

TOWARDS RECOVERY

The year 2022 heralded an important shift for Indonesia as the country began advancing from the COVID-19 response towards recovery.

HIGHLIGHTS

2022 at a glance

STORIES

Delivering vaccines
by hook or by crook

Preaching at weddings
– and preventing
child marriage

Annual Report 2022



Cover photo:

Dwi Nur Wulandari, 12, is in Grade 7 and lives in a small sub-district of Purbalingga, Central Java Province. When Dwi's father passed away in 2021 and her mother had a stroke a few months later, Dwi almost dropped out of school – but with UNICEF's support, she was able to continue her studies.

Purbalingga is committed to reducing the number of out-of-school children. UNICEF is working with the local government to increase access to comprehensive services to enable these children to return to either formal or non-formal education, and to improve their well-being.

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2022 at a glance



Indonesia's catch-up immunization campaign kicks off – and in six months, reaches 26.5 million children with measles and rubella vaccines, 1.3 million with polio vaccines and two million with Penta vaccines.

UNICEF launches U-Report Micro-Learning chatbot and #KreatorUReport social media challenge, leading to more than 10,000 young people learning key skills and producing 1,200 pieces of content.

MAY



Indonesia and UNICEF co-chair the Sanitation and Water for All conference, attended by 53 ministers from 57 countries.

MARCH



FEBRUARY

#WaktunyaCekidot campaign launches to mobilize public opinion on the impact of unsafe sanitation on children's health – and reaches 55 million people.



JULY



The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology and UNICEF launch a back-to-school campaign for the safe return of millions of children to school.

UNICEF's *Disrupting Harm* report reveals that more than half of children who experience online violence in Indonesia don't report it. The web app Jogo Konco is launched to support online child safety.



After a breakthrough in the efficacy of using local ingredients in ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), UNICEF convenes a multistakeholder meeting about mass producing RUTF locally for the treatment of severely wasted children.



SEPTEMBER



Indonesia hosts world leaders at the Group of Twenty (G20) Summit. In the lead up, UNICEF partnered with Indonesian authorities, the World Bank and civil society organizations to advocate for specific commitments to children through several working groups. UNICEF also supported the participation of Youth 20 (Y20) youth delegates who presented a Y20 communique to G20 leaders.



A polio outbreak response is carried out in record time, immunizing more than one million children over four weeks in Aceh Province.



NOVEMBER

OCTOBER

Indonesia launches the National Open Defecation Free and Hand Hygiene Roadmaps to guide concrete actions on hygiene and safely managed sanitation.



DECEMBER

The government launches Indonesia's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Dashboard – an interactive data portal to monitor, analyze and report on national and sub-national progress towards achieving the SDGs, developed with support from UNICEF and other UN agencies.



On the island of Kerayaan in South Kalimantan Province, Hadina holds her two-year-old grandson, in the doorway of a family home.

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Towards recovery

The year 2022 heralded an important shift for Indonesia as the country began advancing from the COVID-19 response towards recovery. In 2021, the economic situation improved for the first time since the pandemic started. Yet, the socio-economic challenges and setbacks caused by COVID-19 slowed this improvement.

While there was a slight decline from 12.6% in 2021, Indonesia's monetary child poverty rate remained high at 11.8 per cent in 2022. Flanked by increased inflation and a widening of the income gap between the richest and poorest during the pandemic, vulnerable households endured a heavy financial toll.

Against this background, social protection measures took on increased importance. Indonesia initiated several emergency social assistance schemes and expanded social protection programmes, which included food assistance, unemployment benefits and village cash transfers. Over 80 per cent of households received at least one form of social assistance as cash or in-kind during 2022. The poorest 40 per cent of the population benefited the most.

Even as the pandemic abated, Indonesia's efforts to mitigate its impact on other aspects of children's lives continued – with a concerted push to address the widespread fallout on education and health.

In July 2022, all schools resumed face-to-face classes after almost two years of closure, during which learning outcomes were affected and inequalities magnified. Evidence pointed to an alarming deterioration in reading and mathematics over this period. Analysis indicated a 40 per cent learning loss in reading, and 56 per cent loss in mathematics across the country.

The 2021 Indonesia National Socioeconomic Survey reported a significant rise in access to the internet among children aged 5-17 years from 49.6 per cent in 2020 to 68.9 per cent in 2021. While this reflects commendable efforts by the government, the findings also indicate that nearly one third of children in this age group still had limited access to online learning.

To help ensure a safe return to learning for students, UNICEF supported learning recovery initiatives where they were most needed and a nationwide back-to-school campaign. UNICEF also helped out-of-school children and those at risk of dropping out of school to continue their education.

Disruptions to the primary health care system led to a significant backslide in immunization rates, leaving millions of children vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases. In 2021, 1.1 million children had not received any vaccines.

UNICEF supported multiple efforts by the government to restore children's access to essential health services and tackle the decline in routine immunization rates, foremost among them a national catch-up vaccination campaign that reached 26.5 million children with measles and rubella vaccines, 1.3 million with polio vaccines and two million with Penta vaccines. In 2022, Indonesia achieved 94.6 per cent basic immunization coverage.

Despite progress in recent years, Indonesia has one of the world's highest rates of child malnutrition – 1 in 10 children under age 5 is wasted and 3 in 10 are stunted. Maternal and child malnutrition, especially the prevention of child stunting, remained a key priority in 2022 and saw accelerated efforts to revitalize essential nutrition services.

Water, sanitation and hygiene gained national attention with high-level commitments to prioritize these services and a major campaign on safely managed sanitation early in the year. Safe sanitation remains a pressing challenge across the country, with 90 per cent of faecal waste going untreated.

Indonesia made notable progress in child protection, registering increased access to child protection services and a reduction in the proportion of child marriages from 10.35 per cent in 2021 to 9.23 per cent in 2022.

Two landmark laws were passed in 2022 – the Sexual Violence Crime Act, which addresses child online protection and all forms of sexual violence, and a revised Criminal Code.

Highlights

Catch-up immunization campaign reached **26.5 million** children with measles and rubella vaccines, **1.3 million** with polio vaccines and **two million** with Penta vaccines.



UNICEF supported Indonesia in hosting **the global Sanitation and Water for All**



meeting of WASH, Environment, Health and Finance ministers to tackle the triple crises of COVID-19, economic challenges and climate change.

