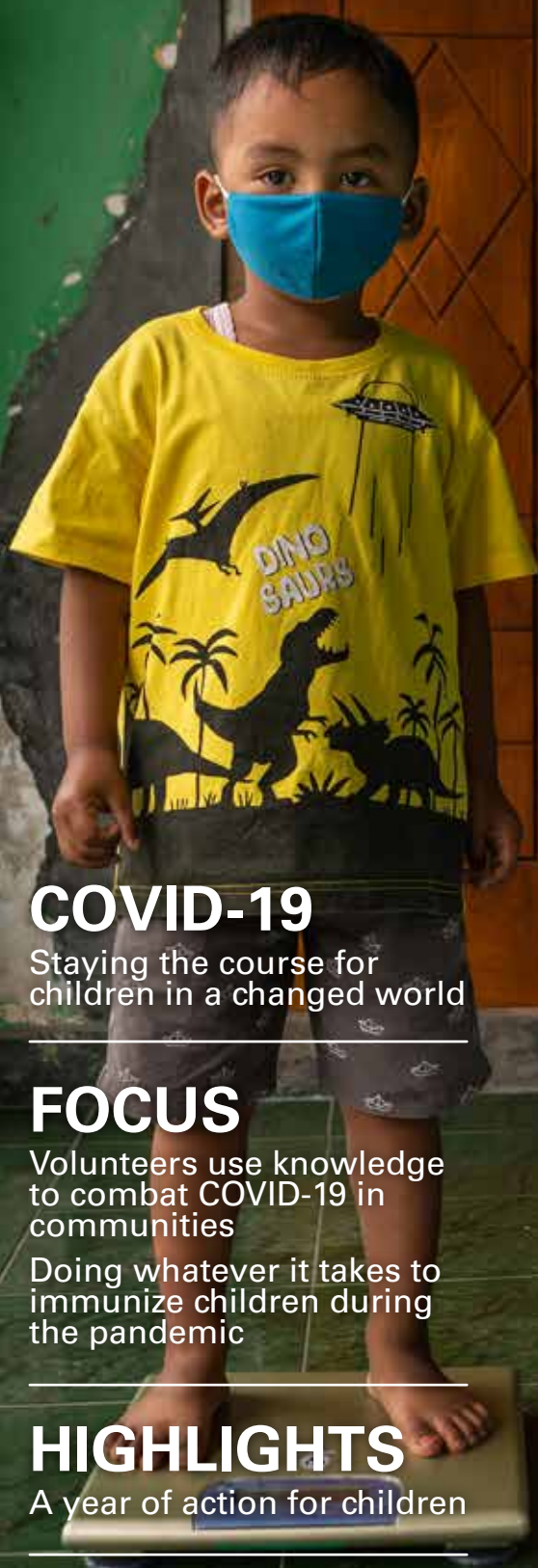


ANNUAL REPORT 2020 INDONESIA

unicef 
for every child



COVID-19

Staying the course for children in a changed world

FOCUS

Volunteers use knowledge to combat COVID-19 in communities

Doing whatever it takes to immunize children during the pandemic

HIGHLIGHTS

A year of action for children

And much more

▼
Dedi Kilmi (11) with his friends
in Konhir, Sorong District,
West Papua, Indonesia.

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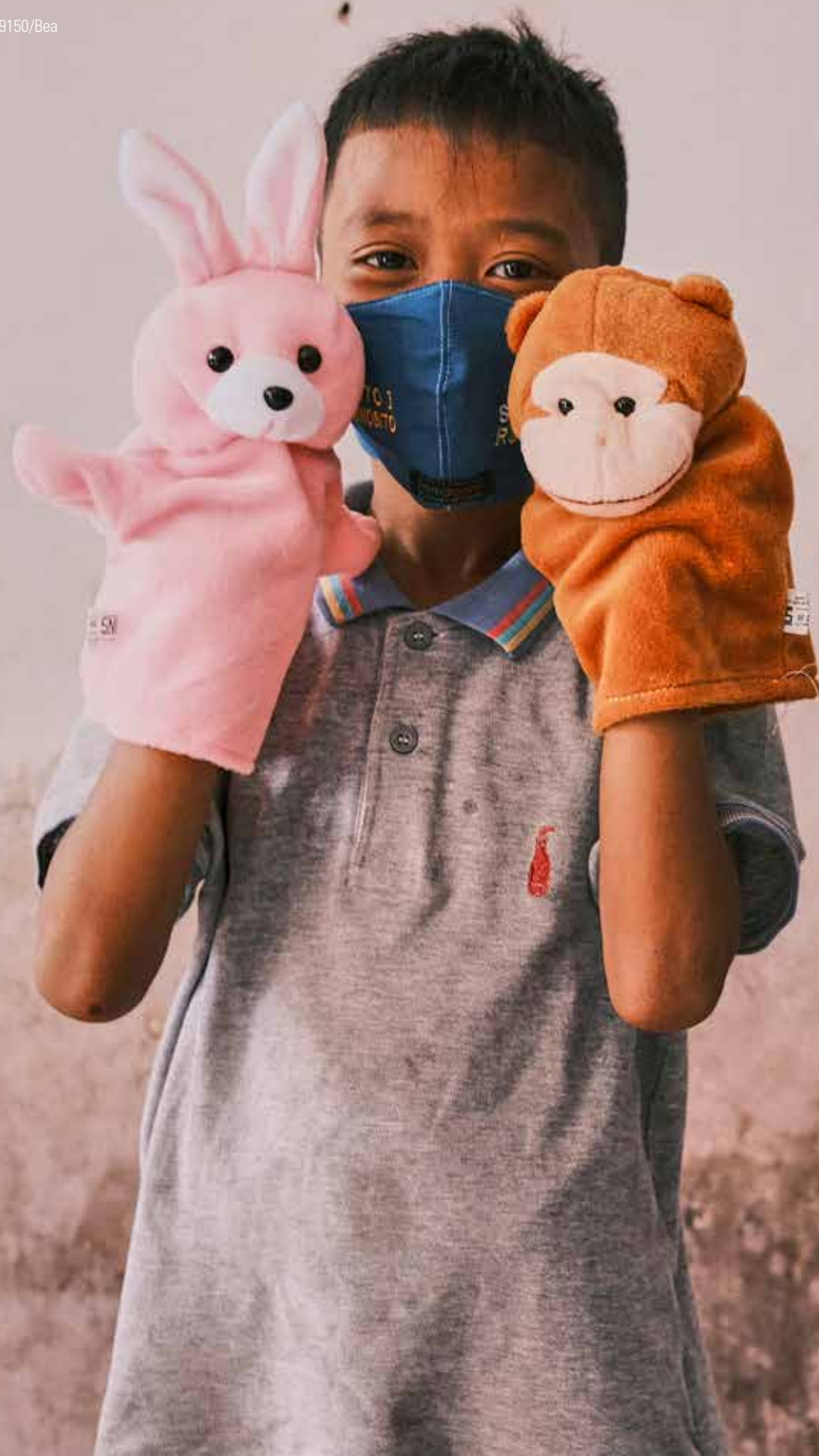
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Dwi Rizky Saputra plays with toys from a recreational kit he received for children affected by COVID-19 at his home in Jombang, Indonesia.

