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Save the Children

FROM INSTITUTION-BASED CARE TO FAMILY-BASED CARE FAMILIES FIRST PROJECT BRINGS CHILDREN BACK TO FAMILY

Impact Story: Families First Project – Advocacy Win from Indonesia

May 2021

Save the Children International

Acknowledgment

(In alphabetic order)

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Families First Project
Brings Children Back to Family**

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Summary of Advocacy Win

Families First Project is a program initiated by Save the Children in Indonesia in collaboration with the Indonesian Government to promote a safe family environment for raising and caring for children, either in their own families or in family and community-based care alternatives.

In the past 15 years, the Families First Project has made great achievements in shifting the childcare paradigm from institution-based to family-based and enabling hundreds of thousands of children to go back home and stay with family whilst also having access to education. Statistically, in 2007, there were about half a million children were living in childcare institutions¹. In 2019, the number reduced to 100,000, according to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)². Legally, Government Regulations on alternative care have been adopted as national law to make sure family-based childcare to be sustainable with the protection of a legal framework.

Families First Project also introduced a prevention program by introducing 'Positive Parenting' training and education for mothers, fathers, caregivers and families including families with children with disabilities. The community-based model also linked community with government services at the district level for child protection response. This is a result of the third strategy of Families First to establish a child protection system in government structure using a social work case management approach. The practice of case management became one source for Save the Children International in developing the Steps to Protect common approach. Global Alliance Social Service Workforce also uses case management as one of their references for global guideline development.

These practices have not only brought positive changes in domestic childcare and child protection practices in Indonesia, but also provided a best practice model for the international community, using evidence gained from FFP and presenting it at international conferences in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Geneva, Bali, Malaysia, Hong Kong and Qatar.

¹ Save the Children: <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/library/someone-matters-quality-care-childcare-institutions-indonesia>

² PPT of Director of Child Rehabilitation in meeting with National Forum of Childcare Institutions.

Context Overview

Indonesia is a decentralized country with majority central government affairs mandated to the district government, except for foreign policy/affairs, defense, justice, fiscal and monetary, and religion³. As the largest economy in Southeast Asia, the world's 10th largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity, Indonesia has made enormous gains with around 4-10 percent each year for several decades⁴.

Indonesia is home to 85 million children, which equates to around one-third of Indonesia's population, and the fourth largest of any country in the world⁵. Despite the promising economic growth, millions of children are still living in poverty that ultimately prevents children from achieving their full potential.

As of 2019, As many as 25 million Indonesians are classified as poor, living below the global poverty line benchmark of \$1.90 per person per day⁶. The extreme poverty forced many families to decide to send their child(ren) that they loved to childcare institutions for having their child access education.

Therefore, many of these children are living in orphanages in Indonesia, although the majority are not orphans with around 90% still having one or both parents alive. Indonesia has one of the highest numbers of childcare institutions in the world and it is estimated that half a million children spend the greater part of their childhoods in 8000 childcare institutions across Indonesia⁷.

However, no child should be separated from their parents just to go to school, and research shows this practice has long-lasting negative impacts on children. Evidence shows that the quality of care and education in many institutions are poor, and many children are neglected and in some cases are abused. For a child, the most protective environment is the family; even poor families provide much more love, security and protection than even the best childcare institutions.

To overcome the problem of children being unnecessarily separated from their families and address the long-lasting negative impacts of massive,

³ Law Number 23/2014 concerning local government.

⁴ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/indonesia/overview>

⁵ <https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/children-indonesia>

⁶ Mufti, Riza Roidila 2019, 'Indonesian children who grow up in poverty earn less as adults, study shows', *The Jakarta Post*, 15 November, <<https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2019/11/15/indonesian-children-who-grow-up-in-poverty-earn-less-as-adults-study-shows.html>>.

⁷ Save the Children: <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/library/someone-matters-quality-care-childcare-institutions-indonesia>.

institutionalized childcare, Save the Children in Indonesia together with the Indonesia Government have initiated a signature program Families First Project (FFP) since 2005.

Advocacy Strategy

Strong Strategic Planning with Clear Objectives

The primary goal of the Families First Project as a signature program is to ensure children in Indonesia are cared for in a safe family environment, either in their own families, or when necessary, in family and community-based alternatives. To achieve the goal, Save the Children in Indonesia proposed three pillars, including prevention, direct response and legal reform.

- Prevention indicates that families understand the importance of family care and are better able to take care of vulnerable children within their own homes, helping to prevent institutionalization through positive parenting programs.
- The direct response aims to ensure that children facing care and protection issues receive effective and appropriate support from government service through a social work case management approach that meets their needs and is cared for in a safe family environment.
- Lastly, legal reform requires national, provincial and district laws to provide legal safeguards to children, promoting family-based care and preventing unnecessary institutionalization. Along with internal situation analysis, these three pillars have provided fundamental guidance and a framework of advocacy and campaign work.

