

RENEWED RESOLVE AND SAFEGUARDS FOR CHILDREN

Indonesia has weathered the COVID-19 crisis, but not without great cost to children and adolescents

FOCUS

Education interrupted and disrupted – now recovery is the focus

HIGHLIGHTS

2021 at a glance


STORIES

Countering false rumours that spread faster than COVID-19

Child health reminders and information as close as parents' phones

Annual Report 2021





Young people play volleyball in Tlogopakis village, Central Java province, Indonesia. Tlogopakis is in a remote area that sits 1,300 meters above sea level.

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Contents



04 Renewed resolve and safeguards for children



10 Improved health services and child survival go hand-in-hand



14 Strengthening partnerships, evidence and advocacy for nutrition



18 Water, sanitation and hygiene are central to health – and pandemic control



22 Education interrupted and disrupted – now recovery is the focus



26 People – and policies – should work together to protect children



30 Striving to ensure equal chances for every child to thrive



34 Collaborating to advance children's rights

Focus

- 08** Countering false rumours that spread faster than COVID-19
- 13** Immunization – protective, effective and lifesaving
- 16** Technology helps to improve children's nutrition – and parents' knowledge
- 21** Oky reassures girls that it's okay to discuss menstruation
- 24** Songs and movement boost early literacy learning
- 29** Stepping up support for children orphaned by COVID-19
- 32** Child health reminders and information as close as parents' phones

Highlights

02 2021 at a glance

36 Publications

38 Working for every child

2021 at a glance



JANUARY

UNICEF and BAPPENAS launch the new Programme of Cooperation for 2021-2025, which aims to accelerate the fulfillment of children's rights in Indonesia.



APRIL

Indonesia receives first 1.6 million pneumococcal vaccine doses through the Gavi Advanced Market Commitment mechanism to protect children against pneumonia.

New report by UNICEF and Indonesia's Fiscal Policy Agency highlights that more children and adolescents have fallen into poverty than any other age group due to COVID-19.

MARCH

Indonesia receives first shipment of 1.1 million COVID-19 vaccines doses through the COVAX Facility. By the end of 2021, over 77 million vaccine doses were delivered through UNICEF Supply Division.





Indonesia ranks 46 out of 180 countries in UNICEF’s global Children’s Climate Risk Index, highlighting ‘high climate risk’ for children.



AUGUST

Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology and UNICEF hold a symposium bringing together public and private sector partners, teachers and young people to discuss ways to advance digital education for all children.

OCTOBER

Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing distributes COVID-19 Safe School Kits to one million children in 10 provinces for a safe return to school.

JUNE

Hundreds of children and young people from across the country call for an end to bullying at first national Kindness Conference.



SEPTEMBER

More than 25,000 children have been orphaned due to COVID-19 says UNICEF, as it calls for greater support for families and surviving caregivers to ensure children remain in family-based care.



NOVEMBER



New global Gallup–UNICEF survey released ahead of World Children’s Day finds that a majority of young people in Indonesia believe the world is becoming a better place.



Renewed resolve and safeguards for children

Yuliana Duwith plays with her two daughters at home after attending an immunization session at the Sejahtera Health Post in Sorong, West Papua Province.

Indonesia has weathered the COVID-19 crisis, but not without great cost to children and adolescents. While the country's 80 million children faced disruptions in their lives due to limited access to education, health care, nutrition and protection services, the pandemic also exacerbated pre-existing inequalities, particularly those related to gender, poverty and disability.

Decreases in household income because of job losses or reduced working hours affected three in four households and disproportionately impacted urban families. Up to 44 per cent of urban households and 34 per cent of rural households experienced income losses of more than 25 per cent.

Recognizing the role of social protection in mitigating the negative effects caused by COVID-19, Indonesia increased its social protection investment to US\$ 10.9 billion in 2020–2021, from US\$ 6.8 billion in 2019. About 10 million new households received cash assistance and 18.3 million received food vouchers.

Indonesia increased its health budget by 339 per cent in 2021, which included the cost of free COVID-19 vaccination to nearly 208 million people. However, gaps in accessing health services affected the continuity of routine immunizations, with one in 10 households not able to access immunization services. Three in four households with children reported challenges in accessing

health services and one in four reported problems in seeking treatment for sick children.

COVID-19 also disrupted the availability and affordability of nutritious and safe food. Around 45 per cent of households with children ate smaller portions and provided less nutritious meals to their families during 2021. Two years on, COVID-19 continues to undermine headway in addressing undernutrition. Indonesia Basic Health Research conducted in 2021 showed that 24.4 per cent of children suffered from stunting and 7.1 per cent from wasting.

Improving safely managed water, sanitation and hygiene remains a key challenge. While COVID-19 cast a global spotlight on the need for heightened hygiene practices, less than 10 per cent of households in the country have access to safely managed sanitation services. Accelerating the provision of these services remained a top priority for the government and other stakeholders in 2021, with preparation underway for high-level events in 2022, such as the Sanitation and Water for All conference and Sector Ministers' Meeting.

COVID-19 continued to constrain education in Indonesia during 2021, especially when a surge in cases in July and August 2021 resulted in school closures. Internet access remained the greatest barrier to learning – regardless of region and income – while

economic reasons related to the effects of the pandemic saw one per cent of young people drop out of school.

Disrupted education, however, is not the only casualty of COVID-19; school closures and severed social contact also took their toll on the mental health of Indonesia's young people. Almost one in three young people reported often feeling depressed or having little interest in doing things. A study by the World Bank also implied associations between the prevalence of mental health problems and prolonged school closures.

Climate change and environmental degradation are intensifying Indonesia's disaster risks, which negatively impact the economy and the population, especially the poor and vulnerable. By the end of 2021, the country had recorded nearly 2,900

disaster events that affected or displaced over eight million people. More than three quarters of Indonesia's population is exposed to air pollution – one of the top 10 risk factors for child deaths in the country. Indonesia ranked 46 out of 180 countries in UNICEF's global Children's Climate Risk Index, indicating 'high climate risk' for children.

As Indonesia reaches the peak of its demographic dividend – the period when a country's population age structure is the most favourable for accelerated economic growth – there is intensified need for judicious investment in the development of children and young people, especially services in health, birth registration, social protection, education and child protection, to secure long-term prosperity for all.

Amaq Yeyen (center) picks beans with his wife and children to sell at a market in Sembalun Bumbung Village, Sembalun District.



Highlights



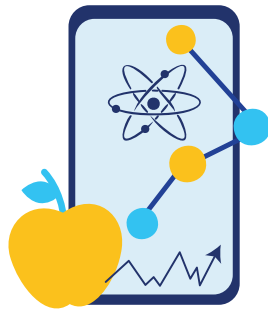
**over 77 million
COVID-19 vaccines**



were delivered via the UNICEF-supported COVAX facility and key messages on COVID-19 protection reached over 200 million people.