The ability of local government to integrate **children's needs and perspectives in emergency preparedness** was boosted



by the Guidelines on Child-Centered Contingency Planning, developed by BNPB and line ministries for roll-out in 2023.

Almost **160,000** young people (**66% girls**)



were engaged in bullying prevention and building innovation and advocacy skills on issues such as mental health and climate action.



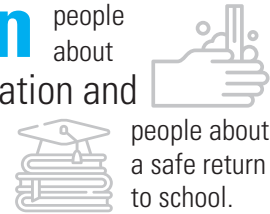
The Aksi Bergizi adolescent nutrition programme,



initially piloted with UNICEF's support, was declared **a national movement** to be scaled up by a joint ministerial decree.



Communication and behaviour change campaigns reached **55 million** people about safely managed sanitation and **47 million** people about a safe return to school.



Based on good practices promoted by UNICEF, local government resources were used across 31 districts to help around

10,300 out-of-school children and **65,700** children at risk of dropping out of school to continue their education.



Disrupting Harm,



a landmark study about online child protection,

was launched along with

training modules



for integrated child protection services and a web-based awareness raising platform.

A father takes his sons to Bethania Tunua Early
Childhood Development Centre in Tunua Village,
Nusa Tenggara Timur Province.

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Building a strong bedrock for child health

The COVID-19 pandemic led to significant disruption of essential health services in Indonesia, especially at the primary health care level, with far-reaching consequences for the health and well-being of children and their families. Improving the delivery of quality health services rests on strengthening the country's health system – a task that COVID-19 made harder.

Routine immunization was hampered significantly by the pandemic. In 2021, 1.1 million children were “zero-dose” – they had not received any vaccines. The government of Indonesia, with support from UNICEF and partners, doubled down efforts to address this decline that had left millions of children at risk of contracting preventable diseases.

The primary vehicle for this was a national vaccination catch-up campaign that resulted in the vaccination of 26.5 million children against measles and rubella, 1.3 million against polio and two million against other diseases like diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus.

In support of local and national health authorities, UNICEF also facilitated a swift response to a polio outbreak in Aceh Province, immunizing more than one million children under 13 years against this paralyzing virus over four weeks.

To better protect children from pneumonia – which kills two children every hour in Indonesia – UNICEF procured 7.2 million doses of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. In 2022, this essential vaccine became part of the national routine immunization programme and close to 1.9 million children under one year old received different doses of the vaccine.

At the same time, UNICEF supported campaigns to stop the spread of COVID-19 continued throughout the year, with more than 235 million people receiving additional COVID-19 vaccinations.

Improving the management of community-based health services is a key part of strengthening primary health care. To this end, UNICEF supported a pilot training initiative for health managers, local government officials and other stakeholders in all 55 puskesmas (health clinics) in West Nusa Tenggara Province. These covered planning, budgeting, data utilization and other management skills.

UNICEF and partners supported 15 more districts in malaria-endemic areas of Eastern Indonesia to achieve malaria-free status in 2022, bringing the total number of malaria-free districts to 372 (72 per cent of the 514 districts targeted).

Hafis shows his marked finger after receiving the polio vaccine during an immunization campaign in Aceh Province.

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UN0760341/lfansasti



Nurhayati holds her daughter, Fitria Ramadhani, as she receives the polio vaccine at the Darul Zikri Islamic School during a polio immunization campaign in Aceh Tamiang Regency, Aceh Province, Indonesia.

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At the national level, UNICEF contributed to the revision of the Ministry of Health's strategic plan for 2020-2024 and the development of a national action plan to address high child mortality caused by pneumonia and diarrhea.

The national committee on Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response, which UNICEF helped establish, conducted two national reviews and made recommendations for a revised strategy to reduce maternal and infant deaths.

UNICEF also supported the updating of national guidelines on providing care for small infants and children born to HIV-positive mothers, as well as the development of the chartbook for antenatal, intrapartum and postnatal care. These were piloted in 12 districts across nine provinces where low birth weight is widespread. The pilot interventions resulted in an increased number of pregnant women being tested and treated for HIV, and low birth weight newborns being referred -for appropriate treatment or services.

In an effort to better understand how the health system can care for children affected by tuberculosis, UNICEF

supported a formative study on childhood tuberculosis in four high prevalence districts.

UNICEF continued to address challenges that threaten the well-being of adolescents, such as smoking and mental health, through youth-led awareness and advocacy campaigns, innovation challenges and the development of mental health programmes in two provinces, which reached more than 168,000 adolescents in 2022.

To help strengthen the capacity of the health sector in managing disasters and public health crises, UNICEF supported the development of contingency plans, technical guidelines and the piloting of a rapid health assessment application with health staff across the country.

UNICEF also helped to procure emergency medical supplies and medicines, including 42 ventilators, more than 436,000 sets of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), 1,600 hemoglobin meter kits, 14,800 microcuvette boxes, 140 health kits for under-five children, 50 pregnant women kits, 50 newborn kits and 200,000 capsules of anti-viral medication.

Delivering vaccines by hook or by crook

Villagers and children on Indonesia's far-flung islands are not forgotten as health workers reach the most remote areas with life-saving vaccines

It's a good day for Yulianus Yanto Tivan. The sea is calm, he has the COVID-19 vaccines that he'd left home at 5am to collect, and he's on his way back to Benjina Island.

As an Immunization Coordinator at the Benjina Health Centre, Yanto frequently makes the round trip to Dobo, the regency's capital, to collect vaccines. The journey – which can take seven hours – can be quite eventful.

There are times when Yanto fears for his life travelling this stretch of sea, under threat of heavy rain, black clouds and waves two meters high.

"One time the waves were so high, and water seeped into our boat. We almost drowned, but the captain took us to the nearest shore," recalls the father of two.

Thankfully, the sky is crystal clear and blue today – much like the water that surrounds nearly 100 low-lying islands in the Aru Islands District, a remote part of Indonesia's eastern Maluku Province.

Yanto and his team oversee several islands and spend hours travelling to vaccinate people against COVID-19 and childhood diseases, mostly by boat and on foot.

COUNTING ON COLD PACKS FROM HOME

Transportation issues and limited infrastructure create significant obstacles, however. In Benjina, for instance, electricity only runs from 6pm to 6am. The health centre must use solar cells to keep its cold chain system running. When there isn't enough sunlight, Yanto and his colleagues have to bring cold packs from home – twice a day – to stack in the freezer. It's hard work.

