



UNFPA INDONESIA  
**ANNUAL REPORT 2013**

"BECAUSE EVERYONE COUNTS"



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# MESSAGE FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE



Jose Ferraris, UNFPA Representative in Indonesia.

At a crossroads, 2013 has been a year for UNFPA to reflect on gains and forge the road ahead. The finalization of our mid-term review (MTR) has given us the opportunity to consider the lessons learned and good practices of the first years of our 8th Country Programme (CP8). Recommendations from the MTR will provide the foundations of our continuing work with the Government of Indonesia. We will look to ensuring programme sustainability and realigning our approach with recent government regulations regarding development assistance funds. Building the evidence base in population dynamics, youth issues and gender equality and improving the range and quality of data will continue to be central to the work in the final two years of our programme. Given the dynamic context in which we work, we will continue to be flexible and responsive to the Government's priorities, which are influenced by changing economic, social and cultural factors.

Underpinned by the recommendations of the MTR, programme documents (Prodocs) were developed in 2013 for each output area of our work. Signed in February 2014, the Prodocs are a milestone in our collaboration with the Government of Indonesia. Together with the annual work plans (AWPs), the Prodocs will ensure that the interventions during the final years of our CP8 are clearly defined and affirm Indonesia's goals.

Developing a new United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF) and the final evaluation of our CP8 in the latter part of 2014 will provide invaluable inputs for the formulation of our next country programme. We are always striving to improve the effectiveness of our work and the quality of our partnerships.

As we approach the target dates for the International Conference of Population and Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), we will redouble efforts to support the Government of Indonesia with their pressing development targets. Our ongoing work with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the H4+ partnership (UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO and the World Bank) improving the quality of maternal health will strongly contribute to helping Indonesia achieve MDG-5, as will supporting the National Family Planning Coordination Board (BKKBN) to revitalize the family planning programme. Successful implementation of the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) will also provide an important avenue for UNFPA to support MoH to improve maternal health targets.

Looking to the future, the ICPD Beyond 2014 framework and UNFPA Strategic Plan 2014 – 2017 will define our work in Indonesia and globally. Indonesia's effort towards the ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Review reflects

their commitment to engaging with the unfinished ICPD goals. The ICPD Beyond 2014 Report will shape the agenda of the September 2014 UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on ICPD, enabling UNFPA to promote key population and development priorities for the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Empowering young people, promoting gender equality, improving access to sexual and reproduction health and addressing population dynamics are critical for sustainable development. Their consideration in the future development framework is paramount to its success.

This report showcases UNFPA Indonesia's achievements for 2013—achievements that would not be possible without our strong partnerships. We are grateful for the commitment of our implementing partners and the support of other developing partners, including our colleagues from other UN agencies. In everything we do we strive for an equitable Indonesia, where women, men and young people are empowered to make decisions about every aspect of their lives.

