

Indonesia
Child Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse
Thematic Report

1 January–31 December 2016



An illustration of the first meeting of the Indonesia Adolescent Girls Network
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B. Abbreviations and Acronyms

BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Daerah / Provincial or District Planning Agency
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Nasional / Ministry of National Development Planning
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik/Central Statistics Agency
CSO	Community Service Organization
EAPRO	East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (of UNICEF)
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
KUA	Office of Religious Affairs
MOSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MOWECP	Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
RPJMN	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional / National Medium Term Development Plan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
VAC	Violence against Children

C. Executive Summary

In line with UNICEF's Global Strategy on Child Protection, UNICEF Indonesia has adopted a "system building approach" to developing a comprehensive and coordinated response for child protection. This approach has been fully incorporated into the current Country Programme Action Plan between the Government of Indonesia and UNICEF for 2016–2020. UNICEF's Child Protection programme in Indonesia is designed around three key result areas: evidence based legislation, planning and budgeting for national child protection system; modelling integrated child protection services, birth registration and restorative justice; and eliminating harmful practices and behaviours.

The enabling environment has been strengthened with ongoing support to the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act (2012) contributing to a reduction in the number of children held in detention to the lowest level ever recorded in Indonesia. The number of children sentenced with imprisonment declined from more than sixty per cent to less than thirty per cent, resulting in a significantly reduced number of children in prisons from around 3,500 in any given month to less than 1,500 per month in 2016 (lowest ever numbers in Indonesia's history). Diversion of children from the formal justice system to community based restorative justice has been institutionalized in government regulations at national and local levels. UNICEF supported technical assistance and **modelling of diversion approaches** with local partners in four provinces including capacity development of more than 789 service providers and support to amending government regulations contributed to diversion rates above national average in provinces supported by UNICEF (66.5 per cent of cases diverted in UNICEF supported provinces compared to 55 per cent national average).

UNICEF supported the Government of Indonesia to launch the **National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children** (2016-2020), which provides six priority strategies for action and provides an implementation framework for the Government targets on ending violence under the National Medium Term Development Plan (2015-2019). Whilst national commitment is evident coordination of agencies to support implementation of the national strategy is a challenge.

A key programme strategy is based on a **piloting to scale** approach, with documented models of good practice leveraging government resources to take to scale where appropriate. In Papua province baseline data found violence is still used in schools as a tool to discipline students, in methods ranging from cleaning chores, negative expressions, pinching to hitting with a ruler or stick (UNICEF, 2014). Corporal punishment is often a manifestation of a wider problem of violence within a school, which includes peer bullying, gender-based violence, and other forms of humiliating discipline from teachers. To address this problems a programme to promote **positive discipline** has been rolled out in Papua province, improving classroom management and student attendance through ending corporal punishment. A total of 2,288 students and 163 early grade teachers and principals in 40 schools in two districts have benefited in 2016. Building on the success of this model Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP) is now supporting expansion of the approach to schools in Surakarta City and Klaten District in Central Java using government resources targeting 20 primary/junior high schools and covering approximately 2,000 children.

Adoption of models of **birth registration** have contributed to an increase in birth registration rates from 68 per cent to 79 per cent of children in nine UNICEF supported districts. Key components of the models include amended regulations to make birth registration more accessible particularly for parents who are not married; outreach and awareness raising to increase demand; and innovative technology solutions. Further government commitment to expanding models includes allocation of budget (US\$150,000) to scale up child protection capacity development for front line social welfare staff and government officials in 19 provinces and support to the **integrated child welfare service model** in five districts. This approach is based on improved social welfare service delivery for children and families through a case management. Government contribution of staffing, budget and infrastructure in these districts demonstrates commitment to developing new and innovative service

delivery models to address child protection. Since the launch of these integrated child welfare services, at least 3,542 children were identified as in need of care and protection and least 366 children received immediate referral services. UNICEF has provided technical support to build capacity of the system and development of a monitoring system.

To address **harmful social norms and behaviours**, UNICEF, together with government and civil society partners, initiated a number of evidence based approaches particularly to address child marriage and bullying. A partnership with MOWECP and local non-government organization (NGO) Rumah KitaB seeks to reduce **child marriage** through a two-fold strategy addressing religious and community leaders that have a role in sanctioning child marriage; and the empowerment of adolescent girls by enabling girls to realise more positive choices and promote alternatives to marriage, including education. A child-centred action research approach for **anti-bullying** was initiated with District Education Office and local partners in South Sulawesi, which takes a 'whole of school' approach and promotes active engagement of children in the design and delivery of the initiative. Whilst both the child marriage and anti-bullying models are in the initial stages, the approaches are seeking to change ways partners, both government and NGO, design and implement programmes to ensure a child-centred, and evidence-based approaches.

Thematic Funding for Child Protection in Indonesia has been crucial in filling resource gaps in programme implementation. The Thematic Funding for Child Protection was mostly utilized for technical support at national and sub-national levels to advocate for the following key areas of the child protection programme:

1. Strengthening of legal and policy framework through evidence generation;
2. Adoption of models on juvenile justice, birth registration and integrated social services for children and families;
3. Development of evidence-based models to end harmful practices and beliefs.

Elaboration on these specific areas is highlighted in the following section of this report.

