



Save the Children

# BERPIHAK PADA ANAK

Annual Report 2019  
Indonesia



Save the Children

## **Our Belief**

Every child deserves a future.

Children's lives, voices and future potential should be fiercely protected at all costs.





Save the Children's staff monitored the transfer of vital aids from aircraft to trucks to be distributed to the survivors of the earthquake and tsunami in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. Save the Children has sent multiple shipments of vital aids to the disaster-affected areas by road, sea, and air. (Thomas Gustafian/Save the Children)



Minzayar Oo/Panos/Save the Children

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## Our Story

Our story begins in 1919, when Eglantyne Jebb launches the Save the Children Fund in London in the wake of World War I, which soon becomes the first global movement for children.

An outspoken champion for children, Jebb drafts the historic Declaration of the Rights of the Child, adopted by the League of Nations in 1924. The drafts then adopted by UN in 1989 as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. It becomes the most universally accepted human rights treaty in history.

In Indonesia, Save the Children has been operating since 1976. In 2004, we are among the first to respond to the Asian Tsunami centered in Aceh Province. Our five-year response was one of the largest in our history.

In 2014, Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik emerged as a local entity from Save the Children in Indonesia. Save the Children in Indonesia is a part of Save the Children global movement working in more than 120 countries across 6 continents.

## Our Promise

We do whatever it takes to save children.

## Our Ambition for Children in 2030

### SURVIVE

No child dies from preventable causes before their fifth birthday

### LEARN

All children learn from a quality basic education

### BE PROTECTED

Violence against children is no longer tolerated

## Our Vision

Our vision is to build a world where every child attains the right to survival, protection, development, and participation.

## Our Mission

Our mission is to inspire breakthroughs in the way the world treats children and to achieve immediate and lasting change in their lives.

## Our Values

### Accountability

We take personal responsibility for using our resources efficiently, achieving measurable results, and being accountable to supporters, partners and, most of all, children.

### Ambition

We are demanding of ourselves and our colleagues, set high goals and are committed to improving the quality of everything we do for children.

### Collaboration

We respect and value each other, thrive on our diversity, and work with partners to leverage our global strength in making a difference for children.

### Creativity

We are open to new ideas, embrace change, and take disciplined risks to develop sustainable solutions for and with children.

### Integrity

We aspire to live the highest standards of personal honesty and behaviour; we never compromise our reputation and always act in the best interests of children.

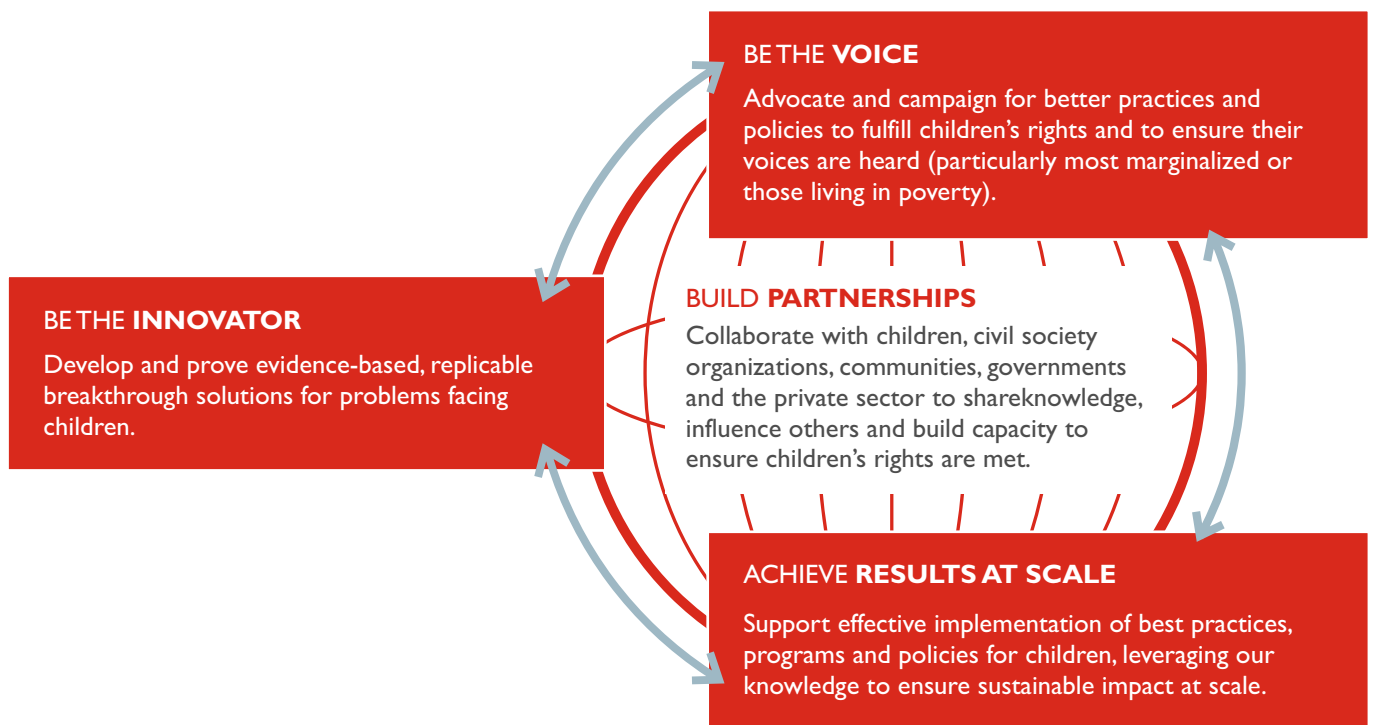


Childhood pneumonia is the second leading killer of children under five in the world. In Indonesia, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) is one of an area with the highest prevalence of children pneumonia (Riskesdas 2018). In collaboration with Posyandu cadres assisted by Save the Children and the government, we provide counseling and mentoring to parents in West Sumba regarding pneumonia and the importance of maintaining environmental health so children can be kept away from pneumonia. (Ulet Ifansasti/Save the Children)

## Our Theory of Change

Theory of Change is our model for inspiring breakthroughs for children. It outlines how we work to create immediate and lasting results for children.

Our most successful programs drive all four pillars of our Theory of Change, creating sustainable improvements in the lives of children and catalyzing change at scale.



# Our Programs and Beneficiaries in 2019

In 2019 Save the Children in Indonesia has implemented six thematic programs.



## Health and Nutrition

In Indonesia, one baby dies every seven minutes due to preventable and treatable causes. That's why we are committed to providing robust health and nutrition programs to improve health and nutrition of mothers, newborn babies and children, with special attention to poor and vulnerable communities. This is including their quality of care; improving neonatal and children nutrition absorption; improving referral systems for maternal and new-born in emergencies; and integrating our approach at local and national level.



## Child Protection

We commit to protect children from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence. Our programs focus on the most vulnerable children while aiming for the safety and well-being of all children. Working with governments, international organizations, and local community partners, we strive to create lasting change with improvements in policy and services that protect children whether in a natural disaster, or development setting. Through Family First Program, we are ensuring appropriate care for children and de-institutionalization with three main components; prevention, direct response, and legal reform implemented at local and national level.



## Education

Education is the road that children follow to reach their full potential in life. Yet many children in need do not get a quality education where they can learn and develop. We focus on increasing access for deprived children, in particular children with disabilities, and increasing the quality of inclusive education. We also support education programs for children in the school, family, and communities to create supportive environment for children to learn and relevant learning outcomes.

### Total Direct Beneficiaries in 2019\*

**215,213** Children

**150,899** Adults



\* The total number of directly reached is not the sum of total number based on each thematic area. This is because some beneficiaries that we have directly reached were involved in some of thematic area. So, to measure the actual number, we have been sorting out them to eliminate double counting.



## Child Poverty

Children are more likely to be healthy and educated when their families are not worried about where the next meal will come from. To prevent children from malnutrition and improve their well-being, nutritious food and education must be available to families. To help parents provide for their children's basic needs, our Livelihoods programs focus on improving the farming practices and finances of families in need. We also give youth the skills to succeed by teaching them how to build skills, networks, and self-esteem they need to make the transition to a good quality of livelihood.



## Humanitarian Response

No one knows when the next earthquake, flood, or tsunami will strike. But we do know children are severely affected by natural disasters. That's why we are prepared to help protect vulnerable boys and girls during disasters and their aftermath through provision of child protection, education, and health service in emergencies. Besides provide disaster relief and emergency response background, we also have pioneered child-centered Disaster Risk Reduction to prevent and ease the suffering of children in the aftermath.



## Child Rights Governance

In Child Rights Governance, we focus on ensuring the fulfillment of children's rights through policy and commitment from all sectors including government, industries, and society. We also focus on increasing accountability on the fulfillment of the rights of the poor and vulnerable children through the implementation of the World Business Principles and Rights of the Child in the corporate sector.

Total Indirect Beneficiaries in 2019\*

**69,796** Children

**10,438,713** Adults



\* The total number of indirectly reached is not the sum of total number based on each thematic area. This is because some beneficiaries that we have indirectly reached were involved in some of thematic area. So, to measure the actual number, we have been sorting out them to eliminate double counting.

