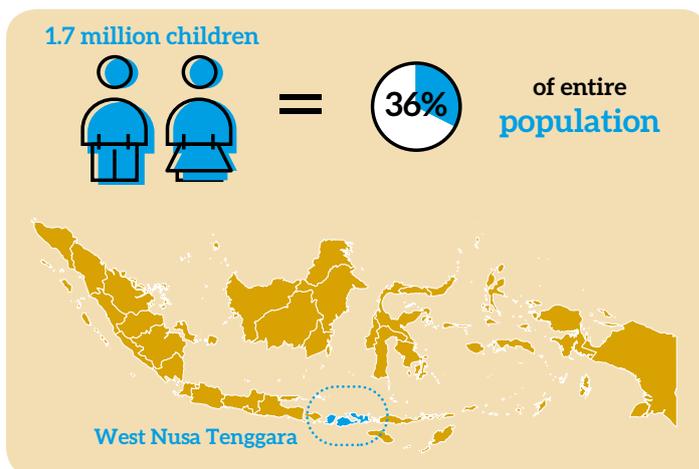




## Introduction

This provincial snapshot highlights priority child-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators, based on national household surveys and other data sources. It complements the national *SDG Baseline Report on Children in Indonesia* produced by BAPPENAS and UNICEF, to support monitoring and evidence-informed policy making.

West Nusa Tenggara (*Nusa Tenggara Barat*), referred to as NTB, is a youthful province. Its 1.7 million children represent 36 per cent of the total population. Just over four in 10 children live in urban areas. Increased strategic investments in children are required to fast-track achievement of the SDGs for the province.



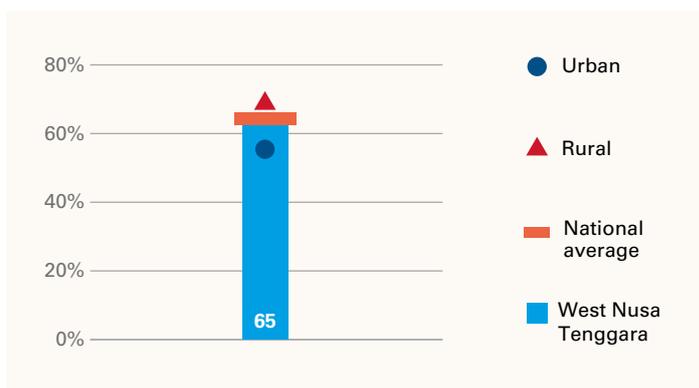
## GOAL 1 NO POVERTY



Around 360,000 children (20 per cent) were living below the official poverty line in 2015 (Rp 10,331 per person per day). Many more families are insecure and live on incomes that are only marginally higher. In addition, 65 per cent of children experienced deprivations in two or more non-income dimensions of poverty, with persistent disparities between urban and rural areas.<sup>1</sup>

### Multidimensional child poverty in West Nusa Tenggara

	Per cent	Number (millions)
Population below national poverty line	17.1	0.8
Children < 18 below national poverty line	20.5	0.4
Children < 18 below twice the poverty line	71.0	1.2



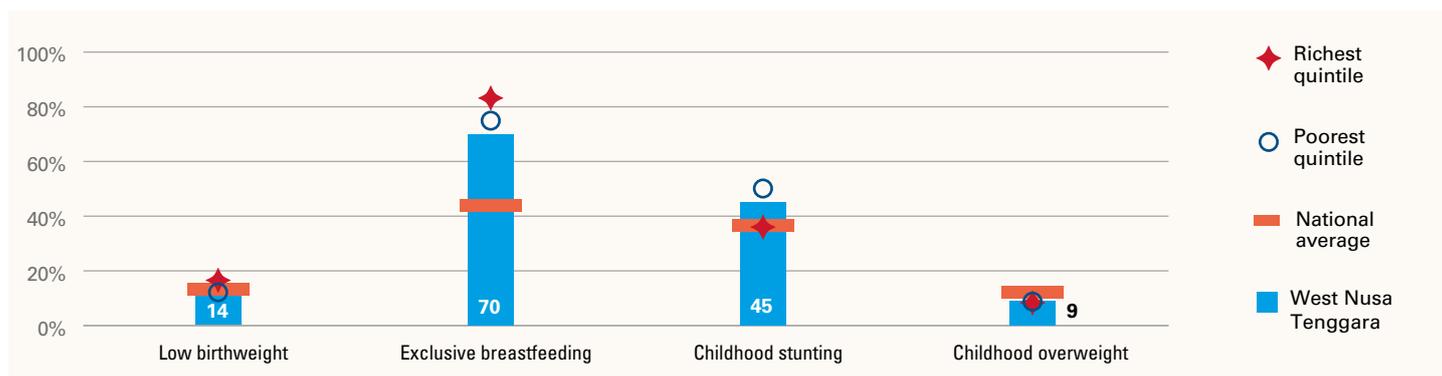
## GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER



Adopting optimal feeding practices is fundamental to a child's survival, growth and development. Seven in 10 infants in NTB were exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life, which is the highest rate in the country.