D. Strategic Context of 2016

New analysis of data in 2016 highlights the continuing impact of harmful social and cultural norms on the protection of children, with one in four girls married by the age of 18 years, and 49 per cent of girls undergoing female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) before the age of 12 years. National data masks sharp inequity. Whilst the national average of child marriage is 25 per cent of ever-married women married before the age of 18, in Central Kalimantan the rate is 35.5 per cent, and girls from households with the lowest levels of expenditure are twice as likely to be married as girls from households with the highest rate of expenditure. The most recent Global School Based Student Health Survey (WHO, 2015) identified national rates of bullying of students 13 to 17 years at 20.6 per cent, with boys more likely than girls to be bullied (23.7 per cent and 17.7 per cent respectively).

The Government of Indonesia launched the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children (2016 – 2020) in February 2016 however, limited progress was made in its implementation due to lack of coordination and resource allocation. The Government of Indonesia has a strong commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and established a working group under the Ministry of National Planning (BAPPENAS). National Indicators, in line with the global indicators, have been developed and agreed under Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation; Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children; and Target 16.9: Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration. Due to its leading role in championing SDG 16.2, Indonesia has become one of 13 countries to become a ‘pathfinder’ country in the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children. UNICEF, working together with other development partners has been actively engaged in advocacy on the SDG targets although public discussion on FGM/C remains a key challenge due to the political and cultural sensitivity of the issue.

Challenges remain in a paucity of reliable and up to date data on prevalence of different forms of violence particularly sexual violence. Limited child protection services at sub-national level hinders children’s access to appropriate and timely care and response. UNICEF is working with partners, including the Central Statistics Office (BPS) to strength data collection and analysis through surveys, and to fill data gaps, for example in commissioning qualitative surveys to improve understanding and response to drivers of violence. A key strategy of UNICEF is to model secondary and tertiary child welfare services with partners in selected locations with a long term view to influence government planning and expenditure in service delivery for children.

Other key bottlenecks that UNICEF is working to address include:

- **Inconsistent laws** are still one of the challenges to an enabling environment. There is disharmony across national laws, as well as between national and sub-national laws. UNICEF is supporting partners to develop a law reform agenda and to prioritize key legislation and policy reforms at both national and sub-national levels.
- **Capacity of service providers** is one of the most significant bottlenecks, particularly for the social welfare workforce. Capacity gaps include access and quality of services as well as limited social work numbers. The training on child protection for front line social workers and managers has been an integral part of the regular in-service training programme funded through the state budget under the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA). Efforts are also ongoing to strengthen the pre-service programme on social work through the Bandung School of Social Welfare and other members of the Indonesian Association of Social Work Education.
- **Harmful cultural practices and beliefs** including those condoning violence against children put children at increased risk. UNICEF-supported interventions (i.e. understanding knowledge, attitude and practices to develop strategies; training teachers, community

members and peer groups; piloting models in education and religious settings) are expected to contribute to behaviour change.

E. Results in the Outcome Area

In 2016, UNICEF advocacy and technical support to the Government of Indonesia have contributed to strengthened child protection systems at national level and in selected provinces and districts in which the thematic funds were primarily utilized for technical support.

Progress has been made in the following areas:

Evidence-based legislation, planning and budgeting for national child protection systems

The enabling environment has been strengthened with ongoing support to the implementation of relevant policies, regulations and resource allocation to support targets in the Government of Indonesia's national development plan, and specific sectoral policies and plans for ending violence against children. In particular, UNICEF supported the Government of Indonesia to launch the **National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children** (2016-2020), which provides six priority strategies for action and provides an implementation framework for the Government targets on ending violence under the National Mid Term Development Plan (2015-2019). Whilst national commitment is evident coordination of agencies to support implementation of the national strategy was challenging and throughout 2016 limited progress was made on implementation. To support acceleration of implementation, UNICEF supported the drafting of a National Plan of Action, including providing technical and advocacy support to the NGO coalition – a coalition of approximately 14 local and international NGOs/CSO, formed to support implementation of the National Strategy.

In addition, UNICEF supported the dissemination of the Strategy and the draft Plan of Action to children and youth through a process of engagement resulting in consultation with more than 140 young people from 60 youth organizations who reviewed and provided 11 recommendations. With 1 of 4 boys and 1 of 6 girls experiencing bullying, engagement of youth in preventing violence is crucial.

Government commitment to ending violence was also evident with Indonesia joining the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children as a pathfinder country.

The final draft of the **Government Regulation on Child Care**, which was developed with technical support from UNICEF, is pending approval by the President. Focusing on family-based care, the regulation will fill the gap and strengthen the legal framework on family and community-based alternative care for children; and promote a shift from institutional care, where there is an estimated (in 2006) 500,000 children, to family based alternatives particularly foster care and kinship care.

A cost analysis for **juvenile justice** operations as well as documentation of UNICEF-supported community-based restorative justice models are informing policies and strategy. The results will complement a documentation on diversion and alternative to imprisonment, and together with the cost analysis, will contribute to strengthening the implementation of diversion and restorative justice approaches as well as alternative to deprivation of liberty. This will strengthen the protection of more than 5,000 children in conflict with the law annually. Additionally, the evidence-based advocacy is expected to further reduce the number of children who are deprived of their liberty. In

2016, Indonesia has seen the lowest number of children in prisons in an ongoing month from more than 3,500 in 2014 to less than 1,500 per month.

