

# Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Progress of Achieving Child-Related Sustainable Development Goals



Indonesia is committed to ensuring the just realization of the rights of the child. In 2017, Indonesia had measured the condition of child-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the results of which have been published in the “*SDG Baseline Report on Children in Indonesia*”.

However, like other countries in the world, Indonesia has also been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic for the last few years. Now Indonesia has less than ten years until 2030 to achieve its SDGs. Therefore, Indonesia needs to systematically monitor the progress of its child-related SDGs achievements.

A sustainable monitoring system will produce evidence that is useful for policymakers and development stakeholders. With such a system, they could accelerate the progress of achieving child-related SDGs and achieve the SDGs by 2030.



## Study Objectives



- 1 **Support the monitoring of the progress** of child-related SDGs
- 2 **Understand the factors and risks** that will affect the achievements of SDGs related to children’s well-being
- 3 **Identify the progress** of child-related SDGs
- 4 **Offer strategic recommendations** to accelerate the achievement of child-related SDGs

## Research questions:

- How is the situation of child-related SDGs in Indonesia?
- What are the achievements of the SDGs from the perspective of child disparity?
- How has the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the progress of child-related SDGs?
- What efforts can be made to accelerate the achievement of SDGs?



## Methodology



This research uses secondary data and literature review. It analyzes 31 indicators collected from the second edition of Indonesia’s SDGs Indicators Metadata. The analytical process uses regression techniques and descriptive statistics.

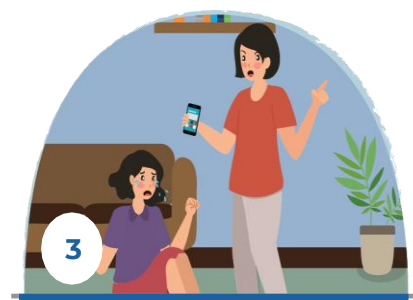
Data is collected from BPS (Susenas and Sakernas). In addition, a number of ministries (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection, and Ministry of Law and Human Rights) also provided data on the achievements of their respective indicators.



**1**  
The COVID-19 pandemic affects various aspects of a child's life in Indonesia, both positively and negatively.



**2**  
Economic pressure and health issues during the COVID-19 pandemic have caused setbacks to the progress of **child poverty** and **child labor indicators**.



**3**  
A few indicators significantly increased, such as children's internet access and cell phone ownership.



**4**  
The COVID-19 pandemic **did not significantly impact** the number of children who smoke and children's level of literacy.



**5**  
Some education-related indicators show signs of **progress**, i.e., in elementary, junior high, and senior high school levels.



**6**  
The SDGs achievements are **not even throughout all regions** in Indonesia.

Children living in rural areas and in households with low-educated household heads, and those in eastern Indonesia tend to be in a more disadvantaged state.

## Recommendations

The COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on a majority of child-related SDGs indicators. Stakeholders need to work together to examine the progress of each indicator and identify the issues that emerged during the process in order to accelerate the achievement of child-related SDGs.

Recommendations are directed toward **accelerating improvements that aim to support achievements in child-related SDGs indicators** (see full report for detailed recommendations of each indicator).

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