



A Rights-based Strategy for Accelerating Access to Integrated Family Planning and Reproductive Health Services to Achieve Indonesia's Development Goals

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Developed by the Family Planning Strategy Working Group, with inputs from the Rights and Empowerment Working Group, and technical assistance from UNFPA

FOREWORD

The Family Planning program in Indonesia has been promoted as a success story. Prior to the introduction of the family planning programme in the 1970s, the total fertility rate (TFR) was 5.6. Over the subsequent period, the adoption of family planning services and changes in people's perceptions regarding the ideal number of children and ideal age for marriage caused a dramatic decline in fertility levels. During this period, the contraceptive prevalence increased to 61.9 percent. However, progress has stalled over the last two decades.

The London Summit on Family Planning was held in 2012 to revitalize family planning commitments by countries to addressing unmet need for contraception. As a follow up of FP2020 Summit and its commitment, an FP2020 Country Committee was established in Indonesia. The Committee is co-chaired by BKKBN, UNFPA and formerly USAID, which has been more recently replaced by Canada. A working group on Rights-Based Family Planning Strategy and a working group on Rights and Empowerment were established to develop the rights based family planning strategy.

The strategy provides a rights based programming framework and an operational strategy in alignment to the National Medium Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Nasional Jangka Menengah/RPJMN*). It should serve as an operational guide for all stakeholders in Indonesia for implementation of the family planning programme. The effort to develop the strategy was led by the National Planning Agency, involving the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) and Ministry of Health, as well as various other related institutions.

The family planning programme efforts under the *RPJMN* are linked to government strategic directions, in which the Ministry of Health and BKKBN are the two main lead institutions. These efforts are based on the following principles: access to quality services, equity in access that ensures the needs of vulnerable population are met, transparency and accountability, and gender and cultural sensitivity.

This strategy document aims to comprehensively address the various facets and determinants of the family planning programme, and provides details of the priorities and steps involved for timely and effective implementation of the programme to achieve its goals. The document outlines four strategic areas of focus: sustaining equitable and high-quality family planning service delivery in public and private sectors; increasing demand for modern methods of contraception; enhancing stewardship at all levels and strengthened enabling environment for effective, equitable and sustainable family planning programming, and supporting innovations and operations research for improving efficiency and effectiveness of programmes through South-South Cooperation. The rights-based approach used in this strategy means that the strategic steps described in the document aim to ensure that human rights principles are met; thus providing the necessary access to family planning and reproductive health services and information for a healthy and safe reproductive life.

Finally, we hope that this strategic framework on family planning can be used as a reference to guide the assurance of quality, stewardship and demand creation for rights based family planning in Indonesia, as well as fulfill the commitments made by the Government at the FP2020 Summit and consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals as well as aspirations for universal health coverage.

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction

Indonesia is a signatory to the global development agenda of 2000 (Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Rights-Based Family Planning Strategy was developed during the era of MDGs.

Family planning indicators are included in Goal 5b on achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2015. This goal consists of indicators such as the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), adolescent fertility rate, and unmet need for family planning. In 2015, the MDGs came to an end and the overall achievement of the MDG 5 targets in Indonesia was not satisfactory. Progress towards reducing maternal mortality, unmet need, and increasing CPR, has become stagnant over the past decade. Additionally, there have been significant geographical, rural/urban, and wealth index disparities within these indicators.

Since 2000, the implementation of the family planning program has been further challenged by decentralization, which changed the direct line of authority to the district rather than the central government. The need to revitalize the family planning programme in order to increase its effectiveness and efficiency in meeting women's reproductive needs has been long recognized. In this regard, the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN)—the lead agency for family planning—has initiated several efforts to revitalize the family planning program, among others by implementing the KB Kencana initiative. The initiatives aim to improve the management of population and family planning programs at the district and municipality levels by establishing a model for comprehensive management.

In 2012, Family Planning 2020 (FP2020), a global partnership on family planning was launched. FP2020 aims to support the rights of women and girls to decide, freely, and for themselves, whether, when, and how many children they want to have. FP2020 is working with governments, civil society, multi-lateral organizations, donors, the private sector, and the research and development community to enable 120 million more women and girls to use contraceptives by 2020.

In line with the global as well as national commitments, including the 2015-2019 National Medium Term Development Plan, two working groups were established under the FP 2020 Country Committee: (a) the Family Planning Strategy working group and (b) Rights and Empowerment working group. The primary purpose of establishing the working groups was to ensure that the national FP strategy and program is grounded in rights-based approaches, and that its implementation ensures the right of every woman to choose a family planning method that meets her fertility goals. The working group on the FP strategy specifically aimed to develop a framework for a rights-based national FP strategy, building on current policies and strategies. The main role of the Rights and Empowerment working group is to ensure that the strategy is right-based by overcoming barriers by identifying barriers, issues and opportunities to family planning programme. The group also has responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the strategy to ensure that rights are not violated.

The strategy was being developed in parallel with the preparation of the National Medium Term Development Plan for 2015-2019. The strategy will serve as a reference and

provide guidance for different programmes and sectors, as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in contributing their efforts to implement the family planning programme in Indonesia. The strategy focuses on inter-sectoral and inter-program coordination. In developing the strategy, representatives from various sectors and professional organizations, as well as experts and academicians, were involved.

The rights-based strategy is an operational strategy that is built on the priorities of the 2015-2019 National Medium Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/RPJMN*) and the elaboration of the document takes into account rights-based principles.

The family planning program has contributed in improving the quality of life of individuals. The family planning program efforts under RPJMN are linked to government strategic directions, in which the Ministry of Health and BKKBN are the two main lead institutions. These efforts are based on the following principles: access to quality services, equity in access that ensures the needs of vulnerable population are met, transparency and accountability, and gender and cultural sensitivity. Five inter-sectoral efforts in the family planning program that are part of the RPJMN include:

1. Improving family planning services.
2. Strengthening advocacy and behavioural change communication.
3. Strengthening family planning information and counselling/services for young people.
4. Family development.
5. Management (data and information, review, research, review, regulation and institutionalisation).

The rights-based family planning strategy is a further elaboration of the family planning program efforts in the RPJMN. The strategy is focused on protecting the rights of individuals, both women and men, to voluntarily family planning services.

The Rights-based Approach:

The rights-based approach used in this strategy means that the strategic steps described in this document aims to ensure that human rights principles are met; thus providing the necessary access to family planning and reproductive health services and information for a healthy and safe reproductive life.

The guiding principles of the rights-based strategy include the following:

1. The right to access family planning information and the highest standards of care
2. Equity in access

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