the switch from Citibank to Standard Chartered Bank and the inception of e-banking, it is hoped that substantial time will be saved by staff undertaking transactions through the use of e-banking. Overall, there were no major issues noted in the management of financial resources.

On asset and property management, the office was able to realize substantial savings as a result of increased use of the in-house conference facilities, which turned out to be cheaper than hosting meetings at expensive venues. The preliminary savings for the year 2012 stand at US$ 84,540 as realized savings for hosting meetings and workshops at the UNICEF conference room. In the same regard, the office embarked on a policy for rational use of space and as such, discontinued the rental of admin related supplies at an outside location thereby saving the office more than US$ 36,800 per annum. On other asset management, the office reviewed all its assets and was able to reconcile despite bugs that were notable due to Vision system rollout. The office in 2012 undertook a physical inventory exercise for all its key assets successfully.

CMT has taken concrete steps to improve contributions management, budget control and financial procedures, bank reconciliations, accounting and liquidation of cash assistance. In 2012, Regular Resources (RR) was fully utilized. Ninety-nine per cent of Other Resources (OR) grants with validity date of 2012 were utilized within the original duration of grant. Other Resources Emergency (OR-E) Grants were utilized at 97 per cent within the original duration of the grant. As of December 2012, there were no Direct Cash Transfers (DCTs) over nine months.
**Supply Management**

The total value of supply and logistics inputs to the delivery of country programme results in 2012 was US$ 5.94 million, a slight increase from US$ 5.2 million in 2011, not including supplies procured for other country offices (US$ 1.2 million) and WASH construction materials procured by implementing partners (Care International: US$ 158,241; school authorities: US$ 150,000; provincial authorities: USD 150,000).

To ensure compliance with government procurement processes, UNICEF trained government and school authorities on public procurement and supported the development of a Standard Operating Procedure for implementation by provincial authorities.

Good practices demonstrated in supply management in 2012 included:
1. Procurement conducted for other country offices - Seventeen sets of mould for water tank, 4,648 sets of school furniture and two vaccine transshipments including freight arrangements for US$ 329,767 (UNICEF Timor Leste).
5,520 sets of school furniture for US$ 426,867 and US$ 90,900 for freight (UNICEF Guinea).
2. Procurement services to support Government of Indonesia - 69,300 Long-Lasting Insecticide Treated Net (US$ 364,230) including transport and logistics support for timely delivery to 14 destinations in-country on behalf of Supply Division.
3. Strategic partnerships for Early Warning Early Action - To support programmes to meet warehousing requirements for contingency supplies, several Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) have been signed with OXFAM and Public Works. A MOU with Indonesian Red Cross was extended.
4. Five Long Term Arrangements (LTA) for in-country logistics established with Garuda Indonesia, DAMCO and DHL.
5. Supply monitoring tools were integrated in the country office M&E tools (MoRES level 2, input-output monitoring). Seven joint field monitoring visits were conducted with programme staff and government to monitor the usage of supplies and provide technical solutions to bottlenecks.
6. Harmonization of UN common procurement - The UN Common Procurement at country level was adopted by the UN Supply Working Group in Indonesia based on the new guideline launched in May 2012. The establishment of UN Common LTA for supplies and services, UN Common Procurement Web Portal, and UN Common Vendor database were prioritized. Tables 1 and 2 below provide the supply procurement and institutional contracts which are for research, studies, and assessments that contribute to generation of evidence for advocacy.

**Human Resources**

During 2012 ICO ensured the office had the right and required mix of profiles and competencies, gender and geographic diversity. As of 31 December 2012, out of 173 posts only eight were vacant or frozen due to funding constraints.

In 2012, ICO finalized the recruitment of five key positions: Chief of Education and Adolescent Development (P5), Chief of Communications, Resource Mobilization & Private Fundraising and Partnerships (P5), Nutrition Specialist (P4), HIV/AIDS Specialist (L3), and Education Specialist (NOD). One Junior Professional Officer (P2) Emergency post was successfully funded by the Netherlands and the staff member joined in October.

