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UNFPA – Government of Indonesia
Eighth Country Programme 2011 – 2015

A strategic partnership
to achieve national goals
and priorities

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UNFPA in Indonesia:
an overview of our Eighth
Country Programme 2011–2015

A strategic partnership to achieve national goals and priorities

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OVERVIEW

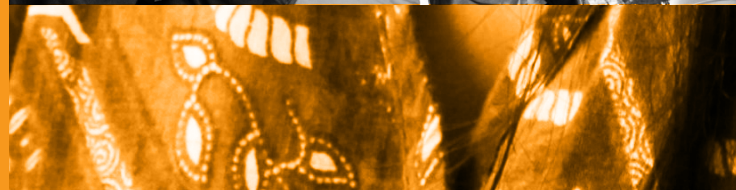
UNFPA in Indonesia: an overview of our Eighth Country Programme 2011–2015

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, delivers a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled. For over 40 years, assisting Indonesia towards this goal has been a priority for UNFPA.

The Eighth Country Programme (CP8) 2011 – 2015 provides a dynamic framework for UNFPA's engagement in Indonesia. Tapping into UNFPA's expertise and experiences, support is given to national partners in nine priority output areas:

- integrating population dynamics in development planning
- advocating for International Conference of Population and Development principles (ICPD) and South-South Cooperation
- enhancing universal access to reproductive health
- responding in a humanitarian emergency
- revitalizing family planning
- preventing the sexual transmission of HIV
- promoting gender equality
- empowering young people
- optimizing the use of population data

There are integral links between these programme output areas—widening access to reproductive health and voluntary family planning shapes population trends and strongly influences gender equality. Strengthening youth participation and leadership, while addressing youth issues is an important element across the output areas. Emphasizing these strong links ensures that the Eighth Country Programme is streamlined, comprehensively supporting Indonesia's development and the well-being of its people. UNFPA's partnership with the Government of Indonesia to achieve these programme outputs will be further elaborated in the following pages.



As Indonesia rapidly evolves, UNFPA stands ready to support the nation's changing needs. The Eighth Country Programme strongly aligns with the Government of Indonesia's development priorities and supports the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2010 – 2014). It is guided by the outcomes of the United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF), which ensures strong collaboration within the UN family. UNFPA strives to ensure aid effectiveness, recognizing the Paris Declaration and the Jakarta Commitment. Principles of national ownership and sustainability are strongly reflected in the CP8.

Indonesia's emergence as a middle-income country means that UNFPA is changing the way it works in a country that no longer requires service delivery support. UNFPA works at the strategic level with the Government of Indonesia, emphasizing capacity strengthening and policy dialogue. UNFPA delivers through strong partnerships with government counterparts, academic institutions, NGOs and civil society organizations. Supporting the most vulnerable people in society and reducing inequity are at the heart of UNFPA's approach.

UNFPA supports the Government of Indonesia to use a rights-based, gender-sensitive approach that is anchored in the principles agreed at the International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD). Achieving the goals of the Eighth Country Programme will strongly contribute to Indonesia's achievement of development targets, including Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and unfinished ICPD goals.

UNFPA will continue to support the Government of Indonesia in its leadership role in defining the Post-2015 Development Agenda. UNFPA's core values—youth empowerment, population and development, sexual and reproductive health, including family planning, and gender equality—are integral to sustainable development and poverty alleviation. Their strong inclusion in the future development paradigm will be critical to its success.

2015 will be pivotal for defining the next phase of global development. It will also be the final year of implementation of the Eighth Country Programme. Through strong collaboration with government partners, lessons learned and best practices of the CP8 will provide a strong foundation for the next country programme.

INTEGRATING POPULATION DYNAMICS IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Indonesia's population is growing and changing. There are trends towards population growth, ageing, urbanization and migration. These population dynamics bring both opportunities and challenges. Progressive policies and plans that harness opportunities and mitigate threats posed by Indonesia's evolving population are vital for sustainable development.

As signatories of the ICPD Programme of Action, Indonesia recognizes that effective development planning is underpinned by a sound understanding of population dynamics. UNFPA is the lead agency for population development and is well placed to support Indonesia to develop plans and strategies in response to population trends and dynamics.

