Situation Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total Reached</th>
<th>Target</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: Number of people receiving messages on healthy diets</td>
<td>5,100,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: Number of children and women accessing primary health care in UNICEF-supported provinces; Number of children 0-11 vaccinated against measles in UNICEF-supported provinces</td>
<td>216,959</td>
<td>4,402,542</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH: Number of people provided with access to appropriately designed hygiene and sanitation facilities</td>
<td>32,500</td>
<td>320,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA: Number of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support; Number of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: Number of schools implementing safe school protocols</td>
<td>10,414</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection: Number of households benefiting from new or additional social transfers</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>4,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCEP: Number of people reached through messaging on key life-saving behaviours and access to services</td>
<td>200,000,000</td>
<td>81,077,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADAP: Number of adolescents who participate in or lead civic engagement (including online) in UNICEF-supported programmes for preparedness, response and building back better (more resilient, peaceful, greener and sustainable)</td>
<td>5,470</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4D: Number of digital innovations developed to monitor COVID-19 impact on children and their families to inform policy responses</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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Indonesia has the highest number of COVID-19 cases in southeast Asia. Children under 18 years old make up 12.2 per cent of confirmed cases and 1.2 per cent of deaths.

After an increase in cases in January and February, March is showing a decrease in cases and deaths. While there has also been increased testing capacity, the positivity rate nationally remains high, at 13.5 per cent as of March 2021.

Real-time monitoring data of hygiene behaviours from 23 provinces show a declining trend in handwashing with soap (HWWS), mask usage and social distancing. While almost 50 per cent of people are observed to practice proper mask usage and social distancing, the practice of handwashing with soap remains very low with only one in four people seen to be practicing this behaviour.

A new decree on the school re-opening is issued to encourage all schools to conduct face-to-face learning with safety and health protocols in the new academic calendar starting July 2021.

On 8 March 2021, the Government of Indonesia received the first 1.1 million COVID-19 vaccine doses delivered via the COVAX Facility. UNICEF is supporting the Government with vaccine preparedness and deployment activities at the national level and in all 34 provinces.

As a part of the national vaccination rollout programme, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in facilitating Inter-Personal Communication (IPC) training for over 92,000 health workers.

UNICEF supported the local authorities in 400 schools in 5 provinces to implement action plans aimed at improving WASH facilities as part of the Safe Schools protocol.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to disseminate key findings and recommendations of the first national survey on the continuity of essential nutrition services, highlighting the serious disruption of nutrition services and supplies during the COVID-19 pandemic – the government will collaborate with 19 local universities across the country to accelerate efforts to build back essential nutrition services.

UNICEF Indonesia is grateful for the support received from key partners, including the COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund, the French National Committee for UNICEF, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, Global Partnership for Education, the Governments of Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States of America, Johnson & Johnson Foundation, Prudential Indonesia, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund, Wings Group Indonesia and individual and corporate donations received via UNICEF’s Private Sector Fundraising team.
COVID-19 vaccine update

In January 2021, the Government of Indonesia launched an ambitious campaign to vaccinate 181.5 million people by 31 December 2021. The first phase, targeting health workers, has already resulted in 1.2 million (87%) health workers receiving two vaccine doses. The second phase, targeting 21.5 million elderly and 37 million public workers commenced in February, with 1.4 million elderly and 4.4 million public workers receiving their first vaccine dose.

On 8 March 2021, as an Advance Market Commitment (AMC) country of the COVAX Facility, Indonesia received the first shipment of 1.1 million vaccine doses. An additional 10.6 million doses are expected through May 2021, with further allocations expected from June 2021 onwards.

The government has also established bilateral purchasing agreements with Sinovac and AstraZeneca. UNICEF has been supporting preparedness and deployment efforts for COVID-19 vaccine introduction.

As of 30 March 2021, a total of 1,503,090 COVID-19 cases have been confirmed in Indonesia. After an increase in cases in January and February, March is showing a decrease in cases and deaths.

