



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

**NATIONAL STRATEGY**

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**ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST  
CHILDREN  
2016-2020**

**Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Rights  
2015**

## Opening Remarks

### COORDINATING MINISTER FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Violence against children has become an agenda of global and national development since the signing of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (KHA) 25 years ago, where Indonesia was one of the countries to be involved and has ratified it into the Child Protection Act No. 23 year 2002. In various policies related to child protection, the Government of Indonesia is committed to prevent and handle violence against children, including efforts to stop physical, sexual, emotional violence until neglect toward the child. The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 in the field of human resource quality development has incorporated a special target of reducing the figure of violence against the child.

The Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) in 2010 issued the National Action Plan for Prevention and Management of Violence against Children (RAN PPKTA) 2010-2014 that was used as guidelines for prevention and management of violence against children. Considering the still large number of violence against children and in order to unify the steps for prevention and management of violence against children, the Government issued Presidential Instruction No. 5 year 2014 concerning the National Movement Anti-Crime against Children and prepared a national strategy for the years ahead known as the National Strategy for Elimination of Violence Against Children 2016-2020.

As commonly known, violence against children is increasing in terms of quality and quantity. Therefore, unity of action of the relevant Ministry/Institution and also community is required. The National Strategy for Elimination of Violence against children 2016-2020 (STRANAS PKTA 2016-2020) was issued in the framework of preventing and responding to all forms of violence against children in a systematic, integrated, evidence-based, coordinated, participatory manner, and in the best interest of the child.

The policy focusing on efforts to prevent violence was meant as a building framework in child protection endeavour in Indonesia emphasizing on 6 comprehensive strategies, among others: 1) Legislation and policies protecting children from all forms of violence in all backgrounds of violence incidents; 2) Changing social norms and cultural practices that accept, justify, or disregard violence; 3) Child care intervention supporting safe and loving relations to prevent violence; 4) Improving life skills and child self-survival in preventing violence and supporting compulsory education for children ; 5) Accessible and quality support services for victims, actors, and children at risk; and 6) Improved quality of data on violence situations toward children.

Considering the importance of STRANAS PKTA 2016-2020 as K/L unified action in preventing acts of violence against children, hopefully STRANAS PKTA 2016-2020 will become reference and implemented in the action pattern in each K/L and the community.

**Jakarta, 27 J January 2016**

Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia

Puan Maharani

## Preface

### MINISTER FOR WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD PROTECTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Children are a mandate and gift from the Almighty God, to be continuously loved, nurtured, maintained and protected from maltreatment, violence and discrimination. In terms of state life, children are a nation's assets, the nation's next generation that will determine its Human Resource (SDM) quality, and become the main pillar of national development.

Child development as part of quality human resource development as established in the Constitution of 1945, in which Article 28b has mandated that every child possesses the right to live, grow and develop and is entitled to protection from violence and discrimination. In the government headed by RI President, Joko Widodo, it is affirmed that protection of Indonesian children was a main priority in every development sector as stipulated in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019, endeavouring "**Implementation of a holistic and coordinated system to protect women and children**", as well as achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Various efforts have been made by the Government, however results of the survey on violence against children made in 2013 found that in children between the ages 13 – 17 years it was indicated that 1 out of 3 boys and 1 out of 5 girls had experienced one form of emotional/physical/sexual violence in the past 12 months.

Responding to the limited resources possessed by the Government, it is not possible for the Government to do everything by itself. Community and business partnership is a strategy that is often voiced at present and is one solution in addressing various challenges of nation building, including fulfilling rights and providing protection for children. Thus, the Ministry for PP and PA has prepared the **National Strategy for Elimination of Violence against children (Stranas PKTA) as reference** for implementing national development in preventing and handling violence against children, and to synchronize policies and laws at national and regional level to further strengthen implementation of commitment to protect children from violence in the period of 2016-2020.

In implementation, the national strategy contains six aspects, namely: (1) Legislation and application of policies protecting children from all forms of violence; (2) Change of social norms and cultural practices that accept, justify, or disregard violence; (3) Child care that supports safe and loving relationship between care givers (particularly parents) and the child to prevent violence; (4) Improved life skills and survival skills of the child in preventing violence and supporting compulsory education program for children; (5) Providing accessible and quality supporting services for victims, actors, and children at risk; (6) Improving quality of supporting data and evidence on violence against children that is expected to prevent acts of violence against children and as response to acts of violence against children.

This document was prepared by the Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Rights (KPP-PA) and a number of Government institutions, civil society, including children's participation, with reference to analysis of the present situation of children in Indonesia compared with various policies and programs related to violence against children.

**Jakarta, 27 J January 2016**

Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia

**Yohana S. Yembise**

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**List of Acronyms**

Babinkamtibmas	Public Security and Order Guidance Body
Bapas	Detention Center
Bappenas	National Development Planning Body/Ministry for National Development
BKKBN	National Family Planning Board
BPHN	National Law Development Body
BPS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CBCP	<i>Community-based Child Protection</i>
Dirjen	Director General
Ditjen	Directorate General
DPR	House of People's Representatives
DPRD	Regional House of People's Representatives
FKIP	Faculty of Teaching and Education Sciences
GN-AKSA	National Movement Anti Sexual Crimes against Children
Kamtibmas	Public Security and Order
Kemendagri	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Kemendikbud	Ministry of Education and Culture
Kemenag	Ministry of Religious Affairs
Kemenaker	Ministry of Manpower
Kemendesa	Ministry of Village Affairs, Backward Region Development, and Transmigration
Kemenkes	Ministry of Health
KemenkoPMK	Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture
Kemenpar	Ministry of Tourism
Kemensos	Ministry of Social Affairs
KemenkumHAM	Ministry of Law and Human Rights
Kemenkominfo	Ministry of Communication and Informatics
KHA	Convention on the Rights of the Child
KIE	Communication, Information, and Education
KP3A	Population, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection
KPAI	Commission on Indonesian Child Protection
KPPPA	Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Rights
KTA	Violence against children
KUA	Religious Affairs Office
KUHP	Criminal Code
LIPI	National Institute of Sciences
LPAS	Temporary Child Placement Center
LPKA	Child Special Guidance Institute
LPKS	Social Welfare Management Organization

LSM	Community Self-Help Organization
MUI	Indonesian <i>Ulemas</i> Council
NPSK	Norms, Standard, Procedure, and Criteria
P2TP2A	Women and Child Empowerment Integrated Service Center
PAUD HI	Integrated Holistic Early Age Education
PBB	United Nations
Permen	Minister's Regulation
PGSD	Elementary School Teachers Education
PKK	Family Empowerment and Welfare
PPA	Women and Child Services
RAN	National Action Plan
Reskrim	Criminal Investigation
RPJMN	National Medium-Term Development Plan
RPJPN	National Long-Term Development Plan
SDM	Human Resources
SOP	Standard Operational Procedure
SPK	Standard, Procedure, Criteria
SPM	Minimum Service Standard
SPPA	Child Criminal Justice System
TeSA	Friends of Children Telephone
Tipidum	General Crime
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UU	Act
WHO	World Health Organization

## Chapter I Introduction

### I.1 Background

Violence against children has and will affect children's lives worldwide, including in Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia itself has taken steps in the framework of protecting children from violent acts. The Constitution of 1945 has mandated that every child has right to live, grow and develop and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination (Article 28B clause 2). The Government has also ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, through Act No. 10 Year 2012<sup>1</sup>, 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 (Article 19). Apart from that, Act No. 23 Year 2002 was issued (revised to Act No. 35 Year 2014) concerning Child Protection, stating that the state will provide comprehensive approach for child protection referring to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

At regional level, the Government was also involved in preparing the ASEAN Action Plan to reduce violence against women and children (*ASEAN Regional Plan of Action of Elimination on Violence against Women and Children 2015*). While at global level, Indonesia has committed to achieve the (*Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs*), ratified by the UN General Assembly in September 2015. Elimination of violence against children is a part of SDGs, stating that member states, including Indonesia, must strive to "end violence, exploitation, trade, and all forms of violence and torture against children" (Special Target No. 16 and Target 16.2). Apart from that, member states are also committed to end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, including child marriage (Special Target No. 5). This commitment is global and includes all children worldwide.

In particular, President Soesilo Bambang Yudhoyono in 2014 has also issued Presidential Instruction No. 5 Year 2014 concerning the National Movement for Anti Sexual Crimes Against Children (Inpres GN-AKSA), providing mandate to the Ministry/Institution and other instrumentalities to take special action in preventing and responding to issue of sexual violence against children at national to regional level. At that time, the Government declared full commitment to eliminate violence against children by declaring violence against children in Indonesia as an urgent situation and requiring immediate handling (Kompas Online, 2015).

The commitment to end violence against children is also a national development priority. As stipulated in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019, that the Government must endeavour to overcome "the main challenges in improving protection for women and children from violence and abuse" and "implement a holistic and coordinated system in protecting women and children".

Although efforts to eliminate violence against children through issue of policies have been done, the UN Special Representative Study for Violence against Children recommend specifically for each state to develop an overall and systematic framework to prevent and handle violence against children. This framework needs to be synchronized with the national planning process through a National Strategy, Policy, or National Plan (Pineiro, 2007).

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<sup>1</sup>Act No. 10 Year 2012 concerning Ratification of the Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child concerning Child Trafficking, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography, validated 23 July 2012.

