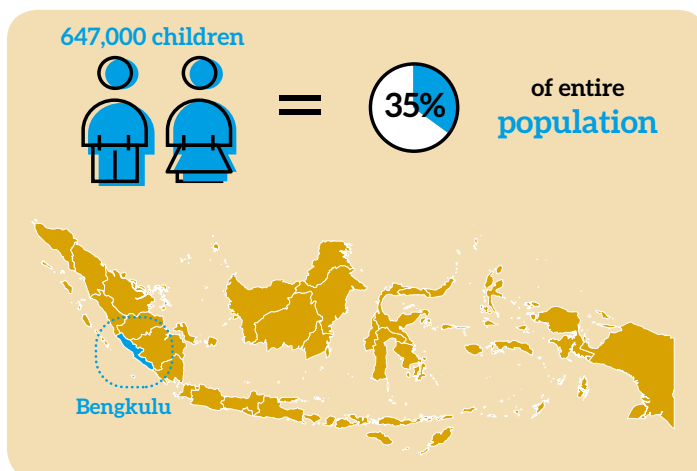




## Introduction

This provincial snapshot highlights priority child-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators, based on national household surveys and other data sources. It complements the national *SDG Baseline Report on Children in Indonesia* produced by BAPPENAS and UNICEF, to support monitoring and evidence-informed policy making.

Bengkulu is a youthful province. Its 647,000 children represent 35 per cent of the total population. Nearly seven in 10 children live in rural areas. Increased strategic investments in children are required to fast-track achievement of the SDGs for the province.



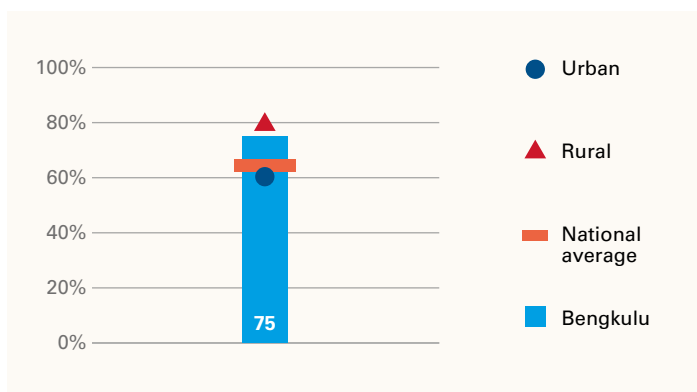
## GOAL 1 NO POVERTY



Around 136,000 children (21 per cent) were living below the official poverty line in 2015 (Rp 12,494 per person per day). Many more families are insecure and live on incomes that are only marginally higher. In addition, three out of four children experienced deprivations in two or more non-income dimensions of poverty, with persistent disparities between urban and rural areas.<sup>1</sup>

### Multidimensional child poverty in Bengkulu

	Per cent	Number
Population below national poverty line	17.9	334,000
Children < 18 below national poverty line	21.0	136,000
Children < 18 below twice the poverty line	71.2	460,000



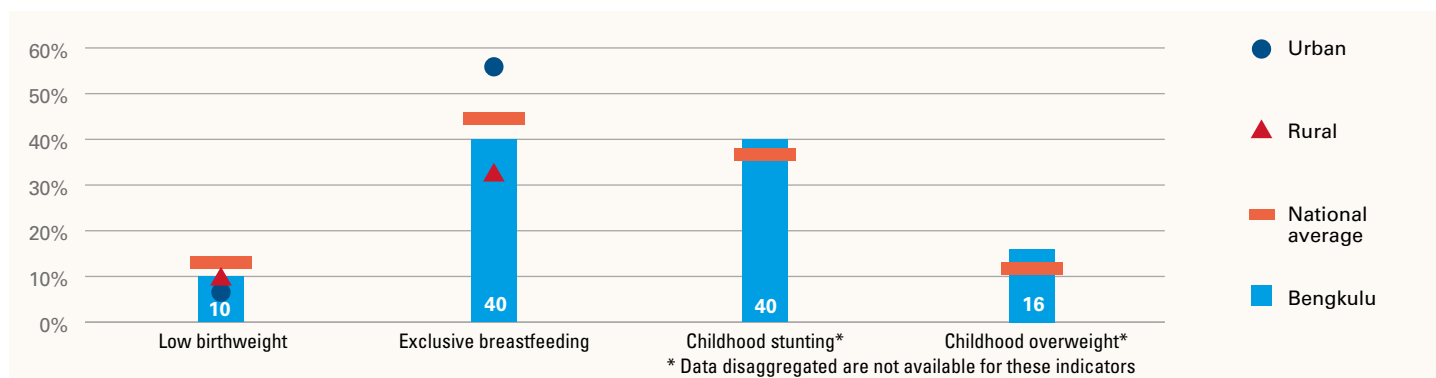
## GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER



Adopting optimal feeding practices is fundamental to a child's survival, growth and development. Yet, only a third of infants in rural areas are exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life, and 56 per cent in urban areas.