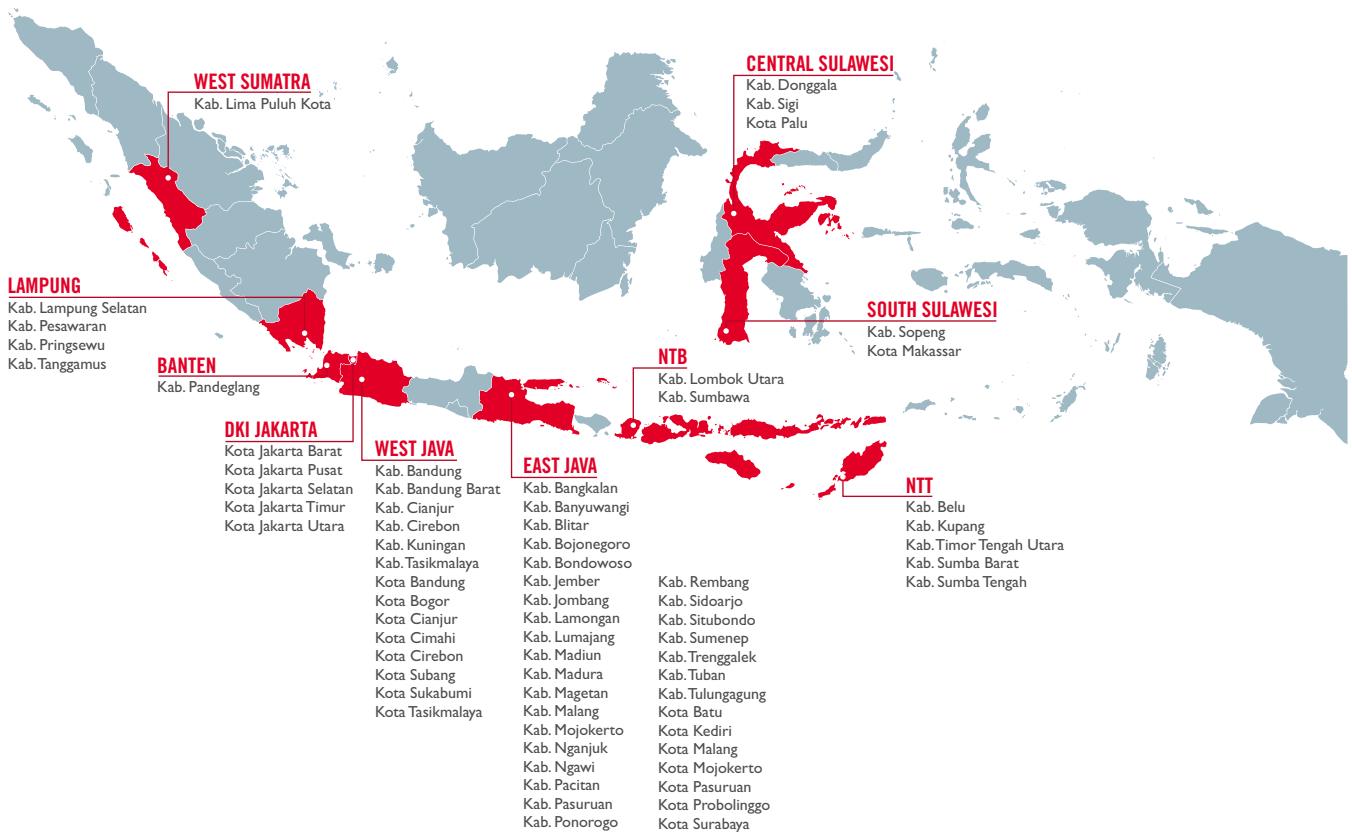
# Our Programs Area in 2019

In 2019, we implemented more than 20 programs in 10 provinces. Our programs have covered 70 districts, 404 sub-districts, and 1,136 villages in Indonesia.

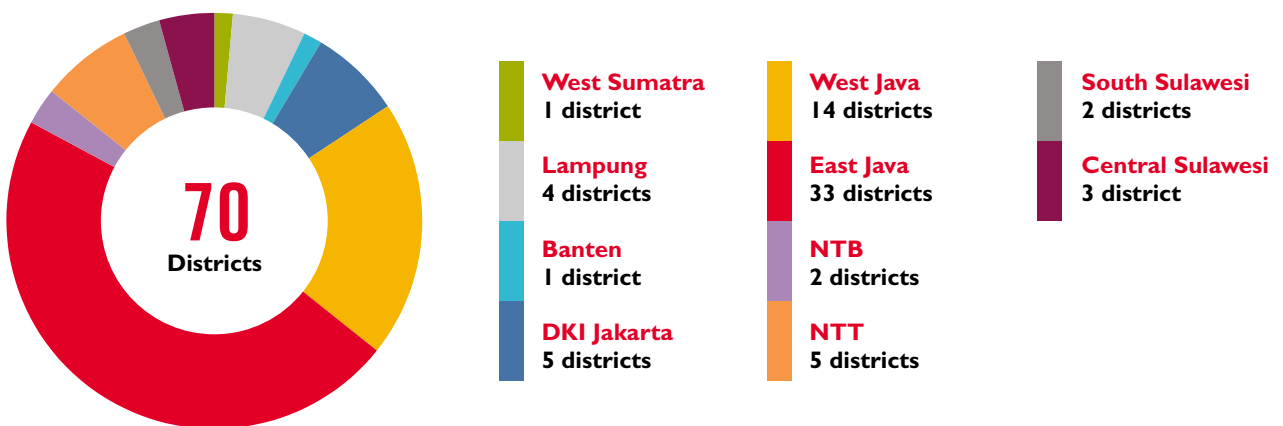
Our programs have been implemented through close partnership with the Indonesia government at the national and local level, through various ministries and government agencies. The

partnership have been cultivated and will be continued in order to make sure that children in Indonesia attain their rights.

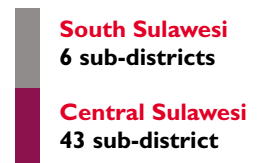
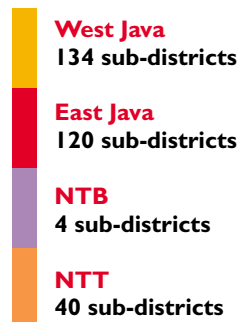
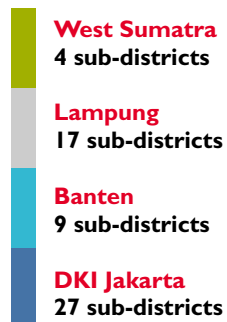
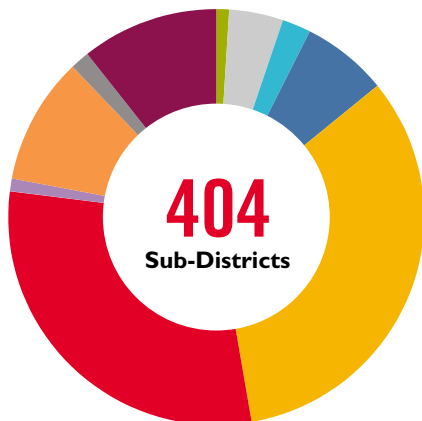
We also work in close collaboration with various non-profit organizations, civil society organizations, educational institution, and many other organizations or institutions.



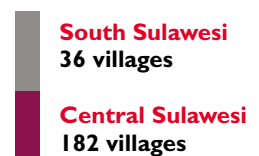
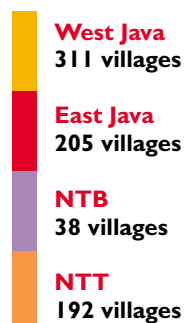
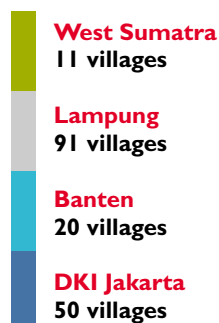
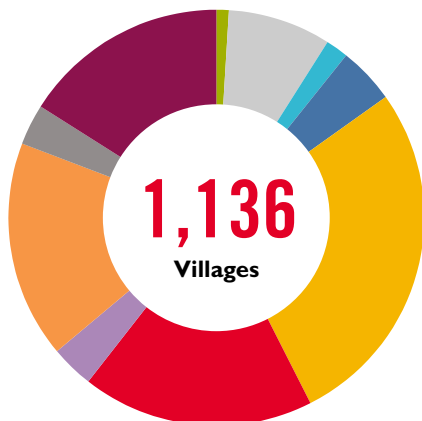
## Our Programs Area at District Level in 2019



## Our Programs Area at Sub-District Level in 2019



## Our Programs Area at Villages Level in 2019



## Program Area by Thematic



### Health and Nutrition

DKI Jakarta, West Java, NTB, NTT, Central Sulawesi



### Child Protection

West Sumatra, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, NTT, South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi



### Education

DKI Jakarta, Lampung, West Java, NTB, NTT, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi



### Child Poverty

West Sumatra, Lampung, West Java, East Java, NTT, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi



### Humanitarian Response

Lampung, Banten, West Java, NTB, NTT, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi



### Child Rights Governance

DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, NTB, NTT, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi

# HEALTH AND NUTRITION

## Erna's Story

Childhood pneumonia is the second leading killer of children under five in the world. In Indonesia, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) is one of an area with the highest prevalence of children pneumonia (Risikesdas 2018).

In collaboration with Posyandu cadres assisted by Save the Children and the government, we are campaigning to parents in West Sumba regarding pneumonia and the importance of maintaining environmental health.

"I didn't know if the smoke from the fire furnace was harmful to the health of my son. The campaign has improve my knowledge on this," said Erna (25), one of the parents.

Despite conducting campaign activity to improve parents' knowledge and behavior, we also advocating the issue to government level and provide counseling and mentoring to parents so their children can be kept away from pneumonia.

