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Draft country programme document**

Indonesia

Summary

The draft country programme document (CPD) for Indonesia is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comment. The draft CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $15,015,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $116,200,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2026 to 2030.

* E/ICEF/2025/27.

** In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, country programme documents (CPDs) are considered and approved in one session, on a no-objection basis. This draft CPD, and a costed evaluation plan, will be presented to the Executive Board for review from 10 to 30 June 2025. The final CPD will be posted to the Executive Board web page in English six weeks in advance of the 2025 second regular session and in the other designated languages four weeks in advance.

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Programme rationale

1. Indonesia, the world's fourth most populous country and the largest archipelago, is home to a wide range of ecosystems, cultures and languages. It holds strategic importance on the global stage due to its geographic location, the size of its economy, its richness in natural resources and its role in stability and diplomacy.

2. Indonesia has a population of 284.4 million, of which 28 per cent are children. Their health, well-being and skills levels will be key to harnessing the opportunity of the country's demographic dividend and achieving the economic ambitions for 2045.

3. Political developments in 2024 shaped policy directions to accelerate the country's progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The new President introduced the Asta Cita framework, a strategic blueprint aimed at achieving the "2045 Golden Indonesia" vision, reflecting the aspiration to become one of the world's top five largest economies by 2045. Within this, the Government has prioritized Quick Wins Programmes for immediate implementation, emphasizing human capital development, particularly in nutrition, health, sanitation, education, social protection, housing, food and energy security, digital transformation and eliminating extreme poverty.

4. The new Government adopted the 2025–2029 Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) – the 2025–2029 National Medium Term Development Plan – structured around social, governance and economic transformations that present important opportunities for the realization of children's rights. In particular, the social transformation pillar focuses on ensuring universal healthcare, providing quality education and implementing adaptive social protection measures that aim to reduce poverty and malnutrition.

5. The implementation of national plans relies on the highly decentralized governance system, with subnational governments having significant political, fiscal, administrative and financial autonomy, allowing them to determine strategies to achieve national development targets. The effectiveness of these strategies depends on the varying local-level capacities, including at the village level, to prioritize, design and implement evidence-based and effective programmes.

6. Digital transformation is at the heart of the Government's agenda and aims to leverage technology to drive economic growth, improve public services and enhance social inclusion across the nation. A strong foundation is already in place, with over three-quarters of Indonesians, including children, having Internet access, primarily through mobile devices. However, there are concerns about online safety and protection, particularly for children. At least 2 per cent of Internet-using children aged 12 to 17 years had been subjected to online sexual exploitation and abuse in the year prior to being surveyed.[1] In response, the Government is in the final stages of adopting a comprehensive national road map for online child protection and, more recently, the President of Indonesia signed a 2025 government regulation on children's access to the Internet.[2]

7. The Government continued to demonstrate its commitment to the realization of child rights across its policies, plans and actions, including through its engagement with the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2024 and 2025.

8. Indonesia has made significant progress in reducing under-5 mortality, with a rate of 32 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017 and 21 deaths per 1,000 live births in

[1] ECPAT, INTERPOL and UNICEF, *Disrupting Harm in Indonesia: Evidence on online child sexual exploitation and abuse*, Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, 2022.

[2] Government of Indonesia, Governance of Electronic System Implementation in Child Protection (GR 17/2025).

2022.[3] While almost all births are attended by skilled health personnel, the maternal mortality ratio remains high, at 189 deaths per 100,000 live births, with wide disparities between regions.[4] In its efforts to address communicable diseases, the Government has intensified its actions to halve the number of tuberculosis cases in the country. In 2024, Indonesia recorded over 135,000 cases of tuberculosis among children aged 0–14 years, which underscores the scale of the challenge and the importance of ongoing surveillance and treatment programmes.[5] Indonesia aims to eliminate malaria by 2030, with focused interventions in high-incidence areas such as the eastern part of the country. While full immunization coverage against vaccine preventable diseases remains high (87.3 per cent in 2024), over 660,000 children aged one year and younger were categorized as zero dose as they had never received any vaccine.[6]

9. Since 2022, the Ministry of Health has been implementing a transformative agenda for health, focusing on improving the quality of primary healthcare services and referral systems, and strengthening the capacity to respond to the health impacts of climate change and future pandemics, including through enhanced health financing, human resources and use of digital technology.[7]

10. Indonesia made progress in the reduction of stunting among under-5 children, with a rate of 31 per cent in 2018 and 19.8 per cent in 2024.[8] There is a need to further accelerate stunting reduction and efforts to address other forms of malnutrition such as wasting (7.4 per cent) and overweight (3.4 per cent).[9] Contributing factors include limited access to and use of appropriate diets and nurturing care; insufficient services for maternal nutrition and child feeding; and suboptimal nutrition and care practices.