The prevalence of malnutrition is relatively high. One out of ten newborns have a low birthweight, and four in ten children under five were stunted (low height for their age) in 2013, which is just above the national average.

### Geographic disparities in child feeding and nutrition outcomes



## GOAL 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



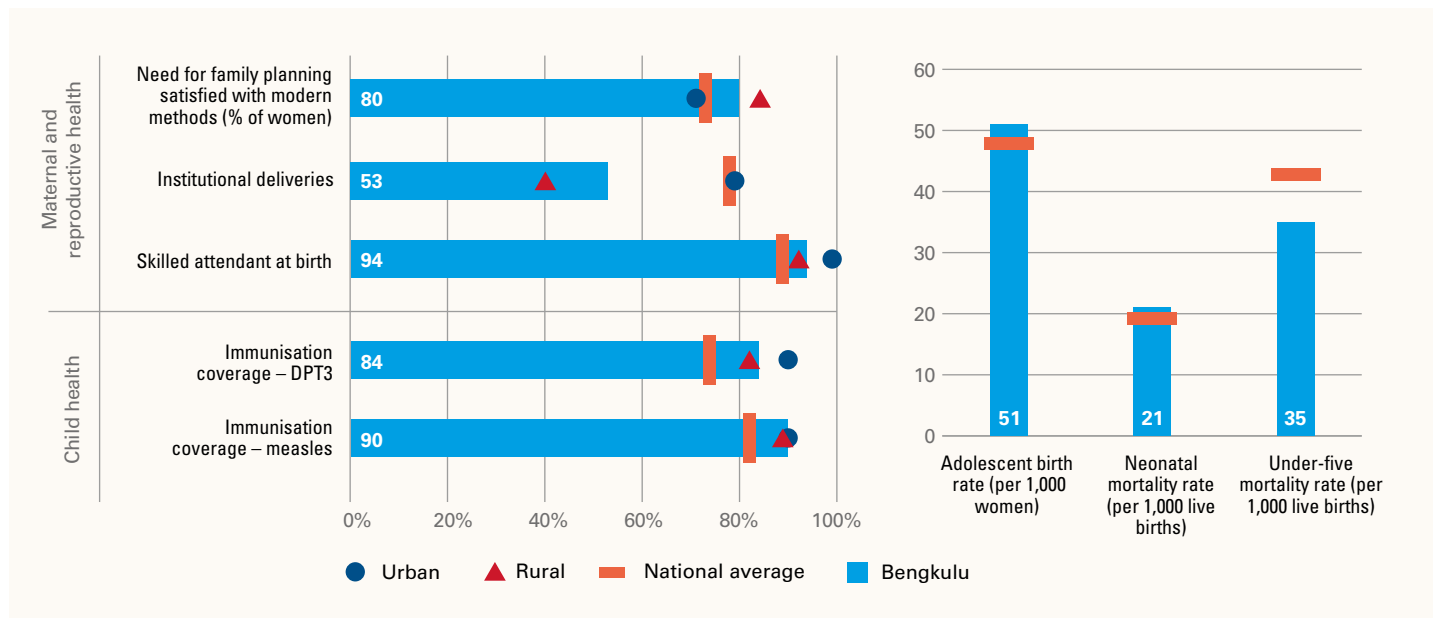
Despite progress, child mortality remains a challenge. For every 1,000 live births, 21 newborn babies died in their first month of life and 35 before their fifth birthday.

Most women have access to delivery care and 94 per cent of births occurred with assistance from a skilled attendant. There is scope to further improve the coverage of reproductive health

services, including scaling up access to modern family planning methods.

Nine in ten infants were vaccinated against measles and 84 per cent received the recommended three doses of DTP vaccine in 2015. Continued efforts are needed to sustain high immunisation coverage in rural and urban areas.

