

OVERVIEW OF

Indonesia

Overview of Indonesia



YEAR OF
1949
INDEPENDENCE



POPULATION
248,216,193
MILLION



13%
Population
BELOW
poverty line

Languages Bahasa Indonesia, English, Dutch, local dialects

Human Development, Economic & Poverty Indicators

Under-five Mortality Rate: 35 per 1,000 live births. Indonesia ranks 72 in the world.

Human Development Index (HDI) for 2011: 0.617 (ranked 124 out of 187, indicating medium human development).

The HDI is a measure for assessing long term progress in three basic areas of human development. It measures life expectancy and health indicators, access to education or knowledge and standard of living. Access to education is measured by the number of years a youth or adult over 25 attends an educational facility and the expected years of schooling is the total number of years a child of school-entrance age can expect to continue schooling if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates stay the same throughout the child's life. The standard of living is measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita expressed in constant in constant 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) in US\$ terms. In 2011, Indonesia's HDI was measured at 0.617, placing it in the medium human development category and in a ranking of 124 out of 187 countries or territories. This is a 45.9% increase from 1980 when Indonesia's HDI was measured at 0.423 and represents an average annual increase of 1.2%.

Between 1980 and 2011, Indonesia's life expectancy at birth also increased 11.8 years. Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of her birth were to stay the same throughout his/her life. Further, during the same time period, attendance at school increased by 2.7 years and expected years of schooling increased by 4.5 years. Indonesia's GNI increased by 181.8% between 1980 and 2011.

Brief History of ChildFund in Indonesia

ChildFund came to Indonesia: 1958

Number of enrolled children (FY12): 33,766

Number of provinces etc.: 30 provinces & 1 special capital city district—ChildFund programs in 8 provinces

Number of beneficiaries (FY12): 310,160

ChildFund has been working in Indonesia since 1958. ChildFund Indonesia works in partnership with 16 local partners through the provision of capacity building, financial and networking skills, so that together, we can implement our core programs. These local partnerships cover 214 villages in the 8 provinces of South Sumatera, Lampung, DKI Jakarta, Banten, West Java, Yogyakarta, Central Java, and East Nusa Tenggara. ChildFund Indonesia also works in emergency response. Most recently, ChildFund Indonesia mobilized support to communities in the provinces of Aceh (tsunami), West Sumatera (earthquake) and Yogyakarta (volcanic eruption).

Brief Program Overview

Children's needs and experiences of deprivation, exclusion and vulnerability are at the core of all ChildFund programming. To implement programs that directly benefit children, youth and their families, ChildFund Indonesia works cooperatively with 16 local community organizations (CBOs).

ChildFund Indonesia is an advocate for child and youth rights. By directly engaging with both groups in the development and implementation of our projects, ChildFund Indonesia provides the platform for children and youth to speak for themselves and have their voices heard.

ChildFund Indonesia has strong experience in implementing maternal health/nutrition and ECD programs. In addition to working with children ages 0-6, ChildFund Indonesia also has extensive experience in the areas of basic education (7-18) and livelihood development

Brief Program Overview (continued)

(18-24). ChildFund implements programs based on a child's life stage. This life stage program enables ChildFund to focus on the needs of each age group while effectively supporting their transition into the next age range. Water and sanitation as well as disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities are integrated components in the life stage program.

2012 Program Achievements

Healthy and secure infants

- 16,000 children aged 0-6 now have access to ECD centers due to ChildFund Indonesia's support of over 300 ECD centers in 31 districts.
- Teachers/tutors have been trained in teaching and learning.
- ECD centers have been renovated in all 8 provinces with the support of the community.
- Children under 5 now have increased nutritional status in remote areas.
- Parents are developing a stronger awareness of the importance of engaging in play with their children through parenting sessions.

Educated and confident children

- Quality improvement through the implementation of the teaching and learning training for teachers as well as the School Based Management (SBM) program in schools.
- Greater access to formal and non-formal education facilities in Jakarta, Bogor and Tangerang for children/youth unable to attend schools and at risk of dropping out.

Skilled and involved youth

- Improved access and quality of youth leadership and vocational skill trainings.
- Greater participation of youth in advocating child protection and HIV/AIDS prevention awareness activities in communities.

Humanitarian and emergency

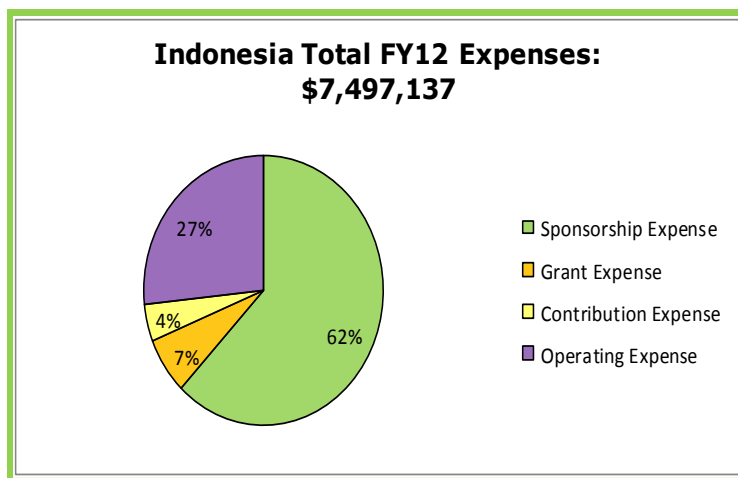
- Increased preparedness of communities and schools through DRR trainings and other activities.
- ChildFund Indonesia is the lead agency in promoting the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). Through this role, ChildFund Indonesia coordinates all AADMER activities in the region, including training, and collaboration with all government agencies and international NGOs on this initiative.

2012 Program Achievements (continued)

A broad constituency dedicated to the advancement of children's rights and well-being

- Consistent and supportive engagement with local community/religious leaders.
- Close collaboration and coordination with government agencies (Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection), NGOs, donors, and UN agencies.

Financial Report



Indonesia FY12

Sponsorship Expense	4,654,693	62%
Grant Expense	510,070	7%
Contribution Expense	333,309	4%
Operating Expense	1,999,065	27%
Total Expense	7,497,137	100%

Challenges

The challenges for ChildFund Indonesia include:

- Coordinating with local community groups with their own mission and vision on the implementation of core programs.
- Fluctuations of monthly revenue.
- Vulnerability to crisis (A reduction in sponsorship as a result of the monetary/fiscal crisis).
- Perception that because Indonesia is now considered a middle income country that poverty is less prevalent.
- The threat of unpredictable disasters.

Why Sponsorship is Important

ChildFund Indonesia is committed to assisting deprived, excluded and vulnerable (DEV) children. DEV children are selected through an enrollment process to become sponsored children, where they participate in our programs and receive additional support as required. Sponsorship conducts a child verification process to ensure these children are consistently present, healthy and participating in our programs.

Building meaningful engagement between children and sponsors is a key responsibility of sponsorship. By facilitating the information flow, sponsored children are able to communicate with their sponsors and inform them of the benefits they derive from our core programs. They are also better able to develop safe and meaningful relationships with their sponsors and visa versa.

"I can write a letter by myself now since I joined child commission forum. I wish my sponsor loves reading my letter." - Firman Sahroni, age 12

"I am very happy now that my school has new outdoor activity facilities and teaching equipment. I enjoy studying and playing with my friends on the school's new playground." - Bertolomeus, age 16, a member of the Child's Right Division of Child's Forum