







CHILD PROTECTION

Capacity Statement

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND RESULTS: CHILD PROTECTION PROBLEM STATEMENT ON CHILD PROTECTION ISSUE

Based on the data, Indonesia has 82.5 million of children aged 0-18 years old or around 33% out of total population of Indonesia that reaches 255 million. The results of the 2021 National Survey of Child and Adolescent Life Experiences (SNPHAR) survey showed that the prevalence of violence against children as much as 3 out of 10 boys and 4 out of 10 girls aged 13-17 years had experienced one or more types of violence in their lifetime.

Table 1. Physical, Psychological, and Sexual Violence of Children in Rural and Urban Areas per 100 Children


Type of Violence	Village/Rural		Urban	
	 girls	 boys	 girls	 boys
Psychological	40	30	40	30
Physical	10	15	10	12
Sexual	8	3	8	4



The Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) recorded at least **11,952 cases of child violence**, with the majority of **sexual violence being 7,004 cases (58.6%)** recorded by the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Symphony) throughout 2021.



The current Marriage law which allows dispensation for under the age of 19 contributes to the increased rate. The number of dispensation submitted increased by 67% from 23,700 to 34,000 applications in 2019 and 2020 respectively. The majority of the applications (97%) are granted of which 60% were under 18 years of age with the reason that the applicants are already pregnant. Girls are more likely to marry early than as recorded by the Statistic Bureau:

< 15 years old		16-18 years old	
 girls: 3.22%	 boys: 0.34%	 girls: 27.35%	 boys: 6.4%



In terms of disabilities, out of 84.4 million Indonesian children, **0.75% (65,000) are disabled** (BPS, 2020). As of March, 2021, there are **110 children with disabilities who reported violence of the total 1,355 cases on violence against children** (Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children, 2021). It means that 8.1% of children with disabilities report violence which is 10 times higher than other children.

Violence against children have detrimental effects on children’s growth and development physically, mentally and sexually. It causes psychological or mental health disorder, which also may lead to degraded intelligence. Studies (KPAI, 2012) also highlight that children who have experienced violence tend to be the perpetrators in the future. To another extend, it may lead to health problems due to early pregnancy (possibility of maternal death, miscarriage, cervical cancer, etc.). In addition, it is more likely for the children who have experienced violence to be the victim of commercial sexual exploitation. The list may be exhaustive as the effects are multifaceted.

Ministry of Women, Empowerment and Child Protection, together with UNICEF reviewed existing violence data to identity some underlying causes or drivers. It is found that these following are some factors: the habit of finding that physical discipline acceptable, cultural attitude justify violence and abusive practices, violence begets violence, poor children are more vulnerable, and lack of family supports.

RELEVANT POLICY AND PROGRAM

In terms of National Development, eliminating violence against children has become priority. This was attached in National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. Recently, Indonesia Government legalized Law no. 12/2022 concerning the Crime of Sexual Violence and Regulation of President of Republic of Indonesia Number 101/2022 About National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence Against Children to achieve the goal of RPJMN. Until now, the government has published more or less 16 Acts in terms for child protection. With the attention of the government for child protection, the development of strategic description approach of WV Indonesia will prioritize synergy with existing law and program.

Despite government efforts to protect children through formulation of laws and policies as well as engaging cross sectoral ministries/institutions, there is gap for improvement on the content of the laws/policies itself and also institutional coordination. The presence of the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) has in fact given

stronger stand for addressing child protection issues in Indonesia but coordination and synergy need to be strengthened for larger impact.

P2TP2A (Integrated Service Centers for the Empowerment of Women and Children) had been established at the local level (district – province level) as the extension hand of the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child protection which was renamed as UPTD PPA in 2009. The Ministry of PPA issued a Regulation No. 01/2010 on Service Minimum Standard of the P2TP2A. In order to reform P2TP2A for better services, the Minister of PPPA launched Regulation Number 4/2018 concerning the establishment of UPTD PPA which is in line with the regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 12/2017 concerning Guidelines for the Establishment and Classification of Branch Offices and Regional Technical Implementation Units. At the village level, there is no structure built to focus on child protection program/ intervention since UPTD PPA is located at district level. Other institutions such as the Police of Republic Indonesia has established the Service Unit for Women and Children (PPA Unit) at the Province and District/City levels, which are managed by the Women’s Police. However, this unit still lacks competence in dealing with violence, especially from the perspective of victims. Only about 15% of female police officers are actively working in the PPA unit.