Strategic Partnership with the Government

Actively working with the Indonesia Government through legal reform has been the primary strategy used by Save the Children to promote policy advocacy. To be specific, collaborating with the government means integrating programs into the government's legal system to identify gaps and work to enhance policies and implementation strategies.

Save the Children took into account how policies are framed in Indonesia with multiple stakeholders. Several key stakeholders in this process include the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP).

Identifying the legal gaps that permit institutional care over family based care, Save the Children using evidence-based research, e.g., “Someone that Matters Research” approached ministries, advocated for family-based care, and strengthening a child protection and care system.



An evidence research titled “Someone that Matters: The Quality of Care in Childcare Institutions in Indonesia”, published by Save the Children, Indonesia Department of Social Service, and UNICEF in 2007.

Save the Children played a leading role in drafting and finalizing regulations on childcare. For example, in 2012, Save the Children supported MoSA to develop a national standard of care for childcare institutions, which has been rolled out in 34 provinces, and 7,440 institutions accepted accreditation as of 2020.

Save the Children also has encouraged a social work certification of competency program which resulted in 3,132 certified social workers from 2012 to 2020.

Other regulations achieved include:

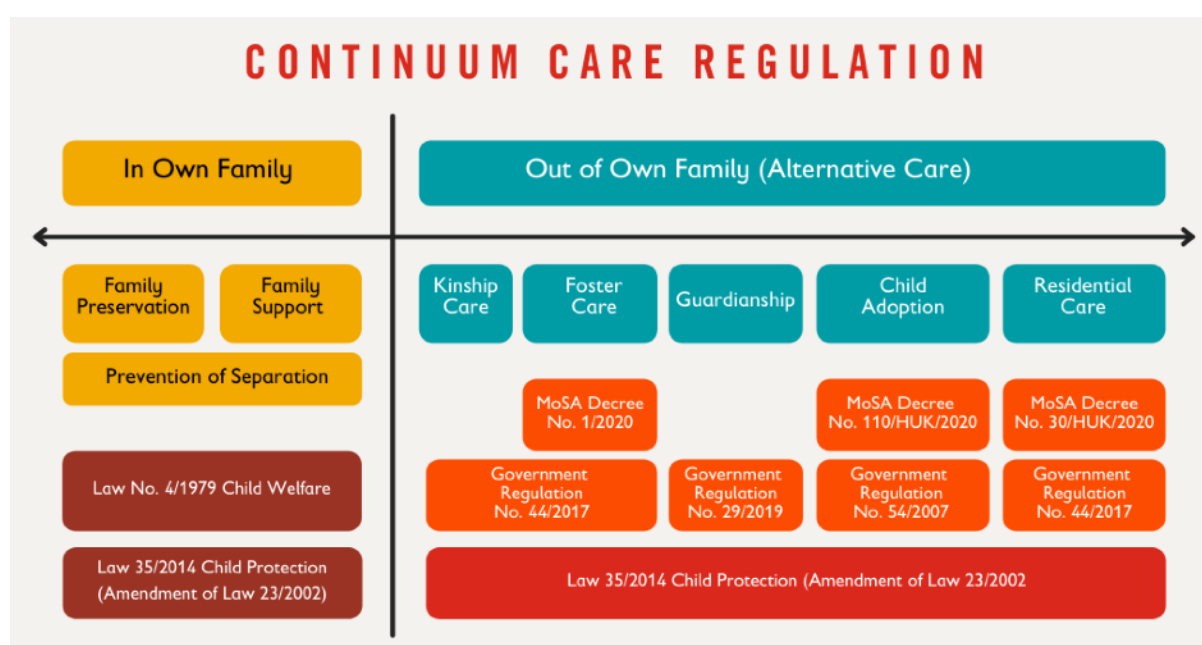
- Government regulation concerning childcare implementation No. 44 was achieved in 2017. Government regulation on guardianship on No. 29 passed in 2019.
- Ministerial regulation on Foster Care Guideline No. 1 was adopted in early 2020.
- CSG Circulation Letter under Deputy of Child Protection MOWECP, Social Worker Law No. 14 in 2019, etc.



A public discussion event in Jakarta regarding newly-ratified Government Regulation No. 44/2017 on Implementation of Childcare.

The positive evidence proved the success of legal reform in providing safeguards to children. Legal regulations also help to push for national-level scale-up, led by the Government.

Below is a picture of regulation on care (continuum care) that had been completed by support from Save the Children during 2007 - 2020.



In addition, Save the Children has been working at the sub-national level to implement regulations on care since 2010 until now. The provinces and districts that SC has been working also seconded SC staff and included social workers are in

1. West Java province with city of Bandung, district of Bandung, Bandung Barat, Cimahi and Cianjur;
2. Yogyakarta province with district id Sleman and Bantul; East Timor province with district of Kupang, city of Kupang and Sumba Barat;
3. Lampung province;
4. South Sulawesi with Makassar and Gowa districts,
5. East Java Province with Malang district and city;
6. Jakarta Province.