There have been 12,558,963 tests conducted to date. Daily testing numbers have increased from around 28,000 tests per day in December to close to 50,000 tests per day by the end of March. Testing positivity rate remains high – at 13.5 per cent nationally.

The Government of Indonesia (GoI) has issued a decree on school re-opening in the new academic year to start in July 2021. It will authorize local governments to open or close schools based on the local situation and allow parents to decide if they would send their children to schools or prefer to continue with remote, online learning. To support the school re-opening process, the Government will issue a circular letter to prioritize the vaccination of teachers and education personnel by June 2021, before the start of the new academic year.

Poor implementation of hygiene protocols and low compliance with hygiene practices continues to present a challenge to sustainability of COVID-19 prevention efforts. Latest data from a national hygiene monitoring system show that access to handwashing with soap (HWWS) continues to be limited, with close to half of observed public places lacking functional HWWS stations. Of the public places observed, access was found to be lowest in transport stations and public vehicles. Particularly in transport stations, one issue noted is poor operation and maintenance of HWWS facilities, where facilities exist but are not fully functional. While poor HWWS practices can be attributed to a combination of lack of access to facilities and low awareness, it is found that even in places with a functional HWWS facility, only 60% of people have been observed to wash their hands.

With the population confined to their homes during the pandemic, violence against women and children threatens to increase. The Annual Report of the National Commission on Elimination of Violence against Women (KOMNAS Perempuan), published on International Women’s Day on 16 March, highlights a decreasing ability of service providers for women and children to manage and report on cases of violence against women and children – only 50 per cent responded to the annual questionnaire from the Commission. At the same, of those who reported, around one-third evidenced significant increases in the number of cases that they had handled during the pandemic.

Partnerships and Coordination

In 2021 the UN Humanitarian Country Team continues supporting the Government of Indonesia’s COVID-19 response in priority areas such as health, vaccination rollout, risk communication and community engagement, mitigation of the socioeconomic impact of the crisis and ensuring continuity and access to critical multisectoral services – nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and child protection. Efforts under the 2021 HCT Action Plan are coordinated through a cluster mechanism led by the National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture and line ministries. Within the HCT Action Plan 2021, UNICEF continues supporting the risk communication and community engagement, leading the education cluster, nutrition sub-cluster, child-protection sub-cluster and WASH sub-cluster, and contributing to health cluster, and psychosocial support sub-cluster.

Summary analysis of programme response

UNICEF’s 2021 COVID-19 Response Plan outlines core areas of UNICEF’s support to the Government of Indonesia to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and to support the Government’s vaccine implementation plan.

Health

UNICEF continues supporting the Government with the COVID-19 response and deployment of the COVID-19 vaccine.

Through embedded Health staff in the Ministry of Health (MOH) and working in close coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), National Agency for Drug and Food Control (BPOM), Biopharma (Pharmaceutical institution), Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (ITAGI) and other partners, UNICEF provides technical support to various COVID-19 vaccine-related initiatives, including:

- As part of UNICEF’s global role in the procurement and supply of the COVID-19 vaccines via the COVAX Facility, facilitating the arrival of 1.1 million vaccine doses;
- Development of the National Deployment and Vaccination Plan (NVPD) and technical guidance of COVID-19 vaccination implementation;
UNICEF also continued support across key areas to ensure continuity of essential health services in the context of COVID-19, including:

• Digitalization of the COVID-19 vaccine introduction readiness assessment tool (VIRAT) at the national and subnational levels, including visualization of the results in a dashboard. This tool enables assessment of various components of vaccine management, including planning and coordination, budgeting, regulation, targeting and COVID-19 surveillance, service delivery, training and supervision, monitoring and evaluation, vaccine cold chain and logistics, vaccine safety surveillance, demand generation and communication;
• From January to March, monitoring of COVID-19 mass vaccinations in 91 immunization points in Jakarta as identified by the MOH;
• Furthermore, to enhance subnational deployment of the COVID-19 vaccine, recruiting 31 health consultants to support vaccination rollout, with orientations conducted in late March.

