

CHAPTER II

UNICEF AND THE UNICEF IN INDONESIA

At the beginning of its appearance, this organization was called "*Emergency Organization*" which was formed because of the World War II which had a major impact. Therefore, on 11 December 1946, an official organization was formed which aimed to protect the children from all forms of warfare and discrimination against children. This organization is under the auspices of the United Nations and is a global organization that works with a focus on children. This organization is named United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (Amriana, 2012).

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the UN General Assembly on December 11, 1946. Headquartered in New York City, UNICEF provided humanitarian assistance and long-term development to children and their mothers in developing countries. UNICEF is an international organization that is voluntarily funded. Therefore, this international organization depends on government and personal contributions. Its programs emphasize the development of community services to promote the health and well-being of children. In the early of December 1950, the UN General Assembly changed its mandate to emergency interests, to put more emphasis on welfare and health and nutrition of long-term programs for the benefit of children from every developing country (UNICEF, 2016).

A. Background of UNICEF

UNICEF was established to help children who were victims of the war but remained in existence to carry out a wider role. UNICEF responds to unexplained needs but is very urgent from the countless number of children in developing countries. It caused the UNICEF program to shift out to

sectoral projects, linking social processes with the development of humanity. By setting aside differences between humanity and development goals, UNICEF began reaching out the underdeveloped countries and developing programs related to nutrition, provision of clean water, sanitation, primary health services, and basic education for mothers and children that involved as many as possible members (UNICEF, 2016).

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UNICEF's priority is to make a difference for children by supporting the implementation of the Millennium Declaration. They also ensure that UNICEF makes effective contributions to reduce poverty, through advocacy and partnerships that create sustainable investment, the development of children's survival, and protection.

UNICEF continues to carry out its role as a relief organization for children from troubled countries and during 1970 grew to become a vocal advocate of children's rights. During 1980, UNICEF assisted the UN human rights commission in the drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was then established in 1989.

Then, the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* was adopted on December 13, 2006 at UN Headquarters in New York and opened for signature on March 30, 2007, where there were 82 signatories to the Convention and 1 ratification of the Convention on that date. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is the first most comprehensive human rights agreement of the 21st century and is the first human rights convention open to signing by regional integration organizations.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities came into force on 3 May 2008. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was born after decades of UN work to change attitudes and approaches for people with disabilities. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is the culmination of a disability movement paradigm shift from an old perspective that considers people with disabilities as "objects" of charity, medicine and social protection to a new perspective that sees people with disabilities as "subjects" who have rights, who are able to claim their rights, and be able to make decisions for their lives independently based on their own awareness and become active members of society (Salim, 2018).

UNICEF states that children need to be specialized in handling it, because they are the ones who are the hardest ones to accept the effects of all the adverse treatment and events of the world. Thus, UNICEF has never left children who are in crisis due to war, armed conflict, starvation, or other emergencies. With many problems faced by UNICEF in carrying out its duties, UNICEF establishes representative offices in its member countries so as to enable closer collaboration with provincial governments, which are the key operating units to provide support, consultation, programming, and logistics. Under the overall responsibility of the chief representative, the program managers formed several related departments and institutions to implement collaborative programs with UNICEF.

Through its various programs and activities, UNICEF seeks to protect children and enable these children to develop their full potential. UNICEF began reaching out to underdeveloped countries in projects, especially in interrelated ways, involving nutrition, primary health care and basic education for mothers and children, which involved as many community members as possible. In 1969, UNICEF won the Nobel Peace Prize which is an acknowledgment that child welfare is currently inseparable from future world peace. The

mandate of UNICEF wants program planning to shift to sectoral projects. Linking social processes to human development, UNICEF responds to these strategic needs, namely, the planning of programs in a country (Country Programming) and then with a service approach to the community (Teuku May Rudy, 1998). This is the evidence of direct action from the international community on the concern and recognition that child welfare cannot be separated from the world peace itself.

B. Vision & Mission of UNICEF

As mandated by the UN General Assembly (UNICEF, 2019), UNICEF has the following Vision:

- a. Creating a world for all children in the world by providing access to education to develop their individual abilities.
- b. Protecting and uphold children's rights by providing support to achieve self-fulfillment.
- c. Realizing gender equality and providing equal access in the field of basic social services such as health and education services.
- d. Reducing poverty from all fields.