11. Nutrition programmes in Indonesia are set to benefit from recent developments, including the establishment of the National Nutrition Agency, revision of the National Strategy to Accelerate Stunting Reduction and the President's initiative to improve nutrition and food security through the provision of free meals to pregnant and lactating women, children 5 years of age and school-aged children.

12. The Government continues to focus on improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and reducing open defecation. As a result, 83.6 per cent of the population had access to improved sanitation, and 92.64 per cent had access to improved water services in 2024.[10] However, only 10.25 per cent[11] and 20.49 per cent of the population had access to safely managed sanitation and safely managed water, respectively, in 2024.[12]

[3] Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS-Statistics Indonesia), Population of Indonesia: The result of long form population census 2020, Jakarta, 2023.
[4] Ibid.
[5] World Health Organization (WHO), *Global Tuberculosis Report 2024,* Geneva, 2024.
[6] WHO South-East Asia, Indonesia EPI Factsheet 2024, 20 August 2024
[7] Ministry of Health (MOH), Indonesia, 2022, available at: https://sehatnegeriku.kemkes.go.id/baca/rilis-media/20220531/5640005/deretan-transformasi-kesehatan-oleh-menkes-budi/.
[8] Health Development Policy Agency, MOH, Hasil Survei Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) – Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey 2024.
[9] Ibid.
[10] BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (SUSENAS) – National Socioeconomic Survey 2024.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid; Ministry of National Development Planning, Rencana Teknokratik Peta Jalan Sanitasi Aman 2030: Menuju Akses Aman dan Layanan Sanitasi Berkelanjutan (Safe Sanitation Roadmap 2030: Towards Safe Access and Sustainable Sanitation Services), UNICEF Indonesia, Jakarta, 2024; Rencana Teknokratik Peta Jalan Induk: Air Minum Aman Indonesia 2020–2030 (Indonesia Safe Drinking Water Roadmap 2020–2030), UNICEF Indonesia, Jakarta, 2024.

13. In 2024, 36 per cent of children aged 3 to 6 years (35.8 per cent girls, 36.1 per cent boys) were enrolled in pre-primary education.[13] A major step has been made to enhance early learning and development through the introduction of one year of universal pre-primary education within basic education.

14. Indonesia has realized near universal participation in primary education. The rate of enrolment in junior secondary education is 81.7 per cent and in senior secondary enrolment is 64.3 per cent.[14] Girls have higher enrolment rates across all levels (primary education, and junior and senior secondary education), while the retention rates in primary schools are almost similar (96.3 per cent for boys and 96.1 per cent for girls).[15] However, an estimated 3.5 million children aged 7–18 years are out of school, with around 95 per cent of them of secondary school age.[16]

15. Learning outcomes remain a key concern, with only 70.6 per cent of primary school students achieving minimum literacy competencies and 62.6 per cent achieving minimum numeracy competencies. Girls outperformed boys in both literacy and numeracy across all levels.[17] Factors contributing to underperformance include inadequate teaching quality; poor school readiness; insufficient school infrastructure and learning materials; and inadequate deployment of teachers. An estimated 25.8 per cent of the population aged 15–24 years is not in education, employment or training, underscoring concerning skills deficits.[18] To address these challenges, the Government has prioritized quality education and school infrastructure in the Quick Wins Programmes and RPJMN.