On this basis, the National Strategy for Elimination of Violence Against Children (Stranas PKTA) was prepared, namely a national design in preventing and handling violence against children in the period 2016-2020. Stranas PKTA emphasizes the need for intervention to children starting from early age, babies, to adolescence, as violence occurs in all children's age groups. Therefore, Stranas PKTA uses the approach of child growth and development, in efforts to realize priority intervention to handle violence against children in all forms and backgrounds of violence.

## **I.2 Strategy Objective**

The main objective of the Stranas PKTA is to contribute toward achievement of a **national vision**, namely, for children not to live in fear. This strategy strives to assist the Government and development partners in collecting better data and supporting evidence on violence against children, strengthen investment in programs that are able to prevent and eliminate violence against children, as well as synchronize policies and laws at national and regional levels to reinforce implementation of commitment to protect children from violence.

Stranas PKTA also recognizes the need for **cross-sector partnership** in efforts to eliminate violence against children. Stranas also aims to collect all efforts and initiatives both from government instrumentalities as well as the community with reference to the existing policy framework to determine key principles, priority interventions, and mechanisms of coordination and monitoring in the long term. This document may also be used as a guide for stakeholders at national and regional level in developing special operational objectives and their budgeting in efforts to prevent and handle violence against children.

## **I.3 Formulation Process**

The National Strategy for PKTA was mutually formulated by the Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) and a number of Government institutions, civil community, including involvement of children. Preparation of Stranas PKTA was done with reference to analysis of the most recent situation on violence against children in Indonesia and the results of evaluation of various policies and programs relating to violence against children.

Stranas PKTA is the second edition of the Regulation of the Minister for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection No. 2 year 2010 concerning National Action Plan for Prevention and Management of Violence against Children (RAN PKTA) 2010-2014. In 2015, the Government made a participatory review (review results, attached) of RAN PKTA 2010-2014 involving stakeholders at national and regional level. Eleven Ministries/Institutions, 7 national-scale LSM, and over 4.000 children, adolescents and youths participated in the participatory review through workshops, digital consultation (*online*), and inter- Ministry/Institution meetings.

### ***Box 1. Opinions of children, adolescents and youth***

Thousands of children, adolescents and youths have given inputs to Stranas PKTA . The inputs have also been accommodated in this document. The inputs were acquired through consultation by internet (portal Twitter @UReport\_id) made at the beginning of 2015 and involved over 4.000 children, adolescents and youth, with age span of 14-25 years.

Important results of the consultation were among others:



- Although the majority of children (57 percent) were unaware that the Government had implemented a national strategy for prevention and management of violence against children, 41 percent of children said they knew of the strategy. This illustrated that children and youths interviewed possessed knowledge of the program related to violence against children.
- 76 percent of respondents declared they had never taken part in activities such as counseling relating to issues of violence in the past 3 years. Only 23 percent claimed they had taken part. This indicated the need for further investigation on which media was more successful in reaching children, adolescents, and youths to receive information on counseling related to violence issues.
- 61 percent knew where to report cases of violence against children, 23 percent said they did not know, and 15 percent were not sure. This indicated the need for further investigation on the challenges for children, adolescents and youth to effectively report cases of violence.
- When asked about what should be prioritized by the Government in handling violence against children, the respondents gave several suggestions, including programs related to social welfare, child care education for families, law enforcement, and improving community awareness.
- In general, children, adolescents and youth expressed their willingness to be actively involved in efforts to eliminate violence against children. When asked about the things that they could do, the respondents gave several suggestions, among others perform advocacy to the government, become involved in activities of improving awareness and providing peer support for child victims of violence.

From 1-3 July 2015, the Government held a workshop to prepare the framework of Stranas and new Action Plan to respond to violence against children in Indonesia as a form of cooperation effort with all stakeholders at national level. A total of 75 participants from 17 Ministries/Institutions, 7 NGOs, 4 religious organizations, and 6 youth organizations attended the workshop. The participants were basically very supportive of the development of a comprehensive strategy based on evidence to prevent violence against children, as continuation of the previously prepared strategy. Participants ***underscored the need for a strategy that possessed a clear time frame, was coordinated at all levels of government, and emphasized prevention.*** Participants also highlighted the ***importance of an adequate budget to implement the strategy***, which should derive from the relevant inter Ministry/Institution budgets (for instance in the education, health, and justice sectors).

#### **I.4 Definitions**

Definitions used in Stranas PKTA refer to the Human Rights standard, as recognized by the UN Committee for Rights of the Child, WHO, and UNICEF, and as stipulated in several regulations, mainly Act No. 23 Year 2002 concerning Child Protection (and its revision, Act No. 35 Year 2014).

- **Child** is a person not yet 18 (eighteen) years of age, including a child still in the womb (*Act No. 35/2014 concerning Child Protection*).
- **Adolescence** refers to the period of human growth and development occurring after childhood and before adulthood, from 10 to 19 years of age (*WHO, 2010*).
- **Youth** refers to a citizen entering the crucial period of growth and development of over 16 (sixteen) years to 30 (thirty) years (*Act No. 40/2009 concerning Youth*).
- **Violence against children** refers to all forms of physical, mental, sexual acts, including neglect and mistreatment threatening the body's integrity and demeaning treatment of children by the parties that should be responsible for growth and development of children or those possessing authority toward child protection, who should be trustworthy (*PPPA Minister Regulation No. 2/2010 concerning RAN PKTA 2010-2014*).

- ***Elimination of Violence against Children*** refers to all forms of effort and actions made periodically, systematically, and measured in efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against children, through prevention, protection, restoration, reintegration, participation, capacity building, and cross-sector cooperation ( *PPPA Minister Regulation No. 2/2010 concerning RAN PKTA 2010-2014*).
- **Physical violence against Children**<sup>2</sup> refers to use of physical force deliberately on a child that could likely have significantly bad impact toward health, safety, development, or dignity of the child. Examples are beating, kicking, shaking, biting, choking, staking out in the sun, burning, poisoning and tormenting, which are commonly associated as physical punishment. Physical punishment is defined as all forms of punishment using physical strength and aimed at causing pain or discomfort, usually including also hitting (“beating”, “slapping”, “whipping”) a child by hand or with an object. May also take the form of kicking, shaking, scratching, biting, pulling hair or ear, confining, forcing the child to stay in uncomfortable position, staking out in the sun, or forcing to swallow something.
- **Sexual violence is defined as** “all forms of sexual acts, efforts to conduct sexual acts, or undesirable sexual comments aimed at someone’s sexuality using coercion, by anyone irrespective of the person’s relationship with the victim, in any background”. These also include forms of physical contact and non-contact, including but not limited to: (a) persuasion or coercion to a child to engage in sexual activity that is psychologically dangerous and illegal, (b) using the child in commercial sexual exploitation; (c) using the child in visual or audio illustrations relating to sexual violence; and (d) child prostitution, sexual slavery, sexual exploitation in tourism, human trafficking for sexual exploitation purposes (in the country and inter-state), selling children for sexual purposes and forced marriage.
- **Emotional Violence** includes failure in providing an appropriate and supportive environment, in which children can develop their social competence in comprehensive and stable manner according to their personal potential and community context. An act of emotional violence might be detrimental to the child’s physical and health aspects, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. Examples: (a) all forms of dangerous and continuous interactions toward the child; (b) scaring, intimidating, and threatening; exploiting, and corrupting, denigrating and rejecting, isolating, neglecting, and differentiating treatment with other children; (c) ignoring emotional response; disregarding mental health, medical and educational needs; (d) insulting, embarrassing, considering insignificant, teasing, and hurting a child’s feelings; (e) domestic violence; (f) placing in confinement, isolating, or embarrassing or humiliating; and (g) psychological bullying and hazing by adults or other children, including through information technology and communication (TIK) among others by cell phone and internet (known as “*cyber-bullying*”).
- **Negligence or inattentiveness** refers to failure to provide for all aspects of child development: health, education, emotional development, nutrition, residence, social protection, and so forth. These may also include: (a) physical neglect, namely failure to protect the child from danger, failure to provide basic needs including sufficient food, place to live, clothing, and basic medication; (b) psychological or emotional neglect, including minimum emotional support

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<sup>2</sup>Definition of various forms of violence occurring during childhood as stipulated in the rules of law in effect, so far agrees with international definitions. Nonetheless, certain definitions are not as complete as international definitions. Definitions in this document strive to make up for the lack by complementing with international definitions.

and love, chronic negligence, child care not provided by ignoring signs given by small children, and violence in partner or use of drugs or alcohol; (c) neglect of mental and physical health of the child: by depriving of the right to medical treatment; (d) neglect for education: failure to comply with law related to the need for care giver to ensure child education through the child's attendance in school; (3) and abandonment.