Ensuring inclusive services for all children through case management comprehensive assessment.

Results from this program implementation in the named provinces included significant positive changes:

1. A child protection system to respond and intervene of VAC (the violence cases against children) was established at the district level with support from the province and linked to community-based child protection.

2. Child adoption system with key eligibility criteria including assessment and screening procedure established, activated, or strengthened in provincial level.
3. Positive Parenting Program was established at the village level, such as in West Java, Yogyakarta and Makassar, and then was scaled up in other districts with the trainer from village level who were trained and practices.
4. Foster care was piloted in Jakarta, West Java and Yogyakarta resulting in 30 proper foster care undertaken.
5. Linkage with the Study program of Social Welfare, such as in Bandung, Yogyakarta, Malang, Makassar, and Kupang was established.
6. Ongoing capacity and skill development and mentoring of social workers as supervisor, case manager and case workers as well as social service workforce was established.
7. Mainstreaming of Child Safeguarding Policy in organizations that work for and with children.
8. Childcare institutions implemented the National Standard of Care and became active advocates/ champions for this improved model of care to inspire other organizations.



Families First Learning Event in Jakarta with Minister of Social Affairs Khofifah Indar Parawansa, 2016.

A Sustainable Approach-Capacity Building

With the ultimate goal that children are cared for in a safe family environment, Family First Project requires parents in family and social workers in the communities are capable of giving the best care and protection for vulnerable children who leave from institutions to home. Therefore, building the capacity of both family and community workers has been the key to realizing the goal of family-based childcare.

To improve the abilities of parents to take care of children within their homes and to reach out to more families, Save the Children initiated building an online platform, called *Positive Parenting E-learning*⁸ where parenting modules based on local need and context are available, including Children's Rights, Basic Parenting, Child Development, and Positive Parenting.



Screenshot of an e-learning page regarding positive parenting, developed by Families First Project and used by Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection on their e-learning official website.

This was continued by the Positive Parenting program in collaboration with the local government that was conducted as training for parent group sessions. Additionally, SC also promoted a Family Based Care campaign with MOSA and Asuh Siaga Alliance with about 30 NGO members. SC recommended Muhammadiyah, the second largest Muslim Organization as a global member of local NGOs under support Family for Every Child.

To ensure children in vulnerable families receive effective and appropriate support, Child and Family Support Service or PDAK⁹ pilot. The project

⁸ Positive Parenting E-learning platform: <http://parenting.dataonline.id/>

⁹ PDAK Model <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5sBHh9Exsgk>

was funded by DFAT ANCP Program. the project was created in 2010, in collaboration with MOSA and West Java Social Office.

The establishment of PDAK aims to strengthen the case management approach in working with children and families through supervision and database utilization; strengthen professional and para-social workers on Child Protection, Child Safeguard Policy, and Supervision; ensure children reunification to birth family or placement children in alternative family-based care arrangements (kinship care, foster care and adoption); as well as support parenting skill for biological and substitute parents/caregivers.

To implement and scale up the PDAK model at a large level, Save the Children worked with the Government by internalizing it into the local government's Child Protection system through Procedure Standard of case management and referral system.



Some training modules developed by Save the Children in Families First Project. These modules are integrated into the programs of Ministry of Women Empowerment & Child Protection and Ministry of Social Affairs.

Based on the PDAK best practices, SC developed training modules on case management, case management, online monitoring tool, supervision, Child safeguarding, positive parenting, Guidelines on Multidiscipline Case Management, Psychosocial Support for Children in Contact with Law.

All of the modules are integrated into MOWECP and MOSA programs including the big national social protection program (PKH) on case management and supervision. DC Indonesia is working with MOSA and MOWECP to train them especially on case management, supervision and parenting. SC started to provide online case management in 2018¹⁰.




Screenshot of an e-learning page regarding case management in child protection, developed by Families First Project and used by Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection on their e-learning official website.

By end of 2020, 1080 social workers have followed e-learning case management. In 2020, 383 of 487 of them passed the test in 2020 and got a certificate that can be used as one of the inputs for the certification test of social work competency.

¹⁰ Case Management E-Learning platform: <https://mkonline.stc.or.id/>

Here is one of the success stories on reunification from institutional care in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) Province.

Story of OBD*

 BD was one of seventeen children who had been reunified with their family in the middle of July 2017. He was with other nine children from Southwest Sumba (while others were from Kupang District) who were reunified to their own family from an institution named PH in Kupang Municipality.

His parents sent him to an institution because the owner offered help and promised to provide free education if they allowed OBD to stay in PH Institution. OBD parents agreed to that hoping OBD could be more successful because they were not sure that they could afford OBD to have a higher education level.