Jose Ferraris,  
UNFPA Representative in Indonesia

# ABOUT INDONESIA

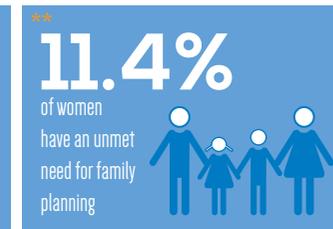
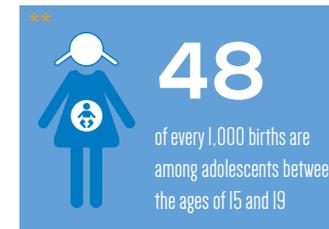
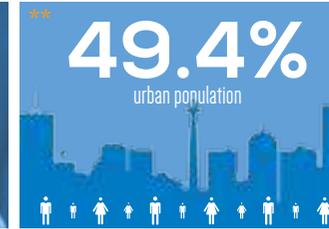
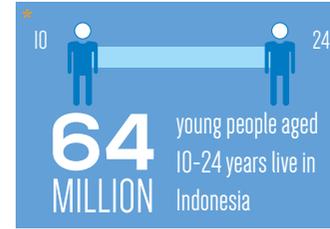
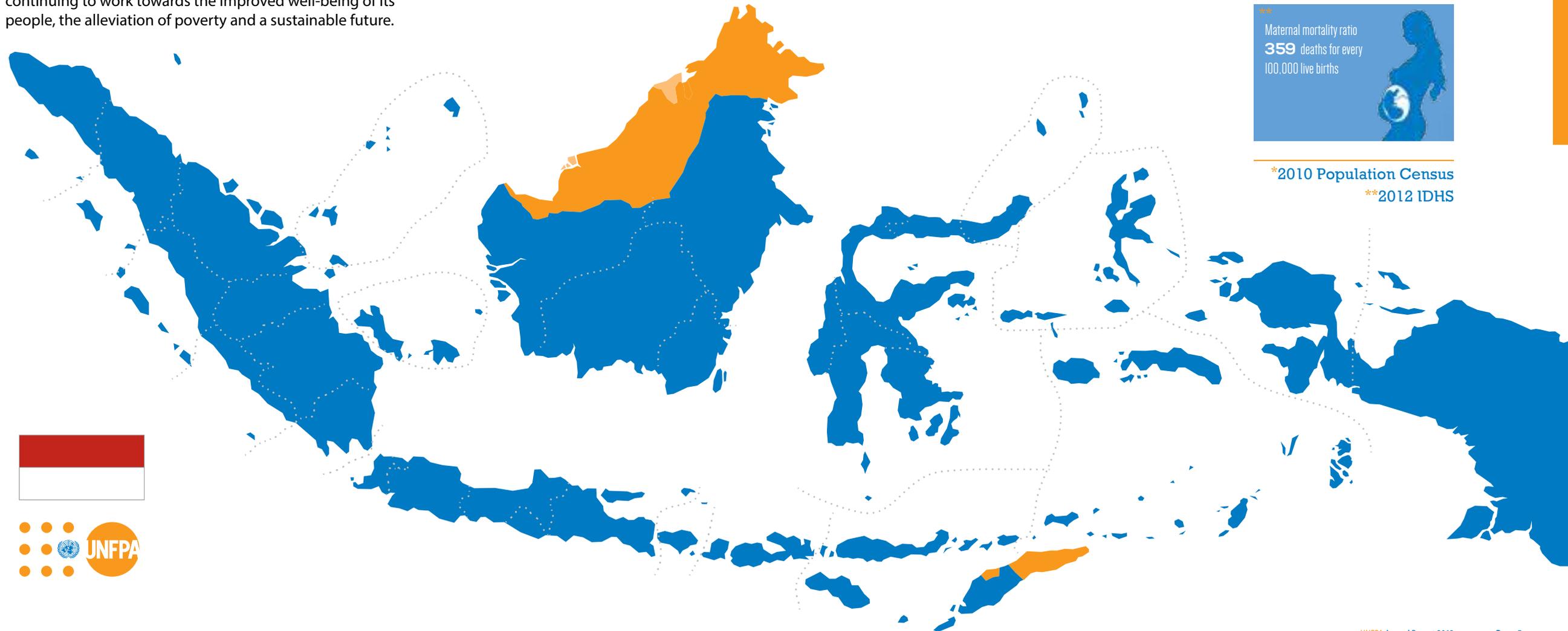
There is much to celebrate in Indonesia today. Over the past decade and a half, Indonesia has risen from the economic turmoil and political discord of the late 1990s to become a politically stable, thriving democracy. Strong economic growth has seen the nation emerge as a middle-income country with the largest economy in Southeast Asia. By 2050, Indonesia is projected to have the 6th largest economy in the world. Along with significant economic and social progress, Indonesia's population is changing rapidly—characterized by declining fertility, increasing life expectancies and accelerated migration to urban areas.

Despite this impressive achievement, economic and social disparities remain. Of a population of over 240 million, around 30 million Indonesians currently live below the national poverty line. Since 2001, decentralization has added a layer of complexity and continues to pose challenges. Development is uneven and there is great variation in the capacities of district governments to deliver public services, including in sexual and reproductive health.

Indonesia has made progress towards the goals agreed at the 1994 International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD) but critical areas of unfinished business remain. There has been an effort to incorporate population and development concerns into long and medium term development plans and for the majority of Indonesians, education and access to reproductive health has improved. However, the poorest Indonesians, adolescents and youth, older people and populations in remote areas are often left behind. The significant advances in contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) and total fertility rates (TFR) seen in the decades following the late 1960s have now stagnated and although there have been many programmes to improve maternal health since 1994, the reduction in maternal mortality ratio (MMR) remains slow. Even with the introduction of legislation and policies to promote gender equality and the steady improvement in

the education and economic status of women, Indonesia still ranks 106 out of 148 countries on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index.

