
Bali, 23-24 March 2013
Joint Foreword
Expert Group Meeting On Population Dynamics In The Post-2015 Development Agenda

Population dynamics have a critical influence on sustainable development. The security of human wellbeing, alleviation of poverty and avoidance of environmental degradation cannot be attained without consideration to population dynamics. If we are to address these great challenges of the 21st century, we must know how many people there are in the world, where they are living and what their age distribution is. We need to understand population mega-trends – population growth, ageing, urbanization and migration – and appreciate the implications of these trends on sustainable development. As we look forward to the post-2015 development agenda, it is imperative that population dynamics are integrated into the development framework.

Demographic trends are dynamic and subject to many influences. Today’s decisions and actions will determine whether there are 9 billion or more than 10 billion people sharing the world by 2050. Population trends expose threats but they also indicate opportunities. In order to harness these opportunities, we need to address high fertility and rapid population growth through rights-based, gender sensitive policies that promote universal access to sexual and reproductive health care, education beyond primary level and the empowerment of girls and women. We need to consider the implications of urbanization and migration and implement rights-based, people-centered policies that take advantage of the opportunities afforded by population mobility. To do this effectively requires accurate population data and projections that identifies trends, gaps and opportunities and informs the development of strategies and programmes to address them.

In March 2013, a high-level technical meeting on population dynamic was held in Bali as part of the 4th meeting of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons. This Expert Group Meeting on Population Dynamics in the Post-2015 Development Agenda (EGM) was organized by UNFPA Indonesia.
in partnership with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and the President’s Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4). The EGM explored Indonesia’s success and challenges in responding to population trends and examined a detailed case study presented by Professor Dr. Emil Salim.

This report highlights the importance of population dynamics in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. It records the observations and discussions of the Expert Group, providing insight into how and why demographic changes occur and profound impact they have on Indonesian society, economy, and environment. The recommendations – collectively referred to as the Bali Statement of the Expert Group Meeting on Population Dynamics and the post-2015 Development Agenda – outline how population dynamics may be incorporated in all aspects of sustainable development.

We thank the dignitaries and population and development experts for their contributions, including Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs (Earth Institute, Columbia University, USA) and Dr. John Bongaarts (Population Council, USA) as well as national experts and policy makers. Finally, this report would not be possible without the excellent technical support provided by Mr. Stan Bernstein. We hope it will provide a useful resource for advocacy and policy development in Indonesia and internationally.

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Executive Summary

On March 23 and 24, the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), with the support of the President’s Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4), hosted an Expert Group Meeting on Population Dynamics and the post-2015 Development Framework. A group of national policy makers and experts were joined by regional and international scholars. Policy analysts attended presentations and participated in Working Groups to define a set of recommendations to be incorporated into the emerging new development framework.

The meeting served as a satellite session to the fourth and final meeting of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons (HLPEP) on the post-2015 development agenda, which received the group’s recommendations in its subsequent stakeholder meeting sessions. The recommendations generated by the meeting were developed through examination and discussion of the Outcome Document of the Thematic Consultation on Population Dynamics that had been authorized by the United Nations Development Group under the co-leadership of UNFPA, the Institute of Migration (IOM) and the Government of Switzerland.

Meeting participants were presented two detailed, analytic overviews of population and development relationships. Dr. John Bongaarts (Population
Council, USA) gave an overview of the current diverse demographic situation of the world. He contextualized the Indonesian experience as part of a global pattern of an accelerating demographic transition from high mortality/morbidity and fertility to low mortality/morbidity, and more rapid population ageing. Over the past 40 years, significant progress has been made through the demographic transition, with Indonesia now occupying an intermediate position. He detailed development benefits from this progress in terms of health, education, economic and social development, national security and environmental sustainability. He emphasized the need to moderate demographic momentum, address unwanted fertility and ensure equitable access to the fruits of development.

Professor Dr. Emil Salim presented a detailed case study of Indonesia on behalf of a large group of researchers. In this, he presented compelling evidence of the impact of a series of megatrends: continuing population growth with large youth population cohorts; acceleration of a shift of the age structure towards larger elderly populations; increasingly complex patterns of population movement within the country (principally urbanization) and between countries (migration). The report examined the diversity of demographic regimes within the country, with some portions of northern and eastern Indonesia resembling less developed settings, and Java and Bali typifying the experience in more developed countries. The report emphasized the need to take advantage in the coming decade or more of the demographic window of opportunity before population ageing dissipates the prospects. The report also emphasized the need for a gradual and smooth transition to an environmentally sustainable and development-friendly stable population size and structure. The researchers made a series of recommendations on actions to ensure positive impacts of population dynamics on each of the development themes incorporated in the post-2015 processes.

Michael Herrmann (UNFPA, NY) explained the global discussion setting post-2015 priorities, with particular emphasis on the Population Dynamics Thematic Consultation. He introduced the Outcome Document that emerged from earlier meetings and stressed the importance of the group reviewing and prioritizing the recommendations therein as particularly relevant to the Indonesian experience, within a context of a human rights-based approach. Working groups were defined to undertake the review and adaptation in order to issue a Bali Statement before the end of the meeting.
As the theme of the upcoming HLPEP meeting was on means of implementation and global partnerships, a series of presentations were made on monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of development priorities. Dr. Terence Hull called for the new development framework to be an improvement in quality and coherence over the Millennium Development Goals, providing examples of both problems with past efforts and future opportunities that might be gained by taking advantage of improved technologies for data capture, analysis and dissemination.

Dr. Aris Ananta presented a conceptual structure linking People Centred Development, Environmentally Friendly Development, and issues of justice and equality to population dynamics and economic growth. On the basis of this conceptualization he suggested sets of indicators in various domains that could be included in the new development paradigm.

Deputy Minister Nina Sardjunani presented in detail the extent to which the Indonesian Government has incorporated MDG monitoring into its systems of development planning, monitoring, budgeting and governance. Her presentation concluded with a review of the progress made to date and the unfinished tasks ahead, in terms of achievement of the objectives of the MDGs.

Mr. Stan Bernstein (UNFPA consultant) proposed that the 2015 development framework could be improved by including component demographic processes conceptualized through a life cycle approach with attention to the continuum of care in reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health. He emphasized the interrelation of goals in the area of health to those in other development sectors. He called for special attention to important life transitions (youth assuming adult roles, attainment of healthy older age), gender equality concerns and addressing inequalities and the social processes that generate them.

A keynote address was presented by Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs (Earth Institute, Columbia University). He stressed the challenge to development posed by continuing rapid population growth, especially in poor settings. He called for a harmonious merging of the social development agenda and the environmental protection agendas (as articulated in the Sustainable Development Goal framework of Rio+20). He gave great priority to the need to maintain a holistic development perspective with a balanced approach
promoting voluntary fertility declines as a pathway to future success. He supported incorporating population into the development framework and cautioned against over-concern with population ageing (itself a signal of recent successes).

Regarding the theme of global cooperation, Dr. Eddy Hasmi (BKKBN) presented Indonesia’s long-standing and committed effort to advance South-South cooperation in the area of population and development. He provided details and statistics of the institutions developed to provide this assistance and reiterated Indonesia’s commitment to continued collaboration and cooperation. Along those lines, Mr. Stan Bernstein also outlined some other modalities of partnership and cooperation between governments, civil society and private sector actors.

Prior to the closing ceremony, the plenary meeting of the group was presented and, after some corrective comments and feedback, approved the Bali Statement, which was developed in the Working Group discussions and subsequently put forth to the HLPEP.
Expert Group Meeting on Population Dynamics and the Post-2015 Agenda in Bali, Saturday, 23 March 2013
OPENING STATEMENTS FOR THE MEETING

Mr. Jose Ferraris,
Representative, UNFPA Indonesia

The opening remarks of the two-day meeting were delivered by Mr. Jose Ferraris, Representative of UNFPA Indonesia. He mentioned that the meeting’s focus was on developing concrete recommendations on “how to” address and harness population dynamics and its relation to development objectives in the Post-2015 development agenda in general, and on priorities of Indonesia in particular. Professor Emil Salim was approached to coordinate a research team to demonstrate how Indonesia has leveraged population dynamics to ensure sustainable development; this meeting was part of a sequence of activities directed to this end. The group was tasked to provide an Indonesian context for the discussions and to link it to the eleven thematic consultations organized by the UNDG.

The aims of the meeting were to develop recommendations on:

- Supporting the use of population data and projections for the design and monitoring of development goals, indicators and targets;
- How countries can address population dynamics through rights-based policies which promote health, education, employment and social protection; respond to changing needs by age, sex, location and socio-economic circumstances of people; and lend special support to the most vulnerable populations, including children, young people and women;
- How countries can address population dynamics by supporting the development of human capital, and its implications for other thematic consultations on health, education and inequalities, and for human-rights based and gender-responsive policies;
- How countries may address particular population dynamics—notably high fertility and high population growth, low fertility and population ageing, internal and international migration, and urbanization—to address associated challenges and harness associated developmental opportunities;
- Modalities of international collaboration on issues related to population dynamics and development;
- How to promote incorporation of population dynamics in the Post-2015 development agenda in on-going processes at the national, regional and global levels.
Ms. Nobuko Horibe,  
Director, Asia and Pacific Regional Office, UNFPA

Ms. Nobuko Horibe thanked BKKBN, UKP4 and UNFPA for convening the meeting. She recognized the challenges of a large young population and an ageing population while there are unsustainable levels of migration and urbanization. She took note of trends in different age groups and their savings and consumption impacts. Changing age structures affect economic and environmental concerns (e.g., energy, food, water, etc.). The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) reflected a consensus view on how to deal with these concerns. This consensus, which has continued since that time, recognizes a rights-based framework to reproductive health and population and development issues. It affirms the right to reproductive health, including family planning, and to gender equality. It recognizes health at every stage of life as a basic right. It prioritizes investment in young people to reap the gains a demographic window of opportunity allows. This vision recognizes the interrelation of health, education, poverty reduction, family wellbeing and labour force and social participation. Universal access to reproductive health and reproductive rights is a core element of development. She recognized the contribution to the dialog that Indonesia could provide, given its rich resources of experience. She recognized Indonesia’s family planning successes and its reflection of the national appreciation of how population dynamics contributes to attainment of development priorities and reiterated UNFPA’s readiness to assist further efforts.

Mr. Douglas Broderick,  
UN Resident Coordinator, Indonesia

Mr. Broderick praised the unprecedented scale of collaboration and effort that the Secretary General has mobilized to define the “world we want”. He said that today’s expert group meeting on population dynamics was part of a process for crafting a common agenda that would guide development beyond 2015. Key development issues that almost every country must confront—such as population growth, youth, ageing, migration and urbanization—influence and are in turn influenced by population dynamics—as are key life transitions that every individual in society must face: death, fertility, health, education, employment and security.
He said that building a sustainable future means thinking beyond just our relationship to the environment. We must have a responsibility also to build sustainable relationships among each other—as individuals, as communities, and as populations of people sharing this planet.

We are the architects of the future. Our challenge is this: How do we build a world populated by people who are healthy and prosperous, who live to their full potential, and who can deliver their children into a future with the same opportunities? What shape does that future take? How do we give it structure?

Mr. Broderick also imparted that the experience of Indonesia proves—as it has in so many other countries—that people are the underpinning of prosperity—in particular, the way populations’ age structure is shaped. Evidence shows that investment in reproductive health, especially, pays big dividends: it helps reduce poverty, improve general health, promote gender equity, enable adolescents to finish school, and increases labour force participation. Women and young people, especially, play a pivotal role in opening a demographic “window of opportunity”, as the UNFPA Director for Asia and the Pacific pointed out.

He emphasized that when people have control over their health, including their reproductive health, they are able to plan healthy prosperous futures for themselves and their families. This relieves economic pressure on households, and as a result, parents are able to invest more in their children in the form of education, nutrition, and health. A sustainable society is one that invests adequately in its young people. He emphasized that equity and justice is reflected in recognition of what we owe each other as members of families, communities, generations and nations. Equitable societies address the needs of young and old alike and seek to reduce inequities. He praised efforts to ensure that development is sustainable, inclusive and participatory.