16. The child protection system has continued to be strengthened. Coverage has expanded, including 354 of 514 districts and cities having established integrated protection services for women and children in 2024. Encouragingly, the rate of child marriage has decreased from 10.4 per cent in 2020 to 5.9 per cent in 2023.[19] Nonetheless, challenges remain. In 2024, one third of children (7.6 million) aged 13–17 years reported having experienced one or more forms of violence in the previous 12 months.[20]

17. The 2024 National Women's Life Experience Survey revealed that 46.3 per cent of women aged 15–49 years have been subjected to female genital mutilation/cutting[21] despite the Government's regulation that emphasizes the eradication of the practice.

18. Indonesia reduced the national poverty rate from 11.25 per cent in 2014 to 8.57 per cent in September 2024, with an extreme poverty rate of only 0.62 per cent.[22] However, 24 million people, including 9 million children, still live below the poverty line. While multidimensional poverty has decreased three times faster than monetary

[13] BPS-Statistics Indonesia, SUSENAS 2024.
[14] Ibid.
[15] Ibid.
[16] Ibid.
[17] According to 2023 national assessment data. Noting, however, that 2021 and 2022 national assessments showed girls were outperforming boys across all education levels.
[18] BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional (Sakerdnas) – National Labour Force Survey 2023.
[19] BPS-Statistics Indonesia, SUSENAS 2023.
[20] KPPA (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection) and UNFPA, Survei Pengalaman Hidup Perempuan Nasional (National Women's Life Experience Survey), 2024.
[21] Ibid. The survey stated that, of the proportion of women who had undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, 58.6 per cent of women had been subjected to a procedure qualified by Indonesia as symbolic while 41.4 per cent had been subjected to female genital mutilation/cutting as defined by WHO.
[22] BPS-Statistics Indonesia, SUSENAS, 2024.

poverty over the past decade, over one third of children under 18 years of age are multidimensionally deprived.[23]

19. Social protection coverage continues to grow, particularly through the expansion of universal health coverage and social insurance schemes, but improvement is needed. The Programme Keluarga Harapan, the country's conditional cash transfer programme – and its largest social assistance initiative – targets approximately 10 million families with school-aged children and pregnant women. Yet the programme reaches only 30.3 per cent of the poorest 20 per cent of the population.[24]

20. Children with disabilities are at a higher risk of poverty, violence and exclusion and they face barriers to education, health and protection. Over one third of children with disabilities are out of school and 54 per cent of girls with disabilities are stunted. Only 20 per cent of poor households with children with disabilities receive social assistance.[25]

21. Climate change continues to exacerbate the risks faced by children, including natural disasters, air pollution and waterborne diseases. Indonesia ranked forty-sixth of 163 countries for children's exposure to climate risks in 2021.[26] Climate risks and environmental factors are likely to impact children's health and their access to nutritious food, safe drinking water and other social services.

22. The 2021–2025 country programme evaluation provided key findings for the design of the new programme, including:

(a) The important and strategic contribution of UNICEF through its subnational presence in accompanying local governments to deliver more impactful and sustained results for children;

(b) The comparative strengths of UNICEF in thought leadership, including analysis of data and evidence, strategic technical assistance and convening capacities;

(c) The value of continued strengthening of child-centred integrated programming approaches. A 2024 gender equality programmatic review noted the need to further address social norms preventing girls and boys from enjoying their rights.

23. Consultations with stakeholders also informed the programme design. Children emphasized quality education, mental health services, digital safety and reproductive health education, and highlighted concerns about violence. Private and public sector partners acknowledged the role of UNICEF in evidence-generation and policy support, the strength of its field presence and the importance of innovation, sustainability and climate action.

Programme priorities and partnerships

24. The country programme contributes to national priorities as outlined in the 2025–2029 RPJMN and the Government's Quick Wins Programme. It will contribute to all three outcomes of the 2026–2030 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2026–2030.

[23] Ibid.

[24] UNICEF Indonesia, *Budget Brief*, 'Enhancing public finance for more inclusive social protection for children in Indonesia', 2024. Based on SUSENAS data analysed by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2022.

[25] BPS-Statistics Indonesia, SUSENAS, 2023.

[26] UNICEF, *The Climate Crisis is a Child Rights Crisis: Introducing the Children's Climate Risk Index*, New York, 2021.