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2020 KEY RESULTS FOR CHILDREN

In 2020, UNICEF worked with a wide range of government and civil society partners to create a better world for Indonesia's children



Over 200,000 newborns and one million under-five children received improved care thanks to supportive supervision for frontline health workers on the management of newborn and childhood illness.

Children who suffer from wasting received improved quality treatment thanks to **in-service training for 4,300 health workers in all 34 provinces** on the treatment of acute malnutrition.



The national strategy for reaching SDG targets on safely managed water and sanitation was enhanced with a new **'traffic light' system for subnational WASH sector performance monitoring and a water quality monitoring tool.**

A new **Life Skills Education e-Module for teachers** was launched to improve the teaching of 21st century skills, such as critical thinking, creativity and communication, to children and young people.



A new **National Strategy on Prevention of Child Marriage**, informed by a 10-year analysis of child marriage data and joint advocacy, was launched to protect children against child marriage, especially the most vulnerable.



In Aceh and Papua, over **35,000 children under six years of age** received **unconditional cash transfers** to eradicate stunting and increase birth registration.



200 million people were reached with **key COVID-19 messages** on how to protect themselves and their children from the virus, through media outreach, digital platforms and community engagement.





UNICEF launches the #COVID19Diaries campaign for young people to share their pandemic-related experiences and mobilize others to take action. More than 5 million young people were engaged online.

APRIL



On national Children's Day, thousands of children ask political leaders more than 660 questions related to their COVID-19 experiences. The event was broadcast live on social media and TV.

JULY



Indonesia signs a groundbreaking agreement to procure vaccines and drugs from UNICEF's Supply Division in Copenhagen enabling significant cost-savings for the country.

SEPTEMBER



On World Children's Day, young changemakers raise their concerns about climate change with UNICEF National Ambassador Nicholas Saputra.

NOVEMBER



Indonesia and UNICEF sign a US\$150 million five-year plan to ensure that more children will survive and thrive, learn, access safe water and sanitation and be protected. More than 15 national ministries will help realize this goal over the next five years.

DECEMBER

MARCH

UNICEF leads the development of www.covid19.go.id to provide timely and accurate information on COVID-19 to the public. The website is launched four days after the WHO's global pandemic declaration.



JUNE



UNICEF supports the Ministry of Education to issue guidelines on school safety protocols, home-based learning and safe re-opening to benefit 60 million students.

UNICEF and the Ministry of Health, National Development Planning Agency and National Agency for Disaster Management roll out national guidelines for delivering essential nutrition services to children, adolescents and mothers during COVID-19.



AUGUST



The 'Keep Safe, Keep Learning' campaign is rolled out on TV and radio to reinforce key prevention behaviours and promote the continuation of learning for all children despite the restraints of COVID-19. Featuring national ambassador Ferry Salim, the campaign reached more than 217 million people.

OCTOBER

Four ministries endorse a national scale up of UNICEF's adolescent nutrition programme Aksi Bergizi and included relevant interventions in the national Sekola Sehat (Healthy School) programme.



UNICEF leads the establishment of a multi-stakeholder public-private partnership for handwashing with soap that is endorsed by 10 ministries and results in a strong, united call to action for handwashing with soap.

A YEAR OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN



Endah puts a mask on her daughter Fatima, before leaving their home in Bekasi, West Java.

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COVID-19

Staying the course for children in a changed world

If one considers 2020 as the year that the world changed, it also proved that UNICEF could quickly adapt to extraordinary circumstances and the uncompromising challenges imposed by COVID-19.

Indonesia has had the highest burden of COVID-19 cases and deaths in southeast Asia. Finding new ways of working and developing agile responses in a restrictive operating environment saw UNICEF stay the course for children by maintaining focus on pre-pandemic priorities – while supporting the country's response

to the unprecedented demands of COVID-19.

By the time COVID-19 was declared a global pandemic on 11 March 2020, UNICEF was already working closely with various government agencies in Indonesia to prepare for the challenges ahead. By embedding staff in the national task force responsible for leading the country's COVID-19 response, UNICEF ensured a more child-focused response and recovery.

A CHILDREN'S CRISIS

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesia's economic growth



© UNICEF/UNI367500/Wilander

Workers unload a UNICEF shipment of ventilators and bedside monitors at the Ministry of Health warehouse in Central Jakarta, Indonesia, on 7 September 2020.

contracted by 2.1 per cent during 2020, exacerbating pre-existing inequities and threatening to undermine – even reverse – years of hard-earned development gains for children.

As national authorities worked to mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 through social protection programmes, UNICEF advocated for the expansion of unconditional cash transfers to better reach the most poor and vulnerable children. Ultimately, more than 7.8 million COVID-19-affected families received cash assistance for basic needs.

Just as Indonesia's economic situation suffered setbacks, so too did the country's health, nutrition, education and child protection services. In response, UNICEF prioritized the continuity of these services by realigning programme priorities and rapidly extending collaboration with civil society, faith- and community-based organizations.

Central to the COVID-19 response was the development of extensive public awareness and behaviour change campaigns to prevent the spread of the virus. Through digital,

mobile, broadcast and community-based interventions, UNICEF-supported campaigns reached at least 200 million people across the country.

To protect front-line health workers, UNICEF procured and delivered lifesaving supplies and developed guidelines on the safe provision of services in health facilities. UNICEF also helped to ensure that more than 2.7 million women and children in seven provinces remained connected to antenatal, obstetric and child health services despite COVID-19.

With more than nine million under-five children malnourished in Indonesia, disruptions to nutrition services during the pandemic dealt a severe blow to previous progress. To address this, UNICEF provided ready-to-use therapeutic food to children suffering from severe malnutrition and helped national authorities to develop guidance for the continuation of essential nutrition services. Training sessions for health workers and caregivers as well as a digital nutrition counselling tool and resources reached more than 12 million people.



© UNICEF/UNI350133/ljazah

▼ A child is given routine immunization during the pandemic.

COVID-19 also amplified deprivations in access to water, sanitation and hygiene across all settings – schools, health facilities and public places. In response, UNICEF helped to drive hygiene behaviour change by creating awareness of COVID-19 prevention protocols among frontline staff, and provided essential supplies such as soap, disinfectant, hygiene kits and handwashing stations to more than 3.4 million people across 11 provinces.

Progress in education was also derailed in early 2020, when half a million schools across the country were forced to close, affecting

more than 60 million children. By December 2020, less than 15 per cent had resumed face-to-face learning. UNICEF supported education authorities to develop guidelines and tools on distance learning and the safe return to classrooms. Through these efforts, 45 million children and adolescents were supported with home-based learning.