The national study on **Financial Benchmarking** has been completed. It estimates that central government spending on child protection is equal to 0.027 per cent of total central government spending. The study has been used for advocacy on strategic allocation, focusing on prevention. Preparation is underway to initiate the studies in East Java and in South Sulawesi in 2017, which will support advocacy for strategic budget allocation for child protection at sub-national level and support decentralization of services. Several UNICEF-supported studies have been completed or in final stages including a lesson learned on the 2013 Violence against Children Survey, and a study on engagement of children in research on violence. These studies will inform the national violence against children survey planned for 2018.

UNICEF's advocacy and technical support in the **development of policies and regulations** resulted in the adoption of regulations at national and sub-national levels. Five provinces – namely Aceh, Central Java, South Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, and East Nusa Tenggara, as well as the districts of Surakarta and Klaten in Central Java – have adopted regulations on child protection. These provinces and districts adopted the child protection system-building framework in their regulations, which when fully enforced will improve prevention of and response to violence, abuse, and exploitation for more than 40 million children in those provinces. Further, in Central Java, the provincial planning agency (BAPPEDA) is drafting guidelines on child-responsive planning and budgeting for government officials in order to implement effectively the newly adopted local regulation on child protection to ensure substantial budget allocation.

Modelling Integrated Child Protection Services, Birth Registration and Restorative Justice

Five pilot districts (Tulungagung, Klaten, Surakarta, Makassar and Gowa) have launched an **integrated child welfare service model** in partnership with the MOSA and the local governments. This model supports a comprehensive approach to prevent and respond to violence against children, with a focus on strengthening family-based care. Currently two districts have adopted local regulations and inter-sectoral standard operating procedures (SOPs) that regulate the delivery and coordination of services, while the three other districts have draft SOPs pending for adoption. Since the launch of these integrated services, at least 3,542 children (1,205 girls) in four pilot sites were identified as in need of care and protection and least 366 children (264 girls) received immediate referral services. To support capacity of the frontline staff, training modules on case management tailored for social workers, para-social and other service providers were developed. Initial training of trainers for 35 facilitators was conducted and trained facilitators will carry out trainings for frontline staff in five pilot sites. With the delivery of social services decentralized to the local governments, UNICEF also supported MOSA to finalize minimum standards of services on child protection to guide local government.

The MOWECP, supported by BAPPENAS and UNICEF, developed an action plan to strengthen the child protection system. In 2016, more than US\$ 150,000 was allocated from the government budget to develop standard training materials for strengthening the child protection system and its roll out in 19 provinces and selected districts.

In partnership with civil society and local government, UNICEF supported the implementation of **community-based restorative justice** in Aceh, East Java, Central Java and South Sulawesi, resulting in diversion of 1,280 children from the formal justice system. This accounts for 36% of diverted cases nationally in 2016 (up to November).

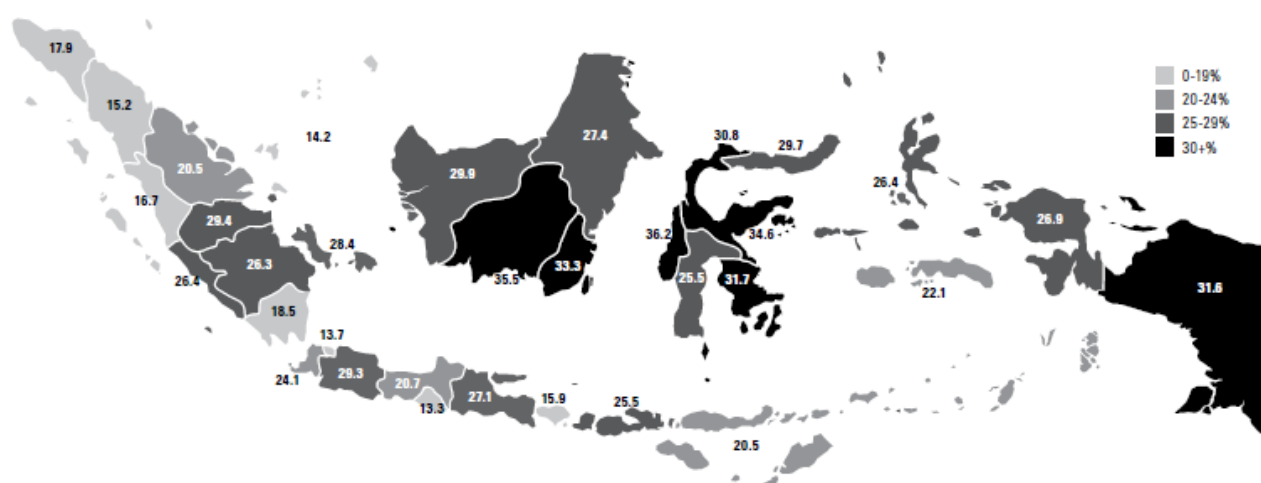
The National Socio Economic Survey indicates an increase in **birth registration** coverage of children under five from 68% in 2014 to 79% in nine UNICEF-supported districts. UNICEF, WHO, the Child Protection Centre of the University of Indonesia and Plan International are supporting BAPPENAS in finalizing the national strategy on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS). The draft strategy will be submitted to the Office of the President for approval by mid-2017. As part of the Government's effort to ensure no one is left behind in the development process, CRVS is seen as an important method to assist the government in planning and policy development including budgeting.