While the UNICEF Mission is as follows:

- a. Providing infrastructure and access to basic education for children in the world.
- b. Increasing the level of living children in developing countries.
- c. Promoting gender equality through education for children and women.
- d. Protecting of children from all forms of violence and abuse.
- e. Protecting and advocating children's rights.
- f. Providing infant immunization to avoid various diseases.

- g. Providing of adequate nutrition and safe drinking water for children.

C. Purpose of UNICEF

UNICEF aims to promote the rights and well-being of every child, where child rights are initiated by the United Nations General Assembly in 1959. Requirements regarding children's rights and international law on September 2, 1990.

UNICEF was created with different purposes. They worked with others to overcome the problem of poverty, violence, disease, and discrimination against children and women. UNICEF also helps to provide the necessities of life for millions of children born into poverty in developing countries. UNICEF advocates steps to provide a good start to life for children, because the right steps are taken at the youngest age to form the strongest foundation for the future of these children. Therefore, the UNICEF program focuses on the most disadvantaged children, including those who live in fragile contexts, who are disabled, affected by rapid urbanization, and by environmental degradation.

UNICEF in terms of promoting children's rights in which there is education, namely education about girls, where UNICEF wants girls to be able to at least complete basic education. It also applies to boys. It is to ensure that girls grow up to be better thinkers, better citizens, and better parents for their own children. In its program, UNICEF provides immunization against common childhood illnesses, and good nutrition immunization for them so there is no child must suffer or die from preventable diseases (Teuku May Rudy, 2005).

In addition to promoting rights and welfare for children, UNICEF has also mobilized interests and politics as well as mineral resources so that appropriate policies are in place so that children are given good response and prompt facilities in every emergency to protect their rights the rights of children.

Thus, children who are affected by the problem and in a state of deterioration and also the country where the child lives gets the top priority from UNICEF.

D. Function of UNICEF

As one of the humanitarian organizations under the auspices of the United Nations that cares about children's problems (UNICEF, 1990), UNICEF runs its functions as follows:

1. Giving direction and alternative solutions for countries that face problems about children.
2. Giving advice and assistance for planning and implementing child welfare efforts.
3. Supporting training for UNICEF social workers throughout the country.
4. Coordinating small-scale aid projects to do better methods.
5. Organizing broader projects.
6. Cooperating with international partners to provide external assistance to countries in need.

Looking at these functions, it appears that UNICEF is highly concerned with children. UNICEF looks at the situation of children from each country is different. These things are always related to the system of government and the economic system of the country concerned. Therefore, the welfare of children in developing countries gets more special attention from UNICEF to be able to collaborate with various parties to get that balance in dealing with issues around children.

UNICEF is a subsidiary organization of the United Nations which was founded after World War II on December 11, 1946. The main objective of this organization is to provide adequate health care and food for children and women in the world. The function of UNICEF is to provide basic education infrastructure in the world, increase the level of living children in developing countries and gender equality through education

for girls, protect children from all forms of violence and harassment, protect from advocacy for children's rights, immunize babies from various diseases and provide adequate nutrition and safe drinking water for children.

E. Task of UNICEF

The task of UNICEF is to provide emergency assistance for children after World War II and sources of funds are used for the emergency needs of children in Europe and post-war China to procure food, medicine and clothing or clothing. UNICEF is a body under the United Nations that provides technical services, capacity building, advocacy, policy formulation, and promotes issues concerning children. For more than 70 years, UNICEF has played an important role in helping the government promote the lives of children and women.

In December 1950, the UN General Assembly changed UNICEF's mandate to respond to unexplained but very urgent needs from countless children in developing countries. To fulfill its mandate, UNICEF is collaborating with other UN agencies, which have several missions, including:

1. Creating a healthy world situation.
2. Alleviating poverty and malnutrition.
3. Alleviating illiteracy and try to get children to get basic education.
4. Creating a physical, social, and psychological environment that is good for children's growth and development.
5. Mobilizing political awareness and material resources for developing countries (especially developing countries). Guaranteeing the motto "First Call for Children" and developing children's abilities to form appropriate policies and reunite children who are separated from their families.