This story started on June 1st, 2017, when social workers found a board written: “PANTI PH” (panti: childcare institution) on WJ Lalamentik street, Kupang. Panti PH was not registered in Social Affairs of Kupang Municipality. Social workers went inside and found that it had schools inside. Social workers talked to the head of the institution to put down the board and took care of the operational permit if he took good care of children inside.

On June 13th, 2017, some people found ALB (girl, 9) in the street and referred her to the police officer. When the police officer interviewed ALB, she did not give answers and only said that she was Sumbanese.

A Sumbanese police officer then came and helped to asked her why she slept on the street. From the interview, ALB confessed that she stayed in institution PH (the same institution whose found by social workers) but not sure where it was. Police officers then brought her to find where the institution was located.

After searching for a couple of hours, they found the institution, but ALB refused to go back inside. OBD and other children wanted to join with ALB to go out from institution PH. He and the other 16 children packed their bags and follow police officers and ALB.

After arrived in the Police Office of Kupang Municipality, Police Officers called Social Affairs Office through PDAK to provide social workers to assist the children. During social workers’ assessment, OBD and all the children reported that they experienced abuse from the head of the institution.

They were hit and kicked and were forced to do construction work after school. During the holiday, they worked from morning to midnight. They were not allowed to take naps. Even when they were sick, they had not been brought to see doctors.

Based on the assessment result, Police Officers called the head of institutions and put him in temporary prison in the Police Office of Kupang Municipality while followed up the cases.

On another side, social workers referred the children to stay in a shelter owned by Provincial Office of Social Affairs, *Rumah Perlindungan Trauma Center (RPTC)*. During their stay in RPTC, the day-to-day needs such as foods, bath amenities, clothes, and others were provided by Save the Children, Social Affairs Office of Kupang Municipality, NTT Provincial Office of Social Affairs, etc. RPTC team also provided psychosocial support for the children, thus they may release their distress and suffering.

After a couple of days, parents from Kupang District came and wanted to bring 7 children back to their home. To respond, PDAK social workers assessed family-supporting documents, conducted family assessments, and coordinated with police officers that the case would still be followed up even the children were already at home.

To OBD and the other nine children from Southwest Sumba District, social workers conducted the assessment and also prepared the supporting documents for transferring their school. All of them wanted to go back to their family in Sumba including OBD. Social workers in Kupang Municipality coordinated with their counterparts in Southwest Sumba District to prepare the reunification process such as assessing family conditions and searching the nearest schools.

On July 18th, 2017, OBD and all of his friends were reunified with their family in Southwest Sumba District.

Provincial Office of Social Affairs provided a budget to three people, consisting of a social worker of Kupang Municipality, a government staff of NTT Provincial Office of Social Affairs, and a police officer, to assist the reunification process.

Through the ANCP fund, Save the Children provided the budget for the children. When the social worker visited OBD house, OBD said, *"I want to stay still with my family here in Sumba."*

Now OBD is living with his family and goes to school. He also promised to study hard and not be a "naughty child". As a follow-up of this case, Social Affairs Province will issue a letter signed by Governor to appeal local district/city head to monitor and evaluate the childcare institutions in their area.

As an impact, NTT Provincial Office of Social Affairs also plans to establish a childcare institution with a monitoring team that will meet at least per semester.

"We need to hear children's voices. Their confessions regarding the condition of PH institution needs to be followed up," said Drs. Wilhelmus Foni, M.Si., the Head of NTT Provincial Office of Social Affairs.

Wilhelmus continued, "We, particularly social workers need to provide assistance for them to ensure that they finally live in a supportive family environment. We need to ensure the family conditions and school transfer. It's because we must not put children in the institution. We should prioritize them to live in their own family."

**) Some names and locations are disguised.*

Ensure Child Participation

Child participation is a critical component of child rights. UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) Article 12 recognizes that children have a right to be heard, to participate, and to have them taken seriously. Child participation should be integrated into different contexts and in various topics that are closely related to child welfare.

Save the Children has put children in the center of the Family First Project. Children have actively participated in this project at different levels.

- First, child participation through consultation: consultative meetings are conducted to seek children's views before making decisions. For example, child representatives were invited to meet with parliament institutions when drafting childcare regulations in 2017.
- Second, child participation through collaboration: children are involved in various components of case management stages (assessment, plan of intervention, intervention, evaluation, termination).
- Third, child participation through the child-led initiative: child-led videos with testimonies of their views and experiences were recorded and shared to make sure children's voices are heard (2015-2016).



Children provide feedbacks to program during case management process.

Engaging multiple partners to build alliances

Building alliances also plays an important role in promoting policy advocacy of shifting practices away from institutional care and promoting family-based care. Save the Children has closely collaborated with more than 30 organizations in Indonesia, including UNICEF, SOS, Muhammadiyah, National Forum of Children Care, Social Worker Associations, and established the Association of Childcare called ASUH SIAGA (*Aliansi Pengasuhan Berbasis Keluarga – Family Based Care Alliance*).

