



Keynote Speaker Promotional Form

Dr. Tata Sudrajat¹

Bio:

Tata Sudrajat is an expert in child protection and care in Indonesia. He has been working on children's issues for the past 33 years, including 21 years working with Save the Children. Tata is one of the founders of the Save the Children Indonesia Foundation and currently supports advocacy, campaigns, and government relations. Tata's educational background is social work and social development management, and he is currently completing a PhD in social development and welfare. Tata is leading a paradigm shift in child protection and care, encompassing legal reform, prevention of institutionalization, and strengthening child protection system. He specializes in research on children's issues, child rights-based programming, project cycle management, policy advocacy and campaigns, case management, and community-based child protection. Tata was the president of the Indonesian Social Work Association from 2011 to 2016, an ambassador for the Global Alliance of Social Service Workforce from 2016 to 2018 and served as an advisor for PUKAPA research institutes and Muhammadiyah faith-based organizations as well as a guest lecturer in several universities. Tata was used as a member of the Steering Committee of the Civil Group for G20 and a member of the national social protection program Ethics Commission (2018–2025).

Presentation Title:

Child Protection system strengthening and deinstitutionalisation in Indonesia: Lessons learned.

Presentation Abstract:

The UNCRC Committee introduced deinstitutionalization to Indonesia through the Concluding Observation in 2004. The Government of Indonesia responded to this by conducting a study of the situation of children in childcare institutions in 2007 and establishing a National Standard of Care in 2011. The government also developed alternative childcare mechanisms for guardianship, foster care, and adoption by 2020. The national social protection for 10 million poor families is sensitive to children being separated from their families.

After two decades, institutionalization of children continues. The accreditation showed only 8% of childcare institutions fully complied with the standard. Approximately 70% of parents agreed and strongly agreed that poor children are cared for in orphanages, and 52% argued for better education

¹ According to schedule from University, I will have final examination in this semester and expect that in August will get Dr. title.

and discipline. Child abuse in childcare institutions is still reported in the media. Public donations continue to flow to orphanages.

Deinstitutionalization is often measured through a global lens. A coercive mechanism through the national standard of care and accreditation is insufficient. For a country like Indonesia, where most institutions are run by community-based and faith-based organizations, normative and mimetic mechanisms need to be considered. Childcare institutions had been practiced for two centuries, where the actors can be leveraged to drive change from within.

Get to know our speaker:

1. What key messages will you have for the audience?

Deinstitutionalization has often been viewed only from a global perspective, yet it is a process occurring in every country with varying backgrounds and circumstances. This presentation will explain the importance of understanding how key actors of childcare institutions interpret deinstitutionalization. By understanding their interpretations, we can reconstruct deinstitutionalization strategies that engage childcare institution actors. It will enrich institutional theory in the field of non-profit organization where coercive, normative, and mimetic are combined in analysis and praxis.

2. What makes congresses such as this important?

The ISPCAN Congress is a leading congress in the field of child protection that is typically attended by delegates from over 70 countries and tens of international partners. ISPCAN is a respected forum for discussing important issues in the field of child protection together with scientists, researchers, academics, practitioners, development actors, students, etc. Discussion with various disciplines of law, medicine, social work, psychology, education, research, and public health will enrich topics and expand points of view on the issues.

3. What is the best piece of advice you could give a student or early career researcher who is attending their first big congress?

You will meet with many speakers with any background that will meet your inquiries on theory perspectives, program learning, practical experiences, and social relationships. The ISPCAN Congress will open your eyes to the breadth of knowledge and many factors in the field of child protection that you can connect well.

4. What are you most looking forward to at the ISPCAN 2026 congress?

Discussions that will enrich localization perspectives on child protection global issues, including deinstitutionalization. I am looking forward also to thoughts and insights on strategies to broaden local thinking that is integrated with global perspectives.

5. What are you looking forward to exploring during your time in Melbourne/Australia?

Meeting with colleagues that have the same interest in the topic of deinstitutionalization. Learn other scientific topics that are related to child protection, such as law, policies, social work, social development, and social protection. Cultural activities and city sightseeing.

Social Media:

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