



Government of
The Republic of Indonesia



The Government of Indonesia & UNFPA: 2018 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS





SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH & RIGHTS

1. Maternal death surveillance and response model adopted by Government to enable better data on maternal death and its causes; quality of midwives increased through regulation and design of centres of excellence that will increase life-saving skills of midwives; district government capacities increased to plan and cost for integrated maternal health and rights-based family planning.
2. Together with MOH, the HIV Prevention programme implemented in 88 districts/ municipalities across 30 provinces in Indonesia through the peer-to-peer outreach model for key-affected populations (female sex workers), reaching 82,702 FSWs and resulting in 34,009 FSWs who have been tested. These results yielded 1,241 FSW HIV case findings, 490 FSWs accessed ARV treatment.
3. Evidence for the development of the new RPJMN (2020-2024) provided through a background study on sexual and reproductive health and rights, used for the development of the RPJMN technocratic paper.
4. Guidelines and SOPs adopted by Government for the provision of reproductive health services and SRH logistics for all in emergency contexts. These guidelines and SOPs were applied in the NTB and Central Sulawesi disasters under the leadership of the Reproductive Health Sub-Cluster (MOH). There were 72,632 people received RH services and information, 77 midwives deployed and 127 midwives trained to strengthen the health workforce in 15 RH Clinics/ Tents, 12 Women Friendly Spaces/Tents, and 8 Youth Friendly Spaces/Tents.
5. South-South Cooperation on Family Planning in Indonesia included in the Government SSTC programme; The SSTC Global Conference on Population and Development increased Indonesia's visibility and expertise in population and development; state resources leveraged from BKKBN and the State Secretariat to conduct international and bilateral (with the Philippines) programmes on The Role of Muslim Religious Leaders in Advancing Family Planning as well as Comprehensive Rights-Based Family Planning Training.
6. Together with CSOs and BKKBN, multi-sector dialogue conducted to advocate for revisions towards the draft Penal Code particularly on issues that will severely hamper sexual and reproductive health (including maternal health, family planning, and HIV prevention).





ADOLESCENT SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

1. In collaboration with MOH, local government, and private sector in Yogyakarta, UNALA provided youth-friendly SRH services to fill the gap in access to services through providing youth-friendly services in the private sector, reaching over 3,400 youths aged 15-24.
2. Guidelines and SOPs adopted by Government for the provision of youth needs and youth involvement in emergencies. Timely and needs-based assistance for the disaster response in NTB and Central Sulawesi was provided through the MOH RH sub-cluster: the establishment of tents for youth-friendly spaces over 8,600 young people accessing information, reproductive and psychosocial services through the youth-friendly spaces/tents.
3. Together with BAPPENAS, BPS, and Ministry of Youth and Sports (MOYS), the first Indonesian Youth Development Index was launched and used to guide the planning and policy-making for youth development.
4. The RPJMN background Study on Youth and the SDG Youth Baseline study developed and used by BAPPENAS to develop the technocratic paper for the new RPJMN and guide the monitoring and reporting of the SDGs.
5. Using the state budget from MOYS, UNFPA provided policy advice for the review of the National Action Plan on Youth (2017-2019) and the development of a new action plan.
6. Together with MoH, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Religious Affairs, a group of national trainers was established to support teachers in using the handbook for ASRH education within the school curriculum.





GENDER EQUALITY

1. Health sector response to Gender-Based Violence was improved through technical advice for policy instruments, enabling its implementation at national and subnational levels.
2. Together with MOWECP, guidelines and SOPs on the prevention of gender-based violence in emergencies was adopted by Government. For the Central Sulawesi disaster response, 288 humanitarian workers across 40 organizations trained on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.
3. Assistance for the disaster response in NTB and Central Sulawesi provided through the Government Women's Protection Sub-cluster: 10,056 women and girls accessed services in the women-friendly tents. The lessons drawn from the response will be used to enrich the Government Emergency Response Masterplan that is currently being developed.
4. Together with KOMNAS Perempuan, policy advice provided to parliamentarians and CSOs, to advocate for revisions towards the draft Penal Code on issues that will hamper gender equality specifically on sexual violence.
5. UNFPA policy advice to MOWECP resulted in a National Guideline to Engage Men and Boys in the Prevention of GBV and SRH, operationalized through a MOWECP work plan on male involvement; this guideline will enable the development of national standard protocols under the leadership of MOWECP.
6. Together with MOWECP and MOH, two advocacy strategies were developed and adopted on the elimination of FGM/C for CSOs (family-based advocacy) and for FGM/C prevention through the health sector. Partnerships with religious leaders (men and women ulama), youth, and health service providers, were established to complement policy efforts.
7. Expert advice on child marriage prevention good practices adopted in a MOWECP strategy and model design for child marriage prevention at the subnational level, which will be implemented in a high prevalence area in Eastern Indonesia.
8. Evidence for the development of the new RPJMN (2020-2024) provided through a background study on GBV and harmful practices, used for the development of the RPJMN technocratic paper.





POPULATION DYNAMICS AND DATA

1. Evidence for the development of the new RPJMN (2020-2024) provided through a series of background studies to be used for the development of the RPJMN technocratic paper, particularly in the areas of population mobility, urbanization, ageing, and harnessing the demographic dividend.
2. Together with BPS-Statistics Indonesia, a pilot census using innovative data collection to prepare for the 2020 Population Census was conducted.
3. Expert advice provided to BPS on selected SDG indicators resulted in the estimation for the SDG indicator on adolescent fertility (ages 10-14) from the available data sets, as well as a design to use Big Data for population mobility statistics.
4. Together with Government, The Population Projections 2015-2045 was developed and launched by the Vice President of Indonesia in August 2018, to be applied at national and subnational levels.
5. Assistance for the disaster response in NTB and Central Sulawesi was provided to BNPB, BPS, and Bappeda of NTB & Central Sulawesi Province on data/needs collection as well as on the utilization of open data and geospatial technology. The lessons drawn from the response will be used to enrich the Government Emergency Response Masterplan that is currently being developed.
6. Policy brief for parliamentarians on FP enabling environment developed and used for advocacy on the draft Penal Code.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_19588