**The first e-learning
courses**

**for health
workers on
infant and
young child
feeding
counselling
and nutrition**



in emergencies were accredited by the government and piloted in seven provinces.

**A water quality survey covering
20,000 households**

established the first Sustainable Development Goal-6 (SDG-6) baseline on safely managed water, while UNICEF also costed and drafted roadmaps in support of the country's SDG-6 plan.



A public-private partnership brokered by UNICEF saw one million students in

15,000



**schools benefit from
COVID-19 Safe School Kits.**

In nine UNICEF-supported provinces,

**3.7
million
women**



**and children received critical
maternal and child health services**

**The RapidPro digital platform
helped the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child
Protection identify more than**



**32,000
children**

orphaned by COVID-19, before their referral to child welfare services.



**UNICEF supported the government
with the targeting of cash transfers**

to affected families through revised technical guidelines on social assistance.

Focus

Countering false rumours that spread faster than COVID-19

To counter misinformation about the COVID-19 vaccine, UNICEF is working with the government and other partners to stem the tide of hoaxes related to the pandemic.

What do hot garlic water, microchips and vaccines have in common? Nothing – except for being the subject of hoaxes linked to COVID-19.

Since the pandemic started a few years ago, misinformation, conspiracy theories and false ‘cures’ for COVID-19 have circulated throughout Indonesia – and across the globe – quickly spreading as fast as the pandemic.

Perhaps most harmful of all are the hoaxes relating to the COVID-19 vaccine. Non-vaccination increases the risk of transmission and pandemic-linked fatalities; and as one of the worst-affected countries in Asia, Indonesia can ill afford setbacks in vaccination rates because of misinformation.

“Since COVID-19 is a new disease, even the experts are still learning about it,” says Rizky Syafitri, UNICEF Communication Specialist. “As a result, many people have struggled to find the most up-to-date information, giving some individuals the opportunity to benefit by making false claims.”

A survey conducted in 2020 by the Communications and Information



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Renanda is a university student majoring in communications who has been volunteering during the COVID-19 pandemic as an online fact checker with MAFINDO, an organization fighting fake news in Indonesia.

Ministry and Katadata Insight Center found that between 64 and 79 percent of respondents could not recognize misinformation online. As concerning, the overwhelming majority of people surveyed said that they seek information through social media – which is precisely where most misinformation is circulated.

As Indonesia continues with its COVID-19 vaccination programme, the need for effective public outreach – and debunking hoaxes – is critical.

While UNICEF has supported the National Task Force for COVID-19 Response Acceleration since a national emergency was declared in March 2020, this support also extends to ‘hoax busting’ through a collaboration with MAFINDO, an organization that fights fake news in Indonesia. This crowdsourced fact checking group more than 500 volunteers in 19 cities and more than 90,000 online members who provide fact checking services and digital literacy education.

UNICEF and MAFINDO created a ‘Hoaks Busters’ section that – in just 12 months – has already produced more than 870 articles that evaluate online content linked to COVID-19.

Although the Hoaks-busting team publishes several articles a day, the

rapid pace at which misinformation spreads means that hoaxes often outpace fact checks. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Information, at least five new hoaxes are identified every day on digital platforms, highlighting the need for more proactive messaging.

This prompted UNICEF to set up the Inoculation Project, which includes a digital dashboard that tracks mentions of COVID-19-related topics on social media in real-time across Indonesia. Tools such as Talkwalker, Google Trends and YouTube Analytics then analyze the data, which helps to guide UNICEF’s communications strategy, and the information is also shared with government authorities to inform the national COVID-19 response.

In addition, as part of wider support to Indonesia’s vaccine roll out, UNICEF developed vaccine confidence messaging and warned the public that they could hear false information about the vaccine. These techniques have been shared with the Ministry of Health, to capacitate more than 92,000 vaccinators – a critical step since health workers are the most trusted source of information related to COVID-19 vaccination.

Stevanus Agus Rahardjo participates in a training on interpersonal communication facilitated by UNICEF and the Ministry of Health to increase the skills and knowledge of health workers so they can communicate effectively about the COVID-19 vaccine. Health workers are shown how to use RapidPro, a reporting system created in the WhatsApp messaging app to collect data on their perceptions of the COVID-19 vaccine before and after the training sessions.

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Improved health services and child survival go hand-in-hand

Indonesia has made steady progress in improving maternal, child and adolescent health, but access to quality healthcare remains a challenge, especially in rural areas. This is why UNICEF maintains an unwavering commitment to supporting high quality, evidence-based and equitable healthcare before, during and after birth – at health facilities and at home.

Strengthening health systems is critical to the supply and delivery of quality, affordable primary health care services. Over the past two years, UNICEF has reinforced its focus on enhancing the capacity of Indonesia's health system to cope with the demands of COVID-19, including addressing the disruption of essential health services.

In 2021, the urgent task of COVID-19 vaccine deployment saw UNICEF working with national authorities to design protocols and guidelines and improve data and information flows in support of the country's COVID-19 response. Through

the COVAX Facility, UNICEF facilitated the arrival of 77 million COVID-19 vaccine doses and 17 ultracold chain units across the country.

It is a tragic fact that nearly 80 per cent of child deaths in Indonesia occur in the first week of life, which is why UNICEF continued to support the adoption of quality improvement approaches at health facility levels in 2021, with specific attention to improving care for vulnerable infants, including those with low birthweight, babies born to HIV-positive mothers and those with possible serious bacterial infection. UNICEF also developed guidelines on low birthweight babies and produced educational videos on essential newborn and small baby care to support health facilities.

Combating vaccine-preventable and communicable diseases was at the forefront of UNICEF's child health agenda throughout the year, from strengthening the country's immunization supply

Health cadres from the Kamboja IV Health Post visit families in Sikumana Village to provide health services and encourage them to bring their children for vaccination in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara Province.



Seventeen ultra-cold chain freezers delivered by UNICEF through the COVAX Facility are enabling Indonesia to receive, store, and distribute large quantities of COVID-19 vaccines that require ultra-cold storage.

chain and advocating for new vaccines to improving demand for routine immunization services in communities. Indonesia procured 1,6 million doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine via UNICEF's Supply Division in 2021.

Five UNICEF-supported districts were declared malaria-free in 2021, and eradication efforts were ramped up in 80 others, with communication initiatives rolled out in 22 high-endemic districts, reaching 390 health facilities, 92 hospitals and clinics and 2,233 elementary schools.

Ahead of a national rollout in 2022, UNICEF supported nine provinces to demonstrate the effectiveness of quality, integrated management of childhood illness by using indicators linking performance to under-five mortality coverage on diarrhoea, pneumonia, malnutrition and incomplete immunization.