Supporting evidence-based policy

In collaboration with the Ministry of National Development Planning, Bappenas, UNFPA works to ensure that current and emerging issues related to population dynamics are addressed in national plans and policies. This is a key component of the Eighth Country Programme. UNFPA commissioned analytical reports and policy guidance to assist

Bappenas in the finalization of the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015 – 2019) document on Population Development, Family Planning and Youth.

UNFPA supports population and development research to inform the Government of Indonesia's policies and plans. Contributions to enrich the knowledge base have been, or are being, made in the areas of population dynamics and sustainable development, youth, ageing, urbanization, migration and population mobility, gender and climate change. To ensure sustainable evidence-based policymaking, UNFPA works to build the capacity of national population study centers at key universities to conduct population and development research.

UNFPA works with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and relevant ministries to better capture and utilize demographic data. This will strengthen Indonesia's capacity to address population dynamics and climate change. With technical assistance provided by UNFPA, analysis of the 2012 Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (2012 IDHS) will enable BKKBN to better understand men's attitudes on sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence and promote broader male involvement in future policy development.

Policy Dialogue Round Table on Population and Development

Since 2012, Bappenas has been promoting government-wide policy dialogue on population development. To formalize this role, UNFPA is supporting Bappenas in establishing a Policy Dialogue Round Table (PDRT) on population and development. The PDRT provides a platform for the dissemination of research, promoting a deeper understanding of emerging population development issues and policy options to address them.

Climate Change

In close collaboration with BKKBN, the Indonesian Council for Climate Change (DNPI) and the Urban and Regional Development Institute (URDI), UNFPA is highlighting links between population dynamics and climate change. This will facilitate the development of evidence-based policies to reduce climate vulnerability and improve climate adaptation and mitigation. Understanding the interaction of climate change and population dynamics will also work to enhance disaster risk reduction strategies.



2.

ADVOCATING FOR ICPD PRINCIPLES AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) was transformative. It united 179 countries with a rights-based vision, placing gender equality and universal access to family planning, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights at the heart of development. The ICPD Programme of Action affirmed the need to address the implications of population dynamics for sustainable development. The vision of the ICPD was reflected in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which outlined time-bound measures to alleviate poverty.

One of UNFPA's core mandates, globally and in Indonesia, is assisting countries to realize the goals of the ICPD Programme of Action.

Indonesia is committed to achieving ICPD and MDG targets and the Eighth Country Programme has contributed strongly toward this aim. Tangible progress has been made—including improved contraceptive use, increased efforts to reduce the sexual transmission of HIV, and strengthened capacity to collect and use population data—but critical gaps remain. A UNFPA-supported review of ICPD implementation in Indonesia identified unfinished ICPD issues in the areas of sexual and reproductive health, including maternal mortality, family planning, gender equality, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and prevention of HIV/AIDS. As a result, UNFPA Indonesia will continue to strongly advocate the ICPD vision and support the Government of Indonesia to develop innovative strategies to fulfill ICPD goals.

Globally, UNFPA has supported a substantial review of progress and shortcomings in the achievement of ICPD goals during the past 20 years of implementation. Indonesia was actively involved in the review. Findings of the review are described in the 'ICPD Beyond 2014' report. The report affirms the need for innovations to address the unfinished business of the ICPD and underpins UNFPA's policy platform for the future development agenda.

As the 2015 target date for MDG achievement approaches, Indonesia has taken a lead role in defining the Post-2015 Development Agenda. UNFPA will continue to support Indonesia in having a strong voice in shaping future development priorities and to ensure that key ICPD issues on population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health and youth development have a prominent place in the new development paradigm.

South-South Cooperation

South-South Cooperation (SSC) is a vehicle to advance development by promoting the exchange of knowledge, technology and resources between low- and middle-income countries. UNFPA has a long-



The Vice President of Indonesia Mr. Jusuf Kalla meets with UNFPA Executive Director Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, the Coordinating Minister of Human Development Ms. Puan Maharani and UNFPA Representative in Indonesia Mr. Jose Ferraris to discuss the role of UNFPA in promoting ICPD principles in the Post-2015 Development Agenda in Sendai, Japan, on 14 March 2015.



standing partnership with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) to strengthen global and bilateral South-South Cooperation on family planning and other related issues.

