

Summary Results Matrix: Government of Indonesia – UNICEF Country Programme, 2011 – 2015			
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): CRC Committee recommendations, applies across all MDGs, CRC articles 24, 26, 27, 32			
National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy): To strengthen good governance through performance improvement that is integrated, accountable and transparent. To accelerate poverty reduction to 8-19 percent through utilization of strengthened and institutionalized data system and improvement in monitoring and evaluation system to support policy development and budgeting. To improve coordination and partnership among duty bearers related to realization of children rights, at local, national level and international level.			
UNDAF Outcome: 2) The socio-economic status of vulnerable groups and their access to decent work and productive sustainable livelihood opportunities are improved within a coherent policy framework of reduction of regional disparities; 3) People participate more fully in democratic processes resulting in pro-poor, gender responsive, peaceful, more equitable and accountable resource allocation and better protection of vulnerable groups.			
Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each P.C.R.)	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
1. Policy Advocacy and partnerships for Children's Rights (Focus Area 5)	<p>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 at least 5 focus provinces.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Key national and sub-national social policy strategies are evidence based and reflecting analysis of current and emerging issues at respective levels (Yes/No). Baseline: to be determined. Target: a systematic social policy engagement strategy in place.</p> <p>1.1.2 Provincial and district social development plans are developed based on evidence on children and women's issues in 5 focus provinces (Yes/No). Baseline: 3 district plans, 0 provincial plan. Target: 15 district plans (3 in each province), and 5 provincial plans in Aceh, Java, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Sulawesi, and Papua.</p> <p>1.2.1 Parliamentary forums on child issues, which accommodate their voices, are established and functioning at national and in priority areas to regularly update commission members on child rights and facilitate pro-child legislations, regulations and resource allocation. (Yes/No). Baseline: No parliamentary forums exist. Target: 1 in each focus province.</p> <p>1.2.2 High impact behavior changes consolidated in a Communication for Development strategy; good practices, lessons learned, innovations are systematically documented in human interest stories, policy briefs etc, for dissemination internally and externally (Yes/No). Baseline: Draft Communication for Development strategy available and 25 good practices documented up to March 2010. Target: Communication for Development strategy for UNICEF country office implemented and monitored all good practices documented and used for policy formulation, replication and learning.</p> <p>1.3.1 Regular and systematic engagement of children and young people in Indonesian media creates a platform for expressing opinions. Baseline: Number of national and provincial media with dedicated column space/airtime for children's participation. Target: All national media and at least one media per province dedicates regular column space/airtime to child participants.</p>	<p>UNCT, Government: Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Home Affairs, Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, National, Regional Representatives Council, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Commissions on Children, Indonesian Commission on Child Protection.</p> <p>Academic Institutions: National and provincial University, National Research Institutions.</p> <p>Private sector: Chamber of Commerce, Industrial Associations, and private companies.</p> <p>Media: Press Council, Broadcasting Commission, Journalists Associations.</p> <p>Civil Society Organizations/Non-Governmental Organizations: Indonesian Forum of Parliamentarians for Population and Development, International Financial Institution</p>
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): Reduce under-5 mortality rate / CRC Articles 6, 24			
National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy): To reduce the prevalence of under-nutrition in children under five to 15%; To reduce the infant mortality rate to 24 per 1000 live births; To reduce the under five children mortality rate to 32 per 1000 live births; To reduce the maternal mortality ratio to 118 per 100,000 live births;			
UNDAF Outcome: 1) Poor and most vulnerable people are better able to access quality social services and protection as per millennium declaration; 4) Increased national resilience to disasters, crisis and external shocks by 2015			

