



INDONESIAN YOUTH IN THE 21ST CENTURY



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DISCLAIMER

The findings, interpretations and conclusions presented in this document are those of the authors and do not reflect the policies, views, and positions of the Government of Indonesia, UN Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development, and UNFPA.

FOREWORD

Today, adolescents and youth represent the largest generation in human history. One third to almost one half of the population in developing countries is under 20 years old. The challenges and opportunities brought by this demographic change need to be addressed and harnessed in order to achieve national development goals. There is a duty on the part of governments around the world to assist and collaborate with young people on reaching their development goals. Young people also need to provide advice and technical guidance on how to best manage the issues that affect them. While most countries in the Asia-Pacific region have some type of youth programming, many such programmes exist without a clear framework.

At UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, a focus on adolescents and youth is based on the recognition that young people, particularly those living in poverty, are not given adequate opportunities to participate in the development of policies and programmes that affect them. There are 65 million young people in Indonesia, and many still lack information about the decisions that affect their lives. Civic involvement and fulfillment of young people's needs and rights is critical at this stage in life, during the transition from childhood to the realm of adult responsibilities. Effective policies and programmes for adolescents and youth are key to Indonesia's long-term development.

This publication, the Indonesian Youth in the 21st Century Report, was produced by UNFPA through the UN Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD) and in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports. It covers a broad range of policies and issues that have become the main concerns of youth networks operating in Indonesia. The report highlights existing youth programmes, partnerships and priorities in Indonesia, including the challenges faced and recommendations for future directions, and gives suggestions for further interventions related to youth at the national level.

It is with great appreciation that UNFPA extends its gratitude to all those involved in this report; to Mr. Nicholas Goodwin and Ms. Irma Martam from Tulodo, who provided expertise in the research and writing of the report, as well as supporting UN agencies, ministries and government institutions, civil society organizations, youth organizations and networks that have given input and collaboration in finalizing this report.

Our hope is that this study will give a comprehensive view of the issues faced by Indonesian youth and will align with the development of the National Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMN) by Bappenas and the National Youth Strategy 2015-2019 by Ministry of Youth and Sports in the near future.

Jakarta, July 2014

Jose Ferraris

UNFPA Representative and
Chair, UN-Inter Agency Network on Youth Development



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, commissioned this report as part of its programme of assistance to the Government of Indonesia. UNFPA is working in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (*Kemempora*) to support the development of the National Youth Strategy 2015-2019, which will focus on the areas of youth development, participation and leadership.

The objective of this report is to review initiatives, departments, programmes and policies that focus specifically on youth in Indonesia in six categories: health, education, economic opportunity, technology, citizenship, and safety and security. Additionally, the report contains a review of primary stakeholders working on youth issues in Indonesia, including government departments, UN agencies, youth networks, and national and international NGOs. The planned methods to collect data were: desk review, data form, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and consultative meetings with stakeholder groups.

The situation for young people in Indonesia is as diverse, promising and complex as the nation itself. Young people in Indonesia are defined as citizens aged 18-30 years. There are over 63 million young people, representing 26 percent of the total population of 238 million. The World Bank and others have described large numbers of young people as a “demographic bonus.” Throughout Indonesia’s history, young people have played major roles in bringing political, social and economic change and driving the country forward. Indonesia’s youth are also a focus of development, facing challenges in the six categories that are considered in this report.

Indonesia’s national development agenda, including its goal to achieve middle-income country status, serves as the political and economic backdrop to the development of its youth. In turn, as part of the global development agenda, young people are shaping social and economic

development, challenging social norms and values, and building the foundation of the world’s future post-2015.

Participation is seen by a lot of stakeholders as a basic right for young people. If a programme is designed to benefit young people, they should have input and involvement in how it is developed and administered. Youth participation is also a means of helping to achieve programme goals for youth or communities. We examine several models for participation currently used in Indonesia and elsewhere.

PRIORITY AREAS OF CONCERN FOR INDONESIAN YOUTH

Data was collected from discussions with young people, and then organized as priority areas into three broad categories of importance, each with three key themes. The first category includes those themes consistently cited by all youth participants as critically important: Health, Education, and Economic Opportunities. The second sets out three additional priority concerns: Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Citizenship, and Safety and Security. The third area explores the role and prioritization of three additional crosscutting influences: Environment, Culture, and Tradition.

Priority Category 1

Education: access is a challenge for those in rural and remote areas, for youth in special conditions and for young people with special needs. Bridging education to employment is essential to prepare young people to enter the job market and for long-term employment. Young Indonesians voiced common concerns about the quality of education, the need for inclusive education and a non-discriminatory experience. Sexual and reproductive health need to be urgently and appropriately included in school curricula to ensure young people make safe and smart decisions about their futures.

Health: there are seven major health categories of concern for young people including sanitation, personal hygiene, risky behaviors, sexual and reproductive health, new and re-emerging disease. Youth cited three additional issues as important health priorities – smoking behavior, increasing morbidity of non-communicable disease, and harmful traditional practices

Economic opportunities: problems of access to economic opportunities for youth are closely linked to education and poverty issues in Indonesia. Traditional (and available) work, such as farming, is not viewed by many young people as providing a decent income. The motivation to obtain more income, as well as high rates of unemployment, has driven young people to become self-employed as entrepreneurs.

Priority Category 2

Information and Communications Technology: ICT is a crosscutting issue and is rapidly influencing how youth communicate, learn, experience and work. Indonesia needs to harness the educational and economic value of ICT, as well as deal with the negative impacts.

Citizenship: young Indonesians do not yet fully embrace or take advantage of citizenship. A combination of education, awareness and skepticism contributes to the low levels of civic participation. There are some positive trends as well, including the role of volunteerism.

Safety and Security: the four main areas considered to be of critical importance to youth are bullying, workplace safety and security, underage and/or child labor, and gender based violence (GBV).

Priority Category 3

Environment, Culture and Traditions

Environmental and climate based challenges are seen by young people as a critical area of concern. FGD participants cited a need to change lifestyles and policies in Indonesia in order to contribute to and “create a better world”. Several cultural and traditional factors support the development of young people. This includes “friendly and positive” support from young people’s social environment, such as parents, teachers, public figures and other adults. To help create a decent and inspiring life for young people, adults need to be available as positive role models.

Current Programs: this section includes the current and recent (since 2008) programmes, policies and other initiatives undertaken by government, UN agencies, NGOs and youth networks.

Regulations and policies: this section covers the current policies and regulations relating to young people across the various sectors, including health, education, employment, protection, and participation.

Governance and Management: this section covers the various instruments and mechanisms used to manage youth initiatives. This includes the National Youth Strategy being developed by *Kemempora*, with this agency’s three priority strategic areas – awareness, empowerment and development for young people. Also covered are Indonesia’s National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2015-2019 and the United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD).

RECOMMENDATIONS

THE RECOMMENDATIONS DETAILED IN THE REPORT ARE DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS, NAMELY, THOSE COMMUNICATED BY YOUNG PEOPLE, AND THOSE COMPILED BY THE AUTHORS OF THIS REPORT.

Youth Recommendations

1. Increase youth participation and genuine collaboration with government, especially in the development of the National Youth Strategy.
2. Develop and strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration between government, private sector, NGOs and young people.
3. Provide and support role models for youth participation in development.
4. Develop clear indicators to measure the success of the National Youth Strategy by 2019.
5. Make the content of the National Youth Strategy easily accessible for youth.
6. Ensure socialization of the National Youth Strategy.

Authors' Recommendations

1. Engage key stakeholders in the development and implementation of the National Youth Strategy 2015-2019.
2. Enable young Indonesians to participate in a genuine manner and trust their ability to play a productive role in Indonesia's development.
3. Establish indicators of programme and policy success in priority areas that affect young people in Indonesia.
4. Develop innovative partnerships to address the most pressing and persistent issues affecting young people in Indonesia.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADAP	Adolescent Development and Participation
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	<i>Aliansi Remaja Independen</i> (Independence Young People Alliance)
BKKBN	National Population and Family Planning Board
BNN	National Narcotics Board
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
Depnakertrans	<i>Kementerian Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi</i> (Ministry of Labor and Transmigration)
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPPA	Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IYEN	Indonesian Youth Employment Network
Kemeneg PP	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
Kemenkes	<i>Kementerian Kesehatan</i> (Ministry of Health; MOH)
Kemenpora	Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)
Kemendikbud	<i>Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan</i> (Ministry of Education and Culture)
KNPI	Indonesian National Youth Committee
KPAN	National AIDS Commission

KUHP	Penal Code
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NYS	National Youth Strategy (STRANAS)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation
PKBI	<i>Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association)
PKPR	<i>Pelayanan Kesehatan Peduli Remaja</i> (Youth Friendly Health Services)
RPJMN	Medium-Term Development Plan (Government of Indonesia)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPEAK	<i>Suara Pemuda Anti-Korupsi</i> (Youth's Voice on Anti-Corruption)
Stranas	National Strategy (on Youth)
UNESCO	United Nations Education Science and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WVI	<i>Wahana Visi Indonesia</i> (World Vision Indonesia)
YAP	Youth Advisory Panel (UNFPA)
YCAB	<i>Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa</i> (Love the Nation's Children Foundation)

INTRODUCTION



The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has commissioned Tulodo to produce this report as part of its programme of assistance to the Government of Indonesia. UNFPA is working in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports (*Kemenpora*) to support the Ministry as it develops its National Youth Strategy 2015-2019 (*Stranas*), including in the areas of youth development, participation and leadership. This report is a contribution toward the development of the National Youth Strategy.

Objectives

The objectives for this report are to review youth programmes in Indonesia, including:

- a) Existing partnerships, programmes, and priorities at the national level;
- b) Current challenges for youth programmes, partnerships and priorities;
- c) Existing youth priorities and issues as voiced by youth networks; and
- d) Recommendations and future direction on youth programmes, partnerships and priorities.

Methodology

The approach is for the report to map initiatives, departments, programmes and policies that focus specifically on youth in Indonesia. Using the example of health, we would focus on the Ministry of Health's Youth Friendly Health Services (*Pelayanan Kesehatan Peduli Remaja*; PKPR) and School Health Units (*Usaha Kesehatan Sekolah*; UKS) rather than all the health services that serve youth as part of the general population. Taking this approach, the report will have six (6) categories, namely, health, education, economic opportunity, technology, citizenship, safety and security.

The report will focus on the primary stakeholders working on youth issues in Indonesia:

1. Government agencies;
2. UN Inter Agency Network on Youth Development; and
3. National and international NGOs.

The methods planned to collect data for this report were:

1. Desk review: project documents, research reports, articles and surveys;
2. Data Form: past and current programmes (2008-13), and recommendations for priority youth issues;
3. In-depth interviews with core stakeholders, including government ministries, selected NGOs, UN agencies and development partners;
4. Focus group discussions (FGDs) with UNFPA's Youth Advisory Panel; and
5. Consultative Meetings with three stakeholder groups:
 - Government Consultative Meeting coordinated by *Kemenpora*;
 - UN Inter Agency Network Consultative Meeting coordinated by UNFPA and *Kemenpora*; and
 - NGO and Youth Network Consultative Meeting coordinated by UNFPA and *Kemenpora*.

Limitations: This study faced limitations due to the inadequate time required to collect and analyze the data, including organizing the consultative meetings, and the reliance on information supplied by stakeholders. Other limitations include the possibility of incomplete data available on the programmes and partnerships which may affect the quality of this report.

Background

A. YOUNG PEOPLE IN INDONESIA

The situation for young people in Indonesia is as diverse, promising and complex as the nation itself.¹ According to Indonesia's 2009 Law No. 40 on Youth, young people are citizens aged 18-30 years.² According to the National Census of 2010, there are 65 million young people in Indonesia, representing 28 percent of the total population of 238 million. There are more young people in urban areas (28 percent) than rural (24 percent) and the gender ratio is close to evenly balanced, with slightly more men than women.

1 For a more complete picture of the status of youth in Indonesia, please refer to the upcoming UNFPA-commissioned 'Youth Monograph' publication (2014).

2 Statistik Pemuda Indonesia 2010, p. 2.

From a demographic viewpoint, Indonesia's youth are part of the productive age bracket. This means they represent opportunity for both the present and future prosperity of the Indonesian nation. Indeed, throughout Indonesia's history youth have played major roles in bringing political, social and economic change and driving the country forward. The World Bank and others have described the large numbers of young people as a "demographic bonus."³

The idea behind the economic aspect of the demographic bonus is that of a dividend arising from a favorable age structure molded by past fertility trends. The resulting demographic structure creates a window of opportunity for increased savings and investment for economic growth, at a time when relatively fewer resources are required for investment in education,⁴ while having a larger productive workforce. Indonesia's youth are an asset of development. Youth, as well as being a major part of the workforce, are also a determinant of economic conditions. The economic challenges facing youth include the need to improve productivity in an increasingly competitive globalized market. They must be creative, innovative, and productive with an increased capacity to compete, not just in the global market but domestically as well.

This sizeable youth population is both a significant opportunity and a major challenge. Development can be accelerated when the majority of young people are able to make significant contributions to economic, social and political life in a way that reduces poverty, ensures greater stability, and promotes healthier societies. Alternatively, peace, progress and prosperity are often held back when nations are unable to meet the basic needs of their young people, particularly in the areas of education and employment.

Indonesia's youth are also a target of development because of the challenges in health, education, economic opportunity, technology, citizenship, and

3 Ralph Hakkert (2007), *The demographic bonus and population in active ages*, UNFPA Brasilia.
4 Ralph Hakkert (2007), *The demographic bonus and population in active ages*, UNFPA Brasilia.

safety and security. The national law and many of the supporting government policies and programmes are designed to improve the way youth are targeted, engaged and empowered. For this purpose, the Ministry of Youth and Sports developed its vision to "Develop youth and sports that are competitive" in order for Indonesia's young people to strive for success in the globalized economy.

B. ISSUES FACING YOUNG PEOPLE IN INDONESIA

Health

Indonesia is working towards a sustainable health system, with the Ministry of Health (*Kemenkes*) producing a strategy that focuses on health promotion, disease control and disability.⁵ *Kemenkes* has identified several priority issues affecting young people, including smoking and reproductive health. According to the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN)⁶, there are three critical health challenges that face Indonesia's youth today: unhealthy sexual behavior caused by poor awareness of sexual and reproductive health issues, HIV/AIDS, and drug addiction.

Other health issues facing young Indonesians include the average age of marriage dropping year by year. According to the 2012 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI), the median age at first marriage among all women aged 25-49 years is 20.4 years.⁷ This is limiting the opportunities of many young Indonesians, women in particular, to pursue higher education or obtain better jobs.

Research jointly conducted by the Australian National University (ANU) and the Health Research Center at the University of Indonesia (UI) in 2010 showed that

5 Nafsiah Mboi, Minister for Health, Third APEC High Level Meeting on Health and the Economy, Bali, 24 September 2013; <http://www.depkes.go.id/index.php?vw=2&id=2413>
6 <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2012/05/08/youth-sexual-health-campaign-launched.html>
7 Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik—BPS), National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), and Kementerian Kesehatan (Kemenkes—MOH), and ICF International (2013), *Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012*, Jakarta, Indonesia: BPS, BKKBN, Kemenkes, and ICF International

20.9 percent of young women became pregnant and gave birth before getting married. Meanwhile, 38.7 percent of young women who became pregnant out of wedlock got married before giving birth.

The 2012 SDKI also showed that the adolescent fertility rate in 15-19 year age group is still high (48 per 1.000 childbirths), which is too far from the target 30 per 1.000 childbirths in 2015.⁸ Some girls from lower-income backgrounds were married at a young age because of lack of knowledge and limited life choices. A previous research study conducted in Depok, West Java, found that the youngest of motherhood was 16 years old. That study also found that about 33.3 percent of adolescent girls aged below 20 years old had complications during pregnancy and childbirth. This study also found that nearly 14 percent adolescent are now having pre-marital sex with their partner in senior high school student.⁹

Education

Indonesia's youth face several major challenges in relation to education. These include access to infrastructure and educational facilities, limited household economic resources, quality and relevance of education, the inadequacy of vocational schools, and the inadequacy of science teachers in several provinces. The World Bank reported that in 2011, Indonesia only spent 2.8 percent of its GDP on education.¹⁰

According to a 2012 World Bank report,¹¹ senior secondary education has become of increasingly important, as most countries throughout the world have achieved universal primary education and many

are well on their way towards completion of 9-year basic education or more. Indonesia is no exception to these trends and has recently set the goal of expanding senior secondary education. Reaching this goal is not without critical challenges.

In the past, senior secondary schools were designed largely to prepare elite students for advanced study. Today, in contrast, a majority of the youth population in Indonesia are enrolled in this stage of schooling, with around 81 percent of young Indonesians going through senior secondary education; 25 percent go through to tertiary education.¹² One out of four senior secondary graduates further advance to tertiary education, while the other three enter the labor market. Senior secondary education is therefore a key stage of transition to future pathways to fulfill the potential of the youth. In this context, Indonesia's senior secondary schools today represent the last stage in the formal schooling system, which has the key objective to ensure that young Indonesians have at least the minimum qualifications required for employability or for further education and training.

Most recently, the Government of Indonesia announced plans to increase compulsory education to 12 years. Recognizing the uneven progress in achieving universal 9-year basic education, this new effort to introduce compulsory 12-year education for all Indonesian children started with pilot programmes in selected regions and roll out nationwide aimed for 2014. This will be the third extension of compulsory education in the past three decades.