"I cannot afford to be exhausted. We must take care of vaccines like we take care of babies," says Yanto.

UNICEF has been helping health workers like Yanto with microplanning strategies to support the delivery of immunization services in remote areas.

Yanto and his team conducted door-to-door immunization and established vaccination posts at public places such as schools to encourage people. By May 2022, 74 per cent of Maluku's 1.4 million targeted citizens had received the first COVID-19 vaccine.

Antonius Narwadan, 62, spent his own money on a boat ride to get to the vaccination post to ensure he received his COVID-19 booster shot. Mother of two, Irma Lum, took a 30-minute boat ride from Benjina with her child to get the polio vaccine at the Gardakau Health Post.



"I have seen how my immunized children rarely ever got sick, and even if they did, they'd get better quickly. That's why I trust vaccines," she said.

It's encounters like these that brighten Yanto's days and make his lengthy journeys worthwhile.

In Indonesia's remote Maluku Province, Yulianus Yanto Tivan brings a cooler box containing vaccines for residents in Aru Island.

© UNICEF/UN0639310/AI Asad

Reducing malnutrition, one milestone at a time

Nutrition

Indonesia has made notable strides in addressing maternal and child undernutrition – particularly stunting and wasting. Yet these persistent challenges, alongside increasing rates of obesity and overweight, call for continued effort to ensure the nourishment of all children.

Throughout 2022, UNICEF supported several landmark initiatives to tackle all forms of malnutrition including research, capacity building, public education and the expansion of critical programmes.

In a new development, UNICEF launched an effort to strengthen the capacity of government at all levels to harness effective social and behaviour change communication strategies to prevent stunting. A national awareness campaign on stunting prevention reached more than 15 million people.

UNICEF supported the first costing analysis of child wasting treatment services and completed the first acceptability and efficacy study of local ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) in Indonesia. The findings – which marked a turning

point for wasting treatment – led to the development of local RUTF production standards and regulations to facilitate the mass production of this specialized food locally.

Efforts to strengthen the early detection and referral of wasting in primary healthcare centers and communities were expanded in 25 districts (out of 514 target districts) where there is a high prevalence of child stunting and wasting, along with strong political commitment to address child undernutrition. More than 5,300 health workers and 6,400 community members were trained to support caregivers in using the mid-upper arm circumference measurement as a screening tool to assess children at home.

UNICEF also supported the scaling up of the integrated management of acute malnutrition – a life-saving programme to prevent and treat child wasting – to 95 districts across seven provinces. UNICEF continued to promote the use of an innovative digital chatbot to counsel caregivers on wasting – in written, visual and audio form.



Yosfin Antonetha feeds nutritious food to her two-year-old niece Madalyn at home in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara Province.

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Nutritionist Christa Mau measures the mid-upper arm circumference of Trinovera Bailuma, 2, to assess her nutrition status during a home visit in Oefatu Village, Kupang Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia

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In another milestone, the ministries of Education, Health, Home Affairs and Religious Affairs officially declared *Aksi Bergizi* – a UNICEF-supported programme to improve adolescent nutrition – a national movement and called for more resources to support its expansion. As such, the scale up of *Aksi Bergizi* continued across 130 districts in seven provinces.

UNICEF engaged the government to address challenges identified in the *Landscape Analysis on Maternal Nutrition*, including the prevention of maternal anemia and underweight, and to improve mother support groups as a community platform to help pregnant mothers.

With overweight and obesity on the rise, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to develop national

guidelines and an action plan for obesity prevention. UNICEF also issued a seminal landscape analysis report on overweight and obesity in Indonesia and a policy brief on sugar-sweetened beverages taxation. Efforts to raise public awareness about this growing challenge included a series of online events and digital content that reached over 11 million people.

UNICEF continued to strengthen the capacity of government and other partners to respond to nutrition in emergencies. This included ensuring sustainable preparedness systems, conducting relevant training and online learning, and supporting the development of nutrition emergency contingency plans at provincial level. UNICEF also supported a review of the impact of climate change on food security and nutrition in Indonesia.

Cured, happy and healthy – local therapeutic food works wonders for little Adifa

Adifa and hundreds of other previously wasted children are living proof that Indonesia's first locally produced therapeutic food is a breakthrough in the treatment of severe wasting



Lisawati holds her eight-month-old daughter Adifa at home in Bogor, West Java Province, Indonesia

© UNICEF/UN0640471/Wilander

using local ingredients including soy, mung bean and peanut milk-based pastes. The caregivers were also counselled on hygiene, childcare and feeding practices, including how to feed the RUTF to their children.

ROAD TO RECOVERY

Weeks into the study, Lisawati noticed positive changes. Adifa's appetite increased, she became more active and she slowly started to grow taller and gain weight. At the end of

When young Adifa came to a posyandu (community health clinic) for growth monitoring in July 2021, 'severe wasting' was not the diagnosis that her mother Lisawati expected to hear.

Severe wasting – the most dangerous form of malnutrition – affects more than two million children under five years in Indonesia.

Although Adifa was breastfed for the first six months, she refused solid complementary food as she got older. It showed in her weak muscles – and her weight, which was less than the standard for a healthy child her age.

Fortunately, Lisawati had the chance to participate in a study on the viability of locally produced, ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF), which is used to treat severely wasted children. Having already tried several ways to improve her daughter's condition to no avail, she was happy to take part.

The study, conducted in Bogor District, West Java Province, involved more than 300 severely wasted children aged 6 to 59 months, and their caregivers. Every day over eight weeks, the children received one of five RUTF products – four of which were developed

the study, not only was Adifa open to trying new foods but she had fully recovered.

The study proved that all four RUTF products that used local ingredients met the acceptability and efficacy standards of a similar, standard product; and importantly, the cure rate also met the World Health Organization's 70 per cent efficacy threshold.

In addition, the study showed that compliance was better for some local products – which demonstrates the importance of developing RUTF to suit local preferences. UNICEF has worked with the government and various stakeholders since 2019 to assess the acceptability and efficacy of local RUTF recipes and the viability of local production.

The specialized therapeutic food has never been produced in Indonesia and as a result, RUTF products are not widely available due to higher costs and import challenges.

"Nothing makes a mother's heart happier than seeing her child grow up healthy. And I'm proud to say that I am now a happy mother," says Lisawati with a smile as Adifa plays happily.