Given the high burden of tuberculosis, UNICEF also initiated a pilot in four provinces aimed at tackling paediatric tuberculosis.

Unhealthy diets, inactive lifestyles, use of tobacco and environmental hazards such as air pollution or lead exposure are affecting millions of people across the country. Expanding our work on preventing non-communicable diseases in adolescents, UNICEF completed a qualitative study to better understand the impact of non-communicable diseases linked to tobacco use and mental health on adolescents, in collaboration with partners.

UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Health's National Institute of Health Research and Development to undertake an analysis of climate factors affecting the health of children and adolescents.

Focus

Immunization – protective, effective and lifesaving

As part of an immunization scale-up strategy, more young children like Arumi are receiving the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine – a life-saving step.

Baiq Dewi did not think she would ever need to visit a clinic for young children again, but a pregnancy at age 42 changed that, and she is waiting for her daughter Arumi to receive the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine – also known as PCV – at a clinic in Mataram, Lombok.

Pneumonia is one of the leading causes of death among children under five years in Indonesia; and on average, affects half a million children each year.

As part of a Ministry of Health scale-up strategy, a new batch of PCV recently arrived on the island of Lombok. The vaccines, part of the Gavi Advanced Market Commitment mechanism, enables countries like Indonesia to buy vaccines at greatly reduced prices through UNICEF's global Supply Division.

Protects against 13 types of bacteria

"PCV is very popular among mothers here. Before this programme, you could only get it privately and it was very expensive," says Nurse Desak, who has worked locally for many years.

In 2022, the PCV vaccination – which protects children from 13 types of



Nurse Desak administers a dose of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine at the Pagesangan Village Health Centre in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province.

pneumococcal bacteria – will be phased in across the country as part of Indonesia's routine immunization programme.

The aim is to protect more than four million children against pneumonia every year through three doses of PCV: first at around two months, then at three and 12 months. A 'catch up' strategy will cover children who have missed any dose – like 11-month-old Nada.

Like Arumi, Nada was also at the clinic to see the nurse. "Nada had been sick for a few days, so I gave her fever medicine. But when I saw she had a hard time breathing, I got really worried and rushed her to the

community health clinic," says her mother, Ayu Arini.

Nada was diagnosed with pneumonia. "I hope I never have to go through Nada being sick like that again. I want her to grow up healthy," says Ayu, who will take her daughter back to the clinic for the PCV vaccination as soon as Nada is better.

Routine immunization suffered a setback in Indonesia because of COVID-19. The pandemic led to smaller health facilities being closed, while physical distancing protocols meant large numbers of parents and children could not gather at health centres.

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Strengthening partnerships, evidence and advocacy for nutrition

Children and young people in Indonesia face a triple burden of malnutrition – concurrent problems of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight. The COVID-19 pandemic worsened the situation by threatening families' livelihoods, disrupting the availability and affordability of nutritious and safe food, and straining the delivery of essential nutrition services.

By bringing together government, civil society and private sector partners to drive action on maternal and child nutrition, UNICEF remained at the forefront of efforts to strengthen Indonesia's capacity to deliver quality nutrition services during the pandemic. Key messages on nutrition, healthy diets and essential nutrition services were disseminated through various media in 2021 and reached more than 15 million people.

A breakthrough achievement was the first in-country study on the potential for producing ready-to-use therapeutic food using local ingredients. Four recipes were analysed and tested for acceptability and efficacy, and the findings will be released in 2022 to support the government's development of regulations for local therapeutic food production.

As part of child wasting prevention and treatment efforts, UNICEF and four United Nations agencies worked with national authorities to finalize the Framework and Operational Roadmap of the Global Action Plan on child wasting.

At the same time, the anticipated increase in child wasting rates during the COVID-19 pandemic led UNICEF to focus on strengthening the malnutrition

Ghaisan, 22 months, lies on the floor at home surrounded by his favourite foods – including catfish, tilapia, chicken, tofu, tempeh, vegetable soup, homemade snacks, papaya and dragon fruit – in Pandes Village, Klaten, Central Java Province.



screening process in primary and community healthcare services in more than 62 districts across seven provinces. Home-based screening by mothers and caregivers in 27 districts was also supported, by using the mid-upper arm circumference measurement as an assessment tool.

Another milestone in 2021 was the development of guidelines on eight essential nutrition interventions, in support of the National Stunting Reduction Movement. The guidelines on the management of maternal folic acid supplementation were also piloted in six provinces, before being adopted by the Ministry of Health as a standard resource on nutrition.



UNICEF also developed online training modules on infant and young child feeding counselling, which were pre-tested in seven provinces and are now standard training for health and non-health workers.

To enhance efforts to deliver adolescent-friendly nutrition services and help to ensure compliance with weekly iron-folic acid supplementation, UNICEF disseminated guidelines on the National School Health Programme to government authorities across various sectors, in all 34 provinces.

UNICEF also provided extensive support towards the development of national school canteen guidelines; and in conjunction with national authorities, undertook several multisectoral consultations, in addition to completing a review of policies, programmes and literature on school canteens.

Given the growing challenge of obesity in Indonesia, UNICEF conducted a comprehensive landscape analysis to ensure a sound evidence base for further programming in the prevention of overweight and obesity.

Focus

Technology helps to improve children's nutrition – and parents' knowledge

An innovative chatbot is helping to improve children's health by providing information about their nutritional needs.

Mother of two, Micke Mbotu was shocked when she heard that her daughter was severely wasted. At the time of her visit to the health centre, 17-month-old Felicity weighed 6.5 kg – below the normal weight of 7.2 kg for a child her age.

"I couldn't accept it," she said. "I gave my children good food. I even added some other nutritious ingredients to their porridge so it was never empty."

Wasting – the most dangerous form of child malnutrition – requires urgent treatment. Yeni Haning, the nutritionist at a health centre in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara province, also noticed that Felicity's mood swung from lively and smiling to cranky and fussy – another indication of the toddler's condition.

"Cases of severe wasting often stem from a lack of information, as many parents and caregivers are not aware of the symptoms, causes

and consequences," says UNICEF's Nutrition Specialist Blandina Rosalina Bait. "Even if they suspect their children may be too thin, many parents avoid bringing them to a health facility for fear of being accused of neglect."

Knowledge promotes health

To help Felicity gain weight, Yeni gave Micke a package of ready-to-use therapeutic Food, a peanut-based paste used to treat wasted children. But providing nutrient-dense food is only the first step in helping children to recover. As vital is providing counselling and information to caregivers.

Like many parents, Micke had limited knowledge on nutrition – and the COVID-19 restrictions had prevented her from returning to the health centre with Felicity for a follow-up visit.

Challenges like this prompted UNICEF and the Kupang Municipality to pilot a WhatsApp chatbot application to provide critical nutrition support to families that could not access health centres.