He concluded by saying that the voices, perspectives, concerns, and hopes for the future that emerge from these meetings will form an important part of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons’ recommendations to the UN Secretary-General on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.
Mr Sudibyo Alimoeso,
Acting Chairperson, the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN).

Mr Sudibyo Alimoeso reminded the audience of the fact that population dynamics have long been recognized as important for development. He cited Kofi Annan’s early recognition of the need to address population and reproductive health. It is one aspect of population that will impact other aspects and needs to be anticipated from the beginning. Some policy makers see population problems at the micro level, viewed as either national or local issues. But, he said that the population problem should also be viewed as a global issue, because we all live on one planet, the earth. The problems of population and development are basic problems in providing better living conditions for the human race, for this generation and the next. Population dynamics should be well integrated in national development policies and strategies. Population and development planning mutually affect each other.

He said that the Government of Indonesia has revived its commitment to population-centred development in the National Long-term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional/RPJPN) 2005-2025. The RPJPN states that people are the most central and precious resources of the nation, and meeting the rights to development will improve the quality of life of the people. The National RPJPN 2000-2025 emphasizes that the development of a nation can be measured through its population indicators. Furthermore, it points out that a developed nation is indicated by lower population growth, higher life expectancy at birth, improved social services quality, and generally better human resource quality reflected in higher productivity.

Mr Sudibyo Alimoeso also explained that the National Medium-term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/ RPJMN) Year 2010-2014 also highlights the achievement of balanced population growth as a prerequisite for the improvement of human resource quality in social, cultural and spiritual life development. Following this, population issues have been integrated in development stages, from the formulation and implementation, up to the monitoring and evaluation of policies relating to sustainable development that contribute to the achievement of the MDGs.
He emphasized that the Government of Indonesia (GoI) has taken concrete steps to put Population and Family Planning back as a high priority at all levels of government and is continuously revitalizing the Population and Family Planning Program. In order to overcome global strategic environment changes, the GoI amended Law No. 10/1992. In 2009, the GoI also issued the Law No. 52/2009 on Population Dynamics and Family Development. The Law states that people are an important asset and dominant factor of development, and they must be central in sustainable development; a large population with low quality of human resources and high growth will slow down the achievement of ideal condition between population size and human resource quality/environmental carrying capacity.

Ms. Tara Hidayat,
the President’s Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4)

The UKP4 was represented by Ms. Tara Hidayat. She spoke about how one of the important points in development agenda is that "one size fits all" policy may no longer work to address such pressing matters like poverty, access to healthcare, education, peace, and security. Indonesia was her example, where a diverse range of demography can be found among its 34 provinces, from Aceh in the west to Papua in the east. Considering such reality, she said that a different development approach is needed to address the demographic differences and characteristics of each province, and in some cases even of a district. She pointed out that this phenomenon is also happening at the global level, and thus a tailored approach is indeed necessary. Yet, she reminded the audience that the HLP is still constructively debating on this matter – whether and how Post-2015 Development Agenda should be tailored based on each country’s context and situation.

She shared with the audience the three lessons learned in monitoring national priority of health. First, a paradigm change is needed in addressing the population program, such as family planning and reproductive health. BKKBN has successfully achieved all the targets of 3.89 million new participants of family planning program from the poor and fragile communities, availability of two contraception types in the market, 231 medical trainers to join family planning technical training, and family
planning support to 23,500 clinics. Another challenge for BKKBN is that the family planning program should not merely be about limiting the number of children, but should be done with the bottom line of family planning in its truest sense: how a family can plan well so that every family member would have a quality life. When women and men are empowered with access to the means and knowledge of controlling their health, they can plan their lives and families, and participate more actively in economic life, as well as political, social and cultural life. This paradigm change would help Indonesia to re-strengthen its commitment to the family planning program, which has experienced a decline since 1994.

Second, she stressed that the population program is a cross-sectoral matter. Family planning and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) initiatives cannot succeed on their own. The success of many other programs also depends on the success of the population program. Therefore, a sectoral silo-approach is definitely not an option. Success of the Ministry of Health’s birth assistance program (Jampersal) and the Ministry of Social Affairs’ family conditional cash transfer program (PKH) depend on the success of BKKBN’s family planning and SRH initiatives, and vice versa.

She said that even a ministry that one may not think of when it comes to family planning can actually play a pivotal role in the success of a population program, such as the Ministry of Public Works. The current family planning program uses Puskesmas (community clinics) where people can get access to support and knowledge. Puskesmas are only available in every subdistrict centre, which is unfortunately not always accessible by everyone. Having the Ministry of Public Works’ support in ensuring rural infrastructure could help every citizen have access to the family planning program.

Third, she said that the population program requires public participation. Roles of religion and community leaders are necessary, especially to break through cultural barriers that might hamper the effectiveness of the population program. Role models are also necessary, especially those who can relate to different segments of the population.

She noted that President Yudhoyono promotes “sustainable growth with equity”. In the spirit of equity, each and every country and region needs a tailored approach of development. At the end of her speech, she reiterated that it is impossible to have this tailored approach without putting
population dynamics as the first element in the equation. Addressing population dynamics smartly will advance the fight to end poverty in all forms and dimensions. Such efforts should be advanced in a spirit of open governance. Mobile phones allow citizens to report on all issues in development, including population. The vision for future development relies on public participation.

KEYNOTE PRESENTATIONS

Population Dynamics and Development Opportunities

Speaker: John Bongaarts (Vice President of the Policy Research Division and distinguished scholar, Population Council, New York)

He began by explaining the long-term trend of the global population, which will continue to grow and reach about 9 billion people by 2100. A different trend is possibly seen for Asia’s population, which will continue to increase until about 2050 and then decline, while Africa will continue to grow even faster as many countries there are currently experiencing high population growths. Europe and North America will remain smaller in number.

With regards to fertility rate and population growth rate, Bongaarts divided the countries around the globe into three groups: countries with high population growth and high fertility rate at one end, and other counties with both low fertility rates and population growth at the other end, and the intermediate growth and fertility rates in between.
Over the past several decades, Indonesia has moved from a situation of high fertility to a more intermediate level. The development consequences of high fertility, as still seen in the least developed countries, are dramatic across multiple dimensions of development.

### TABLE 1. Development Consequences of High Fertility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Consequence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Low wages, unemployment, poverty, slow growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>Depletion of natural resources, pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath</td>
<td>High maternal and child mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governmental</td>
<td>Lagging investment in education, health services and infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>Rising political extremism and civil strife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bongaarts’ slide presentation on the EGM.
Regarding a global comparison of fertility rates, Indonesia’s fertility was quite low and successful compared with India, Bangladesh, and the Philippines. Unmet need in Indonesia from 2000-2010 was much smaller than from 1970-1980. Unmet need in Indonesia was higher than Thailand, but was lower than India, Bangladesh, Philippines, and Pakistan.

Unmet need for contraception leads to unplanned pregnancies. Among developing countries there were slightly above 150 million pregnancies. Breaking down this group, more than half were planned pregnancies, another half unplanned. Then, a half of the unplanned pregnancies were aborted, and the rest unplanned births. Unwanted fertility by the wealth quintile was significant in the Philippines where the unwanted fertility was above two children in the first quintile, and lower to less than 0.5 in the last one. The decline pattern is also seen among an average picture of 41 countries. Yet, in Indonesia, unwanted fertility is not associated with wealth. Thus, providing family planning to all women with an unmet need would prevent unplanned births, abortions, miscarriages, infant deaths, pregnancies related deaths and children losing their mothers.

Evidence indicates that family planning programs are significant contributors to fertility decline and development opportunities, accounting for declines on the order of 1.5 to 2 births per woman. It is important for such programs to address the needs of the poor. He praised Indonesia for succeeding in attaining similar levels of unwanted fertility across the range of household wealth.

Demographic consequences of declining fertility are declining population growth rates and fewer young people with more workers. A demographic bonus is due to an increasing working age population. Bongaarts argued that declining fertility affects economy through rapid growth, rising wages, high inequality, and increasing engagement of women in wage-paying work. On environmental issues, it affects depletion of natural resources, air, water, and soil pollution.

He emphasized that the future course of population is largely determined by what happens to fertility. He presented projections demonstrating that small changes in the number of births (one-half a child more or less than the baseline projection) have dramatic impacts on final population size. He recognized that this is a time of uncertainty as a sequence of demographic and health surveys have demonstrated a levelling off of earlier fertility declines in Indonesia.
On health, he noted that family planning helps reduce maternal and child mortality. For the government, it leads to massive investment in education, health services and infrastructure. In politics, it creates inequality and disaffects voters.

Why does population growth continue? Its causes can take the form of unwanted fertility, high wanted fertility, and momentum due to young age structure. If the growth due to unwanted fertility, the policy options should be strengthening family planning programs. If the continued growth is due to high wanted fertility, the policy should invest in human capital and IEC messages. When the growth is due to momentum of having a young age structure, policy options should be on delaying first birth and spacing births, and addressing the needs of adolescents.
Investing in young people provides access to reproductive health services, education and employment. The benefits of this are more productive labour force and delayed child bearing, reducing population momentum.

**TABLE 3. Causes of Growth and Policy Options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of Growth</th>
<th>Policy Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Unwanted fertility</td>
<td>• Strengthen family planning programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. High wanted fertility</td>
<td>• Invest in human capital (e.g. girls’ education)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• IEC messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Momentum due to young age structure</td>
<td>• Delay first birth and space births</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Address the needs of adolescents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Bongaarts’ slide presentation on the EGM.*

Investing in young people provides access to reproductive health services, education and employment. The benefits of this are more productive labour force and delayed child bearing, reducing population momentum.

**FIGURE 2. Median Age at Marriage, Indonesia**

*Source: Bongaarts’ slide presentation on the EGM.*
In conclusion, population size of the poorest countries is expected to double between 2010 and 2050. They include substantial adverse development progress in health, socioeconomic, environmental and political consequences. Declining fertility brings multiple positive consequences for human welfare and the environment. Policy options should take up four issues: strengthen family planning/reproductive health programs, invest in human capital, and delay childbearing, and address the needs of adolescents.

An extended discussion period followed his presentation with lively question and answer exchanges. Questions were raised about how low fertility could fall in Indonesia and about whether declines seen elsewhere could resume. Experience in OECD countries showed desired family sizes of about two and actual fertility lower than that. He attributed this to the challenge for women to reconcile fertility desires with workforce demands and to trends in the timing of births (“tempo effects”). He noted the observed course would be determined by desired fertility and the availability of services. Surveys show that desired family size remains at about 2.8 children which means that reaching fertility levels of two or lower would be difficult. The reproductive desires of women remain higher than government plans indicate. He suggested that attention needs to be given to improving the method mix (reducing unplanned pregnancies and meeting long-term needs) and addressing places and groups and geographical pockets where unmet need remains high. In response to questions about projections, he urged that planners create alternate scenarios due to the sensitivity of the results to small changes. Several people emphasized the need for investment in the education of women and questioned how to prioritize the investments.

This discussion recognized the benefits that result from high education coverage and levels reached, but underscored that investment in contraceptive services were needed to take advantage of the benefits. Meeting unmet need and investing in young people, including early access to comprehensive sexuality education, would be important. Bongaarts pointed out that unwanted pregnancy was more a matter of improper use than non-use in a setting like Indonesia, which requires strengthening of the family planning program to provide a range of effective methods.

In response to questions about an optimum population and economic growth rate, he noted that there is a difference between economic growth and population growth. Just because population growth stops, it does not mean economic growth will stop. In many developed countries, slow (or
even negative) growth does not reduce economic growth because labour force productivity increases. He suggested that the optimum population growth rate is on the order of 0% to less than half a per cent. If negative rates occur, then other problems arise, like those of Japan.