Realizing children's rights to water, sanitation and hygiene

Every child in Indonesia should have access to safely managed water supply, sanitation and hygiene services. Anything less puts children at greater risk of childhood diseases and malnutrition that can hinder their overall development, learning and, later in life, economic opportunities.

Indonesia has made considerable progress with increasing access to improved sanitation and water supply. However, there has been significantly less success with safely managed services. Sanitation that is not safely managed remains one of Indonesia's most pressing challenges, posing significant dangers for the health of children.

In a strong show of commitment to prioritizing water, sanitation and hygiene, the Government of Indonesia convened the inaugural Sanitation and Water for All meeting in Jakarta in May 2022. Hosted by Indonesia and co-chaired by UNICEF, 53 ministers from 57 countries came to underscore the impact of this issue on public health.

Building on this success, UNICEF produced a new compendium of best water, sanitation and hygiene practices for Indonesia, and coordinated the development of

the *Hand Hygiene for All and Open Defecation-Free* national roadmaps with the Ministry of Health.

The UNICEF-designed #WaktunyaCekidot campaign – urging households to regularly de-sludge septic tanks – reached more than 80 million people. UNICEF also engaged private sector stakeholders to support safe sanitation through their businesses.

With support from UNICEF, East Java and Central Java accelerated their achievement of open defecation-free status. Similar efforts resulted in West Nusa Tenggara becoming the second province to achieve open defecation-free status, while 150 villages in Papua followed suit—an increase of over 35 per cent in open defecation-free communities in Papua in one year.

In order to better track progress on safely managed sanitation, a tool to assess household sanitation was introduced in six districts in five provinces (Aceh, South Sulawesi, East Java, Nusa Tenggara Barat and East Nusa Tenggara), with plans to expand to other districts across each province. Efforts to integrate this on-site sanitation inspection tool into existing

Kiyomi Litul Jannah, 6 years old, does a hand washing exercise before entering class at her school, Baburrahman Kindergarten in Bantaeng, South Sulawesi

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government monitoring systems are ongoing. A framework for assessing and improving the climate resilience of water, sanitation and hygiene systems was developed with the Ministry of National Development Planning and the Ministry of Environment.

To address gaps in services, UNICEF supported the training of 1,100 practitioners in 200 health clinics on how to conduct water, sanitation and hygiene assessments, including key considerations such as gender, disability and climate resilience. This resulted in the promotion of healthy hygiene practices in communities, schools and health care facilities, benefitting 188,000 people. The training module has since been embedded in the Ministry of Health's platform (SIKELIM) for regular training of this ministry's large sanitation cadre in communities across the country.

UNICEF also supported the development of the 2022 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools profile, which

provides detailed data and analysis to ensure better targeting of schools for relevant interventions.

To enable more girls to better manage their menstrual hygiene, sexual and reproductive health, UNICEF expanded the Oky app, a digital menstruation tracker, reaching over 122,000 girls – an eleven-fold increase from 2021 (10,000 girls). Oky is being institutionalized within government institutions and school platforms to reach all girls of menstruating age.

As part of COVID-19 recovery efforts related to water, sanitation and hygiene, UNICEF's Safe School kits reached 517,000 children, and 125,000 people gained access to appropriate hygiene facilities. Age-appropriate handwashing stations were set up in 240 early childhood development centers in six districts of Papua, East Nusa Tenggara and South Sulawesi provinces, benefitting more than 5,000 children.



Reskianul, age five, being taught handwashing by his teacher at his school in South Sulawesi Province.

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Latrines help villagers let go of unhealthy habits

How health education moved a village to become open defecation-free

In 2004, Zainal Abidin's world was turned upside down. A tsunami destroyed his house in the Aceh Province and killed more than 200,000 people, including his wife and children.

While Zainal has since started a new family, he experienced renewed fear of loss in 2019, when his son was diagnosed with thalassemia, an inherited blood disorder caused by insufficient hemoglobin.

This distressing diagnosis also concerned health workers from Zainal's Panga puskesmas, who had previously tried to convince him to build a latrine in the hope of preventing health problems caused by open defecation.

Like many people in Aceh, Zainal and his family had always defecated in the open before burying their faeces – a practice entrenched in local customs and aggravated by the fact that almost half of the province's poorer households do not have access to improved sanitation.

Widespread open defecation puts communities, especially children, in danger. It has been linked to childhood stunting and causes diseases like diarrhea – one of Aceh's top causes of child mortality.

To raise awareness of these and other threats to health, UNICEF has worked with local partners since 2019 to train health workers and volunteers in Aceh Jaya and other districts. Trained participants then helped villagers to understand the negative impact of open defecation and linked the learning to Islamic teachings, to enhance understanding and trigger behaviour change.



The new latrine outside Zainal Abidin's home in Keuda Panga village, Aceh Jaya.

© UNICEF/2021/Fauzan Ijazah

Sakdiah, a health worker at Panga puskesmas, attended the trainings and visited Zainal several times to educate him about the dangers of open defecation – but her efforts were rejected.

Undeterred, Sadkiah visited Zainal again after hearing of his son's diagnosis. After hearing that open defecation posed additional health risks for his son, Zainal agreed to erect a latrine.

"Zainal's family was the last to openly defecate in Keuda Panga. The village has since been declared Open Defecation-Free," said Sakdiah.

The Abidin family's new latrine has given Zainal hope for his son's future. "Now, what is important is that we have a latrine," added Zainal. And my son's health has been improving."



First graders of Tunua Elementary School in the Nusa Tenggara Timur Province learn in their classroom, as part of an early childhood learning and development programme to help young children recover from the effects of COVID-19.

© UNICEF/UN0735088/Ijazah

Recovering from massive learning loss

When students returned to classrooms for the new school year in July 2022, the landscape for learning had been radically changed by lockdowns and school closures caused by COVID-19. Tackling extensive learning loss became an urgent priority, especially for children in vulnerable situations such as girls, children with disabilities and those living in remote areas.

UNICEF engaged in a range of efforts at school, community and national level to help children return safely to school and catch up on learning.

Evidence shows that children in the eastern parts of the country – where education outcomes have long been poorer – fell even further behind because of the pandemic. For example, in Papua provinces, the estimated percentage of non-readers was 32 per cent prior to the pandemic, while during the peak of the pandemic, the percentage of non-readers increased to approximately 57 per cent.

