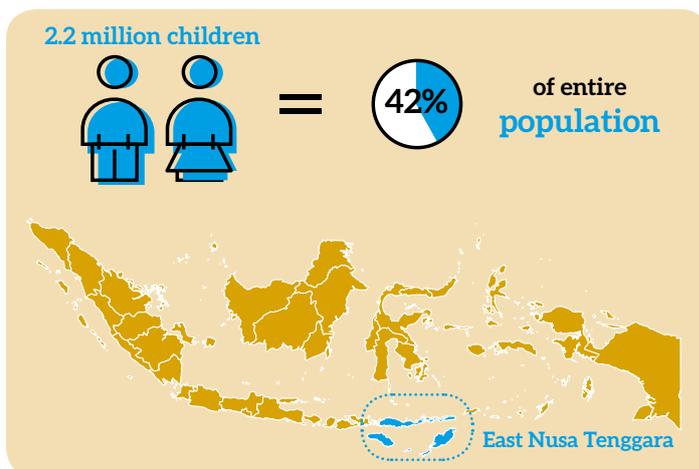## Introduction

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.

East Nusa Tenggara, referred to as NTT, is a youthful province. Its 2.2 million children represent 42 per cent of the entire population. Eight in 10 children live in rural areas. Increased strategic investments in children are required to fast-track achievement of the SDGs for the province.
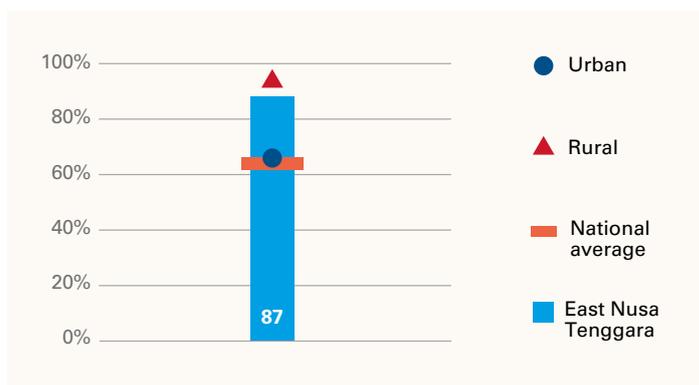
2.2 million children = **42%** of entire **population**

East Nusa Tenggara

GOAL 1 — NO POVERTY

Close to 600,000 children (27 per cent) were living below the official poverty line in 2015 (Rp 9,793 per person per day). Many more families are insecure and live on incomes that are only marginally higher. In addition, nearly nine in 10 children experienced deprivations in two or more non-income dimensions of poverty, with higher levels of deprivations in rural areas.[1]

	Per cent	Number (millions)
Population below national poverty line	22.6	1.2
Children < 18 below national poverty line	27.1	0.6
Children < 18 below twice the poverty line	73.9	1.7

Multidimensional child poverty in East Nusa Tenggara

- Urban
- Rural
- National average
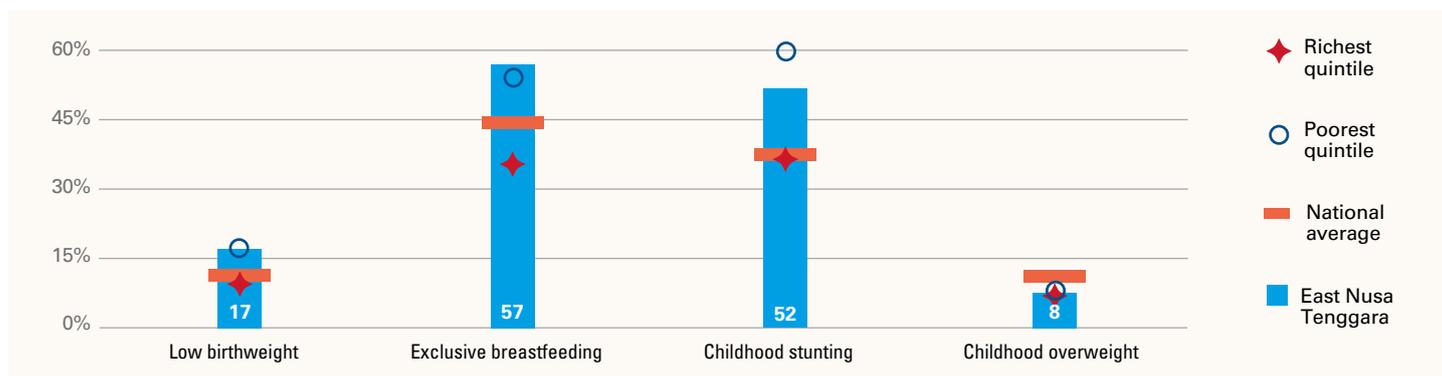- East Nusa Tenggara

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GOAL 2 — ZERO HUNGER

Adopting optimal feeding practices is fundamental to a child's survival, growth and development. With an exclusive breastfeeding rate of 57 per cent, NTT is the third best performing province in the country.

