



UNIT KERJA PRESIDEN
BIDANG PENGAWASAN
& PENGENDALIAN PEMBANGUNAN



Proceedings of Expert Group Meeting on Population Dynamics

in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

Bali, 23-24 March 2013



Joint Foreword

Expert Group Meeting On Population Dynamics In The Post Post-2015 Development Agenda

Population dynamics have a critical influence on sustainable development. The security of human wellbeing, alleviation of poverty and avoidance of environmental degradation cannot be attained without consideration to population dynamics. If we are to address these great challenges of the 21st century, we must know how many people there are in the world, where they are living and what their age distribution is. We need to understand population mega-trends – population growth, ageing, urbanization and migration – and appreciate the implications of these trends on sustainable development. As we look forward to the post-2015 development agenda, it is imperative that population dynamics are integrated into the development framework.

Demographic trends are dynamic and subject to many influences. Today's decisions and actions will determine whether there are 9 billion or more than 10 billion people sharing the world by 2050. Population trends expose threats but they also indicate opportunities. In order to harness these opportunities, we need to address high fertility and rapid population growth through rights-based, gender sensitive policies that promote universal access to sexual and reproductive health care, education beyond primary level and the empowerment of girls and women. We need to consider the implications of urbanization and migration and implement rights-based, people-centered policies that take advantage of the opportunities afforded by population mobility. To do this effectively requires accurate population data and projections that identifies trends, gaps and opportunities and informs the development of strategies and programmes to address them.

In March 2013, a high-level technical meeting on population dynamic was held in Bali as part of the 4th meeting of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons. This *Expert Group Meeting on Population Dynamics in the Post-2015 Development Agenda* (EGM) was organized by UNFPA Indonesia

in partnership with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and the President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4). The EGM explored Indonesia's success and challenges in responding to population trends and examined a detailed case study presented by Professor Dr. Emil Salim.

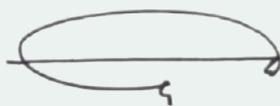
This report highlights the importance of population dynamics in the context of the post-2015 development agenda. It records the observations and discussions of the Expert Group, providing insight into how and why demographic changes occur and profound impact they have on Indonesian society, economy, and environment. The recommendations – collectively referred to as the Bali Statement of the Expert Group Meeting on Population Dynamics and the post-2015 Development Agenda – outline how population dynamics may be incorporated in all aspects of sustainable development.

We thank the dignitaries and population and development experts for their contributions, including Professor Jeffrey D. Sachs (Earth Institute, Columbia University, USA) and Dr. John Bongaarts (Population Council, USA) as well as national experts and policy makers. Finally, this report would not be possible without the excellent technical support provided by Mr Stan Bernstein. We hope it will provide a useful resource for advocacy and policy development in Indonesia and internationally.



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Executive Summary

On March 23 and 24, the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), with the support of the President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4), hosted an Expert Group Meeting on Population Dynamics and the post-2015 Development Framework. A group of national policy makers and experts were joined by regional and international scholars. Policy analysts attended presentations and participated in Working Groups to define a set of recommendations to be incorporated into the emerging new development framework.



Expert Group Meeting on Population Dynamics in the Post 2015 Development Agenda

The meeting served as a satellite session to the fourth and final meeting of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons (HLPEP) on the post-2015 development agenda, which received the group's recommendations in its subsequent stakeholder meeting sessions. The recommendations generated by the meeting were developed through examination and discussion of the Outcome Document of the Thematic Consultation on Population Dynamics that had been authorized by the United Nations Development Group under the co-leadership of UNFPA, the Institute of Migration (IOM) and the Government of Switzerland.

Meeting participants were presented two detailed, analytic overviews of population and development relationships. Dr. John Bongaarts (Population

Council, USA) gave an overview of the current diverse demographic situation of the world. He contextualized the Indonesian experience as part of a global pattern of an accelerating demographic transition from high mortality/morbidity and fertility to low mortality/morbidity, and more rapid population ageing. Over the past 40 years, significant progress has been made through the demographic transition, with Indonesia now occupying an intermediate position. He detailed development benefits from this progress in terms of health, education, economic and social development, national security and environmental sustainability. He emphasized the need to moderate demographic momentum, address unwanted fertility and ensure equitable access to the fruits of development.

Professor Dr. Emil Salim presented a detailed case study of Indonesia on behalf of a large group of researchers. In this, he presented compelling evidence of the impact of a series of megatrends: continuing population growth with large youth population cohorts; acceleration of a shift of the age structure towards larger elderly populations; increasingly complex patterns of population movement within the country (principally urbanization) and between countries (migration). The report examined the diversity of demographic regimes within the country, with some portions of northern and eastern Indonesia resembling less developed settings, and Java and Bali typifying the experience in more developed countries. The report emphasized the need to take advantage in the coming decade or more of the demographic window of opportunity before population ageing dissipates the prospects. The report also emphasized the need for a gradual and smooth transition to an environmentally sustainable and development-friendly stable population size and structure. The researchers made a series of recommendations on actions to ensure positive impacts of population dynamics on each of the development themes incorporated in the post-2015 processes.

Michael Herrmann (UNFPA, NY) explained the global discussion setting post-2015 priorities, with particular emphasis on the Population Dynamics Thematic Consultation. He introduced the Outcome Document that emerged from earlier meetings and stressed the importance of the group reviewing and prioritizing the recommendations therein as particularly relevant to the Indonesian experience, within a context of a human rights-based approach. Working groups were defined to undertake the review and adaptation in order to issue a Bali Statement before the end of the meeting.

As the theme of the upcoming HLPEP meeting was on means of implementation and global partnerships, a series of presentations were made on monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of development priorities. Dr. Terence Hull called for the new development framework to be an improvement in quality and coherence over the Millennium Development Goals, providing examples of both problems with past efforts and future opportunities that might be gained by taking advantage of improved technologies for data capture, analysis and dissemination.

Dr. Aris Ananta presented a conceptual structure linking People Centred Development, Environmentally Friendly Development, and issues of justice and equality to population dynamics and economic growth. On the basis of this conceptualization he suggested sets of indicators in various domains that could be included in the new development paradigm.

Deputy Minister Nina Sardjunani presented in detail the extent to which the Indonesian Government has incorporated MDG monitoring into its systems of development planning, monitoring, budgeting and governance. Her presentation concluded with a review of the progress made to date and the unfinished tasks ahead, in terms of achievement of the objectives of the MDGs.

Mr. Stan Bernstein (UNFPA consultant) proposed that the 2015 development framework could be improved by including component demographic processes conceptualized through a life cycle approach with attention to the continuum of care in reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health. He emphasized the interrelation of goals in the area of health to those in other development sectors. He called for special attention to important life transitions (youth assuming adult roles, attainment of healthy older

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