The chatbot provides parents and health workers with an online counselling platform, in addition to resources and information to ensure their children get the best nutrition. Users like Micke can enter a keycode to select a nutritional topic and receive the information in text, video or audio format – and share it with other family members. The chatbot also collects caregivers' location data, so that health workers can intervene when necessary.

Better, easier access to information

It was his access to the information on the chatbot that persuaded Micke's husband to accept Felicity's treatment. He had initially thought the therapeutic food was not enough and wanted to give her infant formula instead.

After receiving the therapeutic food for five weeks, Felicity reached a healthy weight. Micke has also noticed a significant change in her appearance and behaviour.

"Physically, Felicity looks fuller and can play by herself," adds Micke. "She used to get the flu, a fever or a cough, but she has been healthy."



Micke Mbotu uses a chatbot on her phone to access nutrition counselling while her 22-month-old daughter Felicity eats an RUTF packet at their home in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara Province.

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Yuliana Duwith holds her 18-month-old daughter Meylan Diana at home after attending an immunization session at the Sejahtera Health Post in Sorong, West Papua Province.

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Water, sanitation and hygiene are central to health – and pandemic control

A student washes her hands before attending an awareness session on COVID-19 led by UNICEF at the Pesantren (Islamic boarding school) Alhamdulillah in Kemadu village, Rembang.

Growing up in a clean and safe environment is every child's right. Access to safely managed water supply, sanitation and hygiene not only keeps children thriving, but also gives them a healthier start in life.

In 2021, UNICEF continued efforts to strengthen the quality and sustainability of water, sanitation and hygiene services across Indonesia by building capacity and harnessing innovation, partnerships and political will.

Raising the profile of water, sanitation and hygiene within the government's development agenda included several high-level events such as the launch of the SDG-6 - ONE WASH plan. This was followed by UNICEF supporting the development of costed roadmaps for Indonesia's realization of its SDG-6 targets on safely managed sanitation, water, open defecation-free areas and hygiene.

UNICEF supported the first national drinking water quality survey in the country, which covered more than 20,000 household samples and helped to establish a baseline for tracking progress on safely managed water coverage. Similarly, UNICEF supported an analysis of investment needs for introducing and improving water, sanitation and hygiene services in primary health centres, so that all healthcare facilities across Indonesia have access to these basic services by 2030.

While it took COVID-19 to place the global spotlight on the importance of handwashing with soap, this practice has long been promoted by UNICEF as a simple, effective – and cost-effective – way to prevent the transmission of disease.

To this end, UNICEF supported the development of a handwashing roadmap for Indonesia as well as a national monitoring initiative, called 3M, which monitors handwashing, mask usage and social distancing in public places through a network of volunteers. By partnering with 18 universities, hundreds of young people were actively engaged, and more than 120,000 observations across 20 provinces were recorded.

Encouraging behaviour change underlined the training of 1,620 hygiene practitioners, who reached more than 381,000 people – including 57,000 school children – with hygiene promotion using UNICEF-supported guidelines. The training module is being institutionalized within the Ministry of Health for long-term capacity development of practitioners.

UNICEF also supported local authorities with monitoring water, sanitation and hygiene conditions in more than 300,000 schools in the interests of effective planning and resource allocation. In addition, a private-public partnership for handwashing with soap mobilized resources to support



Fika brushes her teeth with her mother Rini Ratikasari in a newly constructed toilet in their home in Tegaldowo village, Central Java province.

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15,000 schools to safely reopen with COVID-19 Safe School Kits, which reached one million children.

UNICEF provided technical guidance and improved capacity to ensure better water, sanitation and hygiene in schools and health care facilities in seven provinces. As a result, more than 363,000 people accessed appropriate sanitation and hygiene facilities and 25,000 people received COVID-19 hygiene kits. The innovation hub INCUBITS was launched to find local solutions to water, sanitation and hygiene challenges in the country.

Safely managed sanitation was highlighted through the extensive promotion of septic tank desludging across 170 facilities in 10 cities and districts. UNICEF's support of the on-site sanitation inspection tool is advancing the monitoring of safely managed sanitation in Indonesia.

Through UNICEF's support of community-based total sanitation programmes during 2021, more than 100,000 people now live in a clean environment across 273 open defecation-free villages in Aceh Province. This has reduced the burden of water-borne diseases in children under the age of five years. Mindful that 82 districts and cities are yet to reach open defecation-free status, UNICEF also collaborated with stakeholders and government partners to share learnings and accelerate progress in those areas.

The findings of a UNICEF-led study on the impact of climate change on sanitation services generated broad consensus on the need to include climate change considerations in water, sanitation and hygiene planning processes. As part of translating the study's recommendations into action, UNICEF provided technical support to the provincial governments of West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara, resulting in climate resilience considerations being incorporated in their strategies.

Focus

Oky reassures girls that it's okay to discuss menstruation

In Papua, UNICEF is promoting access to information on menstrual health – and in the process, helping to overcome cultural taboos that prevent girls from discussing menstruation.

“I was in junior secondary school at the time, and I couldn’t talk about it with my parents. I felt menstruation was a shameful thing to talk about, even with my friends and family,” recalls Jeni Karay.

For Jeni, a Papuan influencer who uses social media to educate young people and the community about social issues, the topic of menstruation is deeply personal. She remembers how cultural taboos made it impossible for her to seek support when she had her first period.

Jeni’s memory highlights that menstruation is often never discussed by girls in Papua. A 2017 Health and Demographic Survey found that one in five girls never talk about the topic before they get their first menses. This rate is higher in rural areas, including in eastern parts of Indonesia like Papua Province.

Credible information is a screen tap away

A 2020 UNICEF U-Report poll confirmed these findings, with 55 per cent of girls saying that they prefer to find information about menstruation via the internet.

To meet the need for digitized information, UNICEF introduced Oky, a period tracker application for mobile phones. Oky provides reliable information, health and happiness tips and enables girls to track how their period affects them physically and emotionally. It also personalizes predictions so girls can plan ahead.

With support from corporate and NGO partners, UNICEF initiated various activities to promote the Oky app among women and girls in Papua.

When UNICEF told Jeni about Oky, she decided to try the app and was so impressed with its features, she began to regularly promote Oky to her followers on social media. She also encouraged young people in Papua – including boys – to download the app. Jeni’s videos featuring the Oky app on her Instagram account have received more than 5,000 views.

Empowering girls

Although the Oky launch concluded some time ago, Jeni continues to actively promote Oky on social media. It is evident that her caring commitment to ensuring that girls are empowered about their own health reaches far beyond her work as an influencer.

“Having Oky in the hands of Papuan girls will give them access to a credible source of information on menstruation,” said Jeni. “Giving trustworthy information to Papuan girls is part of my personal mission to empower them.”