Indonesia has experiences that are valuable to other countries in the Asia-Pacific region and elsewhere in the world. For example; sharing Indonesia's success in promoting partnerships with faith-based organizations and Muslim religious leaders to advance family planning is a well-established and successful aspect of Indonesia's SSC programme. In collaboration with the Faculty of Medicine of Gadjah Mada University, UNFPA is supporting BKKBN to establish a Center of

Excellence for International Comprehensive, Right-Based Family Planning Training to showcase and enhance strategies to advance family planning. In addition, UNFPA is supporting a new bilateral SSC programme between Indonesia and the Philippines since 2012 to explore the role of Muslim leaders in family planning, decentralization, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and youth engagement in humanitarian response, with a particular focus on working with the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

For more information, please see the insert on [South-South Cooperation: sharing Indonesia's best practices with the world.](#)

ENHANCING UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Ensuring universal access to reproductive health is integral to the alleviation of poverty. It is a core development priority as outlined in both the Millennium Development Goals and the ICPD Programme of Action. Strengthening the Government of Indonesia's capacity to improve universal access to reproductive health is a key commitment for UNFPA under the Eighth Country Programme. This aligns with UNFPA's global strategy to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health and the attainment of reproductive rights.

Maternal Health

The Government of Indonesia has shown strong commitment to ending preventable maternal deaths, but faster progress is urgently needed. To strengthen capacity for national policy development, UNFPA is supporting the development of the Action Plan 2013–2015 for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality. The Action Plan outlines strategies to strengthen maternal health services, enhance the skills of midwives and improve emergency obstetric care (EmOC). At the sub-national level, UNFPA supports improved maternal health services, including the EmOC referral system, in the Jayapura district in Papua. This builds the knowledge base for national planning and policymaking on maternal health.

UNFPA supports the Ministry of Health and Indonesian Midwives Association in developing the regulatory framework for midwives. Although midwives are the frontline of maternal and neonatal health care in Indonesia, they often receive inadequate training. This initiative aims to strengthen the midwifery workforce and improve quality of care.

Monitoring Universal Access to Reproductive Health

The Ministry of Health is developing a system for monitoring universal access to reproductive health with technical support from UNFPA. Timely and accurate reproductive health data will support future advocacy efforts and the creation of evidence-based policies and programmes.



Supporting evidence-based decision-making

UNFPA supported the Center for National Health Research and Development (PUSLITBANGKES) in the establishment of reproductive health journals. The journals promote knowledge sharing and the enhancement of reproductive health research to inform evidence-based decision-making. After 2 years of support, the Journal was Nationally Accredited in 2014 and is independently run by the LITBANGKES.

H4+ Partnership on Maternal Health

The H4+ is a global collaboration of UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA, the World Bank and WHO, to support the achievement of MDG maternal and child health targets. The H4+ partnership supports the Ministry of Health to streamline reproductive health efforts in Indonesia, supporting the development of the Reproductive Maternal and Newborn Health Strategy for 2015–2025.



RESPONDING IN A HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY

Indonesia's location on the Pacific 'Ring of Fire' makes it vulnerable to the devastating consequences of natural disasters. Women and girls are particularly exposed in the aftermath of disasters—they are at increased risk of gender-based violence, transmission of HIV, unwanted pregnancy and obstetric complications due to unsafe deliveries. The Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Reproductive Health (RH) is a set of priority activities to be implemented during an emergency to mitigate these risks, prevent illness and save lives.



Indonesia has made significant progress in MISP integration into national health emergency preparedness and response systems, yet gaps remain. UNFPA is committed to building Indonesia's capacity to fully implement MISP in every humanitarian crisis.

UNFPA strongly supports the Ministry of Health (MOH) through its Maternal Health Directorate and Ministry of Health Crisis Centers to increase the capacity of health personnel to implement MISP. Midwives are at the forefront of providing reproductive health services during a crisis and UNFPA works with the Indonesian Midwives Association to integrate MISP into the midwifery curriculum. UNFPA is also exploring options for increasing MISP awareness with other professional institutions, such as the Indonesian National Nurses Association.