The establishment of the Association has constructively contributed to supporting the government to develop regulations of family-based childcare. The partnership also was developed with universities in project locations to give opportunities for social work/social welfare lecturers and students to have practices in our program as a case manager or supervisor as well as bring all learning into teaching in the class.



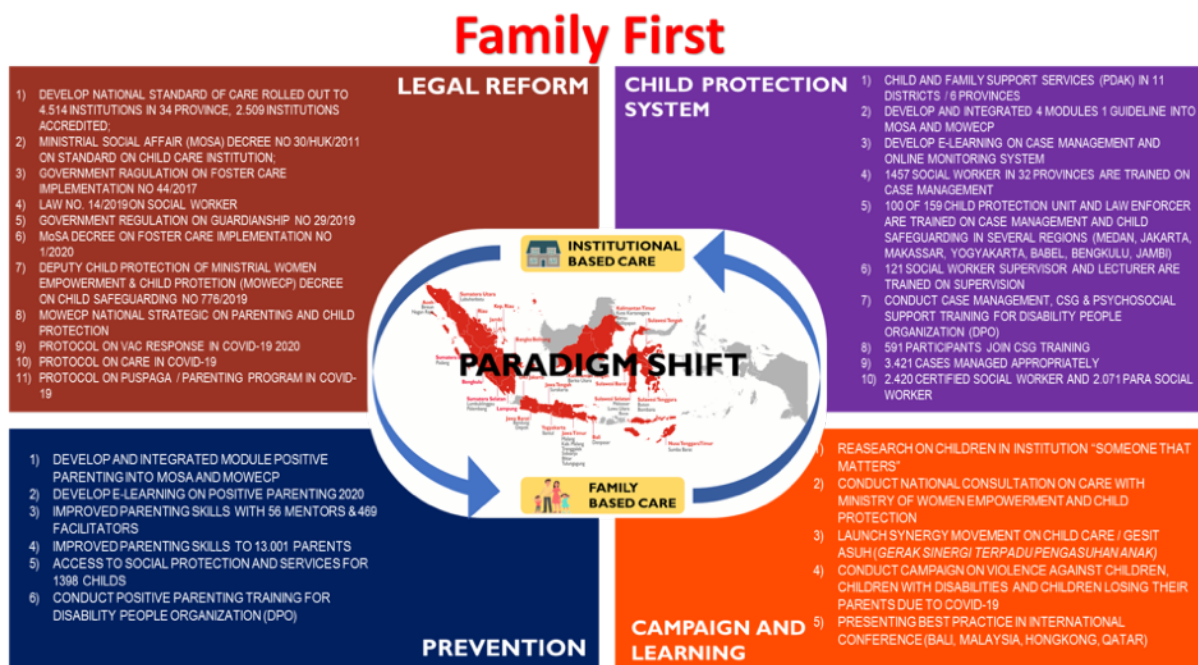
The launch of the Family-based Care Campaign with Minister of Social Affairs Khofifah Indar Parawansa, the Asuh Siaga Alliance, and several faith-based organizations, 2016.

Reflections on Key Challenges

- In Indonesia, institutionalization care has been implemented since the middle of the 19th century and the target was only on children in residential care, some childcare institutions considered Save the Children as the 'enemy' due to the initiative to promote family-based care options and intensive work on reforming the legal framework. They perceived this movement would pose a risk to their business models of running childcare institutions as 'for profit' entities and fear to shut down their operation.
- The law enforcement on implementing the national standard on childcare in the institution through accreditation process was received a very slow response from childcare institutions as they did not see the added value and depended on government target.
- The limited budget was allocated from local government to support the implementation of national standard care and supervision from the Social Welfare offices at sub-national levels was weak.
- High turnover in government officials especially in high-level officials has impacted key relationships formed, losing 'champions' and creating extra efforts to realize advocacy goals.
- Coordination between government sectors has been challenging due to cross-sectoral dynamics, such as sectors working in silos, lack of collaboration and shared vision on child-appropriate care and child protection.
- Social work has been introduced since 1964, but the practice was not developed properly as the arena of practices is mostly in institutions or residential care. The main method of practice was working in childcare institutions, social workers were not equipped with the necessary skills to engage and work with families experiencing complex needs, including violence, mental health, substance abuse, etc. Save the Children worked to develop curricula and training programs through an internship to equip social workers with relevant knowledge and skills to identify, prevent and respond to all forms of violence, neglect and exploitation of children.