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Education interrupted and disrupted – now recovery is the focus



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Never in Indonesia's history has education experienced the disruption caused by COVID-19, which affected 60 million learners and four million teachers through the closure of schools in March 2020.

Most schools stayed closed during the first half of 2021; and to compound matters, a surge in COVID-19 cases contributed to keeping most schools closed until

September. An analysis by the World Bank forecasts a likely 16-point decline – the most optimistic forecast – in Indonesia's PISA reading scores because of the pandemic's impact on education.

As part of efforts to address these challenges, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology and the Ministry of Health to

Students at SDN (elementary school) 01 Setu attend class while following health protocols in East Jakarta.

systematically track teacher vaccinations and school reopening. Through evidence generation, UNICEF helped to inform the government's safe return to learning decree and guidelines. This work was complemented by the 'Keep Safe, Keep Learning' campaign launched by UNICEF in 2021, which reached more than 24 million people through public service announcements on TV, radio and social media.

Given that lack of access to the internet was identified as a major barrier to online learning during the pandemic, UNICEF undertook a *Situational Analysis of the Digital Learning Landscape in Indonesia*. Gaps and challenges for inclusive digital learning in the context of COVID-19 were identified, and recommendations made for making technology an equalizer. This was followed by a national symposium with government and private sector partners to explore ways to reach the most disadvantaged children with quality digital learning opportunities.

UNICEF's work in developing digitized teaching and learning materials supported the government's scale-up of life skills education. The online in-service teacher training platform that was developed through this work reached over 6,500 teachers. In addition, a 21st century skills development programme aimed at empowering adolescents was scaled up to reach more than 4,700 disadvantaged students – 58 per cent of whom were girls.

While the effects of COVID-19 on education are well-known, less obvious is its effect on children who are not in school. This led UNICEF and the Ministry of Villages to undertake national rapid response monitoring of the impact of COVID-19 on out-of-school children.

Conducted across 33 of Indonesia's 34 provinces, 354 districts and in 1,151 villages using the Community-Based Development Information System for data collection and analysis, it was found that one per cent of children dropped out of school because of economic reasons linked to COVID-19. These findings led to village authorities taking action to address challenges, such as providing learning facilities and scholarships for out-of-school children to help them resume learning.

On the opposite end of the educational spectrum, UNICEF's work relating to holistic and integrative early childhood development – known as HI-ECD – continued to progress. UNICEF's advocacy efforts led to enhanced commitment from Papua and West Papua provinces for the adoption and replication of HI-ECD services, while on a national level, an action plan and technical guideline for the implementation of HI-ECD was launched and promulgated by the government.



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Faishal, 11, studies at school in Botoran Village, East Java Province, Indonesia, on 4 March 2022.

A strategy was also developed to support the implementation of a parenting programme in West Papua, which aims to improve parents' knowledge of nurturing caregiving and includes a financial literacy component. At least 400 parents, through approximately 40 parenting groups, had engaged in this programme by the end of 2021.

Foundational learning received notable attention from the government, which committed to scaling up the UNICEF-supported Early Grade Literacy programme based on its previous success in Papua provinces. To this end, UNICEF developed a scale-up roadmap and strategy and revised the programme's teacher training module. This was then embedded into the teacher training curriculum of UNIMUDA University and shared with six other universities.

Focus

Songs and movement boost early literacy learning

UNICEF's Early Grade Literacy programme helps Papua educators safely reopen schools – and inject fun into foundational skills classes.

"Our students lost a lot of learning time. Their reading and writing abilities declined. We had to start all over again," said Sister Emiliana Rumsory, principal of St. Fransiskus Xaverius II Merauke Primary School in Papua Province.

As literacy rates in Papua are lower than the national average, Sister Emilia moved to the province in 2019 motivated by the chance to improve children's literacy skills. However, COVID-19, school closures and online learning difficulties stifled many of her plans.

When face-to-face learning was given the go-ahead by the Government in late 2021, Sister Emilia was thrilled; and along with her fellow teachers, mapped out the school's priority needs.

These included improving teachers' abilities to teach foundational skills, providing adequate handwashing facilities and ensuring that students and staff follow public health protocols such as washing hands. However, they soon realized there would be significant hurdles to meeting these requirements.



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Sister Emilia, the principal of St. Fransiskus Xaverius II Merauke, goes through a basic literacy worksheet with a student in an early grade classroom in Papua Province.

Injecting fun into literacy classes

That is why the Early Grade Literacy training, provided through UNICEF's partnership with the organization Yayasan Berkas Lestari, was welcomed so enthusiastically by Sister Emilia. It helped them to address all their priorities.

The training not only builds the teachers' capacity and skills for the classroom, but also includes supervision and mentoring by school facilitators. These supervisors encourage conducive and child-friendly teaching practices while ensuring that the teachers follow relevant health protocols.

Sister Emilia sent more than half of her school's teachers for the training – and its impact is already being felt in class.

"In the past, teachers used to lecture more, so classes felt more monotonous. Now, teachers combine teaching with songs, movement and sounds to help make reading and literacy classes more enjoyable for the children," said Sister Emilia, smiling.

As part of the programme, each classroom also receives a reading corner filled with storybooks for the learners.

Now, almost three years on from her arrival in Papua, Sister Emilia is increasingly confident in her ability to ensure that children build lifelong reading skills.

"In the future, I want to see the improvement of our teachers and how it impacts our student's literacy," she added.

Students play outside at Kroyo Elementary School in Sragen, Central Java Province.

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KAMI TELAH DIDaftarkan SEBAGAI PEMILIH



People – and policies – should work together to protect children

Putera, 9, lives with his grandmother Surati, at home in Sragen, Central Java Province. Putera lost his mother when he was 1 and recently lost his father to COVID-19.

Improving and expanding protective measures for children is at the heart of UNICEF's partnerships with national authorities and civil society organizations. An example of one of these successful alliances in 2021 is the scaling up of ROOTS, the school-based programme designed to prevent bullying in schools. UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology to roll out the ROOTS programme in 1,856 schools, where 55,680 students are being trained as agents of change.

In addition to where they learn, children must also be protected where they live. This is why UNICEF supported the Ministry of Villages to prepare guidelines for a community-based child protection mechanism that will strengthen the early detection of child abuse and referral routes to support services. The approach is being piloted in 398 villages and will be rolled out across all villages in Indonesia under the Women and Child-Friendly Communities framework.

If a country's child protection system is to be considered fit for purpose, one of its key resources is well-trained social workers. By collaborating with the Indonesian Association of Professional Social Workers in 2021, UNICEF contributed to the professionalization of social work practice

as mandated by the Law on Social Work. Through the establishment of a community of practice and the promotion of greater awareness of social work as a profession, these efforts will help to increase the availability of qualified social workers in the delivery of quality child protection services.