UNFPA provides technical and strategic support to MOH to improve procurement systems for reproductive health supplies. In the event of a major disaster, UNFPA stands ready to support MISP implementation by providing RH supplies and technical support to the Ministry of Health.

UNFPA supports MISP socialization with other key responders including National Disaster Management Agency (BNPb) emergency teams, the armed forces, nurses and doctors. Looking forward, UNFPA aims to enhance youth engagement in humanitarian response, harnessing the potential of young people to ensure that their needs are met during a humanitarian crisis. To prevent and manage gender-based violence during emergency situations, UNFPA is also exploring options for establishing safe tents for women in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs.



Population data in a disaster

Incorporating population data to better plan for and respond to humanitarian emergencies is an important priority for UNFPA in Indonesia. Work in this area is described in the population data section below.



5.

REVITALIZING FAMILY PLANNING

Using a rights-based approach consistent with ICPD principles, UNFPA has a well-established partnership with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) to improve universal access to voluntary family planning in Indonesia. Opening individuals' opportunities to access voluntary family planning can have a considerable impact on quality of life and improves maternal survival. By reducing population growth, a rights-based family planning programme can also contribute to poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability.

In collaboration with BKKBN, UNFPA works to increase the voluntary use of modern methods of contraception and to reduce the unmet needs by removing barriers to access and improving the quality of services.

UNFPA provides strategic assistance to BKKBN to ensure that family planning features strongly in Indonesia's next National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015 – 2019) and other national strategies.

UNFPA strongly supports the revitalized family planning gold programme, KB Kencana, which was launched in 2012. With extensive experience in family planning issues, UNFPA provides strategic support to BKKBN to increase access to a wide range of quality modern contraceptives, promote minimum service standards and enhance human resources for family planning. UNFPA also supports BKKBN to implement the Universal Health Coverage scheme (JKN) and the FP2020 country initiative.

The establishment of a technical support unit will further strengthen BKKBN's strategic and technical capacity. Key areas of assistance will be in developing the National Family Planning Strategy 2015–2019 and supporting BKKBN to fulfill FP2020 commitments.

FP2020

FP2020 is a global initiative to provide access to family planning for an additional 220 million women by 2020. Indonesia has been strongly engaged in the initiative, making a commitment to further expand and make more equitable its family planning programme. An FP2020 Country Committee, co-chaired by UNFPA and USAID, has been established under the leadership of BKKBN to

coordinate all partners involved in family planning in Indonesia. UNFPA is proactive in the ongoing coordination of the FP2020 Committee and associated working groups.



Improving Contraceptive Supply Chain Management

UNFPA works with BKKBN to improve contraceptive supply, ensuring the timely distribution of quality supplies to meet the needs of the people. In the context of decentralization, it is vital that districts and provincial authorities are supported to overcome barriers to contraceptive supply. Different models of contraceptive supply chain management are piloted in 9 districts in East Java and Nusa Tenggara Barat and are expected to be replicated in other regions. Enhancing contraceptive supply chain management will also bolster the implementation of the new Universal Health Coverage scheme.

Engaging men and boys in sexual and reproductive health and family planning

In collaboration with the National Population Family Planning Board (BKKBN), UNFPA supports research to increase the understanding on why men and women behave the way they do in relation to sexual and reproductive health needs and gender practices. UNFPA strengthens policy development to enhance men's roles in maternal health and family planning.

UNFPA also supports BKKBN with advocacy and training to harness the influence that religious leaders have on community attitudes and behaviours. UNFPA assisted BKKBN in developing a Male Module for inclusion in the 2012 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey, and advocacy materials for *Male Involvement in Reproductive Health, Family Planning, and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence: Islamic Perspectives*.

For further information, please see the insert *Engaging men and boys as partners of change*.

6.

PREVENTING THE SEXUAL TRANSMISSION OF HIV

As the HIV epidemic in Indonesia continues to grow, so too does the urgency to accelerate the HIV response. As co-sponsors of UNAIDS, UNFPA supports the Government of Indonesia to enhance efforts to reduce the sexual transmission of HIV, with an emphasis on women and young people. Promoting comprehensive condom programming (CCP) and linkage between HIV and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) policies and services are key to this aim.