The performance management cycle is a natural part of the office culture not only through regular and objective electronic Performance Appraisal System (ePAS) discussions but also through the office quarterly reviews and CMT meetings. All staff, including field staff, contributed to reviewing and assessing the office’s performance.

Although the office’s main focus for staff development in 2012 was VISION with zero training funds, the office completed nine group learning activities, including Capacity Building Social Protection, Gender Awareness, Direct Response, and Child Rights Business Principles. In addition, 25 different individual training/development requests were completed. The total budget used for learning was US$ 68,000 and an estimated
US$ 70,000 for different learning modalities, including e.g.: five brown bag sessions; six staff used 10 learning days; one staff exercised a two-week fellowship in an Australian university; one staff proceeded on one year of study leave; four staff attended language training classes; and three staff finalized UNICEF online e-courses.

As part of the Global Initiatives on Leadership one staff member completed the Senior Leaders Development programme and another will begin in April 2013. In addition, four national staff members were awarded different scholarships with University of Harvard, New Zealand and Melbourne.

ICO rolled out one COACHING session for field staff and 14 staff members were trained for two days on the GROW Model.

The Human Resources Development Team encouraged self-guided/web based learning and discussing the learning impact in the PAS/EPAS.

ICO’s Human Resources (HR) unit is a member of the UN HR Working Group and participates actively, e.g. UN Joint induction sessions, Housing & Cost of Living and salary survey, UN Cares briefings, and anti-stigma campaign, among others/

The Joint Consultative Committee (JCC) met four times during the year. The meetings focused on staff well-being issues, e.g. work life balance, funding crisis, and team/staff award. The office continues to follow a flexi-time working arrangement.

Frequent and open communication was critical in ensuring a relaxed working environment. The CMT and JCC responded openly to staff queries making it a highly participatory process. Involvement by the staff association in all committees and office teams that dealt with the work environment also provided staff with additional assurance that their voices were being heard. As a result of the changes in staff funding and given the shortfall, staff association participated and contributed to the funds review task force meetings that took place in September.

### Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

The year 2012, like in other UNICEF country offices, marked the beginning of VISION/SAP rollout in ICO. With the commencement of VISION/SAP in ICO, some challenges were noted, especially at the inception level of the new system and due to the nature of the country office’s set-up, which is based on decentralisation of transactions. Despite the above, ICO was able to reap efficiency gains, especially during the third and last quarter of 2012, when all transaction activities were put under the “Jakarta Transaction Hub”. As transaction costs were lowered, bandwidth was saved and immediate response to issues facilitated. Furthermore, additional efficiencies were noted in the following areas:

- The hub creation resulted in a reduction of the number of actors, enabling ICO to update its eight key work processes ranging from recruitment, contracting, cash transfers, and finance to travel management.
- Updated work processes and systems enhancement were developed or put in place that focussed on efficiency and savings. Additional efficiencies were noted in terms of overall operations management as accountability was streamlined by having few actors who were able to manage the processes well in addition to ensuring that good internal controls were in place.
- Through the updated work processes, a number of efficiencies were noted as many non-value added steps were eliminated, thereby enabling the affected staff to concentrate more on programme core activities. With the updated processes, the office was able to consolidate field travel plans by ensuring that reasonable fares were purchased on time. Furthermore, in relation to workshop and meetings management, the office’s new concept of an in-house conference room contributed to substantial savings of more than US$ 86,400 as several meetings were held in-house as compared to the same being hosted outside the office in expensive hotels.
- Information and communication technology through the systems enhancement is another area where efficiencies were noted in terms of time spent on travel to attend meetings as the office was able to host a number of meetings, trainings and briefings through the office’s video, webinars and WebEx facilities with
either staff in the field offices or counterparts.

- Use of UN Common services web portal for recruitment, supported the HR team by recruiting temporary candidates in a very short time and as noted above the use of a supply procurement database saved the UNICEF supply team time in the sourcing and procurement of goods and services.