25. The theory of change states that if the contributions of UNICEF and partners:

(a) Enable the translation of evidence, data and knowledge management into action;

(b) Strengthen national and subnational systems and institutional capacities for participatory planning, implementation, financing and management of child-centred policies and programmes;

(c) Improve access to quality climate- and disaster-resilient social services;

(d) Support behaviour change that strengthens positive practices and overcomes negative social norms;

26. Then, children in Indonesia, particularly those in vulnerable situations, will develop to their full potential and live in environments that are safe, protective and conducive to the fulfilment of their rights, and the country will have stronger, more resilient and more productive human capital.

27. This theory of change assumes continued governmental commitment to the fulfilment of child rights, a sound macroeconomic environment and the effective implementation of legal and policy reforms.

28. To achieve this vision and in support of the Government at all levels, UNICEF will work with other United Nations entities, civil society, faith-based organizations and leaders, parliament, the private sector, donors, academia and the media, as well as with children.

29. Aligned with the overarching intent of the United Nations in Indonesia as outlined in the UNSDCF, the primary strategy will be to support the Government through providing high quality system-wide integrated policy support and technical assistance grounded in sound data and analytics and on the best available evidence-based approaches.

30. This will entail maximizing UNICEF influence and advocacy; its leveraging and convening roles at the national and provincial levels; and expanded partnerships to address key barriers to the realization of children's rights. Cross-cutting strategies will include:

(a) Filling data gaps and strengthening the use of evidence to inform policy, budgeting and programming;

(b) Promoting innovative solutions, including the use of digital technologies and climate-smart options for rapid scale-up;

(c) Encouraging mitigation and adaptation measures that ensure that infrastructure, social services, communities and individuals are more resilient to climate impacts and disasters;

(d) Leveraging resources and influencing public, private and innovative financing instruments for increased investment in social services;

(e) Facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation through knowledge exchange;

(f) Championing the use of evidence-informed social and behaviour change strategies;

(g) Harnessing the energy, commitment and agency of children**,** particularly girls, as agents of change in their communities.

31. A key partnership goal is deepened engagement with the private sector to leverage its power, outreach and influence to benefit children and promote child

rights-based business practices. To raise additional resources for UNICEF programmes in Indonesia and globally, UNICEF will also prioritize partnerships with individual donors and corporate partners.

32. The UNICEF Gender Equality Action Plan, 2026–2029 will inform all aspects of the programme, emphasizing structural and normative changes to address the underlying drivers of gender inequality and discriminatory norms across the life cycle. The proposed country programme will also prioritize strengthening the empowerment of women and girls.

33. Recognizing the country's decentralized structure and disparities across the country, and operationalizing a key recommendation from the country programme evaluation, UNICEF will apply a differentiated programming support model using a three-tiered approach:

(a) At the national level, provide high-quality, evidence-based advice for improved national laws, regulations, policies and strategies applicable to children;

(b) Nationwide, support strengthening of social service systems, including the promotion of digital approaches for accelerated delivery of quality services and capacity-building of service providers;

(c) In limited prioritized geographic areas where child-related indicators are lagging, support local capacity-building for planning, development of policies and regulations, and acceleration of evidence-informed, multisectoral and integrated service delivery at scale by provinces and districts.

Nutrition

34. The component will contribute to all three UNSDCF outcomes, aiming to support efforts by the Government to overcome the triple burden of malnutrition.

35. A key focus will be to provide strategic support to the Ministry of National Development Planning in coordinating nutrition efforts and improving delivery to address the multidimensional factors that lead to child and maternal malnutrition. UNICEF will continue to support the Government to implement recommendations from the national stunting prevention evaluation. In collaboration with key government partners, UNICEF will assist the Government to strengthen and enforce legislation and guidelines, including those related to the marketing of breastmilk substitutes, commercially produced complementary foods, large-scale food fortification, marketing of unhealthy foods and healthy school food environments.

36. Through the food system transformation agenda, UNICEF will partner with public and private stakeholders to raise awareness of the marketing of unhealthy foods and engage communities on multisectoral nutrition education that promotes a balance of healthy diets and lifestyles to prevent overweight and obesity. UNICEF will support the integration of indicators and monitoring mechanisms for healthy lifestyles and overweight prevention into national systems, contributing to the country's non-communicable diseases agenda.