Yet child malnutrition is widespread, even among those in more affluent households. Around 17 per cent of newborns have a low birthweight, and more than half of children under 5 were stunted (low height for their age) in 2013. Stunting is prevalent in both wealth quintiles.

Wealth disparities in child feeding and nutrition

- Richest quintile
- Poorest quintile
- National average
- East Nusa Tenggara

Low birthweight 17 — Exclusive breastfeeding 57 — Childhood stunting 52 — Childhood overweight 8
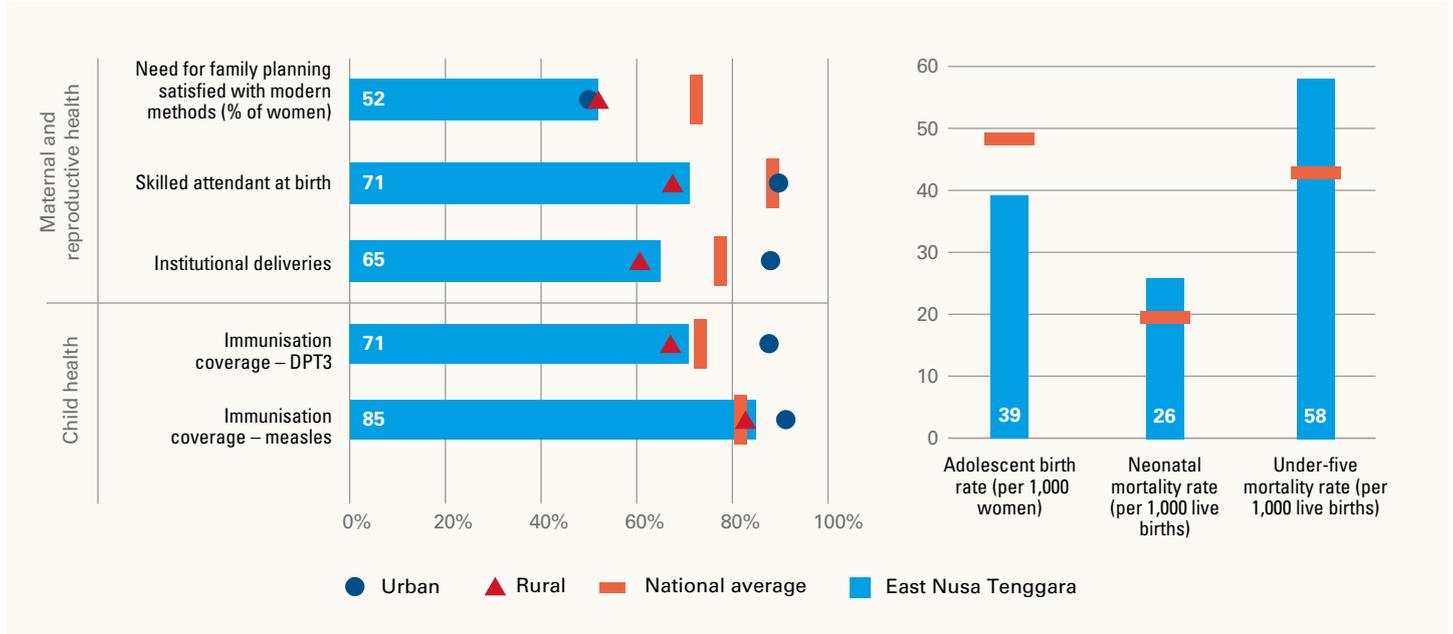
GOAL 3 — GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Despite progress, child mortality remains high. For every 1,000 live births, 26 newborn babies died in their first month of life and 58 before their fifth birthday.