ICO as part of UN common services benefited from the use of newly developed long-term agreements (LTAs) for travel with Garuda Indonesia and Emirates airlines. The use of LTAs has generated more than US$ 54,000 savings that the UN is likely to get back and of which UNICEF is likely to receive a significant share, in addition to having access to discounted fares which is the case for Garuda and other airlines.

**Changes in AMP & CPMP**

The year 2013 for ICO is critical as it marks the preparation and the undertaking of the CP cycle 2011-15 Mid-term Review (MTR). Prior to the review and based on issues on the ground, ICO is planning to undertake some structural and staffing adjustments through re-visiting the current Country Programme Management Plan (CPMP). Furthermore, with the creation of the Hub which is currently responsible for processing all transactions out of Jakarta some structural and staffing patterns will be reviewed in support of programme delivery. In the same regard and due to hub presence, a staffing need analysis shall be undertaken earlier and prior to the MTR outcome as there are already staffing issues that require immediate attention.

In line with the above, the Annual Management Plan (AMP) for 2013 shall be slightly different from the one for 2012, due to the need to re-focus on at least five key risks as the office will use the same risks to finalize its priorities. In order to remain relevant the CPMP will be revised or amended to reflect desired staffing patterns so that the MTR focuses more on programmatic direction.

The significant changes that are envisaged in the 2013 AMP will include an updated risk profile, performance management tools and indicators. The AMP will in addition focus on preparations for the external audit. The office will in addition develop a tool on self-assessment in relation to the Hub review and self-assessment tool in support of the audit. On resources management (cash transfers) the AMP will have a chapter on how and what strategies will need to be in place to fund the country programme in addition to fund channelling modality by the country office. Furthermore, the AMP will include a strategic approach on how the MTR process will be conducted and its link on both programme and operational resources and delivery.

**Summary Notes and Acronyms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMP</td>
<td>Annual Management Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of Southeast Asian Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCP</td>
<td>Business Continuity Plan</td>
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<td>BGAN</td>
<td>Data connection device</td>
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<td>BNPB</td>
<td>National Agency for Disaster Management</td>
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<td>CCCs</td>
<td>Core Commitments for Children</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLTS</td>
<td>Community Led Total Sanitation</td>
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<td>CMT</td>
<td>Country Management Team</td>
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<td>CPD</td>
<td>Country Programme Document</td>
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<td>CPMP</td>
<td>Country Programme Management Plan</td>
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<td>DCT</td>
<td>Direct Cash Transfers</td>
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<td>DRP</td>
<td>Disaster Recovery Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ePAS</td>
<td>electronic Performance Appraisal System</td>
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<td>GoI</td>
<td>Government of Indonesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>HACT</td>
<td>Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers</td>
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<td>HI-ECD</td>
<td>Holistic Integrated Early Childhood Development</td>
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<td>HR</td>
<td>Human Resources</td>
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<td>ICO</td>
<td>Indonesia Country Office</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMEP</td>
<td>Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>INEE</td>
<td>Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergency</td>
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<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Implementing Partner</td>
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UNICEF Annual Report 2012 for Indonesia, EAPRO

IT     Information Technology
JCC    Joint Consultative Committee
JSS    Junior Secondary School
LTA    Long-term agreement
M&E    Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs  Millennium Development Goals
MICS   multiple indicator cluster survey
MOH    Ministry of Health
MNCH   maternal, neonatal and child health
MOU    memorandum of understanding
MTR    Mid-term Review
NGO    non-governmental organization
ODF    Open Defecation Free
OR     Other Resources
OR-E   Other Resources Emergency
PS     Primary School
RPJMN  Medium Term Development Plan
SBA    Systems Building Approach
SUN    Scaling Up Nutrition
SUSENAS Annual socio-economic household survey conducted by Statistics Indonesia
UN     United Nations
UNICEF United Nations Children’s Fund
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNDPDF United Nations Partnership for Development Framework
UNICEF CSR Market Assessment
UNICEF MTR
WHO    World Health Organization
VISION UNICEF’s transaction management system
WAN    Wide Area Network
WASH   Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO    World Health Organization
WPHNA  World Public Health & Nutrition Association