**Population Dynamics and Development Opportunities**

Keynote Speaker: **Jeffrey D. Sachs** (Special Adviser to the Secretary General; Director, Earth Institute, Columbia University)

Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs addressed the meeting with his perspectives on the post-2015 development agenda. He saw the need, perhaps before September 2013, to combine the two separate processes that were underway: the Rio+20 Sustainable Development Goals and the continuing effort to implement the MDGs. From his perspective, this would require a strong monitoring and evaluation effort to maximize accountability. On the basis of the on-going consultations and discussions within the HLPEP, it was likely that on the order of eight to ten goals would be defined under the three primary principles (ensuring sustainability, reducing inequalities, fulfilling rights) articulated in The Future We Want. Further, it was his hope that population would be given a prominent place in the agenda since it is linked to and conditions the realization of the rest of the development goals.

From his perspective, population as a macro-level global issue had been devalued since ICPD, with its emphasis on women’s health and rights. That emphasis took attention away from links to climate change, poverty and other larger development concerns, in his view, and reduced priority and funding. He particularly expressed concern that countries facing rapid population growth because of persistent high fertility need to do more to ensure that family sizes shrink in order to avoid being caught in a demographic trap. He illustrated his advocacy efforts in sub-Saharan Africa with examples of his use of population projections and their implications for development investment needs (in Ethiopia, Nigeria and Uganda) to justify state support for voluntary family planning programmes.

Recognizing the complexity of population discussions, he criticized those who were worried about population ageing, which he saw as a product of the dual success in advancing longevity and reducing fertility. He also suggested that population decline would not necessarily be a bad idea,
contributing as it would to sustainability. During the discussion that followed, several participants urged him to not denigrate the breakthrough of ICPD, warning that an excessive concern with driving down fertility rates, rather than ensuring access and rights, could lead to negative consequences including rights violations. Other comments appreciated Sachs’ position, with particular reference to the growing environmental footprint of the planet’s growing multitudes.

He was urged to exercise his influence to promote greater attention to population and to reproductive health issues at the World Bank, where there is currently only one demographer on staff and where population has been downgraded as a development priority. He indicated that he would convey the message. One participant cautioned that it had taken years, since the introduction of MDG Target 5B, for there to be mobilization of significant resources (as through the FP2020 initiative) in support of reducing unmet need for family planning and that such support could be reduced by changing the focus to a pre-Cairo population perspective. Professor Sachs took note of the expressed concerns which had included a reminder about the importance of the ICPD paradigm shift that had been advanced by evidence that meeting unmet need for family planning would reduce fertility rates to levels below those that had been previously targeted by governments.
Indonesian Case Study
Indonesian case study

Speaker: Prof. Dr. Emil Salim – Former Minister of Population and Environment, Government of Indonesia; Chairperson of the Advisory Council to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

This case study was presented by Prof Emil Salim. The presentation was divided into three parts, first discussion was a discussion on the post-2015 mega-demographic trend, then the demographic divide: No one size fits all policy, and he ended by discussing 11 agendas for the post-2015 “The World We Want”.

The post-2015 mega trends in Indonesia’s population dynamics can be summarized as follows (Ananta and Arifin 2013): (i) an ever larger giant population with a bulk of young people; (ii) a deepening ageing population that is predicted to follow the maturity of bulging youth until 2035; and (iii) changing pattern of mobility influenced by improvement in education, growing opportunities at the national and global level, and rising income.

These mega trends follow the global trend.

In 2030, Indonesia will have a population 295 million. In other words, Indonesia is expecting to have nearly 60 million people in the new generation; they are the upcoming young people by 2030. This bulk of the upcoming generation raises the inclusion of sexual and reproductive rights and health in formulating the future development agenda. Not only for the reproductive health, the upcoming generation will add more pressure on other resources such as land for providing enough food and for their housing beyond 2030 when they will start entering the job market. In the meantime, this group will add to the pressure of creating job opportunity, employment, as well as preparing high quality education to compete in the future global market.

By 2035, the population is projected to be 305 million. Taking a linear interpolation between 2030 and 2035, the 2032 projection is a population of 300 million. Just to compare, the USA reached this mark in 2006. The number of women at in the reproductive period will still be large. This brings consequences on meeting their basic needs, early childhood development, and other resources needed to prepare them to become high quality of workers. In addition, post-menopausal reproductive health should also receive attention as the number in this group is also increasing. The large number of women [in the population] needs reproductive health services
with quality care, especially family planning services to continue fertility reduction. Sexual and reproductive health is an essential element of good health and human development.

Indonesians are gaining longevity. Life expectancy at birth has reached as high as 71 years in 2010, a gain of more than 35 years from the 1971 increase. This number will grow in the next few decades. Post-2015 will feature the emergence of an ageing population. The 21st century has been referred to as the era of Ageing. In post-2015 Indonesia, there will be a deepening ageing population, which potentially place pressure on the economy. The pace of population ageing varies in the country, and such internal variation should be reflected in local planning processes.

![Stages of Ageing Population: 2010](source: Indonesian Case Study, slide presentation on the EGM)

In 2010, 18 million Indonesians were aged 60 years and above, which is a much larger number than 0.5 million older persons in Singapore in 2010. Yet, Indonesia’s GDP per capita in 2010 was 3,000 USD, very much lower than Singapore’s 45,000 USD in the same year. Thus, the ageing issue in Indonesia is related to a large number of older people living on relatively low income. One of the ways to finance the ageing population in low income countries is active ageing, which promotes older persons to remain active, healthy and productive.
The historical decline in fertility has facilitated rapid economic growth, as has been accompanied by investments in health and education. Indonesia has capitalized on the Demographic Window of Opportunity (DWO; see graphs below). The maximal period of opportunity continues but will not be extended much more. It is important to make maximal progress before the challenges of an ageing population become more severe. (Editor’s comment: It should be noted that the demographic window does not slam shut at the dates on the graphs; those dates are the time of maximal opening.)

**FIGURE 4.**
**Demographic Window of Opportunity (DWO):** results of fast and then slow decline in fertility rates

The **Percentage** of Working-age Population will decline after 2020

The **Number** of Working-age Population will decline after 2030

After 2015, the number and percentage of population aged 60 and above will accelerate

**Source:** Indonesian Case Study slide presentation on the EGM.
When fertility should go lower, it leaves the question: how low should fertility go? Learning from other countries in East Asia, such as Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore, the fertility should not go lower than 1.7.

As of Law no 13/1998 on Welfare of Older Persons, an older person is defined as an individual reach 60 years old.

![Graph showing the short-lived demographic window of opportunity (DWO)](image)

**TDR:** Total Dependency Ratio.

**Source:** Indonesian Case Study slide presentation on the EGM.
Indonesia’s experience demonstrates the importance of setting policy and program priorities that maximize development outcomes.

**TABLE 4. Lessons Learned, Indonesia Case Study**

**LESSONS LEARNED**

The success of past decline in fertility rate was a combination of many aspects.

- a strong campaign of FP programmes, to educate people on their ability to regulate and space their number of children and to provide cheap, safe, and effective contraceptive methods.
- a strong political commitment and centralistic bureaucracy of the Indonesia Government, supported by sufficient amount of funding.
- the embracement of community (including religious leaders) in supporting family planning.
- social economic developmental policies, aimed at reducing poverty, increasing education and health, improving availability of food, and raising employment opportunities.

*Source: Indonesian Case Study slide presentation on the EGM.*

Overall progress masks significant variations within the country. The study provided evidence of the great Demographic Divide among regions in Indonesia, which may indicate a degree of inequity. It discussed the demographic divide in terms of fertility, mortality, sex composition, urbanization, ageing population and poverty rate.
Taking these variations into account, the “One Size Fits All” policy should not be used throughout the country. Development programs should be made specific to each region’s characteristics and needs. This is in line with the spirit of decentralization to bring policies closer to the local people. The challenge is then how to make these local-based needs a reality.

Facilitated by the advancement in public transportation and information, as well as smaller family sizes, and population mobility, Indonesia has taken different types of mobility. The trends take the forms of increasing commuters, rising seasonal migration, complex internal migration, more return migration, IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons), rising overseas migrations, and rising flow of foreign migrants.
Some Recommended Post-2015 Development Agendas: View from Population Dynamics
The recommended Post-2015 “The World We Want” Development Agenda includes 11 agendas: population dynamics, poverty eradication and equity, health, education, urban growth and employment, food security and nutrition, water sufficiency, energy efficiency and sufficiency, environment sustainability, conflict and fragility, and governance. The main message is that population dynamics should be taken into account in ten other agendas listed below.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 1: Population Dynamics

- Family planning programs are focused on two things: (1) to make people aware that their fertility can be controlled; (2) to provide accessible, affordable, safe, and effective contraceptive methods;
- A Changing Method Mix: (1) to limit births for older reproductive women; (2) spacing for the young women;
- ICT advancement to facilitate people mobility, with the government ensuring the right for people’s free mobility;
- Strategic targeting in population policy;
- Increase involvement of men in family planning.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 2: Poverty Eradication and Equity

- Poverty eradication requires that development prerequisites are made effectively available to the poor, such as connectivity facilities and services like transportation, communication and information, and financial support, education, health and other basic needs;
- Inequality between the top-high income and bottom-poor must be reduced in the process of development within and between nations;
- While “social assistance and safety nets” are necessary, they must not replace the need to strive for prevention of deepening the poverty level, with special concern for the women poor;
- Equal employment opportunity for men, women, older persons and people with disabilities in terms of functional ability.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 3: Health

- Due to the increasingly large number of young people and delayed marriage because of education, more emphasis must be given to address sexual and reproductive health and rights;
- Promotion of life-course Active Ageing Program to make everybody healthy and active in old age;
• Preventing disabilities to enable everyone to be productive;
• Make free and informed decisions about reproduction, sexuality, marriage and mobility as well as participation in social, economic and political life within communities and countries;
• To enable reproductive health services to reach for CBR=CDR towards stable population.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 4: Education

• Government has to ensure the right of people to public education through:
  • Building capital for increasing the wealth of the people and technology to optimize the value added biodiversity and other ecosystem services;
  • Building constituency for sustainable development;
  • Social inclusiveness with special affirmative policy and effort for women to reduce the gender gap;
  • Special affirmative policy to reduce regional imbalances.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 5: Urban Growth and Employment

• The success in improving educational attainment, together with opening job opportunities in Indonesia and abroad and the advancement of ICT should facilitate people mobility. The government has to ensure the right to move for the population;
• People should have the right to move anywhere in the world, as goods, money, and capital have moved increasingly freely, domestically and internationally;
• Governments in each country should provide the means to such a free global labour movement, to be consistent with global free trade and capital flow;
• Continuing rural-urban migration implies an occupational shift from agriculture to industry and services with the expansion of urban areas as the main habitat for the rising middle income group with urban lifestyle;
• Concentration of the economic market in major urban areas enables growth of new economic opportunities. With an appropriate economic cluster approach and spatial planning, urban growth centres can be a source of employment opportunities. People follow money, money follows jobs, jobs follow appropriate incentives by government...
policies;
• Urban expansion outside Java should be seen as a result of inter-provincial and inter-island migration that could lead to the wider dispersion of development of the regions.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 6: Food Security and Nutrition
• As food will become globally scarce and may become a political commodity, each country needs to develop better capacity to ensure food security;
  • To take into account biodiversity to reach for food diversity;
  • To promote food consumption of fortified nutritious food through bio-technology;
  • To ensure adequate food for the poor within the country to prevent unequal accessibility.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 7: Water Sufficiency
• Because clean drinking water will become a critical global political commodity in a projected climate change, world rain and sea water harvesting for fresh water is needed;
  • River basin management with an appropriate spatial land use plan must be aimed at conserving fresh water resources;
  • Combination of energy and bio-technology needs to be focussed on harvesting sea water;
  • Provision of water supply, including drinking water, irrigation and industrial needs.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 8: Energy Efficiency and Sufficiency
• Making energy available at an affordable price;
  • Diversification of sources that produce from low carbon emission technology;
  • Eco-friendly production of energy by putting emphasis on the growth of technology of renewable energy;
  • Promotion of energy efficiency in production of transportation, human settlement and development tools that are based on electricity within the framework of renewable sources of energy.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 9: Environmental Sustainability
• Clean and healthy air will become an important economic commodity
when in China, people start selling fresh bottled air;

- Serious efforts must be devoted to avoid a four degree Celsius increase of global temperature by moving away from the GDP-only goal of sustainable development towards a cluster of economic welfare-cum-social equity-cum-environmental sustainable development goals;
- Development must be conducted with the environmental footprint below the carrying capacity of the environment;
- To ensure ecosystem balance and healthy ecosystems that produce a life support system as perpetual services such as water supply, biodiversity, clean air, and carbon secretion.