### Geographic disparities in maternal and child health



## GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

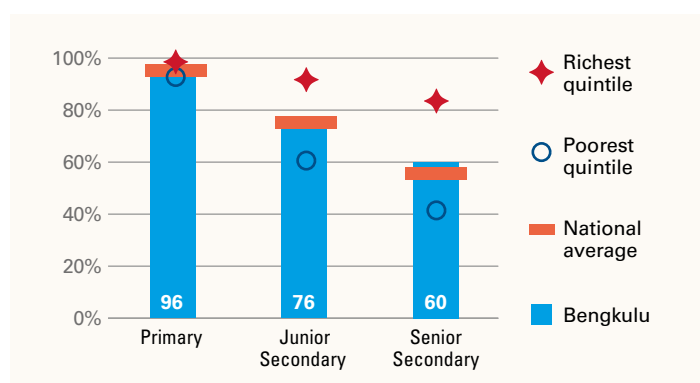


Children's school readiness can be improved through early childhood development programmes. The participation rate in organised learning among 6-year-olds was 96 per cent in 2015, though most pre-school children are already in primary school.

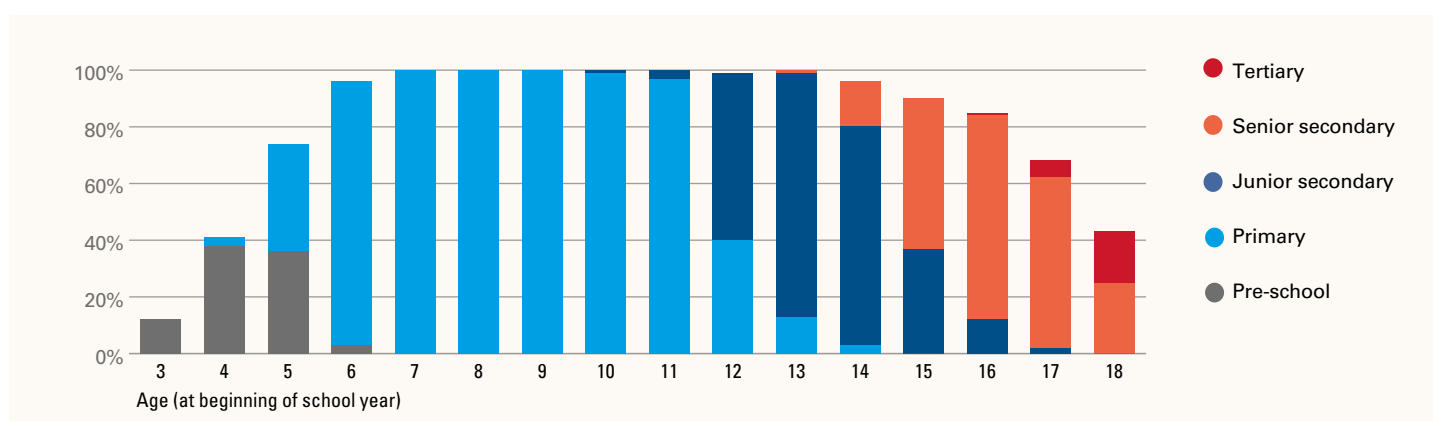
Bengkulu has achieved near-universal access to primary education. Yet, wealth disparities are large: children from the poorest households are half as likely to complete secondary school compared with their most affluent peers.

Quality of education remains a key concern. The province performs on par with the national average, with half of primary school children achieving the minimum national benchmark in reading and less than a quarter in mathematics.

### Wealth disparities in school completion rates



### Percentage of children attending school, by age



## GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY

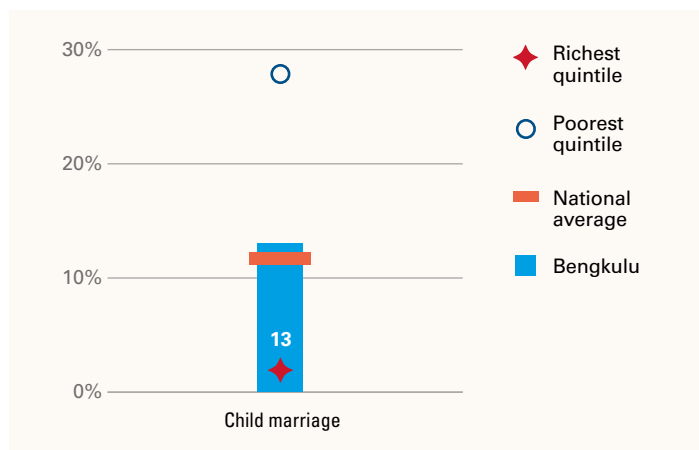


The practice of child marriage is declining. In Bengkulu, some 13 per cent of women aged 20–24 years were married or in union before the age of 18 in 2015. Levels of child marriage are much higher among girls from the poorest households.

