"NO ONE SHOULD DIE FROM MALARIA"

– Srihayanti –
Community volunteer, helped Adelia, 9, overcome malaria.

Adelia was the last person to contract the disease on Sabang island.
FOREWORD

Dear friends of UNICEF,

I have so many stories to tell you about UNICEF’s work over the last year. Let me begin back in May 2013. I visited Sabang island in Aceh province, an area greatly affected by the 2004 tsunami. In the wake of the disaster, malaria cases had increased.

During my visit, I met 9-year-old Adelia, who in 2011 became the last person to contract malaria on Sabang Island. Adelia’s mother told me that everyone on the island used to get malaria at some point in their lives. Now thanks to the distribution of treated bed nets, systematic blood tests and a rigorous treatment protocol, people on Sabang island are no longer threatened by malaria. The lessons we have learned in Sabang are now being applied in other districts, too.

The Sabang success has been made possible thanks to the generous support from our donors, including from you!

Despite amazing achievements like this one, there is still much work to be done in Indonesia to ensure that all children grow up healthy, with a good education and well-protected.

Every three minutes, somewhere in Indonesia, a child younger than five years old dies – this adds up to 400 Indonesian children every day and most of them are dying from preventable diseases.

More than 2 million children aged between 7 and 15 years old are not in school. Childhood experiences in Indonesia vary hugely from province to province, between urban and rural locations and between rich and poor families.

UNICEF is committed to ensuring that all children in Indonesia benefit from the country’s enormous economic development.

We have been working with the government and other partners to better understand the problems experienced by the country’s children, and to address them effectively.

We advocate for better policies, laws and programmes for children, work with those in the hardest to reach locations, give young people the opportunity to express and discuss their concerns and ideas, and harness innovative solutions to long-lasting development challenges.

Please do read about how Markus and other young people in Papua are able to successfully take the road to secondary education despite many hardships on the way (page 20). Learn about newborn Rusu who faced grave danger to his life from malnutrition (page 11). And understand how teachers are trained in educating their students in a more participatory and inclusive way, without corporal punishment (page 24).

Much of this has been made possible because of your contribution to UNICEF!

I would like to thank the Government of Indonesia, our many civil society partners in the country and particularly you, our donors, both companies and individuals, for your support to UNICEF’s work. Together we can make Indonesia a place where every child counts.

Thank you!

Angela Kearney
Representative UNICEF Indonesia
“CHILDREN WHO THRIVE ARE MORE LIKELY TO LIVE LONGER, STAY IN SCHOOL, BE PRODUCTIVE MEMBERS OF THEIR SOCIETY”

– Angela Kearney – Representative UNICEF Indonesia

UNICEF is using SMS text messages to improve midwives’ counselling skills and support them to reach more pregnant women.

UNICEF is addressing pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and other child killers by strengthening the capacities of national & local health providers.

UNICEF promotes exclusive breastfeeding and supports the Government in developing new policies to tackle malnutrition.

UNICEF is supporting communities to build their own latrines and stop open defecation.

UNICEF supports early childhood development to ensure children from poor families are ready for school and can develop their potential.

UNICEF is working to make HIV testing and counselling services more accessible and more suitable for young people.

UNICEF supports universal birth registration so that all children have an identity and can access services.
Back in 1990, as many as 385,000 children in Indonesia died before reaching their fifth birthday. Since then, the number of child deaths has been reduced to around an estimated 190,000 per year.

UNICEF and partners have been able to provide solutions for health risks affecting children and to help strengthen the existing health services. Hundreds of thousands of children have been saved who otherwise would have died if death rates had remained at the same level as 1990. Your contribution played an important role in this and we hope you will continue to support our work.

The reduction in child mortality is important progress, but every child dying is one child too many.

The opportunity to end preventable child deaths has never been greater than today. Many diseases and ultimately child deaths can be prevented, if children are fully immunised in their first year of life. In 2013, UNICEF supported the roll-out of the first phase of a Pentavalent vaccination programme in four provinces. Pentavalent protects children against five different diseases with one shot - diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) which causes pneumonia and meningitis.

Malnutrition is an underlying cause in almost half of all child deaths, and more than one in three children in Indonesia are chronically malnourished or stunted. Stunting in the first 1,000 days of life hampers physical growth and cognitive development and cannot be reversed later in life.