Eliminating Harmful Practices and Behaviours

In partnership with education officials and in consultation with four youth advisors and 40 students aged between 13-15 years, a model to address **peer violence and bullying** in schools was designed using global evidence and adapting it to the Indonesian context. The program is working through a core group of 240 student influencers, selected because of their ability to better reach and influence other peers, who engage in action research and planning activities based on their findings in their school. The programme will reach over 3,200 girls and 3,200 boys in eight schools in two provinces of South Sulawesi and Central Java. Additionally, **positive discipline** is being integrated in the remote education initiative piloted in Papua and West Papua provinces which will benefit 2,288 boys and girls between 7 – 9 years attending grades 1 to 3. More than 120 trainers and mentors have been trained on positive discipline.

A partnership with a **youth network** with over 700 members working on violence against children was developed. The network is running a social media campaign reaching 10,000 young people and are conducting workshops for 360 lower and senior secondary school students on child protection, including peer violence and bullying, using a peer-to-peer approach.

GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD, AVERAGE PREVALENCE OF CHILD MARRIAGE UNDER 18, 2008-2015



Child marriage is found in geographical pockets throughout Indonesia – Rates vary widely across the country and by level of government (province, district and sub-district). Provincial averages can mask districts where prevalence is much higher than the national or provincial average.

UNICEF worked closely with BPS to release two reports analysing data from the socio-economic household survey on **child marriage** prevalence in July 2016, the first reports of their kind published by the government to analysis child marriage trends. Release of these reports has greatly opened space for public dialogue and discourse on child marriage and provided much needed evidence to support accelerated action by government and NGO partners to eliminate child marriage. The

reports document prevalence trends from 2008 to 2015, showing that progress in reducing child marriage has been halted in the last couple of years. The reports provide information about the prevalence of child marriage and highlight the districts and sub-districts with the highest prevalence of child and adolescent marriage. In 2015, West Sulawesi and South Kalimantan have the highest prevalence (34.2 per cent and 33.7 per cent respectively), whilst Riau Islands and Aceh have the lowest prevalence (11.7 per cent and 12.4 per cent respectively). The report also finds that child marriage is strongly related to rural residence, poorer housing conditions, and lower levels of wealth, all categories associated with poverty. However, the data also indicates that social norms accepting of the practice may be influential among all economic levels in Indonesian society. In 2015, 29 percent of ever-married girls under 18 are from the poorest quintile of society while 13 percent are from the richest quintile. A launching event was held in July to disseminate the two reports, attended by government representatives, civil society, youth, NGOs and development partners. The reports are the first-ever government-sponsored documents that recognize the issue of child marriage in Indonesia and will enable the government to monitor and track its commitment to SDG target 5.3, which aims to end all harmful practices against girls and women, including child marriage. Additionally, the reports are important advocacy tools and will inform the development of the National Plan of Action against Child Marriage planned for 2017, as well as influence government programming.

UNICEF also supported the publication and dissemination of a study by the Institute of Criminal Justice Reform analysing the requests of marriage dispensation (exemption to marry under the legal minimum age) to Religious Courts in three districts in Indonesia during 2013-2015. The research aimed to map the situation in which marriage dispensation was requested and granted and to understand the relevant procedures. The research identified an average approval rating of around 97.3 per cent, indicating virtually all requests even those that do not fulfil legal requirements, were granted. The study was used as an advocacy tool to the Ministry of Religious Affairs to provide training on child marriage for Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) staff at the sub-district level, who play an influential role in preventing child marriage at the community-level. In November, the Ministry of Religious Affairs agreed to provide training on child marriage to all KUA staff. Training materials will be developed in 2017 and piloted in East Java to influence key decision-makers to eliminate the practice.

Based on these findings, a partnership was initiated with the Ministry of Religious Affairs, with the support of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, to develop a training for key decision-makers in local government as well as religious and community leaders, to improve knowledge, attitudes and practices of communities toward providing girls with information to make informed decisions about marriage.

In addition, UNICEF hosted an innovative 2-day workshop on girl centered programming and launched the **Indonesian Adolescent Girls Network**. The network gathers 28 organizations from across Indonesia who work on behalf of adolescent girls, addressing issues such as child marriage, sexual and reproductive health and gender equality. The vision of the network is to create a movement with and for girls, where "Indonesian girls are empowered and able to make choices". Members agreed to share tools, research, joint advocacy and joint programming and campaigns to achieve the best outcomes for adolescent girls. A website will be launched and half-day network meetings will be organized every quarter in Jakarta where network members can share information on ongoing activities, and coordinate research and interventions on adolescent girls. Lastly, capacity building will be provided to members to strengthen their advocacy, research and joint programming on adolescent girls' issues. A capacity needs assessment was undertaken during the workshop and a training will be held to address their most immediate needs.

The release of new data by UNICEF on **Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting** (FGM/C) in February is being used to advocate for government and public recognition of the issue, which will begin to address barriers to ending this harmful practice to girls. As a follow up, feedback was sought with over 3,000 young people through UNICEF's social media platform "U-report". The findings, shared through Twitter and Facebook, show that many young people do not know about the consequences of FGM/C, only 22 percent believe it is either a human rights violation or has negative health consequences. As such access to information about FGM/C needs to be strengthened. UNICEF will continue monitoring public opinion on FGM/C and engaging with young people to listen to their views. However, further engagement in FGM/C is challenging due to the extreme sensitivity of the topic.