Document Centre

Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sequence Number</th>
<th>Type of Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Baseline survey for Child Nutrition Status</td>
<td>2012/002</td>
<td>Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 A Study on Teacher Absenteeism</td>
<td>2012/005</td>
<td>Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 UNICEF CSR Market Assessment</td>
<td>2012/006</td>
<td>Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in Papua</td>
<td>2012/003</td>
<td>Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in West Papua</td>
<td>2012/004</td>
<td>Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Other Publications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Juvenile Justice Package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Training Module for Child Social Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Buku Bergambar untuk Kader Kesehatan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Ende Island ODF Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Situation Analysis of Women and Children in Aceh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Keep us from Violence: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Study on violence against children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Religious Book. IMAN, Ie MOM &amp; IMAM; Tuntunan Ilahi Mempersiapkan Generasi Pemimpin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Student Workbook for Elementary School in Papua Province (Pendidikan HIV/AIDS dan Kecakapan Hidup)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Student Workbook for Junior High School in Papua Province (Pendidikan HIV/AIDS dan Kecakapan Hidup)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Student Workbook for Senior High School in Papua Province (Pendidikan HIV/AIDS dan Kecakapan Hidup)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Student Workbook for Elementary School in West Papua Province (Pendidikan Kecakapan Hidup Sehat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Student Workbook for Junior High School in West Papua Province (Pendidikan Kecakapan Hidup Sehat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Student Workbook for Senior High School in West Papua Province (Pendidikan Kecakapan Hidup Sehat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Teacher's Manual and Guide for Senior High School in Papua Province (Pendidikan Kecakapan Hidup Sehat– Pedoman dan Panduan Guru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Teacher's Manual and Guide for Elementary School in West Papua Province (Pendidikan Kecakapan Hidup Sehat– Pedoman dan Panduan Guru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Teacher's Manual and Guide for Junior High School in West Papua Province (Pendidikan Kecakapan Hidup Sehat– Pedoman dan Panduan Guru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Teacher's Manual and Guide for Senior High School in West Papua Province (Pendidikan Kecakapan Hidup Sehat– Pedoman dan Panduan Guru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 We like being taught, A study on teacher absenteeism in Papua and West Papua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Early Grade Teacher’s Handbook, Early Grades 1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Multi-Grade Teacher's Handbook, Grades 1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Leadership Handbook for Principals and School Supervisors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 ‘Guru Kunjung’ – Visiting Teacher Mentoring Guidelines for schools in rural and remote areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Early Grade Literacy and Numeracy Lesson Plan Guidelines for Teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Early Grade Student’s Literacy Workbook 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Early Grade Student’s Literacy Workbook 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Early Grade Student’s Numeracy Workbook 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Early Grade Student’s Numeracy Workbook 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Early Grade Numeracy and Literacy Workbook teacher guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Early Grades Papua Fiction Story Book for Primary School Children: Bulan dan Sagu di Ibuanari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lessons Learned / Innovation

| Ende Island – Achieving ‘Open Defecation Free’ Status through Community Participation and Empowerment |
|---|---|---|
| Document Type/Category | MTSP Focus Area or Cross-Cutting Strategy | Related Links |
| Lesson Learned | FA1; Advocacy, Service Delivery, Partnership |  |
| Contact Person | Language | Emergency Related |
| Robin Nandy (rnandy@unicef.org) | English |  |

Abstract

The achievement of the people in Ende Island, Eastern Indonesia, in eradicating open defecation brings about a new sense of hope – that despite limited resources and infrastructure, communities living in these small islands are successful in making improvements in the quality of hygiene and sanitation through local efforts. The islands’ enthusiasm, efforts and success is a good example for other Indonesian communities who face similar problems and are thus not on track to meet the MDGs on sanitation. The purpose of sharing the lessons learnt is to document valuable knowledge accumulated during the process as well as to influence and advocate with both government officials and community leaders, particularly those working with communities on small islands, and provide them necessary support to improve the situation of sanitation and hygiene through community led efforts as this approach can ensure long term sustainability and behavioural change.