There are an estimated 637,000 people in Indonesia currently living with HIV. Of concern is the prevalence of HIV in Papua provinces, where it is considered a low level generalized epidemic with a prevalence of 2.3%. In other areas of Indonesia, the burden of HIV infection is concentrated in key affected populations, such as people who use drugs, sex workers and their clients. As such, UNFPA advocates that HIV efforts are focused on these vulnerable populations.

UNFPA works closely with the Government of Indonesia to enhance national capacity for planning, implementation and monitoring of HIV prevention programmes. This aligns with the Government's targets and increased commitment to respond to the HIV epidemic.

Comprehensive Condom Programming

Effective HIV prevention strategies are reliant on a consistent demand and supply of quality condoms, particularly for those most at risk of HIV. UNFPA supports the National AIDS Commission (NAC) to promote comprehensive condom programming (CCP), ensuring that key populations have access to quality condoms and are motivated to use them correctly and consistently. Through this initiative, UNFPA promotes a multi-sectoral approach to improve the quality of condom supply and sustainability of funding for condom programmes.

In Papua provinces, UNFPA strengthens district capacity to promote condom programming and to intensify linkages between SRH and HIV/AIDS in policies and guidelines through two programmes. Best practices and lessons learned from these experiences will enhance evidence for national policy development.



SRH-HIV Linkages

Creating synergies between HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health policies and interventions has wide public health benefits. It increases uptake of both HIV and SRH services and reduces duplication and competition for limited resources. UNFPA is supporting NAC to improve guidelines on the National Response on HIV Prevention Through Sexual Transmission (PMTS) and to ensure that condom programming and SRH-HIV linkages are strongly integrated in the guidelines. Intensifying links between SRH and HIV policies and interventions, and promoting condom programming is vital for effective HIV prevention. Ensuring their prominence in the next national HIV/AIDS strategy is a strong priority for UNFPA.

Engaging men to prevent the sexual transmission of HIV

Since 2012, UNFPA has supported the National AIDS Commission (NAC) in strengthening strategies that engage men to prevent sexual transmission of HIV. A multi-city pilot programme has resulted in incorporation of the 'positive masculinities' concept in Indonesia's 2015 – 2019 HIV and AIDS National Strategy and the National Guideline on Comprehensive HIV Prevention Through Sexual Transmission (PMTS Paripurna).



7.

PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY

UNFPA is at the forefront of the fight for women's rights. Globally and in Indonesia, UNFPA advocates for gender equality and the empowerment of women. Women are entitled to live a life free from discrimination and violence, to contribute equally to society and freely make decisions about the issues that affect them, including reproductive choices. Evidence demonstrates that empowering women is vital to end poverty and advance development.

Throughout its Eighth Country Programme, UNFPA is working with the Government of Indonesia to reduce gender-based violence (GBV) and to combat human trafficking. UNFPA also enhances the evidence base to support the Government of Indonesia in tackling the pervasive harmful practices of female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage. Efforts to improve access to sexual and reproductive health and rights also strongly contribute to achieving gender equality in Indonesia.

A united front to stop gender-based violence

The Government of Indonesia has taken steps to define policies, strategies and a legal framework to counter GBV, but there is room for improvement. In collaboration with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MOWECP) and the National Commission for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (NCVAW or Komnas Perempuan), UNFPA works to strengthen capacity, policy and coordination to address gender-based violence.

Under the leadership of MOWECP, UNFPA supports the development of guidelines for comprehensive programming and advocacy to combat GBV. Lessons identified through the Eighth Country Programme—including from two UN joint programmes promoting community awareness and EMPOWERMENT—provide the foundation for this approach.

Evidence-based advocacy and policymaking

UNFPA also supports research to better understand sexual violence in Indonesia, enabling stronger legislation and more effective advocacy. This will inform NCVAW's upcoming strategic planning, ensuring that sexual violence is addressed in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015 – 2019).



Strengthening the health sector response to GBV

Medical workers are often at the frontline in assisting victims of gender-based violence, and yet there are critical gaps in the capacity and resourcing of the health sector to respond to GBV. To overcome these gaps, UNFPA is collaborating with MOWECP and the Ministry of Health to strengthen the health sector response to GBV.