Improving women's access to sexual and reproductive health services is critical. Only half of women and adolescents aged 15–49 years had their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods in 2015, and three in 10 births occurred without assistance from a skilled attendant. Except for family planning methods, access to health services for mother and children is lower in rural areas.

NTT's coverage of health insurance and routine immunisation is higher than or on par with the national average.

Geographic disparities in maternal and child health

Maternal and reproductive health
- Need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (% of women): 52
- Skilled attendant at birth: 71
- Institutional deliveries: 65

Child health
- Immunisation coverage – DPT3: 71
- Immunisation coverage – measles: 85

Legend: ● Urban   ▲ Rural   ▬ National average   ▬ East Nusa Tenggara

- Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women): 39
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 26
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 58
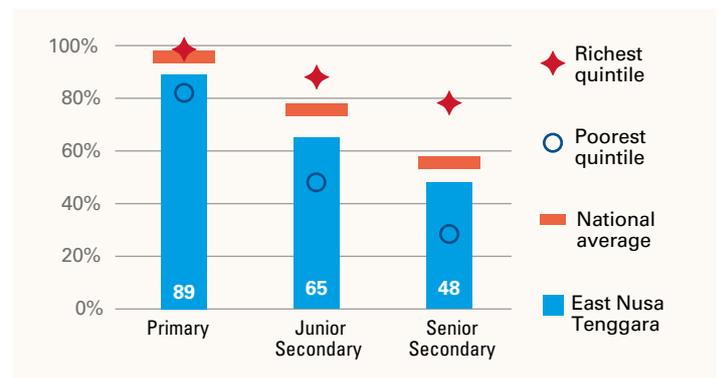
GOAL 4 — QUALITY EDUCATION

Children's school readiness, cognitive development and growth can be improved through early childhood development programmes. The participation rate in organised learning among 6-year-olds was 93 per cent in 2015, though many pre-school children are already in primary school.
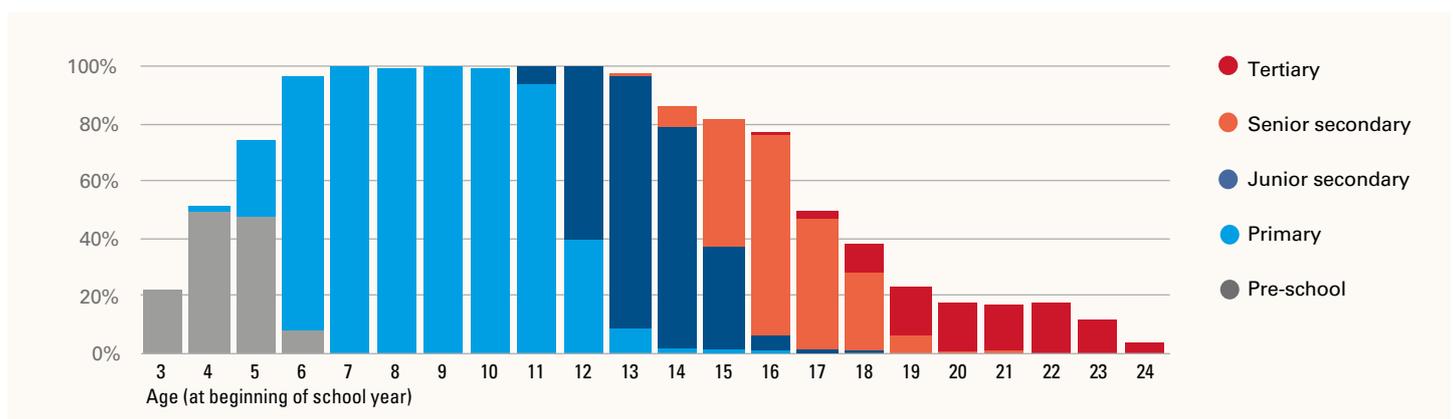
NTT has achieved near-universal access to primary education. However, children from the poorest households are much less likely to attend and complete secondary school compared with their more affluent peers.

Quality of education remains a key concern. Only half of primary school children achieved the minimum national benchmark in reading and a quarter in mathematics.