37. UNICEF will provide technical support to the National Nutrition Agency to ensure the effective implementation of free nutritious meals for pregnant and lactating women, children under 5 years of age and school-aged children. This will include strengthening food security efforts to ensure children and women in vulnerable situations have consistent access to nutritious diets as part of a comprehensive food systems approach.

38. UNICEF will collaborate with the Ministry of National Development Planning, the National Nutrition Agency and universities across the country to expand nutrition centres of excellence as hubs for evidence generation, capacity-building, innovation and knowledge management.

39. UNICEF will invest in initiatives to strengthen the capacities of front-line workers, including health facility staff, community health volunteers and teachers, enabling them to deliver essential nutrition services, including in emergency contexts. This will contribute to the Ministry of Health's objective of expanding the availability of nutrition services in primary healthcare centres and community health posts and integrating early detection into early childhood development centres.

40. Technical support will be provided to improve the nutrition supply chain's forecasting, procurement and management, including optimizing the local production of ready-to-use therapeutic foods and expanding the provision of multiple micronutrient supplements to all pregnant women.

41. UNICEF will also provide technical support to develop behavioural change communication initiatives that promote positive parenting, care and feeding practices. Community engagement efforts involving women, men, youth and community and religious leaders to encourage greater uptake of nutrition services will be promoted.

Health

42. The component will contribute to all three UNSDCF outcomes, supporting the Government's efforts to advance the health and well-being of mothers and children, particularly through its primary healthcare and digital transformation pillars.

43. Technical support will be available to national and local governments to strengthen the use of up-to-date disaggregated data for health finance planning and to ensure efficient allocation of resources, including optimizing health insurance. UNICEF will assist the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Home Affairs and local governments to accelerate initiatives that allow greater autonomy and financial management of primary healthcare facilities, enabling them to address local health needs. UNICEF will also collaborate with the Ministry of National Development Planning to strengthen health planning and budgeting processes.

44. UNICEF will support the Ministry of Health to accelerate the reduction of maternal and child mortality, with key areas including support for improved quality of maternal and newborn care, achieving elimination goals for malaria and other vaccine-preventable diseases, and the triple elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B, particularly through local primary healthcare service delivery mechanisms and use of digital platforms. Strategic advice will be provided to operationalize evidence-based solutions addressing childhood tuberculosis. Strengthening the reach and equity of immunization services and reducing the high burden of zero-dose children will be emphasized by demonstrating transformative approaches and enhancing community engagement.

45. In collaboration with United Nations partners, UNICEF will provide strategic assistance to enhance local governmental capacities to expand programmes to address children's health challenges, including mental health, substance abuse, injuries and reproductive health; to promote their participation in the design of services; and to promote the expanded use of digital technology.

46. UNICEF will continue to strengthen the health system's national and subnational capacities to prepare for and respond to emergencies and to address emerging public health issues such as non-communicable diseases and environmental

health, with an emphasis on developing sustainable and climate-resilient health systems.

Education

47. The component will contribute to the three UNSDCF outcomes, supporting the Government of Indonesia to help every child to achieve age-appropriate learning in safe learning environments.

48. To support the introduction of one year of universal pre-primary education within the 13-year compulsory education system, UNICEF will support the Ministry of National Development Planning to formulate an early childhood education road map and provide policy advice to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and the Ministry of Religious Affairs in the design and roll out of early childhood education. UNICEF will also contribute to local government initiatives to deliver early learning through the Holistic Integrative Early Childhood Development programme.

49. UNICEF will assist the Ministry of Home Affairs in managing and enforcing regulations designed to reduce the number of out-of-school children, including supporting interministerial and institutional coordination and providing technical assistance at the national and subnational levels to enhance planning and budgeting capacities.

50. UNICEF will help to strengthen local government regulations, planning and budgeting to improve the delivery of quality and equitable education services. To improve learning outcomes, UNICEF will contribute to efforts led by the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to strengthen foundational skills. This will include capacity strengthening of teachers, through pre- and in-service training, and using e-learning approaches.

51. UNICEF will support the Government's efforts to strengthen formal and non-formal education systems that aim to support children, particularly girls, to develop skills to transition from education to work. Technical assistance will be provided to strengthen systems to deliver digital, green and entrepreneurial skills tailored to job market demands.