Innovation or Lesson Learned

The main lessons learnt from this experience include:

1. To approach a community with a new strategy for implementation, there is a need to cultivate good partnerships and encourage positive dialogue and involvement of both government and the local community.
2. Prioritization of efforts is required, and this can be done when there is a thorough situation analysis and identification of the most vulnerable communities in order to address the issue of vast inequities.
3. Understanding of the characteristics of the target population, including the demographic, geographic, socio-cultural and political environment is necessary.
4. To ensure buy in and sustainability, decisions and proposed actions should come from the community itself; and the involvement of religious leaders, women and youth in the participatory and decision-making process is vital.
5. A sound monitoring mechanism that is managed by communities is critical to longer-term success.
6. It is not enough to simply advocate about a new approach through dialogue or workshop. There was initial resistance from religious leaders and even local government, and this could only be overcome by producing evidence-based data and information along with demonstrating how the theory of change works, in order to overcome such resistance.

Potential Application

Indonesia consists of thousands of islands, of varied sizes and complexities. The communities from different islands differ in their culture, language, levels of social development and the challenges they face. Targeting individual islands holistically, through the Community Led Total Sanitation approach, can lead to sustainable access and use of improved WASH facilities and thus contribute to the reduction of inequities and the achievement of national targets. This is specifically the case for vulnerable and difficult to access island communities, because the levels and indicators of social development varies considerably between the different Indonesian islands, with several like Ende having limited infrastructure and access to advanced technologies. And given the situation of poverty amongst some of the islands, cost-effective solutions such as the CLTS approach and the use of rainwater harvesting can prove to be effective and more readily acceptable to the local government and
communities themselves.
The issue that needs to be considered in the case of Indonesia, or in other island communities in the region of South-East Asia is that there is a need to understand the situation and condition of the island communities, the local resources that are available, and the priorities of the people in order to facilitate solutions that are appropriate at the local level and hence adopted and managed by the people themselves.

**Issue**

Ende island, in Eastern Indonesia is inhabited by 7,786 people with a population density of 124 persons per square kilometre spreading across seven villages. It is separated from other communities in the province, due to language and religious diversities. As a very poor fishing community, it faces several challenges, e.g. limited resources for fresh water and overall isolation. The Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme was implemented by the local government with UNICEF’s support, achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. The entry point for this initiative was through providing safe water using rain water harvesting approach for household level utilization.

**Strategy and Implementation**

The strategic approach was that of community led total sanitation. As the first step, district authorities along with UNICEF identified the most vulnerable communities in the province of East Nusa Tenggara. Expert sanitaritans from MoH led this process, facilitating dialogues between the communities to identify problems (such as prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases; high cost for accessing fresh water transported by ships from the main land etc.) and options of solutions. Various options were provided to have safe water at an affordable cost including the practice of rainwater harvesting. The appropriate technology was demonstrated for families to see and understand the advantages of the approach. Communities chose their own option and took action as a community with technical support from UNICEF to have rain water harvesting in each of the households. This action triggered faith and need for improved hygiene and sanitation. Effective community dialogue involving religious leaders, community elders and women and children as change agents; teenage girls as integrated health cadres; and evidence based advocacy are the key strategies utilized for the success of the island which can be replicated by other communities as well, given it is cost effective and rely less heavily on technology or heavy infrastructure.

**Progress and Results**

The impact of the approach is that the island has been free from diarrhoea outbreaks since the project was implemented in 2007 until now. The key outcome is that Ende is free from open defecation - declared by local government after verification at different stages. Also, people have access to safe water at household level and thus non-reliant on that was expensive and irregular. The people of Ende island have also been empowered by the results of their collective action. An important factor contributing to the success was also the commitment, leadership and accountability displayed by the local government authorities who led the initiative. It is about 5 years since the project’s completion in 2007, and all the WASH facilities are functioning and managed by the communities themselves. The approach showcases an example of how a participative approach and collaboration between government partners, local communities and UNICEF can lead to programme success.