In response, UNICEF expanded the early grade learning programme to eight new districts in Papua and two in South Sulawesi, providing training for teachers and reading material for schools to help children with learning recovery and rebuild basic skills in literacy and

numeracy. UNICEF also worked on a roadmap with the government to guide district governments and partners on replicating the programme in other districts.

UNICEF supported the delivery of comprehensive early childhood services in 11 districts in South Sulawesi, Papua and East Nusa Tenggara. This was designed to prevent COVID-19 transmission and address serious learning loss and the health and psychosocial impacts of the pandemic on disadvantaged children.

In addition, UNICEF supported the government's development of pocketbooks for teachers and parents. These aimed to help young children, aged five to eight years, with early literacy and numeracy. Learning videos were also made accessible to all early childhood education teachers in Indonesia through the *Merdeka Mengajar* (freedom to teach) digital platform.

UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology on a national Safe Return to Learning campaign that reached almost 22 million people through television and 19 million through social media, providing essential information about COVID-19 safety protocols and other guidance.

In a parallel effort, UNICEF supported the ministry with the development of national guidelines for schools to help ensure a safe return to classroom learning.

With current estimates of out-of-school children at 4.1 million, efforts to reach them remain essential. UNICEF supported local governments in 31 districts with planning and budgeting best practices, so that more resources could be allocated to engage and help over 10,000 out-of-school

children and more than 65,000 children at risk of dropping out.

Through the Innovation Challenge *Generasi Terampil*, efforts were also made to support adolescents with the 21st century skills they need for future employment. With UNICEF support, private sector mentors helped more than 7,400 adolescents in Jakarta and East Java to develop digital and entrepreneurial skills and create innovative solutions for challenges affecting them.



A student at Karunrung Elementary School reads a storybook in a reading corner that was installed through the Safe Return to Learning programme in Makassar, South Sulawesi Province.

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Early childhood education that ensures all a child's needs are met

A transformative early childhood programme that goes beyond learning

As young children play with educational toys inside the Bethania Tunua Early Childhood Development Centre, teacher Emy Bifel can barely contain her joy.

“Our students are now able to learn while playing to stimulate their creativity,” says Emy with a wide grin.

Emily is thrilled today – but getting this far has been challenging. Constrained by inadequate funding and human resources, Emy battled to build a well-equipped Early Childhood Development (ECD) centre – and to educate her community about the importance of ECD to a child's holistic development.

When COVID-19 came to East Nusa Tenggara in early 2020, Emy's efforts experienced a massive setback. The centre closed for almost two years and Emy had to work even harder to keep her children learning outside of the classroom.

Emy's commitment to her students' education saw her centre being selected for a programme that was funded by the Government of Japan and implemented through UNICEF.

Aimed at providing a range of interventions to help children recover from lost learning and transition well to primary school, the programme focused on improving access to quality education, water,

sanitation and hygiene services, and critical protection and health services – including the prevention of COVID-19.

POSITIVE DISCIPLINE – AND PARENTING

Teachers learned how to support learning for early literacy through play, how to monitor students' health status – including how to identify malnutrition – and how to promote healthy and hygienic habits, including handwashing. Emy also learned new approaches to handle behaviour by children with different traits.

Emy is one of 160 ECD teachers in East Nusa Tenggara who was trained, along with 3,200 parents and caregivers who participated in part of the programme that covers positive discipline and other key parenting skills.

“ECD is not only about education,” explains Emy. “Apart from understanding their educational progress, we also need to monitor their height and weight, and the size of their arms. By properly measuring, we can identify whether a child is wasted.”

For Emy – and many parents – this information is transformative. The HI-ECD programme is being implemented in 200 ECD centres and 100 primary schools in Papua, South Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara.



Now that excited young voices fill the Bethania Tunua ECD Centre again and Emy is better equipped to help ensure a brighter future for her little learners, the future looks promising.

“My hope as a teacher is to help our children have a better future, which starts with ECD,” she adds confidently.

Students play with wooden blocks from an ECD kit in Bethania Tunua Early Childhood Development Centre in Tunua Village, Nusa Tenggara Timur Province.

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Safeguarding the future by protecting children today

No child in Indonesia should ever experience abuse, violence and exploitation. Efforts to prevent this – and to help children who are harmed – call for UNICEF to work with a wide range of stakeholders on laws, policies, programmes and services that together serve to strengthen the country's child protection system.

National data points to encouraging progress on child protection in Indonesia. In 2022, 14,586 children (11,237 girls, 3,349 boys) accessed integrated child protection services, up from 12,242 (8,706 girls, 3,536 boys) in 2021, while the proportion of child marriages reduced from 10.35 per cent in 2021 to 9.23 per cent in 2022.

UNICEF provided technical expertise to national authorities to enhance guidelines to support the sustainability and scale-up of child protection services, along with standards and training modules on mental health and psychosocial support.

The new Sexual Violence Crime Act, passed in 2022, underlines the country's commitment to eliminating all forms of sexual violence, including online abuse. UNICEF supported the Ministry

of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection to review standards and training that had been developed in 2021, to ensure that these remain fit to respond to online protection.

The power of partnerships saw UNICEF build on the Safe and Friendly Environment for Children (SAFE4C) initiative, forging collaborations with local governments. In 2022, UNICEF targeted 30 districts and 90 villages to strengthen their child protection services and improve links with community-based groups to help prevent gender-based violence. UNICEF advocated for and leveraged sub-national governments to allocate state budgets for the implementation of SAFE4C programmes in another 79 districts and 186 villages, exceeding planned targets for a total of 109 districts and 276 villages.

UNICEF also entered a new partnership with the Indonesian National Police to strengthen their capacity to respond to violence against children and women, and effectively manage mental health, child justice and child protection in emergency situations.



Members of the Forum Anak/Children's Forum dance and sing the jingle Jogo Konco to campaign for a child-friendly digital space in the Wonosobo square, Central Java.

© UNICEF/UN0795179/Wilander





Mulyana (middle), age 15, reacts to winning a game at her school in Wajo, South Sulawesi Province, which is designed to educate children and families about the dangers of child marriage.

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Child protection

The national expansion of the ROOTS bullying prevention programme continued in 2022, reaching more than 150,000 young agents of change and 13,500 teachers and staff from over 6,700 schools. This programme, combined with life skills education and positive discipline initiatives, is one of UNICEF's most successful models, and has been sustained by government ministries with their own budget allocations for national replication. Partnerships were expanded to ensure that ROOTS would also reach children in Islamic schools.