52. Technical support will be provided to enhance children's capacities, confidence and skills to be actively engaged in decision-making and to have their voices amplified. UNICEF will support the Government's parenting agenda through complementary interventions that will focus on parents, teachers, communities, service providers and policymakers to foster an environment where children's participation is valued and actively supported.

Climate action, environment, and water, sanitation and hygiene

53. Contributing to all three UNSDCF outcomes, the component will support Indonesia to address the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation on children's access to quality services, including WASH.

54. Given the country's vulnerability to climate extremes and disasters, UNICEF will increase its support to policies, sectoral plans and interventions that ensure the strengthened resilience of social services. This includes promoting innovative green technology options for social service frameworks, infrastructure and delivery models.

55. Partnerships will be expanded to youth-led organizations to support initiatives that equip children and youth with sufficient knowledge and skills to reduce their environmental impact as well as the impacts of environmental change.

56. UNICEF will support the WASH sector transformation agenda, providing high-quality advice for improved governance, financing, institutional capacities and private sector engagement. These will be supported by building national and provincial institutional capacities to accelerate implementation of the national road maps. The integration of WASH components into national priority programmes, including the Ministry of Health's master plan for universal primary healthcare access by 2030, the President's programmes on free nutritious meals and the rehabilitation of school and village infrastructure, will be prioritized.

Child protection

57. Contributing to UNSDCF outcomes 1 and 3, the component will support Indonesia to strengthen the protective environment for children by ensuring quality prevention and protection services are functioning at all levels and are operationalized by a strengthened social service workforce.

58. The following prioritized child protection concerns will be addressed through a multisectoral systems-building approach:

(a) Children and women at risk of or experiencing any form of violence, including online;

(b) Girls at risk of or experiencing violence and negative social practices, particularly child marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting;

(c) Children experiencing poor mental health;

(d) Children without birth certificates.

59. To strengthen the social service workforce, UNICEF will advocate for the integration of child protection into existing government pre- and in-service training programmes and collaborate with the Indonesian Social Work Consortium in developing a road map for implementing the law on social workers.

60. UNICEF will contribute to enhancing the information and case management system of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. More effective coordination between the integrated protection services and local police units to improve prevention and response to violence against women and children will be promoted.

61. UNICEF will leverage the networks and resources of the Ministry of Villages and Development of Disadvantaged Regions to strengthen community-based child protection mechanisms, reinforcing the role of communities, local leaders and families in child protection. To address violence against children in educational settings, including in religion-based schools, UNICEF will support institutionalization of a strategy aimed at building teachers' skills and confidence to practice positive discipline while involving parents and empowering children to develop violence-prevention initiatives.

62. UNICEF will assist the Government to strengthen children's online safety and well-being policies and regulations to prevent, detect, report and address online child sexual abuse. This will entail engagement with the technology sector, in line with their accountability for the protection of children's rights in business practices.

63. Technical support will be provided to accelerate the use of digital platforms to improve access to birth registration, particularly in rural and remote areas, including strengthening interoperability between health services and civil registration systems.

Social policy

64. Contributing to all three UNSDCF outcomes, the component will support the Government to reduce child poverty and improve the resilience of families to shocks and stresses. UNICEF will prioritize two interlinked areas:

(a) Strengthening evidence-informed, child-centred development planning and financing of quality services, particularly for those in vulnerable situations;

(b) Supporting a more adaptive social protection system.

65. UNICEF will support evidence generation on the adequacy, efficiency and equity of public resource spending in social sectors that most directly impact children, particularly those in vulnerable situations. Initiatives that promote increased budget transparency and accountability will be supported.

66. UNICEF will support strengthening of national data systems to fill gaps in the availability of timely, comprehensive and disaggregated data about children to inform decision-making. Support will be provided for the Government's digital transformation goals, including integrating data systems for advanced analytics in the social sectors.

67. While continuing to advocate at the national level for child-responsive decentralization approaches, UNICEF will work to strengthen the capacity of local governments to formulate and implement evidence-informed plans for children. This will include support for the meaningful participation of children in local development planning.

68. UNICEF will provide advice to inform a more adaptive, child- and gender-responsive social protection system. Technical assistance will be provided to improve the effectiveness of social protection programmes, including generating evidence to strengthen identification and inclusion of children and families in vulnerable situations.