Just as COVID-19 took its toll on essential services, it also affected the mental well-being of children and adolescents. To help young people cope, UNICEF provided mental health and psychosocial support through various digital

platforms, such as live sessions on life skills education as well as youth-led online initiatives providing opportunities for young people to share their experience during COVID-19 and mobilize others to take action. During the year, 2.7 million children, adolescents, parents and caregivers received community-based mental health and psychosocial support.

The rate of violence against children and women in Indonesia was high before COVID-19, which led UNICEF to develop additional strategies to help reduce the risk of this worsening during the pandemic-imposed lockdowns. These strategies included training 5,000 social workers and community volunteers, including customary leaders, on basic child protection and the early detection of abuse in the context of COVID-19.

The year 2020 was also the year in which innovation and technology proved their worth in bridging divides and synthesizing masses of information. UNICEF leveraged digital and big data solutions to facilitate rapid, critical decision-making related to the pandemic, while using technology to compensate for travel restrictions and social distancing requirements. A national monitoring system and dashboard developed by UNICEF, for instance, provided real-time data on public compliance with key preventative behaviours in high-risk areas across the country.

Towards the end of the year, UNICEF redoubled efforts to help ensure that the country was ready to introduce and rollout the COVID-19 vaccine. This included developing a vaccine readiness roadmap, strengthening the country's cold chain facilities, training health workers on COVID-19 vaccination and protocols, and working with communities to counter misinformation about the vaccine.



▼ Two girls eat as they sit together on a swing outside their home in Jarum village, Central Java province, Indonesia.

© UNICEF/UNI374575/ljazah



▶ A child is given a deworming tablet by health workers at a community-level health post in Jarum village, Central Java province, Indonesia.

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Health is at the heart of every child's future

Nearly one in 30 children dies before reaching primary school in Indonesia, with marked disparities across provinces and rural areas – a tragic reality underlined by the fact that the country has the fourth-highest number of unvaccinated children in the world.

This is why Indonesia could ill afford a decrease in child health outcomes during 2020, including declines of up to 56 per cent in immunization rates as a result of COVID-19 disruptions to most village health posts. During the year, UNICEF worked closely with health authorities and partners such as the World Health Organization to ensure the resumption of immunization

¹ Between 2019 and 2020, immunization rates dropped between 10 per cent for polio 1, while for human papillomavirus vaccine the rate dropped by 56 per cent



▶ On 02 July 2020, nurse Rina Widyarningsih weighs Sudarmini and her baby Putri, 11 months, during a home visit in Sidorejo village, Central Java province, Indonesia.

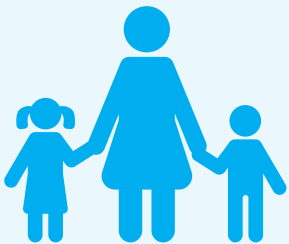
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services and prioritization of catch-up activities.

As COVID-19 laid bare the vulnerabilities of the country's health services, UNICEF maintained all efforts to strengthen the quality and resilience of the primary healthcare system, leading to more than 2.7 million children and women in UNICEF-supported provinces being able to continue accessing essential health services.

UNICEF's focus on improving neonatal and child health continued throughout the year despite COVID-19 restrictions. A nationwide assessment of the country's primary healthcare system was conducted to help health authorities improve the access and coverage of quality health services, especially in remote and undeserved areas.

At the same time, more than 900 health workers were trained on the integrated management of newborn and childhood illnesses so that 200,000 newborns and one million children under five years of age could receive improved care in 18 UNICEF-supported priority districts.



More than 2.7 million women and children had continued access to obstetric, neo- and postnatal and child health care, including immunization services.

Recognizing that poor quality of care is one of the main causes of newborn mortality in the country, UNICEF also supported the roll out of a Point of Care Quality Improvement initiative, which was introduced in 46 per cent of public hospitals across 120 priority districts.

As part of the Indonesia's sustained investment towards malaria elimination, eight additional provinces were declared malaria

free, with UNICEF support, bringing to more than 70 per cent the proportion of people living in malaria-free areas in the country.

A highlight of the year saw the Government of Indonesia sign an agreement to procure vaccines and other lifesaving commodities through UNICEF's global Supply Division – the culmination of three years of advocacy – which will result in significant cost savings for the country.

Health worker Lena visits Bambu Kuning, a remote village in Sorong, West Papua, to provide vaccinations for children during the pandemic.

Immunization is a lifeline: Lena administers a vaccine to another child in an isolated community.



© HAKLI Papua Barat/2020/Nusaybah Amatullah

Doing whatever it takes to immunize children during the pandemic

Mobile health workers who visit remote villages on foot to provide routine immunization are the only hope of preventing childhood diseases during COVID-19.

Following a narrow, muddy path that's inaccessible to cars or motorbikes, health worker Magdalena Saribu walks carefully on the makeshift wooden platform placed on top of the mud. This is the only way to reach Bambu Kuning, a remote village in Sorong, West Papua, where more than 50 families are waiting for their children's

tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis vaccinations. Their community leader had told them that Lena was coming.

Rough conditions do not deter Magdalena – or Lena, as she is known. Even in the face of COVID-19, she is determined to reach isolated communities that were faced with even fewer services because of the pandemic.

Small, dispersed populations are a challenge to reach. Before COVID-19, Lena used to visit the posyandu (community health post) twice a month to immunize children. Now that Sorong's posyandus and

schools are closed, health workers like Lena are the only hope.

Lena learned how to handle hardships caused by the pandemic by attending training supported by the Public Health Office and UNICEF. This is where she discovered how to identify children who missed out on their routine vaccinations by targeting them individually, through their names and addresses. As a result, she goes from village to village to ensure that children complete all immunizations.

Usually, Lena works at the local Malanu Health Centre, where she is responsible for providing vaccinations to over 600 children in four villages. But COVID-19 changed that, challenging her to adapt to difficult circumstances – without dimming her determination.

“We can still do what matters during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sorong: making sure that every child is immunized,” says Lena.

▼
A health worker gives vitamin A drops to a child at a community-level health post in Jarum village, Central Java province, Indonesia.

© UNICEF/UNI374517/Ijazah



FOCUS

Indonesia grapples with a triple burden of malnutrition – growing levels of obesity on the one hand, and on the other, chronic and acute malnutrition that affect more than nine million children under the age of five.

In 2020, COVID-19 increased food insecurity and aggravated existing vulnerabilities among children – including micronutrient deficiencies, undernutrition and wasting – making it vital that nutrition services continued throughout the pandemic.

To address this, UNICEF supported the first national survey on the continuity of essential nutrition services during COVID-19. The survey found that provincial and district health authorities had to shift their nutrition budget and human resources to support the COVID-19 response, and that more than a quarter of primary health centres had only delivered half or less nutrition services during the year.

In a bid to prevent more children from falling victim to wasting – the most severe form of malnutrition – UNICEF procured ready-to-use therapeutic food for children in four provinces, and supported the creation of a training package for the management of child wasting that is now accredited by the government. Using this material, UNICEF facilitated the training of 4,520 health workers in all 34 provinces and supported the rollout of a screening protocol for community outposts and households across 10 provinces to facilitate the early detection, referral and treatment of child wasting.