The prevalence of malnutrition is relatively high, including among those in more affluent households. Some 14 per cent of newborns have a low birthweight, and 45 per cent of children under five were stunted (low height for their age) in 2013.

### Wealth disparities in child feeding and nutrition outcomes



## GOAL 3

# GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



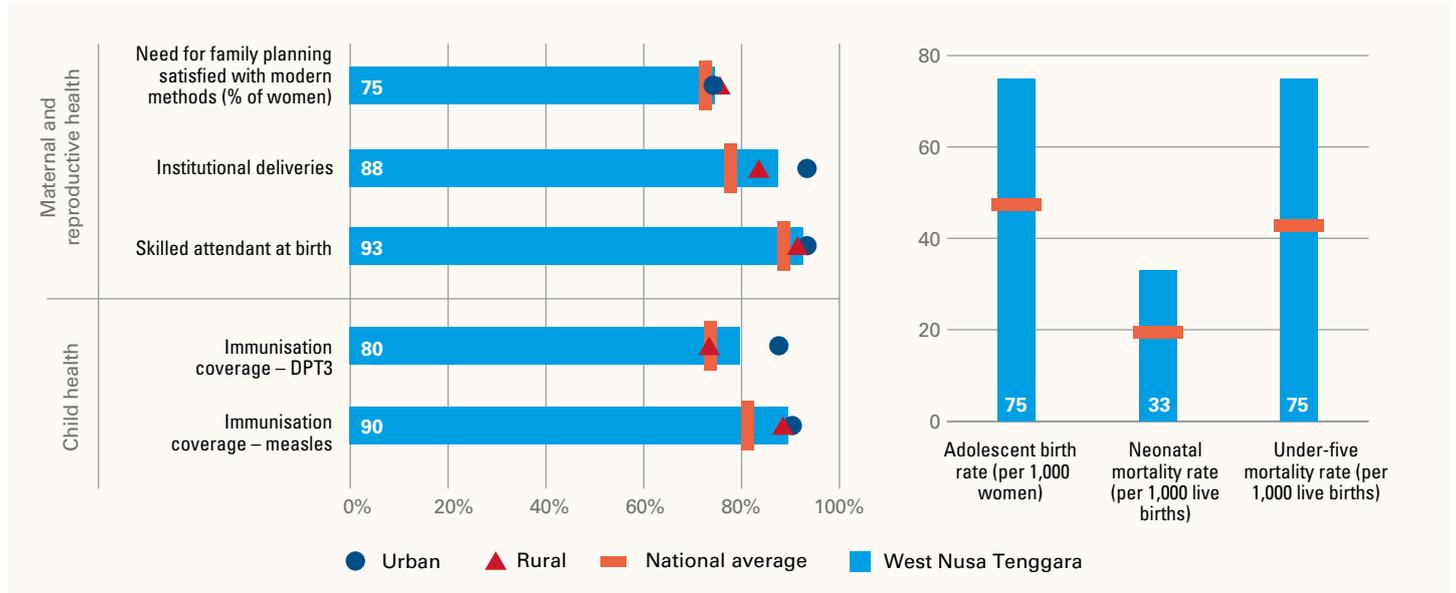
Despite progress, child mortality remains very high. For every 1,000 live births, 33 newborn babies died in their first month of life and 75 before their fifth birthday.

Most women have access to delivery care and 93 per cent of births occurred with assistance from a skilled attendant. The gap between urban and rural areas has narrowed. Yet, there is scope to further improve the coverage of reproductive health services,

including access to modern family planning methods.

Eighty per cent of infants received the recommended three doses of DTP vaccine and 90 per cent were vaccinated against measles in 2015, which is higher than the national average. Continued efforts are needed to reach and sustain high immunisation coverage.

### Geographic disparities in maternal and child health



## GOAL 4

# QUALITY EDUCATION

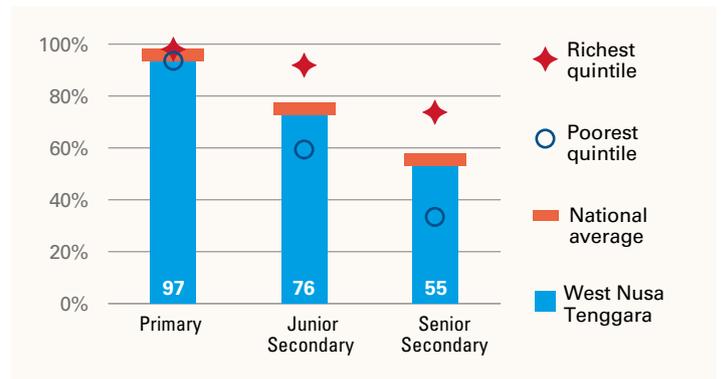


Children's school readiness can be improved through early childhood development programmes. The participation rate in organised learning among 6-year-olds was 97 per cent in 2015, though many pre-school children are already in primary school.

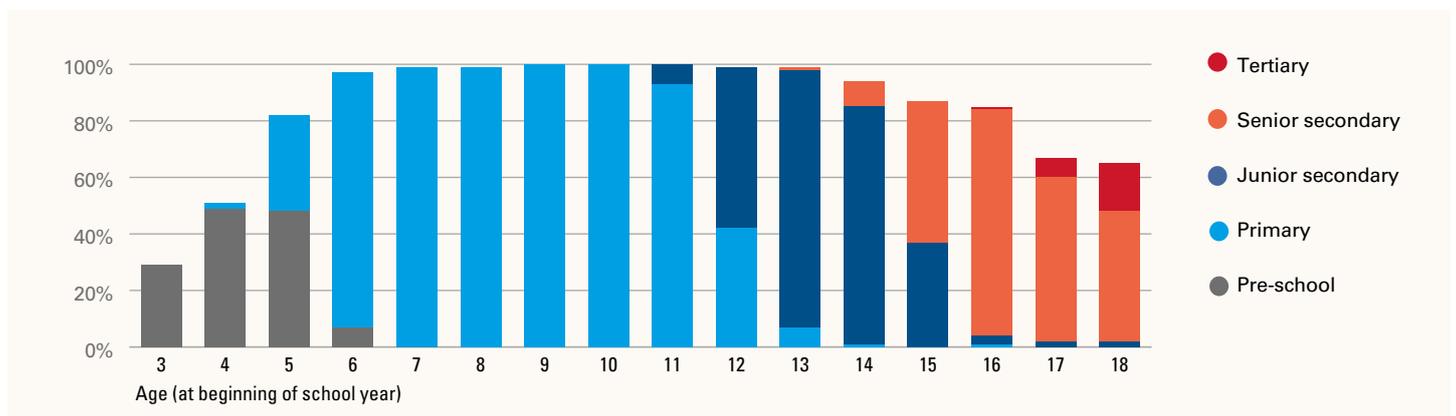
NTB has achieved near-universal access to primary education. However, children from the poorest households are much less likely to complete secondary school compared with their more affluent peers.

Quality of education remains a key concern. Only 39 per cent of primary school children achieved the minimum national benchmark in reading and 19 per cent in mathematics.

### Wealth disparities in school completion rates



### Percentage of children attending school, by age



## GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY

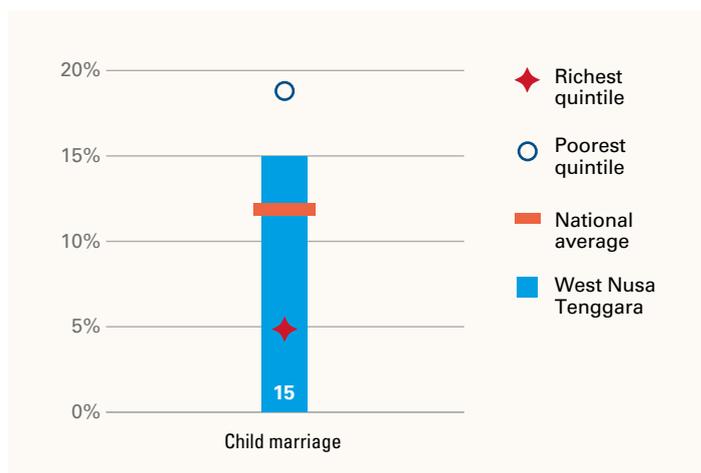


The practice of child marriage is declining. In NTB, 15 per cent of women aged 20–24 years were married or in union before the age of 18 in 2015, which is above the national average. Levels of child marriage are higher among girls from the poorest households.

No representative data are available on violence against girls and women at provincial level. Evidence from a national survey indicates, however, that such violence is widespread: 28 per cent of ever-partnered women and girls experienced physical, sexual and/or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner.



### Wealth disparities in child marriage



## GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

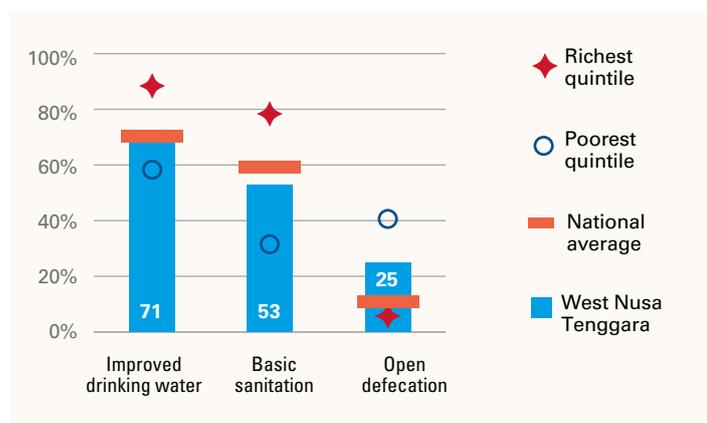


Achieving universal access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene is crucial to further progress in health, education and poverty eradication. Around half of the population used a basic sanitation facility at home in 2015, while a quarter practised open defecation. Only 45 per cent of schools have sex-separated toilet facilities. The coverage of improved drinking water sources is

higher, both in households and schools.<sup>2</sup>

Disparities based on wealth and place of residence are pronounced, pointing to the importance of integrating equity considerations into policy and practice. Progress is being made through the implementation of the community-based total sanitation programme.

### Wealth disparities in access to water and sanitation



Schools with basic water services = 82%

Category	Percentage (%)
Schools with basic water services (%)	82
Schools with sex-disaggregated sanitation facilities (%)	45
Villages and wards implementing community-based total sanitation (%)	91

## GOAL 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

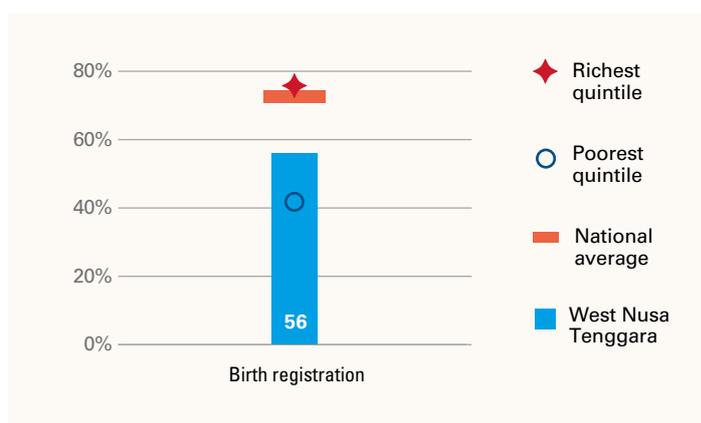


Improvements in birth registration rates need to accelerate: only 56 per cent of children under 5 years of age had a birth certificate in 2015. There are large differences between urban and rural areas and based on households' wealth status, due to financial and supply-side barriers.

Deprivation of liberty remains a common form of punishment for juvenile offenders, in violation of the principle that this should be a measure of last resort. In NTB, a quarter of all children in detention were unsentenced,

Little or no data is available on other child protection issues, such as violence against children and trafficking.

