



UNFPA INDONESIA
ANNUAL REPORT 2013

"BECAUSE EVERYONE COUNTS"



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MESSAGE FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE



Jose Ferraris, UNFPA Representative in Indonesia.

At a crossroads, 2013 has been a year for UNFPA to reflect on gains and forge the road ahead. The finalization of our mid-term review (MTR) has given us the opportunity to consider the lessons learned and good practices of the first years of our 8th Country Programme (CP8). Recommendations from the MTR will provide the foundations of our continuing work with the Government of Indonesia. We will look to ensuring programme sustainability and realigning our approach with recent government regulations regarding development assistance funds. Building the evidence base in population dynamics, youth issues and gender equality and improving the range and quality of data will continue to be central to the work in the final two years of our programme. Given the dynamic context in which we work, we will continue to be flexible and responsive to the Government's priorities, which are influenced by changing economic, social and cultural factors.

Underpinned by the recommendations of the MTR, programme documents (Prodocs) were developed in 2013 for each output area of our work. Signed in February 2014, the Prodocs are a milestone in our collaboration with the Government of Indonesia. Together with the annual work plans (AWPs), the Prodocs will ensure that the interventions during the final years of our CP8 are clearly defined and affirm Indonesia's goals.

Developing a new United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) and the final evaluation of our CP8 in the latter part of 2014 will provide invaluable inputs for the formulation of our next country programme. We are always striving to improve the effectiveness of our work and the quality of our partnerships.

As we approach the target dates for the International Conference of Population and Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), we will redouble efforts to support the Government of Indonesia with their pressing development targets. Our ongoing work with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the H4+ partnership (UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO and the World Bank) improving the quality of maternal health will strongly contribute to helping Indonesia achieve MDG-5, as will supporting the National Family Planning Coordination Board (BKKBN) to revitalize the family planning programme. Successful implementation of the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will also provide an important avenue for UNFPA to support MoH to improve maternal health targets.

Looking to the future, the ICPD Beyond 2014 framework and UNFPA Strategic Plan 2014 – 2017 will define our work in Indonesia and globally. Indonesia's effort towards the ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Review reflects

their commitment to engaging with the unfinished ICPD goals. The ICPD Beyond 2014 Report will shape the agenda of the September 2014 UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on ICPD, enabling UNFPA to promote key population and development priorities for the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Empowering young people, promoting gender equality, improving access to sexual and reproduction health and addressing population dynamics are critical for sustainable development. Their consideration in the future development framework is paramount to its success.

This report showcases UNFPA Indonesia's achievements for 2013—achievements that would not be possible without our strong partnerships. We are grateful for the commitment of our implementing partners and the support of other developing partners, including our colleagues from other UN agencies. In everything we do we strive for an equitable Indonesia, where women, men and young people are empowered to make decisions about every aspect of their lives.

Jose Ferraris,
UNFPA Representative in Indonesia

ABOUT INDONESIA

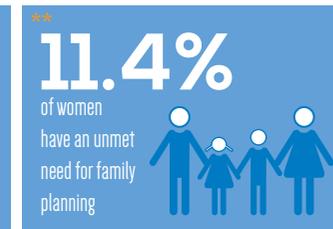
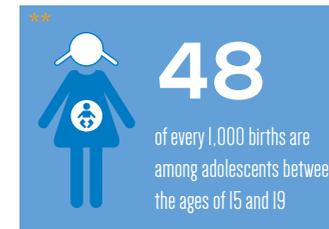
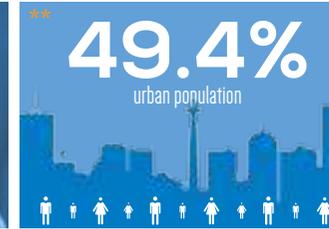
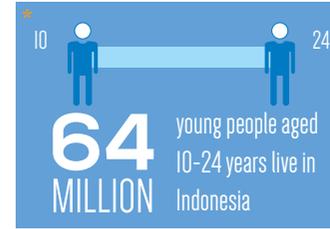
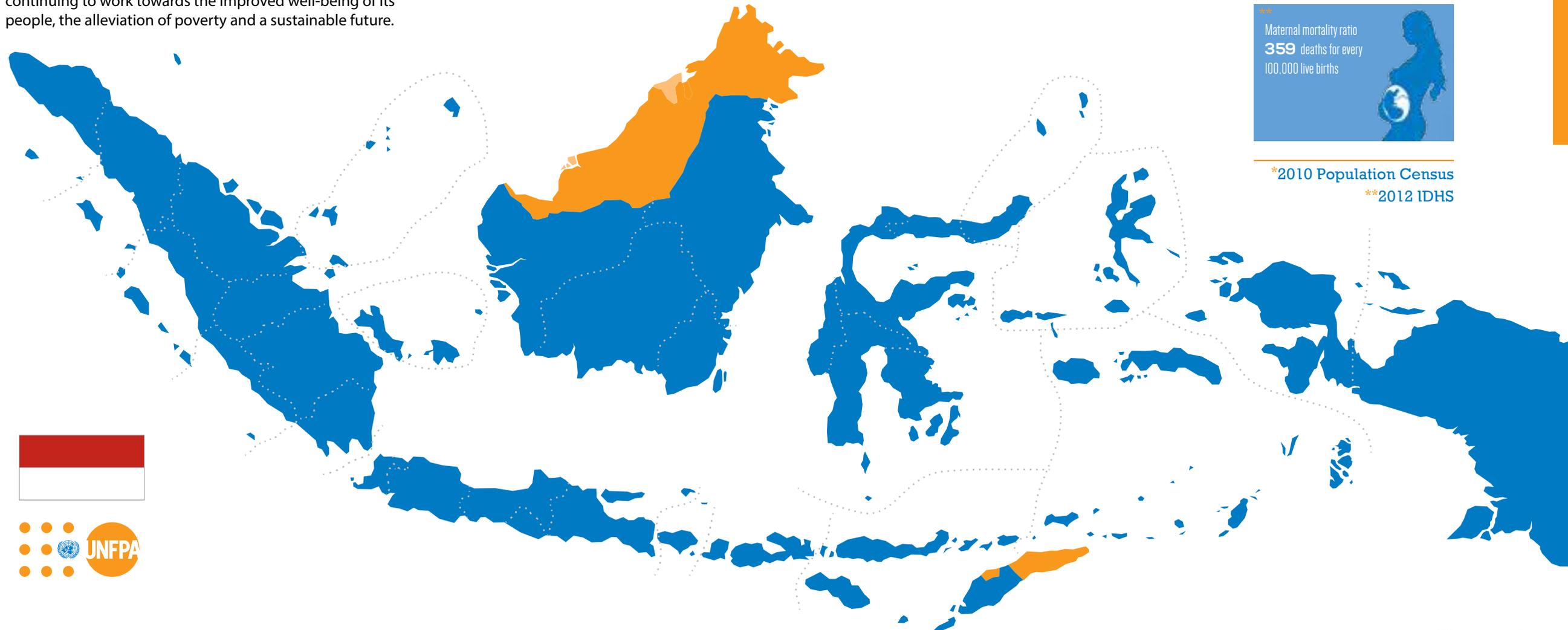
There is much to celebrate in Indonesia today. Over the past decade and a half, Indonesia has risen from the economic turmoil and political discord of the late 1990s to become a politically stable, thriving democracy. Strong economic growth has seen the nation emerge as a middle-income country with the largest economy in Southeast Asia. By 2050, Indonesia is projected to have the 6th largest economy in the world. Along with significant economic and social progress, Indonesia's population is changing rapidly—characterized by declining fertility, increasing life expectancies and accelerated migration to urban areas.

Despite this impressive achievement, economic and social disparities remain. Of a population of over 240 million, around 30 million Indonesians currently live below the national poverty line. Since 2001, decentralization has added a layer of complexity and continues to pose challenges. Development is uneven and there is great variation in the capacities of district governments to deliver public services, including in sexual and reproductive health.

Indonesia has made progress towards the goals agreed at the 1994 International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD) but critical areas of unfinished business remain. There has been an effort to incorporate population and development concerns into long and medium term development plans and for the majority of Indonesians, education and access to reproductive health has improved. However, the poorest Indonesians, adolescents and youth, older people and populations in remote areas are often left behind. The significant advances in contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) and total fertility rates (TFR) seen in the decades following the late 1960s have now stagnated and although there have been many programmes to improve maternal health since 1994, the reduction in maternal mortality ratio (MMR) remains slow. Even with the introduction of legislation and policies to promote gender equality and the steady improvement in

the education and economic status of women, Indonesia still ranks 106 out of 148 countries on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index.

In the face of these challenges, there is strong political commitment from the Government of Indonesia to reach development goals and to look towards the ICPD Beyond 2014 and Post-2015 Development Agenda. Indonesia is continuing to work towards the improved well-being of its people, the alleviation of poverty and a sustainable future.