In collaboration with the World Food Programme and the National Association of Nutritionists, UNICEF produced education material to help primary school

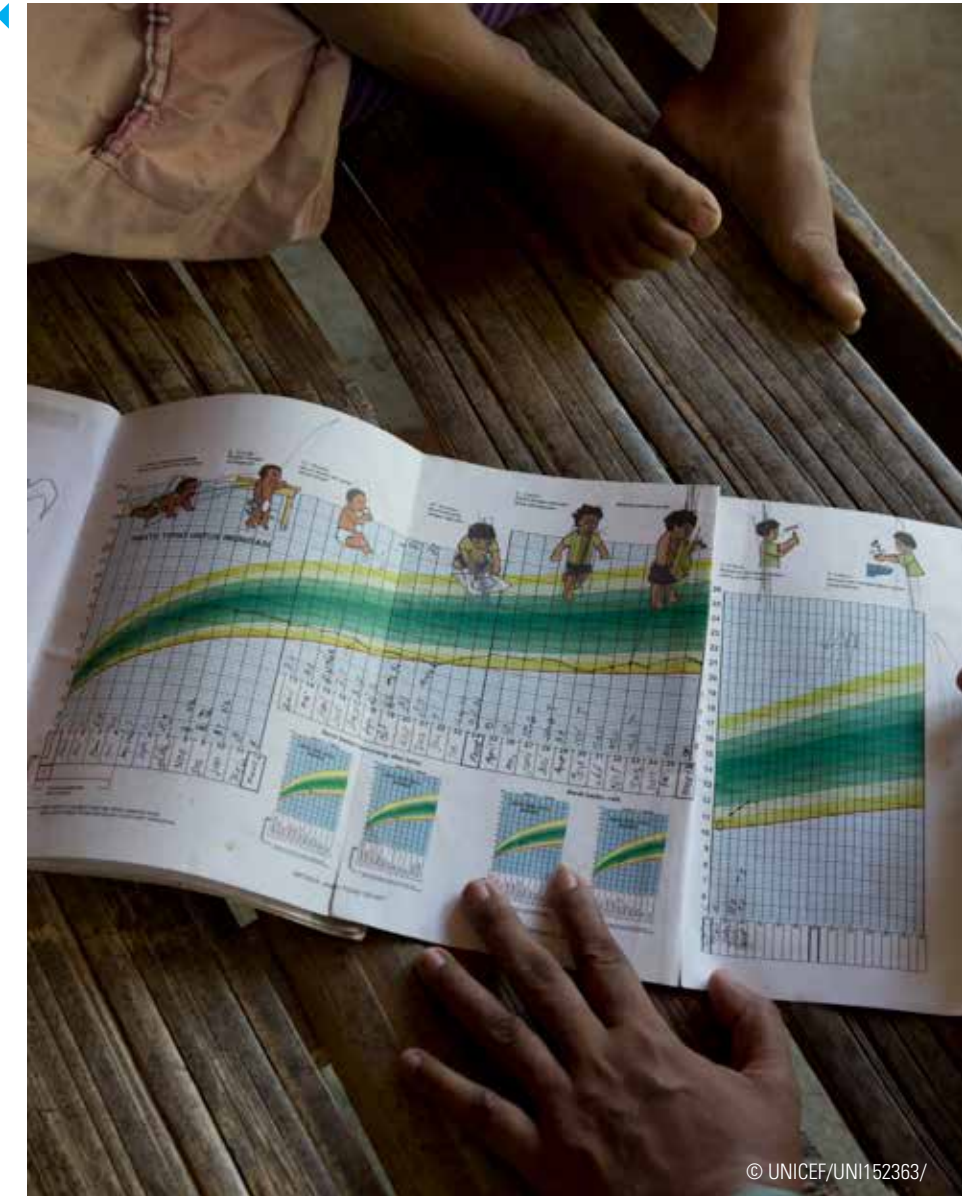
Malnutrition is a major focus



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▼ Dini feeds her son Abdullah, 1, at their home in Paseban village, Central Java province, Indonesia.

UNICEF supports guidance on nutrition services such as vitamin A supplementation and growth monitoring for mothers, children and adolescents.



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children improve their knowledge and attitudes regarding healthy eating and physical activity. These resources were adopted by the Ministry of Education and Culture and distributed to millions of school children during the pandemic.

As importantly, UNICEF's advocacy efforts led to the nationwide scale up of a nutrition package for adolescents providing weekly folic acid supplementation and nutrition education through the National

School Health Programme. The package also includes a behaviour change component for teachers and communities.

The release of national guidelines on nutrition in emergencies was an important milestone during 2020. Developed by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, these guidelines were disseminated to national, provincial and district authorities to help them better prepare for emergencies.



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Due to the pandemic, Dessy and her colleagues now make more home visits to provide nutritional counselling and support for breastfeeding mothers.

Dessy and her colleagues on their way to perform a home visit for a breastfeeding mother.



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Dedicated to maintaining a nutrition lifeline during COVID-19

For a nutritionist, taking children's measurements and providing dietary counselling for parents is usually a routine process. But there's nothing routine about working during a pandemic.

"The biggest challenge is to convince ourselves to keep on doing our jobs," says nutritionist Dessy Sandra Dewi as she straps a plastic shield over her face. "It's not easy for us to step away from our fears."

Movement restrictions also complicated Dessy's work, reducing her interactions with patients and often requiring her to travel to their homes to treat more severe cases of malnutrition. "We need to look after ourselves and our stamina, so

we can't do more than 10 visits a day," she said.

To adapt, Dessy and her colleagues moved much of their work online. The mother's class, once held at the health centre to educate and counsel pregnant and lactating mothers, became a busy WhatsApp group.

By keeping in touch with mothers virtually, Dessy could keep advising parents without having to see them. However, home visits are scheduled if it is suspected that a mother's or child's health is at risk.

One young mother, Winda Ika Saputri, was concerned that her 16-month-old daughter, Fariska had not gained any weight for two months and contacted

Dessy through the WhatsApp group. Dessy decided to visit the family and packed her bags with personal protective equipment, measurement tools and therapeutic food, before setting off.

When they met, Dessy noticed Fariska's pale skin and listless demeanour. After weighing the child, Dessy recommended that Fariska be fed more protein.

A week later, Winda reported that her child appeared healthier and was eating more. "I'm so happy that Ibu Dessy visited us. It feels like we're being cared for," said Winda.

As Dessy hears similar updates from mothers, her pervading anxiety gives way to a sense of hope.

"It's like a remedy for us when we see the mothers happy to be supported during a time like this," she said. "If we're afraid, who else would deliver the services to them?"



Dini prepares food for her son Abdullah in their home in Paseban village, Central Java.

