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GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA - UNFPA STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP NINTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME 2016-2020

Table of Contents

FOREWORD BY THE REPRESENTATIVE Accelerating Action to Achieve Results through mainstreaming humanitarian response	1
UNFPA INDONESIA 2018 HIGHLIGHTS Facts at a Glance	3
 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND STORY OF CHANGE Comprehensive Humanitarian Action "Strengthening capacity to respond to disaster with gender sensitive humanitarian response" 	5
• Sexual and Reproductive Health "Paving the way for improved, comprehensive reproductive health services"	11
 South – South and Triangular Cooperation "Enhancing regional and international partnerships" 	13
Rights based Family Planning "Ensuring rights based family planning"	15
• HIV Prevention "Empowering target populations and boosting community engagement"	17
• Youth and Adolescents "Embracing hope and healing young people"	19
Gender Equality "Ending violence against women and girls"	21
• Population Dynamics and Data Management "Augmenting national capacity in the production, use, analyze and dissemination of quality and innovative statistical data, including in humanitarian settings"	23
OUR PARTNERS FOR CHANGE	26
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	27

Foreword by the Representative

Accelerating Action to Achieve Results through Mainstreaming Humanitarian Response??

In 2018, UNFPA focused its work on supporting the Government of Indonesia to prepare the National Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. Several background papers, among others, on reproductive health/family planning, youth and adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH), gender equality, and population-related issues, were produced as input for drafting the RPJMN.

At the same time, two big natural disasters happened in Indonesia. Two earthquakes struck Lombok Utara, West Nusa Tenggara, and a big earthquake, followed by a tsunami, struck Palu, Central Sulawesi. In addition, a tsunami occurred in the Sunda Strait and other small disasters hit Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia. with support from UNFPA undertook humanitarian interventions, implementing minimum preparedness and response for the affected people in Lombok and Palu. Humanitarian guidelines, minimum initial service package - MISP, were adopted and implemented by both central and local governments, and Reproductive Health Subcluster and Protection of Women's Rights Sub-cluster were activated. Our collective humanitarian work adopted several innovations, including involving young people, and reached more than 100,000 women and girls with services and information.



In the middle of humanitarian interventions throughout the year, in collaboration with Government and Non-Government Partners, UNFPA was also able to deliver its results: advancing evidence-based advocacy and policy interventions in sexual, reproductive health and rights including for the most vulnerable, youth and adolescent reproductive health, prevention of gender-based violence and harmful practices, and in population dynamics and data.

Several donor agencies, including the Embassy of Canada through the BERANI project, Australia's DFAT for humanitarian, and Global Fund for HIV, provided resources for UNFPA to improve the lives of women, girls, and young people through reproductive health improvement, prevention of gender-based violence and harmful practices, ASRH, and quality data.

UNFPA was also able to strengthen and expand partnership not only with the Government Agencies, but also with universities, and several NGOs both at the central and regional levels.

On behalf of UNFPA, I would like to convey our appreciation to our Government partners, Civil Society Organizations, academics and donors who have been very supportive in partnering with us to achieve the results as described in this report.





UNFPA Indonesia Country Office staff

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Facts at a Glance





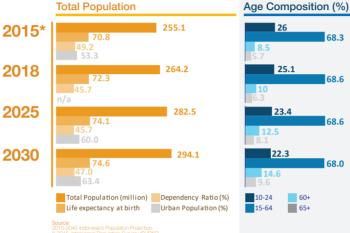
The Indonesian population will continue to grow during 2015-2030, but at a slower rate than during 1985-2015.

The age structure is changing profoundly. While the overall rate of population growth will be steadily declining, the growth of different age groups will vary considerably.

The stagnant Total Fertility Rate (TFR) over two decades has shown a decrease with continuing higher rates in selected provinces.

The CPR for modern methods of contraception (mCPR) has been stagnant for more than two decades with selected provinces reporting < 50%.

Unmet need for family planning shows slight decrease and the unmet needs are





26

25.1

23.4

22.3

60+

65+

14.6

68.3

68.6

68.6

68.0



0.74



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