*2010 Population Census
**2012 IDHS

WHAT WE DO



It is the mission of UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

Since 1972, UNFPA has been supporting Indonesia to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health (including family planning, maternal health, adolescent health and the prevention of HIV) and to promote reproductive rights, including during a humanitarian emergency. Advocating youth development, including ensuring young people's access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) education and services, is also a strong focus for UNFPA. UNFPA promotes women and girls' empowerment and gender equality, and is committed to

ending gender-based violence. These issues are integral to poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Assisting Indonesia to harness the potential afforded by its population dynamics is becoming a growing priority. Population dynamics shape and are shaped by sexual and reproductive health and women's empowerment, reflecting the deep interconnections between UNFPA's goals. In reaching these goals, UNFPA looks to build Indonesia's capacity to collect and effectively use data to support the development and monitoring of policies and programmes.

UNFPA's work is anchored in the principles of the 1994 International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD). Addressing reproductive health (RH) and family

planning are key to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets on maternal health; targets that are currently lagging the most. These focus areas are particularly urgent as the target date for the MDGs approaches in 2015. Accelerating progress on unfinished ICPD priorities and promoting their integration in the Post-2015 Development Agenda is a core concern for UNFPA.

People are at the centre of UNFPA's programmes. UNFPA looks to support the most vulnerable people in society during every phase of their lives. Upholding people's rights and ensuring equality is at the heart of UNFPA's work.



"BECAUSE EVERYONE COUNTS"

[4]

HOW WE WORK



UNFPA works to improve the lives of millions of women and young people in Indonesia. Using limited funding to make large gains, UNFPA works at a strategic level with the Government of Indonesia and focuses on capacity strengthening and policy dialogue. UNFPA has extensive expertise in SRH, gender, youth and development. Strong partnerships with the Government ensure that these issues are addressed in Indonesia's national policies and plans. Through targeted advocacy, UNFPA highlights these issues both within Indonesia and globally.

Adopting an upstream policy role, UNFPA works to affect real change at policy level.

The 2011 – 2015 Eighth Country Programme (CP8) provides the framework for UNFPA's work with the Government of Indonesia. As outlined in this report, through strong integration of nine programme outputs, UNFPA works

to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated country programme.

UNFPA's work under the CP8 is tailored to Indonesia's changing needs. It is aligned with Indonesia's national priorities, supporting the current National Medium-Term Development Plan, the RPJMN 2010 – 2014. UNFPA abides by Government of Indonesia regulations, including those in the Jakarta Commitment that define foreign aid management.

Working towards a common global vision, the CP8 reflects the direction of the global UNFPA Strategic Plan 2010 – 2013. As one of the many UN agencies working in Indonesia, UNFPA works within the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF 2011 – 2015), ensuring a coherent United Nations approach.

OUR PARTNERSHIPS

UNFPA delivers through strong and innovative partnerships. In Indonesia, UNFPA engages in diverse collaborations with Government partners, other UNFPA agencies, NGOs, civil society, academic institutions, media and the private sector. UNFPA also works to instigate collaborations between government agencies, breaking down barriers to improve policy dialogue and advance programmes.

New collaborative highlights in 2013 include the partnership between the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and Indonesia's national statistics organization (BPS) to improve disaster data systems. The consolidation of South-South Cooperation between Indonesia and the Philippines enables sharing of insights on family planning, and novel

collaborations with the MOYS and the formation of the IANYD enhances efforts to empower young people in Indonesia. The establishment of alliances with NGOs and professional association such as the Indonesian Association of Women with Disabilities (HWDI) highlights the diverse nature of UNFPA's partnerships.

[5]

LINKING POPULATION DYNAMICS WITH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PLANS



Dr Fasli Jalal, Chairperson of BKKBN.

Indonesia's population is growing larger and more prosperous than ever before. The population is also changing with trends towards ageing, urbanization and migration. Over the next 25 years, a higher proportion of the population will be of a working age, giving rise to a 'demographic bonus'. These changing demographics will bring opportunities and challenges that may have a significant impact on Indonesia's economic development and the well-being of its people.

Addressing the challenges and reaping the benefits of Indonesia's changing population will not be easy. It requires the implementation of age-appropriate policies that support people's rights and empowerment during all stages of the life cycle. Forward-looking policies that

"Population and development will indisputably influence the impact of the Post-2015 Development Agenda... this issue has become a key determinant of current and future social and economic development and environmental sustainability."

~Dr. Fasli Jalal
Chairperson of BKKBN at the 6th Asian and Pacific Population Conference.

invest in human capital—promoting equitable access to quality education and health care, including sexual and reproductive health, and enhancing women's participation in the work force—will better enable Indonesia to reap a demographic bonus. Strategies are needed that support Indonesia's elderly population, pre-empt the issues associated with migration, and work towards building sustainable cities where Indonesia's growing urban population can flourish.

UNFPA has broad experience and technical expertise in population issues and is committed to enabling Indonesia to better understand and face the challenges of its changing population before they unfold.

National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015 – 2019)

Integrating issues related to population dynamics in Indonesia's next National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015 – 2019) is critical if these issues are to be considered in the development of national policies and plans.

In 2013, UNFPA provided technical support to draft a series of background papers highlighting population issues—specifically on population and development and family planning—to support the evidence base on which the plan is founded. UNFPA will intensify support for the National and Development Agency (Bappenas) in formulating the RPJMN 2015 – 2019 before the signing in 2015.



Policy Dialogue Round Table on Population and Development

Since 2012, Bappenas has played a central role in promoting population and development as a crosscutting issue for all government agencies in Indonesia. With support from UNFPA, Bappenas is looking to formalize this 'think tank' role through a Policy Dialogue Round Table (PDRT) on Population and Development. In 2013, UNFPA commissioned a background report highlighting the five areas where the PDRT could focus. When established, the PDRT will meet regularly as a formal forum to accelerate national dialogue on issues such as addressing population ageing and urbanization, improving adolescent reproductive health, revitalizing the national family planning programme and looking at ways of reducing financial barriers to access maternal health and family planning. The PDRT will provide an arena for the government to formulate effective policies and strategies to address emerging population issues as they arise.

Population research

UNFPA works towards developing and disseminating high quality studies to enrich the evidence base on which strategies and policies are made. Working closely with Indonesian academic institutes to produce quality knowledge products strengthens their capacity to analyze population data to aid development planning.

In 2013, UNFPA commissioned a Monograph on Ageing in collaboration with the Demographic Institute of the Economics Faculty, University of Indonesia. Due to be finalized in 2014, the monograph explores the social and economic consequences of population ageing and investigates forward-looking policies and strategies that preempt the challenges of Indonesia's ageing population.

Clarifying the links between population dynamics and climate change, lessons learned from a case study carried out in late 2012 on 'Urbanization, Climate Change

and Population Dynamics: A Case Study of Semarang Metropolitan Area' were presented in Semarang to policy makers, researchers, civil society, international organizations and Government in October 2013. The case study was performed by UNFPA in cooperation with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the Urban and Regional Development Institute (URDI), expanding the evidence base for policy makers to develop Indonesia's climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies.

2012 Indonesian Demographic Health Survey

The 2012 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) provides a wealth of data that can be analyzed to inform policies and strategies. As yet, this data has only been analyzed at national level. In the context of decentralization and given the vast regional disparities in Indonesia there is a great need for analysis of data at

subnational levels. Therefore in 2013, UNFPA supported BKKBN to coordinate with population centres and local government to conduct its first ever comprehensive province level analysis of the 2012 IDHS. In addition, UNFPA provided technical support to the Government of Indonesia in the estimation of the maternal mortality ratio.

Access the provincial data at <http://sdki.bkkbn.go.id/sdki/index.php/en/>

Press conference on population dynamics and climate change with Prof. Rachmat Witoelar, Executive Chair of the National Council on Climate Change (DNPI), forth from left, held in Jakarta on 15 October 2013.



"The impacts of climate change pose a challenge not only to Indonesia's environment, but also to the achievement and sustainability of the nation's socio-economic development goals."

~Prof. Rachmat Witoelar Chairman of DNPI.

[6]

ENHANCING UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH



Still today, too many women and girls in Indonesia die giving life. 359 women die for every 100,000 births every year in Indonesia according to the 2012 IDHS. Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health (UAtRH) is central to the achievement of ICPD and MDG targets and will save lives.

Monitoring reproductive health

To advance the achievement of target MDG 5B (achieving universal access to reproductive health), the Government is committed to improving the monitoring of UAtRH in Indonesia. In 2013, UNFPA began working with MoH to develop a monitoring guideline for UAtRH that will become the basis of a national UAtRH monitoring system.