The shift of attention and investment priorities towards improving education quality and expanding access to higher levels of learning is in part a response to the soaring demand for places in senior secondary education as the number of graduates from basic education increases rapidly. But it also reflects the belief that successful participation in the global economy requires educated skilled people, as production and trade patterns have become

8 Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik—BPS), National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), and Kementerian Kesehatan (Kemenkes—MOH), and ICF International (2013), *Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012*, Jakarta, Indonesia: BPS, BKKBN, Kemenkes, and ICF International.

9 Anggraini Sari Astuti. (2013) Youth Perspectives for Adolescents Pregnancy in Indonesia: A Systematic Review. Publication at 7th Asia Pacific Conference on Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (APCRSHR), Manila 2014.

10 World Bank (2013), *Public spending on education, total (percent of GDP)*, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS>

11 World Bank (2012), *Indonesia: Preparing Indonesian Youth for Transition – Issues and Policy Agenda for Senior Secondary Education*, Human Development East Asia and Pacific Region.

12 World Bank (2013), *Public spending on education, total (percent of GDP)*, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS>

more complex than at any other time in the past. Broadening access to secondary education is thus not only a response to social pressure, but also an economic imperative.

Economic opportunity

According to a 2012 World Bank report, Indonesia's productive-age population has grown fast during the previous decade.¹³ Educating youth and nurturing them into a productive labor force and future leaders is closely linked to the country's future. A recent World Economic Forum report found that sustainable competitiveness and education levels are closely linked.¹⁴

The window of opportunity arising from Indonesia's demographic structure will not last for very long. The transitory nature of the "youth bonus" that Indonesia is now experiencing can be shown from the experience of India, the US, and Japan. For example, India has a population with under 5-year-olds as the largest part, a stage that Indonesia has passed. In comparison, the US and Japan's populations are experiencing stable growth and ageing respectively, stages that Indonesia will reach as the total fertility rate declines in the coming decades.

With the globalized economy, well-educated youth will be critical to Indonesia's competitiveness in the future. Demand for skilled workers will increase with skill-oriented technological change. In addition, a large pool of skills also facilitates knowledge spillover and attracts technology imports. In the past decades, significant changes of Indonesia's labor market have already taken place. Non-agricultural jobs increased significantly, and there is higher demand for skilled labor in non-agricultural sectors. The number of higher-level professional and managerial jobs has also increased. In contrast, there is lower demand for unskilled, agricultural, and administrative workers. Overall, there is significant earnings variation

between people with different education levels.

However, the completion of education does not automatically lead to employment if the labor market is not prepared to take advantage of an educated, ready and willing workforce. According to a 2013 report¹⁵ from an interagency research cooperation project between the ILO, World Bank and UNICEF, young people entering the labor market face numerous challenges in Indonesia. Both rural and urban youth suffer very high rates of unemployment, and unemployment spells are long in duration for many. Educated youth experience particular difficulties in securing work. Underemployment is also a serious issue, as many youth, unable to afford unemployment, are forced to accept occasional work, typically in the agricultural sector. A large share of youth, and especially female youth, is outside the labor force and also not in education. Many who succeed in securing jobs are working in insecure, unskilled jobs in the informal sector offering low pay and little in the way of social security or benefits. This is particularly the case for female youth, rural youth and youth from regions off Java. These issues are taken up in more detail below.

Young Indonesians aged 15-24 years are divided almost equally between those in the labor force and those outside of it. While the largest share of inactive youth (34 percent) is in education exclusively, the group that is inactive and out of education is also very high (19 percent). Only a small share of the latter group is made up of discouraged workers (two percent of all youth), indicating that most young people desiring work are actively seeking it. Among active youth, the largest proportion (36 percent) is in employment exclusively. Those that are unemployed, however, are by no means negligible (9 percent). By far the biggest share of unemployed youth (7 percent) is first time job seekers. Employment and education are largely mutually exclusive activities: only a small share (3 percent) of youth combine the two.¹⁶

13 World Bank (2012), *Indonesia: Preparing Indonesian Youth for Transition – Issues and Policy Agenda for Senior Secondary Education*, Human Development East Asia and Pacific Region.

14 World Economic Forum (2013), *The Global Competitiveness Report 2013 – 2014*, <http://www.weforum.org/reports/global-competitiveness-report-2013-2014>

15 Understanding Children's Work Programme (2012), *Understanding children's work and youth employment outcomes in Indonesia – Summary Report*, Rome.

16 Understanding Children's Work Programme (2012), *Understanding*

Technology and the Internet

Indonesia's youth are both the pioneers and the mainstream for the adoption of new technologies in Indonesia, especially in the digital and Internet realms. According to The Asia Foundation, Indonesia's youth population is increasingly online and connected via mobile devices and the web.¹⁷ While broadband Internet penetration in Indonesia reaches just 24 percent, an estimated 84 percent of Indonesians own at least one mobile phone. Though smartphone ownership has reached 24 percent of mobile phone users, the majority of Indonesians are still communicating through low-end feature phones. This hyper connectivity provides significant opportunities and challenges for young people in Indonesia.

Nine out of ten online users in Indonesia are active on social media (compared to, for example, the U.S. where it is seven out of ten). According to Facebook, there are 64 million users in Indonesia, 56 percent of who are 16-24 years old. Jakarta has recently been called the world's number one Twitter city for number of tweets sent. Mobile access to social media is dominant; approximately 87 percent of tweets are sent over mobile phones.

During a recent meeting of youth activists from 80 countries in New York City for a "UN Takeover" event, Indonesia participants noted that the Internet is widely available, except for the more remote islands.¹⁸ One discussant commented, "Every young person has a smart phone. They use Facebook and Twitter and can get all kinds of information, and those without smart phones can use Internet cafés." Internet access, however, is creating new problems. "Parents are proud that their kids are going to the

Internet shop to get information, but they also worry about increased access to pornography." Some in Indonesia believe the Internet contributes to an increase in child marriages. Youth discussants at the UN meeting said they would like more guidance on how to filter information, how to know what is true and what is not, how to use the Internet safely, and avoid exposure to offensive content.

Citizenship

The concept of citizenship means that young people play an active role in contributing to their communities. According to the International Youth Foundation, citizenship programmes can have a positive impact on young people, those they serve, and the communities in which they live. Young people need knowledge and skills to participate as active citizens. Studies have shown that youth who volunteer are more likely to be actively engaged in their communities as adults.¹⁹

According to The Asia Foundation, of the projected 187 million eligible voters in Indonesia's 2014 elections, over one-third will be first-time voters between the ages of 16 and 20 (in Indonesia, married citizens under the 17-year-old voting age can register to vote).²⁰ According to the Youth Programme of UNESCO Indonesia, youth are considered key actors and partners in UNESCO's mission to contribute to the building of peace, eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue.²¹ UNESCO believes that participatory and strategic involvement of young women and men in outreach, volunteerism and bureaucracy can bridge the gap between the formal institutions and youth, including vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized groups, filling a critical gap of unmet needs.

children's work and youth employment outcomes in Indonesia – Summary Report, Rome.

17 Picard, N. and Chang, M. (2013), 'Will Indonesia's Online Youth Shape 2014 Elections?', October 16, 2013; <http://asiafoundation.org/in-asia/2013/10/16/will-indonesias-online-youth-shape-2014-elections/>

18 ICT Workshop, 'Technology View From Youth in Sierra Leone, Sweden, Indonesia and Uganda', <http://www.ictworks.org/2013/08/16/technology-view-from-youth-in-sierra-leone-sweden-indonesia-and-uganda/>

19 International Youth Foundation (2007), *Promoting Active Youth Citizenship*, Field Notes, Vol. 2 No. 11 December.

20 Picard, N. and Chang, M. (2013), 'Will Indonesia's Online Youth Shape 2014 Elections?', October 16, 2013; <http://asiafoundation.org/in-asia/2013/10/16/will-indonesias-online-youth-shape-2014-elections/>

21 UNESCO (2013), *Civic Engagement and Social Inclusion of Youth in Indonesia*, Jakarta.

Safety and security

Safety and security are important for young people too. With these in place, young people are able to fulfill their potential. When security and safety are compromised or threatened, young people often face significant challenges across their daily lives. Indonesia currently ranks 54 in the Global Peace Index of 162 countries.²² Some young people are disadvantaged by more than poverty and lack of education. They face serious threats to their safety, security, and wellbeing. These highly vulnerable youth, having survived natural disasters, epidemics, or war, face exceptional challenges as they try to build or rebuild their futures. Orphans, former soldiers, refugees, trafficked youth, and others need special help, particularly if they try to make a living in post-conflict or post-emergency environments. Programs can help these young people develop the array of skills they need to support themselves and their families.²³

During humanitarian responses in Indonesia, youth experience vulnerabilities that come as a consequence of disasters, both natural and human-made. During the process of reform, Indonesia's government has had to deal with a daunting series of challenges, including natural disasters and economic crises.²⁴ The December 2004 earthquake and tsunami, which killed 160,000 people and destroyed the homes of some 680,000 residents (primarily in Aceh) impacted both local communities and the national economy. It was followed a few months later by the Nias earthquake and, during May and July 2006, by two more two devastating earthquakes on the densely populated island of Java. Indonesia's location on the "Ring of Fire" exposes Indonesian households to over 130 hazards per year and, over the past century, Indonesia has ranked fifth among nations most affected by natural disasters.

22 Institute for Economics and Peace (2013), *Global Peace Index: measuring the state of global peace*, http://www.visionofhumanity.org/pdf/gpi/2013_Global_Peace_Index_Report.pdf

23 International Youth Foundation, <http://www.iyfn.org/document/1403>

24 UNFPA, <http://indonesia.unfpa.org/unfpa-indonesia/country-profile>

Programs run by and for young people, such as the Rotary Youth Centre in Aceh, can make recovery for disasters happen faster and provide the foundations for sustainable development into the future.²⁵

C INDONESIA'S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Government of Indonesia's Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2010-2014 focuses on equity for Indonesia's citizens. The President has described his goal for the RPJMN as 'development for all', with no groups left behind, as Indonesia moves along the path to high-level Middle Income Country (MIC) status and consolidates its democratic political system. The RPJMN is an inclusive development strategy for wealth creation at all levels of society, based on equity, justice and diversity. It places emphasis on the development of regional capacities within an integrated national economy. The plan also promotes the development of human resources by focusing on improvements in, access to, and quality of, education, health, social protection and living conditions for the most vulnerable.²⁶

The RPJMN identifies 11 priorities and three cross cutting principles. The priorities are:

1. Bureaucracy and governance reform;
2. Education;
3. Health;
4. Poverty reduction;
5. Food resilience;
6. Infrastructure;
7. Investment and business climate;
8. Energy;
9. Environment and disaster management;
10. Least developed, frontier, outer and post-conflict areas; and
11. Culture, creativity, and technological innovation.

25 Luce, J. (2011), 'Long After Tsunami, Rotary's Youth Centre Continues in Aceh, Indonesia', *Huffington Post*, 17 February 2011, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jim-luce/long-after-tsunami-rotary_1_b_824399.html

26 UNFPA (2013), <http://indonesia.unfpa.org/unfpa-indonesia/country-profile>

The three cross cutting principles are:

1. Politics law and security;
2. Economy; and
3. People's welfare.

The RPJMN also calls for three mainstreaming perspectives as the operational foundations of overall development implementation; namely: sustainable development, good governance, and gender equality.

D. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: MDGS, SDGS AND THE POST-2015 AGENDA

The United Nations Millennium Declaration was adopted in 2000 as a global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out time-bound goals on meeting the needs of the world's poorest. These goals, to be achieved by 2015, formed the basis for what are now known as the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Young people between the ages of 15 and 24 represent approximately 18 percent of the global population, or nearly 1.2 billion people. Of those young people, 87 percent live in developing countries, and nearly 45 percent of all youth globally are living on less than 2 dollars a day. Youth are among the most vulnerable of all persons the MDGs aim to reach.

At Rio+20, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, countries agreed to establish an intergovernmental process to develop a set of "action-oriented, concise and easy to communicate" sustainable development goals (SDGs) to help drive sustainable development outcomes.

The UN Open Working Group (OWG) has stressed the importance of the active participation of young people in decision-making processes, as the issues to be addressed have a deep impact on present and future generations, and because the contribution of children and youth is vital to the achievement of sustainable development. The OWG also recognizes

the need to promote intergenerational dialogue and solidarity by recognizing the views of youth in planning and implementing development initiatives.

In setting the priorities of the post-2015 global agenda, the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons noted that young people are one of the cross-cutting issues that must be addressed in the new development framework that will replace the MDGs:

[YOUNG PEOPLE] are shaping social and economic development, challenging social norms and values, and building the foundation of the world's future. They have high expectations for themselves and their societies, and are imagining how the world can be better. Connected to each other as never before through new media, they are driving social progress and directly influencing the sustainability and the resilience of their communities and of their countries. These young people face many obstacles, ranging from discrimination, marginalisation, and poverty, to violence. They find it hard to find a first job, so we believe a jobs target with a specific indicator for youth employment, should be included in the next goal framework. Young people must be subjects, not objects, of the post-2015 development agenda. They need access to the right kind of health (including access to sexual and reproductive health) and education to improve their job prospects and life skills, but they must also be active participants in decision-making, and be treated as the vital asset for society that they are.²⁷

²⁷ United Nations (2013), *A New Global Partnership – eradicate poverty and transform economies through sustainable development*, Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 development agenda.

E. YOUTH PARTICIPATION

Youth Participation in development is mentioned in Indonesia's Law on Youth (No. 40 of 2009). In Chapter III on the function, direction and strategy for youth services, Article 7 mentions increased participation and an active role for youth in developing themselves, society, the nation and their country.

UNFPA and other organizations emphasize youth participation as a basic right. If a programme is designed to benefit young people, they should have input and involvement into how it is developed and administered. Youth participation is also seen as a means of helping to achieve programme goals for youth and communities. There is evidence that youth involvement in programmes can lead to stronger programme outcomes.²⁸

OECD Active Participation Framework

The Organization for Economic Cooperation (OECD) has developed an analytical framework for conducting comparative surveys and country case studies regarding participation in policy-making.²⁹ The framework defines information, consultation and active participation in terms

of the nature and direction of the relationship between government and citizens. *Information* is a one-way relationship in which government produces and delivers information for use by citizens. *Consultation* is a two-way relationship in which citizens provide feedback to government. *Active participation* is a relationship based on partnership, in which citizens actively engage with government in defining the process and content of policy-making. It acknowledges equal standing for citizens in setting the agenda, proposing policy options and shaping the policy dialogue, although the responsibility for the final decision or policy formulation rests with government.

²⁸ UNFPA (2008), *Youth Participation Guide*, New York, USA.

²⁹ OECD (2001), *Citizens as Partners - Information, Consultation and Public Participation in Policy-Making*.

PRIORITY AREAS OF CONCERN FOR INDONESIAN YOUTH



The researchers organized priority areas into **three broad categories of importance, each with three key themes**. The first category addresses those themes consistently cited by all youth participants in the focus group (FGD) discussions in Jakarta and Yogyakarta as critically important: *Health, Education, and Economic Opportunities*. The second addresses three additional

priority concerns influencing youth wellbeing, which are *Information Communication and Technologies (ICT), Citizenship, and Safety and Security*. The third addresses three additional structural influences that are relevant to youth concerns in Indonesia: *Environment, Culture, and Tradition*.

PRIORITY CATEGORY 1:

Education, Health and Economic Opportunities

A. EDUCATION

The research indicates that education, especially equal access nationwide to recognized, quality education resulting in employment opportunities, is the most important issue to youth in Indonesia. Indonesia has been making significant strides and investments towards meeting this goal over the last 10 years when the law governing the National Education System (law number 20 of 2003) was enacted. The law enshrined for the first time both the definition of education nationally, and guarantees regarding the provision of education. Article 1 defines and values both formal and non-formal education, while Article 5 provides guarantees that every citizen, including indigenous citizens, those with special needs, and those in remote or underdeveloped regions, is entitled to education and special education services.

Basic education enrollment in Indonesia is still relatively low due to poverty. The cost of schooling in Indonesia is either beyond the reach of parents or guardians, or they need their children to work. The traditions of education in families are still a work in progress as well; 47 percent of parents surveyed by UNESCO in 2012 had children who had never attended primary school. Further, 57 percent of parents whose children had dropped out of school identified either cost or work, as the primary cause.³⁰

“There are still many young people who only enroll to traditional pesantren [religious schools] which do not provide formal education. They were only taught religious related knowledge and simple skills (eg taking care of the house for girls). This happens because they cannot afford formal schools
(Youth, Jakarta)

Yet despite the existence of the national law on education and its many attendant investments, the issue of access to quality and relevant education is still cited by youth as one of the fundamental challenges they face.

Key aspects of the challenge for young people in Indonesia include: access, bridging the gap between education and employment, quality, inclusivity, diversity, and sexual and reproductive health education.

Access to education is a hurdle for those in rural and/or remote areas. Also, there are challenges in accessing education for **youth in special conditions** (for example, youths in jail and street children) and access to education for **young people with special needs**, including those with disabilities.

³⁰ UNESCO 2012 Education for All Global Monitoring Report, p. 18

“In jail, they will be taught by the warden, with whatever materials are available, without looking at the different needs and capabilities of kids with different ages. It could be that a 6th grader is given the lesson of 2nd grader.”

[Youth Advisory Panel member, Jakarta]

Bridging education to employment is crucial. It is essential to preparing young people for entering the job market, and for viable long-term employment. Training, further applicable education, and learning experiences that equip young people with the skills to find and keep decent jobs, are needed.

In general, youth participants in the FGDs in both Yogyakarta and Jakarta raised common concerns about the **quality of education** in need of further improvement. These can be defined as quality of teachers, curriculum, and assessment methods (including the Ujian Nasional/National Examination processes):

“There is a need to evaluate the current curriculum, and find out whether it has answered the needs of the students or not.”

[Youth, Yogyakarta]

The need for truly **inclusive education** for any type of student from any background or creed was cited. FGD participants spoke about the need for education to be available without discrimination for young people with special needs and conditions, for vulnerable youth, and for young people with different learning abilities. A non-discriminatory education experience **free from stigma** (including that which occurs in relation to health issues such as HIV/AIDS and disabilities) **and free from stereotyping** emerged as important priorities in the FGDs.

Diversity and culture in curriculum content and teaching were prioritized as part of a harmonious and locally relevant education, especially in relation to local culture, traditions and wisdom. FGD participants said that young people need access to Indonesian culture that must be taught via a curriculum that

promotes diversity of culture, religion and ethnicity. They perceive real vulnerability, instability and the potential for conflict in their communities, and more broadly, if these concepts are not more effectively included in curriculum and teaching methods. With that, a **modern civics culture needs to be updated and promulgated targeting youth**.

Sexual and Reproductive Health are very important issues, and need to be urgently and appropriately included in school curricula to ensure that young people are educated to make safe and smart decisions about their futures. This was frequently cited by youth participants in the FGDs with a focus on key problem areas and fears they face. They described the educational and economic implications of unwanted pregnancy, and urgent challenges around lack of knowledge and preparedness around Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs) as well as a focus on HIV/AIDS. They also cited the importance of access to education and information covering sexual abuse, assault and rape.

B HEALTH

Young people in Indonesia face serious health challenges that affect their access to the benefits of development. Youth as a vulnerable group face issues not only within local and national definitions but also in a global context. Socioeconomic, cultural, educational, religious and other factors should be considered as contributing to or affecting the health of young people. There are **seven (7) major health categories of concern for young people**:³¹

1. Poor access to appropriate sanitation.
2. Poor hygiene practices.
3. Risky behaviors: including smoking, use of illegal drugs, and sex.
4. Reproductive health: adolescent pregnancy including unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion; Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS; early marriage; female genital mutilation; age of sexual consent; family planning services; and access to and quality of reproductive health education.

³¹ Youth and Health Issue, *World Youth Report 2003*.

5. New and emerging diseases.
6. Health misinformation, including through social media and special interest groups.
7. A variety of adult family members, community leaders, religious and faith groups, institutions and peers all influence young people and their health.
8. Young migrant workers and health services.

Adolescent pregnancy was noted as an important health issue in the FGDs:

“Adolescent pregnancy in Indonesia today remains a health problem not only for themselves [young people] but also population in term of economic and education which also effect on their future generation, it’s because they don’t know “right information” about pregnancy and preparation to get pregnant.”
(Youth Leader, 22)

“As form of culture, parents supporting adolescents for getting married at an early age, which leads to adolescent pregnancy, often occurs in Indonesia.”
(University Student, 19)

Three additional issues were cited by youth participants at the FGDs as important health priorities:

1. Significant increases in **cigarette smoking among youth**, and health implications for first and secondary smokers. Although there are laws and regulations dealing with smoking in Indonesia, implementation is weak or non-existent.
2. **Increased rates of chronic diseases** in Indonesia. These include cardiovascular disease, stroke and diabetes. These are of particular concern as they are often caused by an “unhealthy lifestyle”, the habits and behaviors of which are developed or avoided at an early age.
3. **Harmful traditional health practices**, such as child marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM) and traditional male circumcision or *sifon* in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) and Timor Barat (West Timor) provinces.

C ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Access

Problems of **access to economic opportunities for youth highly correlate to education and poverty issues in Indonesia**. And even a curriculum based, formal education does not necessarily ensure employment opportunities (see ‘bridging education to employment’ section above) for youth. Ongoing challenges to ensuring education is relevant to and focused towards employment outcomes is sometimes perceived as adding to the economic opportunity gap, rather than education playing a vital role solving it. These in turn deepens inequality of access to employment for all youth across Indonesia.

Those youth who live in rural areas will more likely go to the nearest or most opportune city to seek a better education if they can afford it, and to seek better job opportunities there. **Traditional, available work, such as farming and other land cultivation is not viewed by young people generally as providing a viable or decent income.**

The young people living outside Java who participated in FGDs cited these as evidence that they face significantly more challenges than their urban counterparts in gaining skills to get a job, or to increase their career options or progression beyond low-level or menial employment:

“In Kalimantan Timur (East Kalimantan), there are many job opportunities in the mining industries. These create a temptation for those who have just graduated from high school [to consider] whether they should continue to study at University. Mostly will choose to work, but the type of work they will get is clerical or lower level engineer. More skillful, higher expertise jobs will be occupied by university graduates from Java such as from ITB (Institute of Technology, Bandung).”
(Youth, Kalimantan Timur/East Kalimantan)

“In Kupang, most (youth) aspire to become and work as a civil servant. I think youth in Kupang still don't have the strong character to achieve. Most of them give up too easily. They will take the easy work, and be paid below minimum standard salary (UMR). Their sense of entrepreneurship is also still very low.”
(Youth, Kupang)

Youth entrepreneurship

The motivation to obtain more income, as well as high rates of unemployment, has driven young people to become self-employed. The ILO's Survey of Young Indonesian Entrepreneurs identified characteristics of young entrepreneurs in Indonesia, which include: self-employed (29 percent) or run a micro business, a high rate of family involvement, and involvement in the wholesale trade, retail trade and hospitality sectors. They work full time, and the educational background of young entrepreneurs is higher than the average level of education among the Indonesian workforce (they are mostly high

school graduates). Female entrepreneurs are slightly younger than males and they highly value their professions. However, they still want to improve their skill as they do not have prior working experience since it is usually their first venture.³²

Participation

Youth participation is an important part of building and providing economic opportunities.

In 2003, the Indonesian government formed the Indonesian Youth Employment Network (IYEN) Coordinating Team. The action plan highlights four areas of a national policy framework that envisages increasing youth employability:

1. Preparing youth for work;
2. Creating quality jobs for young men and women;
3. Fostering entrepreneurship; and
4. Ensuring equal opportunities.³³

³² Business Environment for Young Entrepreneur in Indonesia, International Labour Organization, 2011

³³ Indonesia Youth Employment Network (2004), *Unlocking the Potential of Youth: Indonesia Youth Employment Action Plan 2004-2007*, p. 13; <http://jejakmu.bappenas.go.id>

PRIORITY CATEGORY 2:

Information and Communications Technology, Citizenship, and Safety and Security

A. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Indonesia's Minister for Youth and Sports, Roy Suryo, made a keynote speech in Jakarta at the recent Indonesian Diaspora Youth Forum, in which he spoke on the theme, "Youth Strategy: Challenges and Opportunities Towards 21st Century". The Minister said that the two biggest challenges facing young people in Indonesia are being successful in business and information technology. The Minister

also expressed his confidence in the abilities of Indonesia's youth to face these challenges.³⁴

ICT, a cross-cutting issue identified in the FGDs across the three category 1 issues, and also in their own right, is rapidly influencing how youth communicate,

³⁴ Tulodo, 'Minister Roy Suryo emphasizes key challenges for Indonesia's youth', 20 August 2013, <http://tulodo.com/2013/08/20/minister-roy-suryo-emphasises-key-challenges-for-indonesias-youth/>

learn, experience and work in Indonesia. **The trends indicate a rapid increase in the number of young people connected to the Internet, and its role in their adult lives.**

The Ministry of Youth and Sports has said that the proposed National Youth Strategy³⁵ will include prioritization of science and technology for young people, developing mastery and harnessing educational and economic value of ICT, as well as reducing the negative impacts of technology on young people. This strategy aligns with major global development findings and goals that look towards the new economies and the future of job markets worldwide.

The negative impact of internet usage was also highlighted and defined as a range of issues varying from pornographic content consumption, to vulnerability to cyber-crime, illegal hacking of systems and private information, and the elevated potential for violence and terrorism from exposure to specialized online groups or organizations. The national strategy responded to these issues by highlighting the importance of strengthening morality of youth through education, sport, and religious teaching.³⁶

There are sound, evidenced reasons to focus on the internet and the role of new technologies as relevant to the future options and vulnerabilities of its youth in Indonesia. Indonesia has approximately 74.6 million internet users; which is a 22 percent increase from last year's 61.1 million. The statistics are on trend to pass 100 million users in 2015. Indonesia also has a growing number of "netizens" (frequent and fluent users of the internet around the world, usually defined as spending least 3 hours online per day) who now number 31.7 million.

Almost half of all netizens in Indonesia are under 30 years of age, reflecting the "youth bulge" around the motivations, ease and drivers of all young people towards ICT and an online presence. Most

netizens and most internet users are accessing the web via their smart or data-enabled phones, which now have 86 percent penetration in Indonesia. They are spending an average overall of IDR 50,000 (USD 5) to IDR 100,000 (USD 10) every month for internet access, again aligning with global development trends where the drivers of internet access are causing massive changes to household and personal spending, compared to the changes that occurred when, for example, refrigeration and television became commercially available. Indonesia is also proudly one of the most pervasively "social" countries online, with the world's second largest number of Facebook users and the third largest number of Twitter users.³⁷

With all of these fast-moving developments, Indonesia is on track to see the Internet and related technologies become one of the more important tools of its social and economic development. This again, is concurrent with current global findings:

"Internet – and particularly broadband internet – has become a key tool for social and economic development, and needs to be prioritized, even in the world's poorest nations. Technology combined with relevant content and services can help us bridge urgent development gaps in areas like health, education, environmental management and gender empowerment." International Telecommunication Union secretary general Dr. Hamadoun I. Touré.³⁸

The transition to a fully connected society however, is not a straight line nor will it be a simple investment experience with positive outcomes. Youth network members and other organizations that participated in the Jakarta FGDs cited their concerns about the new electronic transaction law (*Undang-Undang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik*) (ITE) no. 11 of 2008. Article 27 no. 3 refers to insults, blasphemy and defamation via mass media. The law is viewed

35 Kemenpora (2010), Rencana Strategis: Kementerian Pemuda dan Olah Raga 2010-14, Jakarta Indonesia.

36 Ibid.

37 <http://www.indonesia-investments.com/news/todays-headlines/internet-in-indonesia-indonesias-growing-number-of-internet-users/item776>

38 <http://www.techinasia.com/un-report-mobile-usage-low-broadband-penetration-asia/>

as having potential “chilling effects” on freedom of expression in Indonesia and there are growing concerns that efforts to create an open digital media and online citizenry reflective of Indonesia’s values may be altered or undermined as debates about criticism and appropriate discussion continue. Young people (during the Jakarta FGD) were concerned about the impact of this law on the freedom to express their opinion in the digital world.

The Ministry of Communication and Information (*Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika*) is planning to review the ITE law in 2014 due to pressure from civil society and activist organizations. It is an example of the dynamic and new discussions about opportunities and behavior online that is likely to persist and grow, along with affordable access in Indonesia. **An appropriate inclusion of youth (as the main and future users of the internet that will be designed and legalized over time) in these ongoing regulatory efforts is very important**, together with a balancing of negative concerns with how to build educational, social inclusion and economic opportunities for young people.

B. CITIZENSHIP

Young people in Indonesia do not yet fully embrace or take advantage of citizenship. A combination of education, awareness and skepticism about opportunities all contribute to the low levels of civic participation. However, it is also perceived that these are potentially surmountable challenges and that there are some positive trends as well, including the role of volunteerism, and the possibility for young people to exercise their citizenship via public service, be it via direct participation in the national youth agenda (see below) or the potential outcomes for youth if they are made aware of their opportunities to be a part of political life and civil service.

Youth organizations and networks in Jakarta and the Yogyakarta Youth Forum, especially those working on human rights issues, cited **that most**

Indonesian youth are not yet aware of their basic rights and responsibilities as citizens. A key area highlighted, was the lack of awareness of rights and opportunities to participate in the process of planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating any strategic decisions in government-funded youth programmes in Indonesia through a “not about us, without us” philosophy. Such an approach is in fact enacted in Indonesian law (Law Number 40/2009 on Youth, article 20) guaranteeing their voice, influence and role. **Despite this legislative framework, there is no formal national and local representation for youth. Increasing awareness of civic rights and opportunities and facilitating formal youth participation is an area for possible positive improvement.**

Most young people surveyed expressed skepticism about the role and importance of their participation. **One major area of concern was their awareness and valuing of their right as citizens to vote in elections.** There is still a need to increase awareness and provide critical information to build knowledge more broadly among young populations regarding their role in politics and public service. Those at the FGDs emphasized that they should not only become objects or targets of political party interests or legislative candidates seeking their votes, but participants too. Sufficient knowledge about political processes, as well as driving an earlier participation of young people, is considered an important part of defining healthy citizenship for Indonesian youth.

“The government or parliament members do not really pay attention on our issues. However, close to election time they will approach us to become their constituents. Legislative candidates will approach us for their own political benefit since we can mobilize people and votes for them.”
(UNFPA YAP, Papua)

One area of positive discussion around citizenship is volunteerism. Young people have significant potential to create civic education for themselves, and more broadly, through an enacted

and expanded culture of volunteerism. Indonesia has a long celebrated history of volunteering in community culture and it is often referred to as a broad cultural trait overall, especially where there are shared or collaborative public work projects. Volunteering is also seen increasingly as one of the positive features of new social mores among youth culture internationally, both on and offline, often in the contexts of “movements”, “causes” and “campaigns”, though not exclusively so.

Findings of the FGDs showed that volunteering is another critical way to empower youth with: skills they need for personal and professional development; demonstrable social and economic contributions to Indonesia’s healthy growth and development; and expanded networks of support and access to opportunity for youth via mentors and other participants in the volunteering efforts. Currently in Indonesia, volunteerism is mostly still associated with one-off charitable events rather than activism.

“Volunteering is not only about making a good deed or charity, but it is also a medium to empower youth to be able to learn skills in organizing and managing the activities in a structure, not only one off. For example they are not only volunteering to teach children in rural areas, but they have to also learn the skill on how to organize the programme. This skill will be very beneficial for youth to be ready to enter the world of work.”
(UN Volunteers)

C SAFETY AND SECURITY

Safety and security were broadly defined for the purposes of the FGDs. There were four main areas of critical importance to youth highlighted. Participants said they perceived the following issues as most likely to affect young people:

- Bullying (in person and online);
- Workplace safety and security;
- Underage and/or child labor;
- Gender based violence (GBV)

In addition, several other areas of security concern were highlighted. **Critically, the FGD participants also viewed bullying and violence both as a part of, and cause for, further discrimination, intolerance, stigma and stereotyping of vulnerable groups.**

“Bullying, sexual abuse, rape, domestic violence and dating violence are problems that also faced by young people in Indonesia.”
(Youth, Jakarta)

The participants expressed specific concerns regarding the **safety of young people with disabilities**. One area of basic concern is the lack of infrastructure for young people to ably and safely participate in public life:

“Public facilities are not easily accessible by differently able young people, which limits their opportunity to do their activities”
(Youth, Malang)

While all citizens in Indonesia who reside in conflict or disaster prone zones are vulnerable, **young people in conflict and disaster zones are especially at risk:**

“Young people in vulnerable areas such as conflict zones or areas that are prone to natural disasters (such as near volcanoes, frequently flooded areas), have problems with safety and security.”
(Youth, Yogyakarta)

Vulnerability to human trafficking and enslavement is also a deep concern of young people. It is well known that the people trafficked for sexual slavery and unpaid work/slave labor includes youth populations as well, and that they are in a vulnerable or at-risk age group, depending on their social and economic circumstances.

“Incidents of trafficking and modern slavery also still happens.”
(Youth, Semarang)

Environment, Culture and Traditions

Environmental and climate based challenges are global issues acknowledged by young people as a critical area of concern. FGD participants cited a need to change lifestyles and policies at home in Indonesia in order to contribute to and “create a better world”.

Young people should also be motivated to engage in the activities for a better, healthier living environment that are continuous and sustained, not just symbolic (for example, planting trees events), but rather part of their daily lifestyle.

Moreover, schools are an important channel for educating the next generation about climate change and sustainable development and for getting the message

out into the population at large. It is very important that youth education includes knowledge on environmental and sustainability issues.³⁹

On the interconnected issues of culture and traditions, youth in FGDs also cited several factors that support the development of young people. This included “friendly and positive” support from their social environment, such as parents, teachers, public figures and other adults around them. Also to help create a decent and inspiring life for young people, adults need to be available as positive role models.

³⁹ UNFPA (2011), *Population Dynamics and Climate Change in Indonesia: Mobilizing for A Sustainable Future*, Jakarta, Indonesia.

