



UNFPA – GOI
8th COUNTRY PROGRAMME
2011 – 2015

UNFPA Mission Statement

"UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect."

"UNFPA-Because Everyone Counts."



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Background

Over the past five years, the context of Indonesia's development cooperation has changed as a consequence of the nation's emergence as a middle income country. This will present significant changes in UNFPA country programming in Indonesia as it enters its eighth cycle for the next five years, particularly in a re-orientation of programme design and strategies as well as in the working modality of the UNFPA Country Office vis-à-vis its partners in the country.

To respond to these changes in the national development context as well as contributing to aid effectiveness as stated in the Jakarta Commitment to the Paris Declaration, UNFPA will be placing a stronger focus on being a strategic catalyst for Government by emphasizing on upstream policy advice and dialogue with Government and national partners.

UNFPA recognizes the capacity gaps that trademark the challenges of Indonesia's decentralization, resulting in national policies that are not translated effectively at subnational levels. To address these gaps, the proposed programme will work at both the central and subnational levels through strategic capacity building to operationalize national policies and programmes and to promote evidence-based decision making. UNFPA will also work to provide technical assistance to support the Government in advocacy as well as in the facilitation of research and data for evidence-based policy and replication of good practices generated from district level interventions.

UNFPA work at the district level is aimed to develop approaches for decentralized policy making and subnational programme planning (pilots)¹. These pilots will undergo a thorough

¹ In the Eighth Country Programme, ten districts have been selected for pilot initiative: Nias and South Nias (North Sumatra Province), North Mamuju and Mamasa (West Sulawesi), Timor Tengah Selatan, Alor, and Manggarai (East Nusa Tenggara), Merauke and Jayapura (Papua), and Manokwari (West Papua).

analysis for nationwide replication and thus in addressing the gaps in translating national commitments into evidence-based subnational operationalization.

Tapping into UNFPA's global, regional and country level expertise and experiences, support will be given to national partners in addressing issues of reproductive health and rights, population and development, as well as gender equality in development and emergency contexts—including addressing the needs of young people. UNFPA will strongly advocate for strategies that promote equity and focus on the rights of the poor, marginalized and vulnerable in society.

The CPAP is based on the analysis of development challenges provided by the UN Common Country Assessment and a series of stakeholder meetings that were organized as part of the development process of the 2011-2015 United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF). The CPAP is aligned with the Government's Medium Term Development Plan 2010-2014 (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah/ RPJM*), the National Millennium Development Goals, and with the priorities of the districts that have been selected for programme implementation based on the results of a series of district needs assessments, for the period of 2011-2015.

Proposed Programme

The proposed programme has been developed in partnership between the Government, Non-Governmental Organizations, other stakeholders and UNFPA. It has emerged from series of work sessions and workshops, with strong participation by stakeholders. This has promoted national and subnational ownership of the programme. The programme has been formulated in collaboration with United Nations (UN) agencies and bilateral donors, and has been harmonized with the

programme cycles of other UN Agencies that are present in Indonesia.

The country programme consists of three programme components: (1) Reproductive Health and Rights (2) Population and Development, and (3) Gender Equality, integrating gender-sensitive, rights-based and culturally-sensitive approaches in line with the principles of good governance. Advocacy, data availability and analysis, the humanitarian context, as well as South-South Cooperation are issues that will cut across all programme components.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS



The outcome for the reproductive health and rights component is to improve access to high quality sexual and reproductive health services, including services to prevent HIV and to help people realize their rights to sexual and reproductive health. The component output is to improve national and subnational institutional capacity to deliver gender-sensitive, high quality sexual and reproductive health services that address maternal health, family planning, adolescent sexual and reproductive health and the prevention of HIV, as well as responses in emergency situations.

This output is then translated into three sub-outputs:

1. Strengthened institutional capacity of national and sub-national partners to deliver gender sensitive, high-quality maternal health, adolescent sexual and reproductive health and prevention of HIV;
2. Improved national and sub-national capacity to deliver gender-sensitive, high quality family planning information and services;
3. Strengthened national and sub-national institutional capacity for quality response in the health sector for emergency situations, including multi-sectoral initiatives.

The main strategies to achieve these objectives is through support for central level policy advocacy, promoting evidence-based policy making on reproductive health issues, South-South Cooperation and the knowledge hub scheme for family planning, as well as supporting the government in advancing its global commitments related to ICPD POA (International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

UNFPA Indonesia's key partners for this programme component are Ministry of Health, National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), Ministry of National Education and National/District AIDS Commissions.

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_19666