The guideline outlines a system for collecting reliable data from different sectors at both national and subnational levels, which will feed into national and subnational policies and programmes.

Health sector action plan for family planning

Also contributing to the achievement of MDG 5B, UNFPA supported MoH to finalize an action plan to improve the implementation of family planning strategies. The action plan was based on analysis carried out in 2012 and will be shared with 10 districts before being implemented nationally.

Jampersal

In order to accelerate improvements on maternal health, a national financial (health insurance) scheme for maternal health, Jampersal, was introduced in 2011. The scheme provides free maternal services for all women in Indonesia regardless of their economic status thereby discouraging unsafe home births and promoting post partum contraception. Commencing in 2014, Jampersal will be surpassed by a Universal Health Coverage scheme (UHC) that will provide more extensive coverage, including family planning. Since the inception of the scheme, UNFPA has taken a lead role in identifying gaps in the service and in raising local awareness of Jampersal.

Jampersal review

UNFPA conducted the second round of the Jampersal Review in 2013, assessing the readiness of districts to implement the Universal Health Coverage scheme (UHC) in 2014. Results from the Jampersal Review will be relevant for future planning, programming and advocacy to improve UAtRH and to support implementation of the UHC.

Emergency obstetric care

In September 2013, the results and recommendations of an assessment of maternal health services, including emergency obstetric care (EmOC) systems, in the Jayapura district were shared with local government officials, health workers and policy makers. An action plan produced by the local stakeholders on EmOC services will support further work in this area and contribute to national planning and policy making in maternal health care and services.

Reproductive health journal

Improving the knowledge base for RH policies and strategies, UNFPA has been working with LITBANGKES towards developing an Indonesian reproductive health journal since 2010. In 2013, UNFPA supported a transition strategy to ensure Indonesia's ownership of the journal.

The journal is intended to support advocacy and policy to enhance UAtRH, including through the PDRT on population and development.

H4+ partnership

In Indonesia, the H4+ partnership supports MoH to coordinate improved reproductive, maternal and child health services in Indonesia. The H4+ works to optimize each agencies area of expertise, with UNFPA's focus on midwifery and family planning programmes in Indonesia.

Midwives are the backbone of maternal health services in Indonesia and yet they are often inadequately trained. In addition, less than 50% of villages have a resident midwife.

In March 2013, UNFPA collaborated with MoH, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to carry out an assessment to identify the gaps and needs in midwifery education nationwide. This will inform future training modules, ultimately improving the quality of midwifery services.

H4+ will continue assisting MoH to reduce maternal mortality rates and advocate the creation of policies to improve UAtRH, including the development its Reproductive Maternal and Newborn Health strategy for 2015 – 2025.

H4+ partnership

In a global effort to combat maternal and newborn mortality, UNICEF, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNFPA, UN Women, World Bank and WHO joined forces to form the H4+ partnership. The H4+ partnership aims to accelerate progress towards achieving the maternal health related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 4 (reducing child mortality) and 5 (reducing maternal mortality) by 2015. To support countries to meet these goals, the H4+ ensures that efforts to tackle reproductive, maternal and child health issues are streamlined. The H4+ works with Governments, donors and other partners to coordinate efforts to enhance financing, strengthen policy and health systems, and improve services for the most vulnerable women and children.

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RESPONDING IN A HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY

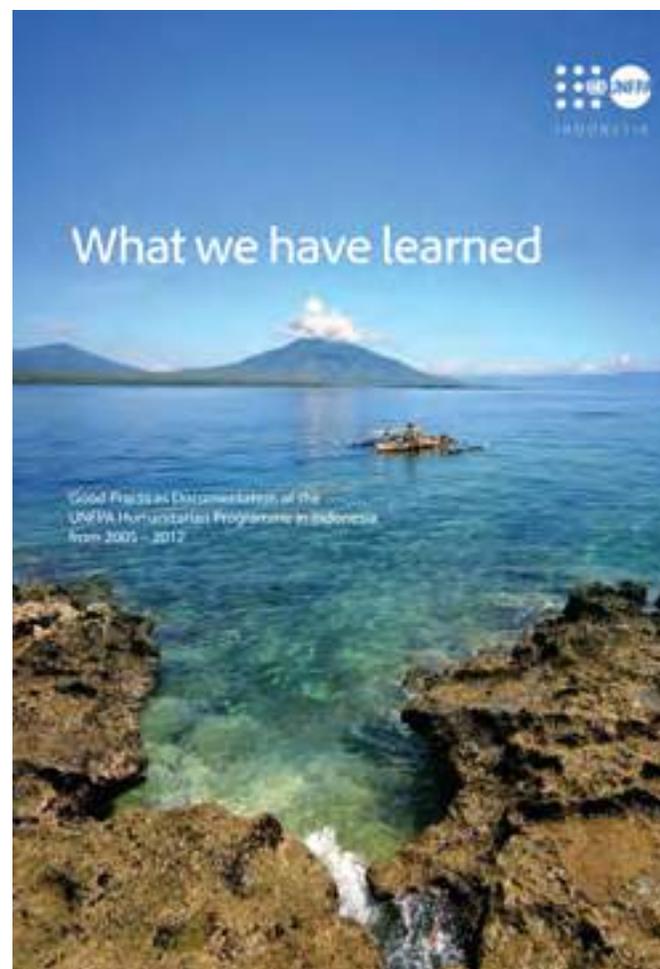
Babies continue to be born in crisis situations, often in unsafe conditions and with an increased risk of complications. Women continue to become pregnant during humanitarian emergencies and have a heightened risk of sexual violence and HIV/STI infection. Having access to reproductive health in an emergency is not a luxury—it is a human right.

Through the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP), UNFPA works to meet the reproductive needs of those in a crisis, particularly women and girls, ensuring their well-being and saving lives. The MISP is not only kits and equipment; it is a set of priority reproductive health activities to be implemented during the early phase of an emergency.

In recent years, UNFPA in collaboration with MoH, Indonesian Midwives Association (IBI) and NGOs, has made significant progress on comprehensively integrating MISP in all components of the national health emergency preparedness and response system in Indonesia. More than 500 health workers in emergency response have received training on MISP implementation. MISP is a ground-breaking programme, shaping emergency reproductive health management in Indonesia.

In 2013, UNFPA collaborated with MoH to produce a national guideline on reproductive health in emergency situations, which will be published for national use in early 2014. The guideline is expected to further improve Indonesia's capacity to implement MISP, supporting the national response during emergencies.

UNFPA 'What we have learned' publication.



Flood waters emerged thousands of homes, buildings and roads in Jakarta on 17 January 2013. Large parts of the city went days without electricity. It is estimated that at least 19,000 people were evacuated and 55,000 people were directly affected by the floods. In response, UNFPA assisted MoH in the relief effort, contributing 2000 hygiene kits for women and 150 newborn kits. Through collaborations with the Government of Indonesia and other institutions, UNFPA stands ready to support the provision of RH services and prevent sexual and gender-based violence during emergency situations.

Midwives are the frontline health workers for reproductive health services in Indonesia, in times of peace and during emergencies. For this reason, great benefit will be gained by expanding training of MISP to the midwife system and improve the capacity of midwives to respond effectively during a disaster. In 2013, UNFPA supported IBI in devising a module on MISP for inclusion in midwifery school curriculum, which will be trialed and finalized during 2014.

A report published in 2013, 'What we have learned: Good Practices Documentation of the UNFPA Humanitarian Programme in Indonesia from 2005 - 2012' will ensure that the humanitarian knowledge acquired by UNFPA is disseminated to government partners, crisis centers and other institutions dealing with disasters in Indonesia. UNFPA has been instrumental in improving access to reproductive health services, combating GBV and enhancing data collection and use in emergency situations in Indonesia. The report will enable knowledge transfer of good practices, improving Indonesia's capacities in contingency planning and disaster preparedness and response.

Incorporating population data for better humanitarian preparedness and response has been an important area of work for UNFPA in 2013 and will be further discussed in the population data section of this report.



Women receive hygiene kits from UNFPA through the Ministry of Health (photograph courtesy of MoH).

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REVITALIZING FAMILY PLANNING

Investing in family planning (FP) benefits women, their families and society. Ensuring that women have the right to decide when and how many children they have is one of the most effective means of empowering women. It allows women to be healthier and more prosperous, to have healthier and better-educated children, and to contribute more to their communities.

Indonesia is globally recognized in the past for its groundbreaking efforts in family planning. Following decentralization, this substantial progress has slowed and the stagnation of CPR at close to 60 percent and unmet need at 11% looks to threaten Indonesia's ability to reach targets set in the RPJMN and MDGs. This is largely attributed to a disconnect between national family planning policies and strategies and their implementation at the subnational level.

In 2013, UNFPA continued in its pivotal role in providing BKKBN with high-level technical and strategic support, advocacy and programmatic leadership on family planning in Indonesia.