No representative data are available on violence against girls and women at provincial level. Evidence from a national survey indicates, however, that such violence is widespread: 28 per cent of ever-partnered women and girls experienced physical, sexual and/or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner.



### Wealth disparities in child marriage



## GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

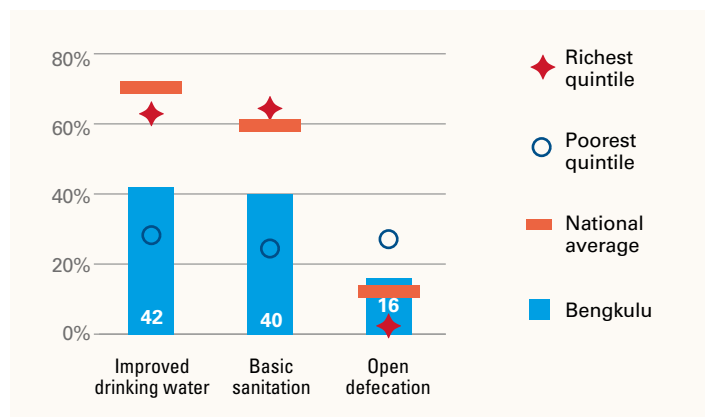


Achieving universal access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene is crucial to further progress in health, education and poverty eradication. Only four in 10 people used a basic sanitation facility at home in 2015, while 16 per cent practised open defecation. Less than half of schools have sex-separated toilet facilities. Access to improved drinking water sources is

somewhat higher, both in households and schools.<sup>2</sup>

Disparities based on wealth and place of residence are pronounced, pointing to the importance of integrating equity considerations into policy and practice. Progress is being made through the implementation of the community-based total sanitation programme.

### Wealth disparities in access to water and sanitation



Schools with basic water services = 85%

Category	Value (%)
Schools with basic water services (%)	85
Schools with sex-disaggregated sanitation facilities (%)	45

Category	Value (%)
Villages and wards implementing community-based total sanitation (%)	25

## GOAL 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

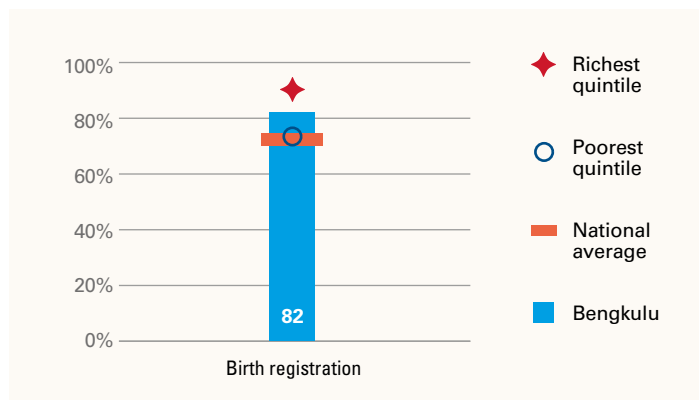


Progress is ongoing in improving levels of birth registration. In 2015, some 82 per cent of children under 5 years of age had a birth certificate. There remain differences between urban and rural areas and based on households' wealth status, due to financial and supply-side barriers.

Deprivation of liberty remains a common form of punishment for juvenile offenders, in violation of the principle that this should be a measure of last resort. In Bengkulu, 23 per cent of all children in detention were unsentenced, which is similar to the national average.

Little or no data is available on other child protection issues, such as violence against children and trafficking.