Evidence

- Research on the quality of care in childcare Indonesia:
 - Part 1: youtu.be/HUq8VriEFO8
 - Part 2: youtu.be/dfOtuFYHxSQ
- PDAK Model <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5sBHh9Exsgk>
- Children consultation: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2FXxcP49nsQ>
- Child safeguarding Policy: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sDeleNRQA14>
- Positive Parenting E-learning platform: <https://elearning.kemenpppa.go.id/>
- Case Management E-Learning platform: <http://mkonline.stc.or.id/>
- Case Management Online Monitoring Tool: <https://mokapppa.jakarta.go.id/login>
- FF learning event: https://youtu.be/JjPP3Mo_O2U
- Family bases care campaign: https://youtu.be/neSF7Qh_V6s



Source: Family First Report, October 2010 – Dec 2020

FAMILIES FIRST PROGRAM 2019

Contributions on Strengthening Child Protection System

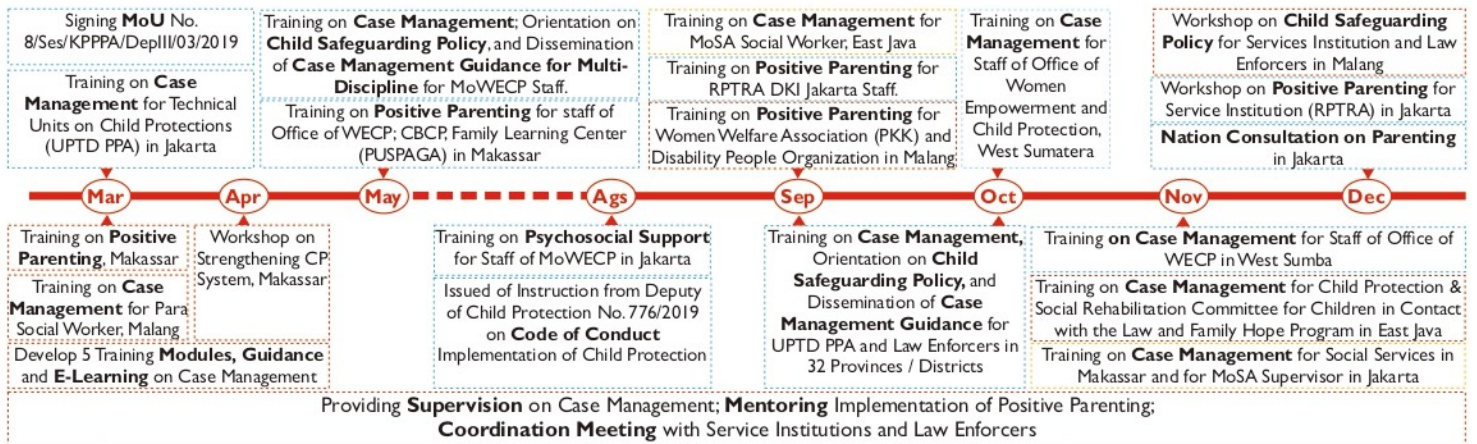
Area of Intervention



Scope of Collaboration

- 1 Improved capacity of male and female government stakeholders to deliver **parenting skill training**
- 2 **Case management system** of PDAK model is strengthened by the National Government in social service provision for boys and girls
- 3 **Legal safeguards** for boys and girls around prevention of unnecessary institutionalization and promotion of family-based care by male and female law enforcers

Program Implementation in 2019

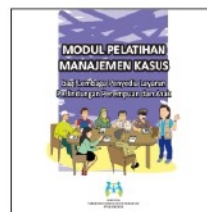


The Result of Collaboration



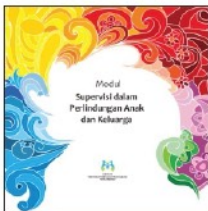
Positive Parenting Module

- 56 male and 182 female facilitators trained
- 125 fathers and 1.832 mothers including parents of children with disabilities and Disability People Organizations trained
- National Consultation on Parenting conducted



Case Management Module

- 485 male and 696 female social workers, case workers, and law enforcers including disability people trained
- 241 boys and 219 girls cases managed by trained social workers / case workers



Supervision Module

- 17 male and 30 female social workers trained
- 121 male and 218 female social workers attended supervision meeting



Child Safeguarding Module

- 144 male and 155 female social workers, case workers, and law enforcers including disability people trained
- Child Safeguarding and Psychosocial Support for Child in Contact with the Law