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FOCUS

Monitoring and managing water, sanitation and hygiene



Wahyu watches her son Rizki, 4, clean his face in their newly built washing area, at home in remote Tlogopakis village, 1,300 meters above sea level in Central Java.

Not even Indonesia's progressive universal health coverage system, with more than 220 million people enrolled in health insurance, can compensate for the country's lack of adequate safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services – especially in the wake of COVID-19.

Most households in the country have very low access to safely managed water and sanitation services, and basic hygiene facilities are absent from 40 per cent of education centres and 70 per cent of primary health facilities. Combined with low levels of handwashing with soap practices, Indonesia's inadequate water,

© UNICEF/UN0353556/Ijazah



Fika, 3, brushes her teeth with her mother Rini Ratikasari in a newly constructed toilet in their home in Tegaldowo village, Central Java province, Indonesia.

sanitation and hygiene infrastructure exacerbated the spread of COVID-19.

At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the urgency to invest in water, sanitation and hygiene and provided new opportunities for exploring innovative financing mechanisms with new partners, such as Zakat organizations and the Islamic Development Bank. These alternative financing mechanisms will offer affordable ways for families to pay for safely managed sanitation facilities at home and will help to eliminate open defecation across the country.

Throughout the year, UNICEF continued to support Indonesia in its efforts to reach the Sustainable Development Goals. To keep track of progress in access to safely managed water at household level, UNICEF supported health authorities to analyse more than 20,000 water samples, providing the first-ever baseline for identifying

gaps, tracking progress and prioritizing investments in safely managed water.

Similar challenges in access to safely managed sanitation saw UNICEF put in place the foundation for an innovation hub that will help nurture and finance affordable solutions to sanitation challenges. Through the hub, individuals and organizations can submit proposals to seek funds from the public and business sectors to scale up potential solutions.

Also with the private sector, UNICEF completed a market assessment to identify demand and supply issues linked to safely managed sanitation, looking at issues such as availability and affordability of products and services. The findings will help to address barriers preventing families from accessing safely managed sanitation.

In a bid to accelerate the elimination of open defecation, UNICEF



A boy washes his hands at a hand washing station in his village in Bekasi, West Java.

supported an integrated sanitation programme in Aceh to prevent stunting among children and carried out a study in selected districts in South Sulawesi to identify challenges faced by these districts in achieving open defecation free status. The findings of the study will inform provincial and national strategies to achieve universal access to basic sanitation.

At the same time, UNICEF supported the development of a nationwide performance benchmarking tool, which allows provincial governments to determine their progress in policy, budgeting and behaviour change – while promoting healthy competition among provinces.

Another collaboration saw UNICEF creating a new public-private partnership for handwashing with soap, bring together government, private sector and development partners. The partnership aims to make handwashing for all a reality in Indonesia.

Sri and Suryatul Handi with daughters Feby, 9, and Anin, 2, outside their home in East Lombok ◀

Most homes in East Lombok are still relying on ground water sources for their daily water consumption, and some use hand operated well shown in the picture.



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©UNICEF/2020/Veska

Five million rupiah ... that's a fortune to farm labourers Sri and Suryatul Handi, whose wages barely provide for their food and daily necessities. Ironically, five million rupiah is the cost of another necessity – a toilet – which they've never had at home.

Like many other disadvantaged families in East Lombok, Sri and Suryatul had no choice but to raise their daughter, nine-year-old Feby, in an environment where open defecation and unsafe drinking water is the norm. This resulted in Feby falling extremely ill.

"Feby had diarrhoea and typhoid fever at the same time," recalls Sri. Diarrhoea, which is particularly dangerous for babies and young children, is among the top 10 illnesses that affect East Lombok residents.

As if the unsanitary conditions in the family's community were not serious enough, they lived with another grave threat to their health:

Safer sanitation saves children's lives

the disposal of untreated faecal waste. In Indonesia, 93 per cent of faecal waste is unsafely disposed of without being safely transported from houses and treated in a Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant.

This convergence of serious health hazards led the Provincial Government of West Nusa Tenggara to pledge to end open defecation and achieve Open Defecation-Free status, and move towards achieving safely managed sanitation. UNICEF and the national alms and charity management body, Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (BAZNAS) joined this drive to provide vulnerable households access to improved Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities and services in the province.

It was a sanitation saviour for Feby's family. In early 2020, the Handi's finally received access to drinking water and a latrine through the programme.

Although Feby is now less at risk of contracting preventable diseases caused by contaminated water, it will be up to Suryatul to ensure that their latrine, which feeds into a septic tank, is emptied safely at least once every two years.

UNICEF and BAZNAS are continuing to work on plans for Safely Managed Sanitation, so that more children like Feby can fulfil their rights to safe drinking water and sanitation. No child should suffer preventable disease because of an unhygienic environment and contaminated water.



▶ Rizki, 4, washes his face in front of his home in Tlogopakis village, Central Java Province, Indonesia. Until recently, many of his neighbours in the remote village had no toilets or basic sanitation facilities at home.

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FOCUS

Creating circles of care and safety around children

The COVID-19 pandemic deepened existing child vulnerabilities and strained Indonesia's social service, protection and justice systems in 2020. At the same time, school closures and stay-at-home policies made children even more vulnerable to mental health issues and violence in the home – especially those already disadvantaged by poverty, social exclusion or without family care.

Throughout the year, UNICEF balanced the need to continue its ongoing child protection work while pivoting to support government authorities to adopt COVID-19 guidelines and protocols for child protection, including policies and standards for children in institutional care and quarantine facilities.

To ensure quality protective services for children, UNICEF provided personal protective

equipment to frontline social workers and facilitated the training of 5,000 social workers and community volunteers, including customary leaders, on the early detection and adaptation of services in the context of COVID-19. Hygiene supplies, recreational kits and material on healthy living and violence prevention were distributed to 5,251 institutions across the country.

Meanwhile, UNICEF's advocacy and expertise led to increased commitment to strengthening child welfare services. The Ministry of Social Affairs issued a decree to scale up child protection interventions including psychosocial support, childcare, education, legal identity and access to social protection. These services were scaled up from five districts to 111, with UNICEF providing direct technical support to 30 of these.



Desy Ariyani helps her daughter, Jihan Aulia Talitha, 8, study online at home in Bogor, Indonesia, on 26 September 2020. With schools still closed in many parts of Indonesia due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Desy is supporting Jihan to learn at home every day.



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A survey of 1,000 young people showed that over half are afraid to tell others about their mental health.

Similarly, a new policy framework for the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection was adopted in early 2020, enabling this ministry to directly provide protective services for women and children and support decentralized child protection service units in all 34 provinces and 514 districts that respond to cases of violence against children.

UNICEF's advocacy efforts also led to the adoption of a national strategy for the elimination of child marriage – the culmination of a 10-year trend analysis study. As part of the strategy, UNICEF initiated partnerships with two of

the largest faith-based women's organizations – Muslimat Nahdlatul Ulama and Aisyiyah Muhammadiyah to encourage mothers to communicate with their children about reproductive health, healthy relationships and marriage.