KKB Kencana

There is political commitment at the highest level to improve family planning in Indonesia in order to meet lagging MDG targets and Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) commitments. In response to the President's request to revitalize the family planning programme, BKKBN with UNFPA support, launched KKB Kencana (Population and Family Planning Gold Programme) in December 2012. This flagship programme seeks to overcome the impasse of FP programming at the district level by engaging



districts in family planning programming and advocacy, focusing on improving equitable access to and quality of contraceptives.

To reduce the wide disparity in subnational funding for family planning programmes, BKKBN is committed to improving the advocacy skills of government officials dealing with family planning. In 2013, UNFPA supported BKKBN in improving and expanding advocacy training. This will provide officials with better skills to develop advocacy activities and increase family planning budget allocation.

Improving the capacities of health providers, in 2013 UNFPA assisted BKKBN to conduct an evaluation to identify gaps in the training programme for doctors and midwives. The evaluation highlighted limitations of health staff in the provision of FP services, particularly their knowledge and competencies in providing long-acting contraceptive methods. The findings of the evidence-based analysis will lead to a revision of training programmes and improve the competencies of health providers, including in expanding contraceptive choices offered by them.

Supply Chain Management and Contraceptive Commodity Security

Meeting people's contraceptive needs by improving supply chain management is central to a key element of a good

family planning programme. In 2013, UNFPA supported BKKBN in conducting the situation analysis of supply chain management (SCM) in 10 districts.

The SCM report provides detailed information on how contraceptive commodities are managed in the current decentralized system and is considered the first of its kind. Recommendations from the review will be used to strengthen the contraceptive SCM system under the Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Due to start implementation in 2014, BKKBN will have responsibility to provide 'basic contraception provision' to all beneficiaries under the UHC.

Taking into consideration the UHC in the decentralized system and BKKBN's priority to ensure availability of quality contraceptive supplies in all FP clinics, UNFPA will support BKKBN to improve reproductive health commodity security by strengthening SCM and the logistics management information system (LMIS).

FP2020

The London Summit on Family Planning in 2012 saw a global pledge to improve voluntary family planning to an additional 220 million women by 2020 through the FP2020 initiative. Under the leadership of the chairperson of BKKBN, UNFPA was instrumental in the establishment

and continued organization of Indonesia's FP2020 Country Committee in 2013, to which the UNFPA Representative and USAID Deputy Chief for Health are co-chairs.

In 2013, UNFPA supported BKKBN in coordinating a united front on family planning. UNFPA helped to perform a country landscaping exercise to map existing policies, strategies and plans; key stakeholders and all partners in family planning. This will enable streamlining of all elements of the family planning programme under the leadership of BKKBN to achieve government objectives.

To ensure the FP programme is adequately reflected in the RPJMN 2015 – 2019, the FP2020 country committee established a working group to set the framework and provide direction for the next RPJMN as well as other national strategic plans. The FP2020 country committee also established a Rights and Empowerment Working Group to promote a human rights approach in the RPJMN and all national strategic plans.

UNFPA maintains its commitment to support the revitalization of family planning. A technical support unit (TSU), to be established in 2014, will provide high quality technical support from experts to strengthen the FP programme, develop an FP strategy and also support BKKBN in its FP2020 responsibilities. This will ensure a right-based, equitable family planning programme that meets unmet need for modern contraceptives and other FP targets.



PREVENTING THE TRANSMISSION OF HIV



Baby Rivona, IPPI National Coordinator.



A training session on promoting SRH-HIV linkages in Merauke, Tanah Papua on 2 November 2013.

“With the adequate knowledge on sexual and reproductive health and rights, we believe women in general including women living with HIV can safely meet their sexual and reproductive health goals, ensuring that their SRH rights are upheld.”

~Baby Rivona IPPI National Coordinator.

The HIV epidemic in Indonesia is continuing to grow. The Ministry of Health has projected that without an acceleration of prevention efforts, more than half a million people will be HIV positive by 2014. Highly concerning is the prevalence of HIV infection across the Papua provinces where the HIV level is 10 times the national average. 2.4% of Papuans are living with HIV.

Urgent action is needed to curtail this growing threat of a major HIV epidemic.

The Comprehensive Approach on HIV Prevention Through Sexual Transmission (PMTS), launched by the National AIDS Commission (NAC) in 2009, provides a new approach to prevent sexual transmission of HIV with a focus on four components: strengthening the positive role of stakeholders, behavior change communication (BCC), supply management of condoms and lubricants, and STI management.

UNFPA, as co-sponsor of UNAIDS, looks to prevent the sexual transmission of HIV, supporting NAC to improve Comprehensive Condom Programming (CCP) and promoting SRH-HIV linkages with a particular focus on women and young people and other marginalized groups. Because a large proportion of HIV cases are transmitted sexually, linking HIV prevention and sexual and RH

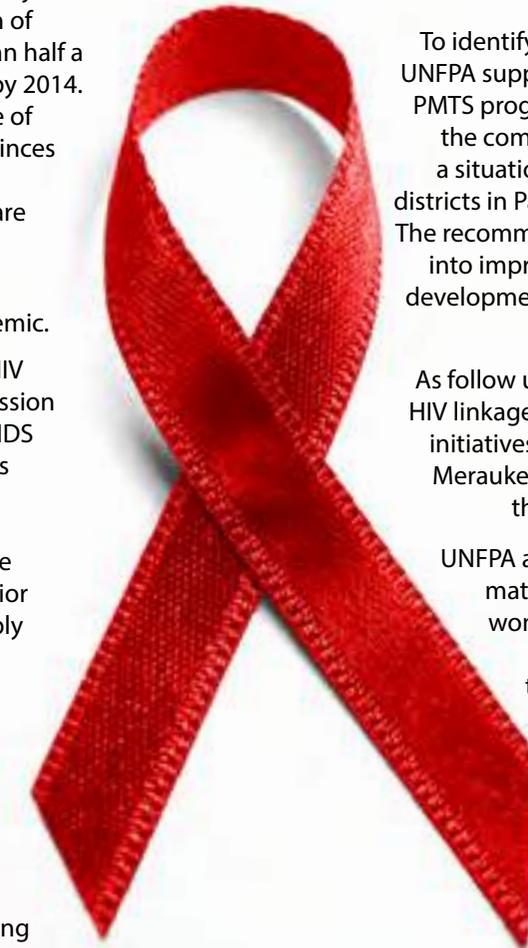
programmes is crucial, strengthening access to and uptake of both HIV and SRH services.

To identify gaps in the PMTS programme, in 2013 UNFPA supported NAC to complete a review of the PMTS programme. This involved an assessment of the comprehensive condom programming and a situational analysis of SRH-HIV linkages in two districts in Papua province (Jayapura and Merauke). The recommendations of the PMTS review will feed into improved national PMTS guidelines and the development of the National AIDS Strategy 2015 – 2019.

As follow up to the recommendations of the SRH-HIV linkages situational analysis, capacity building initiatives were also carried out for Jayapura and Merauke policy and decision makers to improve their understanding of SRH-HIV linkages.

UNFPA aims to ensure that family planning and maternal health services meet the needs of women in general, including women living with HIV. Improving knowledge on HIV transmission and prevention, especially in susceptible populations, is central to reducing transmission of HIV.

Strengthening national capacities in SRH-HIV linkages, in 2013 UNFPA supported the National Network of Women Living With HIV (IPPI) to increase the knowledge of trainers in SRH-HIV linkages. In turn, this will build the capacity of key affected women and girls as trainers for sexual and reproductive health and rights.





Training session for teachers on the prevention of human trafficking in East Lombok—EMPOWER project.



both of the initiatives focused on strengthening service providers and improving community level awareness, an approach that is of growing importance for the effective prevention of GBV. Evaluations of lessons learned and good practices from the two projects will feed into the development of national guidelines for a comprehensive approach to GBV, ensuring greater coordination of policy response and prevention.

The joint programme with UNICEF and UNWomen to combat violence against women and girls in Papua Province, UNTFVAW, showcased community empowerment as an effective means of prevention and first line response to gender-based violence. The community prevention programme worked at a grass roots level, engaging male traditional leaders to improve their understanding of gender-based violence and increasing their involvement in conflict resolution so that they are able to give victims more support. In addition, the project worked to strengthen the provincial and district level legal framework and improve service delivery for victims of violence.

Likewise, the EMPOWER project, a joint programme with UNFPA, WHO and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) under UNTFHS fund also had a strong community awareness focus. EMPOWER supported the implementation of national policies at provincial and district levels as well as improving the capacity of communities to better prevent trafficking of persons in three target areas in West Java (Indramayu District), West Kalimantan (Sambas District) and West Nusa Tenggara (East Lombok District). The project aimed to strengthen national and subnational governments and civil society to protect and empower victims of trafficking as well as preventing vulnerable persons from being trafficked.