**Post-2015 Development Agenda 10: Conflict and Fragility**

- The concentration of development and unequal growth of economic opportunity within a country can become a potential source of social conflict and political instability that can threaten development;
- Large influx of better skilled migrants into the local labour market may pushed aside local labour and can raise conflict, therefore it is urgently required to prepare appropriate personnel and labour programs combined with spatial development;
- Local people need to be involved in strategic business partnerships to avoid local competition in land use for development.

**Post-2015 Development Agenda 11: Governance**

- With improved information, communication technologies flow of government information and instructions can be democratized and decentralized, which require adjustment in conducting good governance;
- With the common focus of population dynamics and its vice-versa relationship with the 11 Post-2015 Development Agendas, a clean-green-good governance is a crucial prerequisite for the achievement of the future world we want.
Population Dynamics Consultation: process, outcome, priorities and relation to other consultations
Population Dynamics Consultation: process, outcome, priorities and relation to other consultations

Speaker: Mr. Michael Herrmann (Technical Advisor, Population and Development Branch, Technical Division, UNFPA Head Quarters)

Mr. Herrmann’s introduction raised issues related to what main challenges need to be addressed. He identified poverty reduction, climate change, water, education, health, security and other thematic components addressed by the UNDG process. In the area of population dynamics, he identified four megatrends: population growth, population aging, migration and urbanization. These affect critical development objectives. He recognized the complexity of development processes and challenges, and the diversity of solutions that must be sought. He cited the example of food security as largely an issue of access to food, the capacity to go to market and purchase. Increasing availability would contribute to progress as there is an ability to produce enough. At the same time, it is expected that there will need to be a 70% increase in food availability to feed nine billion people by the middle of the century. With continued population growth, there will be a need for more of everything, such as buildings, health education, etc. The challenge will be to achieve a better distribution in future production and access without adverse environmental impacts. The challenge is to meet the needs of more people and at the same time ensure non-destructive means to reach the ends.

Demographic change is both a challenge and an opportunity. The demographic bonus is a component of the opportunity side for countries that make progress through the fertility transition. Population movement is another important shaper of development prospects. Movement is often associated with disasters, but is also a response to and creator of opportunities, particularly regarding movement to urban areas where economies of scale and population concentration allow more needs to be met. Our task is to explain how to maximize the benefits. The Outcome Document from the prior consultations developed recommendations (over 40). These were turned into a shorter list (the Dhaka Declaration) in a multi-government discussion. This meeting’s task is to look at the longer list and set priorities responsive to the Indonesian experience, demonstrating the generality of the original set and its adaptability to local needs and ownership.
Common issues across settings include access to sexual and reproductive health care and family planning. Empowerment of women is another cross-cutting issue which has implications that go well beyond the health sector. Education throughout the life course, ever improving human capital, is another priority. He suggested that we must use population data to generate scenarios to inform our development objectives. For example, while the share of people in poverty has declined, the absolute number has increased due to population growth. He suggested that the discussion should include consideration of not only what needs to be done, but also how it should be done.

The general discussion that followed raised questions about the place of targeting for services in planning since human rights issues were involved. It was recognized that rights-based approaches would be more sustainable. Civil society organizations often raise this concern and it was hoped that the process of consultation on the development agenda would welcome their participation and contributions. The roles of migration and urbanization were discussed, with recognition that fertility decline affects the drivers of movement and leads to changes in age structure and social needs in both sending and receiving areas.

A discussion of the extent to which the agenda-setting process had so far prioritized population, Mr. Herrmann noted that the Global Consultation on Population Dynamics was a route to discuss the linkages to development outcomes. When it comes to concrete recommendations, some apply everywhere in “the common agenda”. He urged that the meeting’s outcome recommendations would have to be concrete. He urged the meeting to learn from the country experience with a human rights based approach. Asked about the relatively low attention to population in the Rio+20 outcome document, he suggested that some references did make it into the final draft, that the “Realizing the Future We Want” document included more and that this led to the UNGA asking for the Thematic Consultation. This meeting’s task is to provide the evidence and mobilization to get population dynamics into the HLPEP’s report and subsequently into the Secretary General’s report in the fall. Asked about how to handle opposition from some circles, he noted that there had been participation of some religious groups in the earlier Geneva meeting and that more outreach would be needed.
Focus Session:
Possible Indicators for Monitoring Progress & Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability Framework
As a guide to priority setting in the discussions of recommendations, an extended panel of four presentations provided perspectives on issues related to performance metrics. It was recommended that the group discussions directed toward the recommendations in the final outcome statement of the meeting take into account the needs for practical guidance on assessing implementation (a critical component of “how” population dynamics could be incorporated in the development framework).

Goals, Indicators and Misconceptions

Speaker: Prof. Terence Hull (Australian National University)

The first presentation was given by Professor Terence Hull (Australian National University) and was entitled “Goals, Indicators and Misconceptions”. Dr. Hull raised important questions and made significant proposals for improving monitoring of development priorities. Using several MDG examples, he questioned the indicators used to assess selected MDG goals and their relevance to programmatically useful indicators. The use of aggregate targets related to negative outcomes (e.g., infant and under five mortality rates) rather than service quality measures with attention to intra-national disparities related to multiple outcomes was questioned. The focus on maternal mortality ratios as a key indicator of maternal health was particularly questioned. The uncertainty around this estimate raises questions about whether or not a country is on or off track. Concern was noted about Indonesia’s likelihood to reach the MDG target using the projected data-based estimate, but the range of uncertainty might suggest the target was met.

Addressing initial SDG suggestions from Rio+20, he raised conceptual concerns that need greater attention, including, as examples of a larger set, the treatment of the environment (setting for human development or source of competition about consumption), the understanding of migration (issue of national sovereignty or individual rights) and of abortion (a risk or a right). He emphasized that criteria for the inclusion of criteria for indicators in an expanded framework should be measurable, valid, timely, useful, understandable and comparable. MDG indicators often could not reach this threshold.
He called for the 2015 development framework to spur a revolution in data collection, evaluation, analysis, accessibility and maintenance monitoring progress on any key element of development which requires quality data collection systems, critical assessment of data quality, a significant cadre of trained data specialists well placed in government and civil society addressing data collection, use and dissemination, and a trained and critical audience among policymakers, administrators, politicians and media. He took special note of the technological advances in the last decades—and its ever increasing rapid improvement—and called for accessible and democratic data systems with due attention to the continuously improving technology and its need for updating, and the accessibility of data with strengthening of institutions for supporting this end. He contrasted the technology that allowed him to trace his ancestors with the potential existing today in support of his calls for data-driven approaches to development.

**Post 2015 Development Agenda: Some Important Demographic Indicators to Monitor the Agenda**

**Speaker:** Prof. Dr. Aris Ananta (ISEAS Singapore)

The second presentation was made by Aris Ananta (ISEAS) entitled “Post 2015 Development Agenda: Some Important Demographic Indicators to Monitor the Agenda”. Dr. Ananta

**FIGURE 8.**

_Agenda in Population Dynamics_

Source: Ananta’s slide presentation on the EGM.
proposed a conceptual model for the post-2015 development framework that reflects and extends issues already part of the multiple preparatory processes comprised of People Centred Development (addressing social issues –health, education, mobility and security- and relevant group disparities), Environmentally Friendly Development (addressing water, air, land, food and energy) and Justice (addressing eradication of corruption, democracy and systems of good governance).

Each of these dimensions was understood not only as contributors to economic growth and other macroeconomic variables, but also as themselves being altered by economic conditions. Among the key demographic drivers of, or barriers to, progress are continued population growth, population ageing and complex patterns of population mobility. On the basis of this conceptualization, he proposed a set of indicators for consideration in the development agenda. Within each of the domain measures of knowledge and practice were proposed along with targeted directions for change. Two examples, for Fertility/Family planning and Population Mobility, from his presentation follow.

Table 5.
Fertility and/or Family Planning in the Indonesian Context

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FERTILITY/FAMILY PLANNING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of people aged 15-54 who know that they can regulate their fertility (+).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of unmet need couples, who want to regulate their fertility, but cannot do it (-).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of infertile couples (-).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of abortion (-).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For regions/countries with TFR &lt; 3.0, slow down the decline, and never reaching below 1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ananta’s slide presentation on the EGM.
Indonesian Experiences on Monitoring and Evaluation Achievement of the MDGs

Speaker: Nina Sardjunani (Deputy Minister for Human Resources and Cultural Affairs, Bappenas)

The third presentation was made by Nina Sardjunani (Deputy Minister of National Development Planning (Bappenas), entitled “Indonesian Experiences on Monitoring and Evaluation Achievement of the MDGs”. She presented details concerning MDG goals, targets and indicators, and demonstrated the mechanisms and procedures that had been implemented for their integration in Indonesian development planning at national and regional/provincial levels. Such close regular and periodic monitoring allows identification of progress made and challenges encountered in a way allowing adjustment of plans and actions, and systematizes decision-making concerning allocation of funding to accelerate progress (see first figure below).
The Government has implemented a systematic monitoring and reporting mechanism (see second figure) to ensure appropriate oversight. These processes include systematic quarterly (in 2012) or semester (in 2013) reporting with annual evaluation at the provincial level.

**FIGURE 9.**
Integrating the MDGs into Development Planning Documents

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**Ensuring Funding for MDG Activities**

- **RPJPN** (NLTDIP)
- **RPJMN** (NMTDP)
- **RPJMD** (Local MTDP)
- **President Instruction No. 3/2010**
- **APBN** (State Budget)
- **APBD** (Local Govt. Budget)
- **RENSTRA K/L** (Ministerial Strat. Plan)
- **RENSTRA DAERAH** (Local Govt. Strat. Plan)

**MDGs have been mainstreamed in national planning documents (long-term, medium-term, and annual) and budget documents at national and sub national level.**

**Source:** Sardjunani’s slide presentation on the EGM.
Detailed reporting forms (Monitoring Matrices) require identification of programs relevant to each MDG target and indicator with detailed tracking of allocations and outlays. The process also promotes the identification of remedial actions to be taken to address problems in implementation that are discovered.
### Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

**Target 1A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem Identification</th>
<th>Follow-Up Plan</th>
<th>Responsible Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finance</strong></td>
<td>Delayed and late disbursement of funds</td>
<td>The scheme and synchronization of planning activities will be tailored to the fund release date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organization</strong></td>
<td>Staff mutation often occurs</td>
<td>Conduction training to enhance the skills and capabilities of new employees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Regulation** | Regional and central government regulations impede the implementation of activities | • Digging information in relation to the policy references with related parties  
• Advocates of stakeholder management | Health Department (Dinkes) |
| **Operation** | The unavailability of complete infrastructure hampers the smooth running of the program and activity | Increasing cooperation with PT XYZ in order to borrow materials and equipment to support program JYZ | BKKB at provincial level |
| **Politic** | The disagreement between executive and legislative on the outcomes and targets | There should be a meeting to reach agreement and formulate a strategic steps between related parties and legislative | Health Department, (Dinkes), Statistics Indonesia, dan BKKB at provincial level |
| **Other... (environment)** | Lack of knowledge, attitude, and behavior among people with regard to the importance of family planning | Improving community-based family planning by increasing trainings, coverage, and use of family planning | Health Department, (Dinkes) and BKKB at provincial level |

**Source:** Sardjunani’s slide presentation on the EGM.

**TABLE 7.**  
The Sample of Monitoring and Evaluation Form II in 2012
Diverse data systems are maintained at national and provincial levels to ensure systematic attention. The presentation demonstrated the ability of the framework to ensure focused and systematic attention on national, regional and local progress in furtherance of the government’s development priorities and highlighted the importance of national commitment and strong coordination among the relevant institutions.