UNICEF, MOH, and renowned national academic experts jointly organized a series of high-level dissemination events at national and sub-national levels to disseminate key findings and recommendations of the first national survey on the continuity of essential nutrition services during the COVID-19 pandemic. The rapid assessment conducted across all 34 provinces in October 2020 reported that the majority of province and district Health Offices shifted nutrition budgets and human resources to support the COVID-19 response, which resulted in more than a quarter of primary health centers having delivered less than half or no nutrition services during the pandemic. Approximately half of province and district health offices reported having inadequate or no nutrition supplies during the pandemic to support adequate treatment and preventive nutrition services. In response to UNICEF’s high-level advocacy and technical support, the Ministry of Health decided to collaborate with 17 local universities across the country to accelerate efforts to build back essential nutrition services, including provision of quality hand-holding technical support to the local government and facilitating community engagement and mobilization.

UNICEF Field Offices in Banda Aceh and Nusa Tenggara Timur Province officially handed over 3500 boxes of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) supplies to the local government authorities, to support the scale-up of treatment of severe child wasting during the pandemic. The high-level RUTF handover ceremonies received wide media coverage in local mass media channels, which reached more than 1.5 million people in both provinces.

UNICEF also provided quality technical guidance to local governments to support building back the biannual vitamin A supplementation (VAS) round in February. With UNICEF’s support, the February VAS round was implemented with quality and coverage across all eight UNICEF focus provinces. In addition, continued efforts were made to strengthen the capacity of health and
non-health staff to deliver quality nutrition services during the pandemic including prevention and treatment of child severe wasting, growth monitoring, and infant and young child feeding counselling. Efforts were continuously made to disseminate key messages on nutrition, healthy diets, and essential nutrition services through various media channels, which reached 5.1 million people across the country.

Child Protection, Gender Based Violence in Emergencies and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing challenges in service provision for child welfare and protection, which include limited accessibility to basic social services, limited availability of social workers, and that service provision focuses on limited legal-focused services instead of on prevention. Risks to child protection remain and available evidence indicates that many children, adolescents and caregivers continue to face psychosocial distress.

In the first quarter of 2021, UNICEF provided technical support to national and provincial governments, including to the government in Central Java on the implementation of a registration system (APEM KETAN) for vulnerable and at-risk children, women and households. This enabled government to provide targeted support to vulnerable women affected by COVID-19 situation including with seed funding for income generating activities. Prevention of child marriage activities in Bone, South Sulawesi continued with adherence to COVID-19 health protocols. While the pandemic increased the risk of child marriage, the interventions that took place in Bone before and during the pandemic helped a decrease of child marriage cases from 113 in 2019 to only 24 in 2020. UNICEF developed partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs) in Central Java, East Java, South Sulawesi and Papua provinces to reach over 100,000 girls and boys with improved child protection and welfare and services and train 3,375 community facilitators on psychological first aid (PFA) and understanding vulnerability and identification of vulnerable children and families. These partnerships will enable civil society partners and the trained community facilitators to reach children and caregivers as per the planned child protection targets for mental health and psychosocial support as well as gender-based violence risk response in coming months.

Education

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education and Culture (MOEC) in monitoring the school reopening status, including development of systematic data collection, analysis and visualization mechanisms. Only 52 per cent (279,866 schools) of all schools from 514 districts/cities reported their readiness and 34 per cent (181,876 schools) reported on reopening status – if they are still conducting distance learning or already started face-to-face learning. As of the second week of March, at least 31,151 schools have started face-to-face learning across the country. UNICEF provided further technical support to MOEC to increase the response rate of the report using a RapidPro-based data collection instrument, especially to ensure inclusion of data from the rural and remote areas.