UNFPA is also working in collaboration with MOWECP and the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) to address the prevention and management of GBV during humanitarian emergencies.

Research and advocacy on harmful practices

The harmful practices of FGM and child marriage are violations of human rights and can have deleterious health impacts. Marriage at a young age also reduces a girl's chance for education and opportunity. UNFPA works to enhance data collection and widen the understanding of FGM and child marriage in Indonesia. Research will guide the future efforts of UNFPA and partners to address harmful practices.

Engaging men and boys to advance gender equality

Indonesia recognizes the need to engage men and boys in order to advance gender equality. Throughout the Eight Country Programme, UNFPA has built a substantial record of activities and partnerships that work to strengthen understanding, capacity and policy to transform harmful attitudes and norms about gender. UNFPA collaborates with MOWECP to enhance men's engagement in combatting GBV. Guidelines developed on male involvement in GBV programming will provide the foundation for a ministerial decree to address GBV that is anticipated in 2015.

For further information, please see the insert *Engaging men and boys as partners of change.*



8.

EMPOWERING ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Giving youth the power to reach their full potential and to participate in the decisions that affect them is cornerstone to Indonesia's development. A critical element of youth development is ensuring that young people have access to appropriate adolescent sexuality and reproductive health (ASRH) information and services. This is integral to the well-being of young people and their safe transition into adulthood.

Only 47% of married adolescents currently use any method of contraception and just 20% of Indonesian youth know how to prevent the sexual transmission of HIV. Having limited or no access to sexual and reproductive health information and services is a reality for the many young people in Indonesia, especially those who are not married. It increases their likelihood of partaking in risky sexual behaviour that may result in the transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) including HIV, unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion.

Widening access to adolescent sexual and reproductive health

UNFPA is providing technical support to the Ministry of Health to ensure that sexual and reproductive health is included in the National Action Plan on School Aged Child and Adolescent Health. UNFPA also supports the Government of Indonesia, including the Ministry of Health, to improve sexual and reproductive health (SRH)

education for young people, increasing knowledge and demand for ASRH services.

UNFPA is pioneering an innovative scheme to enable the private sector to deliver high quality SRH services, designed specifically for young people. UNALA, meaning your ability to make decisions, uses a progressive social franchising model. Youth friendly SRH services are provided with confidentiality and respect, and without judgement, by private health care clinics of UNALA affiliated general practitioners. This gives young people more options in accessing youth friendly SRH services and supports the Government in providing comprehensive health services for young people. In addition, youth groups and networks will be activated to disseminate accurate sexual and reproductive health information and create demand for ASRH services. UNALA is being piloted in the Yogyakarta region with the strong support of local public figures, including HRH Gusti Pembayun, Royal Princess of the Kingdom of Yogyakarta.

UNFPA, the Angsamerah Foundation and HRH GKR Pembayun at the launch of UNALA, a new initiative that uses a social franchising approach to provide youth-friendly ASRH services to young people in Bantul and Yogyakarta.



Angga Dwi Martha, UNFPA Indonesia Youth Advocate, in Washington on 3 April 2014, at the launch of the Global Youth Wellbeing Index, a groundbreaking tool to measure and compare the quality of life for youth in 30 countries, which was developed by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and the International Youth Foundation (IYF).

Advancing evidence-based youth policy and youth leadership

The development of the National Youth Strategy 2015 – 2019 will advance youth policy in Indonesia. UNFPA has supported Bappenas to coordinate with other ministries, NGOs and youth networks in developing a background study on youth to underpin the Strategy. The Strategy will support the integration of youth issues in the Government of Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2015 – 2019), ensuring the prominence of youth issues in national policy dialogue.

Strong investment in youth development is urgently required to enable Indonesia to reap the rewards of the demographic dividend. This will require an expansion of policies and programmes to enhance the education, job opportunities and well-being of Indonesia's young people, enabling them to fulfill their potential and accelerate Indonesia's economic development. The Youth in Indonesia monograph, recently published by UNFPA, provides the foundation to make smart decisions on how to tackle youth issues and optimize the 'demographic dividend'. The monograph describes an evidence-based profile of Indonesian youth based on analysis of the 2010 Population Census and other surveys and studies. This is part of the ongoing strategic and technical support that UNFPA provides to support youth policymaking in Indonesia.