Programme effectiveness

69. This component will strengthen multisectoral coordination, planning, monitoring and reporting, while providing cross-cutting support on:

(a) gender equality and disability inclusion;

(b) private sector engagement;

(c) social and behavioural change communication;

(d) technology for development;

(e) disaster risk reduction and emergency response;

(f) communication and advocacy;

(g) evaluation;

(h) operational support.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Nutrition	1 500	25 080	26 580
Health	1 500	22 990	24 490
Education	1 500	18 480	19 980
Climate action, environment, and water, sanitation and hygiene	1 500	10 400	11 900
Child protection	2 000	8 320	10 320
Social policy	2 000	5 530	7 530
Programme effectiveness	5 015	25 400	30 415
Total	**15 015**	**116 200**	**131 215**

Programme and risk management

70. The country programme will be implemented and monitored in partnership with the Government of Indonesia under the leadership of the Ministry of National Development Planning. UNICEF will maintain strong engagement in UNSDCF planning, implementation and reporting processes.

71. This country programme document summarizes UNICEF contributions to national results. It is the principal mechanism for accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. The responsibilities and accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels are defined in the policies and procedures regarding the organization's programmes and operations.

72. UNICEF will continue to operate with a country office in Jakarta and in field locations, which contribute to accelerating results for children and reducing disparities at the subnational level by influencing local planning and resource allocation to scale up proven interventions.

73. UNICEF will regularly assess programmatic and operational risks and those generated by climate shocks and emergencies. It will adopt appropriate mitigation measures to protect the quality and effectiveness of programme results and strategies. UNICEF will continue to use the harmonized approach to cash transfers; implement zero-tolerance measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse; and support efforts to promote greater environmental sustainability in the management of operations. Risks related to underresourcing of the programme will be addressed through a partnership and resource mobilization strategy.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

74. Programme monitoring will be based on the results and resources framework, with outcome indicators monitored through national systems in collaboration with line ministries and Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS-Statistics Indonesia). Progress towards the achievement of results will be systematically tracked through government-led biannual reviews and regular joint field monitoring. Results assessments, indicator

progress and lessons learned are documented in UNICEF reporting systems and discussed during government-led sectoral and multisectoral working groups as well as steering committee meetings. UNICEF will also report its UNSDCF contributions using the UN INFO platform.

75. Knowledge management priorities will include expanded collaboration with government and academic institutions to review, document and share impactful child-related programme practices – including those from other entities – to be adopted into national and regional policies to accelerate impactful results at scale.

76. UNICEF will collaborate with the Government and other partners to conduct research and credible country-led evaluations to improve programme effectiveness.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Indonesia – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2026–2030

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 1–42

National priorities: 2025–2029 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN)

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF:
1: All people in Indonesia are able to equitably participate in and benefit from sustainable and quality services for enhanced wellbeing.
2: A lower carbon, climate resilient Indonesia succeeds in advancing a just energy transition and decarbonization efforts, and the sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources for the benefit and wellbeing of all.
3: All people in Indonesia are able to contribute to and benefit from a productive, diversified and sustainable economic prosperity.

Related impact results of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029: Impact results 1–5
Impact 1: 10 million child lives saved and at least 500 million children healthy, well nourished and developmentally on track
Impact 2: 350 million more children and young people learning and skilled
Impact 3:100 million fewer children in multidimensional poverty
Impact 4: 350 million children protected from violence
Impact 5: 500 million children better protected from disasters, climate and environmental risks

UNSDCF outcomes	*UNICEF outcomes*	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
						RR	*OR*	*Total*
1, 2, 3	1.By 2030, children and mothers, especially those in vulnerable situations have improved access to and utilize nutrition services.	Percentage of children under 5 years who are stunted. B: 19.8 % (2024). T: 14.2%	Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (Survei Status Gizi Indonesia - SSGI)	Nutrition policies and planning Multisectoral nutrition services Nutrition behaviours	Ministry of Health (MOH), National Nutrition Agency, Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)	1 500	25 080	26 580
		Percentage of children, under 5 years who are wasted. B: 7.4% (2024) T: 5%	SSGI					