National Commission on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (NCAW)

NCAW is mandated to ensure the integration of sexual violence in national policies and plans. In 2013, NCAW with UNFPA support collaborated with Bappenas to incorporate sexual violence in the RPJMN 2015 – 2019. NCAW also worked with UNFPA to strengthen the capacity of legal enforcers to handle GBV cases.



Session on VAW and SRH facilitated by Humi Inane, a Papua women's NGO, in the free violence village of Wamena, Papua Province—UNTFVAW project.

Involving men in gender equality

Recognizing the need to promote male involvement to achieve gender equality and to address GBV, in 2013 UNFPA supported the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP) to finalize a guideline on male involvement in combating GBV. This will be followed with a Ministerial Decree for Male Involvement and the national endorsements of these guidelines. Similar strategies are being undertaken at BKKBN to strengthen male participation in family planning and at the NAC to promote male involvement in preventing HIV.

A multi-sector approach to gender-based violence

UNFPA works with government agencies and NGOs to improve the capacities of those in first line response to victims of GBV. In 2013, UNFPA supported MOH to develop a training module to improve the skills of health service providers in counselling GBV victims. UNFPA also assisted the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) to develop a training curriculum on violence against women (VAW) victim assistance to be used at MOSA training centres. Furthermore, our work with Rahima, a women's faith-based organization, to develop a guideline on counseling for GBV will also improve the psychosocial support provided to victims of GBV.

[10]

PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY

The promotion and protection of women's rights and the empowerment of women and girls is integral to poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Ensuring women's empowerment and their protection from gender-based violence (GBV), discrimination and coercion is a key focus for UNFPA.

UN joint programmes on gender: UNTFHS and UNTFVAW

Working through strong partnerships, 2013 saw the completion of two joint projects funded through the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS or EMPOWER) and UN Trust Fund for Violence Against Women (UNTFVAW). In addition to upstream policy work,

EMPOWERING YOUNG PEOPLE

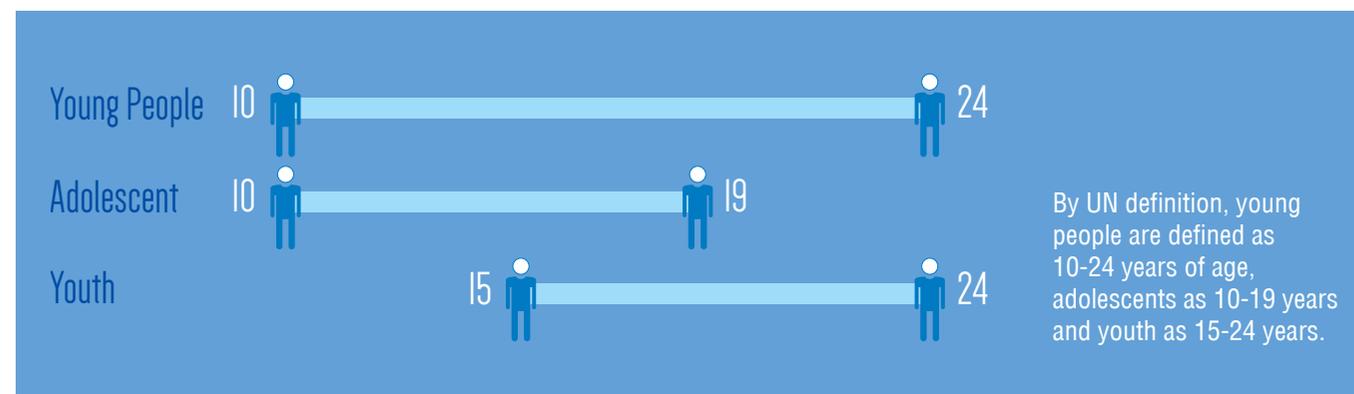
The young people of today hold the key to tomorrow. There are currently 65 million youth in Indonesia, comprising 33% of the population. During the next 15 years, they will drive economic and social change.

It is within UNFPA's mandate to promote the empowerment and well-being of young people and to ensure their transition to adulthood. To do so, young people's participation needs to be enhanced and their rights to education, work opportunities and health (including sexual and reproductive health) ensured. In 2013, UNFPA continued to highlight youth issues and advocate their place in the new development agenda. As plans for the Post-2015 Development Agenda evolve, amplifying youth voice is increasingly urgent.

National strategies on adolescent health

Ensuring universal access to reproductive and sexual health is cornerstone to the empowerment of young people. Enabling young people to make choices about their sexual and reproductive health has tremendous bearing on all aspects of their lives—their health, education, employment and participation in society.

UNFPA is committed to strengthening government capacities to provide adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) education and services to young people. In 2013, UNFPA supported the Ministry of Health in developing National Reference Material for teachers to deliver ASRH education. UNFPA will continue work in this area in 2014, ensuring that the reference material is based on current and globally recognized evidence and guidelines. In addition, UNFPA will support MoH to update their National Strategy on Adolescent Health, providing guidance on priority programme areas in adolescent health to ensure that the essential ASRH needs of young Indonesians are met.



Unala: an ASRH social franchising model

In the absence of supporting policies that enable the government to provide ASRH services, UNFPA has come up with an innovative scheme to engage the private sector in delivery of services through a social franchising approach—Unala.

The social franchising scheme aims to establish a network of private service providers working closely with youth networks to provide SRH information and services to adolescents. If this scheme is successful it can be replicated nationwide and therefore has the great potential to transform ASRH in Indonesia. The groundwork for the scheme was finalized in 2013, including the development of an evocative brand name, Unala, meaning to 'your ability to make decisions'. UNFPA looks forward to the implementation phase of the ASRH pilot model in Yogyakarta in 2014.



Unala social franchising model.

“Indonesia’s youth today represents a surge in the potential for social and economic benefit—but we must ensure that this potential is leveraged wisely.”

~His Excellency Roy Suryo Notodiprodjo
The Minister for Youth and Sports (MoYS).



Her Royal Highness of Yogyakarta, GKR Pembayun, joins hundreds of teenagers in a flash mob at the Youth Jamboree in Yogyakarta on 10 November 2013.

National Youth Strategy 2015-2019

Effective policies and programmes for adolescents and youth are key to Indonesia’s development. UNFPA is providing technical assistance to Ministry of Youth and Sport (MoYS) in developing the National Youth Strategy 2015 – 2019. As the building blocks of the strategy, in 2013, UNFPA conducted a youth mapping and began a youth monograph, due for completion in 2014. Alongside being used by the ministry for the National Youth Strategy they will also be used as background documents for the RPJMN.

Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development

The Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANVD) is an exciting new collaboration between and the UN family, chaired by UNFPA during 2013 – 2014, that will support MoYS and other relevant national partners in developing strategies to support young people’s needs and rights and to ensure the integration of youth issues into future development frameworks.

“Young people are the world’s future, and also a high risk population for sexual and reproductive health issues. In denying our sexual and reproductive health rights, you are denying your better future.”

~Briliansy Mulyanto Youth Advisory Panel member.

Youth and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Building on the momentum of youth action from the ground-breaking Global Youth Forum in December 2012, UNFPA continued in 2013 to promote the active involvement of young people in shaping the global future development agenda. In March 2013, the Youth Multi-Stakeholders Meeting on the Post-2015 Development Agenda brought together 100 youth leaders from 26 developed and developing countries to provide the official youth input for the Bali 4th HLPEP meeting on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Youth Advisory Panel

The Youth Advisory Panel (YAP), a panel of 12-15 outstanding young Indonesians, provides an avenue for the exchange of ideas, knowledge and views among young people and to promote youth leadership in population issues. The YAP ensures youth participation in all of UNFPA’s policies and programmes. It is a platform from which youth can promote the issues that affect them.

The Youth Jamboree was a high impact event for YAP. Attended by over 500 young people, the Jamboree added a strong youth element to the launch of the State of the World Population Report. The Youth Blast, ensuring youth engagement and participation in World Population Day, was also a highlight for the YAP in 2013.

“Young people must be taken into account in all aspects of the decision making that affects our lives—to have a voice—and to take up leadership roles to address and promote the issues that matter most to us.”

~Angga Dwi Martha UNFPA youth advocate.



The Minister for Youth and Sports, His Excellency Roy Suryo Notodiprodjo (front row centre) meets with the UN Resident Coordinator and heads of UN agencies, 12 September 2013.

HARNESSING THE POWER OF POPULATION DATA

Good decisions are underpinned by good information. Policies, plans and programmes towards sustainable development and poverty reduction are more likely to succeed if based on complete and accurate data about a country's people. UNFPA works with countries worldwide, including Indonesia, to support governments in gathering and effectively using population data.