Case Management Guideline

- 157 male and 249 female professional and government staff trained



Psychosocial Support Module



Case Management E-Learning

- E-learning on Case Management launched



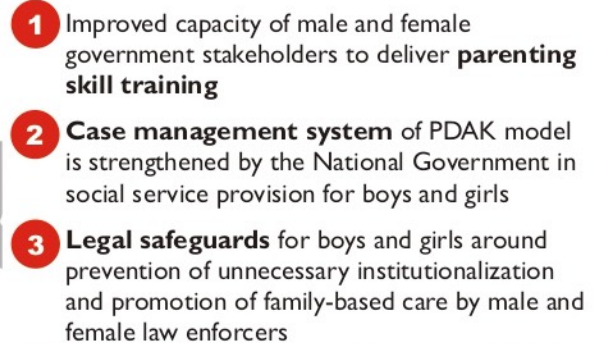
Child Safeguarding Policy

- CSG on MoWECP Deputy Instruction No. 776/2019

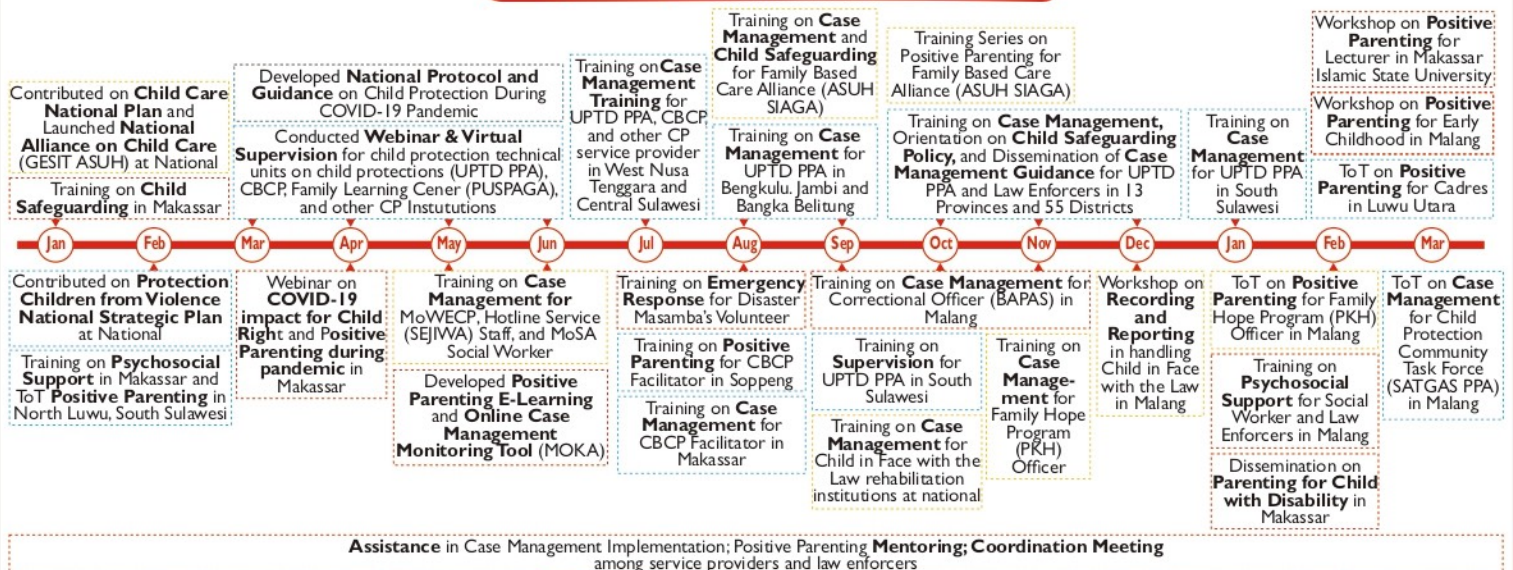
- Collaboration with Ministry of Woman Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP)
- Collaboration with Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)

Contributions on Strengthening Child Protection System

Scope of Collaboration



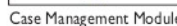
Program Implementation in 2020 - 2021



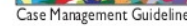
The Results of Collaboration



- 72 male and 173 female facilitators trained
- 212 fathers and 1.605 mothers including parents of children with disabilities and Disability People Organizations trained
- Conducted parenting session for male caregivers via whatsapp group



- 616 male and 902 female social workers, case workers, and law enforcers including disability people trained
- 377 boys and 588 girls cases managed by trained social workers / case workers



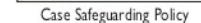
- 1.226 male and 2.121 female professional and government staff trained



- 271 male and 474 female social workers attended supervision meeting



- 113 male and 228 female social workers, case workers, and law enforcers including disability people trained Child Safeguarding and Psychosocial Support for Child in Contact with the Law



- CSG on MoSA Decree No.



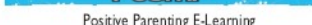
- Collaborated with MoWECR, MoSA, and National COVID-19 Task Force to develop National Protocol on Violence Against Children (VAC) Response, Protocol on Child Care, and National Standard on Parenting Program during COVID19



- 1.264 male and 2.147 female attended series of webinars and live consultations on Children with Disabilities during COVID-19



- 1,120 users accessed E-learning on Case Management
- Integrated into MoWECP E-Learning website



- Develop E-Learning on Positive Parenting
- Integrated into MoWECP E-Learning website



- Develop Case Management Online Monitoring Tool piloted in DKI Jakarta

- Collaboration with Ministry of Woman Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP)
- Collaboration with Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)

Timeline: 2005-2020

2005-2010

- Research on children in institution “Someone That Matters”
- Child and family support services (PDAK) in 11 districts / 6 provinces/

2011-2015

- Develop National Standard of Care rolled out to 4.514 institutions in 34 province, 2.509 institutions accredited
- Ministerial Social Affair (MOSA) Decree No 30/HUK/2011 on Standard on Child Care Institution