**Next Steps**

Support has to be provided to the local government in scaling up the Community Based Total sanitation Programme (locally known as STBM in Indonesia) which is a national programme designed to reach the MDG goals. Dissemination of the good practices, lessons learnt and success stories as well as evidence based advocacy will prove to be crucial in order to influence and convince communities and local government. National level advocacy has to continue in order to convince government partners and donors to invest substantial resources in the WASH sector and enhance partnerships for success.
Over the past years there has been a gradual shift towards the use of a system-building approach to child protection in several developing countries. This shift is based upon an increasing recognition that, while it may make a difference to the lives of individual children, the more thematic approach to child protection, with programmes targeting specific categories of children (such as street children, orphans etc.) is unsustainable in the longer term and fails to meet the needs of many children who are suffering or at risk.

In a highly decentralized structure, there is no “one size fits all” in the context of Indonesia. However the shift in the approach to child protection towards system-building gained significant attention and commitment from GoI both at national and sub-national level. Therefore, it is important to share the lessons learned on Indonesia’s strategic steps in adopting the system-building approach to child protection.

**Abstract**

The key lesson learned from this process was the importance of building “ownership” and endorsement from the Ministry of Planning, since it has a strategic position in determining government priorities. Thus, its leadership in this process was crucial.

Briefly, there are four important elements to be considered in moving towards the system building approach to child protection:

1. **Leadership & Coordination**
   - The need for the support of leaders and policy makers in order to give legitimacy and weight to the process. This was anticipated in the original plan of UNICEF for the roll out, and why the initial, national training was directed towards policy makers. It was noted that the lead agency should act on behalf of the process and should do what is best for the process of SBA roll out, rather than concentrating solely on their own agency’s position and interests.

2. **Planning**
   - It was recommended that in order to ensure the smooth coordination, especially during the mapping stage, establishing focal points that coordinate small teams with an overall coordinator was the best structure to use.

3. **Participation**
   - Although the support of leaders / policy makers is essential, there was an assumption that those trained at national level, by becoming provincial facilitators, would be involved in the capacity building of others and the mapping exercise at provincial level. However, it became apparent that policy makers / leaders are not necessarily the most suitable people to implement the SBA process – either because they lack the skills and / or because they are unable to set aside and prioritise the required time. A recommendation was that the process be amended to provide shorter training for policy makers, and then seek their nomination for facilitators, who should be given more intensive training for facilitators.

   It was noted that it is important to have committed people involved in mapping exercise and that this may mean that not all trained take an active part. Conversely, feedback from the field was the need to provide more widespread orientation on SBA to help with mapping exercise, and that the mapping process itself can create opportunities to spread the SBA. While the SBA training is mainly focussed on those who are going to carry out the mapping and the leaders / policy makers, it is important to train others on SBA even if they...
will not participate in mapping exercise (e.g. legal drafters) as this helps with implementation. As has been mentioned, policy makers cannot do the mapping alone. While ownership by Government is important it is critical to involve other partners who have the necessary skills and knowledge. One example given of this was the important of including NGOs who may have more experience in conducting focus groups etc. This is associated with another recommendation for improving the process.

4. Materials and Documentation
UNICEF supported the Ministry of Planning to adapt the UNICEF EAPRO Toolkit into the Indonesian context. While there were some comments regarding the possible simplification of tools and the suggestion that specific tools be developed for religious / minority communities, in general the tools (and the training) were considered useful and appropriate. What was highlighted was the need to ensure that those carrying out the mapping and facilitators need to have a high level of capacity. This is strongly linked to the identification of the “correct” people to be involved, and in ensuring sustained involvement. There needs to be more emphasis placed on how to use the tools themselves together with need for improved understanding of recording process, in order to systematically record information gained through the mapping. Given that, to create a local regulation (needed to give legitimacy to the recommendations based findings of the mapping) an academic paper needs to be drafted, it is important that the recording is of a suitable quality. It may make sense, both to include the University in training (so that they understand the SBA process) and to seek their support, if possible, around standardising data collection.