**73,044**

Children directly reached

**58,897**

Adults directly reached

**DATA KEGIATAN TAHUN...**

**POKJA II**

NO	LINDUNG	PENDIDIKAN DAN KETRAMPILAN										KADER KHUSUS			KADER UMUM		PRA KOP/UM	
		UMUR	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK	KELOMPOK
1	LINDUNG I																	
2	LINDUNG II																	
3	LINDUNG III																	

**POKJA III**

NO	LINDUNG	PANGSAH			KERAJINAN	KERAJINAN
		JML KADER	JML TAWANAN	JML TAWANAN		
1	LINDUNG I					
2	LINDUNG II					
3	LINDUNG III					

**POKJA IV**

NO	LINDUNG	KESEHATAN		KESTARIAN LINDUNGAN HIDUP	
		JML KADER	JML TAWANAN	JML KADER	JML TAWANAN
1	LINDUNG I				
2	LINDUNG II				
3	LINDUNG III				



## Basic Overview and Problem Statement

The under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) was 32 deaths per 1,000 live births, indicating that 1 in 31 children died before reaching age 5 (IDHS, 2017). Three in four (75%) deaths in the first 5 years of life occurred between birth and the first birthday. Sixty-three percent of infant deaths occurred within the first month of life (IDHS, 2017). 62.8% CU5 deaths happens in hospital, 24.4% happens at home, while the rest happen in other health facilities or during referral (SRS, 2014).

**Childhood pneumonia is the leading killer of children under five in Indonesia.** 16% of child deaths in 2018 were due to pneumonia. Indonesia still faces many challenges to address pneumonia. In 2018 pneumonia killed more than 19,000 children under five, which equates to more than two children for every hour. National pneumonia prevalence is 18.5%, but in some province such as NTT, this can be as high as 38.5%.

West Java's prevalence is in par with national level, but this is translated to high number of affected children as West Java is the biggest and densely populated province in the country (Save the Children, 2018).

Rates of pneumonia case-finding are just 51%, meaning just half of children with pneumonia signs and symptoms are appropriately identified. Furthermore, correct antibiotic treatment was only provided for 39% of cases PCV has been introduced in several area starting 2018, but reaching all children with this new vaccine is a challenge. Overall, only 57.9% of children under-two are fully immunized, leaving approximately 40% not fully protected from life threatened childhood diseases.

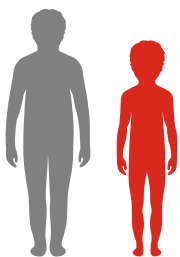
**Major inequalities exist in accessibility and utilization of primary health care services, with dramatically lower levels of availability and access in the eastern parts of the country.** Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) has been widely used in Indonesia as the standard of care for frontline health workers in providing child care, which emphasizes the identification and management of diarrhea and pneumonia. However, just 58.2% of health workers adhere to IMNCI standard. At the primary care level, availability of primary care facilities with health workers trained IMNCI is still quite low at 42.6%.

**Nearly 1 out of 2 cases of children under five deaths are attributable to under nutrition. Stunting rate is 30.8%, indicating that 1 from 3 children under five are stunted (Risksedas, 2018).** From life cycle perspective, this also result of poor care pre-pregnancy. Women are anaemic and underweight even before becoming pregnant, and these unresolved deficiencies contribute to sub-optimal development of babies in utero and low birth weight newborns of 10.2% (Risksedas, 2018).

To sum, children die due to preventable causes because services are provided piece-meal and those most at risk are not being reached. Geographical disparities exist, quality of care and referral system within the complex health system remains a challenge.

Survival breakthrough in Indonesia depends on a substantial reduction in neonatal mortality, as well as addressing childhood pneumonia as the main killer. Along with these, equally important is addressing under-nutrition as the underlying condition.

**1 OUT OF 31** children died before reaching their fifth birthday. (IDHS, 2017)



**1 OUT OF 3** children under five in Indonesia are stunted. (Risksedas, 2018)

**1 OUT OF 4** children in Indonesia do not meet dietary diversity minimum standard. (IDHS, 2017)



Only **37.3%** children are exclusively breastfeeding. (Risksedas, 2018)



Only **57.9%** children are fully immunized. (IDHS, 2017)

Nearly **1 OUT OF 2** cases of children under five deaths are attributable to under nutrition.

## Our Strategic Goal

Boys and girls under five years of age from most deprived families and communities within targeted districts enjoy key health and nutrition related services and parent's/care giver's nurturing care practice.

## Our Strategic Objectives

1. To reduce deaths due to pneumonia and to increase number of children under five averted from stunting.
2. To contribute to immediate and lasting change in the lives of disaster-affected children and their families through urgent humanitarian assistance, continued access to basic services, and with active participation in their own recovery.

## Program Interventions and Achievements in 2019

1. Pneumonia campaign strategy developed in 2018. SC with MoH then finalize campaign materials, some have been tested (banner, paper fan) with public, and in early 2019. Then we launched our childhood pneumonia campaign at national level in early 2019. Since then we have been implementing many activities/events at national level with zoom-in implementation in key targeted areas (Bandung, West Java and West Sumba, NTT).
2. In Sumba, local level community integrated management of childhood illness (CIMCI) taskforces were established to support standard procedures on IMCI. In 2018-2019, we piloted the use of innovative m-Health technology called Medsinc, the IMCI diagnostic in 10 primary health care facilities (Puskesmas) in West Sumba. DPMD (Community and Village Empowerment and Development Office) agreed to allocate IDR 26,000,000 (USD 1900) for each village in the 2020 budget under Village Fund for health, especially for Childhood Pneumonia and Stunting prevention.
3. While in Bandung, signing off the decree on IMCI Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) by Head of District Health Office (DHO), Bandung District. (Decree/SK No. P/34106/440/XII/Dinkes/2019 - 27 December 2019).
4. At the national level, SC with UNICEF, NI have been supporting finalization of the National Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhea-NAPPD, which is 90% finished in early 2019. We observed that there is slower process for signing off within MoH due to the need to update several data from different directorates and ministries. Despite this situation, SC, NI and UNICEF have started dissemination of NAPPD content through informal sharing at sub national.
5. To support national strategy for stunting, SC has initiated stunting-related programming in at least #4 districts in targeted province of WJ, NTT and CS, following the Nourishing the Youngest Common Approach (focus on intervention for the first 1000 day and adolescent)
6. While for humanitarian context, the complementary Feeding in Emergency training packages is being finalized (due by 2020) for front line volunteers from MoSA (Tagana), while the overall Nutrition in Emergency-NiE training packaged has been finalized in 2019 in collaboration with MoH and UNICEF. Now this training has been adopted and used by Govt and CSOs in disaster preparedness and disaster affected areas
7. One CSP milestone was achieved by assisting disaster affected districts in rolling out the new Infant Feeding in Emergency operational guide together with UNICEF and MOH, where SC contributed in the development the training module and guidelines. SC also launched a new \$10m five-year stunting prevention programme with Nutrition International.
8. We also have trained Provincial and District Health Offices and Puskesmas staff with Emotional Demonstration, an interactive session with games that touches the emotions of mothers and caregivers of toddlers to improve quality of Infant and Young Child Feeding-IYCF, following by supportive supervision. As a result, Sigi district has allocated app. 4000USD to continue EmoDemo training to 19 Puskesmas in 2020, as an innovation to prevent stunting. Save the Children also distributed Fresh Food Voucher for pregnant lactating women and children under two. Our IYCF in emergency program reached 9.203 children (45% Girls; 55% Boys), 7.908 adults (84% Women; 16% Men).
9. We also noted evidence of improved knowledge and practice for hand washing by children in Sumba, while also ensuring effective health screening in schools. The proportion of children reporting hand washing practices in critical times increased from 41,1% in baseline to 76,3% in mid-term, as well as children reported using school toilets increased from 81,2% to 84%. These gains are caused by the availability of WASH facilities in schools from 57,5% to 89,7%, and are supported by the implementation of the Usaha Kesehatan Sekolah/UKS (School's Health Unit) at schools. We launched Waliku as a low tech app for monitoring student absenteeism in Sumba, which one of the conclusions that health condition (cough and headache) is the major cause of children absence. Future iterations of Waliku aim at school-outreach to local health and welfare providers to care for critically needy students as our effort to promote student well-being. Data recording on absence will contribute to absence mapping, providing more information for health providers and protection services, schools/parents to take preventive action to reduce the number of child absences, and death due to illness.

## Partnership

Save the Children is working in partnership with Ministry of Health, NI, Unicef, AIMI, SELASI, UI, WVI, IKMI, PHO, DHO, DPMD, PKK, Bappeda, Bappenas, BNPB, BPBD, Kemensos, Kemendikbud, and KSP. We have been engaged with different CSOs under the two main coalitions/alliance: the national MNCH Coalition-GKIA, and the Scaling Up Nutrition-SUN Alliance for stunting interventions.



# CHILD PROTECTION

## Raras's Story

Family should be the safest place for child to grow and develop. But most of violence against children happened in the family environment. Raras\* (now 22), is a girl who had been sexually abused in this setting. Her lives changed dramatically after her nephew raped her few years ago. She delivered a baby nine months later.

"Raras is born with speech-and-hearing impairment. She just attended school until kindergarten because of our financial limitations. Almost everyday, she is alone at home because we have to work. The incident happened when we were not nearby. After that, she often looks afraid and depressed," said Sukarsi\* (41), her mom.

Raras is currently going through the recovery period. We provide psychological assistance and help her to provide basic needs for her child.

In Indonesia, the cases of sexual violence against children are like the tip of an iceberg because they are rarely reported as many of the perpetrators are still their own families.

\* Not the actual name.

**24,712**

Children directly reached

**9,596**

Adults directly reached

## Basic Overview and Problem Statement

The Government of Indonesia has taken steps in the framework of protecting children from violent acts. The Indonesia Constitution of 1945 has mandated that every child has right to live, grow, develop, and be protected from violence and discrimination.

Indonesia has also ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). This convention are requiring the state to protect children from all forms of violence, both in terms of prevention and handling, including providing assistance and protection for victims of violence.

To support government on implementing the UNCRC, Save the Children has collaborated with the government and work with children and communities to strengthen the child protection system

and to change the attitude and social norms.

