



ANNUAL REPORT 2021

**Leaving No One Behind in a
Global Crisis through Universal Access
to Sexual and Reproductive
Health Services and Information**



UNFPA INDONESIA ANNUAL REPORT 2021

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Message From Representative

“*We Made It through 2021*”

We made it through 2021, the year that we endured the protracted COVID-19 pandemic and its prolonged impact on our health, wellbeing, and most, if not all, aspects of our lives.

We faced the worst when the second wave of the outbreak overwhelmed us as a nation and individuals, and hoped for the best when vaccination started in the second year of the pandemic despite delays and inequalities.

UNFPA has worked with the government and civil society along the way. We have worked together to collect and analyze data to understand better how this pandemic affects services, especially for the most vulnerable. We have collaborated in providing personal protective equipment (PPE) for midwives, humanitarian workers, and gender-based violence (GBV) first responders. We have joint forces to ensure everyone can access essential and lifesaving reproductive health information and services. We have worked hand in hand to reach and protect those most at risk of being left the furthest behind from the dire impacts of the inequalities and heightened vulnerabilities that the pandemic has brought.

We did it all together, and we somehow made it through. Not all of us did, however. Some of us have lost beloved family and friends. Some of us have lost sources of income. Most of us have struggled with changes that occur out of our control and far longer than we expected. The toll they have taken on our lives is immeasurable.

And this is precisely why we need to continue to work together. We have gone through a turbulent period, and we must keep up the work to prepare for any possibility, and finally, hopefully, recover together without leaving anyone behind.

With UNFPA's new strategic plan for 2022-2025, and the 10th Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2021-2025 that focuses on universal access to reproductive health, we will advance the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action, strive to turn the Three Zeros (ending preventable maternal deaths, unmet need for family planning, and gender-based violence and harmful practices against women and girls) a reality, and accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

Let us welcome 2022 by committing to making it the year of recovery in solidarity.

Anjali Sen

UNFPA Indonesia Representative



Photo: FactStory/UNFPA

A SNAPSHOT OF INDONESIA 2021

Key Figures Of 2021

- Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago-state, consisting of some **17,000** islands, straddling the equator.
- Indonesia has the fourth largest population in the world with a total population of **270.2 million people** (*Population Census 2020*).
- An increasingly urbanized nation, over **35 percent** of the population are under the age of 19 in 2019.
- Indonesia is preparing to reap the demographic dividend with its large proportion of productive age population (**15-64 years**) at **70.72%** of total population.
- With a per-capita GNI of **US\$ 4,050** in **2019**, Indonesia has surpassed the Upper-Middle Income country (UMIC) threshold.
- There are more males than females in Indonesia with sex ratio of 102 (**102 males for every 100 females**).

- birth, and post-delivery. Indonesia has one of the highest Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Southeast Asia, with 305 maternal mortalities per **100,000** live births (*Intercensal Population Survey - SUPAS 2015*) and **91%** live births were assisted by skilled providers (*Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey - IDHS 2017*).
- Indonesia's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) records 2.4 births per woman (2.3 in urban areas and 2.6 in rural areas), with a **63.6% Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)** for any method among married women, a **57.2%** CPR for modern methods among married women, **23.4%** active long-term method family planning users (MKJP), a **28.8 discontinuation rate**, and **10.6% unmet need** (*Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey - IDHS 2017*).
- The TFR has decreased after almost two decades of stagnation; the rates for contraceptive use and unmet needs for

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