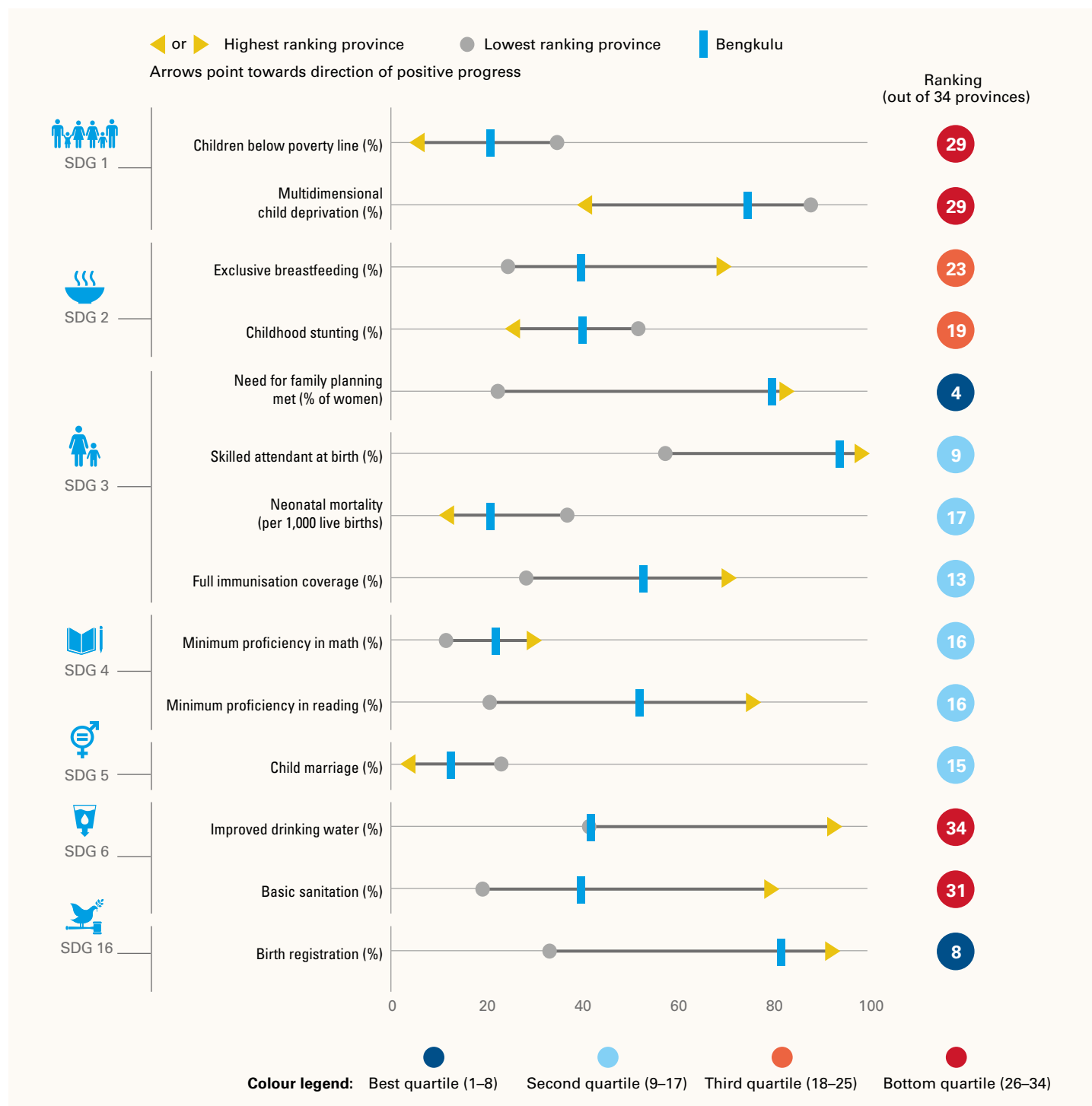
### Wealth disparities in birth registration



# PROVINCIAL SCORECARD

The scorecard summarises Bengkulu's performance for a selection of SDG indicators compared to other provinces in the country. For each indicator, the graph shows Bengkulu's average value as well as the provinces with the highest and the lowest data value.

On the right side of the scorecard Bengkulu's rank for each indicator is shown, ranging from 1 for the highest performer to 34 for the lowest. Provinces are divided into four quartiles (blue for the highest ranking and red/orange for the lowest ranking provinces).



## Notes

**Sources:** National household surveys (SUSENAS, RISKESDAS, IDHS) and administrative data (Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health). Detailed information on data sources and indicator definitions is available online at: <https://sdg4children.or.id>

**1** Multidimensional child poverty is defined as children who experience deprivations in at least two of the following dimensions: food and nutrition; health; education; housing; water and sanitation; and protection.

**2** Indonesia does not yet have nationally representative data on water quality that can be used to calculate the SDG indicator on the use of safely managed drinking water services. Instead, a nationally-defined proxy measure is used to set a baseline for SDG 6.

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