Yet, Indonesia is still facing high rate of violence against children in different context. Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection released a report mentioned that 1 out of 4 boys and 1 out of 8 girls have even experienced violence within 12 month (NSLECA, 2018). National rates of bullying of students aged 13-17 at 20.6%, with boys are more likely than girls to be bullied. Outside of Java and Sumatra, rates are higher at 26.4% (WHO, 2015).

Children who experience violence are generally at higher risk of dropping out of school. 7% children age 10-17 (around 2,5 millions) are forced to work and 30% of 35 M children aged 10-17 have to work (around 10 M) have been forced to work and probably causing drop out from school (Sakernas, 2018).

**1 OUT OF 2**  
boys experienced emotional abuse.  
(NSLECA, 2018)



**1 OUT OF 11**  
girls have been sexually abused .  
(NSLECA, 2018)



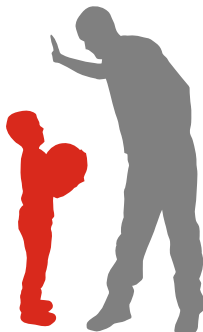
**84%** children aged 12-17 have experienced bullying and mostly from digital/online platforms.  
(MoSA)



**2.5 MILLION** children age 10-17 are forced to work.  
(Sakernas, 2018)



**1 OUT OF 2**  
boys reported to having been physically attacked.  
(NSLECA, 2018)



**1 OUT OF 9**  
girls in Indonesia are married before they turn into 18 years old.  
(Susenas, 2018)



## Our Strategic Goal

Children are better protected through SDG 16.2 in reducing abuse, neglect and exploitation in all settings (home, schools, institutions and communities) as well as in humanitarian and development.

## Our Strategic Objectives

1. Improved knowledge, attitude, and practices of children, families, community, and society on appropriate care in either their own families, or when necessary, in extended kinship and community-based alternatives and children facing care and neglect issues receive effective and appropriate support, through direct services or other government and civil society actors.
2. Children are prevented from entering into exploitative and most harmful forms of work in alignment with international and Indonesia laws, policies and regulations.
3. Strengthen juvenile justice system in implementing child friendly justice system through promoting diversion and restorative justice, also enhance social workforce by supporting government on building the capacity of social workers to practice a proper case management and gate keeping mechanisms and integrated with available social protection programs.
4. Humanitarian Objective: To ensure life-saving protection and psychosocial well-being and resiliency support for children and families, including UASC, protect from violence, including sexual violence, and exploitation and survivors of violence have access to age and culturally appropriate information as well as a safe, responsive and holistic response.

## Program Interventions and Achievements in 2019

1. We have been focusing on system-based approach to strengthen the effort on child protection thematic. One of the system components is policy and legislation where the reform and enforcement provide big influence on the change of approach and resource allocation to have bigger reach. Working through networks and alliance has also amplified the work and achieved larger outcomes, **by sharing good practices to be replicated in other agencies working areas, or joint advocacy to have bigger impact.** Strengthening community-based CP mechanism at village level has become more strategic and effective to create ownership and community participation to spread key message widespread and increase the efforts on prevention and response. And using internet and technology in reaching wider target group, through **development of e-courses and tools for campaign via social media and online platforms.**
2. **2 National Laws** in 2019, namely **amendment of Marriage Law** to increase age of girls from 16 to 19, equally with boys to legally get married, and **adoption of Social Worker Law** that increased legal status of social worker, mandatory of competency certification and licence that impacted social workers who are working in child protection. A Foster Care Technical Guideline has been drafted by MOSA and being tested in 4 provinces as part of encouraging family based alternative care. We engaged in few activities to support advocacy and campaign for both law. Our advocacy work has influenced the development of government regulation at national dan sub-national level, including SOP draft on prevention and response to violence against children in school settings.
3. We continue played important role within CSO Alliance to End Violence Against Children (EVAC Alliance) to contribute in supporting **the roll out of INSPIRE, the 7 global strategies to EVAC, and development of national law reform strategy on ending corporal punishment.** Save the Children facilitated the establishment of EVAC Alliance in East Nusa Tenggara Province with 27 members of local NGOs. With the EVAC Alliance, Save the Children has initiated a space for 42 children from 9 provinces to raise their views, including rights to be protected, directly to the UN Committee on Child Rights (Mikiko Otani) and national policy makers. Children demanded to the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection to improve the online child protection system in Indonesia and to involve children in the development of the States Report on the UNCRC period V and VI.
4. **299 law enforcers and social workers** trained on Case Management (CM), Child Rights, Child Safeguarding, and Psychosocial wellbeing to strengthen child friendly justice systems and implement diversion and restorative justice, MoSA funded such training that attended by Supervisors from 34 Provinces. MoWECP trained participants from 32 Cities/Districts from 19 provinces that attended by 535 social workers. Another 489 social workers and other child practitioners trained on our case management online. **843 child survivors of violence have received an appropriate protection response** through enhanced case management models of child and family support centres (PDAK).
5. We facilitated establishment of **133 Community Based Child Protection** within our working areas to engage community on prevention and response violence against children and to access service providers; 684 parents/caregivers have been reached through parenting training, including Silver cohort training for 18 National Master Trainers.
6. Child Protection has been integrated into our Child Sensitive Livelihoods (CSL) and Adolescent Skills for Successful Transition (ASST) initiatives **preventing 6,929 vulnerable children from entering into harmful and worst forms of labour and 57 children have been removed from exploitative and harmful work.**
7. **Child Protection in Emergencies** has been implemented in emergency response during 2019, with a focus on building resiliency and positive coping mechanisms in the face of psychosocial distress, **reaching 44,892 children and caregivers, and handled 224 cases of unaccompanied and separated children.** Save the Children continues to support the implementation of the Child Protection Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Action (CPMS) in both preparedness and response initiatives and CPiE has been identified as a thematic focal area of our new humanitarian strategy. E-Course for CPiE training has been developed and 150 humanitarian workers have taken the course online, while 27 GO and NGO staff attended our face to face CPiE training using 2019 CPMS version.

## Partnership

Save the Children is working in partnership with government bodies at national level such as CMOHDC, MoWECP, MoSA, MoRDPB, MoEC, MoRA, MoHA, BNPB, and at provincial and district level of Bappeda, DPPPA, Dinsos, Dikbud, Disdukcapil, and BPBD. We also established collaboration with Unicef, UNHCR, and engaged with different CSOs under EVAC at national alliance (30 CSOs) and NTT (27 CSOs), Indonesia Joining Forces to EVAC (6 CSOs), and 18+ Coalition to eliminate child marriage.



# EDUCATION

## Angelita's Story

Many children in Indonesia can't read their own name by the age of nine. Being unable to read feeds the cycle of poverty for them and their families. Save the Children run after school Reading Camps to support children in school across West Sumba.

Using story, song, and play, these camps help boost literacy and numeracy for children between the ages of 7-9. Save the Children train community based volunteers to run the program. One of the children participates in Reading camp is Angelita (9).

"I like reading books about science. I want to be smart and get new knowledge. If we want to be a teacher, if we want to be a doctor, if we learn, then we can do that," said Angelita.

After participates in Reading Camp, Angelita reading and counting numbers is improved. Maria (43), her mother, is really proud by Angelita's progress.

"When I was little, I only went to primary school. Now I'm just a housewife and only do gardening. I hope that all children in remote areas can get a decent education so they can have a better life in the future," said Maria.

**99,093**

Children directly reached

**21,656**

Adults directly reached

## Basic Overview and Problem Statement

**S**chool readiness of young children in Indonesia is still low, particularly in literacy, math, and cognitive problem-solving. Children have challenges in language and cognitive skills scores: 3.14 out of 10 at age 4 and 5.17 out of 10 at age 5 years old (World Bank, 2013). Save the Children's study in Eastern Indonesia in 2018 (Save the Children, 2018), also highlights early literacy/language and cognitive skills/early math development are the least developed domain for children, compared to other domains such as motoric and social emotional development (Riskesdas, 2013).

**Pre-school aged children are prone to many illnesses and poor health due to poor nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation.** If unchecked in early years, this can lead to low school attendance, poor learning outcomes, having to repeat grades or dropping out of school altogether (IDAI, 2014 and MoH, 2015). To add, the prevalence of disabilities among children ages 24 to 59 months includes blindness (0.17%), speech impairment (0.14%), down syndrome (0.13%) and deaf (0.07 percent) (Riskesdas, 2013), thus many children with disabilities do not have access to ECCD centres.

**Students' learning outcome in Indonesia is still low, particularly in literacy, mathematics and science.** At primary level, only 23% of grade 4 students achieved the minimum national benchmark in mathematics and 53% in reading during the latest survey of the Indonesia National Assessment Programme (INAP) in 2016, with the provinces of Papua, Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara

are amongst the lowest performing areas. Furthermore, the triennial 2018 OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) report – which measures the ability of 15-year-olds proficiency, has ranked Indonesia 72th in reading, 71th in mathematics, and 71th in science out of 78 assessed countries.

**Inequality of education access.** While Indonesia has achieved impressive gain in enrolment in primary education as shown by high and sustained rates during the latest 10 years, challenges remain regarding access to secondary education. The research indicates that approximately 4.2 million children aged 7-18 are out of school, of whom almost 4 million of them are adolescents at secondary school age (13-18 years) (Susenas 2018). To add, report published in January 2020 by UNICEF states that nearly 140,000 children aged 7-18 years with disabilities are out of school; only 56% of children with disabilities finish primary school and only 26% complete upper secondary school.