Adequate funding is also critical for protection services to be effective. To this end, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Home Affairs to devise guidelines related to planning and budgeting, complementing the capacity-building initiative of the Ministry of National Development Planning.

UNICEF's collaboration with the Ministry of Religious Affairs is facilitating further inroads into religious communities with the aim of preventing violence against children in Islamic boarding schools and child marriage in communities.

To better understand the impact of the pandemic on child marriage, including any changes on the risk and protective factors, UNICEF supported the Ministry of National Development Planning and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection to conduct an assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on child marriage. The findings will guide the implementation of Indonesia's existing strategy on child marriage prevention in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.



Aditia, 9, speaks with Januri, a social worker from the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs, at home in Sragen, Central Java Province. Aditia's father died when he was young, and he was cared for by his mother Novi until she died of COVID-19 at the age of 28. He is now cared for by his grandparents.

UNICEF and civil society partners continued to contribute technical expertise towards the development of a strategy for the elimination of violence against children and a roadmap for protecting children online. The aim is to ensure that these two instruments are aligned with global standards and frameworks. UNICEF's support also helped to develop a service framework and standard operating procedures for the protection of women and children from violence. These were rolled out in 62 districts across 10 provinces.

Digital platforms remain indispensable tools in child protection efforts, which is why UNICEF continued testing the use of platforms such as Primero to strengthen the case management of child victims of violence, and also adapted an application to map children who lost their caregivers due to COVID-19. This led to 32,000 children being identified and referred to integrated child welfare and protection services.

UNICEF also supported the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system for the National Strategy for Accelerating Population Administration for Vital Statistics, which will facilitate the government's capacity to track progress in child protection and identify potential gaps.

Focus

Stepping up support for children orphaned by COVID-19

One of the most painful results of COVID-19 is the children it has left without parents. With the help of caregivers and social workers, UNICEF has worked to provide psychosocial support.

“My brother has had many hardships in his life,” Sari says. “He was born premature, weighed only 1.1 kg — it was touch and go. Growing up, he’s always been sensitive — especially to loud noise. He’s also emotionally vulnerable.”

It’s no wonder that 32-year-old Sari is concerned for her young brother, Aga. The 12-year-old boy lost his biological father when he was five; and more recently, his mother and stepfather died from COVID-19. Aga does not dwell on his own suffering. Sari explains that right after learning of his mother’s death, Aga had to go into mandatory isolation for 10 days. Two days later, he was told that his stepfather had died. “Imagine what that does to a child,” Sari says.

Hurtful stigma

It is this sad situation that brought Aga into the house that Sari shares with her husband, Bondan and six-year-old daughter, Ruri, who adores Aga.

Not long after Aga moved in, Sari found out that he was being bullied



Aga, 12, and his niece Ruri, 6, play at home in Sragen, Central Java Province. Aga and his older sister Serviana recently lost their mother and stepfather due to COVID-19.

at school. “But he didn’t tell me — I had to coax it out of him,” she says.

It is not only COVID-19 that can kill, but also the stigma surrounding the virus. Fortunately, social workers seconded by PKSAI — a Government-led social welfare programme supported by UNICEF — are helping children orphaned by COVID-19 to ensure their health, safety and well-being.

Pak Januri, one of those social workers, is working with Aga. “I’m glad that Aga is seeing more of [him] now,” says Sari. “I also hope there will be more counselling in the near future.”

Another social worker, Iksan Tri Wibowo, regularly visits 12-year-old Ayra, who also lost a parent to COVID-19. The first three months were especially hard, and she cooped herself up in her room all day. “I loved my father. We used to laugh a lot and do everything together,”

recalls Ayra. “But then he died, and I didn’t even get to say goodbye to him.”

Isolated and shunned

But things would get worse before they improved. Ayra, her mother and younger sister all tested positive for COVID-19. When they came out of quarantine, they were shunned by their neighbours. “Nobody would come near us, much less help us,” says Suwarsi, Ayra’s mother.

As the sole breadwinner, Suwarsi had to juggle making street snacks for a living and caring for the children. “Business is slightly better now as more people are getting vaccinated,” she says.

Increased vaccine drives in Suwarsi’s district are not the only measure of relief. Along with psychosocial support from UNICEF, the family has received financial, educational and basic needs assistance from PKSAI and other government programmes.

Striving to ensure equal chances for every child to thrive



Louisa draws in a book she received in a recreational kit for children affected by COVID-19 at her home in Surakarta.



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UNICEF's work in social policy goes to the heart of equity, as it strives to achieve the same chances in life for every child. By advocating for the rights of the most marginalized, hard-to-reach children in policies and programmes, all Indonesia's children ultimately benefit from better outcomes in health, protection, education, and safe water and sanitation.

Research and evidence generation are critical predecessors to policy change. In 2021, UNICEF completed the *Situation Analysis on Children and Young People in Cities* as a foundation for national discussion on child and adolescent-sensitive urban development. The study outlines several recommendations to address the root issues that lead to unequal access to services and marginalization in urban areas.

UNICEF also led several studies with partners on the impact of COVID-19, including one that focuses on the extent of public investment in children before and after the pandemic. The policy brief, *The impact of COVID-19 on Child Poverty in Indonesia* – completed in collaboration with Indonesia's Fiscal Policy Agency – intends to influence child-focused policies and build official capacity on the modelling of fiscal approaches for future policy making. Similarly, the *Child Budget Analysis* provided insights on the extent to which government budgets address children's needs.

To ensure that young people can participate meaningfully in planning and budgeting processes, UNICEF supported the roll-out of an Adolescent Kit in five provinces. The kit – a package of guidance, tools, activities and supplies – focuses on developing young people's ability to express themselves, participate in decisions that affect them

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated risks for children in cities across Indonesia, according to the UNICEF study 'Situation of Children and Young People in Indonesian Cities.'

and contribute to positive change in their communities. To complement this, local government capacity was bolstered by training on adolescent development and participation training, with participants from 18 provinces.

The national guidelines for child-responsive village planning and budgeting were developed by the Ministry of Villages with UNICEF support, and efforts were also made to include young people from 16 districts in the process.

UNICEF supported the Government of Central Java to develop a consolidated COVID-19 Recovery Plan for Children and collaborated with other United Nations agencies and partners throughout the year to respond to the pandemic through coordinated social protection interventions.

To this end, UNICEF coordinated the implementation of the UN COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund programme on social protection, and worked with stakeholders to implement two joint Sustainable Development Goal programmes: the UN Joint SDG Fund on Adaptive Social Protection, which ensures that the existing social protection system is responsive to climate-related and other disasters; and the UN Joint SDG Fund on Innovative Financing, which focuses on driving public and private capital towards green and social investments, as well as accelerating investments in the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia.