UNICEF has been supporting the government in addressing the stunting crisis, including through the multi-partner initiative Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) which was launched in October 2013. SUN aims to bring together key actors to strengthen exclusive breastfeeding, the provision of essential micronutrients and vitamins and public education campaigns on healthy nutrition. The movement has increased awareness in the country on the impact of stunting and the importance of nutrition for both mothers and children.

Diarrhoea is another key contributor to the high number of children dying early in Indonesia, and poor sanitation is the main cause. To date, some 58 million people still practise open defecation in the country. That’s the second highest figure for any country in the world.

In 2013, UNICEF enhanced its research on people’s attitudes to, knowledge about and practice of open defecation. The results of the study will help us to find the most appropriate ways to persuade people to end the practice of open defecation in Indonesia and to build and use their own latrines or toilets.

"EVERY CHILD – NO MATTER WHERE SHE OR HE LIVES – HAS AN EQUAL RIGHT TO A HEALTHY, SECURE START IN LIFE"

– Anthony Lake –
UNICEF Executive Director
Rusu was only a few months old when his mother, Maria Ordo Soka, took him to a community-based programme supported by UNICEF in Magepanda, Sikka District, in NTT province. The circumference of his upper arm measured only 10cm, which meant he suffered from acute malnutrition and was at great risk of dying.

Are you wondering whether malnutrition actually kills? In Indonesia, more than 400 children still die every day due to various preventable diseases. Chronic malnutrition or stunting – below average growth – continues to be a major underlying cause of their deaths. Besides, there is evidence that stunted children who survive, learn more slowly compared to well-nourished children and are less productive as adults.

Is there a solution to all this? Yes, there is. With your generous contributions, UNICEF and its partners are ensuring that health service providers take adequate measures to address chronic and acute malnutrition, anaemia, and low-birth weight. This includes the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding – the best start in life – and the provision of Vitamin A and micronutrients.

Did Rusu survive? Yes, he did, and he is doing well. At 11 months his upper arm has grown to 12.5cm! This means he is progressing towards good health. His mother is relieved, because she realised that he has come back from the brink.

All this has been possible because of donors and supporters like you. The opportunity to end preventable child deaths has never been greater than today. Rusu’s life has been saved. Your continued donations can further ensure that more children like Rusu survive and grow well.
GIVING CHILDREN A FUTURE WITH EDUCATION

Less than half of all children between 3 and 6 years of age in Indonesia are enrolled in an early childhood education and development programme, mainly children living in urban areas. This despite the negative impact on their ability to be well prepared when they start school, which often leads to early drop out from primary school and poor developmental outcomes.

A UNICEF study on school readiness found that children with at least one and a half years of preschool were more likely to succeed in primary school than their peers with no early childhood education.

In 2013, UNICEF supported the establishment of early childhood development centres in a number of provinces including Aceh, Central and East Java, West and South Sulawesi, NTB and NTT provinces.

UNICEF continued to advocate for increased government investment in holistic integrated early childhood development (HI-ECD), which combines early childhood education with the provision of health, nutrition and protection services.

At the end of 2013, the President of Indonesia signed a decree on HI-ECD that was already endorsed by seven ministries, opening the opportunity for the establishment of integrated services throughout the country.

The package includes early learning, health services like vaccinations, and child protection services involving social workers.

UNICEF is now supporting the government at national and sub-national level to ensure the full implementation of the decree.

“THE FIRST EIGHT YEARS CONSTITUTE THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTAL PHASE IN LIFE”
GROWING UP IN INDONESIA

CHALLENGES AHEAD

INDONESIA
THE BIG PICTURE

17% OF BIRTHS are not attended by a skilled health worker

1 IN 25 CHILDREN DIES BEFORE THE AGE OF 5

41% OF INDONESIANS DO NOT USE A TOILET OR ANY OTHER IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITY

37% OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 ARE STUNTED

INDONESIA THROUGH THE LENS OF DISPARITY

Among the poorest population,

42% OF BIRTHS are not attended by a skilled health worker

IN SIX EASTERN PROVINCES 1 IN 14 CHILDREN DIES BEFORE THE AGE OF 5

ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION IS HALF AS HIGH IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS COMPARED TO URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

IN NTT PROVINCE, MORE THAN 50% OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 ARE STUNTED

