

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

DELIVERING RESULTS

Table Of Contents

Message from the Representative	1	Family planning: choices not chances	21
A snapshot of Indonesia	3	HIV/AIDS: preventing sexual transmission	23
UNFPA: about us	5	Empowering women: supporting a brighter future	25
An overview of UNFPA in 2014: delivering results	7	Youth empowerment: unleashing the potential of 65 million young people	27
Responding to Population dynamics: shaping Indonesia’s future	9	Population data: because everyone counts	31
Advocacy to advance ICPD principles and South-South Cooperation	13	Financial Information	35
Universal access to reproductive health	17	Important statistics for Indonesia	35
Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP): reducing the impact of humanitarian emergencies	19	Acronyms	37

Message from the Representative



Jose Ferraris, UNFPA Representative in Indonesia.

Two words define our work in Indonesia in 2014—delivering results. As we approach the end of our Eighth Country Programme (2011-2015), the foundational activities conducted in the early years of our programme translated to concrete action in 2014. In close collaboration with our government partners, real progress was made to improve the lives of the Indonesian people, particularly women and young people.

This report showcases our results in enhancing policy dialogue, advocacy, knowledge creation and building capacity. We worked to deliver more equitable development outcomes by empowering young people, promoting gender equality and improving access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

Supporting the Government of Indonesia to address population dynamics and optimize the demographic dividend, and to improve the use of population data continued to be a strong theme for UNFPA in 2014. Working through an upstream approach, UNFPA provided technical and strategic support to the Government of Indonesia to affect real change. Supporting the Government's priorities through the development of Indonesia's next medium-term development plan (RPJMN 2015-2019) was a priority area for UNFPA in 2014. This is vital to ensure that a rights-based approach to population and development is integrated at the highest level.

UNFPA's work in empowering young people was cause for celebration in 2014. Investment in youth was the theme of UNFPA's World Population Day, bringing global attention to the urgent need to secure the rights and enhance the opportunities of the largest ever generation of young people. The key to this is giving young people the power to make decisions regarding their sexual and reproductive health. Assisting young people reach their full potential by supporting their education, health, employment and well-being will enable Indonesia to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend and a more prosperous future.

In 2014, UNFPA made great gains in advancing the unfinished agenda of the 1994 International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD), globally and in Indonesia. The ICPD principles of gender equality and universal access to reproductive health and reproductive rights are reflected in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and remain relevant today.

As we look toward the target date for the MDGs in 2015, the next phase of sustainable development is at the forefront of the global development agenda. The MDGs have seen impressive advancement in some areas of development, and disappointments in others. Development has been uneven and challenges with maternal mortality, HIV, access to adolescent sexual and reproductive health and family planning remain,

especially for the poor. UNFPA is committed to ensure that the unfinished ICPD and MDG challenges are firmly at the centre of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. This is essential to attain a sustainable development for all.

Forming new partnerships and solidifying existing ones featured strongly for UNFPA in 2014. Our goals are achieved through diverse affiliations with government partners, NGOs, civil society, the private sector, faith-based organizations, the academic community and other members of our United Nations family. We are grateful to all of our partners, in particular our implementing partners. Without them, UNFPA's work and this report would not be possible.

I close by sharing my enthusiasm about the opportunities that our Ninth Country Programme will bring. In close collaboration with our partners, we will work together towards inclusive and sustainable development outcomes for Indonesia, where women and young people are not left behind, but are empowered to propel the nation forward.

Jose Ferraris,
UNFPA Representative in Indonesia

more than
17,000
islands

252
million
population



A snapshot of Indonesia

Indonesia is an archipelago of more than 17,000 islands that supports a rich tapestry of cultures and religious beliefs. With the current population estimated at 252 million, it is the fourth most populous country in the world and has the world's largest Muslim population. Since the political turmoil of the late 1990's, Indonesia has flourished to become a vibrant democracy.

Like many countries in the region, Indonesia is experiencing changes in the size and characteristics of its population. Its population is growing, ageing, migrating and becoming more urbanized. A demographic transition is occurring, where a

greater proportion of the population is of working age. With strong investment to improve human capital, this will result in an economic boost through a demographic dividend.

Impressive gains have been made in many areas of Indonesia's development. Life expectancy has increased, and poverty is gradually declining. The Government's substantial investment in the 2010 Population Census indicates its commitment to collect and use population data to make the most of demographic opportunities. Contraceptive use has increased and the number of children per family has decreased from around 5.6 in the late 1960s to around 2.6 in 2007. Remarkable

economic progress has seen Indonesia become the region's biggest economy and a member of the G20 group of the richest nations.