**Interrupted learning due to emergencies.** There are around 200,000 schools or 75% out of the total schools in Indonesia that are located in disaster-prone area (middle and high disaster risk index) (World Bank, 2014). However there are only 25,820 schools have already conducted the Safe School program activities to be more prepared for the emergency situation (BNPB, 2013). While in the last 15 years, there are 46,648 schools that have been affected by natural disasters that impacted to school infrastructures damaged, learning discontinuity and children psychosocial issues (Kemendikbud, 2019).



**2 OUT OF 3** children aged 3-6 years in Indonesia do not enroll to ECCD.  
(Susenas, 2017)



**72 OUT OF 77** Indonesia rank on reading assessment result.  
(PISA, 2018)

**8 OUT OF 10**

children in Indonesia had experienced violence at school.  
(ICRW, 2017)



**7 OUT OF 10**

children with disability do not have access to school.  
(Susenas, 2018)



## Our Strategic Goal

Our goal is to improved access to quality of education in pre-primary and primary.

## Our Strategic Objectives

1. Boys and girls aged 0-6 years old have access to holistic and integrated ECCD education model. Boys and girls aged 6 years old are ready for primary school as measured through IDELA (International Development Early Learning Assessment).
2. The most deprived and marginalized children (boys and girls) included Children with Disability and those living in disaster affected areas in targeted provinces have improved access to schools that are child friendly and focus on inclusion and provide a safe and risk sensitive learning environment.
3. Children (boys and girls) targeted by literacy boost program improve their reading skills (as measured through literacy assessment) by end of grade 2.
4. Child-centred Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) including Comprehensive School Safety (CSS) framework and children's charter are mainstreamed in 100% targeted schools in disaster-prone areas.

## What We Provide on Education Program in Indonesia

### Increasing access to child friendly and inclusive ECCD services and schools



- Children 3-6 years have access to ECCD center, equipped with hand wash facilities, toilet, in-door and out-door play.
- Children with Disability at least have access to ECCD and Basic Education.
- Ensure children caught up in crisis situations can continue accessing quality education provision.

### Improving quality of services through teacher training, monitoring, and mentoring



- Trained ECCD teachers on pedagogy, child-centered and ELM-Play methodologies.
- Trained principal, teachers, supervisors, school committee on school-based management.
- Trained master trainers, teachers, School Supervisors on literacy Boost, National Curriculum of 2013, inclusive education, active learning, positive discipline, health, hygiene, and DRR.

### Engaging parents and community in children's education



- Conducted parents meeting in ECCD center and schools on various topics such as child development, positive discipline, and reading awareness.
- Trained reading camp facilitator and parents' facilitator.
- Conducted reading camp activities, reading buddy, reading festival, and provision of book banks.

### Advocacy and campaign on education issues



- Promote Holistic-Integrative ECCD through national campaign by engaging multi-stakeholders and working with Coalition.
- Use evidence to promote change in National & sub national government policy on ECCD, Literacy, Safe School and Inclusive Education.
- Advocate increasement budget allocation (village fund, National and District Budget) to support education.

## Our Key Achievements in 2019

### ECCD

- 10,134 of 3-6-year-old aged children (5465 girls, 4919 boys) have benefited from improved teaching pedagogy & rehabilitated in 158 ECCD Centers.
- 1626 teachers (1379 Female, 247 Male) were trained on teaching pedagogy & ELM.
- Seven Male Caregiver groups established and 8988 parents (7431 Female, 1557 Male) participated in parenting sessions to improve caregiving practices.
- IDELA (International Development Early Learning Assessment) tool used in all ECCD projects, highlights that play-based methodologies have led to achieve with early literacy (82%) and early math (82%) and increase 25% child development of children, along with comparison groups increasement 15%.The net gain is 10%.
- Advocacy work led to Holistic-Integrative ECCD policy and play method training manual adoption in five districts, which will be integrated later to the National ECCD teacher training manual.

### Basic Education

- Save the Children piloted a digital application (Waliku) to monitor students' absenteeism and allow teachers to follow-up with the parents or community service providers. The Local Government has now invested its own resources to scale up for Waliku.
- Save the Children also piloted ICT in primary schools, in Jakarta, and showed that 60% of the teachers increased skills in the use of technology for classroom teaching, learning, including assessment.
- 23,577 children, 3,125 teachers and staff across 130 schools and 4 districts have significantly improved skills on risk reduction & disaster preparedness (through Safe School DRR Program).
- The Safe School DRR program also provided a platform for closer engagement with the Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC) which in turn led to the achievement of the CSP milestone on establishing a national regulation on Safe Schools and national guideline on Education in Emergencies (EiE).



Ulet Ifansasti/Save the Children



# CHILD POVERTY

## Rua's Story

Rua\* (9) is a 4th grade elementary school student in Makassar. Every day, she has to help his parents work as a scavenger to make a living. Her schoolmates often bullied her because of this. As a result, she did not want to go to school for months.

“Rua's friends who work as scavenger are always good with her, but others often bullied her,” said Rua's mother. Her work as a scavenger discouraged Rua to hang out with her friends at school. She was very shy and likes to be alone.

Save the Children has implemented a program for Rua and other children working in a landfill in Makassar. Through our program, we support children and their family to improve their life condition. We also built a Children Activity Center where children can play and learn as children at their age usually do.

\* Not the actual name.

**43,543**

Children directly reached

**64,908**

Adults directly reached

## Basic Overview and Problem Statement

As many as 25 million Indonesians are classified as poor, living on less than Rp 425,250 (US\$30.29) per person per month, according to Statistics Indonesia (BPS) data released in 2019. That means they live well below the global poverty line benchmark of \$1.90 per person per day. Among children, nearly 14% were living in those households below the official poverty line. 65% of poor children experiencing multidimensional poverty.

Social protection is a critical instrument for reducing poverty, especially through the provision of cash transfers that offer regular, predictable support to individuals or households. In Indonesia, the National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025 aims to ensure that, by 2025, social protection and social security systems are prepared, organized and developed to ensure and strengthen the fulfilment of people's rights to basic social services.

The report of TNP2K 2019 shows that the main cash transfer program (PKH) has reached 25% children, meaning there is another 15% children from the government target 40% poorest and vulnerable groups have not covered by any social protection yet equivalent to approximately 5 million children.

Children will be impacted significantly by the poverty. In the early children age group it might a family not to send their children for immunization, cannot afford to send wives for healthcare pre and post maternity, no family care.

In the school age groups, the difficult economic situation of the family will trigger a poor family to ask their children to stop to go to school and work to support family economy, less nutritious food available, ask their children for early marriage and less access for training opportunity.

In the working age groups children might have to lose jobs or has to work in a harmful work with low paid salary or they will experiencing debt trapped to support family income. While in adult age group the difficult economic situation will reduce capability to support family or living in stress.

Indonesia's unemployment rate is reaching of 6% that increases to 6.7% for women in 2018. Furthermore, around 23% of Indonesia's youth are not in education, employment or training it makes them difficult or incapable to compete to get a decent job.



**11 MILLION**  
children (14% of total children)  
in Indonesia are living in poverty  
and at risks to social exclusion.

(BPS, 2018)



**65%** children  
experiencing multi-dimensional  
deprivations.

(Unicef, 2018)

**25%** children are reached  
through the main cash transfer  
program (PKH).

(TNP2K, 2019)



**23%** adolescent and youth  
in Indonesia are not in education,  
employment, or training.

(ILO, 2019)



## Our Strategic Goals

1. Increase community and household preparedness and resiliency for children's well-being in economically vulnerable, poor and disaster/humanitarian prone/areas.
2. Increase transitional life skills and second chance education/learning opportunities for most marginalized and deprived adolescents, youth, and for those who are engaged in the worst form of labor aged 15-24 year old.

## Our Strategic Objectives

To increase better quality of life and resilience of most deprived families and care-givers in both development and emergency context to be able to invest in their children's wellbeing, through improving access to social protection scheme, humanitarian assistance, and capacity building as well as social and community development.

## Program Interventions and Achievements in 2019

1. In 2019 Child Poverty initiatives of Save the Children Indonesia directly reached to 50.44 beneficiaries including 19.862 children. There are three components of project contributed to the achievement namely Child Sensitive Social Protection (CSSP), Child Sensitive Livelihood (CSL), Adolescent Skills for Successful Transition (ASST) and Food Security Livelihood (FSL) in Emergency.
2. The Child Sensitive Social Protection (CSSP) project has reached to 6676 children beneficiaries. The overall focus was to build awareness and engage community to involve on strengthening prevention and response mechanism as well as improve access to government social protection system. In collaboration with the child protection thematic, the project has successfully advocated in 64 villages of seven (7) districts to allocate social protection schemes in the village fund as well as promoted and established community-based child protection (CBCP) system.
3. The Child Sensitive Livelihood (CSL) projects, through Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA), livelihood diversification and generating income activities has successfully reduced vulnerability, improved income and saving habits as well as enhanced economic resiliency of 30.241 poor beneficiaries including 12.603 children. The women and youth empowerment intervention have also successfully improved and strengthened the leadership of women in decision making in the family and their role in community. Youth participation in generating income activities has improved their potential and contribute to family economic resilience. Those improvements have an impact to better investment of parents for their children education and health nutrition.
4. The Adolescent Skills for Successful Transition (ASST) projects was to build adolescent and youth's skills, networks and self-esteem to make the transition to decent livelihoods. In collaboration with private business, 18 training center providers, the project has successfully supported 19.129 youth in job-placement, training and education. It consists of 15.590 in getting a job, 2463 in starting start up business, and 1075 in training or education. There were 127 formal schools engaged to deliver YSTC training module for youth.
5. In 2019 Child poverty initiatives in emergency response reached to 487 adolescent and youth which mainly aim to improve their soft skills as well as support start up business initiatives.
6. The Food Security Livelihood (FSL) project has contributed to support 15.000 daily needs as well as strengthen resilience of people in Palu and Lombok as impacted by the natural disasters.