The partnership also resulted in the declaration and dissemination of *bahtsul masa'il* (Islamic agreement using scientific and religious argumentation) on the prevention of child marriage and the importance of menstrual hygiene management that will be disseminated through these organizations' community gatherings.

Anti-bullying remained a priority throughout the year, with UNICEF supporting education authorities in the national scale-up of the Roots bullying prevention and positive discipline programme to more than 5,000 schools in all provinces. Despite COVID-19, more than 600 students participated in the programme and 750 parents and teachers were trained on positive discipline through distance learning modalities.

COVID-19 also saw UNICEF increase mental health and psychosocial support for children. The digital campaign

#COVID19Diaries provided a platform for young people to share their experience during COVID-19 through stories, photos and creative expression. The campaign in Indonesia led to 1,250 submissions on digital platforms, engaged more than five million young people and reached 165 million people on social media across the country.

Through a series of live-streamed sessions on Facebook, UNICEF's collaboration with the Association of Medical Students also provided support and practical advice to thousands of young people on mental well-being.

Some 1300 girls and boys connected to the first in a series of live online sessions to help young people cope with the COVID-19 crisis and deal with mental health issues.

During one online session, psychologist Ratna Yunita told young people to be wary of spreading misinformation and to limit the time they spend watching the news.



C COVID-19 has taken a toll on the mental health of young people, many of whom are anxious – and a UNICEF survey found that they are also afraid to express their concerns or ask for help.

With schools closing, parents losing jobs and unprecedented social changes caused by COVID-19, many of Indonesia's children and adolescents were plunged into anxiety, depression and fear. But they were not talking about it.

A survey of over 1,000 young people showed that 55 per cent are afraid to tell others about their mental health, and around 24 per cent are worried about the stigma associated with medication such as anti-depressants.

As mental health and psychosocial support are priority areas for UNICEF's work in crisis settings – including the pandemic – UNICEF collaborated with medical student association CIMSA, and young people themselves, to find empowering ways of providing support.

Mental health matters – every day – and especially during COVID-19

The solution was a dynamic, youth-driven initiative aimed at normalizing conversations relating to mental health, all conducted through a series of live, online sessions.

The series was hosted by 11 adolescents and youth from UNICEF programmes and networks. Of the group's six female hosts, one was living with a disability and one had schizophrenia. These hosts represented young people's perspectives on mental health – together with six NGO partners, two adolescent influencers, one popular motivational speaker and two ministries who joined the live discussions.

Moderated by UNICEF, the final session provided a virtual stage for a specialist from the Indonesian Psychological Association and Indra Sugiartoa, a well-known motivation writer. Their discussions covered numerous mental health-related topics and also encouraged young people to stay connected with others.

In addition to continuing support for mental health and psychosocial support, UNICEF launched #COVID19Diaries, a campaign that provides a platform for young people to share their experience cope with the challenges they face.



Hidayatus Solihah, Programme Manager at Yayasan Setara, explains to students the modes of COVID-19 transmission during an awareness session at the Pesantren (Islamic boarding school) Alhamdulillah in Kemadu village, Rembang, Indonesia, on 19 October 2020.

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SD 62, an elementary school in Sorong District, West Papua, Indonesia.

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Classrooms close – but learning continues

Even before COVID-19, Indonesia was home to four million out-of-school children, and approximately 70 per cent of all 15-year-old students had not achieved minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics. When the country's schools closed their doors in March 2020 to curb the spread of COVID-19, 60 million children were left in need of remote learning.

As students adjusted to remote schooling, the pandemic threatened to derail the progress that the country has made in increasing school participation and completion rates, putting the most vulnerable children at greater risk of falling deeper into deprivation – and further behind their peers. Developing new guidelines and rolling out new methods of remote learning modalities became critical



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While most schools remained closed throughout the year, those that were able to open had to follow strict health protocol such as marking desks and chairs to ensure that students keep a distance from each other.

considering that only 13 per cent of teachers in the country had ever received training on distance learning methodologies.

UNICEF found innovative ways to support the Ministry of Education and Culture's strategy to keep children learning and prevent them from dropping out of school, while keeping its focus on evidence-based policy advice towards improving equity and quality in the country's education system.

UNICEF continued to advocate for the scale-up of an early grade literacy model which had succeeded in six districts of Papua. Through UNICEF's advocacy and support to district authorities in planning and budgeting, the early grade

literacy model was replicated in an additional four districts in 2020.

At the same time, UNICEF launched a life skills education e-module for secondary school teachers to improve their teaching of 21st century skills such as critical thinking, creativity and communication. The e-module is based on a curriculum that has been implemented for several years in two provinces in Indonesia at junior secondary school level.

Considering the digital divide that became apparent during the pandemic, UNICEF also supported education authorities with a digital learning landscape analysis to enhance and improve the digital learning experience for both students and teachers.



▶ Millah, 12, plays at home in between her online lessons, while video calls from her teacher Mintarsih keep her engaged and on track.



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Inclusive education focuses on children's abilities – not disabilities

Wida doesn't take her eyes off her daughter, Millah as she ascends slowly up the stairs. As the 12-year-old finally reaches the uppermost tread, her face lights up and she smiles down at her mother.

Wida smiles back, relieved. Millah's father, Puji, had also been watching, sharing his wife's concern. Reaching the top of the steep staircase is an achievement for this young girl, who had once been too afraid to use the stairs without help.

Millah was four when her parents realized that she moved slower than most children her age. After she was diagnosed with an intellectual disability, it became clearer why tasks such as gripping a pencil took Millah longer to master.

Puji and Wida thought they would have to send Millah to a special needs school, but their daughter's spirited character convinced them otherwise.

They decided to send Millah to a madrasa (Islamic school) in Central Java that championed inclusive education. She is one of 25 children with disabilities at the school. "I want her to learn from other children her age, not just children that have similar conditions as her," said Puji.

Almost all the school's teachers have been trained in inclusive development – in addition to inclusive sports.

"It helped us learn skills such as conducting an assessment of a student's learning needs, as well as more advanced skills, like

how to develop individual learning programmes and adapt classroom learning activities for children with disabilities," explained Ika Setiyawati, one of the teachers at Millah's school.

Now in Grade 4, Millah's reading and writing skills have vastly improved – as has her ability to interact positively with others. She even helps her family at their shop, exchanging products and money confidently. Now, when Millah says she wants to be a doctor, it no longer sounds like an impossible dream. "My dream is for her to grow independent and give significant contributions to society," admits Puji.

"That is exactly what we aim for through the inclusive education programme!" adds Ika. Dreams should also be within the reach of children with disability.

▼ Syaiful, 12 and best friend Kevin, 9 enjoy playing together in Banyumas, Central Java. While Kevin has a visual impairment, Syaiful cannot freely move his lower body or his right hand.