96% OF CHILDREN AGED 7-12 ARE ENROLLED IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

AMONG PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS, 44% HAVE A COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION AND PREVENTION

CHILDREN FROM THE POOREST FAMILIES ARE FIVE TIMES AS LIKELY TO BE OUT OF SCHOOL THAN CHILDREN FROM THE WEALTHIEST FAMILIES

ONLY 14% OF 15 TO 19 YEAR OLDS WHO INJECT DRUGS HAVE A COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF TRANSMISSION AND PREVENTION OF HIV

57% OF CHILDREN HAVE THEIR BIRTH REGISTERED

30% OF CHILDREN HAVE THEIR BIRTH REGISTERED

1 Every Child Counts, The State of the World’s Children in Numbers 2014
2 Ibid
3 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012
4 Riskesdas 2010
5 Every Child Counts, The State of the World’s Children in Numbers 2014
6 Ibid
7 Ibid
8 Ibid
9 Ibid
10 Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture
11 Indonesian Socio-Economic Survey 2011
12 Indonesia’s Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance Survey 2011
13 Ibid
14 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012
15 Ibid

©UNICEF/Indonesia/Nyhq2013-0906/Ferguson
"NOW I DON’T NEED TO CHOOSE"
HEALTH AND EDUCATION SERVICES COMBINED IN SOUTH SULAWESI

Health or education, which is more important? Five-year-old Aswan’s mother, Ibu Murni, used to have to choose for her son.

He used to attend an early learning centre that only gave him the opportunity to visit the Posyandu (community health centre) once a month for immunisation and a check up on his growth.

But now he can get an education and all the health services he needs under one roof at the SIOLA Matahari Early Childhood Development centre in Mamuju District, West Sulawesi province.

“Our teacher always gives us vitamins and our health is checked,” Aswan says.

UNICEF has been working with the local government to make sure all Early Childhood Development centres provide a comprehensive service for every student.

Now Aswan’s teacher measures the children’s height and weight, and monitors every child’s growth and development.

A big thank you to all our donors for helping us moving forward on integrating health and early education services!
STEMMING THE SPREAD OF HIV/AIDS

Indonesia is one of only 9 countries where the number of people infected with HIV is still increasing, and young people are particularly at risk.

In 2013, UNICEF supported the National AIDS Commission to carry out an analysis of existing data to assess the impact of HIV on young key affected populations between 15 and 24 years of age. The study showed that it is actually the young drug users, sex workers, men having sex with men and transgenders who are at the centre of the epidemic. At the same time, these young people have the lowest level of knowledge and understanding on how to prevent an HIV infection.

The assessment also revealed a number of barriers and bottlenecks which make it difficult for these young people to access treatment and prevention services. UNICEF is in the process of developing a programme to strengthen the youth-friendliness of HIV testing, treatment and care services for these young key affected populations.

UNICEF is also working to ensure that pregnant and breastfeeding mothers with HIV or AIDS don’t pass the virus on to their children. UNICEF aims to ensure that all pregnant women are tested for HIV and syphilis and are offered treatment, care and support if they are needed.

In the provinces of Papua and West Papua, HIV has spread among the general population. Here, UNICEF is working to empower youths with the knowledge and skills to make themselves less vulnerable to HIV infection. We work with schools and train teachers to educate young people about HIV/AIDS. We also work with out of school young people.
It has been four years since Markus last saw his parents, and it will be at least another one until he may be able to go back home again to his village Kalbok - a 10-day walk away in the highlands of Papua province. The 18 year old is in 12th grade and he knows he would not be in school today had he stayed home.

Markus has grown a lot during these four years, and he now is the leader of his honai in Megapura, a big traditional hut that serves as a boarding home for 50 adolescents and young adults. They all attend either a secondary school or a professional training institution in nearby Wamena, in the heart of Papua province in Indonesia’s Far East.

Leaving their native villages remains the only option for most adolescents in this poor mountainous region to get into secondary school. In their new homes like the one in Megapura, the ethnic groups often stay together and share one common honai. Leaders like Markus, who has been elected by the group, play a key role in transmitting the traditional values of their villages and ethnic groups, establishing and enforcing rules, and ensuring that sick members see a doctor.