In the face of these challenges, there is strong political commitment from the Government of Indonesia to reach development goals and to look towards the ICPD Beyond 2014 and Post-2015 Development Agenda. Indonesia is continuing to work towards the improved well-being of its people, the alleviation of poverty and a sustainable future.



\*2010 Population Census  
\*\*2012 IDHS

[3]

# WHAT WE DO



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

Since 1972, UNFPA has been supporting Indonesia to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health (including family planning, maternal health, adolescent health and the prevention of HIV) and to promote reproductive rights, including during a humanitarian emergency. Advocating youth development, including ensuring young people's access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) education and services, is also a strong focus for UNFPA. UNFPA promotes women and girls' empowerment and gender equality, and is committed to

ending gender-based violence. These issues are integral to poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Assisting Indonesia to harness the potential afforded by its population dynamics is becoming a growing priority. Population dynamics shape and are shaped by sexual and reproductive health and women's empowerment, reflecting the deep interconnections between UNFPA's goals. In reaching these goals, UNFPA looks to build Indonesia's capacity to collect and effectively use data to support the development and monitoring of policies and programmes.

UNFPA's work is anchored in the principles of the 1994 International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD). Addressing reproductive health (RH) and family

planning are key to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets on maternal health; targets that are currently lagging the most. These focus areas are particularly urgent as the target date for the MDGs approaches in 2015. Accelerating progress on unfinished ICPD priorities and promoting their integration in the Post-2015 Development Agenda is a core concern for UNFPA.

People are at the centre of UNFPA's programmes. UNFPA looks to support the most vulnerable people in society during every phase of their lives. Upholding people's rights and ensuring equality is at the heart of UNFPA's work.



“BECAUSE  
EVERYONE  
COUNTS”

[4]

# HOW WE WORK



UNFPA works to improve the lives of millions of women and young people in Indonesia. Using limited funding to make large gains, UNFPA works at a strategic level with the Government of Indonesia and focuses on capacity strengthening and policy dialogue. UNFPA has extensive expertise in SRH, gender, youth and development. Strong partnerships with the Government ensure that these issues are addressed in Indonesia's national policies and plans. Through targeted advocacy, UNFPA highlights these issues both within Indonesia and globally.

Adopting an upstream policy role, UNFPA works to affect real change at policy level.

The 2011 – 2015 Eighth Country Programme (CP8) provides the framework for UNFPA's work with the Government of Indonesia. As outlined in this report, through strong integration of nine programme outputs, UNFPA works

to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated country programme.

UNFPA's work under the CP8 is tailored to Indonesia's changing needs. It is aligned with Indonesia's national priorities, supporting the current National Medium-Term Development Plan, the RPJMN 2010 – 2014. UNFPA abides by Government of Indonesia regulations, including those in the Jakarta Commitment that define foreign aid management.

Working towards a common global vision, the CP8 reflects the direction of the global UNFPA Strategic Plan 2010 – 2013. As one of the many UN agencies working in Indonesia, UNFPA works within the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF 2011 – 2015), ensuring a coherent United Nations approach.

## OUR PARTNERSHIPS

UNFPA delivers through strong and innovative partnerships. In Indonesia, UNFPA engages in diverse collaborations with Government partners, other UNFPA agencies, NGOs, civil society, academic institutions, media and the private sector. UNFPA also works to instigate collaborations between government agencies, breaking down barriers to improve policy dialogue and advance programmes.

New collaborative highlights in 2013 include the partnership between the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and Indonesia's national statistics organization (BPS) to improve disaster data systems. The consolidation of South-South Cooperation between Indonesia and the Philippines enables sharing of insights on family planning, and novel

collaborations with the MOYS and the formation of the IANYD enhances efforts to empower young people in Indonesia. The establishment of alliances with NGOs and professional association such as the Indonesian Association of Women with Disabilities (HWDI) highlights the diverse nature of UNFPA's partnerships.

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## LINKING POPULATION DYNAMICS WITH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PLANS



Dr Fasli Jalal, Chairperson of BKKBN.

Indonesia's population is growing larger and more prosperous than ever before. The population is also changing with trends towards ageing, urbanization and migration. Over the next 25 years, a higher proportion of the population will be of a working age, giving rise to a 'demographic bonus'. These changing demographics will bring opportunities and challenges that may have a significant impact on Indonesia's economic development and the well-being of its people.