The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the risk of school dropout. In responding to this situation, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Village, conducted monitoring on the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on children’s education. Capacity-building efforts have been provided to district and village government stakeholders from 354 districts in 33 provinces to strengthen their ability to monitor continuation of children’s and adolescents’ education. The monitoring that covered more than 100,000 poor households with more than 123,000 7-18 years children and adolescents in 1,151 villages identified that more than 1,200 or almost 1 per cent of children and adolescents have dropped out of school due to the pandemic. The main factor indicated for dropping out was economic related. Furthermore, 3 out of 4 children and adolescents from these disadvantaged households who were still enrolled in school had at least one risk factor for dropping out such as economic reasons, lack of facilities or access to distance learning, child marriage, disabilities, etc. The monitoring has been followed up with training workshops for 59 districts of the 354 districts to equip the district and village government officials with necessary knowledge and skills that can be used to follow up the results of the monitoring. It is expected that planning and budgeting documents in these districts could integrate relevant activities that can prevent children from dropping out of school.

To facilitate children’s safe return to school and tackle potential COVID impacts on out-of-school children (OOSC), UNICEF supported "keep safe, keep learning" communication campaigns in collaboration with the MOEC. Livestreaming through Instagram Live was conducted between MOEC, U-Reporters and public figures to discuss student and parent perspectives on the plan to reopen schools. Over 12,000 people have been involved in the livestreaming event, and more than 67,000 people gave reactions to the recording. In addition, in order to welcome a mass school reopening, UNICEF also supported the development of TV and Radio PSAs to ensure that the health protocols are well applied in schools that plan to reopen. An instructional video and story have also been developed for schools and families on need preparations and actions when children start face-to-face learning. All of these videos will be broadcast before the new academic year starts in July.

UNICEF also supported the MOEC in the revision of the joint decree on school re-opening as well as issuance of a circular letter on prioritization of teachers for vaccines in anticipation of the school re-openings.

WASH

UNICEF continues to support the implementation of WASH and infection prevention and control protocols in six provinces. Distribution of WASH supplies have reached 67,900 beneficiaries since the beginning of the year. This included implementation of disinfection services in 11 health care facilities (HCFs), 8 schools and 44 public places; installation of HWWS stations in 130 schools and
distribution of 650 COVID-19 hygiene kits to targeted populations. UNICEF conducted trainings for 75 front-line environment health staff on revised guidelines for community engagement on sanitation and hygiene interventions.

The Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing (PPP-HWWS) launched during the Global Handwashing Day in 2020 is developing a Country Roadmap to implement the National Call to Action for HWWS.

UNICEF completed a formative research to understand the drivers and motivators of HWWS practice across different settings such as schools, HCFs, households and public places. Based on the findings, behaviour change interventions including participatory activities and IEC materials are being developed. These interventions are currently being piloted and 108 people across households, schools and health care facilities were engaged in the first round of the pilot study to assess their effectiveness to improve hygiene practices. This will be followed by development of a national training programme to build national capacity for hygiene behaviour change.

The national hygiene monitoring system or the 3M monitoring (stands for HWWS, proper mask usage and safe distancing in Indonesian) has been scaled up to 23 provinces, to collect data on the three COVID-19 related hygiene behaviour in public places. The latest behavioural data from over 90,000 observations show a declining trend in all three hygiene behaviours: Only 25 per cent of people are observed to be washing their hands with soap in public places while only a little over half of the people observed are seen to practice proper mask usage and safe distancing. While handwashing practices are higher (at 60%) in places with HWWS facilities, the coverage of HWWS infrastructure in public places is severely inadequate with less than 50 per cent of public places observed having functional handwashing stations with water and soap. UNICEF has also collaborated with WASH Cluster partners such as Indonesian Red Cross, IU-WASH and SNV to leverage efforts to increase national monitoring coverage.

UNICEF scaled up WASH-in-Schools (WinS) advocacy and technical support for school reopening in five provinces. With UNICEF’s support, over 200 schools in one province are implementing action plans for WASH improvements. In another province, UNICEF successfully advocated for local government to allocate government resources for WinS facility improvements. As a result, the provincial government began improvements in over 100 high schools and has committed to rehabilitating WASH facilities in a total of 455 high schools by next year using domestic resources. UNICEF continues to support local governments and implementing partners through regular workshops to accelerate WASH preparedness in schools before reopening.