In 2013, UNFPA continued to work closely with Indonesia's national statistical organization, (BPS) and other government partners on a range of activities designed to extend the use of data on population and development issues in Indonesia.

2010 – 2035 Indonesian Population Projection

Foreseeing the magnitude and nature of the population is essential to Indonesia's social and economic development and environmental sustainability.

In 2013, UNFPA worked closely with Bappenas and BPS statistics to produce the 2010 – 2035 Indonesian Population Projection. The projection data enables the development of forward-looking strategies that will take advantage of the opportunities and mitigate the challenges of a changing population before they unfold.

Launched by the President on 29 January 2014, the projection will be a valuable tool for policymakers, providing essential population data to support

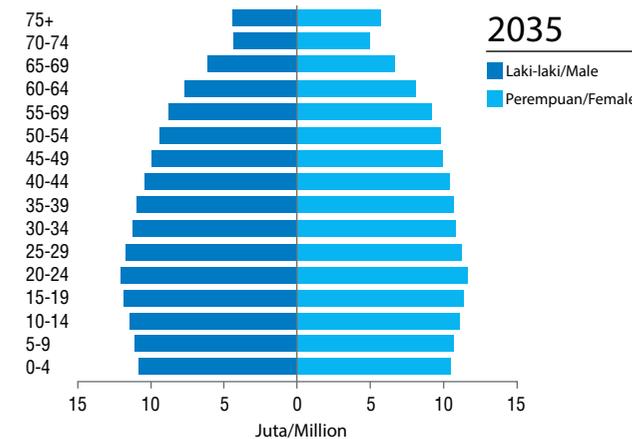
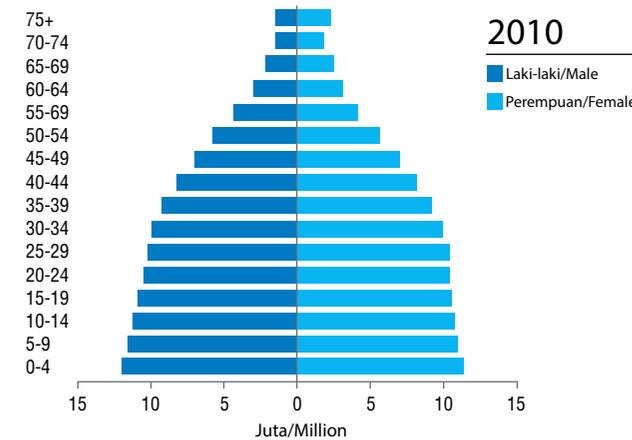


Minister of People's Welfare Dr. Agung Laksono, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Vice President Dr. Budiono, and Minister for National Development Planning, Prof. Armida S. Alisjahbana at the launch of the 2010 – 2035 Indonesia Population Projection, held at the Presidential Palace on 29 January 2014.

development planning at both national and provincial levels. It will be a necessary adjunct for the effective implementation of the National Long- and Medium-Term Development Plans (RPJPN/RPJMN).

Access the Population Projection data at <http://demografi.bps.go.id/proyeksi/>

Population pyramids from the 2010 – 2035 Population Projection (modified by UNFPA to include English translation).



2010 Population Census

The Population Census, conducted every ten years in Indonesia, is an unparalleled source of information about Indonesia's population, providing vital data to inform evidence-based policymaking. In 2013, UNFPA supported

BPS in documenting the census process, ensuring knowledge transfer of good practices and lessons learned from the 2010 Population Census to improve the research methodologies and technologies in future activities.

Data from the 2010 Population Census has and will continue to underpin important demographic analysis. In 2013, UNFPA supported BPS to complete a substantial body of work towards the production of a contemporary set of national life tables for Indonesia. When completed, they will be the first set of official Indonesian life tables based on population census.

Data quality

In 2013, BPS performed the final assessment of the overall quality of the 2012 IDHS's data with technical support from UNFPA. Assessing the accuracy and validity of data is paramount to improving survey techniques and will improve BPS's capacity to undertake future surveys.

Violence against women survey

A lack of data on gender-based violence (GBV) impedes the development of effective policies, strategies and programmes to address such violence. Initial steps have been taken by BPS and MOWECP to perform a violence against women (VAW) survey in Indonesia. In 2013, UNFPA continued to mobilize resources for the survey.

Data and analysis on disabilities and GBV

To combat gender-based violence (GBV) against people with disabilities requires good information. In a joint programme funded by UN-Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD), UNFPA began work with the Indonesian Association of Women with Disabilities (HWDI) in to gain a comprehensive picture of gender-based violence in women with disabilities in Indonesia. UNFPA also worked with BPS to improve the methodology and ensure consistency for disability data collection, including in SUSENAS surveys. This will assist Indonesia to fulfill its data obligations under the UN Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities (UNCRPD).

POPULATION DATA IN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES

Situated on the Pacific Ring of Fire, Indonesia is vulnerable to frequent humanitarian disasters, often to devastating effect. Lives are saved through effective and timely response to disaster—response that must be underpinned by accurate data.

“..... the collaboration between BNPB and BPS can provide benefit to all parties and its lessons learned can be utilized to strengthen the existing disaster risk reduction activities.”

~Dr. Syamsul Maarif Head of BNPB.

As Mount Sinabung erupted in North Sumatra on 23 November 2013; BNPB was more prepared than ever before. For the first time, using the newly established Population Baseline Data System, BNPB was able to see that 21 villages, with a total population of 20,270 or 5263 households, were affected by the disaster. BNPB could pinpoint the 2327 infants, 135 people with disability and 1205 aged people as the most vulnerable people. Using the baseline data BNPB were also able to identify 161 public facilities that were exposed to the hazard, consisting 33 schools, 62 health facilities and 66 places of worship. Ready access to this vital information enabled a more targeted and effective relief response.



BNPB–BPS collaboration

In 2013, UNFPA spearheaded an innovative new partnership between BNPB and BPS that has the potential to revolutionize humanitarian data systems in Indonesia. It has enabled the integration of BPS data from the 2010 Population Census into the existing Indonesian Disaster Information and Data (DiBI). BNPB and other users can now identify the total population in hazard areas and differentiate vulnerable populations including elderly, young children and those living with disabilities. During the disaster response phase, BNPB and local authorities can now rapidly assess logistical needs, thus implementing a faster emergency response. This collaborative baseline data system is already proving to save lives.

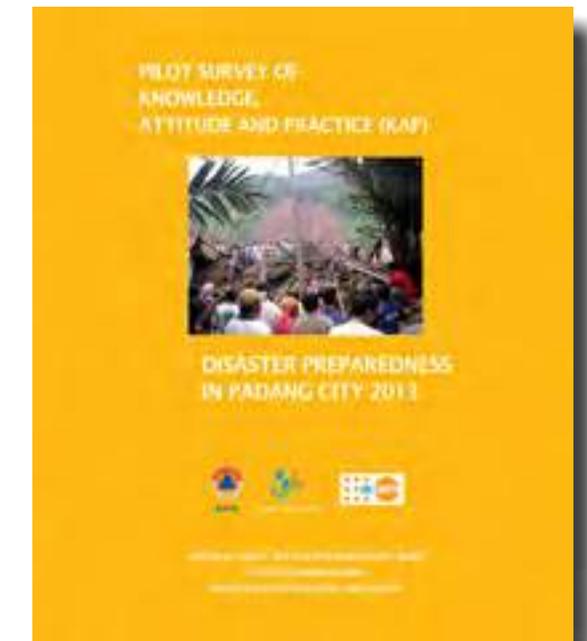
The baseline data can be accessed at http://dibi.bnpb.go.id/DesInventar/data_profil_wilayah.jsp



Screenshot of the DiBI data portal.

A pilot survey of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) of people towards natural disasters in Padang, Sumatra was performed by BNPB and BPS, with technical support from UNFPA, as a step towards improving disaster preparedness and the development of disaster risk reduction plans. The results of the pilot survey will serve to enrich the national Tsunami Master Plan.

KAP report—UNFPA, BNPB, BPS Publication.



With technical and funding support from UNFPA, BNPB and BPS collaborated to produce a technical guideline on the use of population data during all phases of disaster management. BNPB and other humanitarian actors will use the guideline, enabling effective disaster preparedness and response that based on solid data.

National Disaster Management Plan 2015 – 2019

It has become increasingly important for government to incorporate population data into national disaster strategies and plans. To respond to this need, in 2013, UNFPA provided BNPB with technical assistance in the development process for the National Disaster Management Plan 2015 – 2019. Specifically, UNFPA provided support on the use of population data in vulnerability and risk assessment as a fundamental component of the plan. UNFPA also developed a guideline document providing technical detail to assist BNPB with the process of incorporating population data into the 2015 – 2019 National Disaster Management Plan.