Besides national level, the Indonesia government also involved in the making of Regional Plan of Action of Elimination on Violence against Women and Children 2015 at ASEAN. While at Global level, Indonesia Government committed to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that was legalized by General assembly of United Nation in September 2015. Child protection becomes one of the targets that is Particular Target of SDGs No. 16 and Target 16.2, “Eliminating violence, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and tortures against children”. The Particular Target No.5 is “Eliminating of all forms of violence & discrimination against women and children including child marriage.

CURRENT PROGRAMS

WVI uses the Child Protection and Advocacy (CPA) model as an umbrella for implementing child protection system programs, both under normal circumstances and in emergency situations. This project model is a set of specific interventions that focuses on strengthening the child protection system at the government and community level, thus empowering government and local communities to strengthen the protection of children from abuse, neglect, exploitation and other forms of violence.

Working hand in hand with our key actors and partners, WVI has defined a sustainable goal to protect the children from violence (physical and sexual) through:

1. The community, including parents/caregivers, faith leader, custom leader and children demonstrates behaviors that provide a caring and protective environment for all girls and boys, especially the most vulnerable.
2. Child protection and social protection services are functional and effectively collaborate, including in emergency situations so that the community and the children have access to the child protection and social services.
3. Pro-child policies are applied at the national and local level

For the ongoing of CPA project model, various approaches to parents, community, faith leaders, custom and children themselves are conducted through:

Empowering Children to Take Action on Child Protection and Participation

Empowering girls and boys in order to participate through Child Forum as a pioneer and reporter. Child Forum is an organization/social institution as a media for child participation for children 12-18 years old which the members are from the representative of children group or child led organization in order to give space for children aspirations, opinions, and needs to participate in decision that affect their live. Together with KPPPA and Bappenas, WVI conducted Advocacy Research on Child Participation in the Development Planning Process. Some of the results of this research recommendation were adopted in the Regulation of the Minister of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection of

the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Number 18 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Children's Forums.

Celebrating Families and Positive Parenting

This model is based on valuable concepts: creating space for love and grace, as well as finding seeds of goodness, opportunities for forgiveness and reasons for thanksgiving. It guides families towards fullness of life by focusing on four parts of the journey: addressing the past, recognizing the present, envisioning the future and pursuing their dreams. Positive parenting provides skills to parents /caregivers, including teachers in order to know how to nurture/discipline the children without violence. In the context of COVID-19, in collaboration with KPPPA, we develop and train the Parenting with Love and Child Lifeskills module for *Pusat Pembelajaran Keluarga* (Family Learning Centre).

Channel of Hope (CoH) for Child Protection and Gender

The CoH project model equips faith leaders with factually correct information and insight, and guides them to be powerful change agents. As role models they can inspire entire communities and play a significant role as part of a multidisciplinary team to support the most vulnerable community members and also help to achieve development goals.

Reporting and Referral Mechanism

Local actors, both formal and informal, and key stakeholders come together to look at the strengths and the problems with the current ways reporting and referral (R&R) of cases happen in the community that hinders the response to cases of abuse. A process that supports the stakeholders in developing steps for strengthening or establishing a CP R&R that fits best to the most vulnerable from the duty bearers, community stakeholders, including most vulnerable children. The Community Based Integrated Child Protection (PATBM) Guide in the Context of COVID-19 was developed based on research and published with KPPPA. Research on the Implementation of Integrated Child Protection and Social Protection Services was carried out with KPPPA as a basis for intervention.

Citizen Voice and Action

Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) is a social accountability and a local advocacy methodology that facilitates dialogue between communities and government in order to improve child protection services that impact the daily lives of children and their families, especially the most vulnerable.

Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPHA)

Indonesia is also known to be prone to natural disasters, ranging from earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption and floods. WVI ensures to reduce the risk & threat of CP and to strengthen the CP factors during these situations through the implementation of CPHA. Child Friendly Space (CFS) is used by humanitarian agencies to support and protect children in emergencies. CFS provide young people with a safe place to play, participate in activities, learn about their rights to health and protection, and experience healing from trauma they've experienced.

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