CURRENT PROGRAMS



GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA MINISTRIES AND AGENCIES

A. Ministry of Health (*Kementerian Kesehatan / Kemenkes*)

Issues: health, education

Website: www.depkes.go.id

The Ministry of Health, through the district level health agencies (*Dinkes*), provides health services for young people with community health centers (*puskesmas*) that provide Youth Friendly Health Services (*Pelayanan Kesehatan Peduli Remaja*; PKPR), and School Health Units (*Usaha Kesehatan Sekolah*; UKS). There are 2,190 *puskesmas* and 2,232 health workers in 33 provinces that have been trained through the PKPR. Since 2003, the model of health services provided through the PKPR is intended for, and targeted at, young people. The principles of the PKPR include respecting young people, protecting their privacy and being effective and efficient in fulfilling their needs.⁴⁰

B. National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN)

Issues: health, education

Website: www.bkkbn.go.id

BKKBN has been working with young people to raise the age at which people marry. They have *Program Generasi Berencana* (GenRe) or Planning Generation Program, which aims to increase awareness, knowledge and positive attitude toward creating a healthy lifestyle (especially in relation to sexual and reproductive health) to prepare a better future for their family. They provide information dissemination through different channels including PIK (*Pusat Informasi dan Konseling*) for teenagers and university students. BKKBN also has a tool kit for adolescent reproductive health known as CERIA (*Cerita Remaja Indonesia*).

C. National AIDS Commission (KPAN)

Issues: health

Website: www.aidsindonesia.or.id

This commission, which reports directly to the President, focuses their work on prevention, treatment and care of HIV/AIDS. KPAN has organized a "Youth Working Group" on HIV/AIDS, which concentrates particularly on the most at-risk youth population. The membership of this working group includes several government and UN agencies, NGOs and youth networks.

D. Ministry of Education and Culture (*Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan / Kemendikbud*)

Issues: education, economic opportunities

Website: www.kemdikbud.go.id

Kemendikbud provides out-of-school education programmes for children and young people in Papua, West Papua and Nusa Tenggara Barat provinces. These programmes use a special literacy curriculum to help poor and other disadvantaged young people improve their literacy which enables them access further education opportunities. Kemendikbud also has programmes on life skills and entrepreneurship for young people throughout Indonesia.

E. Ministry of Labor and Transmigration (*Kementerian Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi / Depnakertrans*)

Website: www.depakertrans.go.id

Issues: economic opportunities, education

According to *Kemenpora*, *Depnakertrans* provides youth entrepreneurship programmes in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (*Kementerian Perindustrian dan Perdagangan*).⁴¹

40 <http://www.k4health.org/toolkits/indonesia/program-kesehatan-peduli-remaja>

41 *Kemenpora, Matrix of Activities of Ministries/Agencies Related to Youth and Sport*, Bogor, 3 December 2012.

UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

F. Ministry of the Environment (Kementerian Lingkungan Lingkungan Hidup; KLH)

Website: www.menlh.go.id

Issues: environment, education, citizenship

According to *Kemempora*, KLH provides programmes for youth participation to protect the environment and respond to the challenges of climate change. It also provides opportunities for practical participation, such as through a programme to protect the Ciliwung River.⁴²

⁴² *Kemempora*, *Matrix of Activities of Ministries/Agencies Related to Youth and Sport*, Bogor, 3 December 2012.

A. UNFPA

Website: www.indonesia.unfpa.org

Issues: health, economic opportunities, education, citizenship

UNFPA Indonesia's partnership with the Government of Indonesia covers a wide range of activities in the areas sexual and reproductive health services and the links between population and development. UNFPA's programme operates through strategic assistance and capacity building to operationalize national policies and programmes and to promote evidence based decision-making.

UNFPA supports, in Indonesia and around the world, the rights of young people to a full-range of sexual and reproductive health services and to sexuality education appropriate to their context. One of its key areas of focus is supporting adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) information, education and services for youth. The Country Office has recognized that Indonesian young people want to have a role in Indonesia's response to key development challenges and are actively pursuing avenues to make their voices heard.

Youth Involvement and Leadership: UNFPA has developed approaches to empower young people and develop youth leadership, building on the momentum of youth action from the 45th Session of Commission on Population and Development (CPD) 2011 outcomes and the Global Youth Forum in 2012, which took place in Bali. UNFPA also supports a network of youth organizations to promote comprehensive youth-friendly adolescent sexual and reproductive health services.

Youth Advisory Panel: For UNFPA, youth participation means working in partnership with young people to ensure youth-friendly approaches

and action. UNFPA established a Youth Advisory Panel, comprising of 12-15 outstanding young Indonesians to collaborate with UNFPA on their programmes and activities. The YAP members are young people from all over Indonesia (particularly Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Papua and Kupang), aged between 17-22 years who are affiliated with local and national youth networks.

Private sector service delivery model: UNFPA is piloting a model that goes beyond the public sector in the provision of youth friendly adolescent sexual and reproductive health services by working with the private-sector, including private clinics, hospitals, pharmacies and social marketing organizations. UNFPA is developing this pilot model in Yogyakarta. The model uses innovative approaches to build the capacities of private sector service providers to deliver gender-sensitive and comprehensive youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services for young people.

B UNICEF

Issues: education, health, economic opportunities, safety and security

Website: www.unicef.org/indonesia/

UNICEF support to the Government of Indonesia covers a range of policy and service delivery programmes that benefit young people in Indonesia. One of those programmes addresses inequity in access for education for adolescents and young people. UNICEF, together with Ministry of Education and Culture and other partners, developed the policy framework to bring children back to school where they have left before completing formal education, and provide technical assistance to district partners for school based management. UNICEF also works with young people together with the Ministry of

Health, UNFPA and WHO on the strengthened Youth Friendly Health Services (PKPR) (which is referred to internally by UN agencies as the “Adolescents Friendly Health Program”; AFHP). In partnership with government of Aceh, UNICEF conducted a rapid assessment of existing policies and programmes across sectors that address youth issues. In Tanah Papua, UNICEF supported a process to establish an adolescent and youth policy.⁴³

UNICEF also has a global programme called the Voices of Youth platform, established in 1995. It is a trusted place online where young people, including those in Indonesian, can learn and discuss issues such as education, the environment, violence or conflict. Sections of the platform include:

- ‘Voices of Youth Connect’, which promotes cross cultural interactions between adolescents from different countries;
- ‘Voices of Youth Citizen’ gathers relevant information to help youth, policy makers and public at large understand the opportunities and risks that social media and digital tools present to young people; and
- ‘Voices of Youth Maps’ for youth living in vulnerable communities to provide a tailored technology platform to help enhance critical thinking skills, create targeted maps and facilitate communication about their living conditions.⁴⁴

C International Labour Organization (ILO)

Issues: education, citizenship, economic opportunities, safety and security

Website: www.ilo.org/jakarta

⁴³ UNICEF Indonesia Annual Report 2012; Accessed 4 December 2013: [http://www.unicef.org/indonesia/UNICEF_Annual_Report_\(Eng\)_130801_1626.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/indonesia/UNICEF_Annual_Report_(Eng)_130801_1626.pdf)

⁴⁴ <http://www.un.org/youthenvoy/un-agencies/unicef-and-youth/>

ILO Indonesia provides support for labor and employment issues as part of the development agenda in Indonesia. Most of ILO's programmes for youth are related to education and employment to respond to young people's needs and to provide a bridge from school to work. Examples of their current programmes for young Indonesians include:

- The 'Youth Employment Policy and Program to Better Equip Young People for School to Work Transition' and 'Enter the World of Work' programmes are collaborations between ILO and the Vice President's Office, Ministry of National Development and Planning, Ministry of Labor and Transmigration, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Indonesia Youth Employment Network (IYEN), employers' organizations and trade groups.
- The programme 'Promoting Micro and Small Enterprises through Improved Entrepreneurs' Access to Financial Services (PROMISE IMPACTS)', partnering with Central Bank of Indonesia, Ministry of Industry, provincial level Development Planning Agency, Office of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives, trade unions and employers' organizations.
- The 'Green Livelihood Access for Central Kalimantan's Inclusive Environmental Response to Climate Change (GLACIER)' programme partnering with the Work and Environment Joint Secretariat for REDD+ in Central Kalimantan, Provincial Commission on REDD+, provincial and district offices of the Ministry of Labor and Transmigration, provincial and district offices of the Ministry of Public Works, indigenous peoples' organizations, employers' groups, and workers' organizations.

D. UNESCO

Issues: education, citizenship, ICT

Websites: www.unescoyouthdesk.org; www.unesco.org/new/en/jakarta

The UNESCO Youth Programme is built upon three axes: participation, civic engagement, and social inclusion.

Participation is a process of empowerment of young people as principal players, which produces tangible changes in their living environment. Participation promotes the wellbeing and development of young people.

Civic engagement is the process through which young women and men exercise their rights and assume their responsibilities as citizens and social actors. They put their skills and experiences to the service of their communities, by taking action, directly addressing an issue, working with others to solve problems, or interacting with the institutions of representative democracy.

Social Inclusion is the process by which efforts are made to ensure equal opportunities so that everyone, regardless of their background, can achieve their full potential in life. Such efforts include policies and actions that promote equal access to public services as well as enable citizen's participation in the decision-making process that affect their lives. UNESCO pays special attention to the participation of vulnerable and marginalized youth including people living with HIV/AIDS, youth with disabilities and youth from disadvantaged regions.

Youth Desk was established by the Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO based on the final resolution of the 6th UNESCO Youth Forum in Paris, France in 2009. The resolution called upon UNESCO

to provide space to enable youth to effectively participate. It also required UNESCO to follow up on their recommendations and to put them in action with the following objectives:

- Engage youth participants as partners, as subject not just the object
- Ensure the full involvement of Indonesian young people in national development
- Encourage dialogue among young people to contribute solutions to national and global issues
- Empower young people to develop their talents, skills and leadership so that they can raise their voice and participate actively by developing projects on a youth-to-youth basis

In the field of **Education**, UNESCO advocates the importance of equipping vulnerable youth with the literacy, life skills, and capacity needed to secure decent work, as this will positively promote social inclusion and cohesion, peace and security, poverty reduction, and sustainable development. Endeavors need to be made to improve educational quality provided in formal and non-formal educational setting to be more responsive to the needs of vulnerable youth and to be of recognized quality. Access to non-formal educational settings, such as Community Learning Centers, need to be expanded to be on a large enough scale to reach the many vulnerable youths needing them.

ESD is a vision of education that seeks to empower people to assume responsibility for creating a sustainable future. ESD relates to all priority areas which aims at improving access to quality basic education, reorienting education curricula, training and raising public awareness as well as helping people to develop the behaviors, skills and knowledge they need, now and in the future. In Indonesia, UNESCO is working on Kampung

upgrading projects in Surabaya, leveraging good practices drawn from informal urban settlements (kampung) and formal schools to deliver training to low income communities via Climate Learning Communities and formal schooling on ESD. This includes job skills, personal health, environment and Climate Change Education. Targeting youth, disadvantaged and excluded groups, the kampung Projects are considered a global best practice for improving living conditions, socio-economic opportunities in low-income settlements.

E. UNAIDS (United Nations Agency on HIV/AIDS)

Issues: health, safety and security

Website: www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/indonesia

The National AIDS Commission's report on progress made to meet Indonesia's UNGASS commitments to HIV/AIDS includes youth as a priority group.⁴⁵ In 2011, UNAIDS launched an open and democratic online policy process, 'Crowdout AIDS', using social media and crowd sourcing technology. UNAIDS Indonesia has also established a Youth Advisory Forum and the UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS which work to enable the participation of young people in the decision making processes on the response to HIV/AIDS.⁴⁶

F. UN Volunteers

Issues: citizenship, education, health, economic opportunities

Website: www.unv.org

⁴⁵ KPAN (2012), *Country Report on the Follow-up to the Declaration of Commitment to HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) 2010-11*, Jakarta, Indonesia.

⁴⁶ <http://www.un.org/youthenvoy/category/un-agencies/un-programmes-on-youth/>

NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme is the UN organization that contributes to peace and development through volunteerism worldwide. In Indonesia, UNV manages the University Volunteer Scheme, a component of the People Centered Development Project (PCDP) under UNDP. Additional partners are UNCEN (National University of Papua), UNIPA (National University of West Papua), and the BPK&KK (Community Development Agency at the provincial level). The project placed recent graduates in rural communities for six months as volunteers to aid in community development. This was a pilot programme with the aim of having the Universities develop their own volunteer schemes. UNV also contributed to the Youth Policy for West Papua, working with UNICEF, UNDP and the provincial government. This policy was the first of its kind in Indonesia.

G UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)

Issues: ICT, citizenship, economic opportunities
Website: www.id.undp.org

To achieve sustainable human development, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has involved young people who constitute the majority of the world's population and represent the world's future. UNDP recently hosted the Social Good Summit, part of UNDP-led global gathering of social media enthusiasts, to discuss how social media can help solving development problems.

A. Love the Nation's Children Foundation (*Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa; YCAB*)

Issues: education, health, economic opportunities
Website: www.ycabfoundation.org

Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa (YCAB) is a leading Indonesian NGO focused on youth development. One of their health programmes in Jakarta, called Remaja Berani Hidup Sehat (Brave Youth Living Healthily) was established in partnership with the government of Jakarta and Unilever Indonesia. YCAB also has an umbrella programme called HELP (Healthy Lifestyle Promotion). The HOLD (House of Learning and Development) programme focuses on education and capacity building, and HOPE (Hands-on Operation for Entrepreneurship) works on business development initiatives. The programmes are being implemented across Indonesia in collaboration with various stakeholders including the private sector and government agencies, including Kemensos and Kemendikbud.

B Indonesian Red Cross (*Palang Merah Indonesia; PMI*)

Issues: health, education, safety and security
Website: www.pmi.or.id

Palang Merah Indonesia is a member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. It has branches all over Indonesia working on the various programmes related to disaster preparedness and emergency responses in conflict and disaster situations. There are several programmes for disaster preparedness such as capacity building and development of *Satgana* (Disaster Warning and Management Posts) in collaboration with mayoral offices, central and

provincial government agencies. PMI also partners with schools to educate students on disaster preparedness (*Ayo Siaga Bencana*; Let's be Ready for Disasters), and conducts a youth programme called *Palang Merah Remaja* (PMR) for junior and senior high school students.

PMI also works with various stakeholders including mayors' offices, provincial government and NGOs. For youth health they have ambulance services and First Aid Posts. PMI also manages HIV/AIDS prevention programmes in collaboration with the KPAN, government of Jakarta, Japanese government and United Nations. They also participate in Dance 4 Life programme funded by Rutgers WPF for HIV/AIDS prevention. They have regular programme for blood donation in collaboration with the local government in Jakarta, universities, companies and NGOs. PMI is also involved in pandemic disease prevention such as dengue fever and bird flu prevention, working with the local government of Jakarta.

C. Yayasan Pelita Ilmu (YPI)

Issues: health, education

Website: www.ypi.or.id

Yayasan Pelita Ilmu is a national NGO working on health prevention programmes, focused on issues relating to sexual reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention. They work with Rutgers WPF in several areas in Indonesia. They have health education programme provided through schools and provide health services (such as voluntary counseling and testing) and support services for drug users providing counseling, assistance, and shelter.

D. Perhimpunan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia (Indonesia Family Planning Association; PKBI)

Issues: health, education

Website: www.pkbi.or.id

PKBI is one of the oldest NGOs in Indonesia working on population and reproductive health issues, including the high rate of maternal deaths during childbirth. It has offices in 26 provinces covering 249 cities in Indonesia and has become a member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, which has now reached 184 countries. PKBI has 28 Youth Centers called *Pusat Informasi dan Pelayanan Reproduksi Remaja* (Center for Information and Youth Reproductive Services; PIPR) in 24 provinces across Indonesia. The Youth Centers are managed and run by youth who are recruited and trained as peer educators and peer counselors.

E. Pemuda Muhammadiyah (Muhammadiyah Youth)

Issues: education, health, economic opportunities, citizenship, safety and security

Website: www.muhammadiyah.or.id/content-83-det-pemuda-muhammadiyah.html

Pemuda Muhammadiyah (PM) is the youth wing of *Muhammadiyah*, one of Indonesia's largest faith-based organizations. PM aims to mobilize the potential of Muslim youth and develop them as teams. PM is organized from national to the district level (*kecamatan*) across Indonesia with the following programmes and divisions:

- Organization Development and Information System Management;
- Field Propagation programme and Religion/Society Study;
- Cadres and Human Resources;

- Cooperative, Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment;
- Inter Institutional Relation and Program Lessons;
- Cultural and Sports Development;
- Human Rights, Law and Public Advocacy;
- Foreign Affairs;
- Emergency Responses and Disaster Preparedness; and
- Health and Environment.

PM partners with various organizations and groups, including government, NGOs and the private sector. *Muhammadiyah's* women's programme, *Nasyiatul Aisyah*, manages the *Posyandu Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja* (Integrated Adolescent Reproductive Health Services) programme, which was started in Yogyakarta and will be expanded across Indonesia.

F. Rutgers WPF

Issues: health, education, safety and security

Website: www.rutgerswfpindo.org

Rutgers WPF is an international NGO focusing on sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). It has various programmes focused on youth in Indonesia:

- Dance 4 Life for HIV/AIDS prevention, partnering with YPI, YAI, PKBI, SIKOK and YAPEDA in Timika, Papua.
- 'DAKU! *Dunia Remajaku Seru*' (My World of Youth is Cool), which is being implemented in several areas partnering with local NGOs in: Papua (with BPKM and *Yasanto*), Jakarta (YPI), Bali (Kisara and PKBI Bali), Jambi (*Yayasan Mitra Aksi*), and Lampung (*Skala* and PKBI Lampung).
- The *Maju!* (Advance!) & *Langkah Pasti* (My Certain Step) programmes are for high school students with special needs due to hearing and vision disabilities and for other youth with different

abilities. This programme is collaborating with the National Board of Education (*Direktor Pembinaan Pendidikan Khusus, Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional*) for monitoring and supervision.