ADVOCATING ICPD AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

As the 20th anniversary for the 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the 2015 target for the MDGs approaches, the need to reflect on gains and look towards a new development paradigm is critical.

Globally, UNFPA has embarked on a ground-breaking review of the progress, gaps, challenges and emerging issues in relation to the ICPD. Data from 176 countries will culminate in the report, ICPD Beyond 2014, due for release in early 2014. This report will lay the foundation for UNFPA's policy platform for the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Indonesia has been actively involved in the global ICPD survey process, hosting the Global Youth Forum in Bali in late 2012. In 2013, UNFPA carried out a number of background studies that provide an Indonesian perspective on ICPD issues.

International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development was visionary, looking at population and development issues within a rights-based framework. It set the blueprint for population development through its Programme of Action, outlining principles to ensure universal access to family planning and sexual and reproductive health and rights; deliver gender equality, the empowerment of women and equal access to education for girls; and address the social and economic impacts of population trends and dynamics. These principles remain relevant to sustainable development today.

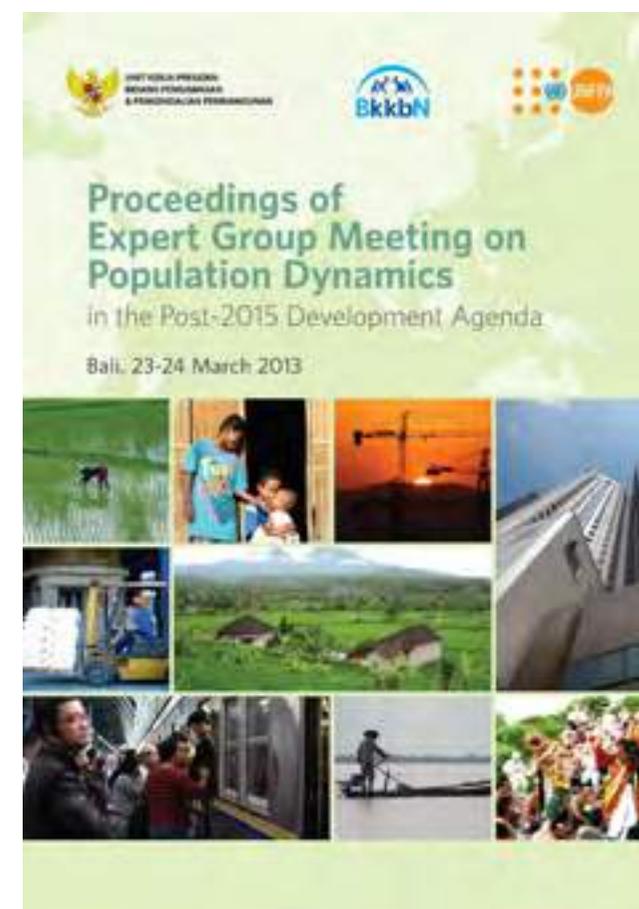


Indonesia: The ICPD +20 and the Unfinished Agenda report.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

Giving Indonesia a voice in shaping the future development agenda, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, as co-chair of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons (HLPEP), has taken a lead role in advancing the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The 4th and final meeting of the HLPEP was held in Bali in March 2013.

Advocating for the integration of population development issues in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, UNFPA Indonesia collaborated with the Presidential Working Unit for Supervision and Management of Development (UKP4) and BKKBN to convene an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on Population Dynamics in the Post-2015 Development Agenda as a satellite session to the HLPEP meeting. The EGM highlighted population dynamics in an Indonesian context, bringing together national and international experts and policy makers including the esteemed Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs (Special Advisor to the UN Secretary General, Director, Earth Institute, Columbia University), John Bongaarts (Vice President of the Population Research Division and distinguished scholar, Population Council, NY), and Prof Emil Salim of Indonesia.



EGM report.

"I emphasize that the population issue is not only a demographic issue... as discussed in Cairo in 1994, it must grow into the larger context of development. This is the frame of sustainable development."

~Prof. Emil Salim at the EGM on Population Dynamics.

South-South Cooperation

South-South Cooperation (SSC) aligns with Indonesia's strategic vision to expand its global influence and become a centre of excellence. Since the 1980's, BKKBN has shared their good practices in using religious leaders to advance family planning programmes with more than 5000 officials from 92 countries.

In 2013, with the support of UNFPA, BKKBN continued its global SSC training, with a programme on 'Developing Strategic Partnerships with Faith-based Organizations (FBOs) and Moslem Leaders in Population, Family Planning, Reproductive Health and Gender Programmes'. A total of 21 participants from 6 countries (Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Philippines, Sudan and Nigeria) attended the

training course, held on 18–25 November, enabling them to develop new strategies for the purposes of gaining community support for important population, family planning, reproductive health and gender programmes in their home countries. The course will be offered yearly. In 2014, an additional course on 'Comprehensive Family Planning Training' will be offered.



The first global training on 'Developing Strategic Partnerships with Faith-based Organizations (FBOs) and Moslem Leader in Population, Family Planning, Reproductive Health and Gender Programmes' held in Jakarta and Yogyakarta, 18-25 November 2013.



Chairperson of BKKBN and Executive Director of the Population Commission, Philippines, sign a declaration of commitment, 26 September 2013.

SSC between Indonesia and the Philippines

2013 saw the consolidation of an innovative bilateral South-South Cooperation between Indonesia and the Philippines. Since 2012, the Cooperation has provided a platform for the sharing of insights and perspectives to accelerate the achievement of ICPD targets and MDGs.

BKKBN is recognized for its strong family planning (FP) initiatives, fostering partnerships with Moslem leaders to strengthen FP programmes, a strategy that could work well in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao. Conversely, the Philippines have a progressive adolescent reproductive health and gender programme. The Magna Carta of women, enacted in 2009, is a comprehensive women's rights law that seeks to eliminate discrimination of women.

Several successful SSC activities took place in 2013 including training exchanges and study tours. The signing of a Declaration of Commitment by the new leaders of both BKKBN and the Population Commission of the Philippines on 26 September represented a cementing of this exciting collaboration.



His Excellency Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X at the WPD commemoration in Yogyakarta, 11 July 2013.

"We, as the government and community, should provide wider opportunities for young women to be educated. Adolescent pregnancy can only be avoided by empowering young women."

~His Excellency Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X at the WPD launch.

World Population Day and State of the World Population report

Every year, 2 million girls below the age 15 give birth in developing countries. It is sobering figures like this that prompted UNFPA to bring global attention to the issues of 'adolescent pregnancy' as the theme of this year's global World Population Day (WPD) and State of the World Population (SWOP) report. The report, 'Motherhood in Childhood: Facing the challenge of adolescent pregnancy' paints adolescent pregnancy as a development and human rights issue as well as a health issue, highlighting the need for greater investment in adolescent girls to break the cycle of adolescent pregnancy. WPD and the SWOP report are annual advocacy events for UNFPA, providing an avenue to highlight ICPD issues.

World Population Day

On 11 July, BKKBN in collaboration with UNFPA launched World Population Day (WPD) in Yogyakarta, marking the beginning of a unique affiliation between UNFPA and the Governor of Yogyakarta Special Region. HE Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X and his daughter HRH Gusti Kanjeng Ratu (GKR) Pembayun, Sultanate of Yogyakarta are committed to supporting UNFPA to address youth issues, including adolescent pregnancy, in Yogyakarta and in Indonesia as a whole. World Population Day provided a platform to advocate the global theme of adolescent pregnancy, but also the broader issues of the empowerment of girls and young women.

UNFPA commissioned a study by Dr. Iwu Dwisetiyani Utomo from the Australian National University on Adolescent Pregnancy in Indonesia, 'Indicators and Correlates of Adolescent Pregnancy in Indonesia' to be used as evidence-based advocacy for WPD. The report highlights links between disadvantage and early childbearing: the likelihood of becoming pregnant is higher for poorer, less-educated girls living in rural areas.

State of the World Population Report

The State of the World Population report was launched in Yogyakarta on 8 November, bringing focus on the need to educate and empower girls to reduce adolescent pregnancy. The event brought together policy makers from both central and local governments, politicians, religious leaders, non-governmental organizations, and youth representatives.