Wealth disparities in school completion rates

- Primary: 89
- Junior Secondary: 65
- Senior Secondary: 48

Legend: ◆ Richest quintile   ○ Poorest quintile   ▬ National average   ▬ East Nusa Tenggara

Percentage of children and youth attending school, by age

Age (at beginning of school year)

Legend: ● Tertiary   ● Senior secondary   ● Junior secondary   ● Primary   ● Pre-school
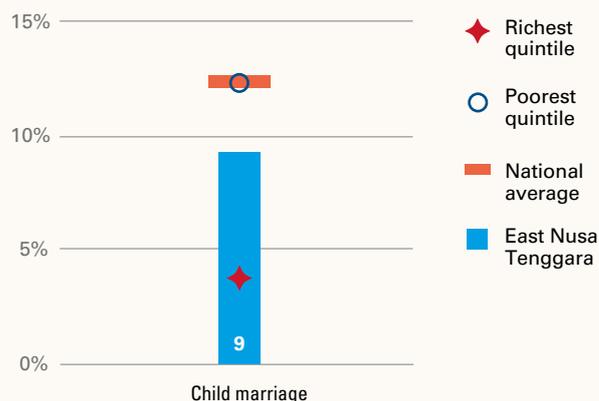
GOAL 5   GENDER EQUALITY

The practice of child marriage is declining declining, although the practice persists. Some 9 per cent of women aged 20–24 years were married or in union before the age of 18 in 2015, below the national average of 12 per cent. Levels of child marriage are highest 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.

9% of women are **married before** **18**

Wealth disparities in child marriage

- ◆ Richest quintile
- ○ Poorest quintile
- ▬ National average
- ▮ East Nusa Tenggara
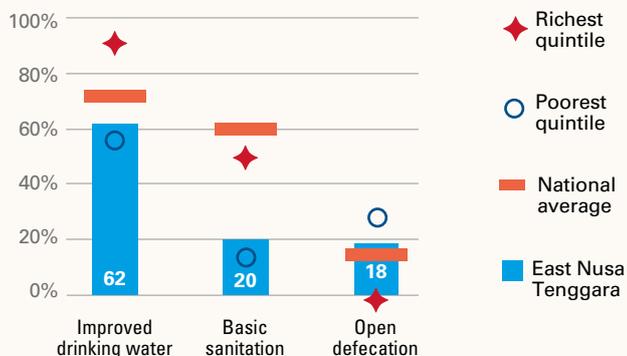
Child marriage: 9

GOAL 6   CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

NTT has the lowest sanitation coverage of all provinces in the country. Only one in five people used a basic sanitation facility at home in 2015, while 18 per cent practised open defecation. A minority of schools (41 per cent) have sex-separated toilet facilities. Access to improved drinking water sources is somewhat higher, both in households and schools.[2]

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 WASH

- ◆ Richest quintile
- ○ Poorest quintile
- ▬ National average
- ▮ East Nusa Tenggara

Improved drinking water: 62
Basic sanitation: 20
Open defecation: 18

schools with basic **water** services = **50%**

School environment	
Schools with basic water services (%)	50
Schools with sex-disaggregated sanitation facilities (%)	41
Community	
Villages and wards implementing community-based total sanitation (%)	62

