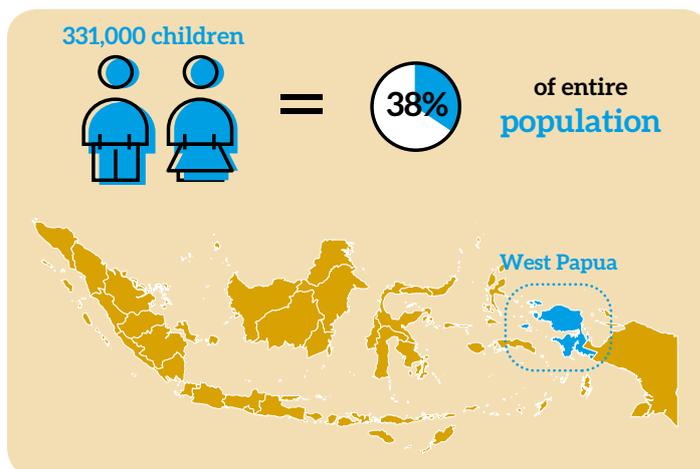




Introduction

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 Papua (*Papua Barat*) is a youthful province. Its 331,000 children represent 38 per cent of the total population. Just over a third of children live in urban areas. Increased strategic investments in children are required to fast-track achievement of the SDGs for the province.

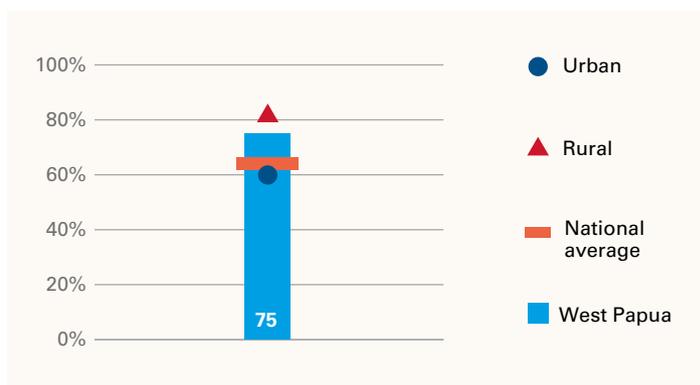


GOAL 1 NO POVERTY



Around 104,000 children (31 per cent) were living below the official poverty line in 2015 (Rp 14,517 per person per day). Many more families are insecure and live on incomes that are only marginally higher. In addition, three-quarters of children experienced deprivations in two or more non-income dimensions of poverty, with persistent disparities between urban and rural areas.¹

Multidimensional child poverty in West Papua



	Per cent	Number
Population below national poverty line	25.8	226,000
Children < 18 below national poverty line	31.4	104,000
Children < 18 below twice the poverty line	68.0	225,000

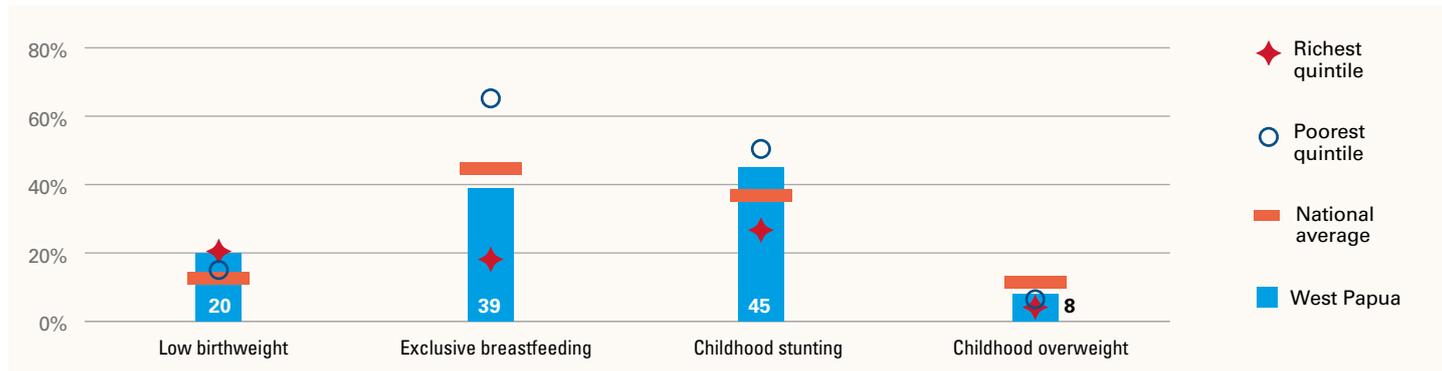
GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER



Adopting optimal feeding practices is fundamental to a child's survival, growth and development. Some 39 per cent of infants in West Papua were exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life in 2015, which is below the national average.

The prevalence of malnutrition is relatively high, including among those in more affluent households. One in five 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



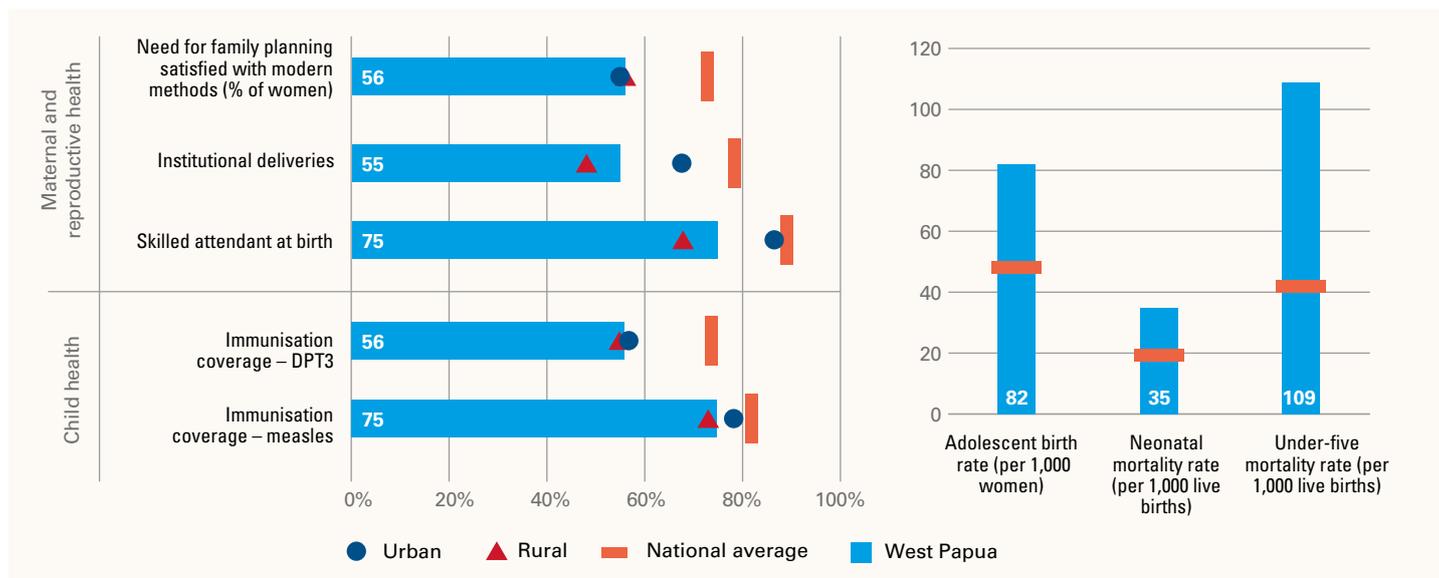
Despite progress, child mortality remains a significant challenge. For every 1,000 live births, 35 newborn babies died in their first month of life and 109 before their fifth birthday.

Improving women's access to sexual and reproductive health services is essential. Only 56 per cent of women and adolescents aged 15-49 years had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods in 2015, and one in four births

occurred without assistance from a skilled attendant. Levels of access are lower for mothers and children in rural areas.

Continued efforts are needed to reach and sustain high immunisation coverage. Three-quarters of infants were vaccinated against measles and 67 per cent received the recommended three doses of DTP vaccine in 2015.

Geographic disparities in maternal and child health



GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

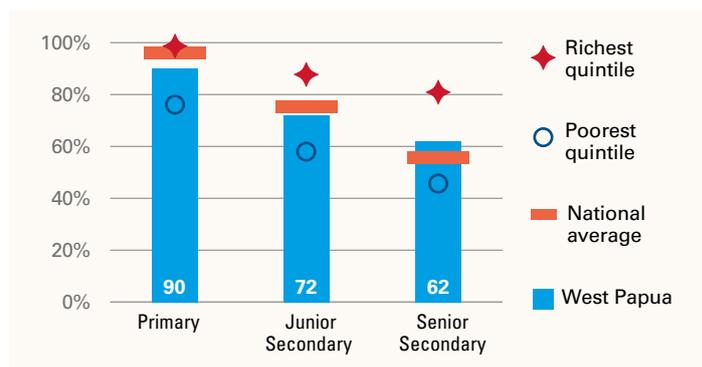


Children's school readiness can be improved through early childhood development programmes. The participation rate in organised learning among 6-year-olds was 86 per cent in 2015, though most pre-school children are already in primary school.

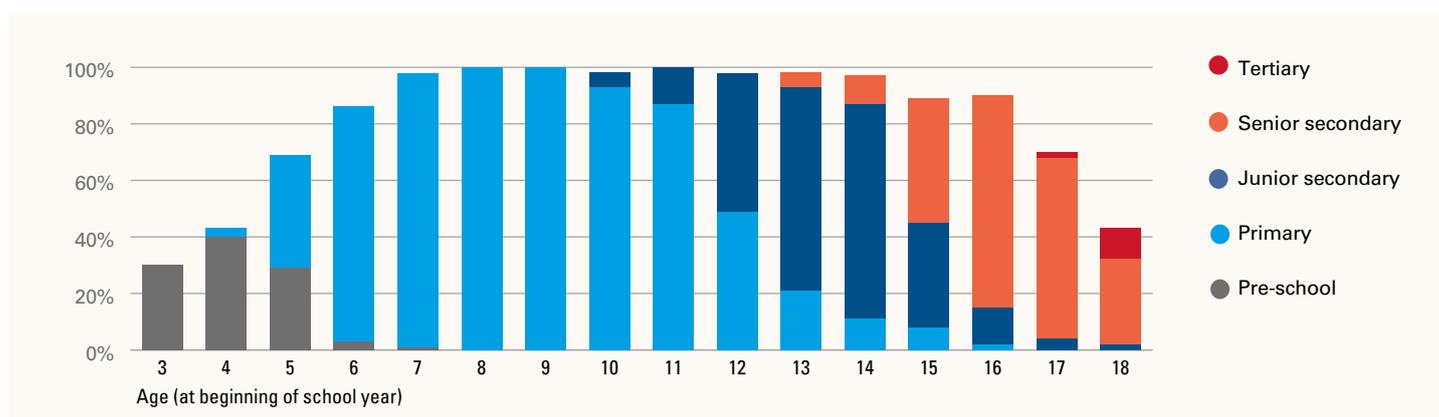
West Papua has achieved near-universal access to primary education. However, children from the poorest households are much less likely to complete schooling compared with their more affluent peers.

Quality of education is a key concern. Around a half of primary school children achieved the minimum national benchmark in reading and 18 per cent in mathematics, which is on par with the national average.