2016-2020

- Government Regulation on Foster Care Implementation No 44/2017
 - Law No. 14/2019 on Social Worker
 - Government Regulation on Guardianship No 29/2019
 - MOSA Decree on Foster Care Implementation No 1/2020
 - Deputy Child Protection of Ministerial Women Empowerment & Child Protection (MOWECP) Decree on Child Safeguarding No 776/2019
 - MOWECP National Strategic on Parenting and Child Protection
 - Protocol on VAC Response in Covid-19
 - Protocol on Care in Covid-19
 - Protocol on PUSPAGA / Parenting Program in Covid-19
 - Develop and integrated 4 modules 1 guideline into MOSA And MOWECP
 - Develop E-Learning on Case Management and Online Monitoring System
 - 1457 social worker in 32 Provinces are trained in case management
- (more in next page)**

2016-2020 (cont'd)

- 100 of 159 Child Protection Unit and law enforcement officers are trained on case management and child safeguarding in several regions (Medan, Jakarta, Makassar, Yogyakarta, Bangka Belitung, Bengkulu, Jambi)
- 121 social worker supervisor and lecturer are trained on supervision
- Conduct case management, CSG & psychosocial support training for Disability People Organization (DPO)
- 591 participants join CSG training
- 3.421 cases managed appropriately
- 2.420 certified social worker and 2.071 para social worker
- Develop and integrated module positive parenting into MOSA and MOWECP
- Develop E-Learning on Positive Parenting
- Improved parenting skills with 56 mentors & 469 facilitators
- Improved parenting skills to 13.001 parents
- Access to social protection and services for 1398 childs
- Conduct positive parenting training for Disability People Organization (DPO)
- Conduct national consultation on care with the ministry of women empowerment and child protection
- Launch Synergy Movement on Child Care named GESIT ASUH (*Gerak Sinergi Terpadu Pengasuhan Anak*)
- Conduct campaign on violence against children, children with disabilities, and children losing their parents due to Covid-19
- Presenting best practice in international conference (Bali, Malaysia, Hongkong, Qatar)



The launch of the collaboration program with Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection and other organizations named GESIT ASUH (Gerak Sinergi Terpadu Pengasuhan Anak – Synergy Movement on Child Care).



Case Management Training for UPTD PPA and Law Enforcer.



Coordination Meeting with Law Enforcer Makassar



Families First Project team pose for a photo after joining a conference in Hongkong.



Child Safeguarding orientation for case management stakeholders.



A national consultation event on parenting with Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection.

Impact Assessment

Changes in program operating environment

Families First Project has contributed to working with other government sectors and made SC Indonesia well known. Government has enormous respect for Families First work and has 'lifted' the profile of the organization. Most importantly the sustainability and legacy of the Families First Project have been leveraged.

Other thematic programs have gained from this work in policy and advocacy, Save the Children's Humanitarian Responses have been underpinned by Families First staff and CP work and activities. As to carry forward the MoU with MoWECP, other projects have joined in the MoU and will continue the best practices that have been initiated by Families First Project.

Rating on the potential impact for children

Rating	Definition	Rational for rating and evidence
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New policy in place which addresses the exclusion • Dramatic change to the existing policy to focus specifically on excluded groups • An increase or amendment in the budget which clearly identified excluded groups • Significant increase or engagement of the public which has results in concrete dialogue with decision-makers (this can include digital social media work engagement) • Increased coverage in the media • Evidence of behaviour and attitudinal change • Is it possible to put a numeric value against how many children might be impacted? • Halting a digression on a commitment 	<p>The last 15 years, with support from SCUK and SCA (with DFAT funding), has witnessed the fast shift of childcare from Institutional-based care to family-based care and 100,000 children have benefited from this. Behind the shift is solid legal reform that provides legal safeguards facilitated by the Families First Project, including effective capacity building for the government officials, social workers as well as parents by using the basis of the PDAK training model.</p>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A commitment in place for new changed policies to take place • Halting a digression on a commitment • Increase in budget (without clear exclusion focus) • Public demand recognised 	
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little movement or slight digression on promised changes • Limited ability to engage the public • Budgets decreased 	

Rating scale on contribution

Rating	Definition	Rational for rating and evidence
High	<p>There is reason (evidence) to believe that the change would clearly not have happened without Save the Children's efforts. Alongside our own actions this could also include significant actions from partners which we have supported technically or financially.</p> <p>(as long as it reflects that it about working with partners and decision makers)</p>	
Medium	<p>There is reason to believe that Save the Children contributed substantially but along with other partners</p>	<p>These achievements are a result of a combined effort by different agencies and individuals. Save the Children was a critical factor in this process and catalyzed and drove a number of initiatives, which indicates that without their engagement this success would not have happened as quickly as it did.</p>
Low	<p>Save the Children was one of a number of actors that contributed but this change may have happened regardless.</p>	



Save the Children