F. Organizational Structure

UNICEF is a semi-autonomous body and is an internal part of the United Nations. In carrying out its duties, UNICEF has administrative and secretariat institutions. UNICEF was established with a number of headquarters in New York, Geneva, Copenhagen, Sydney, and Tokyo, as well as field offices. UNICEF's head office is divided into various groups of divisions and units. While, the structure of the field is divided into areas of the country, area offices, sub-areas, and liaison offices. All policies or programs and management of funds for projects and for organizational work are determined by the executive body.

Whereas the functions of offices in New York, Geneva, Copenhagen, Tokyo and Sydney are to assist executive bodies in developing and directing the wisdom of managing financial resources or managing operations, seeking information, and maintaining relations with the donor countries' funds (UNICEF, 2017).

The head office is divided into several division groups and units (Hardi, 2019), including:

1. The Executive Board

In its organizational structure, UNICEF has an Executive Board. The Executive Board here is a body of UNICEF that provides intergovernmental support and oversight of organizations, in accordance with the overall policy guidelines of the UN General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The Executive Board reviews all UNICEF activities and approves policies, country programs and budgets.

The General Assembly established the Executive Board as a UNICEF body in 1946. Every year, UNICEF reports through the Executive Board to be submitted to the

Economic and Social Council which is then submitted to the General Assembly.

The Executive Board consists of 36 members, representing 5 regional groups of member countries at the United Nations. Member countries are elected by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) based on annual rotations for a 3-year term, with regional allocations and placement of membership seats, namely: 8 Africa, 7 Asia, 4 Eastern Europe, 5 Latin America and the Caribbean and 12 Western Europe and other countries (including Japan). The task of the Executive Board is coordinated by the Bureau, which consists of the President and four Vice Presidents, each officer representing one of five regional groups.

2. The Executive Director

Executive Director by the Secretary General of the United Nations with the task of conducting negotiations with the UNICEF Executive Board for the implementation of work and appropriate decision making. The Executive Director oversees several organs, namely:

- a. Office of the Executive Director, including Executive Staff, Management Committees, Executive Offices of the Executive Board and Office of Internal Opening;
- b. External Relations Group, including the Program Fund Office, Division of Program Fund Office, Communication and Information Division, sales of greeting cards, Office of non-government affairs;
- c. The Program Group, including the Development Planning Division, Division of Field Service Programs and Emergency Operations;

- d. The Operations Group, including the Supervision Division, Personal Division, Supply Division, and Financing Management Division.

With the policy outlined by the Executive Board, the Executive Director is responsible for carrying out the administration of UNICEF.

G. Sources of Funding

All of UNICEF's revenues come from voluntary contributions from the government, intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations and individuals. Most donations are for UNICEF public sources. Other income can be allocated for additional projects approved by the Board, or for emergency assistance and rehabilitation. To improve identification of costs, UNICEF continues to improve its procedures for the preparation of projects financed with additional funding and to hold talks with donors and governments given assistance. The Executive Director authorizes expenses to fulfill commitments which has been approved by the Board for program assistance and for the administrative budget. For a program of cooperation with a government, the agreed expenditures are reflected in periodic agreements between the government and UNICEF (UNICEF, 1983).

Although most of the funding is assisted by the government, UNICEF is not a member organization with a budget that is assessed. However, almost all countries, both industrial and developing countries, make annual contributions, which constitute approximately three-quarters of UNICEF's income. Individuals and organizations around the world are also important sources of funding, and for UNICEF it is a value far greater than the amount of donations they provide. As a hand of the United Nations, for the benefit of the people, UNICEF enjoys a special relationship with

private organizations and the general public throughout the world. Material support from the community comes through greeting card sales, individual donations, income from events and charitable activities (from concerts to /soccer matches), world events (*Sport Aid* and *First Earth Run*), grant assistance from organizations that carried out by school children. Such fundraising efforts are often sponsored by National Committees.

UNICEF in their daily lives needs funding for the success of their programs (UNICEF, 2017). UNICEF funding is divided into:

1. General Fund Sources

UNICEF funding relies heavily on the voluntary contributions of governments and community institutions, the largest assistance being obtained from government assistance distributed annually. Almost all countries, both industrial countries and developing countries each year contribute so that UNICEF funding of approximately three quarters is the contribution of the government of each country. This funding is then managed by the Executive Board to administer the programs.