GOAL 16   PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Improving levels of birth registration is critical: only one in three children under 5 years of age had a birth certificate in 2015. There are large 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 NTT, however, only 1 per cent of all children in detention were unsentenced, making it the second best performing province on this measure. Little or no data is available on other child protection issues, such as violence against children and trafficking.
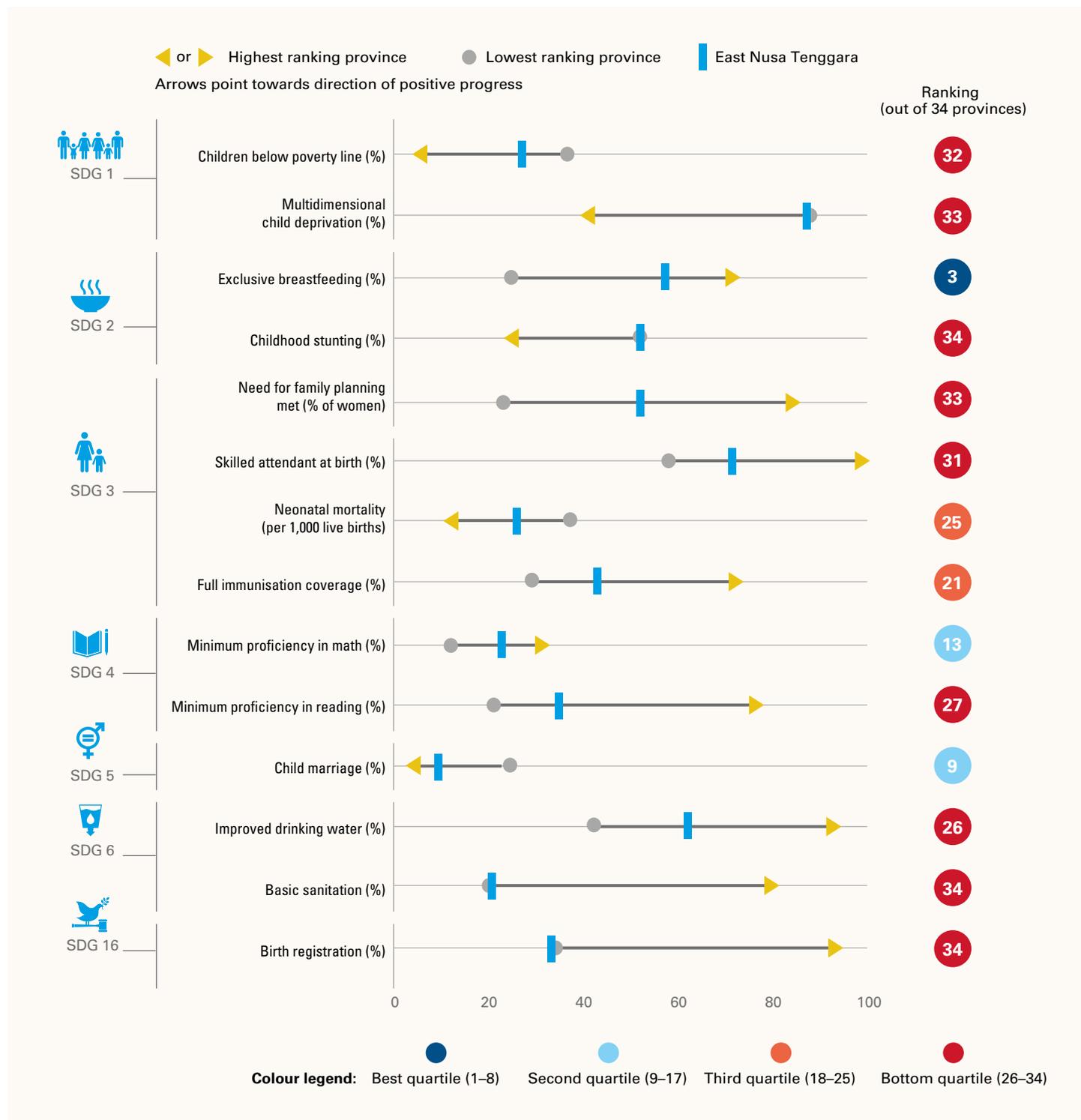
Wealth disparities in birth registration

- ◆ Richest quintile
- ○ Poorest quintile
- ▬ National average
- ▮ East Nusa Tenggara

Birth registration: 34

PROVINCIAL SCORECARD

The scorecard summarises NTT's performance for a selection of SDG indicators compared to other provinces in the country. For each indicator, the graph shows NTT's score as well as the best and the least performing province.

On the right side of the scorecard the province'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).

◀ or ▶ Highest ranking province ● Lowest ranking province ▮ East Nusa Tenggara

Arrows point towards direction of positive progress

Ranking (out of 34 provinces)

SDG 1
Indicator	Ranking
Children below poverty line (%)	32
Multidimensional child deprivation (%)	33

SDG 2
Indicator	Ranking
Exclusive breastfeeding (%)	3
Childhood stunting (%)	34

SDG 3
Indicator	Ranking
Need for family planning met (% of women)	33
Skilled attendant at birth (%)	31
Neonatal mortality (per 1,000 live births)	25
Full immunisation coverage (%)	21

SDG 4
Indicator	Ranking
Minimum proficiency in math (%)	13
Minimum proficiency in reading (%)	27

SDG 5
Indicator	Ranking
Child marriage (%)	9

SDG 6
Indicator	Ranking
Improved drinking water (%)	26
Basic sanitation (%)	34

SDG 16
Indicator	Ranking
Birth registration (%)	34

x-axis: 0 20 40 60 80 100

Colour legend: ● Best quartile (1–8) ● Second quartile (9–17) ● Third quartile (18–25) ● Bottom quartile (26–34)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS