

MIDWIFERY CONSULTANCY REPORT













FINAL REPORT MIDWIFERY CONSULTANCY REPORT

Midwifery Consultancy Report

Final Report

Authored by: Jennifer Joy Middleton

Disclaimer

This document was made possible by UNFPA through its 8th Country Programme Cycle. The views and opinions in this report are those of the author, and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of UNFPA.

PREFACE

Midwives have an important role to play in ensuring planned and safe pregnancy and childbirth, and in setting young people on the right track to fulfill their potential. Midwives play a crucial role in family planning, lending support at every stage of the reproductive cycle. They provide counselling for those looking to start or delay having a family, and help women choose the types of contraceptives best suited to their reproductive goals. They assist women through the processes of pregnancy and childbirth, and provide neonatal care for infants, helping them grow into healthy children and adults.

Equipped with the right training and support, midwives can potentially reduce maternal and newborn deaths by two-thirds, and provide 87 percent of the essential care required by women and newborns. High-quality midwifery saves lives and contributes to healthy families and more productive communities. For midwives to work effectively, focus must be given to the key areas of availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality. Midwives must be available in every village near to the community, their services must be accessible to the public and acceptable in social and cultural terms. And, importantly, they must provide high quality services, backed by training, equipment and support, including an effective and enabling regulatory environment.

Meeting the goals on maternal and child health will be an ongoing challenge of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The findings in the 2014 consultancy report and the follow up proposal in the 2015 report will provide valuable recommendations for addressing this challenge in Indonesia, particularly on the providers side – the midwifery services. International experience illustrates that midwifery needs to be regulated as an autonomous profession, equipped with the necessary competencies, and must be fully accountable for the services provided. With better coordination and training, midwives can have a huge impact in helping Indonesia meet the SDGs targets on reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent health. Midwives will also be essential partners in meeting the FP2020 goals related to family planning that were agreed upon at London Summit on Family Planning in 2012.

These two reports will be an excellent source of information to refer to when discussing the issues of the midwifery workforce. It is hoped that, in the upcoming Government of Indonesia – UNFPA partnership in the 9th Country Programme, the recommendations can be further elaborated to compliment the work of Indonesian Government, particularly the Ministry of Health, and provide a concrete basis for action on improving the quality of midwifery services nationwide.

In closing, I would like to extend my appreciation to the author who wrote both reports, the Ministry of Health as the main partner to the initiative, UNFPA's Country Office staff, Dr. Emi Nurjasmi, President of IBI, and also to the midwives across Indonesia who serve the community with dedication. I also would like to draw your attention to the words of Dr Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director of UNFPA, who said "Access to quality health care is a basic human right. Greater investment in midwifery is key to making this right a reality for women everywhere."

Jakarta,

Jose Ferraris UNFPA Representative

TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF MIDWIFERY REGULATION IN INDONESIA 2014: STATUS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION

September 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PR	FACE		iii
LIS	T OF /	ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS	Vii
EXE	CUTI	VE SUMMARY	1
1.	INT	RODUCTION	7
	1.1	Purpose of this Report	7
	1.2	Methods and Approach	7
		Limitations and Challenges	8
	1.4	Outline of this Document	8
2.	BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE		9
	2.1	Global Support for Midwifery	9
	2.2	Rationale for the Report	9
	2.3	Evidence to Support strengthening Midwifery	10
3.	MATERNAL HEALTH AND HEALTH SYSTEM STRENGTHENING EFFORTS		
	3.1	Status of Maternal Health	13
	3.2	Financial Barriers	15
	3.3	Health Systems Strengthening Efforts	15
4.	MIDWIFERY IN INDONESIA		19
	4.1	Number and Distribution	19
	4.2	Different Cadre of Midwives	19
	4.3	Village Midwives	19
	4.4	Private Practice Midwives	19
	4.5	Policy Context	20
	4.6	Education and Training	20
	4.7	Quality of Midwifery Training	21
	4.8	Deployment of Midwives and the Bidan Di Desa Program	21
	4.9	Factors Contributing to Poor Performance	22
	4.10	Current Issues Facing Midwives in Indonesia	23
5.	STATUS OF THE REGULATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS IN INDONESIA		27
	5.1	Regulation of a Profession in the Context of Reforms	27
	5.2	The Need for Regulation	29
	5.3	Establishment of a Regulatory Authority to Implement Reforms (MTKI)	31
	5.4	Licensing and Certification of Midwives	33
	5.5	Regulation of the Midwifery Profession	33
	5.5	Unfinished Business	34

vi

6.	Strengthening the Case for Midwifery in Indonesia	37	
	6.1 Moving Forward	37	
	6.2 Key Challenges and Limitations	37	
	6.3 Recommendations	38	
7.	ANNEX	41	
	Challenges and Issues for Midwives in Indonesia	41	

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of Tools	7
Table 2: Global Support for Midwifery from UNFPA and Partners	9
Table 3: Comparison of Key Health Indicators	15
Table 4: MoH Regulation Shaping Midwifery Practice in Indonesia	20
Table 5: Current Status of Midwifery in Indonesia	23
Table 6: Difference and Shared Responsibilities Between Council and Association	34
Table 7: International Standards	

List of Figures

14
17
27
28
31
32
32

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_19636