Yet, critical gaps and vulnerabilities remain. Progress has been uneven and the benefits of development have not always flowed equitably to the poor, rural communities, women and young people. Particular challenges persist in the areas of maternal mortality, the prevention of HIV/AIDS, and adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH). Gains in family planning have stagnated in recent years and gender-based violence remains a pervasive problem. Adding to the effect of social, political and

economic factors, Indonesia is prone to natural disasters and is highly vulnerable to the impact of climate change.

There is a lot of unfinished business, but with strong Government and community commitment, Indonesia can overcome these challenges to ensure a future where no one is left behind.

UNFPA: about us

Delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, works to deliver **a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.**

The empowerment of women and young people is at the heart of UNFPA's work. Women and girls are able to contribute more to their communities when they can live free from discrimination and violence and are given the power to plan their families. Young people who have a healthy transition to adulthood, who are given opportunities to fulfill their aspirations and to participate in the decisions that affect them, will make stronger citizens and future leaders. Individuals must be enabled to fully attain their rights, including their rights to sexual and reproductive health (regardless of their age), both in stable times and during a disaster.

Ensuring sustainable development is even more challenging in the face of existing and emerging concerns about population growth, changing age structures, rapid urbanization and migration. UNFPA supports governments with strategic and technical assistance to collect and use demographic data. The fund assists countries in harnessing their evolving demographics as an opportunity, rather than a burden.

The vision of a world that is free from poverty and inequity, where the reproductive rights of women and young people are secure, was outlined at the International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo in 1994. These principles were re-affirmed through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and remain relevant today. UNFPA strives to ensure that governments address the unfinished ICPD agenda, ensuring the rights of the world's most vulnerable and marginalized people.



An overview of UNFPA in 2014: delivering results

UNFPA has worked to bolster sustainable development in Indonesia since 1972, supporting the Government of Indonesia to ensure that population concerns are addressed through rights-based policies that enhance each individual’s choices and opportunities.

Policy dialogue, high-level advocacy, building capacity and strengthening partnerships featured strongly in UNFPA’s efforts during 2014. Recent collaboration with government partners continues to build on foundations that were laid during the early years of the Eighth Country Programme 2011-2015. In 2014, outcomes were attained that solidified UNFPA’s role as a leader on population and development. Several substantive research publications were released and UNFPA continued to ensure that research was used for the development of evidence-based policies that will lead to real action.

Working closely with the Government of Indonesia, UNFPA continued to strive to reduce inequity and secure the rights of the most marginalized people in society, in particular women and children.



Under the framework of the Eighth Country Programme 2011-2015, UNFPA delivered results in 2014 in each of the following areas:

- 1. **Linking population dynamics, policymaking and development plans;**
- 2. **Advocating for International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD) principles and South-South Cooperation;**
- 3. **Widening universal access to reproductive health;**
- 4. **Enhancing reproductive health during a disaster;**
- 5. **Increasing access to voluntary family planning;**
- 6. **Combatting the sexual transmission of HIV;**
- 7. **Advocating for gender equality;**
- 8. **Empowering young people;**
- 9. **Harnessing the power of data.**

Enhancing the integral links between these areas enables coherence in delivery of the Eighth Country Programme. This report showcases UNFPA’s ability to deliver in the above output areas.

As Indonesia has emerged as a middle-income country, the nature of UNFPA’s work has shifted. In accordance with the Government’s changing needs, UNFPA has sharpened its focus towards providing cutting-edge technical and strategic support. UNFPA is aligned with national priorities that are enshrined in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2010-2014). The principles of aid effectiveness and national ownership, as described in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, are central to UNFPA’s engagement in Indonesia.

Delivering through diverse partnerships has continued to be a central approach

for UNFPA during 2014. As well as close collaborations with government partners, UNFPA has forged partnerships with academic institutions, NGOs and civil society. Working under the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) 2011-2015 ensures that UNFPA operates in synergy with other UN agencies, improving the impact of the UN in Indonesia.

Globally, the launch of the *Beyond 2014* report was a milestone in UNFPA’s efforts to advocate ICPD principles. The report sets out overwhelming evidence on the importance of ICPD in sustainable development. Accordingly, the new UNFPA Strategic Plan 2014-2017 is focused on addressing the unfinished agenda of Cairo. The Plan provides a global framework for UNFPA’s work, enhancing UNFPA’s impact on the lives of women, adolescents and youth around the world.

With the target date for the MDGs fast approaching in 2015, UNFPA works to ensure that ICPD principles supporting sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality, adolescents and youth needs and rights, and non-discrimination are strongly featured in the new development framework, which will be known as the “Sustainable Development Goals”. UNFPA advocates for empowering people to ensure the future we want, for all.