- **Exploitation** refers to using children for work that benefits other parties, including child prostitution, child trafficking, and recruiting children in armed conflict (*Krug et. al., 2002*).
- **Bullying** is a form of physical violence, also aggressive acts meant to use and involving force or power imbalance. This happens across geography, race, and socio-economic boundaries. Bullying can take many forms:
  - ❖ Direct Bullying: teasing, attacking verbally, shoving, physical attack, extortion, and vandalism.
  - ❖ Indirect Bullying: avoiding, spreading rumors, making dangerous jokes, and other verbal forms and actions.
  - ❖ *Cyber-Bullying*: using internet technology, including digital websites, digital and electronic messages. (*Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2011*).
  - ❖ Violence in couples refers to actions taken by intimate partners or ex-partners causing physical, sexual, psychological danger, including physical attack, sexual coercion, psychological violence, and controlling action (*Garvia-Moreno et.al., 2005*).
- **Dangerous Practices** including, but not limited to:
  - ❖ Corporal/physical punishment and forms of crime or forms of demeaning punishment;
  - ❖ Female genital mutilation/cutting;
  - ❖ Amputation, tying up, wounding, burning, and stigmatizing;
  - ❖ Ritual with violence or demeaning acts; forcing women to eat certain foods;
  - ❖ Fattening, forcing women to eat, and virginity test (examining women's vital organs);
  - ❖ Forced/early/child marriage;
  - ❖ Crime based on "honour": Repaying fine toward acts of violence (where inter-group conflict involves children as relevant parties); violence based on dowry and child deaths.
  - ❖ Charges of "sorcery" or other related hazardous practices such as use for 'exorcism' ritual
- **Worst forms of child labour** including – but not limited to – four main categories:
  - ❖ All forms or practices of slavery, including mandatory recruitment /forced recruitment of children in armed conflict;
  - ❖ Using, providing, offering children for prostitution, pornographic production, or for pornography shows;
  - ❖ Using, providing, offering children for specific activities in relation to production and distribution of drugs as defined by various international treaties;
  - ❖ Jobs, done in such conditions as to cause danger to child health, safety, or morals (*ILO, 1999*).

In defining various forms of violence, it should be understood that the child is a victim, and violence against children is something that is multidimensional and cannot be overcome through a single cause and effect relationship scheme. Violence occurs in various forms and backgrounds of violence, and occurs in a long period of time of the child life phase (may further be seen in the section "Basic Principles").

Besides the aforementioned definition, following are operational definitions for Stranas PKTA.

- **General Objective** refers to summary of change wished to be achieved by a program or project.
- **Special Objective** refers to key changes to occur as direct result of a program or project and contributes to achievement of the General Objective.
- **Activity** refers to things conducted by program, project or organization to achieve the Special Objective.
- **Short Term Output** refers to outcomes in the form of object or service provided by a project or other intervention (*OAK Foundation, 2010*).
- **Long Term Output** refers to change of behaviour, benefits, and lessons occurring as a result of a project or other intervention (*OAK Foundation, 2010*).
- **Impact** refers to 'broader or long-term change occurring as the outcome of intervention or various interventions' (*OAK Foundation, 2010*).
- **Evaluation** refers to an assessment made systematically and as objective as possible in planning, implementation, and outcomes of an ongoing or completed project, program or policy (*OECD/DAC, 1991*).

## I.5 Basic Principles

Basic principles are used as terms of reference in the process of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of Stranas PKTA. These principles must be reflected in all program elements and become a guide for implementation of Stranas PKTA at all levels.

### **I.5.1 Approach Based on Child Rights**

Normatively, Stranas PKTA is guided by the international standard of Human Rights (HAM) and Child Rights, as stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (KHA). While operationally, Stranas PKTA is directed as effort to promote, protect, and fulfill HAM, specifically related to child victims of violence.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (KHA) at least encompasses 4 forms of rights, recognized by the UN Commission for Child Rights as general principles that need to be considered in implementation of KHA and in all situations relating to children. These principles are specified in Act No. 23 Year 2002 concerning Child Protection (Article 2) that are specifically elaborated as follows:

#### **a. *Best interest of the child***

All actions relating to children – whether done by government or private-owned social welfare, executive, legislative or judicial institution - need to place the best interest of children as a main consideration (article 3 KHA). This includes all measures taken to protect children from all forms of violence.

#### **b. *Child participation***

The state should ensure that children have the right to express their opinions freely in all matters affecting themselves, and these opinions will be considered according to age and maturity of the child (Article 12 KHA). For this purpose, children in particular should be given opportunity to be heard in every justice and administrative process of, whether directly, through suitable representative or body, with suitable method supported by the legal procedure in effect. Children should also be supported in expressing their opinions, among others by providing information appropriate to their age development.

*c. Right to live, continued survival and development*

The state should recognize right to live and ensure living and development of the child, including nurture, health and education (Article 6 and Article 27 KHA). This means that the state is responsible for preventing violence, since it could endanger survival and development of the child.

*d. Non-discrimination*

The state must respect and ensure child rights regulated in KHA in its area without discriminating against children, parents or guardians in any form whatsoever, irrespective of race, skin colour, gender, language, religion, political affiliation, nationality, physical capacity, birth status or others (article 2 KHA). In particular, all children shall be protected from all forms of violence and provided assistance as required by ensuring to the utmost the survival and development of the child.

### **I.5.2 Government Ownership**

The government, in this case means authorized central and regional government institutions. While “Owner” illustrates that the institution needs to fully comply with Stranas PKTA. This means that the Government should uphold principles of participation, responsibility and accountability in defining objectives, conducting activities, and fulfilling targets of Stranas PKTA and the specified Action Plan.

### **I.5.3 Public Participation**

Development and implementation of program and measures in the Stranas PKTA are not only conducted by the government, but also involves other stakeholders, such as academics, non-government organizations, children, adolescent and youth networks. These stakeholders must play an active part in decision-making and their views and opinions must be reflected in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Stranas PKTA. The private sector can also play a significant role in promoting protection of children from violence. This may be done by joining the campaign to change norms and attitudes tolerating violence against children; supporting activity targets through corporate social responsibility (CSR); conducting pilot activities; and implementing principles and policies supporting child rights in the work place.

### **I.5.4 Multi-disciplinary and cross-sector approach**

Violence against children is a complex problem, involving various sectors and interests such as gender-based violence, discrimination, poverty, organized crime, and manpower. An effective PKTA national strategy must make this complexity a consideration to overcome various aspects of violence against children simultaneously. For this reason, stakeholders need to work in **multi-disciplinary manner**, in the sense that knowledge and expertise from various scientific disciplines and methods may combine to prevent and eliminate violence against children (for instance in aspects of legal instruments, educational curriculum, studies, and psychological assistance). While cross-sector means that intervention should be designed and implemented with method of cooperation involving all sectors including the community (among others: institutions of justice, education, manpower, and family). This requires coordination between ministries/institutions, regional government and civil society.

### **I.5.5 Sustainable**

Program and system to be formed and implemented must be able to survive in the long-term and can adapt to changes occurring. Ideally, no condition whatsoever (for instance funding) will hinder a system/strategy that has been designed and approved.

### **I.5.6 Gender Specific**

Gender is an important aspect to be observed, with the consideration that risks and consequences experienced by girls and boys differ in relation to violence.

#### **I.5.7 Integrated and comprehensive approach**

All aspects and components of Stranas and PKTA Action Plan are mutually related, and a complete series with a role as the main framework of rationale. In the wide context it is also part of efforts to promote the rights of the child.

#### **I.5.8 Evidence-based approach**

Expertise of stakeholders must be supported by data/ evidence that is best, reliable, and available at international and national level, as well as through academic assessment used to identify problems, set priorities, and related to design of objectives and activities.

### **I.6 Relationship with Other Policies**

The Stranas PKTA document was designed with reference to other relevant policies and strives to strengthen its relationships with policies in effect. This took into consideration the fact that violence against children did not occur in a separate scope from other challenges threatening safety and welfare of children, families, and community. The policies meant are as follows:

#### **1) *National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019***

RPJMN 2015-2019 refers to the national development strategy in the medium term (5 years) prepared by the Government through consultation with various stakeholders, starting from civil society to the private sector. RPJMN 2015-2019 is manifestation of the medium term framework of the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025. Thus, there are 5 RPJMN in the RPJPN.

In the RPJMN 2015-2019, child protection is one of five challenges in human resource strengthening. The achievement indicator of child protection is reduction in number of cases of violence against children. In particular, related to child protection, RPJMN emphasizes: 1) Growth and development of the child, including strengthening of child participation ; 2) Improving child protection from violence, maltreatment, exploitation, and neglect; and 3) Increasing effectiveness of protection.

#### **2) *National Action Plan for Child protection (RAN PA) 2015-2019***

The National Action Plan for Child protection is a national document designed by the Ministry for National Development Planning/Bappenas in response to the President's initiative to strengthen the 'National Movement for Child Protection'. The RAN PA document refers to RPJMN 2015-2019 and other RAN/national initiatives.

Among the focuses of attention of the RAN PA is violence against children. For this, RAN emphasizes efforts to reinforce prevention of violence and child protection by the family and implement policies in effect, especially Presidential Instruction No. 5/2014 concerning National Movement Anti Sexual Crimes against Children.

#### **3) *National Action Plan for Health of School Age Children and Adolescents (RANKES AUSREM) 2015-2019***

The RANKES AUSREM 2015-2019 document is continuation of the National Strategy for Adolescent Health, issued in 2005. The RANKES contains the overall objective of integrating national initiative in the framework of fulfilling the need for a multi-sector health strategy for

adolescents. RANKES focuses attention on children and youths aged 6-24 years. Violence against children is one of the focuses of RANKES. Among the prevention efforts made in RANKES is to provide comprehensive education and health services encompassing violence suffered by children and teens.

**4) *National Action Plan on Human Rights (RAN HAM) 2015-2019***

The National Action Plan prepared by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights emphasizes five strategies in fulfilling, promoting, and protecting Human Rights, among others: formation and strengthening of RAN HAM institutions; preparing validation of international Human Rights instruments and preparing materials/reports on implementation of international Human Rights instruments that have been ratified; harmonized design and evaluation of regulations of law; Human Rights education; as well as application of Human Rights norms and standards. The RAN HAM document also mentions fulfillment of child rights, thus is relevant to become reference for the Stranas PKTA.

**5) *National Action Plan on Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (RAN P3AKS) 2014-2019***

The National Action Plan was prepared by the Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) and emphasizes efforts of protection, including preventing and handling from all forms of violence and violation of child and women rights; providing services of basic and specific needs for children and women in handling conflict; and reinforcing basic rights, improving quality of life, and increasing participation of women and children in building peace.

**6) *National Action Plan for Acceleration of Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming and Child Rights through Forum of Religious Organizations 2014-2018***

The purpose of this National Action Plan was to involve religious organizations in conducting gender mainstreaming activities and child rights across Indonesia at province, district/city, sub-district, and village/kampong until family level. Besides that, RAN also provides guidelines for religious organizations in preparing activities to accelerate gender mainstreaming and child rights adjusted to condition, situation, needs, and abilities.

## CHAPTER II

### Violence against Children in Indonesia

Results of Survey on Violence against Children (SKTA) in 2013 conducted by the Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Rights in cooperation with the Social Affairs Ministry, and Ministry for National Development Planning/Bappenas in two age groups, i.e. 18-24 years and 13-17 years, showed that for children's **age group of 18-24 years**, **1 out of 2 boys and 1 out of 6 girls** at least had experienced one type of violence; whether sexual, physical, or emotional before they reached 18 years of age, and in **age group 13-17 years**, the number of boys suffering sexual/physical/emotional violence was **1 of 3 boys**, while **1 of 5 girls** experienced sexual/physical/emotional violence in the last 12 months (KPPPA, 2013). The number of case reports of violence against children up to April 2015 reached 6.006 cases. A significant increase from the year 2010 that only totaled 171 cases; 2011 totaled 2.179 cases; 2012 at 3.512 cases; 2013 at 4.311 cases, and 2014 totaled 5.066 cases (KPAI, 2015).

The above data portrays in general the situation of violence against children in Indonesia. More analytically, this situation analysis section was prepared on the basis of literature review study on Violence against Children made by KPP-PA and UNICEF (UNICEF Indonesia, 2015). The purpose of this analysis was to define the issues and overcome these issues, including identifying strategic objectives and special objectives of Stranas PKTA. Analysis was also meant to know the fields related to violence against children in Indonesia, of which information/knowledge is minimum thus requiring further assessment. In this case, the available data may be displayed as *baseline data* in the framework of monitoring achievements and impacts produced by Stranas and the relevant PKTA Action Plan.

#### II.1 Legal Instruments

The government has issued sufficiently progressive legal instruments and policies and ratified various international treaties in relation to child rights. Following is a list of legal instruments adopted in the last two and a half decades. The list is based on regional review relating to legislation and policies on violence against children made by UNICEF in the year 2015 (Coram Children's Legal Center, 2015).

Year	Policy
1990-1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ratification of the UN Convention on Child Rights of 1990</li> </ul>
1996-2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act No. 39 year 1999 concerning Human Rights</li> </ul>
2001-2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act No. 23 year 2002 concerning Child Protection</li> <li>• Act No. 20 year 2003 concerning National Education System</li> <li>• Act No. 23 year 2004 concerning Elimination of Domestic Violence</li> </ul>
2006-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act No. 12 year 2006 concerning RI Nationality</li> <li>• Act No. 17 year 2007 concerning National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025</li> <li>• Act No. 21 year 2007 concerning Eradication of Human Trafficking Crimes</li> <li>• Act No. 40 year 2008 concerning Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination</li> <li>• Government Regulation No. 47 year 2008 concerning Compulsory Education</li> </ul>



2011-2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act No. 44 year 2008 concerning Pornography</li> <li>• Act No. 24 year 2011 concerning Social Security Management Body</li> <li>• Ratification of the Convention on Rights of the Disabled of 2011</li> <li>• Act No. 11 year 2012 concerning Child Justice System</li> <li>• Act No. 7 year 2012 concerning Management of Social Conflict</li> <li>• Act No. 24 year 2013 concerning Population Administration</li> <li>• Ratification of Optional Protocol of Convention on the Rights of the Child on Child Involvement in Armed Conflict, 2012</li> <li>• Ratification of Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Child Trafficking, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography, 2012</li> <li>• Ratification of International Convention on Protection for the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families, 2012</li> <li>• Act No.35 year 2014 concerning Child Protection (Revision of the Child Protection Act No. 23 year 2002)</li> </ul>
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However, several sectors were not yet covered and translations of international obligations into regulations of law in effect were incomplete. The sectors meant are among others: minimal prohibition of corporal /physical punishment in all backgrounds of violence incidents; limited scope of the formal definition of ‘emotional violence’ and ‘negligence’, as well as ‘incest’ and ‘rape’; provisions related to marriage age; and minimal provisions clearly stating that children involved in all forms of sexual exploitation should be treated as victims (UNICEF Indonesia, 2015).

## II.2 Violence in the Home

Children face the risk of physical, emotional, sexual violence in the home or out of the home. Corporal/physical punishment is often used as an effort to discipline children in the family. Data indicates that 26 percent of children become victims of physical punishment (BPS, 2014). Parents act as the main offenders and the most frequent to commit violence against children in the home. In particular, children from *broken homes* or institutionalized children (including from orphanages) have higher risk of suffering physical, emotional violence, and neglect (PUSKAPA UI, 2014).

A study made by the University of Indonesia with sample 10.760 children aged 10-18 years in four provinces (Aceh, Central Java, East Nusa Tenggara, and Papua) found that sexual violence occurred in all contexts, including in the home and in form of physical contact and non-contact. The percentage varied between regions, for instance in Jayawijaya regency, 23 percent of children reported suffering sexual violence, while in Jayapura, Papua province only 14 percent. Meanwhile, the number of sexual violence cases was relatively low in Banda Aceh (2 percent), Aceh province was 5 percent (University of Indonesia, 2009).

Cause-effect relationship between violence in the home and increase of violence suffered is known. Children who became victims or witnessed violence in the home have a high risk of becoming actors of violence in the future (Abrahams et. al., 2014).

## II.3 Violence at School

School was also frequently the place where violence against children occurred, and usually done by fellow students. Emotional violence (mainly in the form of use of abusive language) was the form of violence most often reported, followed by physical violence. According to a study made by the

*International Center for Research on Women* and Plan International toward 1.739 students of ages 12-15 years, 84 percent of students declared they had experienced a form of violence at school, and 75 percent admitted they had committed it in the past 6 months (ICRW, 2015). In addition, 60 percent of male students and 40 percent of female students ages 12-15 years were known to become actors of emotional violence toward other students. Children are victims of sexual violence in school, including among others being hugged by force or improperly touched by their teacher. However, nearly 80 percent of victims reported that the actors were male students from the same school (ICRW, 2015).

Another study in South Sulawesi Province (2013) indicated that physical violence was the most common form of all forms of violence experienced by children in school, most often committed by fellow students. Other actors were teachers (Horn, 2011). *The Global School-based Health Survey*, a global survey made in 2007 also recorded that 45 percent of Indonesian children experienced physical violence by fellow students in school, making Indonesia a country with the highest percentage of violence worldwide (Ministry of Health, 2007).

## **II.4 Violence in the Community/Public Sphere**

In the midst of the community/public sphere, children become a party at risk and victims of various forms of violence. Children are trafficked and exploited in certain sectors (male children tend to work in the farming and estate sector, while female children in the household sector and sexual exploitation). When trafficked, children suffer various forms of physical, emotional, and sexual violence (Lyneham and Larsen, 2013). Child labour and exploitation are recorded to have risen in Indonesia according to various studies, in fact occur since the age of 10 years. However, it is not clear whether this portrays a tendency of increase in reporting/documentation or because the number of cases has risen (Lyneham and Larsen, 2013). Street children are a risk group and require special protection, with the number continuing to rise in the last several decades. Children facing problems with the law are also a group, whose right to protection from violence is continuously overlooked, by both adult prisoners as well as police officers.

## **II.5 Relationships with Actors**

- ***Parents***  
Besides as actors of violence against children (Horn, 2011), in various occasions parents also fail to protect their children from violence committed by other parties, either by neglect (example through violence occurring in school) or by blaming their child (in the case of fathers blaming their daughters for being subject to sexual harassment) (ICRW, 2015).
- ***Peers***  
Peers are recorded as being among the main actors of violence against children (ICRW, 2015). In particular, bullied adolescents are considered a group requiring special attention. A study observed that on average 67 percent of students (73 percent males and 62 percent females) from 5th grade to 8th grade reported having committed violence at school in the last 6 months. The most common form was emotional violence. Child victims of violence generally did not seek help from other friends, indicating minimum witness reaction when violence took place (ICRW, 2015).
- ***Teachers/School Officers***  
Two studies made by ICRW and Plan International indicated that 45 percent male students and 22 percent female students involved in the study mentioned that a teacher or school officer was the actor of physical violence in school. Specifically, 27 percent of male students and 17 percent

female students claimed that teachers or school officers had committed the physical violence (ICRW, 2015).

## **II.6 Protection Factors and Risk of Violence**

Gender is an important variable affecting the form of violence experienced by children, similar to background and total incidents of violence. While gender discrimination is able to cause violence against female children (mainly in the home, in marriage and with other close persons), male children are also victims of violence (examples, violence from peers in physical form and being taunted in school, and in the work place) (UNICEF, 2012). Other variables affecting incidents of violence against children include disability and ethnic minority status – often mentioned in various reports however not systematically recorded (Horn, 2011).

Literature study found a variety of factors leading to children suffering violence, at level of individual, family, and community, as well as in the broader socio-economic and political context. Several factors were noted as promoting various forms of violence, including poverty, economic difficulties, unemployment, urbanization, lack of education, and culture. While other matters in particular influenced the form and background of violence (for instance, history of physical as well as sexual violence during childhood and non-balanced gender behaviour triggering the occurrence of domestic violence, or general acceptance of forms of “light” violence supporting physical punishment). These aspects and other associated matters have been explored in-depth in this review. Several factors supporting children being prevented from violence are also included in the literature analysed (UNICEF Indonesia, 2015).