2. Particular Fund Sources

The UNICEF Special Fund is obtained from voluntary funding sources from individuals / donors and private organizations throughout the world. Then there are sponsors who contribute to donations. There are efforts to raise funds through charitable activities carried out by the community. Contributions made by volunteers / donors are a source of funds that greatly helps UNICEF in carrying out its programs. Moreover, the presence of volunteers is a greater value, so the existence of UNICEF is supported by the community in the world in voicing children's rights.

H. Relations between UNICEF and Working Partners Related to Child Problems

The collaboration between UNICEF was prepared together with the governments of member countries that implement and are responsible for the programs that will be carried out, both directly and through the assigned organizations. Relatively greater support is given to programs that benefit children from less developed countries. UNICEF always cooperates with the voluntary sector. They collaborate with multi-national companies, national companies and small and medium enterprises to identify, design and implement alliances that utilize the power of the corporate sector in the name of children in the world.

UNICEF is funded exclusively by voluntary donations, and the collective National Committee raises about one third of UNICEF's annual income. This comes through contributions from companies, civil society organizations and more than 6 million individual donors worldwide. They also mobilized many different partners including the media, central and regional government officials, NGOs, specialists such as doctors and lawyers, companies, schools, young people and the general public about issues relating to children's rights (UNICEF, 2017).

UNICEF always cooperates with the voluntary sector. They work with multi-national companies, national companies and small and medium enterprises to identify, design and implement alliances that utilize the power of the corporate sector in the name of children in the world. Many non-governmental organizations, such as professional institutions, development assistance, services and religion institutions have become the partners of UNICEF by providing channels for targeted promoted support. This is done by collecting and directly involved in the implementation of the program. Global Linkage increases the interaction in fields that seek common goals.

At the national and regional levels, the role of NGOs in programs that benefit children, has increased by emphasizing service to the community in them. In certain situations, NGOs can be assigned by the government concerned to implement part of the collaboration program with UNICEF. Several NGOs are active in handling children's problems, namely *Amnestyn International*, *Anti Slavery International*, *Center for Europe's Children's Right Information Network (CRIN)*. In addition, in an effort to promote the interests of children, UNICEF collaborates with *Child Newline* in its publisher's support and funding. Child Newline is a news feature service that deals with issues of women and children.

UNICEF is a part of a pattern of cooperative relations that links various UN development agencies and bilateral aid agencies and NGOs by obtaining funds from various sources and creating a variety of technical and operational skills to strengthen the effectiveness of a program that contributes to the funds available at UNICEF. This collaboration revolves around the exchange of state-level expertise to systematic exchange of policies and experiences.

Such meetings are conducted regularly, for example with *World Health Organization (WHO)*, *United Development Program (UNDP)*, *Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)*, *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*, and *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)*. The agencies also discussed common interests in the consultation committee regarding programs and policies for children. UNICEF does not replicate services available from specialized UN agencies, but utilizes the technical advice they provide mainly from WHO, UNESCO, FAO, and the *International Labor Organization (ILO)*. UNICEF is working with the government and other UN agencies that provide funding, such as *World Bank*, *UNFPA*, and *World Food Program (WFP)*.

The Indonesian government is collaborating with UNICEF to address the problems that occur in Indonesia and to help

children suffering from malnutrition. UNICEF aims to help to overcome the problem of malnutrition that is occurring in Indonesia. Therefore, UNICEF is collaborating with the government so that there are no more malnutrition problems that occur in Indonesia, especially in the province of East Nusa Tenggara. UNICEF activities are carried out in conjunction with the government of the country concerned, implementing and being responsible for the program, directly or through organizations assigned by the government. Huge large support is given to programs that handle children in Indonesia. Indonesia signed a cooperation program worth US \$ 48 million with UNICEF. The priority programs in these four provinces aim to improve the lives of mothers and children in Indonesia in 2010. Four priority provinces are Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, and West Papua. The region was identified by the Government and the United Nations as regions that needed support in accelerating the development process (Liputan6, 2010).

I. The Program of UNICEF

The scope of UNICEF revolves around addressing child problems and strives to provide alternatives and direction to problems faced by all countries. In overcoming child problems, UNICEF helps by providing advice and assistance for planning and implementing efforts to support child welfare. In addition to providing advice and assistance, UNICEF collaborates with the Government, Non-Governmental Organizations and from various groups in the community. UNICEF's programs in Indonesia (UNICEF, 2017) include:

1. Basic Education

In the last 20 years, Indonesia has experienced progress in the field of basic education. It was proven that the net ratio of children aged 7-12 years attending school reached 94 percent. Nonetheless, this country still faces

educational problems related to inefficient and very low quality systems. Evidently, there are estimated to be two million children who drop out of school.