She concluded her presentation with a summary of progress attained towards realization of the MDGs. MDGs are identified as realized, on track, or requiring additional work. Achievement of MDG targets has been identified for extreme poverty reduction, gender targets in tertiary educational attainment and in literacy, and reduction of tuberculosis. A wide range of other indicators (including: hunger reduction; primary and secondary education attainment; neonatal, infant and child mortality; modern method contraceptive prevalence and antenatal care; and several environmental measures) are on track for attainment by 2015. However, significant additional efforts will be required to reduce proportions living below the national poverty line, the maternal mortality ratio, levels of unmet need for family planning, prevalence of HIV/AIDS, to increase young people with comprehensive HIV/AIDS knowledge, forest coverage, and access to safe water, sanitation and the internet.

Experiences from the MDGs Regarding Monitoring, Evaluation and Accountability

Speaker: Stan Bernstein (UNFPA Technical Consultant)

The fourth presentation was by Stan Bernstein (UNFPA Technical Consultant) entitled “Experiences from the MDGs regarding monitoring, evaluation and accountability”. He recounted the importance of MDG monitoring as a spur to program and policy development and improvements in data systems and measurement methodologies (e.g., the measurement of unmet need and of slum quality) that had been achieved. The adoption of new development concerns in the MDG framework (e.g., the addition of target 5B, achieve universal access to reproductive health) led to heightened attention by donors (including private sector foundations), by the UN system (through the Every Woman, Every Child initiative), national governments and local administrations. However, the shortcomings of the MDGs were noted, including the lack of a consistent conceptual framework, creation of pipelines of activity rather than multi-sectoral approaches, a coverage
rather than quality focus, inattention to inequities and inequalities, and neglect of systemic relationships.

He proposed that the 2015 development framework could be improved by including component demographic processes conceptualized through a life cycle approach with attention to the continuum of care in reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health with explicit standards to be monitored.

A simple suggestion for a life cycle approach (with elements missing from the MDG framework indicated by an asterisk) in health and other social development concerns follow in the first figure below. The second figure elaborates components of the continuum of care.

### TABLE 8.
**An Example of Life Cycle**

**Example: a life cycle approach**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Infancy</th>
<th>Childhood</th>
<th>Youth</th>
<th>Adulthood</th>
<th>Old(er) age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Birth attendants</td>
<td>Infant Mortality rate</td>
<td>US Mortality</td>
<td>Education (*incl. CSE)</td>
<td>*Education/ literacy</td>
<td>*Continuing education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality</td>
<td>*Morbidity rates</td>
<td>Malaria prophylaxis</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>*NCDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Emergency obstetric care</td>
<td>*Immunity conferred (including PMTCT)</td>
<td>*Early childhood education</td>
<td>*NCD risks initiated</td>
<td>*STI risks (incl. HIV/ AIDS)</td>
<td>*Dementia incidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Premature births</td>
<td>*Orphan status</td>
<td>Adolescent fertility *Sexual debut</td>
<td>Other morbidities and mortality</td>
<td>*Abuse and non-support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*C-sections</td>
<td>*Immunization (later)</td>
<td>*GBV</td>
<td>*GBV</td>
<td>*e50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Bernstein’s slide presentation on the EGM.
TABLE 9. 
An Example of the Continuum of Care in Reproductive, Maternal, New-born and Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-pregnancy</th>
<th>Pregnancy</th>
<th>Delivery</th>
<th>Post-partum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FP usage</td>
<td>Ante-natal care</td>
<td>Skilled birth attendants</td>
<td>*Neo-natal mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Unintended pregnancy</td>
<td>*Maternal nutrition</td>
<td>... (see prior)</td>
<td>*Post-partum family planning counseling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Emergency contraception</td>
<td>*Unsafe abortion (sex-selective abortion)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bernstein’s slide presentation on the EGM.

Proposed criteria for judging the appropriateness of health interventions could serve as a basis for the identification of other indicators.

Finally, he emphasized the contributions of health status to other

TABLE 10. 
Criteria for Determining Appropriate Interventions Can Lead to Indicators

Criteria for determining appropriate interventions can lead to indicators

In the area of health interventions, increasing attention is being given to issues of coverage and quality. This can generate conditions to be monitored.

Source: Bernstein’s slide presentation on the EGM.
development outcomes and demographic and environmental processes. He suggested that worthy priorities in the post-2015 development framework would be: (1) high attention to times of life transitions (e.g., around conception, pregnancy and birth; youth, as a transition to adulthood; and, entry into elder years); (2) special concern for gender issues; and, (3) attention to inequalities and the social processes that generate them. He argued for heightened attention to population dynamics as a means to advance these priorities.
Presentations on Global Cooperation and Partnerships
The theme of the Fourth Meeting of the HLPEP was comprised of issues related to global partnerships and means of implementation. In order to provide inputs to this process and subsequent discussions an additional panel of presentations related to these concerns.

**Speaker: Eddy Hasmi (Director of Collaboration in Population Education, BKKBN)**

Mr. Hasmi described the history of Indonesia’s contribution to regional development assistance through a systematic concern with South-South Cooperation. He dated Indonesia’s concern with Southern development to the Asia Africa Summit (Bandung, 1955) which advanced principles articulated in the State Constitution regarding international cooperation. A global institutional framework was developed through the creation of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 which further developed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries.

Implementation of BAPA was advanced in Indonesia following a Presidential Decree with the creation of the Indonesian Technical Cooperation Program (ITCP) under the multiple Ministry Coordinating Committee for International Technical Cooperation. Implementation and financing mechanisms have developed for bilateral agreements between development partners for implementation with only one hiatus in response to the 1998 financial crisis, the ITCP has continued (and been recently re-energized) with plans for further support in a long-term Grand Design for Development Cooperation. Different modalities of the International Training Program (observational study tours, internships, High Level visits, technical assistance and technical training) have provided support to almost 5000 participants from 87 countries. Indonesia remains committed to play a leadership role in South-South cooperation initiatives.

**Speaker: Mr. Stan Bernstein (UNFPA Technical Consultant)**

Mr. Bernstein presented an overview of varieties of partnerships that could further development initiatives as part of the post-2015 framework and accelerate implementation of its components. The HLPEP’s final meeting, for which the EGM served as a satellite session, had as its thematic focus “global collaboration and means of implementation”.


He reviewed a variety of forms of collaboration, including accountability mechanisms, which could accelerate implementation of the development framework once consensus was reached. Collaboration could occur between different categories of nations, involving the exchange of different resources, and across different actors in public, private, civil society and sectors of action. South-south collaboration was described as a major form of exchange between developing countries that usually involves technical assistance (provision of information and human resources) but could also include financial transfers and support.

Technical assistance (whether South-South or North-South) frequently involves training, information exchange, review and collation of best practices and creation of other databases for comparative analysis and program improvement. Both Northern and Southern institutions (regional and national) can serve to create repositories of information on the situation in countries on components of the development agenda and on the impacts of relevant interventions. Countries can collaborate to create mechanisms to improve methodologies for impact and effectiveness evaluation (the Sustainable Development Solutions Network of the Earth Institute being an example). Civil Society has a significant role to play both as direct providers of support to interventions (community mobilization, policy and program advocacy, service delivery) and as agents of accountability and feedback. Together with parliamentarians they can address the needs of various sub-populations (localities and categories of people). The private sector can also play multiple roles in service delivery (within regulatory frameworks established by governments).

The private sector could also co-finance capacity building for the application of techniques of applied demography (market research, situation analyses, etc.) which build on census, service statistics, national registration systems (e.g., of births, deaths, marriages and migration) and other information sources. While such systems are so large and costly that they rely predominantly on national investment (supplemented by external donor support), the development of cadres of skilled professionals could receive their support. Finally, technology transfers (largely, but far from exclusively, North to South) could facilitate progress toward development goals. One important task for stakeholders to support would include harmonization of data collection, including surveys, censuses and Health Management Information Systems.
Summary of the Sub Group Discussion
The development of the Bali Statement was the responsibility of three working groups. Participants were assigned to groups according to their areas of expertise and responsibility. The groups were instructed (see Annex IV) to review the recommendations in the Outcome Document of the Thematic Consultation on Population Dynamics.

**Group 1: Data**

**Note on the discussion on Data**

The working group endorsed the recommendations related to data, which came out of the global thematic consultation on population dynamics and development. In particular, the group emphasized the need to (i) strengthen data collection, (ii) strengthen the use and analysis of data, and (iii) using the analysis of data to ensure evidence-based policy making.

In addition to the recommendations on data, which are outlined in the outcome document of the global thematic consultation (see annex), the group of experts emphasized the two clusters of issues:

**Rights and ethics:** It is a common perception that the ICPD agenda encouraged a shift from an approach that focused on "counting people", which is associated with population numbers and data, to an approach that focuses on "making people count", which is associated with the rights of individuals, and the empowerment of women. The participants in the workshop noted that this is a wrong perception, which leads to a misguided emphasis and can have dangerous consequences. There is no contradiction between an approach which focuses on counting people and an approach which focuses on making people count. Indeed, in order to make people count, it is essential to count people.

The group noted that many countries do not have vital registration and fail to register births and deaths of people. The failure to be registered at births means that people are not formally recognized as citizens and will not have an identity card or passport, and will not be able to vote. The failure to register deaths can impose burdens on the surviving family members, who may need to deal with business contracts the deceased had entered into.

In accordance, the group emphasized the right to be counted, and underlined the importance of establishing vital registration systems. At the same time, the group emphasized the need to respect ethical standards in data collection (for example, ensure anonymity and safeguard the privacy of individuals), and it also stressed the right of the public to data collected.
by the authorities on social, economic and environmental aspects that concern their wellbeing.

Governance: The group emphasized that in order to address the issues of rights and ethics outlined above, but also to ensure an efficient and meaningful collection, analysis and use of data, requires the strengthening of governance capacities related to data. Authorities should set out to harmonize and integrate data that is collected at different administrative levels (local government to central government), and through different sources and mechanisms. Furthermore, authorities should make data that they are collecting on social, economic and environmental matters available to the public. In addition to these elements, which underline the importance of governance as it related to the collection of data, the group also emphasized issues of governance that relate to the analysis and use of data. Good governance must be informed by a careful analysis of data and evidence. Policy makers should use data and evidence to identify challenges and suitable policy responses, and they should use data and evidence to monitor and evaluate, and if necessary refocus, their policy responses to developmental challenges.

Group 2: Human capital development through the life cycle
This group was chaired by Pak Eddy Hasmi.
From the outset, the Group strongly endorsed the need for rights-based and gender-responsive policies that can address and harness population dynamics. Poverty alleviation was recognized as the overarching concern, but there was a request for clarity of definition as to what is meant, given the differences in various documents.

Inequalities
During the discussions, ‘inequalities’ were addressed and it was decided that it could refer to inequalities between males and females; poor and rich; rural and urban; and disparities at district, national, regional and global levels.

Life course perspective
In addressing a life course perspective, the impact of girls leaving school without completing secondary school, could lead to too early marriage and child-bearing. In addition to these adolescent girls being under-age for marriage, they are also often malnourished with the result that they give birth to low birth-weight babies. In turn this can lead to under-nutrition and to stunting of their children, as can be seen in the fact that 35% of under-
five children are stunted. Stunted children, in turn, are more susceptible to NCDs (non-communicable diseases) and contribute to the percentage of increase in NCDs.

The importance of healthy lifestyles was therefore stressed, particularly among adolescent girls. In addition, there should be an emphasis on quality health services. Providing health care alone was not enough, the emphasis going forward should be on quality.

The group recommended the following changes: Ensure universal access to health care throughout the life course that addresses unhealthy lifestyles, including sexual and reproductive health care services that meet the criteria of availability, accessibility, acceptability, quality and affordability; Address the sexual and reproductive health needs of women above child bearing age and also of men. Primary, secondary and tertiary education, technical and vocational training and apprenticeship programmes were discussed by the group and it was agreed that it was important to provide quality life-long learning. Importance was attached not only to entrepreneurship programmes and vocational training, but also to further skills for career development.