UNFPA has joined forces with other UN agencies to form the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD) and has been selected to chair the IANYD for 2013-2015. The IANYD strengthens and streamlines the UN's contribution to the Government of Indonesia for youth development programmes. UNFPA is also hosting dialogue with relevant stakeholders on youth issues, enhancing the space to advance youth development in Indonesia.

UNFPA strongly supports youth leadership and the participation of young people, ensuring that youth policymaking is inclusive. The Youth Advisory Panel,

comprised of 12-15 outstanding young Indonesians, is an innovative platform promoting youth leadership on population issues and ensuring youth-friendly approaches and actions.

Youth empowerment advocacy

Indonesia, with UNFPA support, promotes the pivotal role of young people in shaping future development priorities. In 2013, a Youth Multi-Stakeholder meeting in Bali provided an official forum for youth input into the 4th High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. UNFPA has supported a plethora of youth related activities during the Eighth Country Programme, such as a Youth Jamboree in Yogyakarta, Youthnesian and Youth Blast 2014. These events amplify youth voice, highlighting the need for young people to be able to help define policies that will shape the future that they will inherit.

On August 9 2014, Youthnesian was a spectacular event that provided a space for dialogue between young people and policymakers in a fun and youthful environment. Cohosted by UNFPA and the Ford Foundation, more than 1,000 young people attended the event and participated in discussing their role in shaping the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The success of the future development agenda hinges on fulfilling the human rights and meeting the development needs of all young people.



OPTIMIZING THE USE OF POPULATION DATA

Timely access to accurate data is vital for the development and monitoring of policies and programmes. Planning for housing, education, health, social interventions and infrastructure requires an understanding of where people live, how many people have needs for services and how those needs are likely to change in the future. Access to population data allows policymakers to identify and understand population related problems and to anticipate future demands.

The Government of Indonesia understands the importance of accurate data as the foundation for policymaking and has invested in the 2010 Population Census and an array of other social surveys. However, there is scope for further improvement. UNFPA has a strong strategic partnership with Indonesia's national statistical organization, BPS Statistics Indonesia, and is committed to maintaining ongoing support to produce timely, relevant, reliable and user-friendly population statistics to underpin evidence-based policy work.

UNFPA is assisting BPS to collect new data, including the 2015 Inter-censal Population Survey (SUPAS). UNFPA is also working to improve the design and collection of disability data in future surveys.

Recognizing information gaps and the likely under-reporting of GBV, UNFPA has supported BPS and MOWECP to develop a national Violence Against Women (VAW) survey. The VAW survey has

reached final preparation stage and UNFPA will continue to support resource mobilization for its implementation.

UNFPA is working closely with BPS and other partners to extend and diversify the use of existing population data. In this regard, UNFPA is supporting the development of a contemporary set of life tables based on the 2010 Population Census. At the sub-national level, UNFPA is working to build capacity in district governments to access and effectively use local population data.

Enhancing evidence-based policy development

The 2010 – 2035 Indonesian Population Projection is cornerstone to development planning in Indonesia. The population projection was developed through a fruitful collaboration between Bappenas, BPS and UNFPA, and provides detailed information on the projected size and characteristics of Indonesia's future population. This will enable the formation of evidence-based policies to harness population trends and dynamics and proactively address emerging

Minister of People's Welfare, Dr. Agung Laksono, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Vice President Dr. Budiono, and Minister for National Development Planning, Prof. Armida S. Alisjahbana at the launch of the 2010 – 2035 Indonesia Population Projection, held at the Presidential Palace on 29 January



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

population concerns. The Projection data is publicly available in an accessible format, enabling its use by a range of institutions.

Throughout the Eighth Country Programme, a focus for UNFPA has been to increase knowledge on emerging population issues. As well as the population projection, the development of monographs on population ageing and youth development will substantially enhance the evidence to inform policy development. Ensuring this knowledge translates to policy action continues to be priority for UNFPA.

Population data in a humanitarian emergency

Given Indonesia's devastating vulnerability to natural disasters, comprehensive disaster preparedness and management is a high priority for the Government of Indonesia. Having ready access to reliable population data is crucial for evidence-based emergency preparedness, response and recovery.