The table below indicates progress achieved in 2016 in child protection in relation to the current Government of Indonesia - UNICEF Country Programme, which comprises one outcome and three outputs.

Results Assessment Framework

INDICATORS	BASELINE	PROGRESS	TARGET
Programme Outcome 3: Girls and boys, especially the most disadvantaged, are progressively protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect by the child protection system.			
1: Level of compliance of the Indonesian national legal framework addressing violence against children with international human rights standards 2: Number of children experiencing violence that are identified, and served by quality, comprehensive social welfare services annually (Districts: Tulungagung/E. Java, Surakarta/C. Java, Klaten/C. Java, Gowa/S. Sulawesi, Makassar/S. Sulawesi) 3: % of children aged 0–5 years who are registered at birth with civil authorities 4: % of adolescents aged 15–19 years that believe wife-beating is justifiable for any reason 5: % of women aged 20–24 years who were first married by age 18 years 6: % of children aged 1–14 years who experience (a) only non-violent discipline; 46 or (b) any violent discipline, 47 by any caregiver	42% (2015) / UNICEF EAPRO Legislative Review of ASEAN States TBD (2016) / MoSA pilot site profile report 68%-total; 68%-male; 68%-female (2013) / SUSENAS 48.4%-male; 44.9%-female (2012) / IDHS 17% (2012) / IDHS TBD (2014) / SUSENAS	N/A (reporting in 2020)	100% (2020) / UNICEF assessment of the Government Gazette 20% increase in the number of child victims receiving services (2020) / MoSA pilot site profile report 75% - RPJMN target (2019) / SUSENAS 23%-male; 20%-female (2020) / IDHS, SUSENAS 12% (2020) / IDHS, SUSENAS TBD (2020) / SUSENAS
Overall Progress for Outcome Government commitment to protection of children from violence, exploitation and abuse strengthened. Evidence generation, adoption of new strategies and regulations and modelling of good practices in integrated child and family welfare service, birth registration, child marriage, prevention of violence against children and juvenile justice initiated.			
Output 3.1: Strengthened political commitment, accountability, and national capacity to legislate, plan and budget for scaling up interventions that prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.			
3.1.1 An omnibus review of child protection legislative reform is prepared for presentation to parliament, in view of ensuring compliance with the CRC and other international standards 3.1.2 Number of provinces and districts for which an analysis of child protection financial expenditure is available	No Legislative review in ASEAN countries 1 province (East Java), 3 districts (Klaten/C. Java, Magelang/C. Java and Surakarta/C. Java) 0	The 2015 Legislative review in ASEAN countries has been disseminated to government partners. The 2015 Legislative review in ASEAN countries will be discussed in for National Legislation Programme The Child Protection Benchmarking report by Mokoro (national and sub-national) has been completed, pending final endorsement for publication.	Yes- A proposal for legislative reform Yes- updated review of legislation 3 provinces, 6 districts 4; 1

INDICATORS	BASELINE	PROGRESS	TARGET
3.1.3 Number of nationally-owned studies on i) prevalence and incidence of violence, ii) drivers of violence, iii) burden of violence		New studies in East Java and South Sulawesi are in preparation Meta-analysis study has been completed, pending for endorsement by Government for publication. Draft lesson learned VAC Survey 2013 submitted for academic publication; a study on engagement of children on violence against children study is being finalized	
Overall Progress for Output 3.1: Technical support, including by providing evidence (on violence against children, child marriage, financial benchmarking) has been provided to the Government and contributed to evidence-based policies, including the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children and Draft Government Regulation on Child Care.			
Output 3.2: An effective model of integrated social welfare services is in place, including in humanitarian situations, that comprises early detection and identification, referral and follow-up for child centred case management.			
1.2.1 Number of the following child protection system criteria that are present at each stage of service provision to vulnerable children (Districts: Tulungagung/E. Java, Surakarta/C. Java, Klaten/C. Java, Gowa/S. Sulawesi, Makassar/S. Sulawesi): a) transparent referral policies, b) a clear authority for assessment, c) a continuum of care, d) regular surveillance	0	On track. Three system criteria on: a) transparent referral policies b) a clear authority for assessment c) a continuum of care are reflected on the standard operating operations (SOP) for the delivery of integrated child welfares in Tulungagung and Klaten as well as on the draft SOP in Makassar. Maestral International is providing technical support in the implementation of the model in 5-districts ensuring that all aforementioned governance Three system criteria are reflected on the SOPs and draft SOPs for the delivery of integrated child welfares in 5 pilot districts. On track. In Tulungagung, 27 from line workers composed of 14 sub district's welfare workers; 2 PKH facilitators; 3 social workers and 8 service providers from health and education; and a police participated on the case management training. Except for the service providers trained welfare	4