Nationally, 23 per cent of children under five years do not have a birth certificate, which may prevent them from using public services and receiving social assistance. As the provinces of Papua, West Papua and East Nusa Tenggara consistently reflect low coverage, UNICEF explored suitable digital solutions to accelerate birth registration rates by promoting an online platform that connects social service providers with civil registration providers.

UNICEF also invested in efforts to address digital risks for children, as highlighted in the *Disrupting Harm* study launched in 2022. Evidence from the study was used to help develop the National Roadmap on Child Protection Online, revise national standards and training for integrated services for the protection of women and children, and to develop Jogo Konco (protect a friend)

– a web-based platform to promote online safety and build children's awareness of violence.

As part of COVID-19 recovery, UNICEF invested heavily in supporting key service providers, including social workers, community cadres and community volunteers, whose workload had increased significantly during the pandemic. Social Work Learning Centers were established in 11 provinces to serve as learning hubs, which resulted in more than 2,700 social service workers being trained on service standards and case management, including service provision.

UNICEF and partners also built on existing community events and activities, such as the Gawe Gubug (village work) in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province. This engaged community members – in some of the most remote, isolated locations – in the protection and referral of more than 3,500 vulnerable, marginalized children and their families with district-level service providers.

The model was an innovative response to providing comprehensive one-stop services to meet the many needs and vulnerabilities of some of the most hard-to-reach communities with comprehensive one-stop services and has been replicated in additional provinces such as Central Java and has been applied to other community-based health services.

Preaching at weddings – and preventing child marriage

Clerics protect children by advocating against child marriage

Sarifa Suhra, a cleric in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province, is no ordinary cleric. She urges newlywed couples to prevent their future children from marrying too young. Sarifa started advocating against child marriage after she received numerous wedding invitations from underage students in her community.

Alarmed, she wanted to take a stand against the entrenched patriarchal tradition of child marriage; and importantly, use religious interpretation to provide progressive counterarguments.

“Religious figures keep coming back to the Prophet Muhammad’s marriage with Aisyah, who was said to be underage,” Safira explains. “Aisyah’s story has multiple interpretations, but she only lived with the Prophet, as husband and wife, years later when she was mature enough.”

“This is what I’ve been trying to do, to fix the misconception. When the arguments are based on religious verses, people are usually more welcoming,” she said.

Safira has not been alone in the fight against child marriage. She is backed by UNICEF and local governments – which have reached out to local figures, religious and social organizations and farmers’ associations.

FROM CHILD MARRIAGE TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Samsidar, the Secretary of the Development Planning Agency in Bone, said the local government supports the prevention of child marriage.

“It has become a central issue. Child marriage has led to school dropouts, child labour, violence and other social problems. We have emphatically advocated against this issue,” says Samsidar.

Sarifa is grateful that she – and other clerics – have been given the space to preach against child marriage. Their efforts, together with the government’s, have intensified over the past few years, supported by UNICEF.

This support has included writing sermons and guidebooks, which were reviewed by the Indonesian Ulema Council before being published and distributed widely to local mosques. The sermons were also distributed for Quran studies and religious gatherings in villages, and to female farmer communities and traders.

Sarifa and other educators were also appointed as trainers and members of the monitoring and evaluation team for the Life Skills Education programme in Bone. UNICEF helped to launch and pilot the programme in 12 junior high schools in six sub-districts with high rates of child marriage.

Teachers and district facilitators were trained to teach about matters such as personal hygiene, navigating puberty, the internet and social media, reproductive and sexual health and gender equality.

The combined efforts of all stakeholders have led to encouraging results. The number of dispensation cases in religious courts dropped from 228 cases in 2019 to 62 in 2021. The Bone Regional Legislative Council has also passed the 2021 Bylaw on Child Marriage Prevention, which provides a legal basis for policies and programmes developed by local institutions to prevent child marriage in a coordinated manner.

“It used to be that every semester, there were cases of school dropouts due to child marriage. Before the programme, we received many wedding invitations from students. Now there are none,” Sarifa adds proudly.



Dr. Sarifa Suhra, female Islamic cleric, gives a sermon to women in her community at a mosque in Bone, South Sulawesi Province.

© UNICEF/UN0600977/WIlander



Faishal, 11, waits as his grandmother Marpuah, 62, prepares lunch at home in Botoran Village, East Java Province, Indonesia

Strengthening social protection to ensure equal chances for children

The impact of COVID-19 created unprecedented social and economic challenges for communities across Indonesia, with severe implications for the most vulnerable populations, including children and people with disabilities.

The need to strengthen the social protection system – with the backing of increased resources to address these realities – was underlined in the second round of a national survey on the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on children, conducted by UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Finance, the UN Development Programme, the Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Economic Development and the SMERU Research Institute.

The survey found that disadvantaged population groups were disproportionately affected, with economic inequalities among families becoming more acute. About 59 per cent, or approximately 41.5 million households, had not seen any changes to income two years into the pandemic (2020-2022). More likely to be in this situation were the poorest 20 per cent of households, those headed by women or someone with a low education level, and those with a family member with one or more disabilities.

In response, UNICEF continued to advocate for increased government investment in children and the social sector and for strengthening shock-responsive/adaptive social protection. UNICEF also supported the government with the design of a socioeconomic registry to serve as a unified database of beneficiaries of social protection measures.

In the area of public finance for children, UNICEF continued to generate evidence and strengthen public participation. This included conducting child budget analyses in the social sector and producing child-focused budget briefs to enhance government investment in children.

To encourage children's and adolescents' participation in public budgeting, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Finance's APBN National Budget Olympics final event, which engaged 4,000 high schools.

UNICEF provided technical support to the Ministry of National Development Planning for the drafting of the Presidential Regulation on Social Protection Reform – especially regarding adaptive social protection and an integrated socioeconomic registry. UNICEF also engaged with the Ministry of Villages to develop guidelines on child- and gender-responsive social protection under the Village Fund scheme.

To help ensure that the social protection system is more responsive to climate-related and other disasters, UNICEF worked with other United Nations (UN) agencies on an evaluation of the UN Joint SDG Fund on Adaptive Social Protection. The findings indicated that the UN joint programme was relevant to and well aligned with the government's vision and ongoing efforts towards adaptive social protection.

The agencies also collaborated on the UN Joint SDG Fund on Innovative Financing, which focuses on driving public and private capital towards green and social investments. As part of this effort, UNICEF worked on innovative

financing solutions, including municipal bonds, and supported Islamic financing for child-responsive programmes in Aceh.