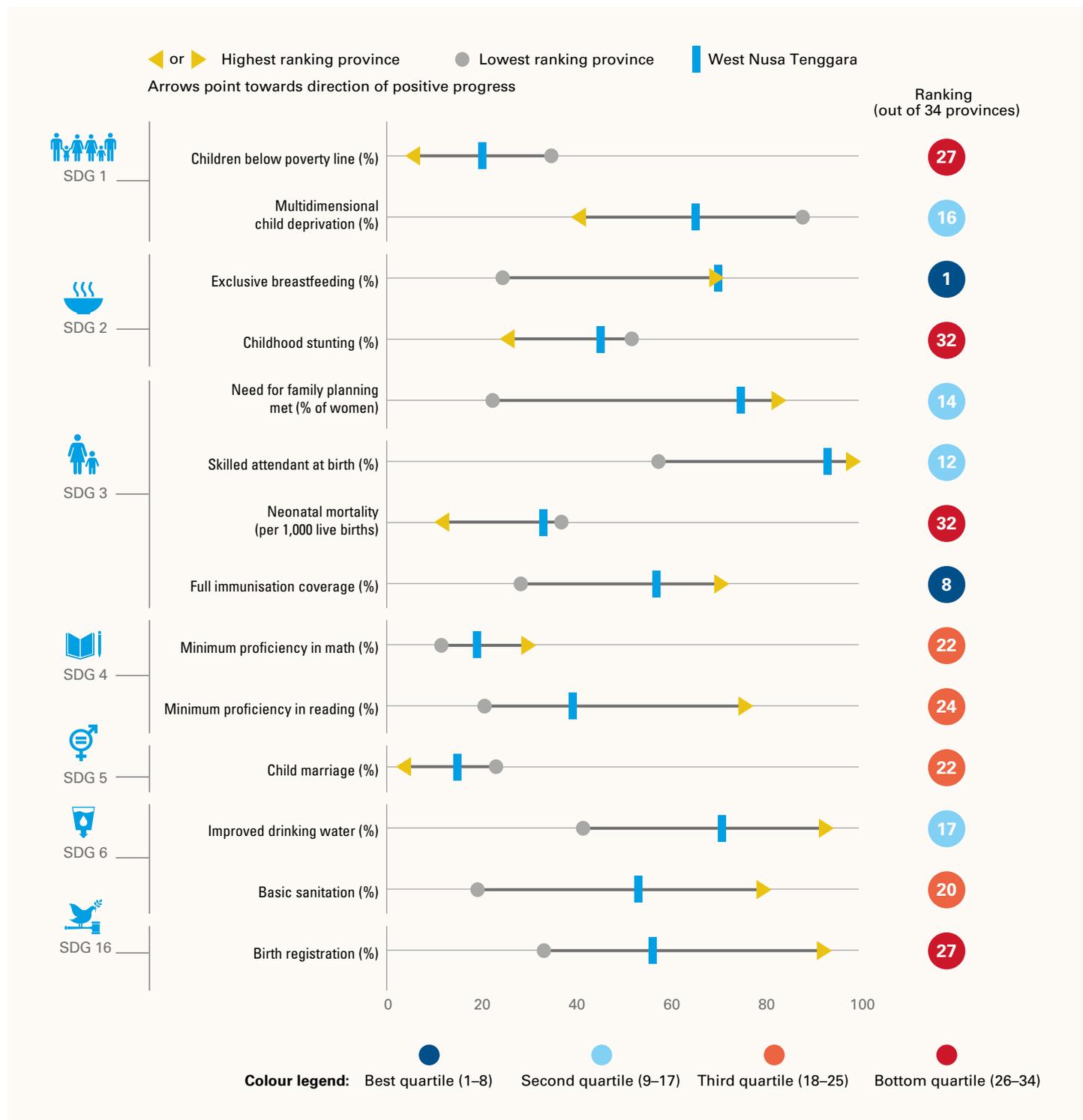
### Wealth disparities in birth registration



# PROVINCIAL SCORECARD

The scorecard summarises NTB's performance for a selection of SDG indicators compared to other provinces in the country. For each indicator, the graph shows NTB's average value as well as the provinces with the highest and the lowest data value.

On the right side of the scorecard NTB's rank for each indicator is shown, ranging from 1 for the highest performer to 34 for the lowest. Provinces are divided into four quartiles (blue for the highest ranking and red/orange for the lowest ranking provinces).



## Notes

**Sources:** National household surveys (SUSENAS, RISKESDAS, IDHS) and administrative data (Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health). Detailed information on data sources and indicator definitions is available online at: <https://sdg4children.or.id>

- Multidimensional child poverty is defined as children who experience deprivations in at least two of the following dimensions: food and nutrition; health; education; housing; water and sanitation; and protection.
- Indonesia does not yet have nationally representative data on water quality that can be used to calculate the SDG indicator on the use of safely managed drinking water services. Instead, a nationally-defined proxy measure is used to set a baseline for SDG 6.

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