Indonesia still has not succeeded in guaranteeing the right to education for all children. Moreover, there are still many problems that must be faced, such as teacher qualifications, effective teaching methods, school management and community involvement. Most children aged 3 to 6 years lack access to early learning and development activities, especially children who live in rural areas.

Indonesian children in disadvantaged and conflict-affected areas must study in damaged school buildings because the allocation and budget of the regional and central government are inadequate. Moreover, children from weak economic groups are not motivated by learning experiences in school. Moreover, the cost of education is relatively unaffordable for them. UNICEF supports the steps of the Government of Indonesia to improve access to basic education through a community-based education information system. This system allows tracking of all children under 18 who are not in school.

In its efforts to achieve educational goals for all in 2015 the Indonesian Government currently emphasizes the implementation of a nine-year compulsory education program for all Indonesian children aged 6 years to 15 years. In this case, UNICEF and UNESCO provided technical and financial support. Together with local governments, communities and children in eight provinces in Indonesia, UNICEF supports the CLCC program (Creating a Child Education Care Community). The project expanded rapidly from 1,326 schools in 2004 to 1,496 in 2005. This condition helped 45,454 teachers and created a challenging learning environment for around 275,078 students.

2. Child Protection

There are still many Indonesian children who are vulnerable to situations of violence. This condition is the main challenge of UNICEF and its local partners. Some facts are quite alarming, namely an estimated 60 percent of children under five in Indonesia do not have a birth certificate. Then, more than 3 million children are involved in hazardous work. In fact, about one third of commercial sex workers are less than 18 years old. Meanwhile, 40,000-70,000 other children have been victims of sexual exploitation. As an addition, 10,000 women and children are trafficked every year.

Similar to children in other parts of the world, children in Indonesia also experience domestic violence, on the streets, at school and among their peers. However, many cases of this kind of violence were not revealed. This is not considered a case of violence because both parties do not consider it as a big problem. In fact, violence against children is often considered normal because it is seen as a way of disciplining children. Even in many societies social and cultural norms do not protect or respect children. As an international institution known for its expertise in child protection, UNICEF programs focus on issues of violation of violence, child exploitation, and birth registration.

In collaboration with the Government of Indonesia, UNICEF formulates child protection policies and the implementation of legal child ratification, especially children living in conflict areas and disaster areas. UNICEF supports the development and implementation of legislation, policies, and programs at the national and regional levels such as the Child Protection Act, the National Action Plan on Child Trafficking and national policies for children who are separated from their families.

3. Health & Nutrition

Even though Indonesia has succeeded in reducing infant and child mortality over the past few years, the country still faces challenges to reduce malnourished children and improve health. Moreover, maternal mortality is still high, which is around 307 deaths from every 100,000 people. The lack of micronutrients such as iodine, vitamin A and iron still occur. It is proven that 58 million Indonesians do not consume iodized salt, while 70 percent of mothers and children suffer from anemia. Political decentralization has led to a lack of funds and the ability to manage health services in all 33 provinces and 48 districts. Of course this has a negative impact on the health sector, especially immunization efforts simultaneously throughout Indonesia.

UNICEF as an organization that plays an important role in Indonesia concentrates health and nutrition projects for the poor and those who live in rural areas. This organization is seen as a source of internationally funded technical expertise and advocacy to deal with child health. As the partners at the international level, this organization also helps the Government effectively at the national, provincial and district levels.

4. Water and Environmental Hygiene

Water and environmental hygiene conditions in most regions of Indonesia are still very poor. This situation causes high vulnerability of children to diseases transmitted through water. In 2003, only 50 percent of Indonesia's population took more than 10 meters of water from landfills. This size becomes the universal standard of water security. In Jakarta, for example, 84 percent of the water from shallow wells was contaminated by *faecal coliform*, a bacterium found in feces. Practically, hygiene problems are not conducive because people are always unaware of this. Waste disposal sites are not properly used

and maintained. As a result the problem of *diarrhea*, skin diseases, and other caused by water often attacks families with a weak economy. As an addition, the efforts to develop children's health in general also become hampered. This fact happened especially in the tsunami disaster area of Aceh and North Sumatra.