Life is hard in these boarding homes. There are no latrines and the young people use the nearby river for their personal hygiene. The older boys work as rickshaw drivers in Wamena. “They earn the money for our food,” Markus explains. “We eat once a day, in the evening. Whoever comes late, has to wait until the next evening. That helps, usually all are here on time.”

The NGO Yasumat, which stands for “Social Foundation for Isolated People”, supports the young people by providing health education and running discussion groups on life choices and HIV in the boarding homes.

**LEAVING HOME, STAYING SAFE**

Young people in Papua get advice on avoiding HIV

Talking about reproductive health and safe sex is not easy in this very conservative region, but nonetheless it is more than necessary. Less than 10 per cent of those aged 10 to 18 years have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission.

The risk of an HIV infection is only one of the many problems children and adolescents in this region have to live with. In 2012, when UNICEF and the Provincial Governments conducted an Assessment of Youth Policies and Programmes in Papua and West Papua, young people were invited to speak about the many challenges they are facing in the areas of health, education, employment and protection.

Based on the findings of the study and responding to UNICEF advocacy, the government in West Papua, at a high level event in the provincial capital Manokwari on 25 June committed itself to develop a comprehensive youth policy – the first of its kind in Indonesia.
To mark World Children’s Day on 20th November 2013, Indonesia joined the global initiative #ENDviolence against Children.

So far, Indonesia - a nation of almost 250 million people where a third are younger than 18 years - has no national data on the extent of violence against children.

But existing research provides a grim picture. In one survey from 2011 conducted in three districts in Papua province, two thirds of children under the age of 15 said they had been physically punished. More than a quarter of the respondents even said the corporal punishment was severe.

During the launch of #ENDviolence against Children, the Chair of the National Children’s Forum, I Gede Respa Pranayogas, highlighted the need to create a protective environment for children in the family, the community and at school where children feel safe and can speak up against violence without any fear of reprisal.

UNICEF is running a number of programmes in Indonesia to prevent and respond to violence against children. For example, in Papua province, UNICEF is supporting a safe schools programme that prompts teachers to use new methods to achieve non-violent discipline in the classroom.
“STUDENTS USED TO BE AFRAID OF ME”
ENDING THE USE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

“I used to hit my students when I thought they were being bad, or when they weren’t paying attention,” recalls fifth-grade teacher Darius Naki Sogho who teaches at a school in Papua province. “Students used to be afraid of me.”

That’s not the case anymore. Mr Naki Sogho was among 28 teachers in the province who were trained in 2013 to adopt a new way of interacting with their pupils.

The Positive Discipline approach is promoted jointly by UNICEF and the local government, and it aims to put an end to corporal punishment and other forms of violent behaviour in the classroom.

“When I talked, they would be very tense,” Mr Naki Sogho recalls. “Now they seem to enjoy my class, because I try to motivate them, and I conduct the classes in a more relaxed manner, using jokes to break the ice.”
UNICEF Indonesia would like to thank all our donors, both individuals and corporate 
partners, for supporting us in our work to improve the lives of children in Indonesia.

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CHILDREN ARE EVERYONE’S BUSINESS

“PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya, Tbk, manager of Alfamart and Alfamidi, is delighted to be partnering with UNICEF to improve the quality of community health through the Stop Malaria programme and to support the fulfilment of children’s right to a quality education through the Early Childhood Development programme in Indonesia. This partnership has been running very well with the support of all customers in our stores. Our company hopes this partnership will help the Indonesian people, particularly our children, to have a better quality of life now and in the future.”

Fenny Djoko Susanto, President Director of PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya, Tbk

“Unilever Indonesia believes continuous education about health, hygiene and nutrition can help the Indonesian people to improve their health and wellbeing. UNICEF Indonesia shares the same concerns and works on specific programmes to increase community led total sanitation and school sanitation. Unilever Indonesia hopes the partnership with UNICEF can be a successful model which can be replicated across other programmes especially to improve the health of mothers and children. This is a great example of Unilever’s Sustainable Living Plan to bring a brighter future for the next generation in Indonesia.”

Sinta Kaniawati, General Manager Unilever Indonesia Foundation

“As part of its social responsibility to the community, Indomaret is once again partnering with UNICEF. This is because both organisations share the same vision and mission to help children in their early years to receive holistic, integrated education. This effort represents a very important investment to improve the quality of Indonesian human resources.

Wiliek Yusuf
Marketing Director PT Indomarco Prismatama