There was a discussion on informal schooling for pregnant girls and the importance of ensuring that the quality was comparable. Issues were also raised that showed agreement in the group that ‘One size does not fit all’. This will mean that implementation of the Goals will be different in different countries, and even within countries. One example that was given was that in Indonesia, while the Goals may call for ‘Comprehensive sexuality education’, it would be implemented as ‘Comprehensive reproductive health education’.

**Equalities among the regions in Indonesia**

Concern was expressed that MDG 8 had not been implemented properly, particularly as far as global partnerships were concerned. Reference was made to Accra, Paris and Busan and the importance of knowledge sharing. It was felt that population dynamics should be considered within its parameters.

In Indonesia there are differences between the more developed and developing parts of the country, Java and Bali being most developed.

The group recommends to promote policies and programmes that make it easier for people in care-giving roles to provide care and to combine work and domestic responsibilities. Bearing in mind the strong endorsement of the rights-based and gender responsive approach, a possible addition might
be to add another bullet point under the General Priorities that recognizes: Inequalities and disparities exist, for example, between women and men; poor and rich; urban and rural within and between countries and at all levels including local, national, regional and global. Goals should therefore be implemented taking into account national and cultural contexts.

**Harmful practices and violence against women**

The Group discussed harmful practices and violence against women, and it was agreed that issues related to violence against women should be included in the post-2015 development agenda, which would include the need for evidence-based interventions as prevalence data is lacking. Members of the group also discussed at length issues related to early and forced marriages. They agreed that both should be included, wanting more emphasis on the consequences of early marriage, including leading to the births of low birth-weight babies to under-nourished adolescents that can lead to stunting as referred to above. It was agreed that the inclusion of the elimination of early and forced marriage could be expanded to read,

> “that not only denies the rights of girls and women to education and the enjoyment of a full and satisfying life, but can lead to adverse consequences that affect the lives of children born to these women that may be low birth-weight, subsequently under-nourished and victims of conditions such as stunting.”

**Group 3: Migration and Urbanization**

The group faced the challenge of reviewing the large number of recommendations that had emerged from the earlier process. Extended discussions sought to narrow the scope of detailed consideration. It was recognized that protection of the rights and welfare of individuals who moved (voluntarily or in response to pressures outside individual control) would be critical. The importance of various population movements, and the growing volume and complexity of the phenomenon, was fully appreciated. However, it was recognized that detailed development planning to address population movement needed to be rights-based, focused on individuals, families and communities and informed by data on welfare and living conditions on many different dimensions.

An extended discussion addressed the benefits and the challenges of increasing urbanization. The heavy concentration of population on Java and Bali, especially in urban areas, contributed to some of the inequalities of opportunity, resources and outcomes in health, education and other
sectoral concerns. This imbalanced concentration poses infrastructure and social integration challenges. The group decided to give priority to reinforcing the need for enhancing the quality of life in smaller- and medium-sized cities. But the discussion recognized that movement from rural and relatively smaller cities should be reinforced with recognition of the rights of all people to land, housing and essential services, wherever they reside and that special attention needed to be given to the poor. At the same time, the heavy ecological footprint of cities requires promotion of more environmentally-friendly technologies and approaches and reduction of the unplanned sprawl of cities into their surrounds. Much of the discussion recognized the economic dynamism of cities as the primary driver of their growth. The discussion often noted the importance of community participation in planning for meeting their needs and creating opportunities. But the group felt that it was inappropriate to be too prescriptive about particular management or governance issues beyond establishing the basic principles of transparency and inclusiveness. The discussion also recognized that decisions on economic priorities would strongly impact the pace of urbanization.

A rich and extended discussion of migration focused both on the benefits (to migrants and to sending and receiving communities) and the challenges (especially regarding service access, life quality, social integration). It was recognized that partnerships to gain the social and economic benefits of migration would need to involve governmental agreements on a bilateral, regional and global basis. Extended discussion included attention to different forms of exploitation that migrants might be subject to in employment, social benefits, including social protection programs, and through trafficking. People in particularly vulnerable situations (including persons displaced by climate change and other disasters) were seen to need special attention.
Presentation of the Bali Statement
The draft Bali Statement, collating the recommendations of the Breakout Working Groups was read to the participants for review and approval. There was general approval of the draft with suggestions accepted for relatively minor adjustments. The discussion noted, in particular, the need for the post-2015 development agenda to give higher consideration to issues related to gender inequality and women’s empowerment. Professor Salim additionally stressed the importance of a more integrated approach to population and environment linkages, stressing the need to attain a stable population and the increasing and unsustainable demands placed on the environment by continued growth. The adopted version of the Statement of the meeting follows.

**Bali Statement of the Expert Group Meeting on Population Dynamics and the Post-2015 Development Agenda**

**Bali, 23-24 March 2013**

1. We, Indonesian and international experts in population and development, met in Bali, Indonesia, for the Expert Group Meeting on Population Dynamics and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

2. We reaffirm that people are at the centre of sustainable development and that sustainable development must improve the lives and livelihoods of both present and future generations. To this end, we must systematically collect and use data on the number, location, age and sex distribution of the population.

3. We recognize that population dynamics affects all three pillars of sustainable development, and thus urge countries to address and integrate population dynamics into the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

4. We note that population mega-trends—continued population growth, population ageing, urbanization and migration—constitute important developmental challenges and opportunities in the 21st century. Population dynamics affect economic development, employment, income distribution, poverty, social protection and pensions; they raise the stakes in our efforts to ensure universal access to health, education, housing, sanitation, water, food and energy; and they put increasing pressures on the planet’s finite resources, contributing to climate change and challenging environmental sustainability.

5. We recognize that these linkages are influenced by advancing gender equality and empowerment of women and young people to enable
them to make free and informed decisions about reproduction, sexuality, marriage and mobility as well as their participation in social, economic and political life within their communities and countries. We recognize that such progress is rooted in the ability to exercise recognized political, economic, and social rights.

6. We acknowledge that population dynamics not only influence development at the global, regional, national and sub-national levels but also are affected by them. We thus encourage local authorities, governments and inter-governmental agencies/organizations to take population dynamics into account while formulating global, regional, national and sub-national, rural, urban, and sectoral development strategies and programmes.

7. We emphasize that we can address and harness population dynamics through rights-based and gender-responsive policies, which ensure the sexual and reproductive health and rights of all, eliminate discrimination, coercion and violence, and promote inclusive and participatory approaches to development planning.

**Invest in human capital throughout the life course.**

- Ensure the right of universal access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health, providing available, accessible, acceptable, and affordable quality services.
- Increase coverage and quality of education and training at all levels, and promote the development of life skills, including comprehensive sexuality education.
- Eliminate all forms of gender-based violence, including harmful practices such as early and forced marriage.
- Provide increased levels of social protection, including pensions, together with suitable infrastructure for the disadvantaged.
- Promote policies that enable people to balance their roles as workers and care-givers.

**Promote the developmental benefits of migration.**

- Reinforce and establish bilateral, regional and global partnerships on migration to progressively reduce barriers on movement.
- Protect and fulfil the rights of all migrants, including displaced persons and victims of trafficking.
- Foster integration and reintegration of migrants and returning migrants.
- Anticipate and prepare for migration related to climate change and
disaster risk reduction in vulnerable coastal areas, especially cities.

• Ensure migrants are able to save and transfer money securely and at low cost, and provide incentives to invest in origins and destinations for sustainable development.

Create liveable and sustainable cities for growing populations.

• Enhance the economic, social and cultural amenities of smaller- and medium-sized cities in order to promote more balanced growth.
• Ensure affordable access to land, housing and all essential services, with special attention to the poor.
• Minimize cities’ environmental impact by managing urban sprawl and promoting environmentally-friendly housing, transport, utilities and other public services.
• Encourage coordination and sharing of information and policy implementation among all levels and sectors of government, including local administrations.

Collect, analyze and use population data and projections for development.

• Use population data and projections to formulate development strategies, goals, targets and policies, and to monitor and address inequalities.
• Employ population projections in spatial planning for rural, urban and peri-urban areas.
• Strengthen capacity at all levels to collect, analyze and use population-based data.
• Strengthen collection of data through surveys, vital registration and service statistics.
• Make demographic, socio-economic and environmental data publicly accessible.

Create collaborative partnerships to address population dynamics.

• Strengthen technical and financial assistance to address and harness population dynamics with a focus on the countries with the greatest need.
• Promote new development partnerships, including South-South cooperation, to address challenges associated with population growth, population aging, migration and urbanization, and to foster the exchange of best practices on sexual and reproductive health care, including family planning.
• Facilitate the sharing of data, information and knowledge in population dynamics taking advantage of the continuing advancement of technologies, especially regarding evaluated practices and interventions.

• Strengthen the role of the private sector in contributing to the financing of capacity building, especially with respect to data, including applied demography.
Concluding Remarks
Ms. Nobuko Horibe welcomed the inclusiveness of the Bali Statement and its potential contribution to the HLPEP’s deliberations. She highlighted the increased attention to sustainability that has developed in the 20 years since Rio and the failure of the MDGs to adequately capture this vital concern. She praised the increased attention being given to issues of inequality at sub-national levels and to other disparities within countries and welcomed consideration of monitoring below the national aggregates. The increased attention to and substantive depth of attention to partnerships between and within countries marks a significant advance over the treatment of Goal 8 within the MDGs, in recognition of the focus on sustainability. The emphasis on people and person-centred development was particularly welcomed. Capturing these elements with a short list of indicators applicable in all countries, but adjustable for national circumstances, including through qualitative measures, would be the significant challenge for the new development agenda. The needed conversation would also be informed by the ICPD review. She thanked all the participants for their contributions and hard work and praised the meeting for its successful conclusion.

Dr. Sudibyo Alimoeso, in his concluding remarks, Dr. Sudibyo Alimoeso (BKKBN) welcomed the collaboration with UKP4 and UNFPA and the quality of the discussion with experts and top-level government officials. He appreciated that the discussion developed concrete recommendations on “how to” address and harness population dynamics and their relation to development objectives in the region and globally. He singled out: the importance of using population data and projections to inform the design and monitoring of development goals, targets and indicators; the contribution of rights-based policies; the recognition of different needs of population groups, including special attention for the most vulnerable populations (including children, young people and women). The development of human capital (and its implications for all development issues) and its relation to population dynamics was strategically important. The emphasis on international collaboration and the recommendations promoting population dynamics in the post-2015 agenda at all levels were greatly appreciated. BKKBN called for strategic stakeholder commitment to advance and implement these recommendations and collaboration modalities.
Professor Emil Salim noted the sequence of meetings of the HLPEP which had already dealt with substantive issues in its earlier meetings in London and Monrovia. The value added of the Bali session would be addressing the combination of sustainable development and the MDGs and reflecting issues of implementation, including the role of population dynamics. He noted that while sustainable development was introduced to intergovernmental discussions in 1992 (after being introduced by Gro Brundtland in 1986), it was only now being properly elevated to greater prominence. He welcomed the broader conception of development that was emerging, going beyond economic growth captured by GDP per capita, adding social development and equity and a clearer recognition of environmental limits and concern with the carrying capacity of the planet. With growing populations requiring more resources than one planet can provide, there is a need to formulate a development agenda, including population dynamics, which can put us on a more sustainable path. For the sake of our descendants, he urged our leaders to commit themselves and us to this broader vision.
Annex I:
Participants
## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**Expert Group Meeting on Population Dynamics and the Post-2015 Development Agenda**  
**Novotel Nusa Dua Bali, 23-24 March 2013**

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Annex II:
The Indonesian Case Study

ROLES OF POPULATION DYNAMICS IN DEVELOPMENT:
an Indonesian Case Study

Prepared by
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In collaboration with UNFPA Indonesia
1. POST-2015 THREE MEGA-DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Population Dynamics in Indonesia since 1998 occur in the context of democratization and decentralization. The fall of New Order era in 1998 turned Indonesia into a reform era with democracy on its way, the 1997/98 Asian economic crises triggered the reformation. At that time, the demographic transition on Java island, the most densely populated island, had been approaching the fertility replacement level, with Jakarta, Yogyakarta and East Java already below replacement level during the period of 1990-2000. The demand for democracy might be associated with the demographic transition in Java. Not long after the fall of New Order, decentralization took place with enactment of two Laws: Law No. 22/1999 on Regional Governance and Law No.25/1999 on the Fiscal Balance between the Central Government and the Regions. The changing regime created some vibration in the form of social crises with violent conflicts occurring in several areas, like Maluku, Poso, and Pontianak.