Focus

Child health reminders and information as close as parents' phones

Digital applications help to monitor child and maternal health and provide critical support to community health clinics.

Long before COVID-19, volunteer Nurbaiti used to help the village midwives make neonatal home visits in the hills of Paya Seunara on Sabang island in Aceh Province. The terrain is steep, so they would have to leave their motorbikes and walk to see the families.

Today, Nurbaiti is still climbing those hills – but this time, to promote immunization. As a volunteer health worker at the local posyandu (community health post), Nurbaiti monitors the nutrition and health of toddlers and pregnant women – including their vaccination status.

She also collects the names and birth dates of babies, and the names of the posyandu at which they are registered. While Nurbaiti normally gets this information from parents and caregivers at the posyandu, she also goes door-to-door.

Dispelling fear and helping parents

But Nurbaiti is not always warmly welcomed and is sometimes treated with hostility. Many parents remain suspicious of immunization and



Health cadres at the Kamboja IV Health Post review the health records of children in Sikumana village in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara Province.

fearful of side effects. “We cannot force parents. All we can do is embrace them and help them to understand why their children need immunization,” explains Nurbaiti.

Indonesia has the fourth-highest number of unimmunized children in the world – and in Aceh, the vaccination rate is lower than the national average, which in turn leads to a higher rate of under-five mortality.

This is one of the reasons UNICEF launched a campaign in 2019 to send SMS messages to caregivers to remind them to bring their children to the posyandu. Thanks to the information collected by Nurbaiti and other health workers, these messages are sent directly to parents' smartphones. This service

is part of the e-Posyandu digital monitoring system, launched in eight districts in Aceh.

Messages making a difference

Indonesia's health system has made major strides in digitalizing, down to the smallest posyandu. Through e-Posyandu communication, parents regularly receive important health information, while health workers can communicate with staff from district health offices through WhatsApp. This system also helps authorities to better track public health while providing insights on how different posyandu are performing.

“With these reminders, we don't have to work alone to encourage parents to get their children vaccinated,” Nurbaiti says. “If they forget the schedules – or if they were never willing to begin with – the messages can prod them.”

Inaq shares a laugh with her granddaughter at their home in Sugihan Village, West Nusa Tenggara Province. Inaq receives a cash-based assistance through a UNICEF programme for vulnerable families.

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Collaborating to advance children's rights



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early grade literacy programme in Supiori district has benefited more than 2,500 students and 270 early grade teachers and principals, and almost 10,000 parents and community members.

“The prolonged COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the teaching and learning process, especially for children with limited learning facilities in remote areas. To overcome these problems, Prudential supports the early grade literacy programme in Supiori to maximize teaching and learning activities by ensuring that children can continue studying with trained teachers, get quality books, and get support from parents and caregivers, as well as the community. Through these efforts, we hope that all children in Indonesia have a bright future and become national leaders.”

Michellina Laksmi Triwardhany
President Director Prudential
Indonesia



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No organization can succeed in advancing children's rights alone. Collaborating with many stakeholders — including businesses — is key. The private sector has an enormous role to play in helping to create a better world for children, not only through their financial support of UNICEF's work, but by adopting child-friendly business policies and practices.

UNICEF, as the leading global advocate for children's rights, also fulfils this role within the Indonesian business sector by providing technical assistance to business associations and companies that wish to operate in a child rights-compliant manner.

For example, significant milestones were reached in the agricultural sector during 2021. The Council

of Palm Oil Producing Countries committed to conducting a study on how the palm oil supply chain impacts children in Indonesia and Malaysia; and the Ethical Tea Partnership committed to conducting a baseline assessment on how Indonesia's tea supply chain can implement family-friendly policies.

The results of these initiatives will inform stakeholders in the palm oil and tea sectors on ways to address challenges regarding children's rights in the context of their businesses.

Prudential

Prudential Indonesia supports UNICEF's efforts to improve foundational learning for young students in Papua's rural areas. The

Accenture

Accenture in Indonesia donated IDR 5 billion to provide recreational kits and psychosocial support to 7,500 children who lost one or both parents due to COVID-19. These children have to cope with mental health and psychosocial issues, and are at greater risk of neglect, violence and exploitation.

“We are pleased to collaborate with UNICEF in the #ForEveryChild initiative to provide mentoring programme and psychological support to children. Thank you, UNICEF Indonesia and the Corporate Citizenship from Accenture, for making this happen.”

Kher Tean Chen
Country Managing Director

WINGS Group

Since COVID-19's early days, WINGS Group Indonesia partnered with UNICEF to mitigate the transmission of the virus. By helping UNICEF to improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene in major transmission risk areas and conduct behaviour change campaigns and engage communities, more than 572,000 people in Aceh and South Sulawesi have been reached.

"Water, sanitation and hygiene are immediate priorities for human survival. Many people face severe health issues as they have no choice but to use unsafe water. WINGS believes that by contributing to UNICEF's WASH programme, we can save more lives, prevent disease and promote access to better living conditions. This can be realized by providing clean water, sanitation and hygiene because "all the good things in life should be accessible for all."

Maria Gabriella da Silva
Public Relations Head of Wings Group Indonesia

KC Softex

Menstruation is still a taboo subject in Indonesia and negatively affects girls' education and their physical and mental health. KC Softex continued the #darisaudari campaign and raised over IDR 1.5 billion from the Softex Comfort Slim and Daun Sirih sales. This helped UNICEF to reach 32,940 people – especially girls and women in disadvantaged areas – with initiatives to improve awareness and knowledge around menstrual hygiene practices.

"Through the collaboration of Kimberly-Clark Softex with UNICEF Indonesia, we seek to help improve the standard of living and opportunities for young girls to access friendly hygiene facilities and know healthy behaviour, especially those in remote areas. Kimberly-Clark Softex has the same vision as UNICEF in helping sisters in Eastern Indonesia to help prepare Indonesian teenage girls to be healthier."

Ekayani Go
Head of Marketing Feminine Care and Family Care

Tanoto Foundation

Reducing stunting rates in Indonesia, by improving knowledge among parents, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers, is the aim of the Tanoto Foundation's support of UNICEF's social and behaviour change programmes. The foundation donated IDR 5.6 billion to UNICEF to help reduce stunting rates to 14 per cent by 2024.

"Committed to helping to reduce stunting to 14% by 2024 as mandated by the President, Tanoto Foundation collaborates with UNICEF in improving knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of mothers, caregivers, pregnant and lactating mothers on stunting in Indonesia. This partnership also aims to strengthen the country's data and nutrition information system. We are confident that this collaboration can fill the gap related to the implementation of convergent policies and programmes that in the end help ensure equal opportunity for the acceleration of Indonesia's human capital development."