<p>2. Young Child Survival and Development (Focus Area 1)</p>	<p>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, health, including in emergencies.</p> <p>2.2 By 2015, families and communities will sustain positive behaviors resulting in improved health and wellbeing of children and women.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Legislation on the international code of marketing of breast milk substitutes is adopted and enforced. (Yes/No). Baseline: draft legislation available. Target: legislation is passed, institutionalized with monitoring and enforcement mechanism.</p> <p>2.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. Baseline: 51 percent – 100 percent. Target: for districts below 80 percent to increase by 25 percent for districts already above 90 percent to maintain the high coverage.</p> <p>2.1.3 Number of provinces and districts fully integrating Prevention of Maternal To Child Transmission into Antenatal Care and adopting a provider-initiated counseling and testing approach. Baseline: To be determined Target: all UNICEF targeted districts in Papua.</p> <p>2.1.4 By 2015, the prevalence of stunting reduced in selected districts of Nusa Tenggara Timur, Papua, and Central Java and Aceh provinces. Baseline: To be determined. Target: 5 percent decrease from baseline.</p> <p>2.1.5 Proportion of pregnant women living in highly malaria endemic villages in Indonesia who received appropriate malaria diagnosis and treatment and an insecticide treated mosquito net via routine Antenatal Care services. Baseline: 18 percent. Target: 80 percent.</p> <p>2.1.6 Percentage decrease in measles mortality and morbidity. Baseline: 90 percent nationally Target: 95 percent nationally.</p> <p>2.2.7. By 2015, individuals and households and students have improved hygiene practices and access to safe and sustainable water and sanitation facilities, in 25 districts of Eastern Indonesia. Baseline: Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) 2009. Target: 30 percent increase in budget from baseline.</p> <p>2.2.8 By 2015, all 25 districts where UNICEF is working will have budgeted funds for water, sanitation and hygiene in the mid-term development plan (RPJMD) and annual development plan (RPK) at district level. Baseline: TBD. Target: 50 percent increase in budget from baseline.</p> <p>2.2.9. At any given time in case of emergency, 10,000 affected households will have access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene kits following minimum standards. Baseline: based on needs assessment. Target: 10,000 households</p>	<p>UNCT, Government: Ministry of Health, Provincial Health Offices, District Health Offices, District Development Planning Board; World Health Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization, Ministry of Health, Ministries and Departments of Health, Education, Public Works, National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Home Affairs (BANGDA), United Nations Population Fund, World Bank, United States Agency for International Development, Global Fund for Aids Tuberculosis and Malaria.</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organization /Civil Society Organization: Mercy Corps, Child Fund Indonesia and World Vision, Professional medical associations (IDAI, IBI, IDI), Faith-Based Organizations (Perdhaki, NU, Muhammadiyah), Universities and Academia.</p>
<p>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): Achieve universal primary education / CRC Articles 28, 29</p>			
<p>National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy): Strategic Plan of Ministry of National Education 2010-2014</p>			
<p>UNDAF Outcome: 1) Poor and most vulnerable people are better able to access quality social services and protection as per millennium declaration; 4) Increased national resilience to disasters, crisis and external shocks by 2015.</p>			
<p>Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)</p>	<p>Programme Component Result(s)</p>	<p>Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each P.C.R.)</p>	<p>Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes</p>

<p>3. Basic Education and Gender Equality (Focus Area 2)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 school readiness for children below 7 years age.</p> <p>3.3 By 2015, improved education sector preparedness plans and strengthened government and Civil Society Organization response capacities to disasters and emergencies.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Transition rate of girls and boys in primary to junior secondary education with a focus on disadvantaged children increased by 5 percent in 2015. Baseline: 81.5 percent (National Transition Rate from Primary School to Junior Secondary School (2009) Female: 80.29 percent, Male: 82.68 percent. Target: Increased by 5percent from baseline.</p> <p>3.1.2 Proportion of learners attaining the national standard in numeracy, literacy and life skills-based education. Baseline: To be determined. Target: Increased by 20 percent of the baseline.</p> <p>3.1.3 A comprehensive youth strategy and a HIV/AIDS prevention strategy for most-at-risk adolescents are developed with appropriate budget allocations at national and sub-national levels to support its implementation (Yes/No). Baseline: Currently there is no existing policy .Target: A policy developed with budget allocation and implemented.