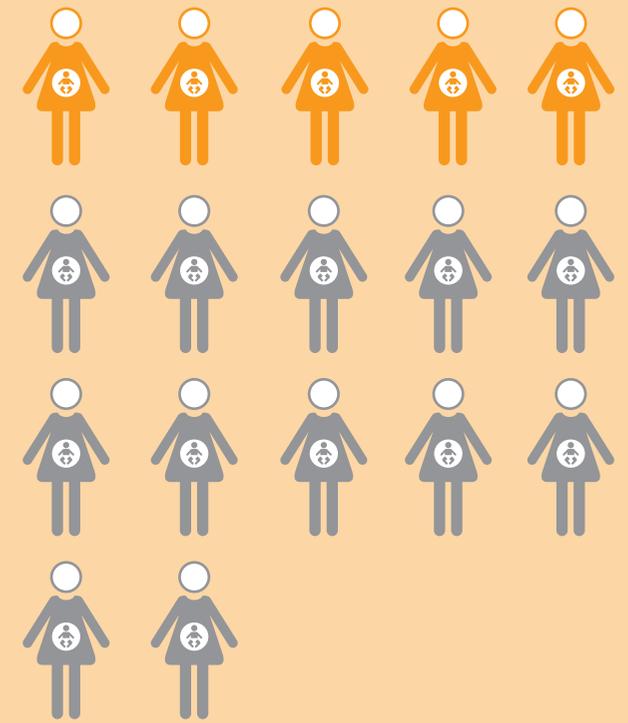
Expert Group Meeting

An Expert Group Meeting on the Socio-Cultural Determinants and Impact of Adolescent Pregnancy in Indonesia, held following the launch of the SWOP report, provided an opportunity for dialogue between academics and policy makers on the important issue of adolescent pregnancy. It was attended by UNFPA, BKKBN and the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association (PKBI), in collaboration with the Center for Population and Policy Studies, Gadjah Mada University (PSKK-UGM). Several

papers on adolescent pregnancy and youth empowerment were presented, highlighting the important role of academic institutions in providing the evidence base for targeted interventions and advocacy campaigns.

Every year in Indonesia

1.7 million women and girls under the age of 24 give birth; nearly half a million are teenagers.



“There is a critical need to identify young individuals with significant potential to follow in the footsteps of Dr. Firman Lubis to work in community health and reproductive health issues.”

~Dr. Ratna Sitompul Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia.

Firman Lubis Memorial Award 2013

On 16 December 2013, UNFPA collaborated with the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Indonesia and Yayasan Kusuma Buana (YKB), to present the inaugural Firman Lubis Memorial Awards to three talented young medical students, Oviliani Wijayanti, Adam Brata and Karina Maharani Pramudya. Awarded at the second annual seminar to commemorate the late Dr. Firman Lubis, the recipients will be given a work opportunity within the YKB system to fulfill their compulsory internship requirements.

The late Dr. Firman worked in partnership with UNFPA to address important challenges surrounding adolescent reproductive health and South-South Cooperation on family planning. It is hoped that the recipients of this year's award will continue his legacy by ensuring equitable access to reproductive health in Indonesia.



Participants at the Firman Lubis Memorial Seminar commemorate Dr. Firman Lubis's contribution to reproductive health in Indonesia.



Firman Lubis Memorial Award presented by Jose Ferraris, UNFPA Indonesia Country Representative, 16 December 2013.

“The ICPD affirmed every person's right to reproductive health, family planning, and gender equality, and recognized that fulfilling these rights was foundational to sustainable development.”

~Ms. Nobuko Horibe UNFPA Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific.



Ms. Nobuko Horibe, UNFPA Regional Director.

Ms. Nobuko Horibe, UNFPA Regional Director, visits Indonesia

UNFPA's Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, Ms. Nobuko Horibe, visited Indonesia on 27 June 2013. The main purpose of her visit was to meet with high level officials of the Secretariat of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which is located in Jakarta. In addition to her ASEAN agenda, Ms. Horibe met with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Health and the Chairperson of the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN). She also met with the UN Resident Coordinator and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). In these meetings, Ms. Horibe shared information regarding the upcoming Asia and the Pacific Population Conference (APPC), which was later held at the ESCAP Conference Center in Bangkok in September 2013. She emphasised the role that Indonesia could play in advocating for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) as it nears its 20-year review of the Programme of Action.

[14]

FINANCIAL REPORT

	COREFUNDS IN US\$	OTHERFUNDS IN US\$	TOTAL IN US\$
Programme coordination and assistance	181,504		181,504
Population dynamics	828,930		828,930
Advocating ICPD and SSC	773,103		773,103
Universal access to reproductive health	366,493		366,493
RH in an emergency setting	546,245		546,245
Family planning	534,466		534,466
HIV	338,995	84,271 ¹	423,266
Gender equality	577,103	579,876 ²	1,156,980
Youth empowerment	485,178		485,178
Population data	539,520	47,756 ³	587,276
	5,171,541	711,904	5,883,446

¹ Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF)

² UN Trust Fund (UNTFVAW, UNTFHS)

³ UNPRPD

[15]

IMPORTANT STATISTICS FOR INDONESIA

Male Female

⁴ 2007/2012 IDHS 2012
⁵ 2000/2010 Population Census
⁶ 2000/2010 SUSENAS

Monitoring ICPD goals: selected indicators ⁴

Maternal and newborn health	2007	2012
Maternal mortality ratio (death per 100,000 live births)	228	359
Births attended by skilled health personal	73%	83.1%
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	51	48
Under age five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	44	40
Sexual and reproductive health	2007	2012
CPR, any method (women aged 15-49)	61.4%	61.9%
CPR, modern method (women aged 15-49)	57.4%	57.9%
Unmet need for FP	13.1%	11.4%

Education (net school enrolment) ⁶	2000	2010
Primary school	92.13% 92.45%	94.82% 94.69%
Junior high school	59.06% 61.56%	67.08% 68.43%
Senior high school	38.63% 40.07%	46.48% 44.65%
Tertiary school	8.38% 7.53%	10.89% 11.12%

Indonesia demographic indicators ⁵

	2000	2007	2010	2012	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total population	201.24million	-	238.52million	-	-	-
Population growth	-	-	-	-	1.49%	1.49%
Life expectancy at birth	63.4 years	65.5 years	67.9 years	71.8 years	-	-
Total fertility rate (IDHS)	-	2.6 children per woman	-	2.6 children per woman	-	-
Percent population adolescents (10-19 years)	20.7%	-	18%	-	-	-
Percent population young people (10-24 years)	30%	-	27.1%	-	-	-
Percent population working age (15-64 years)	65%	-	66.5%	-	-	-
Percent population aged 60+	7.2%	-	7.6%	-	-	-
Percent urban population	42.4%	-	49.4%	-	-	-

ACRONYMS

[ASRH Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health](#)

[Bappenas Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional - National Planning and Development Agency](#)

[BKKBN Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional - National Family Planning Coordination Board](#)

[BNPB Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana - National Disaster Management Agency](#)

[BPS Badan Pusat Statistik - Statistics Indonesia](#)

[CP8 Eighth Country Programme](#)

[CPR Contraceptive Prevalence Rate](#)

[DiBI Indonesian Disaster Information and Data](#)

[DNPI National Council on Climate Change](#)

[EGM Expert Group Meeting](#)

[EmOC Emergency Obstetric Care](#)

[FP Family Planning](#)

[GBV Gender-based Violence](#)

[HLPEP High Level Panel of Eminent Persons](#)

[HWDI Indonesian Association of Women with Disabilities](#)

[IANYD Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development](#)

[IBI Indonesian Midwives Association](#)

[ICPD International Conference of Population and Development](#)

[IDHS Indonesian Demographic Health Survey](#)

[IOM International Organization for Migration](#)

[IPPI National Network of Women Living With HIV](#)

[KAP Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice](#)

[MDGs Millennium Development Goals](#)

[MISP Minimum Initial Service Package](#)

[MoH Ministry of Health](#)

[MOSA Ministry of Social Affairs](#)

[MOWECP Ministry of Woman Empowerment and Child Protection](#)

[MoYS Ministry of Youth and Sports](#)

[NAC National AIDS Commission](#)

[NCVAW National Commission on the Elimination of Violence Against Women](#)

[NGO Non-Government Organization](#)

[PDRT Policy Dialogue Round Table](#)

[PKBI Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia - Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association](#)

[PMTS Prevention Through Sexual Transmission](#)

[RH Reproductive Health](#)

[RPJMN Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional - National Medium-Term Development Plan](#)

[SH Sexual Health](#)

[SRH Sexual and Reproductive Health](#)

[SSC South-South Cooperation](#)

[STI Sexually Transmitted Infection](#)

[SUSENAS - National Socioeconomic Survey](#)

[SWOP State of the World Population](#)

[UAiRH Universal Access to Reproductive Health](#)

[UHC Universal Health Coverage](#)

[UN United Nations](#)

[UNAIDs The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDs](#)

[UNDP United Nations Development Programme](#)

[UNFPA United Nations Population Fund](#)

[UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund](#)

[UNPDF United Nations Partnership for Development Framework](#)

[UNPRPD United Nations Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#)

[UNTFHS United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security](#)

[UNTFVAW United Nations Trust Fund for Violence Against Women](#)

[URDI Urban and Regional Development Institute](#)

[VAW Violence Against Women](#)

[WHO- World Health Organization](#)

[WPD World Population Day](#)

[YAP Youth Advisory Panel](#)



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