- *Seru!* (Source of Education for My Youth) is focused on HIV/AIDS prevention targeted at adolescents in prison.
- MenCare+ male involvement programme for SRHR education and SGBV prevention for high schools, university students and young adults. The programme works with various partners: PKBI in Lampung and East Java, *Rifka Annisa* and *Pulih* Foundation.
- The ASK (Access, Service, and Knowledge) programme supports youth-friendly health services for SRHR and HIV/AIDS prevention.

G. Indonesia Mengajar (Indonesia Teaches)

Issues: education

Website: <https://indonesiamengajar.org>

Indonesia Mengajar invites Indonesia's young generation to become primary teachers for one year in schools throughout Indonesia. It is a movement with multi stakeholder involvement. *Indonesia Mengajar* places the best university graduates throughout Indonesia, to teach, educate, inspire and connect the people in remote areas and villages to centers of excellence. The organization positions the development and achievement of the children in the villages as the reward for young peoples' participation in the programme. The young teachers make positive changes in the villages to which they have been assigned while at the same time being developed to become Indonesia's future leaders, with excellent understanding of the realities of life in rural and poor Indonesia.⁴⁷

47 Source: http://www.indikaenergy.co.id/03_Opening.php

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AND NETWORKS⁴⁸

A. Indonesian Students Association for International Studies (ISAFIS)

Issues: citizenship, education, safety and security
Website: www.isafis.org

The Indonesian Students Association for International Studies (ISAFIS) is a youth-led organization. Its is to promote mutual understanding among nations particularly between Indonesia and other countries, and develop international studies for students and youth in Indonesia. The objective is to enhance interest and knowledge among Indonesian students and youth in international studies. ISAFIS believes that mutual understanding is one of the cornerstones to creating a better and more peaceful world. ISAFIS has received recognition for its contribution in promoting mutual understanding among nations from Javier Perez De Acquellar, Secretary General for United Nations, who endowed ISAFIS with “Peace Messenger Award” in 1987. Their current activities in Indonesia include:

- Indonesia International Week, in cooperation with the Association of Tourism Ambassadors Agents (*Asosiasi Duta Wisata Indonesia*), the Ministry of Tourism and the Creative Economy, and the Universitas Gadjah Madah International Studies Club.
- Indonesia Model United Nations: partnering with Universitas Siswa Bangsa Internasional, Office of the Central Jakarta Mayor, UNFPA, European Union, German Embassy, and the Community of Physical Dance.

B. Indonesian Future Leaders (IFL)

Issues: education, citizenship, safety and security
Website: indonesianfutureleaders.org

Indonesian Future Leaders (IFL) is a youth organization founded by young people aged 17-18 years with the vision to help build young Indonesians to be competent in their chosen field to bring positive transformation and inspiration to their community. IFL's mission is to initiate, act, share and inspire and it does this through community development, and advocacy on social issues. Since its founding in 2009, the IFL has had an impact on tens of thousands of people by mobilizing more than 700 volunteers and 100 active administrators in six branches. Their programmes include capacity building, community development and advocacy:

- *Parlemen Muda* (Youth Parliament) partnering with Global Change Makers, *Yayasan Arsari*, EU, and Nutrifood.
- Training of Trainers for Change Makers in Schools
- *Petualangan Sabtu Minggu* (PSM – Weekend Adventure) focusing on MDG 3 on gender equality and women's empowerment.
- 'Children Behind Us' programme collaborating with Microsoft Asia Pacific, Taking It Global Canada, British International School Jakarta and BINUS International.
- School of Volunteers 2010
- Walk the World collaborating with the World Food Program
- National Essay Competition, with the World Food Program and Unilever
- *Ayo Berbagi* (Let's Share): a capacity building programme partnering with Nutrifood.

⁴⁸ The authors would like to acknowledge UNICEF's work to map many of the organizations described in this section. For further information, please refer to this report: Nur Hidayati Handayani (2013), *Mapping of Youth-Led Organizations and Policies Related to Adolescents*, UNICEF Indonesia, 14 August 2013.

C Parlemen Muda Indonesia (Indonesian Youth Parliament)

Issues: economic opportunities

Website: www.parlemenmuda.org

Parlemen Muda is a social movement for political democracy. It focuses on education for young people through the use of social networking, capacity building, and consultancy activities in 34 provinces in Indonesia. *Parlemen Muda* engages in advocacy on social issues through the activities of the Youth Parliament Assembly. *Parlemen Muda* is the first-ever youth parliament assembly in Indonesia. It gathers around 66 elected youth representatives from around the nation and facilitates an annual conference to exchange youth policy and opinions on priority issues. This is a form of youth empowerment and enhancement of youth participation in decision-making, especially the political process.⁴⁹

D Asian Law Students' Association (ALSA)

Issues: education, citizenship, safety and security

Website: alsaindonesia.org/site/profile/alsa

The Asian Law Students' Association (ALSA) is a non-governmental and non-political organization of **law students from Asian countries**. The purposes of ALSA are to promote a better understanding and appreciation of the different legal systems in each country, as well as promoting friendship among the students and facilitating the exchange of information and the latest legal issues. **ALSA has now more than 5,000 members consisting of law students from** the Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, China, South Korea,

Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Vietnam,

⁴⁹ <http://unhabitat.youthmovements.org/initiatives/parlemen-muda-indonesia-youth-parliament-indonesia>; <http://parlemenmuda.org/2014/faq/>

Laos and Sri Lanka. ALSA International has a wide range of activities covering from academic to trips, such as the ALSA Forum, ALSA Conference, ALSA International Seminar, and Study Trips. ALSA also has a programme to help its members to connect with organizations, law firms and companies with the establishment of ALSA Magazine and Student Trainee Exchange Program.

E Global Citizen Corps (MercyCorps)

Issues: education, citizenship, safety and security

Website: www.globalcitizencorps.org

The mission of the Global Citizen Corps (GCC) is to inspire and equip an expanding international network of young leaders so that they can take informed actions to build secure, productive and just communities around the world. They are collaborating with Indonesian Youth Health Ambassadors, GCC Loverty and @ekualitas. GCC also has a programme called TANGGUH which focuses on entrepreneurship and is sponsored by Total, an oil company. Other programmes include the Forum for Indonesia, which works to develop youth leadership, partnering with McKinsey, a management consulting services company.

F Jawa Tengah Youth

Issues: education, citizenship, safety and security

Website: <http://jatengyouth.weebly.com>

Jawa Tengah Youth is a place for youth to participate in producing a better Central Java. They partner with the provincial government of Central Java in Semarang to invite youth to take on a socio-political role in the government. They also collaborate with the Culture and Tourism Board of Semarang to promote culture and local tourist attractions from the youth point of view.

G. Aliansi Remaja Independen (Alliance of Independent Youth; ARI)

Issues: health, education, safety and security

Website: aliansiremajaindependen.org

Aliansi Remaja Indonesia is an independent youth organization focusing on SRHR, education and employment programmes. It has offices in Jakarta and several other cities such as Bogor, Pati, Solo, Lombok, Kupang and Makassar with total of 80 members. It has a programme called “United Body Right”, in collaboration with *Sosial*, *GWL-Muda*, *Swara*, *Ecpat*, *Pamflet*, *CMM*, *Samsara*, Asia Pacific Alliance (APA), AS AP, YPI, Rutgers WPF Indonesia, *Arus Pelangi* and Women’s Research Institute (WRI).

UNICEF reports that “ARI is well known through their advocacy skills and youth-adult partnership approach. They have trained numerous youth activists, government staff and NGO staff on how to meaningfully involve young people and on advocacy skills. Some of their programmes are advocacy for Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) and youth-friendly health services; campaign for education access and CSE; HIV awareness raising, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, safe abortion, and women’s rights; training (face to face and e-course) on “youth-adult partnership”, PME (Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation) programme, and advocacy skills; and research (Youth SRHR, Media Analysis, and Policy Analysis of youth SRHR).”⁵⁰

ARI has recently participated in a Co-Creation Workshop on Social Media for Advocacy and Youth Empowerment in Southeast Asia “*SRHR (Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights) Meets Social Media*” in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. This workshop was

⁵⁰ Nur Hidayati Handayani (2013), *Mapping of Youth-Led Organizations and Policies Related to Adolescents*, UNICEF Indonesia, 14 August 2013..

organized by ARROW, Oxfam Novib, and Butterfly Works and attended by representatives from Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, and the Philippines.

According to UNICEF, ARI’s www.guetau.com is one of the first websites to contain factual and non-judgmental information for young people on sexual and reproductive health; drugs, smoking and alcohol; and driving safety. The website was supported by UNFPA, BKKBN, KPAN, Ministry of Health, YKB, Youth Rights Festival, CMM PKBI Jakarta, SWARA, GWL Muda, and *Angsamerah*. As of August 2013, it had received over 7,000 Facebook likes and had more than 15,000 visitors per month since it was established in December 2012.⁵¹

H. Pramuka (Scouts)

Issues: education, citizenship, safety and security, environment

Website: www.pramuka.or.id

The Scouts have branches in 34 provinces across Indonesia and are funded partially by the government. Their programmes include training on survival, first aid, camping, voluntary social service (such as helping the elderly), and leadership. Scouts are well known to be nationalists, which mean that they consider themselves be the front lines to protect Indonesia. The Scouts focus on character building in areas such as discipline, tolerance, team work and leadership.

The National Board of Scouts has as its vision to be the platform of choice and a reliable solution for the problems of young people. The age range for the National Board members is 16 to 25 years and most members are school-based youth. Scouts is one of the national mandatory extra-curricular activities in schools starting in primary school up to senior

⁵¹ Ibid.

high school. They organize a national camp, or “jamboree”, every year. There are several different jamborees, such as for Street Children (*Jamboree Anak Jalanan*), Disabled Scouts (*Pramuka Disabilitas*), Jamboree on the Air and Jamboree on the Internet, where they meet with Scouts worldwide. The Scouts have joined an international programme called “Messenger of Peace” for which they currently have seven projects, including a coral restoration programme (*Restorasi Coral Bambu*) in West Java.

I. *Karang Taruna*

Issues: education, citizenship, safety and security, environment

Website: <http://kemsos.go.id>

Karang Taruna is a national youth organization under the Ministry of Social Affairs. *Karang Taruna* is a non-partisan youth development forum, which grew based on a sense of social responsibility of, by, and for the people, especially the younger generation living in villages. Mainly engaged in social welfare, *Karang Taruna* is an organization of youth coaching, development, and empowerment in helping young people develop productive economic activities. It aims to utilize all available resources in the environment, both human and natural. The *Karang Taruna* organizational structure and system in the different regions ranges from rural up to the national level. *Karang Taruna* is composed of young men and women (aged 11-45 years) with restrictions for Board members to be aged 17-45 years. *Karang Taruna* was established with the aim of providing guidance and empowerment to young people, for example, in the fields of economics, sports, skill building, advocacy, religion and art.

J. *Komunitas Youth for Humanity*

Issues: citizenship, safety and security

The Youth for Humanity Community (UNITY) is a youth community which encourages volunteerism among young people. They have organized various events such as the ‘Charity Carnival’ and talk shows, in collaboration with various other youth organization and NGOs.

K. Indonesia Youth Employment Network (IYEN)

Issues: economic opportunities

The Indonesia Youth Employment Network was established in May 2003. Indonesia was one of the first nations to volunteer to be a lead country in the UN Secretary-General’s Youth Employment Network (YEN), created to develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work. The Network is a partnership between the UN, the World Bank and the ILO to bring leaders of industry, youth and civil society representatives, and policy makers to explore imaginative approaches to the challenges of youth employment. A key priority of the IYEN has been to develop an Indonesia Youth Employment Action Plan (IYEAP) for the promotion of youth employment, to raise awareness and to mobilize partners for action.

L. *Pencerah Nusantara* (Brightener of the Archipelago; PN)

Issues: health, citizenship

Website: www.pencerahnusantara.org

Pencerah Nusantara, which was launched in 2012, is a movement that aims to strengthen primary healthcare throughout Indonesia through the placement of teams in priority areas. The main focus

of these teams is to promote health prevention efforts, working closely with various stakeholders across sectors. *Pencerah Nusantara* was inspired by MDG 5 to improve the health of local people, particularly those who live in remote areas. The first-year volunteers for the *Pencerah Nusantara* programme focus on developing a database of local demographic information. The data will include the status of people's health, education, employment and others factors. For the first phase, the programme will cover Berau in East Kalimantan, Ende in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), Lindu in Central Sulawesi, Losari in Central Java, Mentawai in West Sumatra, and Papua.⁵²

M. Youth Forum Papua

Youth Forum Papua was established in November 2012 after several initiatives from youth organizations in Papua to be integrated with other youth organizations. There are 42 organizations from Jayapura, Biak and Keerom that are the members of this youth forum, including Forum Orang Muda (FOM) Jayapura, Peer Educator, Komunitas Jurnalis, Klub Peduli Kesehatan Reproduksi (Kespro) Kabupaten Jayapura, Ikatan Mahasiswa Muhammadiyah, and other youth organizations focusing on diverse issues.

In addition, Forum Orang Muda Papua (FOM) was established by UNICEF in Jayapura (Kota and Kabupaten), Kabupaten Jayawijaya, Timika, Manokwari, Biak and Sorong, whereas Peer Educator, Komunitas Jurnalis, and Klub Peduli Kespro Kabupaten Jayapura were established by PKBI in Papua. Youth Forum Papua is mostly working on HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, and drugs prevention. This forum conducted two big events, namely International Youth Day and Dance4Life (HIV prevention initiative for young people).

Although its members have high enthusiasm, awareness and empathy to be involved in the youth forum, they face several barriers to be actively involved, such as permission from parents, time management to study and be involved in an organization, and no base. Moreover, the governments expect the Youth Forum to be involved in an activity only if they need them, which shows that this forum is not a priority and does not have equal partnership with other stakeholders. This forum needs assistance to improve its management skills in order to make them a sustainable network.

N. Youth Forum Baliem Peace

Youth Forum Baliem Peace (YFBP) was established in 2008 by UNICEF, World Relief and the AIDS Commission in Jayawijaya. The forum consists of youth organizations in Kabupaten Jayawijaya such as *Pemuda Katolik*, SIAS, *Pemuda Gereja* (youth in the church), Baptize Organization, *Sasana Sepakbola* (SSB), and *Generasi Anak Panah* (street youth community). Some of its activities are *Malam Renungan AIDS* (AIDS Memorial Night), World AIDS Day, dance and band competitions, regular discussions/meetings, and other events that involve street youth or out-of-school children. The aim of these activities is to provide young people a space for self-development so they do not get involved in high-risk activities such as unsafe sex, drugs or criminal acts.

This forum needs assistance from adults such as teachers, priests and others to help them develop their work programme and outreach to out-of-school children. This forum's members are not only students but also out-of-school children. Furthermore, as a religion based organizations are very strong in Jayawijaya, it has a high chance of being accepted by the local community. Similar to Youth Forum Papua, this forum still needs assistance to improve their management skills.

⁵² <http://pencerahnusantara.org>

Q. Pamflet

Pamflet has a vision of Indonesian young people that are more actively involved in human rights based social change. In order to support their vision, *Pamflet* works on knowledge sector and network strengthening to support the youth movement in Indonesia. *Pamflet* shares the decision-making process with youth who are involved in their management, although it is not a youth-led organization.

Their programmes are: research on youth policy and typology of youth organizations in Indonesia; youth initiative and civic engagement capacity building; Youth Dialogue competition; network strengthening and dissemination of information. Their beneficiaries number approximately 3,000 people. Although *Pamflet* is a new organization, it has legal status and its members have previous experience working in social issues. *Pamflet* could be a collaborator in research work. *Pamflet* is based in Jakarta.

Youth Study: this research aimed to map youth activity and the typology of contemporary youth organizations. Youth have been involved in the research design, data collection and analysis. Moreover, this research discusses how youth are framed in national policy, the recent youth movement in Papua, and the changing meaning of the term 'youth'. It was commissioned and supported by UNESCO Regional Office in Jakarta.

P. Sinergi Muda

Sinergi Muda is well known for their programme "Indonesia Youth Conference" and was legally registered in 2012. They do not have specific issues, yet their vision is to empower youth to reach their potential so they can positively contribute in Indonesia. The Indonesia Youth Conference has been conducted every year since 2011, along with

public discussions on diverse topics. Most of their activities are funded by the public sector. They are based in Jakarta.

Their engagement with media is very strong, which results in wide media coverage. *Sinergi Muda* has expertise in media packaging and they have published many attractive videos and posters to attract young people. Many of their members and targets are from middle-high socio-economic class. *Sinergi Muda* could collaborate with programmes that want to engage the media.

Q. Suara Pemuda Anti Korupsi (Youth Voice on Anti-Corruption; SPEAK)

SPEAK is a youth organization under Transparency International. Its vision is a new Indonesian generation without corruption. Although it is a youth organization, the age range within the organization is not clear because some members are over 30 years old. While corruption is their expertise, they are also working on building critical thinking among young people. Their programmes include campaigns, advocacy, and anti-corruption education. They are funded by Transparency International (USAID and Danida), Ashoka International and private funds.

R. Gerakan Pemuda Ansor (GP Ansor)

GP Ansor is an Islamic youth organization for people aged 20 to 45 years old. It is a part of *Nahdatul Ulama* (NU), one of the country's biggest Islamic organizations. It has 433 branches all over Indonesia, which are under the coordination of 32 regional boards (province level). Its programme focus is social service including emergency response. This could enable GP Ansor to partner in emergency response programmes. GP Ansor is associated politically with an Islamic party.

S. Youth Education and Sharing Network (Youth ESN)

Youth ESN is a youth educator network which focuses on education. It aims to inspire youth from diverse backgrounds to be educators. They conduct national training every year.

T. Youths Act for Indonesia

Youths Act for Indonesia aims to make social change through education. They are based in Jakarta. Their programme is *Kami Berbakti* (Our Worship) and *Surat untuk Adik* (A Letter for Sister/Brother). Their programme mostly aims to inspire children to stay in education or to have a higher dream.

U. Rotaract Indonesia

Rotaract is an international youth organization for young people aged 18-30 years aimed at making social change. Rotaract Indonesia was established in 1978 and is organized into nine regions. Their working areas are community empowerment, self-development, knowledge sharing and the environment. Rotaract is linked to a younger youth group named Interact, which is targeted at adolescents aged 14-18 years.

V. Look Around Indonesia

Look Around Indonesia states that they want to make a better world through "raising awareness about ourselves, which can impact our surroundings". Their programme is Jakarta Moral Movement, which aims to raise moral issues among young people in Jakarta including around premarital sex, drug use, alcohol, and other high-risk behavior. Thirty young "moral ambassadors" are selected to conduct this work. The group also holds a regular discussion forum every two months, which does not have a specific fixed topic.

W. Kitabisa.co.id

Kitabisa.co.id is a website which was established by youth and aimed to facilitate people from diverse backgrounds who want to make social change. This website is a support tool to engage people who want to donate, be a volunteer or want to raise funds for their project.

X. Indonesian National Committee on Youth (KNPI)

The Indonesian National Committee on Youth (KNPI) was established in 1973 by youth activists and politicians. It is recognized by the Indonesian government as the biggest youth network in the country. The objective of the KNPI network is to unite Indonesian youth from various backgrounds and prepare them to be leaders. The age range of members of this network is 16 to 45 years old. This network is associated with several political parties and many of KNPI's members become governors, mayors or members of national parliament.

Y. Indonesian Youth Health Ambassadors (IYHA)

Website: www.idyha.org

Indonesian Youth Health Ambassadors is a youth-led community that aims to promote healthy life and behavior to young people. The mission of this organization is to create concrete action to support government, non-government, or academia for reaching better health for Indonesia; actively involved in youth movement related to health and well-being, with vision to raise awareness amongst the society to achieve health in well-being and build as many as healthiest future leaders

REGULATIONS AND POLICIES



LAWS

Youth Law No. 40/2009 regulates protection for youth from destructive influences, the use of facilities and infrastructure without discrimination, advocacy and access to self-development. It also protects the opportunity to be involved in planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and making strategic plan for youth programmes.

Article 17.3 of the Youth Law states that youth are an agent of change, which is embodied by developing:

- political and democratic education;
- economic resources;
- concern for the community;
- science and technology;
- sport, art and culture;
- concern for the environment;
- entrepreneurship education; and
- youth leadership and pioneering.

Article 24.1 also provides that youth empowerment includes ideology, politics, economics, social, culture, security and safety.

Education: the Child Protection Act No. 23/2002 article 48 states that the government should supply nine years compulsory education. *National Education System Regulation No. 2/1998* provides that every citizen has the same rights to education.

Health Law No. 36/2009 articles 136 & 137 provide that adolescent reproductive health should be (mandatorily) provided by national and local government as well as society. Article 137 also states that government has an obligation to ensure reproductive health education and access to information and services for young people.

Population Development and Family Development Law No. 52/2009 clearly mentions that young people who are unmarried cannot access contraceptives and health services.

Marriage Law No. 1/1974, Article 47(1) states that a child below 18 years who has never been married is under the parents' control. Article 7.1 states the minimum age of marriage is 16 years for females and 19 years for males. Article 6.2 states that parental consent is needed for those below 21 years. Based on Census data 2010, 14 percent of girls and 6 percent of boys aged 15-19 years are married. There are many child marriages under 16 years old due to the practice of *nikah siri* (unregistered religious marriage), which is common in rural areas. Although prohibited in 2012, there were many protests from religious leaders and *nikah siri* still occurs. Parental consent for unmarried women and the husband's consent for married women are very much a cause for concern especially if the woman wants to access health services such as a Pap smear test or to give birth.

GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. NATIONAL YOUTH STRATEGY (2015-2019)

The Government of Indonesia's National Youth Strategy 2014-19, planned by the Ministry of Youth and Sport, will play an important role to create the links and frameworks needed to prepare the

strategies, programmes and resources to support the needs and rights of young people throughout Indonesia.

Youth Law No. 40/2009 states that throughout the history of the struggle of the Indonesian people, youth have played an active role as the spearhead, taking the Indonesian nation towards freedom, unity and integrity. The law also states that in the reform and development of the nation, young people play a strategic role which requires development of their potential and roles, organized through three pillars:

- **1. Awareness** raising for youth who still have limited access to information
- **2. Empowerment** for youth who already aware that they can participate and engage.
- **3. Development** to help youth engaged in youth programmes to collaborate with government, the private sector and NGOs.

B. NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RPJMN) 2015-2019

According to BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Indonesia's poverty rate currently stands at 12 percent, equivalent to 29.12 million Indonesians. With the RPJMN, the Government of Indonesia aims to reduce the number of people living in poverty to between 6.5 and 8.0 percent by 2019. The government, through its Ministry of National Development Planning (*Bappenas*), is currently finalizing the targets of the RPJMN 2015-2019.

C. NATIONAL LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2005-2025 (RPJPN 2005-2025)

The current RPJMN (2010-2014) is the third phase of the National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025 (RPJPN 2005-2025), which forms the basis for ministries and government agencies to formulate their policies and programmes. The RPJPN is the highest level government plan and covers the period from 2005-2025. This master plan is divided into four stages, each with a lifespan of five years. These four stages are the four separate medium-term RPJMNs and run parallel with the taking office of a new government. Through these medium-term

plans the various governments are able to set their own priorities in the process of national economic development. The next president and government of Indonesia, who will be elected in 2014, will add their own vision and priorities to the RPJMN 2015-2019.

Youth participation appears in Indonesia's Long Term National Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025. It emphasizes that "youth development" should be geared towards encouraging "youth participation" in all development.⁵³

D. THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (PROPENAS) 2000-2004

The *Propenas* emphasized the promotion of entrepreneurship skills, along with the desire to encourage youth participation. The purpose is to provide a bigger range of opportunities for young people in Indonesia to strengthen their character and maximize their potential to make active contributions to development.⁵⁴

The *Propenas* covered five targets:

1. Youth participation in youth organizations and other social organizations;
2. Passing legislation to guarantee youth freedom to express their views;
3. Increase the number of young entrepreneurs;
4. Decrease the incidence of drug abuse among youth; and
5. Decrease the number of youth engaged in criminal activities.

E. TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS

The United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD) is a network of UN entities, whose work is relevant to youth. The aim of the network is to increase the effectiveness of UN work in youth development by strengthening collaboration and exchange among all relevant UN

⁵³ Law Number 17/2007 on the Long Term National Development Plan, Section IV, Part 1.2, Jakarta, Indonesia.

⁵⁴ Law Number 25/2000 on The National Development Program, section 4.2.

entities, while respecting and harnessing the benefits of their individual strengths and unique approaches and mandates.

In the framework of the World Program of Action for Youth (WPAY) and its 15 priority areas, the network advocates for, supports and reviews progress on the implementation of UN Resolutions, Conventions and the internationally agreed development goals that are youth-related. The Network also contributes to increasing the understanding and visibility of the UN System's work on youth development.

In particular, the IANYD:

- Provides a forum for cooperation and support;
- Provides an opportunity for ongoing exchange of information on the UN system's work on youth development, including through knowledge management initiatives and tools;
- Strengthens and supports cooperation to promote youth development, through joint advocacy, initiatives and other forms of cooperation;
- Draws on the members' networks and relationships with governments, youth-led and youth-focused organizations, donor agencies, civil society organizations, multilateral organizations and others, to advance youth development; and
- Facilitates and supports youth involvement and participation in the UN system and its programmes or initiatives at all levels.⁵⁵

UNFPA is chairing the IANYD in Indonesia for the period of 2013-2014.

⁵⁵ United Nations Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development, Accessed on 9 December 2013: <http://social.un.org/youthyear/uniany.html>

RECOMMENDATIONS



This final section of this report contains two types of recommendations. The first are recommendations provided by young people through the FGDs and meetings conducted during the data collection phase of this research. These recommendations include examples

as illustrations, taken from the organizations and groups that provided information to the authors. Additionally, the authors provide a set of further recommendations based on the material covered in previous sections of the report.

YOUTH RECOMMENDATIONS

The authors conducted three FGDs to obtain the recommendations of young people in Indonesia.⁵⁶ The first was with UNFPA's Youth Advisory Panel in Jakarta on 15 September 2013. The second included NGOs and other youth-led and youth-focused organizations in Jakarta on 31 October 2013. The third FGD was conducted on 11 November 2013 with NGOs and youth-focused organizations from the province of Yogyakarta, as well as members of UNFPA's Youth Advisory Panel from across Indonesia.

The focus for the discussions was issues affecting Indonesia's youth and their recommendations for National Youth Strategy 2015-2019. The following recommendations have been grouped by the authors and include quotes from young people participating in the FGDs:

1. Increase youth participation and genuine collaboration with government, especially in the development of the National Youth Strategy.

"Better communication between government and youth is needed."

"There should be a youth advisor in Government agencies."

"Better communication between government and youth, as there is interdependency between them."

"Government needs to communicate to youth in order for them to be aware of current issues and vice versa, so there will be interconnectedness between youth and government."

"Government procedures are too complicated and the bureaucracy is difficult to access."

"Communication between youth and government should be at the same level."

"Youth should be a subject, not just an object, in the development and implementation of the National Youth Strategy – from the beginning of the process."

"The National Youth Strategy should be a two-way interaction between youth and government."

"It is important that youth have a sense of belonging in this National Youth Strategy."

2. Develop and strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration between government, private sector, NGOs and young people.

"Currently I feel there is a stigma that youth are just not ready to be part of this country's development. There should be trust from stakeholders that youth can do the work professionally with good quality."

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“It is expected that youth involvement...will ensure that young people are the main priority for policy making.”

3. Provide and support role models for youth participation in development.

“Youth need adult role models for programme and activities that affect them. For example, Indonesia Teaches provides good role models for youth across Indonesia.” (Indonesia Mengajar, Jakarta)

4. Develop clear indicators to measure the success of the National Youth Strategy by 2019.

“The condition, skills and characters of youth in 2019 should be clearly defined as indicators of the success of the National Youth Strategy.”

5. Make the content of the National Youth Strategy easily accessible for youth.

“It should be made available for all youth in a simple format, similar to the booklet given to scouts.”

6. Ensure socialization of the National Youth Strategy.

“Youth surveys can be a tool to provide suggestions for the National Youth Strategy and the results can be socialized through social media.”

AUTHORS' RECOMMENDATIONS

The authors' recommendations address the nature of this youth programme report and the context of planning for the development of the Government of Indonesia's National Youth Strategy 2015-2019. The recommendations do not extend to the specific of each priority area, such as health, as these are beyond the scope of this report. The authors suggest that specific recommendations for these priority areas should be developed as part of the consultation process for the National Youth Strategy.

1. Engage key stakeholders in the development and implementation of the National Youth Strategy 2015-2019.

The Government of Indonesia's National Youth Strategy 2015-2019, led by *Kemempora*, should be the framework to support young people within the context of national development. It should provide the structure and foundations to address the priority issues of concern that have been raised by youth

through this report. It should also act as a guide for government, UN agencies, NGOs, youth networks and organizations and others in developing their own programmes and policies that focus on young people.

The National Youth Strategy should be consistent with other Government of Indonesia and international instruments and reflect the commitments, plans and evidence available on what works for young people. It should also reflect Indonesia's broader social, cultural and institutional strengths and weaknesses, including the diversity of its people and regional needs.

The process of developing the National Youth Strategy should be as inclusive as possible. This process should recognize that both the barriers to its success as well as the strengths that will help overcome those barriers will come from within as well as outside these organizations and individuals.

2. Enable young Indonesians to participate in a genuine manner and trust their ability to play a productive role in Indonesia’s development.

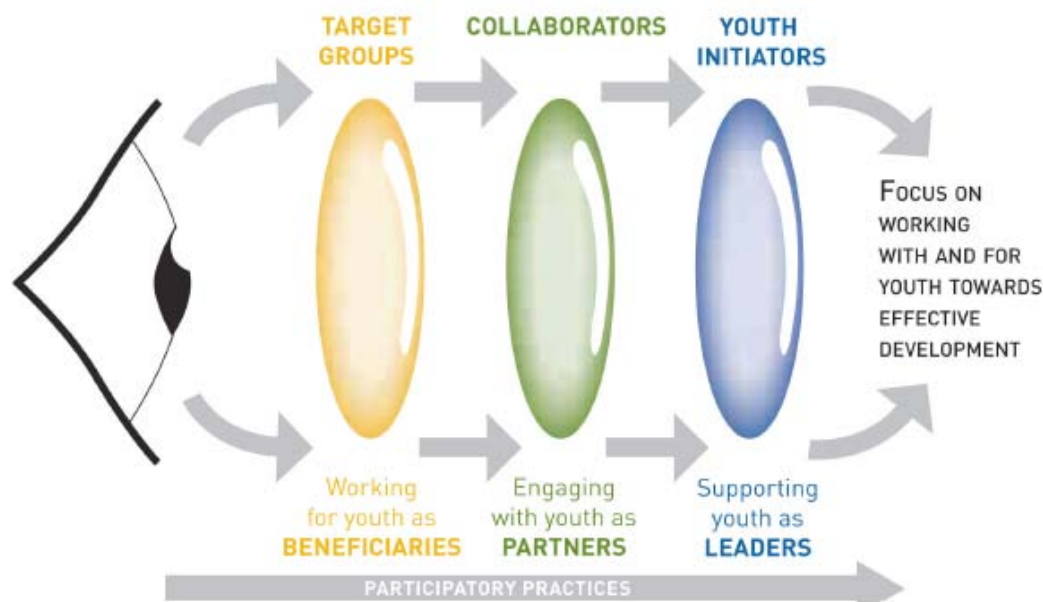
Indonesia’s young people have significant potential to be engaged in active roles to develop themselves, their communities and their nation. Despite this, a consistent theme from the discussions and other research undertaken for this review was the perception that the government generally has not been able to provide the trust that young people need to participate in planning and decision-making processes.

We recommend that the Government of Indonesia consider adapting a youth participation model similar to that developed by the Youth Working Group of the DFID - Civil Society Children and Youth Network.⁵⁷ The DFID model uses three lenses to youth participation, aiming to foster the active,

⁵⁷ Youth Working Group of the DFID - Civil Society Children and Youth Network (2007), *Youth Participation in Development - A Guide for Development Agencies and Policy Makers*, Accessed 9 December 2013: <http://www.ygproject.org/guide/introduction/three-lens-approach>

informed and voluntary involvement of young people in decision making and the life of their communities both locally and globally.

This approach says that development assistance should work for young people in three ways. One is for the benefit of youth (as target beneficiaries); second is with youth as partners; and third is for programmes and policy to be shaped by youth as leaders. This is a dynamic approach which depends on the local context and development intervention. An important aspect of the model is that youth participation focuses on about young partners or leaders but not young beneficiaries. This is based on understanding that youth have capacity to act, and have the skills and ability to change their lives. Capacity building and sharing among youth groups and networks is necessary to build that understanding among young people and to prepare an avenue for young people to share their knowledge and lesson learned in participating in development issues.



Youth participation model:
Youth Working Group of the DFID - Civil Society Children and Youth Network

3. Establish indicators of programme and policy success in priority areas that affect young people in Indonesia.

The programmes and organizations referred to in the report, as well as the feedback from youth-led and you focused agencies, can be grouped into seven (7) priority areas as follows:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Economic Opportunities
4. Safety and Security
5. ICT
6. Citizenship
7. Environment

The Government of Indonesia, UNFPA and its partners should develop indicators for defining and then tracking success in addressing these issues. These indicators should be consistent with existing Indonesian and international frameworks and systems. Progress against these indicators should be tracked and communicated to stakeholders and the general public on a regular basis to ensure ownership of the results and the process.

4. Develop innovative partnerships to address the most pressing and persistent issues affecting young people in Indonesia.

First and foremost, addressing these issues will require a significant shift in the way we work. While the technology and science of development will remain key, our approach to youth development must become more focused on the lives we are trying to change. Solutions may still involve laboratories, but they will use local context as a starting point, whether this will be a young farmer who needs a post-harvest storage solution or a student who is missing school because her parents need her to work in the home.

Second, we must seek to dismantle the traditional silo approach to development, and move towards working in collaboration with all relevant partners and stakeholders who can contribute to delivering solutions, including young people, health clinics,

community groups, NGOs, industry associations, governments and market regulators. Partnership does not mean just conducting stakeholder consultations. To serve young people in Indonesia, it is necessary to establish a “new normal” of partnerships for development, with clearly agreed objectives, joint strategizing and even joint financing. Indonesia already has a range of these new partnership activities in reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and nutrition, with more in the pipeline.

Finally, these new partnerships will need to be underpinned by common goals and credible results measurement, as well as a common language to assist in improving effectiveness of our joint efforts to grow and protect one of Indonesia’s more important assets – its young people.

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- World Bank (2013), *Public spending on education, total (% of GDP)*, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS>
- World Economic Forum (2013), *The Global Competitiveness Report 2013 – 2014*, <http://www.weforum.org/reports/global-competitiveness-report-2013-2014>
- Law Number 17/2007 on the Long Term National Development Plan, Section IV, Part 1.2, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Law Number 25/2000 on The National Development Program, section 4.2.

APPENDIX 1

Guidelines for Focus Group Discussion with Youth Network and NGO's

Introduction

- TULODO team - working on Youth Mapping which is an initiative and collaboration of UNFPA and Ministry of Youth and Sports.
- Youth Mapping Activity is aimed to map the existence of youth organization, programs, partnership and priorities in Indonesia.
- It is important to get Youth perspective on this activity as this mapping will be used for the development of National Youth Strategy 2015-2019

The purpose of today's discussion will be:

1. Discussion of Current Youth Situation in your Area:
 - a. Existing programs, partnerships and priorities on intervention related to youth in your areas
 - b. Current Challenges on youth programs, partnership and priorities in your areas
 - c. Future programs has been planned in your organization
2. Discussion on the expectation for youth programs, partnerships and priorities and intervention to give input of National Youth Strategy 2015-2019

Introduction for each participant:

- Name
- Current activity
- Organization
- Coverage of the organization

Ask them to write down in post it all issues of youth related to the following topic – what are the strengths of Indonesian youth in those areas and what are the challenges/ gaps – any programs/ intervention to tackled that issue

- Health
- Education
- Economic opportunity
- ICT
- Citizenship
- Safety and security
- Others : issues address by participant

Small group exercise

Divide them into 6 groups to discuss further their recommendation for national youth strategy 2015-2019 in relation to that area.

- What will be the success indicator for each pillar in 2019
- Expectation for youth programs, partnerships, priorities and intervention needed to give input for national youth strategy 2015-2019
- Is there any plan of the future program/partnership/ initiative that you are aware of?
What are challenges that youth facing to conduct that initiative

3. Completion of Data

Getting Data and Information from Your Organization/ Network

I would like you to complete this form (prior to the discussion)

Explain about the form:

- Current youth issues in the area (for the past 5 years)
- Existing initiative that has been done in response to that issue (for the past 5 years)
- Challenges on youth programs, partnership and priorities in your area

APENDIX II

List of Focus Group Participants Jakarta and Jogjakarta

Sept 15, 2013

PARTICIPANTS OF MEETING:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Angga Dwi Martha | 7. Anindya Nastiti Restuviani |
| 2. Ogi Wicakana | 8. Yosea Kurnianto |
| 3. Faqih Aulia Akbar R | 9. Yuditha Kusma S. |
| 4. Anggraini Sari Astuti | 10. Irma Martam |
| 5. Diba Safitri | 11. Nicholas Goodwin |
| 6. Faza Fairuza | |

ATTENDANCE LIST

Youth Mapping Discussion with Youth Networks and NGOs

Hotel Ibis Tamarin

Thursday, 31 October 2013, 12.00-16.00

Name	Organization
Tanalin N	Rutgers WPF
Leny Chandra	Indonesian Future Leader
Ara Koeswara	PKBI
Ismi Wulandari	Rutgers WPF
Anindya Nastiti Restuviani	YAP
Diba Safitri	YAP
Yuditha Kusma Sugiarto	Tulodo
Triani Nainggolan	ARI
Faiqoh	ARI
Nisrina Nadhifah R.	Pamflet
Lutviah	UNFPA
Risyad Tri S	Sinergi Muda
Setia Perdana	Fokus Muda
Alan (Didik S)	Fokus Muda
Vilda W	Fokus Muda
Hafif Kusasi	CIMSA
Abida A	Youth ESN
Olivia Herlinda	Pencerah Nusantara
Ardian Widjaja	AIIESEC

Dea Gendyana	AIESEC
Monica Utari M	Garuda Youth Comm
Naimah Lutfi	Indonesia Mengajar
Lusia Novita Sari	ISAFIS
Lasmi Teja R	UNFPA
Dian Novita	Perempuan Mahardhika
Irma Martam	Tulodo
Faza Fairuza	YAP, UNFPA
Anggraini Sari A	YAP, UNFPA
Afra Suci R	Pamflet
Ryan Fajar Febrianto	Youth for Humanity
Loveria S	YKP

ATTENDANCE LIST

UNFPA Youth Advisory Panel Meeting

Phoenix Hotel, Yogyakarta 11 November 2013, 09.00-16.00

Name	Organization
Faza Fairuza	YAP
Anindya Nastiti	YAP
Angga D. Martha	UNFPA
Muhammad. Ami	YAP
Johan Albert PG	YAP
Faqih Aulia Akbar Rasyid	YAP
Anggraini Sari Astuti	YAP
Diba Safitri	YAP
Rizky Ashar Murdiono	YAP
Alfrado Raymond Sewar	YAP
Vania Santoso	YAP
Syaiful Huda	PLUSH
Igna	PLUSH
Lutviah	YAP
Margaretha Sitanggang	UNFPA
Samantha M	UNFPA
Putri Khatulistiwa	PKBI DIY
Fidarini Dewi W	PKBI DIY

APENDIX III

List Of Type Of Document Collected And Interviews

UN Agencies						
Organization	Form completed?	Other documents?	Status	Contact Person	Email	Phone
UNFPA	N	Y	Documents received. Form sent but not completed.	Margaretha Sitanggang Angga Martha	sitanggang@unfpa.org amartha@unfpa.org	
ILO	Y	Y	Meeting with TG, GD 18Sep13. Documents received. Form received.	Tendy Gunawan Gillian Dowie	tendy@ilo.org dowie@ilo.org	
UNV	Y	Y	Meeting with WS on 17Sep13. Form received.	Wendy Shapiro, Programme Officer	wendy.shapiro@undp.org	Office: (62 21) 3141308 Ext. 837 Mobile: +62 81 2 107 5390
UNAIDS	N	Y	Meeting with EW 17 Sep13. Documents requested and form sent.	Elis Widen, Partnerships Adviser David Bridger, Senior Policy Adviser	elis.unaids@undp.org bridgerd@unaids.org	Mobile: +6281 21 970449
UNICEF	N	Y	Meeting with SL 20 Sep1 3. Form sent but not completed.	Severine Leonardi Annisa	aebudiyani@unicef.org	
UNESCO	N	N	Waiting for appointment to meet. Form to be sent - document from desk research			

Government Agencies						
Organization	Form completed?	Other documents?	Status	Contact Person	Email	Phone
Kemenpora (Youth and Sports)	N	N	Meetings several times. Documents requested and form sent. Awaiting Kemenpora letter to accompany data form request to government agencies.	Esa Sukmawijaya Deibel Effendi	esajaya@gmail.com deibel_effendi@yahoo.com	T: (021) 57900560; HP: 081 2 5099 1133 HP:
Kemenkes (Health)	Y	N	Meeting 20Sept3. Forms to be sent. Awaiting Kemenpora letter to accompany data form request to government agencies.	Mujaddid, Kepala Subdit Bina Kualitas Hidup Anak Usia Sekolah dan Remaja, Direktorat Bina Kesehatan Anak Staf: Melly Juwitasari	subdit_ausrem@yahoo.com	Office: (62 21) 3141308 Ext. 837 Mobile: +62 81 2 107 5390 HP Melly: 081 21985827
Depnakertrans (Manpower and Transmigration)	N	N	Meeting on 19Sep13. Form sent but not completed (need official letter from Kemenpora). Awaiting Kemenpora letter to accompany data form request to government agencies.	Roostyawaty Kepala Pusat Administrasi	roostyawaty@nakertrans.go.id	Office: (62 21) 526-0489 Mobile: +62 81 3 1139 2574
Kemendikbud (Education and Culture)	N	N	Meeting TBC. Form to be sent. Awaiting Kemenpora letter to accompany data form request to government agencies.			Mobile: +6281 21970449
Kementerian Lingkungan (Environment)	N	N	Meeting TBC. Form to be sent.			
Bappenas (Planning)	N	N	Meeting TBC. Form to be sent. Awaiting Kemenpora letter to accompany data form request to government agencies.	Dr. Sanjoyo, Direktur - Direktorat Kependudukan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Staff: Ani Pudyastuti	sanjoyo@bappenas.go.id ani.pudyastuti@bappenas.go.id	Tel: (021) 319 36209 ext. 2207 Fax: (021) 2533303 HP Ani: 081 21 039767

NGOs and Youth Networks						
Organization	Form completed	Other document	Status	Contact Person	Email	Telephone
NGOs						
PMI	Y	N	Meeting 20Sept13. Documents requested and form completed	Mbak Eki	eq_purple@yahoo.com	081-310-867001
British Council	Y	N	Meeting 20Sept13. Documents requested but not yet sent. Form completed.	Ari Sutanti	ari.sutanti@britishcouncil.or.id	081-380-187458
Muhammadiyah	N	N	Meeting 19Sept13. Documents requested and form sent.	Warnoto (Awe), Sekretaris Organisasi, Ikatan Pelajar Muhammadiyah Daeng Muhammad Feisal, Ketua Bidang Hubungan Luar Negeri dan Antar Lembaga, IPM	awe_interisti@yahoo.co.id daengdoang@gmail.com	HP Awe: +62853541 05688 HP Daeng: +628562383262
Pramuka	N	N	Meeting 19Sept13. Documents requested and form sent	Yudha	yudha.adyaksa@gmail.com	0857-14462-405
PKBI	N	Y	Meeting 19Sept13. Documents requested and form sent.	Farid Husni	faridhu@gmail.com	
YCAB	Y	Y	Meeting 16Sept13. Form complete. Documents available: http://www.ycabfoundation.org/press/annual-reports/ and form completed	Rosita	rosita@ycab.org	(+6221)5835 5000
Asia Foundation	Y	N	Documents requested but not yet sent. Form completed	Natalia Warat	natalia.warat@asiafoundation.org	
PLAN INDONESIA	Y	N	Documents requested but not yet sent. Form completed	Setiawan Cahyo	setiawan.cahyo@plan-international.org	
ASHOKA	N	N		Putri Salihah/Rospiana	pshalihah@ashoka.org rospiana@ashoka.org	
Save the Children	N	N	Form has been sent but not completed			
World Vision	N	N	desk research	Laura A. Hukom	laura_hukom@wvi.org	
INFID	N	N	desk research	Sugeng Bahagijo	sbahagijo@infid.org	
ISEAN Hivos	N	N	desk research	Lloyd Brendan P. Norella	l.norella@hivos.or.id	
WPP Rutgers	N	N	FGD participants and form completed			
HOPE	N	N	Interview on 9 Oct 2013. Document requested and form sent	Arnold P. Bolang	arnold@hopeindonesia.org	087-87849-2480
Care	N	N				
Karang Taruna	N	N	did not get the appointment			
KNPI	N	N	did not get the appointment			
Youth Networks						
Global Citizen Corps	Y	N	Meeting 15Sept13. Form Completed	Faqih/ IPB		
ISAFIS	Y	Y	FGD participants			
Pencerah Nusantara	Y	N	FGD participants			
Pamflet	Y	Y	FGD participants			
Youth Educators Sharing Network	Y	Y	FGD participants			
Indonesian Youth Conference	N	Y	FGD participants			

APPENDIX IV

List Of Organizations Documented

UN AGENCIES

1. ILO

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Youth Employment Policy and Programme to Better Equip Young People for School to Work Transition and Enter the World of Work.	Employment, Education	Vice President Office, Ministry of National Development and Planning (Bappenas), Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Indonesia Youth Employment Network (IYEN), Employers' Organizations, Trade Unions
INCEPTION PHASE – Promoting Micro and Small Enterprises through Improved Entrepreneurs' Access to Financial Services (PROMISE IMPACTS)	Capacity Building	Central Bank of Indonesia, Ministry of Industry, Provincial Development Planning Agency, Cooperative and Small Medium Enterprises Office, Sectoral Trade Unions, Employers' Organization
Green Livelihood Access for Central Kalimantan's Inclusive Environmental Response to Climate Change (GLACIER)	Youth Participation, Environment	Joint Secretariat for REDD + in Central Kalimantan, Provincial Commission on REDD+, Provincial and District Offices of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Provincial and District Offices of the Ministry of Public Works, Indigenous Peoples' Organizations, Employers' Organizations, Workers' Organization
People Centered Development Programme (PcDP) Phase II : The Implementation of Institutionalizing Sustainable Livelihood Development for Papuan Communities	Education, Work	Governors and Head of District, Regional Planning and Development Agency (Bappeda) of Papua and West Papua Provinces, Provincial Community Empowerment and Family Planning Agency (BPMK) of Papua and West Papua Provinces, Provincial Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration of Papua and West Papua Provinces, Bank of Indonesia and Local Banks, Cendrawasih University and Ottow Geissler University in Papua Province and Papua State University (UNIPA) in West Papua Province, Local Communities Organization and Communities Based Organizational, Credit Union Sinar Papua Selatan (Microfinance Institutions), Chamber of Commerce (KADIN), the Indonesian Employers' Association (Apindo) and Trade Unions, Provincial House of Representatives, Local Mass Media

Monitoring and Assessing the Progress of Decent Work (MAP)	Economic Opportunities	Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesian Employers' Association (Apindo), Trade Unions, Research Institutions concerned with data collection and analysis on decent work
PROPEL-INDONESIA (Promoting Rights and Opportunities for People with Disabilities in Employment through Legislation)	Economic Opportunities	Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Ministry of Social Affairs, Workers and Employers Organizations, Disabled People's Organization, Universities, Mass Media
Supporting Implementation of the " Single Window Service " of the Provincial Social Protection Strategy of East Java and Maluku Province	Economic Opportunities	Ministry National Development Planning (Bappenas), Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Provincial Planning Agency (Bappeda) in East Java and Maluku Province, Provincial Manpower Offices, Employers' Organizations, Trade Unions
Better Work Indonesia (Phase I)	Economic Opportunities	Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of National Development Planning, Indonesian Employers' Association (Apindo), Indonesia Textile Association (API), Trade Unions, International Buyers
Mentawai Islands Livelihoods Recovery Programme	Economic Opportunities	IMDFF-DR, National Disaster Management Agency, Ministry National Development Planning, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Regional Disaster Management Agency, Regional Development Planning Agency, FAO, UNDP, UNRC
Assessing and Addressing the Effects of Trade on Employment (ETE)	Economic Opportunities	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Ministry of Trade, Bappenas, Apindo, Trade Unions, International Organizations
Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (SCORE)	Economic Opportunities	Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, Apindo, KSPSI-Pasar Minggu, KSPSI-Kalibata, KSPI, KSBSI, Astra Dharma Bhakti Foundation

2. UNV

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Research on Volunteerism in Indonesia	Youth Participation	Indonesia MDG Awards, Ministries

3. UNESCO

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Social media discussion page for the Freedom of Expression Toolkit	ICT, Youth Participation	
UNESCO Youth Desk	Education, Youth Participation	Kemendikbud

4. UNFPA

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
45 th Session of Commission on Population and Development (CPD) 2011	Youth Participation, Citizenship	
Global Youth Forum in 2012	Youth Participation	
Private sector service delivery model	Youth Participation, Health	

5. UNICEF

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Adolescents Friendly Health Program (AFHP)	Education, Health, Economic Opportunities, Safety & Security	Ministry of Health, UNFPA and WHO
Voice of Youth Platform	Education, Environment or Violence and Conflict	

6. UNAIDS

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
CrowdOutAIDS	Youth Participation, Health	
<i>2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS</i>	Youth Participation, Health	
Youth Advisory Forum	Youth Participation, Health	
The Special Youth Fellowship Programme	Youth Participation, Health	

7. UNDESA

Current Program/Activities	Related Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
The Youth Focal Point	Youth Participation	
The youth delegate programme	Youth Participation	

8. UNAOC

Current Program/Activities	Related Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
UNAOC Youth Programming	Youth Participation, Citizenship, Empowerment	
The Youth Solidarity Fund (YSF)	Youth Participation, Citizenship	

9. FAO

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Junior Farmer Field and Life School (JFFLS) programme	Youth Participation, Economic Opportunities, Citizenship	ILO
The Youth and United Nations Global Alliance (YUNGA)	Citizenship	
Youth and Climate Change	Environment, Education	

10. UNDP

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund (DGTTF)	Youth Empowerment	

11. UN Habitat

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
One Stop Youth Resource Centre	Education, Economic, Opportunity	

NGO's

1. Asia Foundation

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Voters Education & Election Observation on 2012 Jakarta Gubernatorial Election	Citizenship	Perludem
Voters Education on 2012 Jakarta Gubernatorial Election	Citizenship, Youth Participation	Puskapol FISIP UI (& Ruang Rupa)

2. British Council

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Skills for Social Entrepreneurs programme	Economic Opportunities	Arthur Guinness Fund, University Trisakti
IYCE (International Young Creative Entrepreneurs) Award	Economic Opportunities	

3. HOPE Indonesia

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Rainbow of Love Orphanage	Education, Safety and Security	Private Sectors such as Citibank, Tupperware, United Way International, etc.
Citi Success Fund	Education	
Computer Training Center	Education, economic opportunity	UNOCHA, independent professionals.
School Sponsorship	Education, Citizenship, Safety and Security	
Tuberculosis Control	Health, Education`	
Global Outreach	Citizenship, health. Safety and Security	
Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction	Safety and Security, Citizenship	
Nias Community Development	Health, Education, economic opportunity, Citizenship, Safety and Security	
Disaster Relief Work	Health, Education, Safety and Security	

4. PMI

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Pengurangan Risiko Bencana Berbasis Masyarakat	Health	Pemerintah Kota, PMI Pusat dan Provinsi
Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Satgana (Satuan Siaga Penanggulangan Bencana)	Health, Education	Pemerintah Kota, PMI Pusat dan Provinsi
Ayo Siaga Bencana	Education, Environment	Sekolah
Pelayanan Ambulan dan posko Pertolongan Pertama	Health	Pemerintah kota Jakarta Timur
Pencegahan HIV & AIDS	Health, Education	KPA, LSM terkait, UN terkait project, pemerintah kota, Kedubes Jepang.
Dance 4 Life	Health, Education	WPF Rutgers Indonesia
Distribusi relief kepada korban bencana	Health, Youth Participation	Pemerintah Kota
Distribusi bantuan kepada masyarakat tidak mampu, yatim dan lansia	Health, Youth Participation	Pemerintah Kota dan Tokoh masyarakat
Donor Darah	Health, Youth Participation	Pemerintah Kota, stakeholders, perusahaan, sekolah, perguruan tinggi, Ormas dan LSM.