INDICATORS	BASELINE	PROGRESS	TARGET
3.2.2 Number of the following child protection system criteria ensuring quality (maximum integration of communities) in service provision (Districts: Tulungagung/E. Java, Surakarta/C. Java, Klaten/C. Java, Gowa/S. Sulawesi, Makassar/S. Sulawesi): a) volunteer involvement, b) outreach to communities in policies, c) mechanisms for home-based care, d) restorative justice promotion		workers and social workers conducted outreach to communities to identify vulnerable children. This resulted to identification of 163 vulnerable children in 10 villages, who referred to the integrated child & family welfare services. In addition, promotion of restorative justice is evident in the Juvenile Justice Law (Law No. 11/2012) and piloting is underway in Aceh, East & Central Java and South Sulawesi 35 facilitators were trained on case management for social and para social workers. 3,542 vulnerable children identified and 366 children got immediate referral services in 5 pilot districts. 1,153 cases of children in conflict with the law in 4 UNICEF-supported provinces were diverted until October 2016 (36% national diversion).	progress against criteria
Overall Progress for Output 3.2: Child protection service models have been initiated in five districts.			
Output 3.3: The capacity of children and families to advance public dialogue in view to eliminate practices and behaviours harmful to children is increased.			
3.3.1: Number of evidence-based violence prevention models (including child marriage) addressing both home and education settings that are tested and documented for scale-up 3.3.2 % of girls and boys aged 14–17 years and caregivers that are: (a) able to recognize main forms of child sexual abuse, and (b) do not believe it is a girl or boy	0 (a) 49%-parents; 48%- children aged 14–17 years; (b) 34%-parents; 38%- children aged 14–17 years	1- Models are in preparation for development; one addressing bullying and the other child marriage prevention. Positive discipline has been documented and should be evaluated On track.	3 a)85%/85%; (b) 85%/85% (a) 49%-parents; 48%- children aged 14–17 years; (b) 34%-parents; 38%- children aged 14–17 years
Overall Progress for Output 3.3: The capacity of children and families to advance public dialogue in view to eliminate practices and behaviours harmful to children is increased.			

Case Study: Registering each and every child: Mamuju District (West Sulawesi, Indonesia)

Top level Result: Strengthening birth registration coverage in under-performing districts to achieve the national target of 85 per cent coverage by 2019.

Issue/Background: While Indonesia's economic indicators have increased over the past 15 years, the birth registration rate remains relatively low compared to other countries in the region¹. In 2016 in Indonesia around 32 million children of the 85 million children under the age of 18 years did not have a birth certificate. In addition, approximately 60 per cent of new-borns do not receive a birth certificate in their first year. Children living in remote and rural areas are less likely (54.4 per cent) than children in urban areas (61.8 per cent) to have a birth certificate. This disparity is well reflected in the district of Mamuju, a rural and relatively remote district, located at the border of the provinces of Sulawesi and Kalimantan and composed by 16 sub-districts, most of them far from Mamuju main area where social and civil services, including District registration office, are based.

Relatively low coverage of birth registration can largely be attributed to three key barriers: the difficult access to civil registration services in terms of distance as well as administrative and travel costs, the low demand for birth registration from the communities and parents as the value given to birth registration is not seen as important and the lack of linkage between health services and birth registration.

Rationale: UNICEF is supporting the Government of Indonesia's National Development Plan target to increase birth registration from 56 per cent in 2014 to 85 per cent by 2019 by modelling innovative approaches to birth registration in underperforming districts. With the implementation of the new decentralization law in Indonesia, support is critical at sub-national level if districts and provinces are to meet the target of the national development plan.

The local government in Mamuju has shown commitment to improving birth registration coverage including allocation of additional local budget and establishing a multi-sectoral partnership arrangement. This strong support from local government created the environment whereby innovative approaches to reaching the most hard to reach children could be tested and expanded.

Strategy and Implementation: Four key strategies were employed to support increased birth registration rates as detailed below.

- i. Establishing multi-sectoral partnerships and mechanisms on CRVS and birth registration: A working group on birth registration was established at district level at the civil registration office to promote and enhance cooperation. The working group is composed of government agencies (civil registration, health, education, social affairs, and religious affairs), civil society representatives and institutions dealing with children. The goal of the working group is to facilitate registration of all children and address gaps and challenges in birth registration at district level.
- ii. Integrating birth registration into the health system and other social services (education and police): promoting linkages between civil registration and health system is part of a wider strategy on civil and birth registration. Online birth registration can be done at hospital level²

¹ Indonesia ranks in the bottom 20 countries of the world in its registration of children.

² Meaning original documents required for birth registration are still required by civil registration office to process birth certificates.

with midwives trained by civil registration office to enter data linked to births in an online health system and bring birth notifications and requested documents once a week to the civil registration offices, who process the birth certificates. Advocacy on birth registration is also conducted by midwives to new parents at hospital level.

- iii. Increasing the demand for birth registration at community level: In Mamuju, increasing the demand for birth registration is done through community-based and family-based awareness-raising meetings with religious leaders and NGOs.
- iv. Reaching the unreached through mobile birth registration: Many people still live in remote villages, with difficult access- up to 2 hours by boat and road to Mamuju city- and limited-if any- social services. Regular mobile outreach ensures families are able to access birth registration at no cost.

Resources Required/Allocated: In 2016, the birth registration budget in Mamuju district was 520 million IDR (or USD 39,900). Most of the budget allocated to birth registration in Mamuju district is spent on facilitating access to civil registration services (which represents 50% of the total birth registration budget), community-awareness (18% of the budget) and integrated services and delivery of birth certificates.