Looking toward our Ninth Country Programme

During 2014, there has been substantial work to develop the Ninth Country Programme (CP9). CP9 will define a dynamic framework for UNFPA’s partnership with the Government of Indonesia from 2016 until 2020. A comprehensive evaluation of the Eighth Country Programme and a Population Situation Analysis has laid the groundwork for the next phase of UNFPA’s work in Indonesia. The CP9 will define a dynamic framework for UNFPA’s partnership with the Government of Indonesia from 2016 until 2020, placing emphasis on policy, advocacy, and knowledge management. UNFPA’s engagement will be focused in four thematic areas of integrated sexual and reproductive health (including maternal health, HIV and family planning), youth and adolescents, gender equality and population dynamics. Supporting the Government to capitalize on the demographic dividend is vital for Indonesia’s sustainable development and will continue to be a core component of UNFPA’s work during the next country programme.

UNFPA has worked closely with the Government of Indonesia and other stakeholders to ensure the CP9 aligns with Indonesia’s shifting needs while progressing rights-based policies on population and development. Through the programme development process, UNFPA has also worked to increase capacity for policy work within the Country Office through intensive training. Building on the groundwork of over 40 years of work in Indonesia, CP9 will continue to support sustainable development for Indonesia, where the future is one of equity between men and women, young and old.

Responding to population dynamics: shaping Indonesia's future



Supporting population and development is a core aim for UNFPA given that Indonesia's population is projected to reach 305 million by 2035. Most of this growth will take place in urban areas, and the population is also becoming older and more mobile than ever before. These emerging trends have important implications for Indonesia's economic and social development, and environmental sustainability.

If the right policies are in place, population dynamics and trends can provide opportunities for economic growth and social development through a demographic dividend. On the other hand, these factors can also lead to the unsustainable

consumption of resources, greater vulnerability to climate change and other challenges that may impede efforts to provide essential health services and alleviate poverty.

Taking advantage of those opportunities and managing the challenges will require progressive policies that enhance human capital and people's welfare, promote sustainable cities, support Indonesia's ageing population and address Indonesia's vulnerability to climate change. The key to this is ensuring that vulnerable people in society, particularly women and young people, are not excluded from the benefits of development, but instead are empowered to be drivers of prosperity.

Harnessing the demographic dividend

The demographic dividend occurs when there is an increased proportion of the population of working age. This demographic transition can give rise to an economic boost—a “demographic dividend”—if there is sufficient investment to improve and diversify human capital through policies that support quality health, education and employment. Assisting the Government of Indonesia to optimize the demographic dividend is a key priority for UNFPA in Indonesia. With the right policies, taking advantage of the demographic dividend will result in a stronger economy and improvements in welfare and quality of life for the people of Indonesia.

RPJMN 2015-2019: contributing to national development planning

The draft of Indonesia's next National Medium-Term Development Plan, the RPJMN 2015-2019, was submitted to the President in 2014. As the RPJMN functions as an umbrella for other national plans, ensuring the strong integration of population dynamics is essential to advance policy development in this area. UNFPA provided technical assistance to Bappenas to develop the population and development chapter of the RPJMN 2015-2019 in 2014. In addition, UNFPA also supported the development of a youth paper for the RPJMN.

The inclusion of the demographic dividend and projection trends in the draft RPJMN represents an accomplishment for UNFPA and is crucial to Indonesia's sustainable development and the wellbeing of its people.