Wealth disparities in school completion rates



Percentage of children attending school, by age



GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY



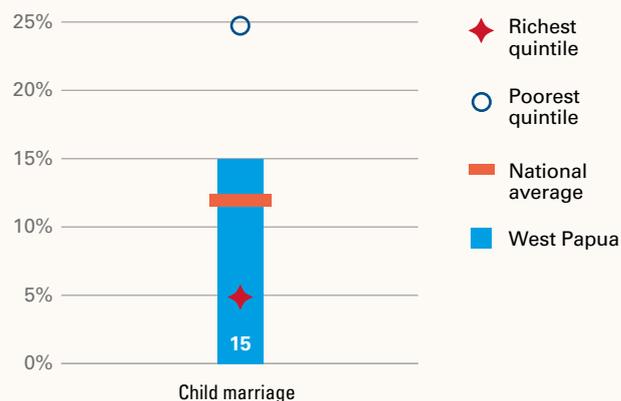
The practice of child marriage is declining. In West Papua, some 15 per cent of women aged 20–24 years were married or in union before the age of 18 in 2015. Levels of child marriage are higher among girls from the poorest households.

In 2016, over one in three women aged 14–64 in Papua and West Papua reported having experienced physical and/ or sexual violence by a male intimate partner at least once in their lifetime. Nearly one in five had experienced one of these forms of violence in the 12 months before the survey.

15% of women are married before 18



Wealth disparities in child marriage



GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

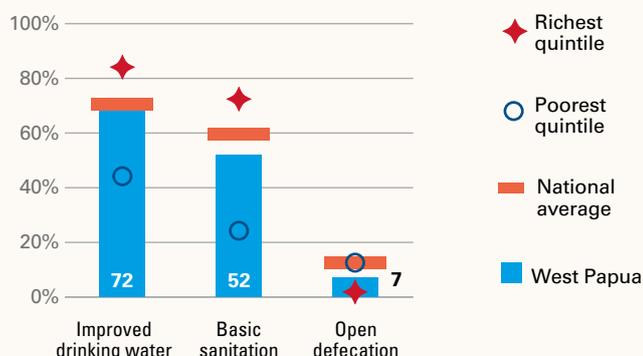


Achieving universal access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene is crucial to further progress in health, education and poverty eradication. Just over half of the population used a basic sanitation facility at home in 2015, while nearly 7 per cent practised open defecation. Only a third of schools have sex-separated toilet facilities. The coverage of improved drinking

water sources is higher, both in households and schools.²

Disparities based on wealth and place of residence are pronounced, pointing to the importance of integrating equity considerations into policy and practice and further expanding the community-based total sanitation programme.

Wealth disparities in access to water and sanitation



School environment

Schools with basic water services (%)	66
Schools with sex-disaggregated sanitation facilities (%)	34

Community

Villages and wards implementing community-based total sanitation (%)	17
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GOAL 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

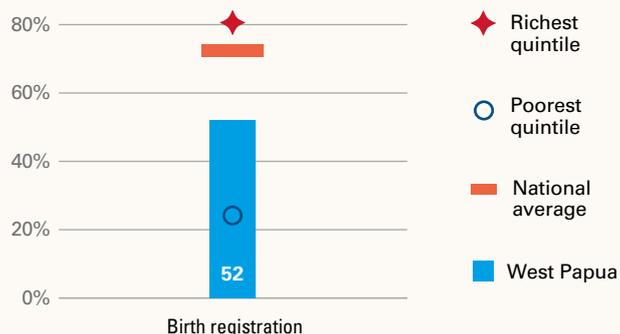


Improving levels of birth registration is critical: around half of children under 5 years of age had no birth certificate in 2015. There are large differences between urban and rural areas and based on households' wealth status, due to financial and supply-side barriers.

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 West Papua, 7 per cent of all children in detention were unsentenced, which is better than in most other provinces.

Limited data is available on all forms of childhood violence in the region to inform policy and prevention programmes.