UNSDCF outcomes	*UNICEF outcomes*	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
						RR	*OR*	*Total*
1,2,3	2. By 2030, more children – particularly neonates and children under-5 years – and women, during and after pregnancy, have their rights to survive and to the highest attainable standard of health met.	Percentage of children fully immunized B: 87.3% (2024) T: >95%	MOH data	Health policies and planning Health services Health behaviours	MOH, Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), Bappenas, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1 500	22 900	24 490
		Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with symptoms of pneumonia taken to an appropriate health provider B: 38.7% (2022) T: 95%	MOH data					
		Percentage of women (aged 15-49 years) attended antenatal care at least six times during pregnancy. B:74.4% (2023) T:85%	MOH data					
1,2,3	3. By 2030, more children, especially those with disabilities and girls in vulnerable situations, have their right to education met.	Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who have ever attended early childhood education B: 78% (2024) T: 80%	National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS)	Early childhood education Learning outcomes Employability skills Children's participation	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education Bappenas, MOHA, BPS-Statistics Indonesia, civil society organizations	1 500	18 480	19 980

UNSDCF outcomes	*UNICEF outcomes*	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
						RR	*OR*	*Total*
		Percentage of primary school students achieving minimum competencies in[1]: (a) literacy. (b) numeracy B: (a) 69.1% (2023) (b) 57.6% (2023) T: (a) 83.8% (b) 69.8%	National assessment		(CSOs) and private sector			
		Average PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) scores for Indonesian students aged 15 years old on[2]: (a) reading (b) mathematics B: (a) 359 (2022) (b) 366 (2022) T: (a) 409 (b) 416	PISA					

[1] National assessment data baseline and target based on UNICEF calculation of national assessment data (provided by the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education for primary education. This differs from the RPJMN current baseline (B) and target (T), which are presented as one data point across all three education sub-sectors (RPJMN: literacy: B: 68.13%, T: 76.62%; and numeracy: B: 62.15%, T: 75.35%).

[2] Baseline and targets for PISA scores are taken from RPJMN (National Medium Term Development Plan) – Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2025 concerning RPJMN 2025–2029, Annex 2, 10 February 2025.

UNSDCF outcomes	*UNICEF outcomes*	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
						RR	*OR*	*Total*
1,2,3	4. By 2030, more children and families have their right to safe drinking water and sanitation progressively realized and live in a clean and sustainable environment.	Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services. B: 20.5% (2024) T: 45%	SUSENAS	Climate action WASH policies and planning WASH services	Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Environment, Bappenas, MOHA, CSOs	1 500	10 400	11 900
		Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services. B: 10.3% (2024) T: 30%	SUSENAS					
		Percentage reduction in cumulative greenhouse gas emissions B: 17.02% (2023) T: 21.12%	Ministry of Environment progress updates					
1,2, 3	5. By 2030, more girls and boys have their right to protection from all forms of violence in all settings met.	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 years. B: 6.9% (2023) T: 5%	SUSENAS	Child protection policies and planning Child protection services Protective behaviours	Bappenas, Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, MOHA,	2 000	8 320	10 320

UNSDCF outcomes	*UNICEF outcomes*	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)* RR	OR	Total
		Percentage of children under 5 years with a birth certificate. B: 85 % (2024) T: 95%	SUSENAS		Ministry of Villages and Development of Disadvantaged Regions, CSOs, UNFPA.			
1, 2, 3	6. By 2030, more children live free from poverty and multidimensional deprivations.	Percentage of children living in monetary poverty B: 11.8% (2023) T: 10.3 %	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	Evidence-informed social policies and financing Social protection	Bappenas, BPS-Statistics Indonesia, MOSA, Ministry of Finance	2 000	5 530	7 530
		Percentage of children multi-dimensionally deprived. B: 37.4% (2023) T: 27.4 %	BPS-Statistics Indonesia UNICEF calculation					
		Percentage of households with children in the poorest income quintiles covered by the largest social assistance programme B:33.4% (2022) T:60.4%	Bappenas/MOSA data					
	7. Programme effectiveness	Performance scorecards meet organizational benchmarks	Performance scorecards/ InSight		Bappenas	5 015	25 400	30 415
Total resources						**15 015**	**116 200**	**131 215**