## Partnership

Save the Children is working in partnership with government particularly Ministry of Manpower and Ministry of Education. Save the Children also working with CSOs such as Ibu Foundation, Hotline Foundation, and MGBK particularly on adolescent and youth programming. Some local NGOs as well as universities has been engaged on delivering livelihood and community development initiatives as well as research study.

# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

## Salsa's Story

On Sept. 28, 2018, a 7.4 magnitude earthquake struck Central Sulawesi triggering a tsunami, landslides, and liquefaction that caused widespread destruction and loss of life. According to the National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB), the disaster killed 4,340, injured 4,438, and displaced 164,626 people. 42,864 houses and buildings were damaged or destroyed, including 2,546 classrooms.

Fifth grader Salsa (10), from Donggala, is a survivor from the earthquake centered not far from her home. Her house was destroyed by the earthquake and she must living in a temporary shelter made of plastic sheets after that.

Today, Salsa can go back to school to learn and play with her friend. She receives school kit from Save the Children and also spends time at Child Friendly Space initiated by the Save the Children. "I like learning. My favorite subject is math because it is easy. In the future, I want to succeed to make my parents happy and proud," said Salsa with a big smile.

**126,810**

Children directly reached

**101,159**

Adults directly reached



## Basic Overview and Problem Statement

Indonesia is in one of the world's most natural disaster-prone areas and is at risk to multiple hazards, including flooding, earthquakes, landslides, tsunami, volcano, and cyclone. Over the last 30 years, there have been an average of 289 significant natural disasters per year and an average annual death toll of approximately 8,000.

The Government of Indonesia spends \$300 to \$500 million annually on post-disaster reconstruction. Costs during major disaster years reach 0.3 percent of national GDP and as high as 45 percent of GDP at the provincial level.

Based on a national hazard assessment, the Government of Indonesia through National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) has listed 12 potential hazards as priorities which include earthquake, tsunami, flood, landslide, volcanic eruption, extreme tidal events, extreme weather, drought, forest and land fire, disease epidemic or pandemic, technological failure, and social conflict and terrorism.

In 2019, there are 3,814 natural disasters, damaging 73,726 houses, 1,123 education facilities, 213 health facilities, and 688 religious facilities. 478 people died and 6.1 million people affected and displaced due to disasters.

Indonesia has also experienced significant forest fires over the last 20 years, most severely in 2015, where more than two million hectares of land were burnt. Forest fires also have a significant impact on neighboring countries.

We have worked in Indonesia since 1976. We have staff and systems in place that immediately spring into action and provide the vital emergency relief. In recent decade and years, we have responded to the Aceh tsunami, the Nias earthquake, the Yogyakarta earthquake, the Java tsunami, the North Sumatra and North Aceh flood, the West Sumatra earthquake, the Jakarta, Central Java, and East Java floods, the West Java earthquake, Mount Merapi volcanic eruption, the Malaka flood, the Bener Meriah earthquake, Andaman Sea Crisis, El-Nino in NTT, the West Java floods and earthquakes, Mount Agung volcanic eruption and recently earthquake in Lombok, Central Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami and the Sunda Strait Tsunami.

The INFORM risk index (2019) identified Indonesia still part of the country's group that has medium and stable risk from humanitarian crises and disasters that could overwhelm national response capacity. It is made up of three dimensions – hazards and exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity. This shows that Indonesia has a capacity but still need some support.



**60-70%**

victims of disasters in Indonesia are children, women and elderly.

(BNPB, 2019)



**148 MILLION**

people in Indonesia live in disaster-prone areas.

(BNPB, 2018)

**6.1 MILLION**

people were displaced due to natural disasters occurred throughout 2019 in Indonesia.

(BNPB, 2020)



**3.814**

natural disasters occurred in Indonesia during 2019.

(BNPB, 2020)



## Our Goal

Our goal is to be the leading child focused organization ensuring all children can survive, learn, and be protected in humanitarian crises.

## Strategic Overview

Save the Children in Indonesia will sufficiently narrowed focus to achieve greatest quality and impact, while taking into account other civil society actors with whom we can collaborate. We will highlight and advocate for these areas and strategic opportunities when engaging with stakeholders internally and externally; will seek to build and invest resources, financial and otherwise, to meet our ambition and objectives for these focus areas; and will be held accountable for driving progress in regard to specific objectives and monitoring progress throughout the next five years.

## Our Achievements in 2019

In 2019 we continue our work in Lombok and Central Sulawesi with our response and support on children and community to recover.



### Lombok Earthquake

Following an initial 6.4 magnitude earthquake on 29 July, another earthquake hit the area, measuring 6.9M with the epicenter at 15 km depth northwest of East Lombok on 5 August 2018. Our large scale response focused on the provision of emergency shelter and hygiene supplies, providing temporary learning spaces for children to learn and play, providing psychological first aid and strengthen child protection mechanism, and supporting health system recovery. Total beneficiaries by end of 2019 is 20,149 of which 11,801 are children.



### Central Sulawesi Earthquake and Tsunami

On 28 September an earthquake with 7.4 magnitude shook Palu City and Central Sulawesi causing significant damage. The earthquake epicenter was recorded at 10 km depth. A tsunami struck Talise beach in Palu City and beaches in Donggala and some settlements and buildings on the beach. 1,536,367 were affected by the event across 6 regencies and 85 districts. There were 4,340 fatalities 164,626 people remain displaced, 42,864 houses damaged, 4,438 major injuries, 667 missing and 2,546 classrooms have been damaged or destroyed.

Our comprehensive response covered most needs of the affected families such as clean water and sanitation, emergency and transitional shelter, cash support to the most vulnerable for basic food needs, technical support to health workers and volunteers to improve mother and baby nutrition, construction of learning spaces and support for the early resumption of schooling, family tracing and the establishment of safe spaces for children to play and return to normalcy. We aim to work with the affected population for at least two years to support their long-term recovery. Total beneficiaries by end of 2019 is 214,324 people of which 102,165 are children.

Through the Central Sulawesi Response, Save the Children Indonesia (SC IDN) has worked at all levels of localization, which are outlined and aligned with Save the Children Position Paper on 'Localization in Action'. The main points to note are that for SC IDN, our definition of localization goes beyond 'as national as necessary' and aims to be as national as necessary, further localized as possible taking into account that decision making and resource for response and recovery sits at the sub-national, district, village and sub village levels.

Our humanitarian strategy already analyzed what local and national actors in Indonesia already do, and the gaps identified as Child Protection and Education, and our response is supporting these areas. Localization in Indonesia is strengthened by giving the resources to the most local level, communities themselves. We believe this response models the future of Save the Children, nationalization, and decentralizing power to strong national entities. The Central Sulawesi response was very much a test case of post-grand bargain localization in practice during an emergency response.



Thomas Gustafian/Save the Children

# CHILD RIGHTS GOVERNANCE

## Zahra's Story

Child marriages usually happen due to economic reason. According to the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, girls from poor households have twice the risk of getting trapped into a child marriage.

At the age of 8, Zahra (now 13) saw her 14 years old cousin forced to marry. It shocks Zahra to see her cousin's childhood lost. She doesn't want her cousin's experience happen to other girls.

"I saw with my own eyes, my cousin's childhood that is supposed to be beautiful by learning and playing was replaced by taking care of her husband, children, and managing family finances. She can't play freely like her friends and got depressed by that," said Zahra.

Zahra is a part of Coaching for Life Program. The program aims to strengthen child rights through football. Last March, Zahra are planned to speak in front of UN Commission on the Status of Women in New York. On that event, Zahra will get the opportunity to voice her view against child marriage.

The event was hold due to COVID-19 pandemic. Although disappointed, Zahra still commits to prevent child marriage. For her, no girl should be a bride.

**1,697**

Children directly reached

**809**

Adults directly reached

## Basic Overview and Problem Statement

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is a legally-binding international agreement that applies to every child. It was adopted by the United Nations in November 1989 and every country, with the exception of the United States, has ratified it. This makes it the most widely ratified human rights treaty ever. Indonesia has ratified the Convention in 1990.

Since its ratification in 1990, the Government of Indonesia has submitted periodic reports to the Committee. The Committee accepted the initial report in 1993 (to cover the period from 1990 to 1992), followed by the second report in 2002 and reviewed by the Committee in 2004; the third and fourth periodic reports were completed in 2010.

Monitoring and reporting on progress in the implementation of children's rights is an important part of creating accountability for children's rights. Each country writes a report periodically, sends it to the Committee on the Rights of the Child who studies it along with information from other people, asks questions, and gives its conclusions and recommendations to the government of the country, who goes back home to improve the situation and reports again a few years later, and so on.

Based on the concluding observation by the Committee in 2014, the Government of Indonesia encouraged submitting fifth and sixth periodic reports due on 7 October 2019. The Government of

Indonesia has started to draft its report but does not yet submit it to the Committee. The State Ministry of Women Empowerment wrote the draft. The state's report should include a comprehensive evaluation of how it is implementing the UNCRC through national legislation, policies and actions.

Save the Children in Indonesia together with the NGO Coalition have been actively advocating the government regarding the report submission and decided to create another alternative report by taking into consideration the "reporting guideline", "concluding observations" and the latest version of the 5th and 6th State Periodic Report draft.

The alternative report will capture the concern and recommendation of civil society and children in Indonesia on the real situation of children in Indonesia and on the effort of government and other duty bearers to meet the children rights.

Moreover, in order to fulfill children's rights, government of Indonesia must also invest more in children's health, learning, and protection, especially for the most deprived groups of children.

Governments need to improve how money is spent and be more open about who benefits. Save the Children has engaged in monitoring the village funds at village levels to ensure the allocation to improve the children's lives.