</p> <p>3.2.1 Proportion of children starting school at 7 years or lower increased by at least 2 percent to achieve 96 percent by 2015. Baseline: 94 percent in 2009. Target: Proportion increased by at least 2 percent from the baseline</p> <p>3.2.2 Ministry of National Education at national and sub-national levels have institutionalized capacity, contingency plan and budget allocation for emergency response. Baseline: there is an ad hoc education in emergency team comprises Ministry of National Education, National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), and National Family Planning Coordination Board (BKKBN) as part of emergency preparedness. Target: Education Emergency Response Team fully functioning at national level and in every focus provinces.</p>	<p>UNCT, Government: Ministry of National Education, National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Religious Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs (BANGDA), Ministry of Health, National Family Planning Coordination Board (BKKBN), Ministry of Youth and Sports; National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB); Government Offices at provincial and district level; National and Provincial AIDS Commissions. World Bank, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Australian Agency for International Development, New Zealand Agency for International Development, International Labour Organization, United States Agency for International Development, UNAIDS, United Nations Population Fund.</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organizations/Civil Society Organizations: Family Health International, World Vision, World Relief.</p>
<p>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): CRC Articles 1, 7 12, 19, 20, 21, 32, 34, 40</p>			
<p>National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy): National Programme for Children in Indonesia; Programme on Child Social Welfare; National Plan of Action on Anti Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children; National Plan of Action on Prevention and Response to Violence against Children; Standard Minimum of Services for Response, Rehabilitation and Repatriation for Victims of Trafficking; Standard Minimum of Service for prevention and response on Gender-based Violence, National Plan of Action on Human Rights</p>			
<p>UNDAF Outcome: 1) Poor and most vulnerable people are better able to access quality social services and protection as per millennium declaration; 3) People participate more fully in democratic processes resulting in pro-poor, gender responsive, peaceful, more equitable and accountable resource allocation and better protection of vulnerable groups; 4) Increased national resilience to disasters, crisis and external shocks by 2015.</p>			
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<p>4. Child Protection (Focus Area 4)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>4.2 By 2015, decision makers at national and sub national levels have access to and utilize a comprehensive monitoring and data collection systems on child protection for policy, planning and budgeting purposes.</p> <p>4.3 By 2015, children are better protected from the immediate and long term impact of armed conflict and natural disasters.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Comprehensive child protection response is effectively coordinated and delivered through inter-Ministerial coordination mechanism. Baseline 1: Presidential Decree 69/2008 on anti human trafficking. Baseline 2: National Programme for Children in Indonesia; Programme on Child Social Welfare; National Plan of Action on Anti Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children; National Plan of Action on Prevention and Response to Violence against Children; Standard Minimum of Services for Response, Rehabilitation and Repatriation for Victims of Trafficking; Standard Minimum of Service for prevention and response on Gender-based Violence, National Plan of Action on Human Rights. Target: Central level policies and Standard Operating Procedures streamlined into central coordination that translates into action at sub-national levels.</p> <p>4.1.2 Number of provincial and district Governments implement key central level policies which are supported with adequate Government budget. Baseline: Four focus provinces have adapted and budgeted for 1 or 2 existing central policies or strategies. Target: Five focus provinces and districts have fully adopted national plans of action and programmes on child protection with sufficient budget allocations and periodically reviewed.</p> <p>4.2.1 Comprehensive Child Protection Information Management System is established with key line Ministries utilizing the data for policy, planning and budgeting purposes. Baseline: Pilot on Social Welfare Case Management data systems completed. Target: Fully funded Chld Protection Information Management System is established in 5 UNICEF provinces and districts.</p> <p>4.3.1 National policy and mechanism on emergency preparedness and response incorporating child protection is developed and implemented. Baseline: Ministry of Social Welfare policy on separated children in emergencies available. Target: Ministry of Social Welfare has a functional Child Protection Emergency Response Team.</p>	<p>UN agencies, Government: Ministry of Planning , Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, National Disaster Management Body.</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organizations/Civil Society Organizations: Emergency Cluster Agencies, Faith Based organizations, Local Institutions, Media.</p>