Democratization and decentralization, especially the regional autonomy challenging the population dynamics at the district level. The implementation of decentralization later took away the anti-natalist policies in many districts. This later affected the performance of population dynamics parameters as well as the development agenda.

The post-2015 mega trends in Indonesia’s population dynamics can be summarized as follows (Ananta and Arifin 2013): (i) an ever larger giant population with a bulk of young people; (ii) deepening ageing population that is predicted to follow the maturity of bulging youth until 2035; and (iii) changing pattern of mobility influenced by improvement on education, growing opportunities at the national and global level, and raising income. These mega trends follow the global trend.

As mentioned in the Dhaka Declaration, the population mega trends constitute important developmental challenges and opportunities in the 21st century. These are also at the forefront of international and national development agendas. Population dynamics affect economic development, employment, income distribution, poverty, social protection and pensions. These also affect the realization of universal access to health, education, housing, sanitation, water, food and energy, and influence the lives and livelihoods of people, the sustainability of urban and rural areas and the environment.
The Larger Giant

In 2030, Indonesia will have a population of 295 million. This projection is one of the scenarios provided by the preliminary result of population projection with the basis population resulting from the 2010 census (Badan Pusat Statistik). This 295 million assumes that fertility rate will decline from 2.4 children from 2010-15 to 2.0 children from 2025-30. In other words, Indonesia is expecting to have nearly 60 million in the new generation, the upcoming young people by 2030. Some of them are already born, about three years old. This bulk of the upcoming generation raises the inclusion of sexual and reproductive rights and health in formulating the future development agenda. Not only for the reproductive health, the upcoming generation will add more pressure on other resources such as land for providing enough food and for their housing beyond 2030 when they will start joining job market. In the meantime, this group will add to the pressure of creating job opportunity, employment, as well as preparing high quality education to compete in the future global market.

By 2035, the population is projected to be 305 million. Taking a linear interpolation between 2030 and 2035, the 2032 mark is projected to be 300 million. Just to compare, the USA reached this mark in 2006.

Due to the successful past decline in fertility and mortality rates, today Indonesia’s population is in its favourable pace for the economy as seen in Figure 1. The population was 237.6 million as of the 2010 population census, an increase of 147 million in nearly 40 years.

Today, Indonesia’s population structure has a smaller percentage of young population aged below 15 years old accounting for 29% of the population. It has a larger percentage of older persons aged 60 and above, 8% in 2010 vs. 4.5 % in 1971. The working age-population, 15-59, takes the largest portion of 64%, or 151 million in absolute terms. This amount is about 30 times the total of the neighbouring country of Singapore. This is the potential portion for the economy, yet the quality of this group should be in check to produce fruitful benefits for the economy. Youth, aged 10-24, accounted for 64 million in 2010.
The current age structure with a large amount of young labour force is a potential for economic growth if they have productive employment with quality education, competence, skills and high productivity.

As seen in Figure 1, there is a large amount of young labour force which brings a concern to properly address sexual and reproductive health and rights. In addition, delayed marriage among young people is happening in Indonesia (Gubhaju and Jones). Delayed married and rising unmet need for information and services on sexual and reproductive health and rights for young people should be addressed seriously. The bulk of young labour force may aggravate employment issues and raise competition for job opportunities amidst the currently limited job opportunities. This will continue until 2030.

They are sexually active, perhaps even more active than the past generation due to changing perception toward sex.
The UN projection medium variant depicts another scenario for future population dynamics of Indonesia. As seen in Figure 3, the relative number of working age population in Indonesia is projected to increase only until 2020, after that the percentage will decline. However, the absolute number...
of working age population, 15-59 years old, will decline after 2030, reaching its peak at 180 million people. Meanwhile, the number and percentage older persons, 60 years and above, will accelerate and outnumber the number of young population in 2035. Post 2015, the number and percentage of population aged 60 and above will accelerate.

The young and old groups are considered as the dependent groups, although this grouping is debatable. Assuming they are the dependent groups, the ratio between dependent and independent groups indicates total age-dependency ratio. When the ratio reaches below 50, it is called demographic window of opportunity and will end when it passes above 50. What does this threshold mean? This means that every two productive age persons support one dependent. This once-in-a-lifetime opportunity should not be missed. Yet, this threshold assumes the old dependents are 65 years and above. Yet, as of Law no 13/1998 on Welfare of Older Persons, an older person in Indonesia is defined as an individual reach 60 years old. Therefore, there is inconsistency which needs to be considered.

The demographic window of opportunity (DWO) is projected to happen from 2010 to 2035, if we follow the UN median variant which projects that the fertility rate will be about 1.7 in 2030-2035. As mentioned
earlier, the population projection of the Indonesian version assumes fertility will decline from 2.4 to 2.0 in 2020 and will be stable at 2.0 in 2035. As a result, by 2035 the total dependency ratio will be about 47%, thus Indonesia will still be enjoying the demographic window of opportunity. The relatively slower fertility decline, after achieving TFR at 3.0, since 1990 or 2000, together with an even slower fertility rate in the next few decades will lengthen the demographic window of opportunity in Indonesia. If the past TFR had continued to decline faster, it perhaps reached 1.8 by now, the demographic window of opportunity would have closed sooner.

The today favourable age structure will influence the post-2015 Development Agenda in Indonesia. If we become successful in reducing fertility rate in the future, the Demographic Window of Opportunity will be closed sooner, at least as the UN projected. Whatever, the scenario, it should not miss the DWO, as it will be a short momentum. The once-in-lifetime age structure is generally a short-lived Demographic Window of Opportunity. In anticipation of this, the Indonesian Government has planned a number of policies which are people-centred development, including health, nutrition, education, women empowerment, entrepreneurship and social infrastructure.

Poverty is another issue Indonesia, although Indonesia has successfully managed to lower down the poverty rate, diversity across region still exits. The number of people in poverty is the largest in Java, as Indonesia's population is concentrated on this island, with Jakarta and Banten having the lowest poverty rates among provinces in 2012. However, the poverty rate is the highest in Maluku and Papua. There is rural-urban variation in terms of poverty rate; the rural poverty rate is higher than urban, and rural poor are larger in number than the urban. Poverty rate depicts a declining trend, although a fluctuation was seen in a jump in 1998 and 1999, as a reaction to the Asian crisis. Thereafter, it declined to as low as 16.6 per cent in 2007, though only slightly below 17.5 per cent in 1996, before the 1997-1998 crisis. At the micro level, decreasing family size is more likely to improve poverty status. Yet, at the macro level, although the number of Indonesian population continues to increase, the GDP per capita is also increasing.

**Emerging Ageing population**

Indonesians are gaining longevity. Life expectancy at birth has reached as high as 71 years in 2010, a gain of more than 35 years from the
1971 increase. Indonesians will continue to live longer in the next few decades. The post-2015 will be a feature as the emergence of ageing population. It has been mentioned that the twenty-first century is the era of Ageing. In post-2015 Indonesia, it will be a deepening ageing population which can bring more pressure for the economy.

In 2010, there was a population of 18 million aged 60 years and above, which is much larger than 0.5 million older persons in Singapore in 2010. Yet, Indonesia’s GDP per capita in 2010 was 3,000 USD, much lower than 45,000 USD in Singapore for the same year. Thus, the ageing issue in Indonesia is related to large number of older people living on relatively low income. One of the ways to finance ageing population in the low income country is active ageing which promotes older persons to remain active, healthy and productive.

With regards to ageing population, there is one thing that is neglected, which is the reproductive health right of the older persons. As their number will be rapidly increasing, post-2015 should give attention to rising post-menopausal reproductive health issues.

**Highly Mobile Population**

Facilitated by the advancement in public transportation and information, as well as smaller family sizes, population mobility in Indonesia has taken on different types of mobility. The trends take the form of increasing commuters, rising seasonal migration, complex internal migration, more return migration, IDP (Internally Displaced Persons), rising overseas migrations, rising flow of foreign migrants.

The pattern and trend of people mobility in Indonesia will continue in the future, at least in three directions: (1) toward the major urban centres, particularly in Java (Surabaya, Bandung, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Malang and Surabaya), and outside Java (Banda Aceh, Medan, Pekanbaru, Batam, Padang, Palembang, Bandar Lampung, Makasar, Manado, Palu, Kendari, Ambon, Jayapura and Sorong); (2) toward the major concentration of extractive industries outside Java, such as Riau, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, and Papua; (3) toward labour receiving countries, particularly Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, Korea and Japan, reflecting the unequal economic development between Indonesia and these Indonesian labour’s receiving countries. In essence migration or population mobility as the important component of population dynamics represents the response of the population to economic development (Tirtosudarmo).
With regards to internal migration it seems there will be change in the size of migration. From 1975-2000, long-distance migration, measured with inter-provincial migration or migration from one province to another, continuously rose (Muhidin 2002; Ananta and Arifin, 2008). However, the trend did not continue from 2000-2010, as the number and percentage of long-distance migration to population aged five years and above declined. Ananta, Arifin and Suryadinata’s (2004) calculation reveals a decline from 3.1%, or 5.5 million, in 2000 to 2.5%, or 5.4 million, in 2010. Interestingly, the decline in mobility was also seen in short-distance migration, the intra-province migration or migration within a province for the same period (Arifin and Ananta, 2013).

In the global view, Indonesia continues to be seen as an increasingly attractive place for doing business. A new trend should get serious attention, in which a small, but rising number of foreigners reside and work in Indonesia (Arifin and Ananta, 2013). Therefore, the post-2015 Indonesians will increasingly have to face global competition in the labour market. In addition, overseas returning migrants have also played a significant role as agents of social change in the villages, by bringing social remittances from abroad. The migration of Indonesian overseas should be seen in the context of brain gain, rather than brain drain.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

The number of women at reproductive period will still be large at about 66 million women. Although fertility declines further to two children per woman, annual birth is 4.3 – 4.8 million each year. This brings consequences on meeting their basic needs, early childhood development, and other resources needed to prepare them to become high quality workers. In addition, the post-menopausal reproductive health should also get attention as their number is also increasing. There are a large number of women who need reproductive health services with quality care, especially family planning services to continue fertility reduction. Sexual and reproductive health is an essential element of good health and human development.

We need more progress on sexual and reproductive health to meet the post-2015 development agenda, particularly those concerned with child and maternal health, HIV and AIDS and other communicable diseases, and gender equality. Better sexual and reproductive health will accelerate progress towards eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, and achieving universal primary education. Demand for reproductive
health commodities is increasing as populations grow, and as people become more knowledgeable and actively seek out family planning, and condoms for protection against sexually transmitted infections as well as for contraception. Yet millions of women and men are unable to access these contraceptives and related services they need to plan when and if to have children. Meeting the current gap and future increases in demand will make a huge difference on people’s lives. It will lower reliance on abortion, which for many women is the sole means of regulating fertility.

What are the Lessons Learned from Indonesia?

What is the lesson learned from the past demographic transition in Indonesia? The success of past decline in fertility rate was a combination of many aspects. There was a strong campaign of family planning programmes, to educate people on their ability to regulate and space their number of children and to provide cheap, safe, and effective contraceptive methods; a strong political commitment and centralistic bureaucracy of the Indonesia Government, supported by sufficient amount of funding; the embracement of community (including religious leaders) in supporting family planning; social economic developmental policies, aimed at reducing poverty, increasing education and health, improving availability of food, and raising employment opportunities.

Yet, the levelling of fertility in Indonesia at 2.6 has postponed its achievement of replacement fertility level. This means that Indonesia continues its internalization of a 2-Child Family Norm, as it has been campaigned by the BKKBN through small family norms with “Two children is enough”. The continuation of an aggressive promotion of fertility reduction seems to be unjustified. This is because half of currently married women want no more children. Among those who intend to have more children, half want to delay the next birth for at least 2 years. This means that the demand for contraceptives is relatively high. Unfortunately, they often face obstacles in gaining access to methods of birth control appropriate to their personal preferences and needs. As a result, the need is significantly unmet as the supply cannot meet the demand.