**13.5 MILLION**  
children (17% of total children)  
in Indonesia do not have  
birth certificates.

(Profil Anak Indonesia, 2019)



**492.5 TRILLION**  
total budget for education or  
20% of the total State Budget.

(Ministry of Finance, 2019)



**123.1 TRILLION**  
total budget for health or 5%  
of the total State Budget.

(Ministry of Finance, 2019)

**70 TRILLION**  
total budget of Village Funds  
for village development.

(Ministry of Finance, 2019)



## Our Strategic Goal

Public Investment in Children is well planned and implemented and the most marginalized girls and boys have better access to quality health, education, and protection.

## Our Strategic Objectives

1. Engage with the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child on the issue using the Common Approach on Child Rights Reporting.
2. Strengthen children and youth meaningful participation in child rights action research and advocacy by strengthening formal opportunities for them to influence the budget and other governance processes.
3. Ensure a broader dissemination of budgetary understanding and awareness on key breakthrough areas amongst civil society and other key stakeholders.

# Our Program Interventions and Achievements in 2019

## I. Monitoring and Demanding Children's Rights

Save the Children work with children and their communities to understand the situation of children and to speak out when children's rights are violated. Pursuing that those responsible explain what they have done or failed to do, and what actions they will take to improve children's lives.

Save the Children with the NGO coalition (consisted more than 40 organizations) implemented children consultations in 9 provinces to collect information from children regarding their rights fulfilment by referring to the concluding observation in 2014. After the children consultations in sub-national (district and provincial levels), Save the Children together with the NGO Coalition initiated a children dialogue with the UN Committee member of the Rights of the Child, Mikiko Otani in November 2019 in Jakarta. There were 42 children representatives from each areas of consultation raised their concerns to the Committee Member.

In 2019, there were 57 youths aged 15-27 years old, composed of 27 females and 30 males from Yogyakarta and Soppeng were engaged to be active participants of consultation on Indonesia Voluntary Review on SDG. Some key recommendation related to public investment in Education:

1. The allocation of National and regional education budgets needs to be reviewed by considering geographical areas and effectiveness of budget absorption.
2. Scholarship availability should reach the most marginalized youths.

These recommendations had been presented to the Deputy Minister of National Development Planning.

## 2. Good Governance That Delivers Children's Rights

In order to make children's rights a reality, governments must put in place a child rights system that includes laws, policies, co-ordination mechanisms, data collection systems and accountability mechanisms. This system is made up of a number of 'General Measures of Implementation'.

In Indonesia, Save the Children continuously engaged in the reporting processes of the UNCRC and the Universal Periodic Review in collaboration with other child-focused organizations. In 2019, Save the Children together with the National NGO Coalition for Child Rights Monitoring have developed instruments for an alternative report to the 5th and 6th Indonesia periodic report.

## 3. Public Investment in Children

In order to fulfil children's rights, governments must invest more in children's health, learning and protection, especially for the most deprived groups of children. Governments need to improve how money is spent and be more open about who benefits.

In Indonesia, Save the Children has been continuously engaged at village and district levels to ensure children are prioritized in mobilizing, allocating and spending of the state budget. In Sumba Barat district, East Nusa Tenggara, Save the Children has empowered the village officials to develop budget allocation for early-childhood education.

As the result, in 2019, villages in Sumba Barat has increased the village budget allocation for ECCD from 1% of total budget to 3% of the total budget. In Belu district, East Nusa Tenggara, Save the Children has influenced the village budget in the 15 targeted-villages. They allocated IDR 250,000-400,000/month/person for ECCD teachers and managers. In Kupang district, East Nusa Tenggara, interventions have led to the one village allocated budget for 6 facilitators of reading camps, amounted IDR 150,000/month/person. Governments at district level has committed to continue and to add more budget to support the sustainability of ECCD and reading camps.

## Our Partnership

All Child Rights Governance programming requires close collaboration with children, civil society organisations, communities, governments and the private sector to share knowledge, influence others, and build capacity to ensure children's rights are met.

We will continue to take part in a range of partnerships, including Children Forum at district and provincial levels, Youth Groups on SDGs, National NGO Coalition for Child Rights Monitoring, CSO coalition on Ending Violence Against Children, NGO coalition on Post 2015 Agenda, Indonesia Global Compact Network, National Human Rights Commissions, National Child Rights Commission, and all respective Ministries and UN bodies.



Childhood pneumonia is the second leading killer of children under five in the world. In Indonesia, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) is one of an area with the highest prevalence of children pneumonia (Riskesdas 2018). In collaboration with Posyandu cadres assisted by Save the Children and the government, we conduct campaign activity to improve parents' knowledge and behavior regarding pneumonia. We also advocating the issue to government level so children can be kept away from pneumonia. (Ulet Ifansasti/Save the Children)

# OUR CAMPAIGN AND ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

**W**e advocate and campaign for change to realize children's rights and to ensure that their voices are heard. Our advocacy encompasses research and policy analysis, lobbying, communications, and public campaigning. In different situations, our advocacy can be focused on securing formal policy changes, driving implementation of existing policies, or creating an enabling environment for change.

With our meticulously planned advocacy and campaign initiatives, which are firmly grounded in the programmatic evidence, we make a strong case for pro-child policies and social changes. We advocate and campaign to influence the policies and actions of governments, institutions, the private sector, and the community at large, in order to achieve positive changes in children's lives.



## Our Campaign in 2019

In August 2019, Save the Children launched three year Stop Pneumonia Campaign as a follow up to the Situation Analysis on Childhood Pneumonia Research and Communication Strategy Research in 2018. Childhood pneumonia is first killer in the world and second number in Indonesia for under five babies.

Our 1st year focus in 2019 is awareness raising. We developed [www.stoppneumonia.id](http://www.stoppneumonia.id) and a multitude of activities from media placements, outdoor and digital live event, blogger/vlogger

competition, joint event with Ministry of Health, jamboree with health scout, parenting campaigns, virtual run, and seminars.

We also conduct radio talk shows were relayed by 100 radio stations across 22 provinces with 22 million audience. We capitalized on important national days, 1,600 participants were engaged to promote fathers' roles and children's participation in a hand washing campaign with district leaders.



## Our Advocacy in 2019



### National Level

- Save the Children was playing key role through advocating the importance to IMCI budget allocation and to have Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) in IMCI for all public health centers (Puskesmas).
- Government enacted Social Worker law number 14/2019. We engaged advocacy process together Indonesia Consortium of Social Work (KPSI) such as public hearing with parliament, national seminar and high-level meeting with ministry of social affairs.
- Ministry of Health also have had made a commitment to increase budget for Pneumonia program in 2021.
- Influencing practice on case management to address violence against children also continued in 2019. Total 523 CP staff across 32 provinces from 46 organizations such Ministry of CP and MOSA and NGO has been trained directly and 484 through e-training platform.



### District Level

- Project that influenced policy changes is reflected on the child health pneumonia program by the issuance of the decree/SK No. P/34106/440/XII/Dinkes/2019 – 27 December 2019 on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) from Head Bandung District Health. This decree mandates allocation of budget for childhood illnesses management including pneumonia.
- Project influenced government financial resources in West Sumba through our program where 13 villages allocating up to IDR 7.000.000 per year/village for awareness raising initiative to prevent childhood pneumonia.
- Project influenced government practices, we facilitated establishment a taskforce in NTT and NTB to develop the district holistic integrative Early Childhood Centre Development (HI ECCD) to implement national action plan in 4 districts in Belu, West Sumba, Timur Tengah Utara (NTT) and North Lombok district in NTB.



### Province Level

- On parenting, 190 CP staff from 30 organization had been trained majority in South Sulawesi and Malang.
- On the context of humanitarian. A magnitude 7.4 earthquake hit Central Sulawesi province on September 28th, 2018. The earthquake with its ensuing aftershocks, tsunami and resulting liquefaction and landslide affected 1.5 million people including 375,000 children, killed at least 4,340 individuals and caused heavy damage to properties and public infrastructures.
- Through our advocacy work, the Provincial Governor established the task force for a child-friendly province, where one of the indicators is the reduction of child marriage.
- We are also advocating the Governor of Central Sulawesi on the adoption of the safe schools' standards in School Disaster Risk Reduction at the provincial level and it still waiting approval of the Governor.



Anggun C. Sasmi performed in P&G and Save the Children special concert titled "Satukan Nada Wujudkan Mimpi Anak Indonesia" in 2019. All revenues from the ticket were donated to children and families in Central Sulawesi that had been struck by the earthquake and tsunami six months earlier. (Thomas Gustafian/Save the Children)

# OUR FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES

There are two highlights of 2019: Growing and Impactful. It has been a great year of contribution from numerous impact-making programs. We are delighted that our performance has given impact for thousands of children in Indonesia throughout 2019.

Our donors supported through one-time and regular donations that made a real change for children's welfare, our hands reached them by supporting our programs.

Through various fundraising channels, we voiced children's issues that occurred, as well as raising public awareness about the importance of protecting children's rights. We are glad that we did not stand alone to fight for children's rights, the support is undeniable. Our voice could raise over IDR 31 billion from more than 27,711 individual donors from 8 cities and more than 70 corporations in Indonesia.

Accumulations of amount of donations have worked wonders, enabling various initiatives and ground works taking place, contributing to real changes from building Child Center at Tamangapa Disposal Area, exposing child waste pickers to access of education and supports that prepare them for a better future.

To retain loyal donors, the retention team brought selected donors to observe where their donations go to, our program. The team also regularly send updates to donors, many of them replied, appreciating the work of Save the Children.

We also saw growing commitments from corporations investing in various partnership models to make Indonesia a better place for children. In 2019 we were supported by P&G, in order to celebrate P&G's 30th birthday, P&G Indonesia held a special concert titled "Satukan Nada Wujudkan Mimpi Anak Indonesia."