UNICEF led an assessment of the government's child-friendly city programme indicators and will release the findings in 2023. To improve urban and local planning, UNICEF supported the development of an action plan as part of the Women Friendly and Child Protection village guidelines and helped to develop a framework for a management information system to monitor the quality of adolescent participation in planning and budgeting processes at sub-national level.

Riono, 62, puts his grandson Satio, age four, to bed at home in East Java Province. Satio lives with his grandparents after both his parents passed away due to COVID-19.

© UNICEF/UN0608434/Ijazah



Children on the way to better health, thanks to social protection

Cash transfer programme relieves financial burden for families



Rapikah holds her daughter Siti after breastfeeding her.

© UNICEF/2022/Salma

Hafidhah, who lives in Cot Ba'u Village, Sabang City, has a full house. It's home to eight people – including her husband, their four children, her mother and the two children of relatives who have intellectual disabilities.

Hafidhah earns money selling meatballs in a school canteen. Her husband is a labourer and the souvenirs that her mother knits sometimes bring in extra money. They all do their best to contribute to household expenses but it's an ongoing struggle – especially in the face of rising food prices.

Fortunately, the family gets financial relief through the GEUNASEH programme, which helps them cover their electricity, gas and health insurance costs. Hafidhah also receives 150,000 IDR every month to buy healthy food for her children.

Geunaseh, which means love in the local Acehnese language, is a locally funded social protection programme for children living in Sabang. Launched in 2019 through a Sabang mayoral regulation, it supports new mothers to help ensure their children's healthy physical and cognitive growth before they attend school.

PRAISE FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION

Rapikah, another working mother who lives close to Hafidhah, is also full of praise for GEUNASEH. Financial stability is a concern for Rapikah's family, as her husband moves from job to job and she takes sewing orders whenever she can.

With a three-month-old daughter, Rapikah knows that her baby needs good nutrition to prevent disease and promote healthy growth. She regularly cooks nutritious meals for herself – using products from her family's garden and the local market – so she can exclusively breastfeed her daughter.

During periods of financial uncertainty, GEUNASEH has helped her to provide nutritious food.

"I was worried about my daughter's growth since she only weighed two kilograms," said Rapikah as she held young Siti in her arms after breastfeeding her.

"Today, I am happy that her weight has increased to five kilograms and she is now more responsive to sounds and visual stimulation. I am thankful for receiving the GEUNASEH cash transfers as they help me provide more nutritious foods so I can always breastfeed my daughter."

Collaborating with the private sector for children



Advancing child rights is a collaborative effort and UNICEF can only deliver on its commitments to children with the help of partners and supporters in Indonesia. UNICEF's engagements with multi-national corporations, national companies, small- to medium-sized businesses, foundations and individuals all play a critical role in achieving change for children through financial support and by adopting child-friendly policies in their business practices.

UNICEF thanks all partners and supporters for helping to shape a better world for children in Indonesia!

(from top to bottom)

- The South Sulawesi government, UNICEF, Tanoto Foundation and Yayasan Jenewa Madani launch the Behavior Change Communication Strategy (KPP) to accelerate stunting reduction and prevention.
- (right) UNICEF Indonesia Representative Maniza Zaman with Global CEO of Tanoto Foundation Satrijo Tanudjo at the handover of the Tanoto Foundation's grant of IDR 30.7 billion in partnership with UNICEF to accelerate the reduction of stunting in Indonesia.
- (left) Handover of donation by the President Director of Kimberly Clark Softex Indonesia, Kadir Gunduz (left) to UNICEF, to support menstrual health and hygiene education for young girls in East Indonesia.
- UNICEF's efforts to improve hygiene behaviour and safely managed sanitation in Banda Aceh in collaboration with WINGS Group Indonesia and the Government of Banda Aceh, featured on Metro TV.
- Adolescents participate in planning and decision making about business and human rights priorities with local government officials in Aceh.

Prudential

“Through the support from Prudence Foundation, since 2021, UNICEF has been our strategic partner in implementing a regional Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme that advances ECD as part of the Nurturing Care Framework. Our current partnership in Indonesia aims to strengthen ECD centres which were closed during the pandemic and integrate the framework in these centres. Through this collaboration, we aim to set the right path for more than 1,200 children, 1,200 parents/caregivers, and hundreds of teachers in Nusa Tenggara and Papua Provinces.”



Michellina Laksmi Triwardhany,
President Director, Prudential Indonesia;
Board of Trustees, Prudence Foundation

WINGS Group

“WINGS for UNICEF is the vehicle for WINGS Group to improve the quality of life of communities through better access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). This commitment is realized through support to the WASH programme in remote areas of Indonesia with high disease risk, with the community, local government and the media as our important stakeholders. This strategic collaboration also allows the WINGS Group to collaborate on other programmes to complement WASH in improving health, such as accelerating vaccines and immunizations. This



is in line with WINGS Group’s commitment that the good things in life should be accessible for all.”

Hirajati Natawiria,
Marketing Director, WINGS Group Indonesia



Kimberly Clark Softex

“UNICEF has been a long-term partner of Kimberly-Clark Softex, since 2019, for promoting menstrual hygiene awareness in Indonesia. We’ve been working together to improve the life quality

of girls in Eastern Indonesia. The programme has positively impacted Indonesian girls in Papua, West Papua, South Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara. We hope our partnership can make a difference in society and improve the well-being of adolescents in Eastern Indonesia.”

Ekayani Go,
Head of Marketing, Feminine Care and Family Care

Tanoto Foundation

“Tanoto Foundation is committed to tackling stunting and promoting the importance of the first 1,000 days. We are pleased to be partnering with UNICEF, the government and other multilateral organizations to improve the health and welfare of mothers and children in Indonesia. Only by working together, can we achieve impact at scale.”



Belinda Tanoto,
Board of Trustees Member, Tanoto Foundation,
UNICEF International Council Member



If your business is interested in partnering with UNICEF to create a brighter future for children in Indonesia, scan the QR Code to find out more.

KETAHUI LEBIH LANJUT



Our monthly supporters

Our work in Indonesia would not be possible without the support of our esteemed monthly donors, who we call “Pendekar Anak” (Heroes for Children). Every month, they show their commitment to protect children’s rights and help UNICEF achieve results for children in Indonesia. UNICEF would like to thank every one of them cordially.