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Making strides in child-centred policy beyond a constrained economy

Eliminating child poverty in all its dimensions remains the primary aim of UNICEF's policy engagement in Indonesia. UNICEF believes that children should be at the heart of the policy agenda, in the interests of equity, so that the poorest and most

vulnerable children can also enjoy improved health outcomes, access to education, water and sanitation and protective services.

The onset of COVID-19 in 2020 sharpened this equity focus further, with UNICEF releasing a position paper on the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic

on children. The findings pointed to evidence that the virus had already caused widespread income insecurity for families, many of whom were not covered by social protection programmes.

To prevent millions of children from slipping into poverty, which would exacerbate existing inequities and lead to worse outcomes in nutrition, education and child protection, UNICEF called for expanding social protection to all families affected by the economic impact of the pandemic, and advocated for the re-prioritization of government budgets so that COVID-19 measures would not disrupt essential services for children.

Although UNICEF has long advocated for social protection

▶ A Family Planning Field Officer (PLKB) talks with Sarmi (centre) and her daughter Wiji Sarjuni at their home in Central Java, as part of a programme to expand social protection for marginalized populations, especially women and children.



© UNICEF/UN0353550/Ijazah

▶ Rizki, 4, rides his bike in Tlogopakis village, Central Java province, Indonesia. Tlogopakis is in a remote area that sits 1,300 meters above sea level.

systems reform, the socio-economic effects of COVID-19 produced compelling empirical evidence for the expansion of cash transfers to all families. In 2020, more than 7.8 million COVID-19-affected families received cash assistance for basic needs.

By leveraging expertise in evidence generation, data analytics and applying innovative approaches to new challenges, UNICEF used technology to overcome obstacles in planning child-centred responses. Through the deployment of mobile technologies such as RapidPro, ONA Data and Interactive Voice Response, for instance, UNICEF could collect information from, and communicate directly with, workers in the field – despite the constraints imposed by COVID-19.

UNICEF and partners also applied big data innovations to assess school connectivity during the pandemic. Working with the Ministry of Education and Culture, UNICEF rolled out mobile surveys using RapidPro to monitor online and offline learning activities and assess the remote learning experiences of teachers and parents.

As importantly, to advance the rights of children with disability, UNICEF advocated to strengthen the measurement of child disability in the national socio-economic household survey and provided support for the analysis of existing child disability data in national datasets.



© UNICEF/2020/Isra

Marlina holds her newborn baby at home.



© UNICEF/2020/Isra

While Marlina looks for ways to earn money during the pandemic, she is receiving assistance to cover her children's essential needs through GEUNASEH, a local child grant scheme managed by the Government of Sabang.

As COVID-19 claimed lives and livelihoods throughout Indonesia, Sabang launched the country's first locally funded social protection programme, staving off hunger for thousands of children.

"In the past, I never thought that I could regularly provide healthy food like eggs, fish and vegetables for my children because I didn't have enough money," said Marlina, a mother of three who was the family breadwinner before COVID-19 struck.

This is only possible for Marlina – and many other mothers – because of GEUNASEH, a local child grant scheme managed by the Government of Sabang.

Supported by UNICEF through technical expertise, policy and programme guidelines and behaviour change communication, GEUNASEH provides an unconditional cash transfer of 150 thousand rupiah (\$10) per month for children under six. It has enabled Marlina to feed her children and provide other essentials, such as

Social protection saves and supports families during COVID-19

transport to health services, through the shocks of COVID-19.

The pandemic put a stop to Marlina's job juggling to make ends meet. Baking cakes and doing laundry for others soon became a thing of the past as social restrictions were imposed to curb the spread of the virus.

Marlina had also been supporting her husband, who had been injured in a car accident and unable to leave home for weeks. Physically hampered by his injuries, the pandemic further hampered his ability to earn money through fishing.

"COVID-19 made our situation even worse," said Marlina, who remains grateful for the lifeline that GEUNASH has provided.

As a beneficiary, Marlina also receives counselling on infant and young child feeding, parenting advice and growth monitoring services at the posyandu – the community health clinic.

Satisfied that her children are not going hungry, GEUNASH is also enabling Marlina to focus on other ways to earn money, despite the pandemic.

▼
Maria Air (14), during Physical Education Class in SMP 2, Sorong District, West Papua, Indonesia.

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Volunteers use knowledge to combat COVID-19 in communities

“I learned how to wash my hands correctly, stay healthy and get enough rest from a Muhammadiyah volunteer,” said Endah, bouncing her three-year-old daughter on her knee.

“Preventative behaviours include hand washing, physical distancing, wearing masks and staying at home,” she added.

It is thanks to Ramadhana, a Muhammadiyah volunteer, that this pregnant mother was empowered with potentially life-saving information about COVID-19.

To help promote COVID-19-preventive behaviours, UNICEF has partnered with two of the largest Islamic organisations in Indonesia – Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) – that have voluntary networks involved in outreach efforts around the country.

“There is still stigma in the community; there are those who see the coronavirus as a conspiracy theory or hoax,” explains Ramadhana.

In addition to going from house to house, this compassionate father

▶ Ramadhana (left, in yellow shirt), a volunteer with Muhammadiyah, provides information to residents about the importance of wearing masks, washing hands and physical distancing to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 in Bekasi, West Java.

also conducts outreach activities in public places, handing out flyers and educating community members about COVID-19 prevention.

Ramadhana has to be cautious, however. Not only does he risk exposure to the virus from his voluntary activities, but also from his work as a nurse at the Islam Pondok Kopi Hospital.

“I have six children ... I make sure to observe the safety protocols when I go home and we interact,” adds Ramadhana. This includes showering and changing his clothes before he sees his family, and wearing protective equipment and limiting face-to-face interactions with patients at the hospital.

Although providing the right information to the right people in the right way is crucial, the true fruits of the volunteers’ efforts is behaviour change.

Another volunteer, 30-year-old Ridha agrees. “I feel the community has not yet understood the danger of COVID-19 and what clean and healthy living actually is.”

Unlike Ramadhan, Ridha does not often visit communities, although she is involved in putting up posters and banners, and sanitizing mosques. As a chemist in the Environmental Department of the Water and Air Environment Laboratory, Ridha is no stranger to chemicals.

Despite the risks, Ramadhana and Ridha have already helped to change the course of COVID-19 in many communities by equipping residents with an effective defence against the virus: knowledge.

▼ Volunteers with Muhammadiyah travel to a residential area to provide local residents with information about COVID-19 and to clean up places of worship in Bekasi, West Java.

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Partnerships promote and protect children's rights



(from left to right) Head of ECD Tanoto Foundation, Eddy Henry; Head of BPS, Kecuk Suhariyanto and UNICEF Representative, Debora Comini launch the Early Childhood Development Analysis Report

UNICEF's partnerships with private sector entities are valued far beyond their financial and in-kind contributions. Their support of UNICEF's work ensures that the best of their skills, expertise, networks and resources are leveraged in the interests of Indonesia's children and young people.

With attention primarily focused on the COVID-19 response, more than 1,500 businesses were engaged for children through business networks, over 1,200 adopted UNICEF's Child Rights and Business Principles and more than 100 companies adhered to the Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil commitments to child protection.