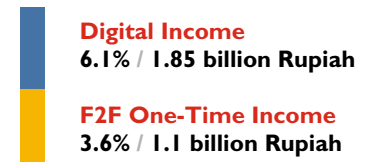
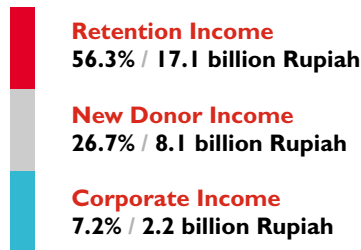
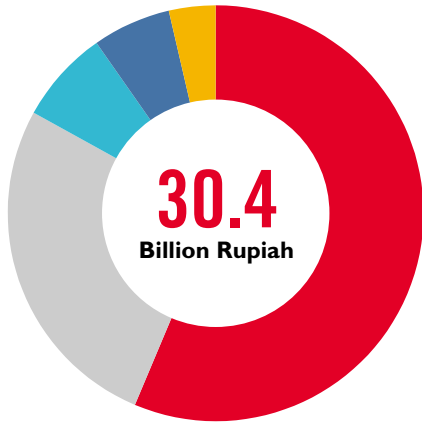
Even through music we can reach out to one another to connect Indonesian children with their dreams. The concert successfully collected funds to Rp. 3,06 billion has certainly become a hope for children affected by disasters in Indonesia.

In Digital, we were partnered with Kitabisa.com and raised Rp. 1,5 billion throughout the year. Our inhouse digital experienced a strong growth in 2019, they reached 1,8 billions and contributed to the organisation's brand awareness.

## Our Fundraising Result

The year of 2019 was the fourth year of our fundraising activities in Indonesia. After the set-up process and several tests in 2015, the results of fundraising activities are increased each year; in term of active individual donor and fundraising income.

These results were achieved by focusing fundraising activities on raising unrestricted income through face-to-face fundraising, tele-fundraising, digital fundraising, and also corporate fundraising.



## Our Corporate Partners

For the last three years, we have been collaborated with various corporate partners, both globally and locally, to support our cause for children in Indonesia.

Together, we create sustainable improvements in the lives of children in Indonesia and catalyzing change at scale.





Fifth grader Azahra, (11, middle) shares stories with Save the Children's staff (right) and her friends at a public school supported by Save the Children in Donggala, Central Sulawesi. She is one of the survivors after a magnitude 7.5 earthquake struck Central Sulawesi on Sept. 28, 2018, triggering a tsunami, and land liquefaction that caused widespread destruction and loss of life. (Jiro Ose/Save the Children)

# INSIDE OUR ORGANIZATION



Scan QR code to watch our Child Safeguarding Policy video

**W**e have almost 500 staff and have zero-tolerance to any form of harm to children and sexual harassment & bullying. In 2019, we have put high importance on building awareness for this and ensured the implementation on the ground, we held Investigation Training for HR and Child Safeguarding focal points also mandatory training Sexual Harassment and Bullying for all staff in National and Area Offices.

Total number of staff from 2018 to 2019 was decreased at 5.7%. The percentage of decrease resulted due to numbers of project completions for Central Sulawesi Earthquake & Tsunami Response. While Internal Placement in our Recruitment function has improved by 4% compare to 2018.

2019 sees us successfully improved Gender Balance score by 5%, and we now have relatively balance of gender in our employment with ration at 51% - 49% of comparison between Male and Female employees.

To support and complement our Company Regulation, we have implemented the new HR Manual, which is well structured and comprehensive document to accommodate the need of the organization growth. Improvements in HR Operations have been significant after the implementation.

In order to strengthen our Humanitarian capacity, we held series of Humanitarian Capacity Building such as Humanitarian Basic Principle Training (participant: Indonesia all staff) – to build capacity in humanitarian in preparation for future response; Psychological Assessment and Counseling enabling us to act as First Responder for employee wellness in emergency response. We now have 10 Humanitarian Standby Surge (HSS) staff officially registered in the Global Humanitarian Surge Platform (GHSP) ready for International deployment.

In Learning and Development initiatives, we have set up a dedicated Learning & Development share point site as a platform to share all training information and content, we have successfully launched Mentoring and Coaching program and completed Managing High Performing Team for our managers, as well as completed series of capacity building training for staff in basic competencies.

As we periodically measured staff engagement and satisfaction through Annual Survey, we continued improving our staff engagement, through various staff activities such as Independence Day celebration, team building, and sport activities. These activities also considered as an effort to strengthen our culture and values through collaboration and teamwork.

# OUR FINANCIAL PROFILE

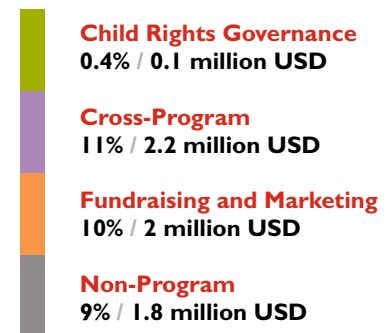
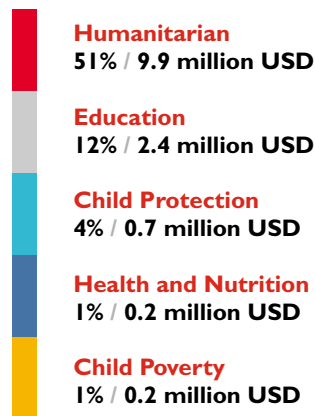
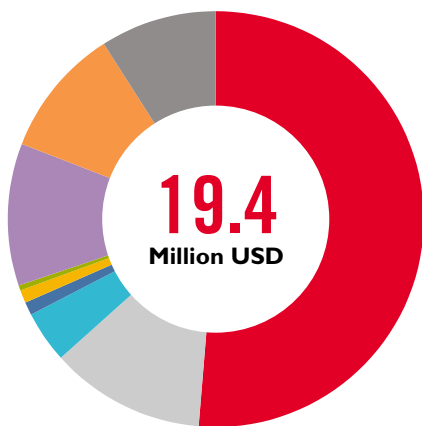
Our income is made up of Restricted Income, which must be used only for the purpose specified by the donor, and Unrestricted Income, which may be used where we believe it will have the most impact.

Unrestricted Income is particularly important in a humanitarian crisis when we need to act quickly or when we are piloting innovative programs, to ensure we are agile enough to meet children's needs in a changing world. It is also vital to our ability to meet our strategic objectives, support long-term growth of the

organization, and bring meaningful and lasting change for every last child.

Our 2019 portfolio was 25% higher than 2018 which mainly came from humanitarian response in Central Sulawesi as a continuation of our first response to the earthquake and tsunami in early Oct 2018. The Central Sulawesi response program contributed to 51% of our total portfolio, development program 29%, and fundraising 10% of our total portfolio.

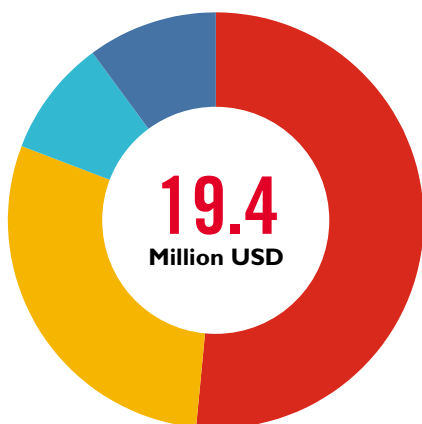
## Our Spend by Thematic Portfolio in 2019



## Our Total Spend in 2019

Program spend includes all the essential resources needed to design, deliver, and manage our programs in the area where we work. This includes supplies, staffing, training, support services, and the execution of our program activities, either carried out by our own field staff or through our partners.

Non-Program spend is the administration and governance costs to support the infrastructure of our organization, such as legal, finance, HR, risk management, leadership, program oversight, and campaign. Fundraising and Marketing spend relates to the investment we make to raise further funds needed to carry out our work.



## Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik

Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik has been registered as a local foundation by the Decree of the Indonesian Minister of Law and Human Right No.AHU-01712.50.10.2014 on May 21, 2014

### Board of Patrons

#### Chairperson

Ahmad Yuniarto

#### Vice Chairperson

Dewi Soeharto

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Herry Budiazhari  
Evita Legowo  
Sancoyo Antarikso  
Neneng Goenadi  
Paul Ronalds  
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#### Vice Chairperson I

Michel Rooijackers

#### Vice Chairperson II

Erwin Simangunsong

#### Secretary I

Kurwiany Ukar

#### Secretary II

Fajar Jasmin Sugandhi

#### Treasurer I

Pritawati

#### Treasurer II

Maitra Yodha Rahma Widiyantini

### Senior Management Team

#### Chief Executive Officer

Selina Patta Sumbung

#### Chief Operating Officer

Michel Rooijackers

#### Advocacy and Campaign Director

Tata Sudrajat

#### Communication Director

Fajar Jasmin Sugandhi

#### Finance Director

Pritawati

#### Fundraising and Marketing Director

Maitra Yodha Rahma Widiyantini

#### Humanitarian Director

Dino Satria

#### Human Resources Director

Kurwiany Ukar

#### Operations Director

Erwin Simangunsong

#### Program Development and Quality Director

Claire Henery

#### Awards Manager

Bravey Wurangian

“Save the Children is often told that its aims are impossible, that there has always been child suffering and there always will be. We know. **It’s impossible only if we make it so. It’s impossible only if we refuse to attempt it.**”

Eglantyne Jebb, Founder of **Save the Children**



**Save the Children** in Indonesia has been registered as a local foundation named as **Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik** by the Decree of the Indonesian Minister of Law and Human Right No.AHU-01712.50.10.2014 on May 21, 2014.

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