In collaboration with WHO, UNICEF concluded WASH assessments of HCFs in five provinces, covering close to 400 primary health care centres in selected districts. Findings from the assessments show that more than half of the HCFs across these provinces do not have adequate access to water, sanitation, or handwashing with soap facilities. These findings were disseminated to relevant provincial and district stakeholders through workshops and action plans for WASH improvements in HCFs are being developed for the respective provinces. At the national level, MoH, WHO and UNICEF are working together to strengthen national government systems for HCFs by adopting the newly introduced assessment tools.

**Social Protection**

UNICEF continues to support government in developing guidelines for increasing coverage and benefits of unconditional cash transfers of a poverty-focused child grant program during COVID-19. In January-March, the Government conducted disbursements through four government social protection programs with an aggregated number of up to 3 million beneficiaries. UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Village and Disadvantaged Regions in designing an M&E system for social protection programmes under the village fund unconditional cash transfer scheme and a cash for work programme, including advocating for the expansion of vulnerability criteria. UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and Bappenas continue to develop an approach to update the unified database for social protection to target homeless people who are not registered in the civil registration system and are promoting the role of village forums in determining the beneficiaries of the social assistance programme 'Family Hope’ (PKH). The Ministry of National Planning Development (BAPPENAS) completed the piloting of the unified database in four districts in Aceh and West Java. UNICEF conducted a nationally-representative survey on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on households. The survey included 12,216 households across all provinces, and it was the largest survey of COVID-19 impacts so far and focused on children and vulnerable groups. The survey intended to better inform the fiscal framework of the expansion of social protection programmes in Indonesia. Finally, UNICEF continues to work with the Ministry of Finance and National Bureau of Statistics with INDOMOD projections to simulate the impact of government spending on COVID-19 safety net programmes and to identify priority programmes for children to secure financing in the 2021 Annual Budget.

**C4D: Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)**

The overall goal of UNICEF’s updated RCCE strategy in support of the COVID-19 response is to create demand for the COVID-19 vaccine while promoting key prevention behaviours. UNICEF’s RCCE strategy revolves around five main areas: 1. National Support and Coordination; 2. Public Awareness; 3. Advocacy; 4. Community Engagement, including young people; 5. Monitoring and Evaluation, including documentation.

1. **National Support and Coordination**

As the UN co-lead on RCCE, UNICEF coordinates the UN RCCE Cluster, facilitating the coordination of key stakeholders, including national and sub-national authorities, UN agencies, NGOs, FBOs, and private sector through weekly meetings in order to improve coherence and knowledge sharing on the COVID-19 RCCE response and vaccine introduction.
UNICEF’s Communication Team continues to be embedded in the Government’s Committee for the COVID-19 Response and National Economic Recovery (abbreviated as KPC-PEN) and provides direct support to national and sub-national authorities, including the Ministry of Health on all aspects of COVID-19 vaccination risk communications and community engagement to increase public acceptance.

Since January 2021, UNICEF has facilitated biweekly national press briefings, including inquiries from media, and has supported the production of content; talk shows, dialogues, webinars, live programmes and educational materials. UNICEF continues to provide support to the management, content creation and fact-checking for the Government’s COVID-19 website (www.covid19.go.id). The website has reached more than 7 million users since January 2021, with 13,835,311 pageviews (since it was launched in March 2020, the website has reached 36,392,513 users).

UNICEF also supports the formulation of SMS messages reaching 200,000,000 people with COVID-19 related messages every week in January – March 2021 through an agreement with mobile network operators and the COVID-19 task force (SATGAS COVID-19). UNICEF’s RCCE team actively participated in a meeting with the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and contributed to the formulation of recommendations that will be used to determine the RCCE priorities for a nation-wide COVID-19 response in 2021.

2. Public Awareness

UNICEF continues developing and broadcasting a wide range of information, education, and communication content on COVID-19 through mass media, digital media and influencers to raise awareness among at-risk groups and the general population. Since January 2021, UNICEF digital content has reached more than 5,124,369 people and generated over 1,979,281 engagements on UNICEF’s social media platforms; dedicated COVID-19 pages on UNICEF Indonesia’s website have reached 238,417 visitors with practical information such as personal hygiene tips, home education guides and different activities to enhance physical and mental health.