Generally, data on the number of cases of violence against children, triggering factor and violence actors are still far from adequate. This implied a need to assemble quantitative and qualitative data systematically related to number of cases, triggering factor, and actor, including the consequence of violence against children. Further studies are required, particularly in relation to:

- Relationship between exposure to violence in children and possibility of becoming a future actor, implying that the cycle of violence occurs inter-generation;
- Different roles played by the father and mother – both as actor of violence and protecting the child from violence, especially during childhood. This has not been covered in the literature studied;
- The role of siblings and family members in preventing, however also committed violence in the home, school, and community;
- In-depth analysis is required to be made regarding violence in intimate relationships (dating/marriage) in adolescents and children, considering the high number of child marriages in Indonesia;
- Sexual violence experienced by male children, number of cases, promoting factors and actors; and
- Supporting factors protecting children from violence, and how these factors can be strengthened (UNICEF Indonesia, 2015).

## CHAPTER III

### Strategy Direction and Objective

This section presents the steps designed to overcome the previously described challenges. Objectives and targets identified on the basis of the results of background analysis and consultation results. These are then formulated according to the principles on which the Stranas PKTA is based.

#### III.1 Main Objective

Main objective of Stranas PKTA:

*“All children in Indonesia to be able to grow and develop optimally based on their respective potentials and are free from all forms of violence, including neglect and exploitation.”*

This objective is in line with the targets of RPJMN 2015-2019, underscoring efforts of providing a system of protection from various acts of violence and other maltreatment by optimizing efforts of prevention, handling, and rehabilitation of children, women, and marginal groups. Indicators used in measurement of targets are decreasing **figure of total cases of violence experienced by children** that will be shown through various surveys to be conducted during the period 2016-2020.

#### III.2 Strategies

Stranas PKTA consists of six strategies, namely:

- 1. Legislation and implementation of policies protecting children from all forms of violence*
- 2. Change of social norms and cultural practices that accept, justify, or neglect violence*
- 3. Child care supporting safe and loving relationship between care givers (parents in particular) to children to prevent violence*
- 4. Improving life and survival skills of children in preventing violence and supporting compulsory education program for children*
- 5. Providing accessible and quality supporting services for violence victims and child actors, and children at risk*
- 6. Improving quality of supporting data and evidence on violence against children*

The six strategies eventually lead to two main goals of:

- 1. Preventing violence against children** – including all actions made to prevent violence against children, and
- 2. Responding to violence** – referring to steps taken to identify, assist and protect children victims of violence including Access to justice for victims and actors.

***Strategy 1 : Legislation and application of policies protecting children from all forms of violence***

**Special Objective 1:** In the year 2020, legal instruments and policies are available to eliminate all forms of violence against children in all backgrounds of occurrence of violence; in line with Government commitment to international conventions and protocols.

Implementation of policies and legislation supporting elimination of violence against children conveys a strong message to the community on the importance of protecting children from all forms of violence. A study at ASEAN level made in 2015 stated that of all legal instruments and policies in Indonesia, only 42 percent were according to international Human Rights standards (CORAM, 2015). In five years ahead there will be opportunity to complete the legal instruments and policies for the protection of children from violence in more effective manner.

Some challenges in relation to rules of law that need to be overcome include: minimal regulations on prohibiting physical punishment toward children; limited scope of the legal/official definitions of “emotional violence”, ‘neglect’, and ‘rape’; discriminatory treatment toward minimum age of marriage for women; minimal legal instruments that position children involved in sexual exploitation as victims. Socialization of policies and rules of law are also required as an effort to provide the community with information pertaining to legal aspects of violence against children. In addition, law enforcement is of special note in implementing policies and rules of law in effect.

***Strategy 2 : Change in social norms and cultural practices that accept, justify or disregard violence***

**Special Objective 2:** By 2020, children, caretakers and community figures are aware of the right for children to have protection from all forms of violence and methods of preventing violence.

Individuals and community abiding by restrictive and dangerous social norms have a tendency of being more likely to commit physical, sexual and emotional violence against their partners and children (Hillis et. al., 2015). For this reason, elimination of violence against children requires immense changes to what the community considers acceptable behaviour.

This strategy prioritizes programs that involve all community sectors toward the change meant. Programs recommended include:

- Program directed at small groups that will underscore change in viewpoints and practice of norms supporting violence against children, such as the involvement of community figures to stop/reform social practices that tolerate acts of violence.
- Community empowerment program to prevent violence by building capacity in responding to a person’s behaviour in placing another party at risk of violence; and determine phases of management.
- Community mobilization program to change social and behavioural norms through campaigns, training, counseling, and advocacy to regions.

Various studies prove that an effective program to handle violence against children – particularly gender-based violence – consist of activities that are participatory, cross-sector, and support anti-violence stance (Ellsberg et. al, 2014).

***Strategy 3: Child care that supports safe and loving relations between care giver (particularly parents) and child to prevent violence***

**Special Objective 3:** In the year 2020, caretakers realize the importance of positive child growth development efforts including fulfilling child rights to protection from violence, method of identifying violence and reporting cases and method of raising children in safe and anti-violence environment.

A number of evidences show that parents support safe and loving relationship that can significantly reduce risk of the child becoming a victim of violence (Hillis et. al., 2015). Positive impact is shown by decreasing exposure of the child to bullying, abuse, physical, sexual and emotional violence, and victimization by peers.

Program recommended encompasses program promoting efforts to discipline children without violence, promote positive communication and interaction between caretaker-child, and by providing expertise for parents to better protect children from violence.

***Strategy 4: Improving life skills and survival skills of the child in preventing violence and supporting child compulsory education program***

**Special Objective 4:** In the year 2020, children are protected from violence as a result of increased self-protection capacity and healthy behaviour in efforts to develop positive and violence free relationship toward their peers.

Life skills education may help children to protect themselves and take a stance when experiencing violence. Life skills meant consist of developing self confidence, capacity for critical thinking, healthy relationship pattern, effective communications, and knowledge of accessible services when experiencing violence , and economic empowerment for adolescents.

Recommended programs include: programs providing children with knowledge and skills in controlling emotions, pro-social attitude (including cooperation, appreciation, mutual support, and appreciating diversity), comprehensive knowledge of sexual and reproductive health including family planning, communication and decision making skills, formulating ideals and life goals, preventing bullying, and other violence prevention techniques.

Various global studies also indicate the importance of completing middle school as a priority effort in preventing child marriage and violence in inter adolescent-relationships (Malhotra et. al., 2011).

***Strategy 5: Providing accessible and quality supporting services for victim, actor, and child at risk***

**Special Objective 5:** By late 2020, children victims, actors of violence, or at risk of violence, receive access to health services, justice, and social welfare of quality, that are free, accessible and age and gender sensitive, and according to agreed upon minimum service standard.

Efforts to reduce violence are prioritized in comprehensive handling and support focusing on child needs. Thus, providing counseling services; support of peers or community groups toward the victim; adequate health care; and information on legal assistance, are important efforts in preventing acts of violence and overcoming impact of violence suffered by the child (Task Force on Community Preventive Services, 2008).

Programs recommended include:

- Strengthening assistance program for child welfare (assistance funds) by including assistance for child health examination, child learning achievement, and training on providing care.
- Loan assistance for poor families to increase income combined with training in gender equality and care giving.
- Counseling services, to help violence victims build capacity in handling violence and changing their perception of violence suffered.
- Combination case screening services with reference intervention to relevant services
- Groups providing emotional and practical support toward child victims or children at risk are conducted by professional staff, social workers, and peers.
- Case advocacy to help victims receive community support to restore/improve own situation (including providing safe house/halfway house, foster family support, access to work, legal aid, education, work skills training, child care, health nursing, material assistance, and financial support).

***Strategy 6: Improved quality of supporting data and evidence on violence against children***

**Special Objective 6:** In 2020, data related to violence against children are periodically produced, including epidemiology data and management of case data through establishment of an integrated child protection supervision system.

A study made by Columbia *University*, AS (2011) found the fact of minimum accurate information on matters related to care and protection of children in Indonesia, including magnitude of problem, cause-effect analysis, and impact toward program response conducted. Besides that, there was no priority setting on data collecting, research, procedure, or method in the mutual data collecting system.

Efforts to prepare effective program to manage violence against children must be based on strong evidence. Various studies indicate that surveillance data and evaluation review proved effective in efforts to understand the issues and plan action, implement and assess impact of intervention in handling violence against children (Hillis et. al, 2015). Priority will be give to establish a comprehensive data collecting mechanism on the occurrence of violence against children. Apart from that special aspects and forms of violence, triggering factors and protecting factors will also be studied through research or in-depth survey.





**CHAPTER IV**  
**Proposed Action Plan**

**Separate Annex**

**CHAPTER IV**  
**PROPOSED ACTION PLAN**

The table of planned action has been prepared based on cross-sector input during the consultation process for the preparation of the National Strategy to Eradicate Violence against Children (Stranas PKTA) 2016-2020. Categorization of actions and priority activities are based on the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019, global recommendations, as well as results of studies on the protection of children in Indonesia. The following table of planned action is **a proposal**. The parties concerned can determine the specific priority activities to be conducted annually, through an annual coordination mechanism led by the 3 Ministries, which coordinate the National Strategy to Eradicate Violence against Children (the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Culture, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, the Ministry of National Development Planning / the National Development Planning Board). Specifically, the action plan contains various interventions arranged by categorization. However, the intervention is not exclusive to each other.