Potential Application
There are at least three issues to be considered for potential application. These are:
1. The need for coordination and efforts at national levels to support SBA roll out at province / district level, especially in relation to involvement of other sectors. A constant theme was the difficulty in ensuring engagement of staff, and there would seem to be a need to ensure that at national level advocacy is carried out with other sectors to ensure buy-in to the SBA process. The problem in coordination is exacerbated because one of the consequences of local autonomy / decentralisation is that there are often no clear lines of accountability from district to province to national level. A ministerial decree would be very useful in bringing people together and focusing attention on child protection.
2. Maintaining momentum and enthusiasm at local levels and implementing changes through budget allocations and structural realignment. This strongly links to improving coordination and working practices. It was noted that while the SBA is being promoted at provincial and district levels, there is a need for national level work and policy to reflect this change of direction. This includes ensuring sufficient budget allocation (for implementation) and a move away from allocating funds and carrying out planning at national level on the basis of categories of children, which are not consistent with the SBA approach.
3. Providing on-going technical support both in mapping and also implementation of recommendations. Everyone was highly appreciative of the support of UNICEF and the quality of technical advice given. While in the longer term it is important to increase the capacity of the government and other partners (such as academics) to be able to support SBA, in the interim it is difficult to see how the developments made to date can be sustained and capitalised without on-going technical assistance.

Issue
Indonesia is a middle-income country and on track to achieve some of the Millennium Development Goals. However, national indicators mask inequalities, and the country faces a number of challenges, including child labour, sexual exploitation, lack of birth registration and excessive dependence on institutionalization. While Indonesia has the resources to provide basic support, it lacked a comprehensive approach to child protection. Government agencies have tended to respond to child protection issues individually rather than systematically, by assessing potential violations of child rights and establishing a national protection system for prevention.

Strategy and Implementation
The main strategy in shifting the approach towards building a comprehensive child protection system involves two major components: 1) capacity building of key agencies, and 2) mapping strengths and gaps of the existing approach.
The training on Systems Building Approach (SBA) to child protection for key national level agencies was a crucial milestone, shifting the Government’s approach to child protection. The training initiated by UNICEF
and the Ministry of Planning in 2010 reinforced the initiative undertaken in shifting the policy and programme paradigm that put emphasis on family-based care. This was followed by training of “Provincial Facilitators”, targeting leaders and policy makers. Subsequent awareness raising at provincial level oriented various provincial departments on SBA, building local ownership. The training concluded the need to conduct a systems mapping to analyse gaps and develop recommendations. Thus, the mapping was undertaken in six GoI-UNICEF programme provinces. It was an important initiative, taking classroom learning out to the field to check ground realities. Apart from gaining insights on progress and gaps, the participatory exercise facilitated key government agencies, civil society and community in forging intensive communication and collaboration. Subsequently, UNICEF is supporting provinces to initiate implementing of the follow up actions from the process.

Progress and Results

Since the initial training, Government has committed approximately USD1 million to extend the training programme, targeting 20 provinces in 2012-2013. Data collection is another area of progress. Strengthening the Child Protection Information Management System is one objective of the National Medium Term Development Plan, but it was recognized that the current structure does not capture comprehensive data on the scale of violence against children. Therefore, Government committed USD 2 million in 2012 to fund the country’s first national study on violence against children to inform the direction of future policies.

At sub-national level, results and progress include:

• Greater collaboration between sectors. This was considered to be significant for creating opportunities to explore child protection from a holistic perspective.
• Knowing the gaps and recognising existing skills and services, thus creating a more accurate knowledge base for planning.
• Increased understanding of the community including identifying ways in which it already protects children, which could be incorporated into strategies for working with families.
• A strong sense of ownership in the process and willingness to implement recommendations.

A number of positive initiatives resulted from the SBA roll out, including drafting of local regulations related to child protection and its inclusion in local development plans.

Next Steps

During 2013, the Government will undertake the first national study of violence against children and expects to complete child protection training for line ministry staff in the remaining provinces. UNICEF will continue to provide guidance for the development of a national child protection system. This will include technical advice to national and sub-national government departments covering legal and policy issues, strategic planning documents, state budget allocation and reform of the social work sector.