Since January 2021, UNICEF’s Chatbot has provided up-to-date information on ways to protect against COVID-19 as well as information on hoaxes and misinformation about COVID-19 and COVID-19 vaccines to more than 6,932 people who accessed the information service. In March 2021, UNICEF conducted a U-Report poll on COVID-19 vaccine perception and awareness that was responded to by more than 15,000 young people across Indonesia.

UNICEF has also been working with the government and Civil Society Organization partners to develop strategies against hoaxes and misinformation about COVID-19 vaccines. This includes collaboration with MAFINDO and CDC, and recently with Wikimedia foundation, ICT watch and Common-room to engage the public in producing and disseminating reliable content about COVID-19 on Wikimedia platform.

3. Advocacy

An advocacy toolkit about COVID-19 vaccination has been jointly developed with the Government’s COVID-19 Task Force, aiming to guide local governments and relevant stakeholders to plan and mobilize resources to implement the COVID-19 vaccination. The advocacy kit can be accessed on covid19.go.id and MOH website (kemkes.go.id).

Regular media outreach on topical issues helped to advocate for a number of key issues, including:

- The arrival of the first shipment of COVAX vaccines in Indonesia – with a nationwide on-site press-conference and press release,
- The release of UNICEF, UNDP, PROSPERA, SMERU study on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 – with a nationwide press release,
- The importance of addressing malnutrition issue during COVID-19, through an op-ed in The Jakarta Post,

4. Community engagement, including with young people

In collaboration with the Government’s COVID-19 Task Force/Committee, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health in facilitating Inter-Personal Communication training for over 92,000 health workers as a part of the national vaccination rollout programme. The training aims to increase vaccine acceptance among health workers and improve health workers’ capacity in promoting and communicating the importance of COVID-19 vaccination to the public. RapidPro monitoring shows an increased acceptance of COVID-19 vaccination among health workers peers (30 per cent among health workers who were in-doubt and 15 per cent among health workers who previously rejected vaccines). In addition, a series of interactive dialogues with immunization experts for health workers were conducted and reached 24,000 health personnel.

In terms of youth engagement, the digital campaign #COVID19Diaries continues to be a platform for young people to share their experience during COVID-19 and mobilize others to take action through stories, photos, videos, drawings, etc. Since January 2021, 126 new submissions from young people were received, reaching 571,000 people and generated 131,000 engagement in social media. In addition, since January 2021, 17,552 respondents have participated in U-Report polls across all 34 provinces on COVID-19, including the global poll on the COVID-19 vaccine.
In January 2021, a social media live stream provided young people an opportunity to interact with prominent public figures Minister of Education and Culture and actress Sophia Latjuba on learning during COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in 1,180 live audiences.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation, including Documentation

The results of the UNICEF-Nielsen survey carried out in November 2020 about COVID-19 prevention behaviours and vaccine acceptance was used to inform UNICEF’s RCCE strategy in 2021. UNICEF will support quarterly surveys to monitor and observe trends in a time series manner. A weekly social media listening report is produced to monitor vaccine-related conversations in the digital sphere to shape RCCE interventions.

Stories on UNICEF’s response to COVID-19 are published regularly on UNICEF’s website, promoted on social media platforms and made available on Weshare for use by partners, donors, and national committees. Recent web stories covered several topics, including how personal protective equipment provided by UNICEF supported health workers in Tulungagung, East Java, and a story of how a child grant scheme advocated by UNICEF helped the life of a family impacted by COVID-19.