Objectives	Action	Priority Activities 2016-2020
<b>1. Legislation and implementation of policies that protect children from all forms of violence</b>		
<b>Objective 1:</b> By 2020, legal instruments and policies are available to eliminate all forms of violence against children in all settings of violence; in line with the Government's commitment to international conventions and protocols	Provision of legal instruments that prohibit / prevent violence against children in all settings of violence	Revision of the Marriage Act to prevent child marriages
		Develop Government Regulations on Child Care
		Establish an academic paper on bullying
		Develop a legal product regarding child trafficking, child prostitution and child pornography
Enactment and ratification of policies	Enforcement of policies to improve birth certificate services	

	<p>Formal enforcement of minimum service standards and Standards Procedures and Criteria (SPK) related to services for victims and perpetrators of violence</p>
	<p>Ratification of policies on child abduction as a potential form of child neglect</p>
	<p>Amending national policies (including ratification of various policies) related to: Smoking; Family planning; Marriage; Penal Code (KUHP); Syura' Council (Majelis Syura')(Health Advisory Council and Syura' in relation to female circumcision); use of materials related to reproductive health; prevention of traffic accidents; production, consumption and distribution of alcohol; participation of children; and Presidential Decrees related to Education without Discrimination; and provision of guidance counselors and counseling</p>
	<p>Promote gender equality through gender responsive and child rights-based budgeting</p>
Coordination and Socialization	<p>Coordination and synchronization of policies on early childhood development</p>
	<p>Coordination and synchronization of policies on children's rights and child protection</p>
	<p>Coordination and synchronization of policies on resilience and family welfare</p>
	<p>Socialization of Law 35/2014 on Child Protection, the Juvenile Justice System and Labor Laws</p>
	<p>Meeting for the harmonization of implementation of regulations on juvenile legal proceedings (Temporary Child Placement Institutions - LPAS, Child Development Institutions - LPKA, Social Welfare Institutions - LPKS, Correctional Centers - Bapas, the Police, the Attorney General, the Courts)</p>
	<p>Harmonization of SOP regarding the Juvenile Justice System</p>
	<p>Development of online applications to disseminate information on laws and regulations concerning children</p>

## 2. Changes in social norms and cultural practices which accept, condone or ignore violence

<b>Objective 2:</b> By 2020, children, caregivers, and community leaders are aware of the rights of children to protection from all forms of violence and approaches on preventing violence.	A program aimed at small groups	Strengthening and expansion of programs that engage men in the elimination of violence against women and children (e.g., programs initiated by NGOs, such as the Men Care Program)
	Intervention from observers / witnesses of violence	Building partnerships with youth groups to initiate youth empowerment programs to stop violence against children
		Dissemination of information related to violence against children through production and dissemination of books / other materials (e.g. anti-bullying guide books)
	Community Mobilization Programs	Empowerment of religious institutions and places of worship to support the elimination of violence against children
		Coaching of children and adolescents in regards to prevention and response to violence through religious values by religious organizations
		Strengthening and broadening the scope of Community-Based Child Protection Programs (CBCP)
		Strengthening and broadening Positive Discipline methods in school (building cooperation with Teacher Training and Education Faculties - FKIP and Elementary Education Teacher Training Faculties - PGSD)
		Integrating material on anti-violence against children in the training curriculum for school principals
		Implementation of child-friendly schools, that are free from all forms of violence
		Advocating the use of Information, Education, Communication (IEC) materials to be adapted and used by religious organizations, the media, and professional organizations
Empowering local communities (religious groups, youth organizations / Karang Taruna) to detect and provide early treatment of cases of violence against children		
Sex education for educators		

	<p>Increasing the role of mass media in disseminating information on the protection of women and children during social conflicts</p>
	<p>Increasing public awareness, including traditional institutions, faith-based communication forums in providing protection for women and children in situations of social conflict.</p>
	<p>Socialization through the use of banners and stickers to promote public behavior with the aim of child protection; preparing and disseminating material from Friday sermons (khutbah Jumat) on values related to the protection of women and children; and preparing and distributing banners and stickers to the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), safe houses / shelters / homes, especially for children in conflict with the law, as well as to Women's Crisis Centers</p>
	<p>Increasing capacity and socialization of child protection policies to religious leaders (through religious organizations) and to the community, that include topics related to the protection of women, human trafficking, socialization on the fulfillment of children's rights, child responsive budgeting, life skills education and women's empowerment.</p>
	<p>Building / developing youth and children networks (through youth / children communities / organizations) to support the handling of cases of violence against children</p>
Campaigns	<p>Video campaigns to raise public awareness on the problem of bullying</p>
	<p>Providing positive information through the media and digital search engines (e.g. Google)</p>
	<p>Secure internet socialization based on children's rights</p>
	<p>Developing counseling materials to increase public awareness of sexual exploitation</p>
	<p>Campaigns to build public awareness of child sex workers</p>
	<p>Anti-Violence against Children Ambassador Program</p>

		Socialization specifically on the following: the National Movement Against Sexual Violence Among Children (GN-AKSA), the National Action Plan (RAN) to promote Child-Friendly Information, Guidelines for the Protection of Children in Special Situations, SOP TeSA 129 Child Helpline, the Prevention and Management of Violence against Children, the Juvenile Justice System (SPPA), Holistic Integrative Early Childhood Education (HI ECD), child friendly schools, child friendly community health centers (Puskesmas), child participation in development, guidelines for development of child forums, safe routes to school and facilities for children, socialization of Ministerial Regulation No. 13/2010 on Child-Friendly District / City Technical Guidelines for Children in Villages / Urban Villages particularly regarding increasing the role of the family, and socialization of child protection through sermons (khutbah) and public discussions.
<b>3. Child care that supports secure and loving relationships between caregivers (particularly parents) and their children for the prevention of violence</b>		
<b>Objective 3:</b> By 2020, caregivers are aware of the importance of promoting positive child development, including the fulfillment of a child's right to protection from violence, how to identify and report cases of violence, and how to raise children in a safe and non-violent environment.	Family counseling	Strengthening of Child Social Welfare Programs (PKSA), by combining financial assistance programs with child care interventions
	Comprehensive child care training	Family Resilience Education
		Activities for child capacity building in communicating with parents and the social environment (integrated in educational institutions, schools, for example: communication skill indicators in schools)
		Educational materials / media on Comprehensive Health Education for parents (inside and outside the formal school)
		Smart Parenting Program
	Child care training for parents or caregivers of children with disabilities	
<b>4. Increased life skills and resilience in children to prevent violence and support for compulsory education programs for children</b>		

<p><b>Objective 4:</b> By 2020, children are protected from violence as a result of increased capacity in protecting themselves and adopting healthy behaviors in efforts to develop positive and non-violent relationships with peers.</p>	<p>Program for building life skills and health</p>	<p>Reproductive health education, particularly in areas vulnerable to the practice of child marriages</p>
		<p>Reproductive health education for prospective brides</p>
		<p>Production and distribution of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbooks, Ministry of Health</p>
		<p>Production and distribution of My Health Report Cards, Ministry of Health</p>
		<p>Strengthening of Youth Health Care Programs (PKPR), Ministry of Health</p>
		<p>Providing Comprehensive Health Education in relation to the following issues: reproductive health, HIV and AIDS, mental health, traffic accidents, violence, drug use, cleanliness and sanitation of individuals, as well as non-communicable diseases</p>
		<p>Student capacity building activities to combat violence against children</p>
		<p>Character development education to combat violence against children</p>
		<p>Carrying out awareness-raising activities (socialization) on the importance of reproductive health for children and girls with disabilities</p>
		<p>Providing reproductive health education for prospective grooms and women with disabilities</p>
		<p>Reproductive health education for adolescents; module and handbook on reproductive health for under-aged children (pre-pubescent)</p>
	<p>Programs for the prevention of sexual violence and violence in intimate relationships, including rape</p>	<p>Youth Family Planning Program (GENRE)</p>
<p>Improving peer education programs in schools by including any material / information on sexual violence</p>		

**5: Provision of accessible and quality support services for victims, perpetrators, and children at risk**

<p><b>Objective 5:</b> By the end of 2020, children who are victims, perpetrators, or at risk of violence, obtain access to health care, justice, and social welfare that is of quality, free, accessible, and sensitive to the age and sex of the child, and in accordance with the minimum service standards in effect.</p>	Financial aid programs with or without special conditions	Strengthening and expanding the Child Social Welfare Program (PKSA)
		Strengthening and broadening the scope of the Family Hope Program by integrating it with child care interventions
	Group savings and financial aid programs combined with training on norms and gender equality	Strengthening poverty alleviation programs through empowerment of small and medium enterprises (Kredit Usaha Rakyat)(Loans for small businesses)
	Microfinance programs combined with training on cultural norms / gender equality	Strengthening programs to build productive families
	Counseling programs	Strengthening the capacity of Women's Crisis Centers in handling cases of violence against children
		Strengthening and expanding the TeSA network (Child Helpline 129)
	Screening of child abuse cases in the health sector combined with a special interventions	Strengthening PHC (Puskesmas) initiatives that conduct screening of cases of violence against children (through PHC procedures)(Puskesmas Tatalaksana) and connecting the community health centers with the services available to victims (example: Integrated Service Centers for the Empowerment of Women and Children-P2TP2A, Women Crises Centers -WCC)
		Socialization of Child Friendly Community Health Centers
	Support group programs	Increasing the role of Women and Children Services Unit (PPA Unit) in providing protection for women and children (including facilitation of reporting / complaints, referrals to health institutions for rehabilitation of health, reproductive health services, rehabilitation and social reintegration, legal assistance, and counseling).
	Case management and advocacy	Developing Minimum Service Standard guidelines for Integrated Service Centers for the Empowerment of Women and Children