Dr. J. Satrijo Tanudjojo
Global CEO



I've been a UNICEF Pendekar Anak for a long time. I think UNICEF really pays attention to the needs of children in remote areas – those that are hard to reach and in dire need of assistance. I'm really grateful to UNICEF for always being there for children who need help, wherever they are.

Achmad Tobing Hidayat (Pendekar Anak for 18 years)



It's such a great experience to be a Pendekar Anak with UNICEF, as we can help the next generation to have a better life, with better quality education. There are many children who struggle to get an education, and I feel that being a UNICEF Pendekar Anak is a way for us to help and support them.

Vanesia Ciayadi Kwang (Pendekar Anak for 1 year)



I didn't expect that my little donation would contribute so much to the wellbeing of children in Indonesia. If we throw small pebbles into the water, it can also actually make ripples. And if we collect a lot of pebbles and put them to good use, we can even build clean water sources for children in Indonesia. Thank you, UNICEF.

Sukmawati Patah (Pendekar Anak for 14 years)



One way I express gratitude for the blessings I have in my life is to be part of UNICEF Pendekar Anak. Being a Pendekar Anak has always been important for me. Even though my donation is small, it makes me feel very happy because I can help children in Indonesia wherever they are.

Andi Asnada Nurdin (Pendekar Anak for 2 years)

Publications



Aksi Bergizi Adolescent Nutrition Programme: From District Pilot to National Scale-up

This package presents the Aksi Bergizi adolescent nutrition programme – a framework aimed at breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition among adolescents.

Situation Analysis on Digital Learning in Indonesia

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the digital learning landscape in Indonesia, including disparities that exist across regions and socio-economic groups.



Situation Analysis of Children and Young People in Indonesian Cities

This report explores the challenges faced by children and young people in cities before and during the COVID-19 pandemic and highlights the experiences of the urban poor and marginalized groups.

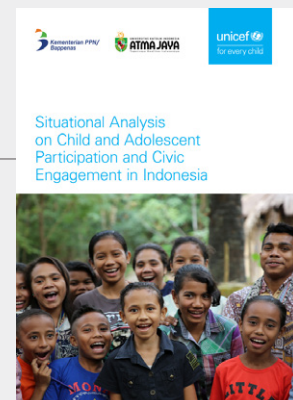


Pencegahan dan Isolasi Mandiri Anak dan Remaja dengan COVID-19

This handbook for families and communities provides answers on how to care for children who have tested positive for COVID-19. [only in Indonesian]

Situational Analysis on Child and Adolescent Participation and Civic Engagement in Indonesia

This study provides evidence and analysis to help accelerate efforts to achieve meaningful child and adolescent participation.



Thank you

We thank our donors for their generous support in 2021

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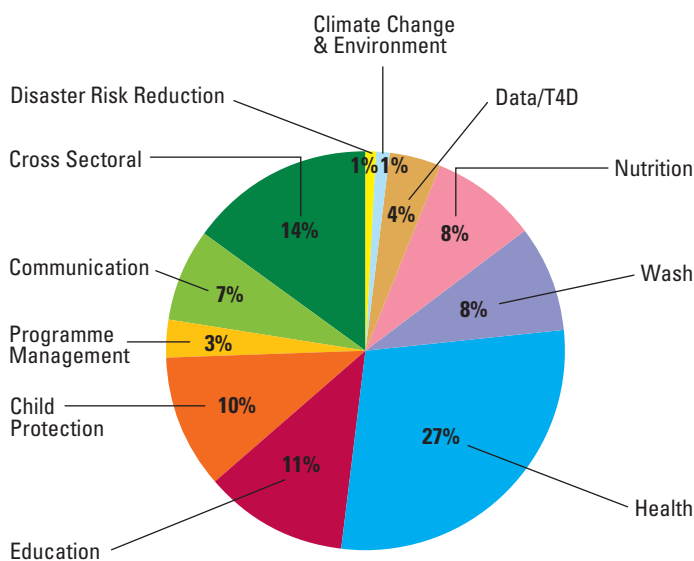
- GAVI The Vaccine Alliance
- Global Partnership for Education
- IKEA Foundation

Global UNICEF Resources USD 5,661,399

Funds raised USD 8,647,283

- Individual donors 7,143,416
- Companies and Foundations 1,503,867
- (contributions from Tanoto Foundation, Accenture in Indonesia, Wings Group Indonesia, Prudential Indonesia, Kimberly-Clark Softex and other donors)

Programme Utilization



Notes:
Donations made in IDR are shown in USD based on UN Exchange rate as of 31 December 2021.



Working for every child

As in other parts of the world, UNICEF's work in Indonesia is driven by an uncompromising commitment to equity: giving a fair start in life to every child – especially the most disadvantaged.

UNICEF is committed to doing whatever it takes to help children survive, thrive and fulfil their potential – starting where a child's lifecycle begins, in the mother's womb, all the way to adulthood.

As part of the United Nations, UNICEF supports the Government of Indonesia at national, provincial and district levels by providing expertise and advice in five key priority areas: health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and child protection.

At the same time, UNICEF focuses on the creation of child-centred policies that put the needs and development of children first, so that children's rights are fulfilled today and in the future.

● Generating knowledge

UNICEF supports child-focused research and develops concrete data and evidence to inform policy dialogue and programmes that reach the poorest and most vulnerable children and women.

● Building country capacity

Using our global expertise, UNICEF takes successful approaches from other places in the world and adapt them, with our local partners, to solve challenges in-country.

● Scaling up best practice

UNICEF supports innovative programming that demonstrates a positive impact on the lives of children and can be replicated at scale to benefit more children.



Papua Province ranks among the lowest in Indonesia across most human development indices. UNICEF and partners have implemented an early grade literacy programme to improve the foundational learning skills of early grade students in rural areas.

For more than 70 years, child rights have been at the heart of the strong partnership between the Government of Indonesia and UNICEF. UNICEF's work in Indonesia is driven by the ultimate aim of ensuring that every child, especially the most vulnerable, has a fair, equitable start in life. This means that all girls and boys – regardless of location, family income or disability – ought to enjoy equal access to quality services and an equal chance of developing to their full potential.

On the ground or within the corridors of ministries, UNICEF's work in Indonesia encompasses technical, practical guidance for government agencies in child-centered planning, as well as high-level policy advice and advocacy efforts for equitable access to essential services for Indonesia's 80 million children.

By assessing challenges and exploring solutions with local government, civil society partners, the private sector – and children and young people themselves – UNICEF helps to ensure that programmes for children are both suitable and sustainable.

In addition to its headquarters in Jakarta, UNICEF's seven field locations in East Java, Aceh, East Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi and Papua fulfil a key role in addressing both location-specific issues and service delivery deficits in rural, urban low- and middle-income communities.

By supporting the government to put children first, UNICEF ensures that laws, policies and services secure every child's right to health, protection and education.