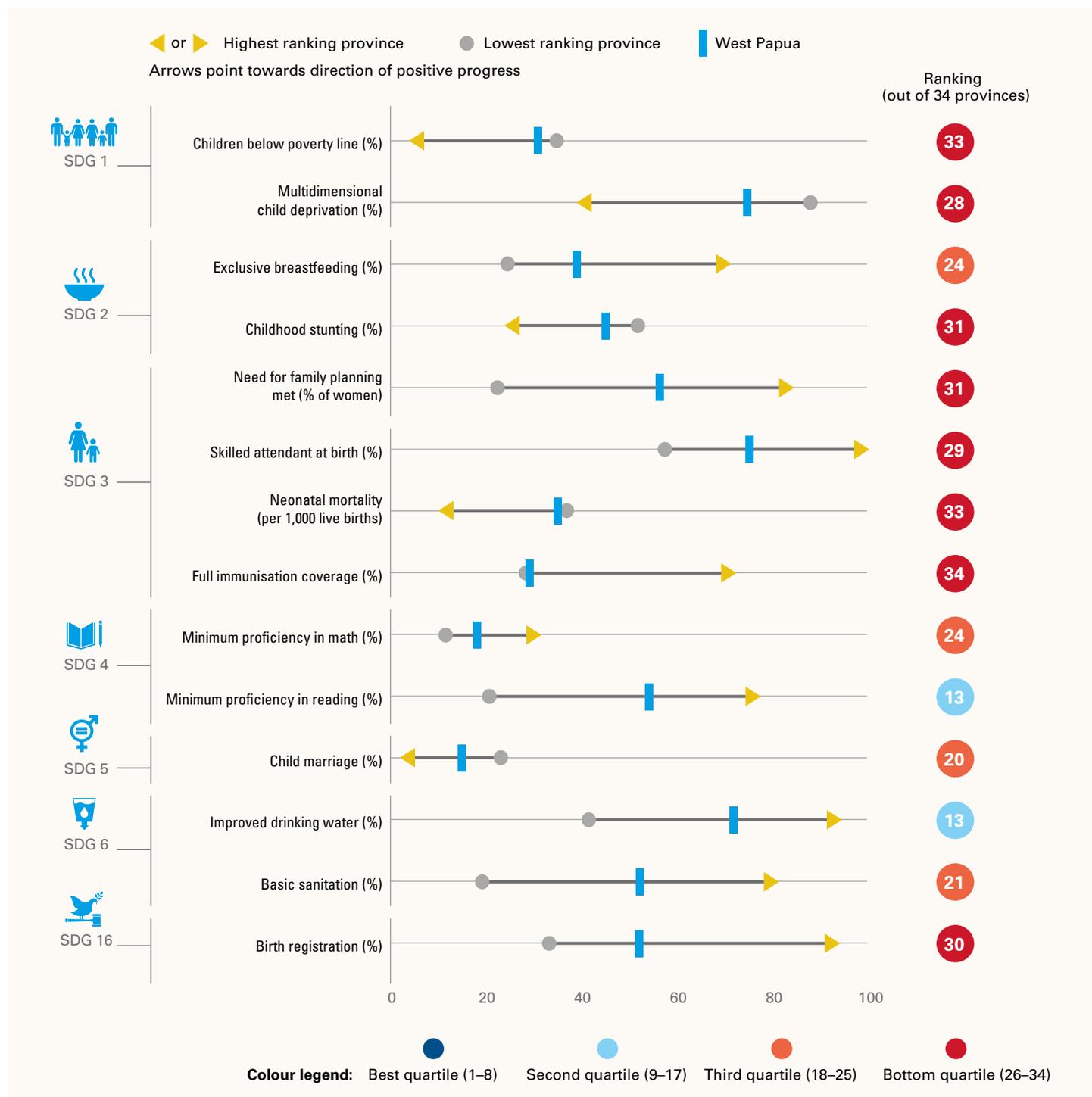
Wealth disparities in birth registration



PROVINCIAL SCORECARD

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

On the right side of the scorecard West Papua'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); administrative data (Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health); and Study on Women's and Men's Health and Life Experiences in Papua, Indonesia (UNDP/USAID). Detailed information on data sources and indicator definitions is available online at: <https://sdg4children.or.id>

1 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.

2 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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