During the Eighth Country Programme, UNFPA has supported collaboration between the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and BPS to integrate population data in disaster management systems. UNFPA also provides technical assistance to BNPB in the use of population data for national plans and guidelines, including the National Tsunami Preparedness Master Plan.

Following the signing of a data sharing agreement in 2013, a robust Population Baseline Data System has been developed to integrate data from large scale surveys such as the 2010 Population Census and 2011 Village Potential Survey (PODES). Using analytical modeling, the effects of disasters on population groups can be more accurately predicted, enabling a more effective disaster preparedness and response.

The baseline population data has been enhanced through incorporating population projections for period 2010 – 2035.

In the near future UNFPA also plans to facilitate a new collaboration between BNPB and the Ministry of Home Affairs to integrate data from the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in the existing population baseline data system. Combined with data from BPS, this will provide comprehensive and up-to-date baseline population data for use in disaster management.

In November 2014, *Indonesia: Province Infographic* was launched, an unprecedented publication of baseline demographic data from 33 Indonesian provinces. This information is vital to enhance disaster management and risk reduction strategies. The Province Infographic book was produced through intensive collaborations between the Government of Indonesia, through the National Board for Disaster Management (BNPB) and the Indonesian Statistical Bureau (BPS-Statistics Indonesia), and several UN agencies, namely the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It provides visual graphics and maps covering the seven main sectors of population, food security, livelihoods, education, health, water and sanitation, and disaster management.



Indonesia: Province Infographic provides vital demographic data from 33 provinces to support disaster management and enhance disaster risk reduction strategies.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS FOR INDONESIA

MONITORING ICPD GOALS: SELECTED INDICATORS ¹

Maternal and Newborn Health		2007	2012		
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) (deaths per 100,000 live births)		228	359		
Births attended by skilled health personal		73%	83.1%		
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women age 15-19)		51	48		
Under age five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		44	40		
Sexual and Reproductive Health		2007	2012		
Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), any method (women aged 15-49)		61.4%	61.9%		
Contraceptive prevalence rate, modern method (women aged 15-49)		57.4%	57.9%		
Unmet need for family planning		13.1%	11.4%		
Education (net school enrolment) ²		2000		2010	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary school		92.13%	92.45%	94.82%	94.69%
Junior high school		59.06%	61.56%	67.08%	68.43%
Senior high school		38.63%	40.07%	46.48%	44.65%
Tertiary school		8.38%	7.53%	10.89%	11.12%
Gender equality statistics (MDG targets) 1990		1990	2013	2014	
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector		29.24% ³	35.1% ⁴		
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament ⁵		12.50%		17.3 %	
HIV statistics		2007	2012		
Prevalence of HIV ⁶		0.2%	0.4%		
Knowledge of HIV ⁷	Women aged 15 – 49 years	61%	77%		
	Married men aged 15 – 54 years	71%	82%		

INDONESIA'S DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS ⁸

	2000	2010	2035 ⁹			
Total population	201.24 million	238.52 million	305.65 million			
Per cent population adolescents (10-19 years)	20.7	18	15.5%			
Per cent population young people (10-24 years)	30	27.1	22.8%			
Per cent population working age (15-64 years)	65	66.5	67.9%			
Per cent population aged 60+ years	7.2	7.6	15.8%			
Per cent urban population	42.4	49.4	66.6%			
	2000	2007	2010	2012	1990-2000	2000-2010
Population growth ¹⁰	-	-	-	-	1.49 %	1.49 %
Life expectancy at birth ¹¹ (years)	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	63.4	65.5	-	-	67.9	71.8
Total fertility rate ¹²	-	2.6	-	2.6	-	-

¹ 2007/2012 Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (IDHS)

² 2000/2010 Population Census

³ The National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS)

⁴ The National Labour Force Survey (SAKERNAS) - BPS

⁵ Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU)

⁶ UNAIDS report 2013

⁷ 2007/2012 IDHS

⁸ 2000/2010 SUSENAS (unless otherwise indicated)

⁹ 2010-2035 Indonesian Population Projection

¹⁰ 2000/2010 SUSENAS

¹¹ 2000/2010 SUSENAS

¹² 2007/2012 IDHS





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