



Government of  
The Republic of Indonesia



# The Government of Indonesia & UNFPA:

**2016**

**KEY ACHIEVEMENTS**





## SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH & RIGHTS

1. Improved National Action Plan for Maternal Health through the use of Evidence-based Costing and Budgeting Guideline for better district government implementation, in partnership with Ministry of Health (MOH).
2. Evidence-based advocacy has furthered efforts to regulate quality assurance on midwifery education standards and professionalism.
3. Provision of evidence on HIV transmission to intimate partners resulted in a government-led pilot to improve outreach policies and programmes among key affected populations.
4. Evidence-based advocacy and policy dialogue on family planning has resulted in the incorporation of rights-based and gender-sensitive elements into the national strategy on family planning, strengthened FP2020 efforts, as well as recommendations on advancing family planning within the universal health coverage scheme in Indonesia.
5. Establishment of National Coordination Team on integrated RFP programming.
6. Knowledge sharing through South-South and Triangular Cooperation with 12 Asian and African countries on strategic partnerships for family planning with Muslim religious leaders (MRLs); comprehensive, rights-based clinical family planning; bridging leadership with district leaders; and Islamic youth leaders in adolescent reproductive health, in partnership with Ministry of State Secretariat, National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and University of Gadjah Mada (UGM).
7. Improved national capacities to implement Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) services and logistics in humanitarian settings as a result of comprehensive guidelines and protocols, as well as the establishment of reproductive health (RH) sub-clusters and a national RH emergency team.





# YOUTH AND ADOLESCENT SEXUAL & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

1. Evidence-based advocacy and inter-ministerial policy dialogue resulted in the development of the first National Action Plan on Youth Development, strengthening national inter-sectoral coordination.
2. Provision of technical expertise for the first Indonesia Youth Development Index and improved availability of data on youth issues pertaining to the demographic dividend.
3. Evidence-based advocacy led to incorporation of adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) in the National Action Plan on School-aged Child and Adolescent Health.
4. Private sector-led social franchising model, called UNALA, led to 2,018 youth reached with ASRH information through outreach, 384,555 through social media and 686 youth reached with ASRH services.
5. Endorsement of a national guideline and pocketbook on MISP for adolescent and youth involvement in a health crisis.





## GENDER EQUALITY

1. Evidence-based advocacy and policy dialogue on harmful practices resulted in the inclusion of child marriage and others into the national Ministry of Women's and Child Protection (MOWECP) priority agenda. The dialogue re-opened discussions for inclusion of these harmful practices in Indonesia's reported SDG indicators.
2. Improved coordination for health sector response to domestic and gender-based violence as well as the inclusion of male involvement approaches in the National Framework on GBV prevention and SRHR.
3. Improved quality assurance for the Indonesia's first VAW survey and strengthened coordination among related ministries in the conduct of the survey.
4. Improved national GBV prevention and response programme referencing the situation analysis on GBV in humanitarian settings in Indonesia.
5. Improved capacity of local partners in the integration of men and boys engagement approach in GBV prevention to contribute to the National Framework of Male Involvement.





# POPULATION DYNAMICS AND DATA

1. Quality of data sets improved through provision of expertise towards the 2010-2045 Population Projections (extended from 2010-2035 Population Projection), as well as on agreed assumptions on fertility, mortality, and migration for the 2015 Inter-censal Survey (SUPAS) based population projection, as a key population data reference for national and subnational development planning.
2. Improved national coordination on population data and its application in cross-ministerial development planning through the establishment of a Population Data Forum for Development Policy within the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas).
3. Provision of evidence to improve the Indonesia's One Data Initiative through a district-level pilot on census-based district information system (CBDIS) for upscaling and replication.
4. Technical Support to 2015 Inter-censal Survey (SUPAS) Based SDGs Indicators estimation, particularly for UNFPA priority areas, including MMR estimation.
5. Analysis of updated National Transfer Account (NTA) as the basis of operationalization of Demographic Dividend for Programme Planning and Policies.



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