Progress and Results: Mamuju has made significant progress on birth registration going from a birth registration rate of 13% in 2001 to 60% in 2015 (figure 1). With the implementation of the new decentralization law in Indonesia, the district budget allocation reflects the importance given to birth registration by local governments. The local government in Mamuju has also demonstrated its commitment through ongoing allocation of local budget to strengthen birth registration services, with a +1.46% budget increase between 2015 and 2016 (total allocated 520 million IDR or USD 39,900). Mamuju district is still working to achieve the national target of 85 per cent, or a further 15 per cent increase in registration rates by 2019 in line with the national target.

Lessons Learned: *Political commitment* at the highest level plays an essential role in ensuring that relevant government stakeholders unify around a single comprehensive multi-sectoral strategy to increase birth registration. In Indonesia, birth registration was identified as an important target in the National Development Plan (2014-2019), which fostered the necessary commitment from stakeholders to prioritize action including allocation of resources at both national and sub-national levels.

Equity analysis is critical to understanding the key systematic barriers that prevent some children from accessing birth registration and for targeting responses to ensure the most marginalized children are included in programming. For example, analysis of birth registration data reveals that children from wealthier households are twice as likely to have a birth certificate as children from the poorest households.

Simultaneously addressing *demand for birth registration and supply of services* accessible at the family level is critical. This includes flexible and innovative approaches to generate demand for birth registration through linking birth registration with access to universal health coverage for example, mobile registration for remote populations and engaging health, education and village level stakeholders in promoting and delivering the service.

Moving Forward: Indonesia is comprised of more than 17,000 islands spread over a long archipelago. Even though more children than ever before in Indonesia are being registered before their fifth birthday, continuous efforts will need to be made to reach the national target of 85% by 2019. A collective focus by all stakeholders is now required. Key initiatives to move forward are:

- Continued reformation of the current legal and regulatory framework to ensure legal impediments particularly related to requirement to provide marriage certificates are removed.
- Increase demand for birth registration by continuing to engage with communities and services to promote the importance of birth registration.
- Ensure birth registration is accessible to all by removing social barriers and moving services closer the population, particularly linking with health services.
- Continued improvements of the data system to ensure up to date and accurate data is available at local level.

E. Financial Analysis

The Child Protection Programme has a ceiling of USD 15,226,000 over the five year period of the Country Programme (2016-2020) of which USD 3,045,200 is required on an annual basis to enable the programme to achieve its results. Predictability of funding is crucial to achieving results over a five year period, and to build strong partnerships in support of planning, implementation and monitoring results for children. A key strategy of the country programme is modelling innovative practices for replication and scale up, and this can only be achieved with continuity of funding. Thematic funding contributed to full funding for the Child Protection Programme in 2016, which has greatly supported the results detailed in this report.

Table 1 : Planned budget by outcome area

Outcome Area 6: Child Protection - Indonesia Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2016 (in US Dollar)		
Intermediate Results	Funding Type ¹	Planned Budget ²
06-01 Data and Child Protection	RR	-
	ORR	
06-04 Justice for Children	RR	-
	ORR	
06-06 Child Protection in emergencies	RR	
	ORR	
06-08 Child Protection # General	RR	
	ORR	
Total Budget		

*) Does not look as sample

Fund Category	All Programme Accounts
Year	2016
Business Area	Indonesia - 2070
Prorated Outcome Area	06 Child Protection

Row Labels	Output Planned
Other Resources - Regular	2,000,058
Unknown	2,000,058
Regular Resources	895,000
Unknown	895,000
Grand Total	2,895,058

Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to outcome area received in 2016

Outcome Area 6: Child Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse

Thematic Contributions Received for Outcome Area 6 by UNICEF Indonesia in 2016
(in US Dollars)






Donors	Grant Number*	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
Thematic MTSP 2014-2017 Outcome 6: Child protection	SC149906	xxx	120,580.29
NETHERLANDS COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF	SC150076	235,294.12	82,968.28
UNICEF-INDONESIA	SC150399	vvvvv	595,656.37
Norway/Indonesia - Justice for Children Reform 2013-2015	SC130687	1,342.154.11	206,297.64
AUSTRALIAN COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF	SC140428	369,641.25	193,592.91
SWISS COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF	SC150473	267,952.84	150,704.48
NETHERLANDS	SC160187	155,918.10	76,212.59
Total		xxxxx	xxxxx

Table 3: Expenditures in the Outcome Area

Outcome Area 6: Child Protection - Indonesia
2016 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount*			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
06-01 Data and Child Protection		62,566	135,296	197,862
06-02 Child Protection systems	38	593,017	59,219	652,274
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse		497,114	956,869	1,453,983
06-04 Justice for children		166,324	6,586	172,910
06-05 Birth registration		106,578	65,363	171,941
06-08 Child Protection # General		195,375	244,193	439,568
Total	38	1,620,974	1,467,526	3,088,538

Table 4: Thematic expenses by programme area

Fund Category	All Programme Accounts	
Year	2016	
Business Area	Indonesia - 2070	
Prorated Outcome Area	06 Child Protection	
Donor Class Level2	Thematic	


Row Labels	 Expense
[-] Other Resources - Emergency	38
06-02 Child Protection systems	38
[-] Other Resources - Regular	130,921
06-01 Data and Child Protection	25,908
06-02 Child Protection systems	14,148
06-03 Violence, exploitation and abuse	13,150
06-08 Child Protection # General	77,715
Grand Total	130,958

Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes

Fund Category	All Programme Accounts
Year	2016
Business Area	Indonesia - 2070
Prorated Outcome Area	06 Child Protection

Row Labels	Expense
06-01-01 Child Protection and violations # periodic data collection and analysis	103,748
06-02-01 Child Protection systems strengthening	307,498
06-02-02 Child Protection # mapping and assessment	20,616
06-02-03 Child Protection # budget analysis and tracking	12,576
06-03-01 Violence against children (general)	736,237
06-04-01 Access to justice (for all children)	4,259
06-04-02 Diversion programmes and other alternatives to detention of children	103,566
06-05-01 Birth and civil registration	122,335
06-08-01 Child Protection # general	249,129
08-01-01 Country programme process	3,920
08-01-06 Planning # General	119,743
08-02-01 Situation Analysis or Update on women and children	134
08-02-05 Other multi-sectoral household surveys and data collection activities	45,817
08-02-06 Secondary analysis of data	7,230
08-02-07 Data dissemination	1,347
08-02-08 Monitoring # General	80,403
08-03-01 Cross-sectoral Communication for Development	56,124
08-03-02 Communication for Development at sub-national level	2,286
08-06-02 Building global/regional/national stakeholder evaluation capacity	8,102
08-07-01 Adolescent development # General	3,360
08-09-01 Innovation activities	7,978
08-09-03 Environmental sustainability # climate change adaptation	141,102
08-09-06 Other # non-classifiable cross-sectoral activities	544,549
08-09-07 Public Advocacy	162,517
08-09-08 Engagement through media and campaigns	10,632
08-09-09 Digital outreach	18,991
09-02-05 CO Programme coordination	2,593
10-07-12 Management and Operations support at CO	-255
12-02-01 Private sector fundraising (Offset budget)	175,905
2073 Violence in schools including Gender-based violence	
4012 Support to strengthen laws, policies, standards, regulations and budget analysis of child	28
4021 Child-friendly juvenile justice	17,946
7941 PFP # private sector fund-raising	18,123
Grand Total	3,088,538

F. Future Work Plan

In 2017, the Child Protection Programme will:

- i. Support the Government of Indonesia in the roll out and monitoring of the National Strategy on Elimination of Violence against Children 2016-2020 in target provinces. This includes continued engagement and support to the NGO coalition on ending violence against children and supporting children and youth to actively engage in the implementation and monitoring of the national strategy.
- ii. Strengthening the integrated child welfare services in five districts/cities through establishment and implementation of data system, outreach, adoption of SOPs, and training for social workers, and development of scale up plan with Government partners.
- iii. Support the Government of Indonesia to address child marriage including support for the Indonesian Adolescent Girl's Network; communication and information materials for adolescents on child marriage prevention; engagement of religious leaders for prevention of child marriage; and support to development of a national plan of action to combat child marriage.
- iv. Implementation and monitoring of the pilot bullying prevention initiative in eight junior secondary schools and development of a scale up plan based on results of pilot.
- v. Document and disseminate lessons learned and good practices on diversion and alternative to deprivation of poverty.
- vi. Strengthen the knowledge base on child protection through a national estimation study on children in institutional care; planning and preparations for the national violence prevalence study (to be carried out in 2018); and further studies at sub-national level on financial benchmarking.

G. Expression of Thanks

UNICEF Indonesia with its implementing partners would like to express its appreciation to its donors for their generous support to advancing child protection in Indonesia. Thematic support is especially appreciated for its flexibility in filling the resource gap, which enables the achievement of concrete results in child protection in Indonesia.

UNICEF Indonesia is also indebted to the commitment of the various partners involved both from government and non-governmental institutions, as well as from children at all levels.

Annex 1: Human Interest Story



Once a Child Bride, Now Longing to Go Back to School: In Mamuju, West Sulawesi, there are 687 girls who are not going to school because they are married and are expected instead to take care of their new household. Most of these are arranged marriages, and one of these child brides is Ani*, 17.

Ani was married at age 15 and gave birth to a daughter shortly afterwards. In these past two years, she has fought many times with her

husband and finally decided to get a divorce. Bringing up a baby girl, she has thought a lot about her own life and the impact that education could have on her child in the future. So Ani is eager to go back to school and pursue a higher education to reach her dream of becoming a teacher. Her motivation is simple but noble, she wants to be her child's first source for knowledge and education. "If it doesn't come from me, I'm afraid my daughter would not grow up as a good person," she said. At the moment, Ani and her parents are busy filling out the forms and going through the admissions process to enrol in a high school. Meanwhile Ani is working as a shopkeeper in a traditional market while waiting for school to start.

Ani is keen to share her story and inspire many children in Indonesia to strive for their rights.

"Going back to school is my vehicle to success!" Ani said.

*Photo, names of girls and villages have been changed

This story was also posted on UNICEF Indonesia's blog:

<http://unicefindonesia.blogspot.co.id/2016/11/once-child-bride-now-longing-to-go-back.html>

Annex 2: Donor Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report and return to UNICEF Jakarta who will share your input with relevant colleagues in the field and in headquarters. Thank you!

Please return the completed form to UNICEF by email to:

Name: Marcella Christina

Email: mchristina@unicef.org

SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while
0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?