I did not have the best childhood, so I commit to contribute something for children in Indonesia.



I believe my donation to UNICEF will be used for children’s needs. As adults, we all can ensure the children will feel safe, their rights will be protected and they can be kids completely. I am glad that I can strive with UNICEF for this. This makes my life more meaningful.

**Wulandari Setyaningsih,
monthly donor for 15 years**

I have been donating to UNICEF for 14 years. It started when I saw the condition of children in Papua and became more concerned with their condition.



There was a time when I was sick and jobless. At that time, I thought that I should stop my donation to UNICEF. But I decided not to do that because the children needed more help than I did.

**Yosevin,
monthly donor for 14 years**

I feel so happy after becoming a monthly supporter. I can help the children in Indonesia who are in need, for their education, health, nutrition, and others. Hopefully, I can always support them in the future.



**Johan Rustan,
monthly donor
for four years**

I want to see all Indonesian children get the opportunity to achieve their dreams and aspirations. I entrust my donation to a credible organization like UNICEF. Together let’s support UNICEF in fulfilling the rights of children in Indonesia.



**Johan Buntoro,
monthly donor for two years**

Partnering with high profile influencers to advocate for children's rights

At least 30 high profile public figures – including artists, social activists and experts – used their digital reach to support UNICEF campaigns in 2022. Through their social media platforms and online engagement, these influencers raised their voices to amplify child rights advocacy.

In turn, UNICEF ensured that their calls for action would reach even further through public service announcements on out-of-home platforms, national television and radio stations – thanks to a partnership with a media company that has generously sponsored UNICEF communication campaigns since 2020.

In addition to supporting flagship events such as World Children's Day and National Children's Day, the influencers also endorsed key campaigns such as the importance of routine immunization, the safe return to school during COVID-19, climate change and the prevention of online child sexual exploitation. Their combined activities reached over 13 million people through their own social media platforms.

The efforts of UNICEF-supportive influencers are shared regularly through The Influencer newsletter, which can be accessed at <https://bit.ly/UNICEFInfluencerNewsletter>



Publications

Safe Return to Learning briefing note

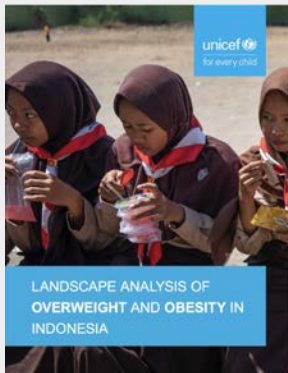
With a focus on education, health, child protection and WASH, this end-line study across 120 primary schools assesses the success of UNICEF's Safe Return to Learning programme, a COVID-19 partnership with the Government of Japan that aimed to help children recover from the effects of the pandemic.



Socio-economic Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Households

This report illustrates how households in Indonesia were coping two years into COVID-19 and focuses on children, women, people with disabilities and vulnerable communities. It includes policy guidance for inclusive recovery and resilience amid uncertainty.

Landscape Analysis of Overweight and Obesity in Indonesia



A comprehensive overview that includes analyses of Indonesia's policies, programmes, political commitment and evidence gaps about overweight and obesity – and offers recommendations co-developed with government and other stakeholders.

Collaboration for Recovery and Resilience through Better WASH Access for All

The first compendium to present WASH best practices from across Indonesia and innovative, collaborative and collective actions that contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 in Indonesia, including the thematic areas of health and economic recovery, climate resilience, alternative financing, private sector engagement, monitoring and innovation.



Disrupting Harm

This report presents evidence about online child sexual exploitation and abuse according to data from a household survey with parents and children ages 12-17, a survey with frontline service providers and interviews with government duty-bearers and service providers.



Desk Review of Pediatrics Tuberculosis in Indonesia

This report synthesizes learnings from high burden countries that could be applicable to Indonesia and proposes recommendations

for an integrated management approach that may be feasible for upscaling by the government and partners in severely affected regions of the country.

Thank you!

We thank our donors for their generous support in 2022

Governments

USD 24,704,213

Australia
Canada
China
Indonesia
Japan
Korea
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
United Kingdom
United States of America

Contributions through UNICEF National Committees

USD 4,569,471

Belgian Committee for UNICEF
Canadian Committee for UNICEF
Danish Committee for UNICEF
German Committee for UNICEF
Italian Committee for UNICEF
Japan Committee for UNICEF
Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF
Norwegian Committee for UNICEF
Swiss Committee for UNICEF
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF
United States Fund for UNICEF

Contributions through other UN agencies

USD 1,265,241

UNAIDS
UNDP - MDTF
UNDP
UNFPA
WHO

Others

USD 962,137

European Union
GAVI The Vaccine Alliance
GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
Global Partnership for Education
The End Violence Fund

Global UNICEF Resources

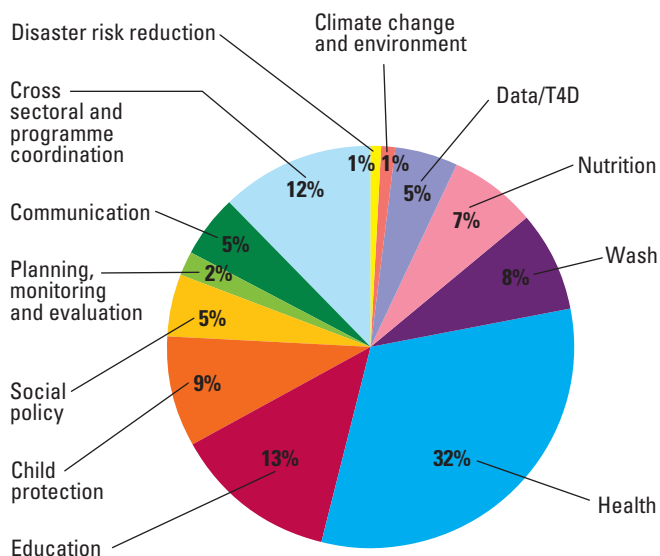
USD 7,532,171

Funds raised

USD 7,684,665

Individual donors 6,513,988
Companies and Foundations 1,170,677
(contributions from Tanoto Foundation, Prudence Foundation, Wings Group Indonesia, and other donors)

Programme Utilization



Notes:

Donations made in IDR are shown in USD and based on the UN exchange rate as of 31 December 2022





Students of Tunua Elementary School
play marbles during their breaktime.

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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.