T4D: Data Collection & Social Science Research

UNICEF and UNDP, together with SMERU and Prospera, have completed a joint assessment of Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 on households in Indonesia. Almost three-quarters of households (74 per cent) said they were earning less than the previous year. Families with children (75 per cent) and those living in urban areas (78 per cent) saw even greater loss of income. UNICEF together with the Fiscal Policy Agency (BKF) finalized a modelling analysis on the impact of COVID-19 on child poverty and policy responses. In parallel, UNICEF is monitoring the impact of COVID-19 on families and coping mechanisms that they adopt, in particular on learning, health, nutrition, and poverty, through immersive qualitative research that produces longitudinal insights. The first round of the study has picked up on the frustration among parents with online learning; the significant impact of COVID-19 on urban and migrant families; reluctance to visit health facilities; and the confusion around learning.

UNICEF is also extending the use of big data analysis to get a more detailed understanding of the impact of the pandemic, including the analysis of satellite imagery to make up-to-date poverty projections at micro-level; analysis of mobility data to assess the reopening status of schools; and the analysis of mobile network data to assess the internet connectivity across all schools. UNICEF has also advanced its analysis of population mobility from big data sources to understand adherence to physical distancing measures to inform national and subnational decision-making, with real-time data collection of “new normal” behaviours of physical distancing, mask-wearing and handwashing, also known locally as 3M.

UNICEF technical support is provided to the Government to improve the overall performance of the One Data Vaccination System by providing strategic advice, identifying and establishing interoperability within multiple digital platforms, enhancing database management capacity, as well as providing essential data analysis. This includes digitization of the COVID-19 Vaccine Introduction Readiness Assessment Tool (VIRAT) using ONA data and web dashboard technology to monitor progress of preparedness activities at national and subnational level prior to and during the vaccine introduction, identify issues and course-correction along the way in timely manner. Furthermore, UNICEF is supporting the MOH to close data gaps in vaccination monitoring by deploying RapidPro based WhatsApp reporting to complement the Government’s mechanism known as PCare, the main data recording system.

Adolescent Development and Participation

UNICEF has been supporting skills development programmes to empower young people to become active citizens. 5,470 adolescents (57 per cent girls) were involved in an innovation challenge to propose solutions to issues affecting them in their lives. A total of 1,018 solutions were submitted. These included: an app to help student during remote learning, an app to help support a COVID-19 patient looking for healthcare, a game to teach young people about COVID-19 health protocols in interactive ways and an app to support students with a hearing impairment using a transcriber during remote learning in the pandemic. There will be a selection of the most promising teams, who will undergo an eight-week bootcamp to further refine their ideas and present to private sector and government partners later in the year.

Next Situation Report: June 2021

Further Information:

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Email</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debora Comini</td>
<td>Country Representative</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dcomini@unicef.org">dcomini@unicef.org</a></td>
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<td>Tatiana Ten</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Chief of Health</td>
<td><a href="mailto:skadandale@unicef.org">skadandale@unicef.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UNICEF Indonesia COVID-19 Material Inventory 2021</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Guidance documents:</strong> 1) Prevention and control of mental emotional disorders; 2) Health service for depression patients</td>
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<td><strong>Training videos:</strong> Short video PSA for Metro TV Aceh and TVRI Aceh</td>
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<td><strong>IEC materials:</strong> Job aid for mental health service at health facility level</td>
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<td><strong>Stories and profiles:</strong> A historic arrival: Indonesia receives its first shipment of COVAX vaccines in East Java, ventilators keep patients breathing as they fight COVID-19 Bringing care and hope to children in their first moment</td>
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<td><strong>Photos:</strong> Delivering COVID-19 vaccines for the COVAX Facility – Indonesia (March 8, 2021)</td>
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<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Stories and profiles on school re-opening:</strong> Back to school in the pandemic: A lesson in patience and perseverance (story) Back to school in pandemic (video)</td>
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<td><strong>Social Protection</strong></td>
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<td><strong>T4D: Data Collection &amp; Social Science Research</strong></td>
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<td>Report: Impact of COVID-19 on Child Poverty and Mobility in Indonesia</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Adolescent Development and Participation</strong></td>
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<td>Young people with disabilities expressing their hope about life after COVID-19</td>
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[Link to the UNICEF Indonesia COVID-19 material inventory 2020]