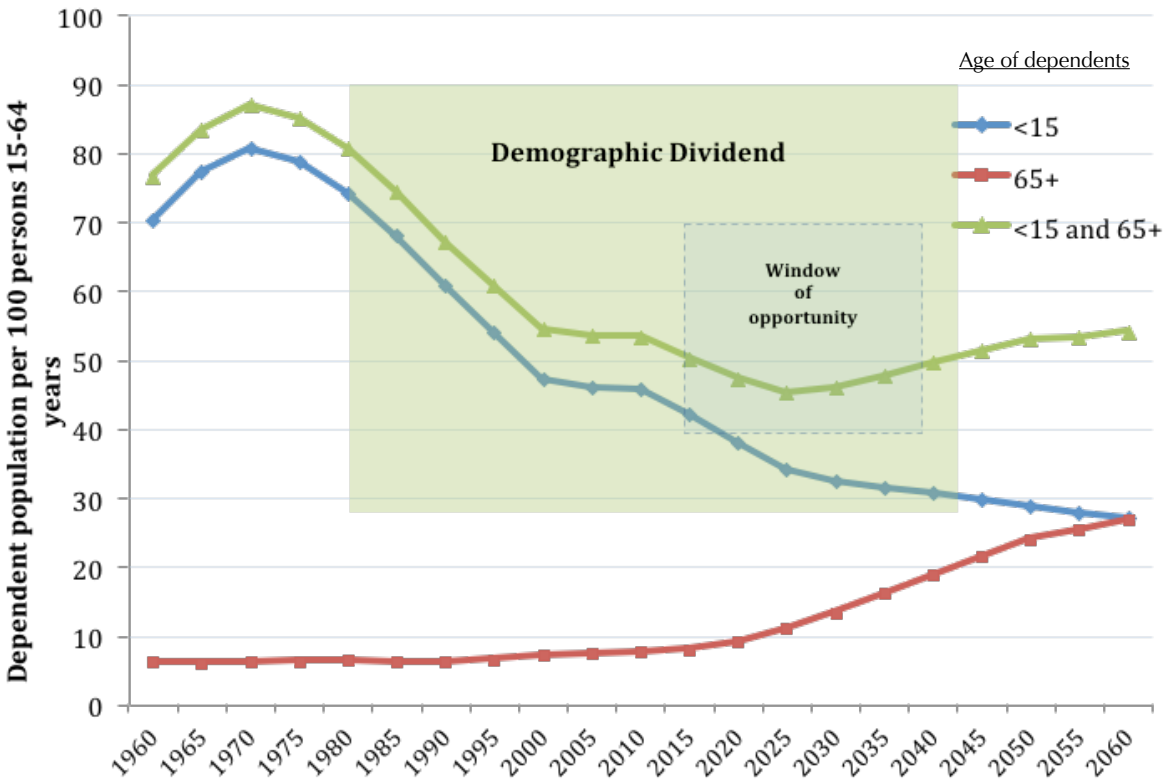
Policy Dialogue Round Table (PDRT) on population and development

Established by Bappenas with UNFPA support, the PDRT on population and development provides an innovative platform to increase understanding on emerging population issues across government, enabling coordinated policy responses. In 2014, UNFPA commissioned a policy brief on strengthening family planning institutions that will be disseminated through the PDRT.



“If the demographic dividend can not be managed properly, Indonesia may be trapped as a lower-middle income country. Therefore it is vital that we define policies to increase the intellectual capital and foster entrepreneurship among Indonesia's youth.”

Dr. Bambang Permedi Soemantri Brodjonegoro,
Minister of Finance.



The declining dependency ratio provides a demographic bonus and a window of opportunity, Indonesia 1960-2060.
Source: UN, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Pop. Div. (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, DVD Edition.

Improving evidence-based policy development

Effective population and development policy depends on policy makers having access to reliable information

(ii) a policy brief on *The New Indonesian Population Projection: Understanding the Causes, Consequences and Policy Options for Population and Development*; and

evidence-based analysis on population dynamics. In 2014, UNFPA continued work to establish Universitas Gajah Mada (UGM) Population Study Center (PSC) as a reference institution for

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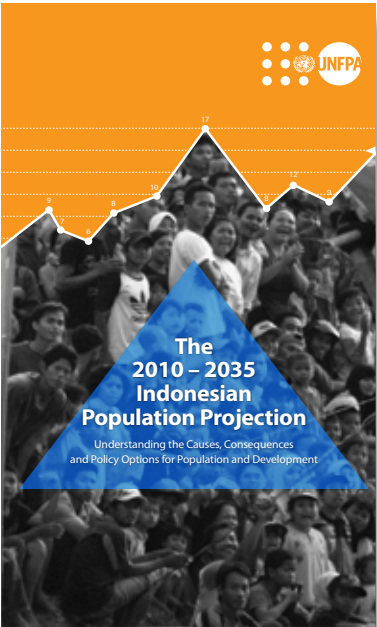
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Indonesia on the Threshold of Population Ageing is the first monograph in a series designed to increase awareness of emerging population issues.



A monograph on Youth in Indonesia provides insightful information to support youth development policies in Indonesia.



UNFPA published a policy brief on *The New Indonesian Population Projection: Understanding the Causes, Consequences and Policy Options for Population and Development*.

collaboration with Futures Institute, UNFPA is supporting the use of a demographic package to raise policymakers' awareness of the importance of fertility and population growth as factors in social and economic development.

Linking population dynamics and climate change

Climate change has been recognized as one of the greatest challenges to humanity today. With extensive experience in population development, UNFPA brings a unique expertise to the climate change arena by highlighting links between climate change and demography. This is highly relevant to

Indonesia, which is prone to frequent natural disasters and extremely vulnerable to climate change.

Building on previous research, UNFPA worked to further increase understanding about population dynamics and climate change in the Semarang area in 2014. This research will enhance climate change adaption, as well as disaster risk reduction strategies to reduce the impact of climate change in Indonesia. In 2014, UNFPA also brokered an innovative partnership between the National Council on Climate Change (DNPI) and BKKBN that will strengthen the capacity of BKKBN to address climate change and population dynamics.