This indicates a high demand for contraceptives in Indonesia. When fertility should go lower, it leaves a question on “how low fertility should go?” Learning from other countries in East Asia, such as Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore, fertility should not go lower than
1.7. The UN projection uses this limit of low fertility regime. If fertility continues to decline, even going below replacement level, Indonesia would close its demographic window opportunity. Indonesia would be in a similar situation like Thailand today, where ageing issues have become very urgent. For the post-2015 development agenda on population dynamics in Indonesia, it should pay attention to regional variation.

2. Great Demographic Divide: No “one size fits all” policy

Great Demographic Divide among regions may indicate a degree of inequity. This section discusses the demographic divide in terms of fertility, mortality, sex composition, urbanization, ageing population and poverty rate.

Around the globe, demographic regimes differ considerably. High population growth is no longer the primary issue everywhere. Taking into account the variation among Indonesian provinces, we observe a great demographic divide as seen in Figure 5. Therefore, it is hard to have one standard population and development policy across Indonesia. The size of population remains to be concentrated on the smallest main Java Island with 58% as of 2010. Family planning program was implemented on this island, and as a result fertility rate has declined faster in all provinces with Yogyakarta having the lowest.

The fertility rate in 2012 ranges from as low as 2.1 in Yogyakarta to as high as 3.7 in West Papua. The fertility rate in Yogyakarta is 2.1, yet this is a slightly higher rate than earlier periods. Yogyakarta was considered reaching below replacement level since 1990s. If this occurs for about 40 years, Yogyakarta will have a stabilised population. Other provinces in Java are approaching replacement level, between 2.1 and 2.5. This is in contrast with West Papua, a province with the highest fertility rate of about four children per woman. Although, this is the highest, it is already much lower than the past national figure in late 1960s, when it was five to six children per woman. As seen in this figure (grey colour), in outside Java, there are some provinces reaching replacement level, namely, Bali, South Kalimantan, Bengkulu and Jambi. The eastern part generally has a higher fertility rate, between 3.0 and 3.7, and West Papua is the largest (3.7). Thus, Figure 5 provides a clearer geographical pattern of fertility rate across provinces. As seen in the figure, all provinces in Java have lower fertility than others. It was in Java, as well as Bali, when for the first time the family planning programmes were
implemented in 1970. In the second stage, covering 1975-79, the family planning programme was implemented in ten provinces. The last stage, which took the remaining provinces into account, began in 1980. The different starting point of the difference stages of the family planning programme partly contributed to the large geographical variations seen in today fertility rates.

**Variation in Fertility Rate, 2012**

![Variation in Fertility Rate, 2012](image)

**Aglomeration of Population and Economy**

![Aglomeration of Population and Economy](image)

**Source:** Harry Heriawan Saleh
In terms of mortality, the infant mortality rate (IMR) among provinces falls into two categories only: intermediate rock, having the IMR between 30 and 100 per 1000 live births; and hard rock, having the IMR below 30 per 1000 live births. Indonesia no longer has a province at soft rock with IMR above 100 per 1000 live births. As of the latest 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey, 13 provinces including Jakarta, West Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Sumatra, Riau, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, Bangka Belitung, East Kalimantan, and South Sulawesi are already in the hard rock, with IMR below 30 per 1000. Yet, the variation across provinces is still relatively high, as the IMR ranges from 21 in East Kalimantan to 74 in West Papua. As seen in Figure 2, the eastern part of Indonesia is still having higher infant mortality rates. Furthermore, the archipelagic nature of this area has resulted in greater challenges in lowering infant mortality.

Gender represents different goods and services in economic terms, and gender operates differently on factors of population dynamics, namely, fertility, mortality and migration. It is also important to see the sex composition of population across provinces into developmental planning. The sex ratio, representing ratio of males to the females, also varies greatly, ranging from 94.7, a surplus of women, in West Nusa Tenggara to 113.4, a surplus of males, in Papua in 2010. Apart from
Papua, there are two other provinces (West Papua and East Kalimantan) where the males outnumber the females. The figures below provide further perspective on this sex composition.

Due to the decline in both fertility and mortality rates, it brings us to the ageing population. As Yogyakarta has already had a low fertility rate since the 1990s, the ageing population there is also the highest.
The proportion of older persons there reaches 13%, which is higher than that of the oldest country in the region, Singapore. This leads to question of whether the population policies and programmes there are as massive as in Singapore in improving the well-being of older persons. There are five other provinces having ageing populations between 8-12%. These happen due to low fertility. However, there is an exception. West Sumatra has 8% of older persons but their fertility rate is relatively high. The outmigration from this province through the merantau culture plays a more important role than its fertility. The lowest ageing population is in Papua (1.9%).

More to compare with regards to the impact of population dynamics on the development agenda on population, Yogyakarta and West Papua are the two contrasting examples in Indonesia. Yogyakarta represents a province with both low fertility and mortality rates. West Papua represents a province with both high fertility and mortality. West Papua is perhaps a typical example of an under-developed area, while Yogyakarta is an advanced area demographically, but perhaps not economically at the global standard. Thus, the post-2015 development agenda in each of these provinces should be a different strategy, considering not only their size of population but more importantly their age structure.
Contrast between West Papua and Yogyakarta, 2010

Yogyakarta

West Papua
Variation in economic performances throughout Indonesia has been relatively large. In 1998, there were some resource-rich provinces, with East Kalimantan as the province having the highest per capita income, more than four times the national per capita income. Other resource-rich provinces were Riau, Papua, and Aceh. Jakarta, without natural resources but the capital of Indonesia, was the second richest province in Indonesia, having more than three times the national per capita income. Bali, endowed with tourism, followed Aceh, with per capita income slightly above the national figure. On the other hand, some provinces were very poor. East Nusa Tenggara was the poorest, having less than half of the national per capita income. It was followed by West Nusa Tenggara, Southeast Sulawesi, Lampung, and Central Sulawesi. It is worth noted that all of these richest and poorest provinces were located in the Outer Islands (outside the 4 Island of Java), except the province of Jakarta. More specifically, two rich provinces (Papua and Bali) and all (except Lampung) poorest provinces were located in eastern Indonesia.

In summary, this section provides a number of variations of population composition among Indonesia’s provinces which may provide a significant ground for development especially in dealing with economic growth, social inequity and environmental sustainability. Taking into accounts these variations, we should not use the “One Size Fits All” policy throughout the country. Development programmes should be made specific to each region’s characteristics and needs. This is in line with the spirit of decentralisation to make policies closer to the local people. The challenge is that how to make this local base need a reality.

3. Some Recommended Post-2015 Development Agenda: view from population dynamics

The recommended Post-2015 “The World We Want” Development Agenda includes 10 agendas: population dynamics, poverty eradication and equity, health, education, urban growth and employment, food security and nutrition, water sufficiency, energy efficiency and sufficiency, environment sustainability, conflict and fragility, and governance.
Post-2015 Development Agenda 1: POPULATION DYNAMICS

- Family planning programs are focused on two things: (1) to make people aware that their fertility can be controlled; (2) to provide accessible, affordable, safe, and effective contraceptive methods;
- A Changing Method Mix: (1) to limit births for older reproductive women; (2) spacing for the young women;
- ICT advancement to facilitate people mobility, with the government ensuring the right for people’s free mobility;
- Strategic targeting in population policy;
- Increase involvement of men in family planning.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 2: POVERTY ERADICATION AND EQUITY

- Poverty eradication requires that development prerequisites are made effectively available to the poor, such as connectivity facilities and services like transportation, communication and information, and financial support, education, health and other basic needs;
- Inequality between the top-high income and bottom-poor must be reduced in the process of development within and between nations;
- While “social assistance and safety nets” are necessary, they must not replace the need to strive for prevention of deepening the poverty level, with special concern for the women poor;
- Equal employment opportunity for men, women, older persons and people with disabilities in terms of functional ability.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 3: HEALTH

- Due to the increasingly large number of young people and delayed marriage because of education, more emphasis must be given to address sexual and reproductive health and rights;
- Promotion of life-course Active Ageing Program to make everybody healthy and active in old age;
- Preventing disabilities to enable everyone to be productive;
- Make free and informed decisions about reproduction, sexuality, marriage and mobility as well as participation in social, economic and political life within communities and countries;
- To enable reproductive health services to reach for CBR=CDR towards stable population.
Post-2015 Development Agenda 4: Education

- Government has to ensure the right of people to public education through:
  - Building capital for increasing the wealth of the people and technology to optimize the value added biodiversity and other ecosystem services;
  - Building constituency for sustainable development;
  - Social inclusiveness with special affirmative policy and effort for women to reduce the gender gap;
  - Special affirmative policy to reduce regional imbalances.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 5: Urban Growth and Employment

- The success in improving educational attainment, together with opening job opportunities in Indonesia and abroad and the advancement of ICT should facilitate people mobility. The government has to ensure the right to move for the population;
- People should have the right to move anywhere in the world, as goods, money, and capital have moved increasingly freely, domestically and internationally;
- Governments in each country should provide the means to such a free global labour movement, to be consistent with global free trade and capital flow;
- Continuing rural-urban migration implies an occupational shift from agriculture to industry and services with the expansion of urban areas as the main habitat for the rising middle income group with urban lifestyle;
- Concentration of the economic market in major urban areas enables growth of new economic opportunities. With an appropriate economic cluster approach and spatial planning, urban growth centres can be a source of employment opportunities. People follow money, money follows jobs, jobs follow appropriate incentives by government policies;
- Urban expansion outside Java should be seen as a result of inter-provincial and inter-island migration that could lead to the wider dispersion of development of the regions.
Post-2015 Development Agenda 6: Food Security and Nutrition

• As food will become globally scarce and may become a political commodity, each country needs to develop better capacity to ensure food security;
• To take into account biodiversity to reach for food diversity;
• To promote food consumption of fortified nutritious food through biotechnology;
• To ensure adequate food for the poor within the country to prevent unequal accessibility.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 7: Water Sufficiency

• Because clean drinking water will become a critical global political commodity in a projected climate change, world rain and sea water harvesting for fresh water is needed;
• River basin management with an appropriate spatial land use plan must be aimed at conserving fresh water resources;
• Combination of energy and bio-technology needs to be focussed on harvesting sea water;
• Provision of water supply, including drinking water, irrigation and industrial needs.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 8: Energy Efficiency and Sufficiency

• Making energy available at an affordable price;
• Diversification of sources that produce from low carbon emission technology;
• Eco-friendly production of energy by putting emphasis on the growth of technology of renewable energy;
• Promotion of energy efficiency in production of transportation, human settlement and development tools that are based on electricity within the framework of renewable sources of energy.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 9: Environmental Sustainability

• Clean and healthy air will become an important economic commodity when in China, people start selling fresh bottled air;
• Serious efforts must be devoted to avoid a four degree Celsius increase of global temperature by moving away from the GDP-only goal of sustainable development towards a cluster of economic welfare-cum-social equity-cum-environmental sustainable development goals;
• Development must be conducted with the environmental footprint below the carrying capacity of the environment;
• To ensure ecosystem balance and healthy ecosystems that produce a life support system as perpetual services such as water supply, biodiversity, clean air, and carbon secretion.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 10: Conflict and Fragility
• The concentration of development and unequal growth of economic opportunity within a country can become a potential source of social conflict and political instability that can threaten development;
• Large influx of better skilled migrants into the local labour market may pushed aside local labour and can raise conflict, therefore it is urgently required to prepare appropriate personnel and labour programs combined with spatial development;
• Local people need to be involved in strategic business partnerships to avoid local competition in land use for development.

Post-2015 Development Agenda 11: Governance
• With improved information, communication technologies flow of government information and instructions can be democratized and decentralized, which require adjustment in conducting good governance;
• With the common focus of population dynamics and its vice-versa relationship with the 11 Post-2015 Development Agendas, a clean-green-good governance is a crucial prerequisite for the achievement of the future world we want.