The Indonesian government and UNICEF develop and implement a strategy to improve drinking water and hygiene conditions nationally. Assistance is also provided to the Government of Indonesia in improving planning mechanisms, monitoring systems and relevant databases. UNICEF also played an important role as a coordinator in the field of environmental and water hygiene after the tsunami disaster in Aceh and North Sumatra. UNICEF and the Indonesian Government also provide insights on safe water through the Development and Survival of children program. Children will learn about water hygiene and friendly schools for children. The aim is to help improve safe water supply and adequate hygiene facilities in 30 districts throughout Indonesia.

5. Combating HIV / AIDS

In recent years, the number of HIV / AIDS cases has risen sharply throughout Indonesia. This outbreak was mainly triggered by injecting drug abuse and commercial sex workers. As a result, the risk of contracting young people in Indonesia is getting higher. Even according to estimates, around 110,000 people in Indonesia will suffer or die of AIDS, while millions more will contract HIV positive. On the other hand, the prevalence of HIV among pregnant women undergoing testing is still under three percent. Unfortunately, the data for the population in general is still lacking. The main obstacles are stigma, discrimination, and lack of public knowledge.

The HIV / AIDS program aims to provide education and prevention for young people and the general public through various means, for example through schools, religious institutions, clubs and youth groups. The main targets of prevention are women and their partners. The main objective of the UNICEF program is to reduce the stigma and discrimination that will be delivered through advocacy and counseling. Those who care about gender are also expected to be responsive to efforts to prevent and deal with HIV / AIDS. Efforts to eradicate HIV / AIDS are carried out nationally and thoroughly through advocacy for policy dialogue, resource mobilization, material development, quality assurance, supervision and evaluation.

J. UNICEF in Indonesia

The Collaboration between UNICEF was prepared together with the governments of member countries that implement and are responsible for the programs that will be carried out, both directly and through the assigned organizations. Relatively greater support is given to programs that benefit children from less developed countries. UNICEF always cooperates with the voluntary sector. They collaborate with multi-national companies, national companies and small and medium enterprises to identify, design and implement alliances that utilize the power of the corporate sector in the name of children in the world.

UNICEF is the part of a pattern of cooperative relations that links various UN development agencies and bilateral aid agencies and NGOs by obtaining funds from various sources and creating a variety of technical and operational skills to strengthen the effectiveness of a program that contributes to the funds available at UNICEF. This collaboration revolves around the exchange

of state-level expertise to systematic exchange of policies and experiences.

The Indonesian government is collaborating with UNICEF to address the problems that occur in Indonesia and to help children suffering from malnutrition. UNICEF aims to help in overcoming the problem of malnutrition that has occurred in Indonesia. Therefore, UNICEF is collaborating with the government so that there are no more malnutrition problems that occur in Indonesia, especially in the province of East Nusa Tenggara. UNICEF activities are carried out in conjunction with the government of the country concerned, implementing and responsible for the program, directly or through organizations assigned by the government. Huge support is given to programs that handle children in Indonesia. Indonesia signed a cooperation program worth US \$ 48 million with UNICEF. The priority programs in these four provinces aim to improve the lives of mothers and children in Indonesia in 2010. Four priority provinces are Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, and West Papua. The region was identified by the Government and the United Nations as regions that needed support in accelerating the development process (Liputan6, 2010).

UNICEF proposed to Yogyakarta Government to prioritize development related to children. Exactly in the implementation of the Regional Action Plan of Yogyakarta. Having the 17 goals, more than 170 targets, with 240 indicators, UNICEF needs a big effort to complete them. The Yogyakarta government is optimistic that achieving SDGs related to children will encourage other SDGs. The reason is, when children are healthy, educated, and living in a safe and healthy environment, they will contribute to the regional economy. UNICEF wants Yogyakarta as a pilot for SDGs with programs that focus on children. The reason is Yogyakarta's indicators

regarding human development are very high. The Governor of Yogyakarta, Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X stated that he confirmed this, because children's health and children's education cannot be separated from the welfare of their parents, including not dropping out of middle school or high school (RadarJogja, 2018).