Addressing the challenges and reaping the benefits of Indonesia's changing population will not be easy. It requires the implementation of age-appropriate policies that support people's rights and empowerment during all stages of the life cycle. Forward-looking policies that

"Population and development will indisputably influence the impact of the Post-2015 Development Agenda... this issue has become a key determinant of current and future social and economic development and environmental sustainability."

~Dr. Fasli Jalal  
Chairperson of BKKBN at the 6th Asian and Pacific Population Conference.

invest in human capital—promoting equitable access to quality education and health care, including sexual and reproductive health, and enhancing women's participation in the work force—will better enable Indonesia to reap a demographic bonus. Strategies are needed that support Indonesia's elderly population, pre-empt the issues associated with migration, and work towards building sustainable cities where Indonesia's growing urban population can flourish.

UNFPA has broad experience and technical expertise in population issues and is committed to enabling Indonesia to better understand and face the challenges of its changing population before they unfold.

### National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015 – 2019)

Integrating issues related to population dynamics in Indonesia's next National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015 – 2019) is critical if these issues are to be considered in the development of national policies and plans.

In 2013, UNFPA provided technical support to draft a series of background papers highlighting population issues—specifically on population and development and family planning—to support the evidence base on which the plan is founded. UNFPA will intensify support for the National and Development Agency (Bappenas) in formulating the RPJMN 2015 – 2019 before the signing in 2015.



### Policy Dialogue Round Table on Population and Development

Since 2012, Bappenas has played a central role in promoting population and development as a crosscutting issue for all government agencies in Indonesia. With support from UNFPA, Bappenas is looking to formalize this 'think tank' role through a Policy Dialogue Round Table (PDRT) on Population and Development. In 2013, UNFPA commissioned a background report highlighting the five areas where the PDRT could focus. When established, the PDRT will meet regularly as a formal forum to accelerate national dialogue on issues such as addressing population ageing and urbanization, improving adolescent reproductive health, revitalizing the national family planning programme and looking at ways of reducing financial barriers to access maternal health and family planning. The PDRT will provide an arena for the government to formulate effective policies and strategies to address emerging population issues as they arise.

### Population research

UNFPA works towards developing and disseminating high quality studies to enrich the evidence base on which strategies and policies are made. Working closely with Indonesian academic institutes to produce quality knowledge products strengthens their capacity to analyze population data to aid development planning.

In 2013, UNFPA commissioned a Monograph on Ageing in collaboration with the Demographic Institute of the Economics Faculty, University of Indonesia. Due to be finalized in 2014, the monograph explores the social and economic consequences of population ageing and investigates forward-looking policies and strategies that preempt the challenges of Indonesia's ageing population.

Clarifying the links between population dynamics and climate change, lessons learned from a case study carried out in late 2012 on 'Urbanization, Climate Change

and Population Dynamics: A Case Study of Semarang Metropolitan Area' were presented in Semarang to policy makers, researchers, civil society, international organizations and Government in October 2013. The case study was performed by UNFPA in cooperation with the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and the Urban and Regional Development Institute (URDI), expanding the evidence base for policy makers to develop Indonesia's climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies.

### 2012 Indonesian Demographic Health Survey

The 2012 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) provides a wealth of data that can be analyzed to inform policies and strategies. As yet, this data has only been analyzed at national level. In the context of decentralization and given the vast regional disparities in Indonesia there is a great need for analysis of data at

subnational levels. Therefore in 2013, UNFPA supported BKKBN to coordinate with population centres and local government to conduct its first ever comprehensive province level analysis of the 2012 IDHS. In addition, UNFPA provided technical support to the Government of Indonesia in the estimation of the maternal mortality ratio.

Access the provincial data at <http://sdki.bkkbn.go.id/sdki/index.php/en/>

Press conference on population dynamics and climate change with Prof. Rachmat Witoelar, Executive Chair of the National Council on Climate Change (DNPI), forth from left, held in Jakarta on 15 October 2013.



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\\_19634](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_19634)



**"The impacts of climate change pose a challenge not only to Indonesia's environment, but also to the achievement and sustainability of the nation's socio-economic development goals."**

~Prof. Rachmat Witoelar Chairman of DNPI.