	(P2TP2A)
	Developing Norms, Standards, Procedures and Criteria (NSPK) for the following: a) Service complaints; b) Health care services; c) Social rehabilitation; d) Legal aid services; e) Return services and social reintegration
	Advocacy and distribution of guidelines and procedures for the referral of cases of violence against children to provinces and districts / cities.
	Strengthening the referral system between the government and the public
	Developing guidelines for establishing coordination forums for service providers handling cases of violence against children, including the coordination mechanisms
	Establishing guidelines for the monitoring and evaluation of services in the management of violence against children
	Implementation of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for child abuse treatment services
	Developing IEC materials on the early treatment of child abuse cases for the community
	Developing a SOP preparation module in addressing cases of child abuse for families and communities
	Provision of safe houses / shelters / homes in treating cases of child abuse at the district / city level
	Provision of internet-based training portals (especially in handling cases of child abuse)
	Strengthening the recruitment process of corrections (Bapas) officers with reference to the principles of fulfillment of children's rights
	Strengthening the recruitment process of female investigators in the Women and Children Special Service Unit (PPA) at police stations with reference to the principles of fulfillment of children's rights



		Strengthening the recruitment process of judges and prosecutors with reference to the principles of fulfillment of children's rights
		Provision of child-friendly facilities at all police units (including police stations), judicial state agencies (kejaksaan) and the court (e.g. court rooms specifically for children)
		Development of online applications for reporting and complaint systems
		Increasing the capacity of integrated services and advocacy for victims of child abuse
		Provision of advocacy services and assistance for disabled children who are victims of violence
<b>6. Improving the quality of data and supporting evidence on cases of violence against children</b>		
<b>Objective 6:</b> By 2020, data on violence against children is generated periodically, including epidemiological data and management of data on cases through integrated child protection surveillance systems.	Planning and execution of studies / surveys on violence against children	Studies on culture / child care practices
		Studies on the relationship between children and the environment where cases of violence against children occur (schools, public spaces, families, home, and peers)
		Studies on the risks and impacts of child marriage
		Holistic profile of children (annual)
		Online database of child-friendly cities (with focus on special protection)
		Reviewing / analyzing existing data / research on violence against children
		National surveys on violence against children
		Mapping of child labor in the tourism sector
		Developing mechanisms for the collection, analysis, and use of data on cases of violence against children for child victims and perpetrators at the national, provincial, and district / city levels

		Disaggregated and valid data systems that are integrated and updated periodically
		Monitoring and evaluation of service provision
		Dissemination of data on child abuse cases / complaints, from cases that are still in process and cases that have been decided by the courts
		Provision of data and studies related to women and children in conflict situations
	Dissemination of study results	Dissemination of information on good practices in handling cases of child abuse

**Note:**

-  : Listed in the National Action Plan on the Health of School Age Children and Adolescents 2015-2019
-  : Listed in the National Action Plan on Human Rights 2015-2019
-  : Listed in the National Action Plan on Accelerating Mainstreaming of Gender and Children's Rights through Forums and Religious Organizations 2014-2018
-  : Listed in the National Action Plan on the Protection of Women and Children in Social Conflicts 2014-2019

## CHAPTER V

### Mechanism of Implementation and Evaluation and Reporting

#### V.1. Mechanism of Implementation

Stranas PKTA 2016-2020 provides a mandate to the Ministry/Institution and community groups as program implementers of six strategies meant. Specifically, implementation of Stranas PKTA will be coordinated by 3 (three) Ministries, i.e.:

- **Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (KemenkoPMK):** Perform coordinating function in the phase of preparing specific yearly action together with the Ministry/Institution and community groups.
- **Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Rights (KPPPA):** Perform monitoring, evaluation, socialization, advocacy, and technical guidance to Ministry/Institution and community organizations implementing Stranas both at national and regional level.
- **Ministry for National Development Planning (PPN)/Bappenas:** Prepare design plan and budget as well as assist in evaluation process of Stranas PKTA 2016-2020 implementation.

Coordination mechanism by Coordinating Ministry PMK is conducted periodically by involving all stakeholders with main task and function relating to child protection. Periodically, every year, coordination is made in three phases:

- **Coordinating Meeting 1**, i.e. coordinating meeting to prepare annual action plan with reference to Government Work Plan (RKP), Ministry/Institution Work Plan (Renja), and/or annual planning documents of the relevant instrumentality. The meeting will basically discuss :
  - ❖ Setting priorities of annual issues and/or program
  - ❖ Determining role and work function of annual program implementer Ministry/Institution
  - ❖ Determining inter-sector cooperation mechanism
  - ❖ Priority program funding
  - ❖ Discuss plans for bi-annual coordinating meeting.
  - ❖ Other discussion agendas agreed upon.
- **Coordinating Meeting 2**, i.e. coordinating meeting for implementing action plan that was previously agreed upon in Coordinating Meeting 1 and embodied in the annual action plan document. Coordinating Meeting 2 may be thematic/general as required. In general, the coordinating meeting may discuss matters related to:
  - ❖ Report task implementation of the respective Ministry/Institution, including achievement, constraints, and opportunity for program implementation improvement
  - ❖ Providing inputs for program implementing of the respective Ministry/Institution
  - ❖ Determining the further work measure in program implementation
  - ❖ Other agreed upon discussion agenda.
- **Coordinating Meeting 3**, i.e. coordinating meeting for yearly evaluation of Stranas implementation. In general, this meeting will discuss results of annual monitoring and evaluation of strategy implementation based on monitoring of **Ministry PPN/Bappenas**, KPPPA, and KemenkoPMK as input for following year implementation. Results of annual evaluation will be prepared by three relevant ministries, i.e.: KPPPA, Bappenas and Kemenko PMK.

The design annual time frame for implementation of three coordinating phases include:

Quarter 1: January-March	Quarter 2: April-October	Quarter 3: November-December
Coordinating Meeting 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinating Meeting 2</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation process</li> </ul>	Coordinating Meeting 3

Thematic work plan may be determined based on special agreement on the results of coordinating meeting conducted. Mechanism of coordination to the regions will be made by the respective implementing Ministry/Institution. The mechanism may also be replicated at provincial level.

## V.2. Evaluation and Reporting

The monitoring and evaluation process will be further regulated according to applicable regulation and synchronous with monitoring and evaluation system made for development activity implementation. Considering that indicators used in each strategy refer to indicators in the RPJMN 2015-2019, implementation of the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting process will be under coordination of **Ministry of PPN/Bappenas, in cooperation with KPPPA and KemenkoPMK**. Procedure used in evaluation complies with standard and procedure for implementation of monitoring and evaluation of RPJMN 2015-2019.

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## Mapping of Duties and Functions of Stranas PKTA 2016-2020 Implementing Instrumentalities

Following is a list of government and non-government institutions possessing a role in efforts of prevention and management of violence against children. Identification of institutions and their respective functions and roles are based on the roles and functions incorporated in the RPJMN 2015-2019.

Ministry/Institution	Recommended Function and Role	Connection with Strategy*
<b>Main Instrumentalities, are those</b> directly under coordination and supervision of the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (KemenkoPMK) and Kemenko PMK instrumentality itself		
Coordinating Ministry for Human and Cultural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Coordinating and synchronizing formulation, establishment, and implementation of child protection policies</li> <li>b. Coordination and socialization of Stranas PKTA implementation</li> <li>c. Monitoring and Evaluation of Stranas PKTA implementation</li> </ul>	1, 4, 5
Religious Affairs Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Prevention of violence through religious education approach</li> <li>b. Capacity building related to child care for future marital couples</li> <li>c. Intervention of prevention and management of violence through KUA strengthening</li> </ul>	1, 2, 4, 5
Education and Culture Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Character building and achievement culture for children</li> <li>b. Life skills education for children, including reproductive health</li> <li>c. Education on anti corruption , domestic violence and sexual crimes against children</li> <li>d. Capacity strengthening for child education staff</li> </ul>	2, 3, 4, 5
Health Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Improving access and quality of child health through adolescent and parents guidance program</li> <li>b. Providing and socialization of KIE,</li> <li>c. Providing services for victims of violence through Puskesmas able to Conduct Management of Violence against children</li> </ul>	1, 3, 5
Social Affairs Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Providing assistance to children from poor and vulnerable families</li> <li>b. Providing legal assistance, social rehabilitation, and assistance in orphanages</li> <li>c. Providing legal assistance , disability assistance outside orphanages</li> <li>d. Providing protection to children affected by disaster</li> </ul>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Ministry/Institution	Recommended Function and Role	Connection with Strategy*
Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Formulation and harmonization of policies on child protection from violence, the law, and child rights</li> <li>b. Availability of data on children</li> <li>c. Coordinate implementation of Stranas PKTA, including advocacy and assistance for regions</li> </ul>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Ministry for Village Affairs, Development of Underdeveloped Regions and Transmigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Provide basic social services for children</li> <li>b. Strengthen violence service facilities for actors, victims, witnesses, especially in rural areas, underdeveloped regions, and outermost islands</li> </ul>	2, 5
<p><b>Supporting Instrumentalities</b>, are those not under direct coordination of Kemenko PMK, however may be involved further considering their tasks and functions are relevant with efforts of prevention and management of violence against children</p>		
National Development Planning Ministry/Bappenas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Provide child protection planning documents</li> <li>b. Coordinate monitoring and evaluation process of Stranas PKTA implementation</li> <li>c. Provide and socialize data and assessment related to child protection</li> </ul>	1, 5, 6
Internal Affairs Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Coordinate and facilitate policies to the Regional Government</li> <li>b. Provide civil registry services, including birth certificates.</li> </ul>	1, 5, 6
Communication and Informatics Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Improve media literacy referring to the best interest of the child, especially values of anti-violence and tolerance for children and the community</li> <li>b. Supervise the media with content violating child rights</li> </ul>	1, 2, 5, 6
Law and Human Rights Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Competency training in child protection for law enforcement apparatus</li> <li>b. Improve quality of children's Bapas and Lapas facilities and infrastructure</li> </ul>	1, 5, 6
National Family Planning Coordinating Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Educate and provide information on family planning, including child care and reproductive health for children (particularly adolescents ) and parents</li> <li>b. Strengthen life skills for adolescents through adolescent resiliency program</li> </ul>	3, 4, 5,
Foreign Affairs Ministry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Protection (including case advocacy) toward child migrant workers and prevention of child trafficking</li> </ul>	1, 5
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Legal handling for actors of violence against children</li> </ul>	1, 2, 5