5. PLAN Indonesia

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Child Protection and Participation	Youth Participation	(Youth and Children Association: Karang Taruna, Religious based youth association, Children Forum, OSIS) (Related Dinas: Sosial, Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak, Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olahraga) NGOs and CBOs

6. YCAB (Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa)

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
HELP (HEALTHY LIFESTYLE PROMOTION)	Health	BNN, BNK, BNP DKI, COLOMBO PLAN, INL, UNODC, SUKU DINAS PENDIDIKAN, DINKES, POLRI, SEKOLAH, ASMI, TRISAKTI, MODERNISATOR, SAMSUNG, UNILEVER, MEDIA INDONESIA, STANDARD CHARTERED, CHEVRON, SUCORINVEST
HOLD (HOUSE OF LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT)	Education	DIKNAS, BINUS, RUDY HADISUWARNO, SOPHIE-MARTIN, DORKAS FOUNDATION, YJM, CIMB NIAGA, SC JOHNSON, HSBC, MSA, MICROSOFT
HOPE 2 (HANDS-ON OPERATION FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP): JOB CREATION	Economic Opportunities	ANZ, SAMSUNG, HSBC, CHEVRON, KEMENSOS, PEMPROV DKI, BLUE BIRD, MICROSOFT
DOSOMETHING INDONESIA	Educator, Capacity Building	KEMENSOS, KEMDIKNAS
HOPE 1: MICROFINANCE	Economic Opportunities	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY, ANZ,
MICROSOFT YOUTH SPARK	Economic Opportunities	
REMAJA BERANI HIDUP SEHAT	Health	YCAB, PEMPROV DKI, SUDIN PENDIDIKAN

7. Rutgers WPF

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Dance4Life	Health	YPI, YAI, PKBI Pusat dan RutgersWPF Indonesia sebagai National Concept Owner (NCO), SIKOK Jambi, PKBI Lampung, YPI, PKBI DKI Jakarta, PKBI DI Yogyakarta dan YAPEDA Timika, Papua
Daku! Papua	Health, Education	BPKM Yasanto
Daku! (Dunia Remajaku Seru)	Health, Education	Jakarta: Yayasan Pelita Ilmu Bali: Kisara PKBI Bali Jambi: Yayasan Mitra Aksi Lampung: Skala PKBI Lampung
Maju! & Langkah Pastiku (untuk siswa SMA dgn gangguan pendengaran, penglihatan, dan remaja difabel)	Health, Education	Direktor Pembinaan Pendidikan Khusus, Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional, bertanggung jawab untuk pelaksanaan dan pengawasan program ini
Seru! (Sumber Edukasi Masa Remajaku)	Health, Education	Petugas Lapas masing-masing wilayah
MenCare	Health, Safety and Security, Education	PKBI. Lampung, PKBI Jawa Timur, Rifka Annisa, Yayasan PULIH
ASK (Access, Service, and Knowledge)	Health, Education	NGO's

YOUTH NETWORKS

1. ARI (Aliansi Remaja Independen)

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
United for Body Right	Education, Health, Economic Opportunities	Swara, PKBI DKI Jakarta, PKBI Lampung, PKBI Jambi, PKBI Jogjakarta, GWL-Iina, Ardhanary Institute, Rifka Annisa, PKBI Pusat, CSR CD Bethesda, Kementerian Sosial, GWL-Muda, Swara, Ecpat, Pamflet, CMM, Samsara, APA (Asia Pacific Alliance), AS AP, Yayasan Pelita Ilmu, Rutgers WPF Indonesia, Arus Pelangi, WRI (women Research Institute), dll.

2. PMI

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Pengurangan Risiko Bencana Berbasis Masyarakat	Health	Pemerintah Kota, PMI Pusat dan Provinsi
Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Satgana (Satuan Siaga Penanggulangan Bencana)	Health, Education	Pemerintah Kota, PMI Pusat dan Provinsi
Ayo Siaga Bencana	Health, Education	Sekolah

3. Sinergi Muda

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Forum Indonesian Youth Conference	Youth Participation	
Festival Indonesian Youth Conference	Youth Participation	
Ngobrolin Ide	Youth Participation	Komunitas Nebengers, Tujuhlangit, KOPHI, Komunitas Lentera Timur, YCAB
PetaMuda	Youth Participation	Tim developer
BantuJakarta (2013, tidak berlanjut)	Youth Participation	
BantuIndonesia (2010, tidak berlanjut)	Youth Participation	

4. Indonesian Student Association for International Studies (ISAFIS)

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Indonesia International Week	Education, Economic Opportunities, Citizenship	Asosiasi Duta Wisata Indonesia;Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif Republik Indonesia, Korps Mahasiswa Hubungan Internasional UGM
Jakarta Model United Nations	Education, Citizenship	Universitas Siswa Bangsa Internasional, Kantor Walikota Jakarta Pusat, United Nations Population Fund, European Union, Kedutaan Jerman, Komunitas Tari Fisip

5. Global Citizen Corps

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Global Citizen Corps by MercyCorps Indonesia	Health, citizenship, economic opportunities	Indonesian Youth Health Ambassador, GCC Loverty, @ekualitas
TANGGUH by MercyCorps Indonesia	Economic Opportunities	TOTAL
Forumf for Indonesia Chapter Bogor	Youth Participation	McKinsey

Indonesian Future Leader

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Children Behind Us	Education	Microsoft Asia Pacific, Taking It Global Canada, British International School Jakarta, BINUS International
School of Volunteers 2010	Education, Youth Participation	
Walk the World	Youth Participation	World Food Programme
I Speak for MDGs	Citizenship	United Nations Millennium Campaign (UMC) Indonesia
National Essay Competition	Youth Participation, Health	World Food Programme dan Unilever
IFL Youth Day	Youth Participation	
Parlemen Muda 2012	Citizenship	Global Change Makers, Yayasan Arsari, EU, dan Nutrifood
School of Volunteers 2012	Youth Participation, Citizenship	
Ayo Berbagi	Youth Participation	Nutrifood

Jateng Youth (Jawa Tengah Youth)

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Youth's participation for a better Jawa Tengah	Citizenship	Pemerintah kota Semarang, Jawa Tengah
Trademark kota Semarang (Perspektif anak muda untuk pengembangan dan promosi budaya serta pariwisata kota Semarang)	Education, Tourism and Culture	Dinas kebudayaan dan pariwisata kota Semarang, Pemerintah kota Semarang

Komunitas Youth for Humanity (UNITY)

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Youth Rights Conference 2012	Citizenship	KontraS, Kedutaan Kanada untuk Indonesia, British Council Global Changemakers, RuangRupa
Youth Rights Training 2012	Citizenship, Youth Participation	Yayasan Kesehatan Perempuan, British Council Global changemakers
Perayaan Hari Anak Muda Internasional, 2012	Citizenship, Youth Participation	KontraS
Talkshow "Cilukba: Cinta Luka Bahagia" tentang Kekerasan dalam Pacaran	Safety and Security	Peace Women Across the Globe, Aliansi Remaja Independen (GueTau.com), KontraS
Peringatan Hari Orang Hilang Sedunia (Korban Pelanggaran HAM), 2012 "Bilang: Bincang-Bincang Orang Hilang"	Citizenship, Youth Participation	KontraS
Training of Trainers Kampanye Anti-Bullying di Sekolah	Safety and Security	KontraS, Yayasan Pulih
Roadshow Anti Bullying di SMA Budhi Warman II	Safety and Security	KontraS
Youth Rights Training 2013	Citizenship	SekitarKita, Demos, Pamflet, Hivos

Asian Law Students' Association (ALSA LC UNDIP)

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Penyuluhan tentang Perlindungan Hukum	Citizenship	Pemerintah Daerah, LBH UNDIP, dll
Human Rights Awareness Campaign	Citizenship, Education	UNDIP, Pemerintah kota, masyarakat sekitar
Fun English with ALSA	Education	Sekolah Dasar

10. CIMSA (Center for Indonesian Medical Students' Activities)

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Homopedia	Health, Education	Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia Yayasan Srikandi Sejati
Breaking The Silence	Health, Education	Yayasan Tuna Rungu Santi Rama
International Woman's Day	Health	Gugah Nurani Indonesia
Effort	Health, Education	RW 09 Menteng Jaya, Jakarta Pusat
School Campaign	Health, Education	SDN 05 Paseban, Jakarta Pusat
Community Diagnosis	Health	RW 09 Menteng Jaya, Jakarta Pusat
Family Health Festival	Health, Education	RW 09 Menteng Jaya, Jakarta Pusat

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
AIDS Buzz	Health	Yayasan Pelita Ilmu, Komisi Peduli AIDS Nasional
SCORP Goes Green	Youth Participation, Environment	SD Lembaga Putra Kita
SCOPH Fairy Godmother	Health, Education	RW 09 Menteng Jaya, Jakarta Pusat
Peringatan Hari Dokter Nasional	Health, Education	Sekolah Dasar Ampun, Menteng
MEDICINE (2012)	Education	
CONCHA (2011)	Health	
POSYANDU KLINIK (PONI)	Health	Pondok pesantren Darud Dzikri
BREAKING THE SILENCE (BTS 2011)	Education	GERKATIN
S(EX)CORA 2012	Health	KPA Solo, Gessang, Mitra Alam
T-Rex {Training for Research Exchange}/ Nasional/Nasional Meeting/ Acara Kumpul SCO Nasional/ Lokal UGM	Safety and Security	Lokal UGM
NPEW {National Peer Educator Workshop}/Nasional/Nasional Meeting/ Acara Kumpul SCO Nasional/ Lokal UB	Health	Lokal UB
World Diabetes Day 2011 FKUB	Health	
World Aids Day 2012 FKUB	Health	
Indonesia Disease Today	Health	
Youth Collaboration Toward Action	Health	AMSA
World Diabetes Day	Health	
Global Handwashing Campaign	Health	
Procesus(program social care and treatment cimsa unissula)	Health	
Cascade (ca cervix checking and education)	Health	
Parathyroid (physical activity for youth with dissabilities)	Education, Citizenship	
Testis(the education school partnership to avoid AIDS)	Health, Education	
CUAMI (Cimsa UNAND Against Malaria Infection)	Health	
TIRAMISU MDGs (Tindak Demam Berdarah Demi Suksesnya MDGs)	Health	Posyandu Kampung Sawah, Puskesmas Kampung Sawah dan Fakultas Kedokteran dan Kesehatan UIN SH Jakarta

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
NPEW 2012 CIMSA UIN - Explore Beyond The Boundaries	Health, Education	WHO, KPA, Chevron dan Lembaga Kesehatan Masyarakat Mandiri (LKMM) Tangerang Selatan
SCOPE CIMSA	Health, Education	IFMSA (Induk Organisasi CIMSA)
SCOPE UNSYIAH, CIMSA UNSYIAH	Health	DIKTI, BKKBN, Kansai University Japan
TV MAX (Television on Medical Appreciation and Expression)	Health	SCOME CIMSA UGM
Rumah singgah kalicode	Health, Education	SCORP CIMSA UGM
Human Rights Day	Safety and Security	FORSA Yogyakarta
SMASHED (Social Media and Sexual Harrassment Education)	Safety and Security, Education	FORSA Yogyakarta
POP STARRR! (Plastik oh plastik, selamatkan tanah anda, reduce reuse recycle)--- plastik oh plastic, save your planet, reduce reuse recycle	Education, Environment	organization that concerns towards environmental issue
Working with Project Child	Education	PROJECT CHILD
GAMACOASTER (International Summer Course)	Safety and Security, Education	SCOPE CIMSA UGM
REDDISH (Realizing AIDS from Drugs, Sex Education, an Caring for PLWHA)	Health	
Improving Maternal Healthtergabung dalam project LOVE MOM	Health	
Parade Nutrisi	Health, Education	PKM Senat Mahasiswa FK Unpad, FISIP Unpad
Dokcil (Dokter Kecil)	Health, Education	
Scorplings	Health	
Bina Desa	Health, Education	
SCORA Back To School	Health	
REDDISH (Realizing AIDS from Drugs, Sex Education, an Caring for PLWHA)	Health	
Improving Maternal Healthtergabung dalam project LOVE MOM	Health	
World Aids Day	Health, Education	
Communication in Action	Health, Education	
Go Green	Education	
SAVIOUR (Save Our Mother to Save Our Generation)	Health	

11. Pramuka

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Jambore	Youth Participation	
Jamboree for Street Children (Jamboree AnakJalanan)	Citizenship, Youth Participation	
Pramuka for disabled (Pramuka Disabilitas)	Citizenship, Youth Participation	
Jamboree On the Air	Citizenship, Youth participation	
Jambore on the Internet	Citizenship, Youth Participation	

12. Parlemen Muda Indonesia

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
social media networking, capacity building, consultancy activities	Citizenship, Youth Participation	

13. Pencerah Nusantara

Current Program/Activities	Related Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Pencerah Nusantara Program	Health	

ADDITIONAL

Australia-Indonesia Institute in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Australia-Indonesia Youth Exchange Program (AIYEP)	Education	Australian Aid Program

GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES AND AGENCIES

Kementerian Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi (Ministry of Labour and Transmigration)

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Program Pendayagunaan Tenaga Kerja Sarjana (TKS)	Economy Opportunities	dinas-dinas (SKPD) pemda, BUMN, perbankan, lembaga pendidikan dan pelatihan, dan lembaga pemberdayaan dan pendampingan masyarakat ditingkat nasional maupun internasional

Kemertian Kesehatan (Ministry of Health)

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
PelayananKesehatanPeduliRemaja (Youth Friendly Health Services)	Health, Youth Participation	
Usaha Kesehatan Sekolah (UKS)	Health, Youth Participation, Education	Schools

BKKBN (Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional)

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
GenRe Saka Kencana	Health, education, Citizenship	
CERIA (CeritaRemaja Indonesia)	Health, education	
PIK (PusatInformasidanKonseling)	Health, Education	

Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan (Ministry of Education and Culture)

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Out of school education	Education, Economic Opportunities	Papua, West Papua and Nusa Tenggara Barat
Life Skills education	Education, Economic Opportunities	

Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup (Ministry of Environment)

Current Program/Activities	Priority Issues	Partners/ Type of Organization
Save Ciliwung River	Education, Citizenship, Environment	

Biography of Tulodo

NICHOLAS GOODWIN



Nick is the Founder and Director of Tulodo, an international social and behaviour change services firm. Tulodo provides services in research, strategy, creative design, management, capacity building, marketing, training, evaluation and fundraising. Nick is also a Research Scholar at the George Washington University and a PhD candidate at the University of Sydney. Nick has over 15 years of experience in social marketing, communications and international development with government, business, university, NGO and U.N. organizations.

He has worked throughout the Asia Pacific and Australia, as well as in Africa and the Americas. Nick has published and presented on behavior change, health, marketing and sustainable development. He has led multiple teams, managed multi-million dollar budgets, advised senior management, designed and executed programs, plans and policies, led capacity development, and secured funding and partnerships. Nick is active in public service through leadership, professional and community programs.

IRMA MARTAM



Irma is Director of Tulodo and based in Jakarta, Indonesia. She also works with the Pulih Foundation and brings skills and experience in behavior change, qualitative research and psychology. After graduating from the University of Indonesia, she worked as a qualitative market researcher with Nielsen. She then started her own enterprise, Prompt Research, partnering with four colleagues. She felt that managing commercial research alone was not fulfilling enough and so she joined Yayasan Pulih, an Indonesian NGO focusing on psychosocial interventions to prevent

violence and support recovery from trauma. Irma's experience as a licensed psychologist, as well as in commercial marketing and community development led her to seek advanced training in social marketing through her master program at George Washington University, where she specialized in health communication and marketing. Her experience and training has seen Irma focus on prevention programs for social and behavioral change, with special interests in gender and violence.



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