INVESTING FOR THE FUTURE

In addition to their ongoing support for the roll out of an early grade literacy programme since 2019, Prudential Indonesia provided an additional IDR 2.9 billion to



"Education is an investment for the future. Prudential believes that investing in strengthening young children's literacy – through our partnership with UNICEF – is part of our efforts to ensure that the next generation can get the best out of their life."

Jens Reisch
President Director Prudential Indonesia

UNICEF in 2020 to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on education. This support benefited over 25,000 children and 1,500 teachers in more than 200 early childhood development centres and elementary schools, and helped UNICEF to reach 70,000 people in surrounding communities with virus-prevention information.

As COVID-19 has emphasized, proper hygiene practices are one



Through the #DariSaudari campaign, Softex donated Rp 150 from each pack of Softex Comfort Slim and Softex Daun Sirih to support UNICEF's girls' health and hygiene programme in Eastern Indonesia.

of the most effective and affordable ways to stop the transmission of disease, improve health and save lives. However, access to water, sanitation and hygiene remains low across Indonesia. Recognizing this, **Wings Group Indonesia** entered into a two-year partnership



"All society levels have the right to access water, sanitation, and hygiene to support health and protect themselves from the COVID-19 virus. Wings Group believes that our contribution to UNICEF's WASH programme can help bring changes in health and hygiene behaviour for the better health of Indonesian families."

Hirajati Natawiria
Marketing Director Wings Group Indonesia



Adolescents take part in a focus group discussion on the Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility programme in Aceh Singkil District.

with UNICEF to address these challenges during the pandemic and beyond.

Early childhood development is an important focus area for the **Tanoto Foundation**. In October 2020, Indonesia's Central Statistics



"Early childhood education and development remains critical for human capital development. Our partnership with UNICEF adapts CREDI and ECDI in Indonesia, deploying culturally appropriate and measurable solutions. I believe this game-changing partnership will help steer the development of the nation's next generation of leaders."

Dr. J. Satrijo Tanudjojo
Global CEO Tanoto Foundation

²CREDI: Caregiver-Reported Early Childhood Development Instrument. This instrument is used to standardize and validate the measurement of child development from birth to three years of age.

Agency and UNICEF launched the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI2030) and the *Early Childhood Development Analysis report*.

Through ECDI2030, the Government will have the correct data to measure and monitor early childhood development in Indonesia. Launched globally under UNICEF leadership, Indonesia was one of the first countries to adopt ECDI2030. This key milestone was made possible by the Tanoto Foundation and is the first private sector collaboration to support early childhood education data availability in Indonesia.

EMPOWERING YOUNG WOMEN

Inadequate WASH facilities – especially in schools – are also a concern for **KC Softex**. The lack of reliable information and misconceptions around

Wings Group Indonesia supports UNICEF to enhance access to safe water, proper sanitation and improve good hygiene practices for children and their families during the pandemic and beyond.



Distribution of Home Learning Kits supported by Prudential Indonesia to 1672 children in 125 PAUD in Kupang District, NTT and Sorong, West Papua

menstruation also have negative impacts on girls' education and mental and physical health. Through the #darisaudari campaign, KC Softex raised IDR 1.5 billion from the Softex Comfort Slim and Daun Sirih sales to help UNICEF improve girls' health and hygiene behaviour in disadvantaged areas.



"SOFTEX is committed to support UNICEF in its Menstrual Hygiene Management programme. We aim to empower young women as the next generation of this nation to be informed and live a healthy and clean lifestyle so they can achieve their dreams."

Ekayani
Head of Feminine Care Kimberly-Clark Softex



For every child, a fair start

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.

Publications



The State of Children in Indonesia

Through an in-depth analysis of existing data and engagement with key stakeholders, this research aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the situation of children in Indonesia.



COVID-19 and children in Indonesia

This position paper outlines the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on families in Indonesia and makes recommendations to help mitigate the effects on children and their families.



Report of Rapid Health Assessment

This report looks at ensuring sustainability of essential health services for children and mothers during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia.



Child Protection Resource Pack

This package presents key child protection issues in Indonesia and proposes suggestions to overcome risks. It also serves as reference for government, policy makers and other stakeholders to guide law and policy.

Framework of Action for Complementary Feeding and Maternal Nutrition

This publication, launched by UNICEF and the Government of Indonesia, identifies key actions to improve the drivers of poor child and maternal diets in the country.



Thank you

We thank our donors for their generous support in 2020

Governments

USD 7,189,470

Australia
British Government
Canada
Indonesia
Japan
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
USA USAID BHA
USA USAID

Contributions through UNICEF National Committees and Country Offices

USD 4,800,538

Australian Committee for UNICEF
Belgian Committee for UNICEF
Canadian Committee for UNICEF
Danish Committee for UNICEF
Finnish Committee for UNICEF
German Committee for UNICEF
Hong Kong Committee for UNICEF
Japan Committee for UNICEF
Netherlands Committee for UNICEF
Spanish Committee for UNICEF
Swiss Committee for UNICEF
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF
United States Fund for UNICEF
UNICEF-Saudi Arabia

Contributions through other UN agencies

USD 1,175,966

FAO - Italy
UNAIDS
UNDP - MDTF
UNFPA - USA
UNOCHA

Others

USD 3,639,124

Asian Development Bank
GAVI The Vaccine Alliance
Global Partnership for Education
IKEA Foundation

Global UNICEF Resources

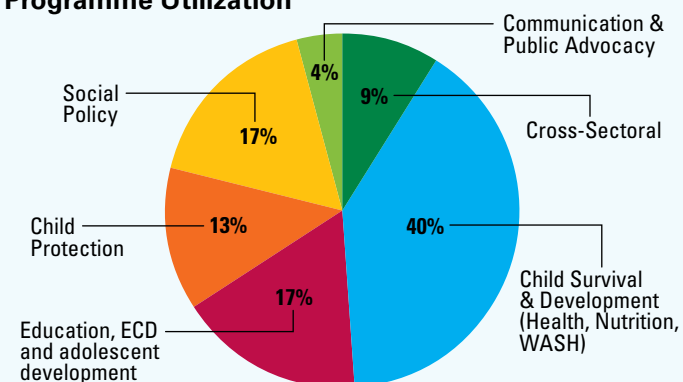
USD 9,749,839

Funds raised

USD 8,939,105

Individual donors 8,072,308
Companies and Foundations 866,797
Prudential Indonesia
Tanoto Foundation
Wings Group Indonesia
Kimberly-Clark Softex

Programme Utilization



Notes

Notes: Donations made in IDR are shown in USD based on UN Exchange rate as of 31 December 2020 in Revenue Expenditure Report 2020.

Putra (left), 11, and Nugi, 10, look out at the Waladuna Mosque in the Muara Baru neighbourhood of North Jakarta, Indonesia, on 29 September 2020.

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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.

Assessing challenges and exploring solutions, together 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.