Ministry/Institution	Recommended Function and Role	Connection with Strategy*
	b. Prevention of violence against children	
Manpower Ministry	a. Withdraw child workers with worst jobs for children (develop job norms), and child trafficking	1, 5, 6
Indonesian Commission on Child Protection	a. Provide complaint services and initial handling of cases of violence against children b. Case monitoring and advocacy c. Prevention of violence against children	1, 2, 4, 5, 6
Tourism Ministry	Prevent child violence in the tourism sector, including prevention toward child prostitution and trafficking	2, 5, 6
National Body for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Manpower (BNP2TKI)	a. Withdraw child workers with worst jobs for children (develop work norms), and child trafficking	1, 5, 6
Supreme Court	a. Provide child justice facilities and infrastructure with reference to the best interest of the child b. Training for law enforcement apparatus related to child protection and child justice system	1, 5
Attorney General's Office	a. Provide child justice facilities and infrastructure with reference to the best interest of the child b. Training for law enforcement apparatus related to child protection and child justice system	1, 5
National Commission on Anti-Violence against Women	a. Provide complaint services and initial handling of cases of violence against girls b. Case monitoring and advocacy c. Prevent violence against girls	1, 2, 4, 5, 6
Community Self-Help Organizations, including religious groups, professional associations, and businesses, youth organizations, and community.	Education, outreach, and service program related to violence against children.	All strategies
Other instrumentalities as necessary		

**Notes on Strategy Codes :**

- 1 : Legislation and application of policies protecting children from all forms of violence
- 2 : Change in social norms and cultural practices that accept, justify or ignore violence
- 3 : Child care that supports safe and loving relationship between care giver (particularly parents) and child to prevent violence
- 4 : Improved life skills and survival skills of children in preventing violence and supporting compulsory education program for children
- 5 : Providing accessible and quality supporting services for victims, actors, and children at risk
- 6 : Improved quality of supporting data and evidence on violence against children

Annex 2

**Achievement Indicators Based on RPJMN 2015-2019**

Achievement indicators for each strategy was prepared on the basis of analyses of programs already included in RPJMN 2015-2019. Following is a list of achievement indicators that can be used on the basis of identification of the K/L Matrix Annex in the RPJMN 2015-2019 document, which is categorized based on the strategy.

**STRATEGY 1: Legislation and application of policies protecting children from all forms of violence**

Ministry	Indicator	Target (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019)	Available funds (in billion Rp ) – RPJMN 2015-2019
Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (KemenkoPMK)	Percentage (%) of Policies produced in the Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection sector	50; 50; 75; 75; 100	8,3
	Total recommended policies on protection for women and children	2; 2; 2; 2; 2	
Ministry for Women’s Empowerment and Child Rights (KPPPA)	Total policies on protection from violence against children prepared, reviewed, corrected, and facilitated to be harmonized	3; 2; 1; 1; 1	3,4
	Total K/L and Provinces possessing profile on protection from violence against children	4; 6; 6; 6; 7	3,3
	1) K/L	1; 2; 2; 2; 2	0,9
	2) Province	3; 4; 4; 4; 5	2,4
	Total profile documents on protection from violence against children (documents)	2; 3; 3; 3; 3	0,95
	Total protection policies for children facing the law, prepared, reviewed, improved, and facilitated to be harmonized (policies)	3; 2; 1; 1; 1	3,5
	Total K/L and Provinces possessing protection profiles for children facing the law	7; 8; 9; 11; 12	5,88
	1) K/L	1; 1; 2; 2; 3	
	2) Province	6; 7; 7; 9; 9	
		Total protection profile documents for children facing the law	1; 1; 1; 2; 1
Ministry of Manpower (Kemenaker)	Total child workers withdrawn from worst form	16000; 16500; 17000; 17500; 18000	1.529,66

Ministry	Indicator	Target (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019)	Available funds (in billion Rp ) – RPJMN 2015-2019
	of work for children (BPTA)		
Ministry of Internal Affairs (Kemendagri)	Percentage of children possessing birth certificates	75; 77; 79; 82; 85	22,2

**STRATEGY 2: Change in social norms and cultural practices that accept, justify or ignore violence**

Ministry	Indicator	Target (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019)	Available funds (in billion Rp )
Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kemenkominfo)	Total ready-to-use information content titles, utilized by regional government and disseminated in the community to increase knowledge and develop national character and social environment (especially front line regions, outermost, underdeveloped and post-conflict regions)	24; 30; 30; 30; 30	104,8
Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Rights	Total human resources trained in protection from violence against children in K/L, Province/District/City, and Community Organization	110; 140; 145; 115; 145	3,65
	Total human resources championing protection from violence against children di K/L, Province/District/City and Mass Organizations	5; 5; 8; 8; 8	3,65
	Total implementation of KIE activities implementing protection policy of violence against children (activities)	5; 7; 6; 6; 6	3,15
Ministry of Manpower	Total corporations implementing work norms for children	490; 515; 540; 567; 595	597,59 (total all indicators)

**STRATEGY 3 : Child care supporting safe and loving relationship between care giver (particularly parents) and their children to prevent violence**

Ministry	Indicator	Target (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019)	Available funds (in billion Rp )
Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (Kemenko PMK)	Total policy recommendations related to improved role of family and child welfare	2; 2; 2; 2; 2	9,4
National Family Planning Board (BKKBN)	Percentage of families with under fives and children, that understand and apply child care and development	50.2; 55.5; 60.5; 65.5; 70.5	74,4

**STRATEGY 4 : Improving life skills and survival skills of children and supporting child education program for children**

Ministry	Indicator	Target (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019)	Available funds (in billion Rp )
Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud)	Total educational institutes/units conducting self-reliance education and national character of anti corruption, domestic violence, and sexual crimes against children	5000; 10000; 10000; 10000;10000	6.181,80
National Family Planning Board (BKKBN)	Knowledge index of Adolescents' Reproductive Health through the Planned generation program	48.4; 49; 50; 51	52,7

**STRATEGY 5 : Providing accessible and quality supporting services for victims, actor and child at risk**

Ministry	Indicator	Target (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019)	Available funds (in billion Rp )
Ministry of Social Affairs(Kemsos)	Total under-fives, neglected children /street children, children facing the law, disabled children, children requiring special protection who receive Social Welfare Services at the orphanage	1620; 1620; 1620; 1620; 1620	1.763,30

Minister of Law and Human Rights (Kemkumham)	Total under-fives, neglected/street children, children facing the law, disabled children, children requiring special protection receiving social welfare services outside orphanage	13717; 13717; 13717; 13717; 13717	
	Total Child Social Welfare Centers developed/assisted	130; 130; 130; 130; 130	
	Total neglected migrant workers deported to home regions	1670; 1475; 1475; 1475; 1475	208,5
	Total victims of violence receiving psychosocial rehabilitation at RPTC and LKS	15000; 9700; 9700; 9700	
	Total neglected migrant workers receiving social assistance in the form of UEP	5000; 3000; 3000; 3000; 3000	
	Total community assistants with improved skills in handling KTK and PMB	125; 80; 80; 80; 80	
	Total LPAS and LPKA implementing recording and child assessment services based on available standard (IT based)	5; 7; 9; 11; 13	22.2
	Total Bapas providing recording, client classification services based on available standards (IT-based)	5; 7; 9; 11; 13	
	Total Bapas implementing standard-based assistance	5; 10; 15; 20; 30	
	Total Bapas providing standard-based counseling	8; 13; 18; 23; 30	
Total Bapas implementing standard-based monitoring	3; 8; 13; 18; 30		
Indonesian Commission for Child Protection (KPAI)	Percentage of complaint assessment and mediation that are followed up	100; 100; 100; 100; 100	4
Ministry of Health (Kemenkes)	Percentage of Puskesmas implementing student outreach	30; 40; 50; 55; 0	2.761,9

**STRATEGY 6: Improving quality of supporting data and evidence on violence against children**

Ministry	Indicator	Target (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019)	Available Funds (in billion Rp )
Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child	Total policies related to gender and child data	1; 0; 1; 0; 0;	0,5

Rights (KPPPA)	(documents)		
	Total publications on gender and child profiles (publications)	4; 4; 4; 4; 4	4,2
	Survey of violence against women and children	1; 1; 1; 1; 1	26