



**Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme**

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/FPA/PROJECTS/REC/23

18 March 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-second session
June 1985, New York
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Recommendation by the Executive Director
Assistance to the Government of Indonesia
Support of a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance:	\$18 000 000
Estimated value of the Government's contribution:	To be determined
Duration:	Five years
Estimated starting date:	January 1986
Executing agencies:	Government of Indonesia World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations Development Programme Office for Projects Execution (UNDP-OPE) Australian National University (ANU)
Government co-ordinating agencies:	National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board (BKKBN) State Ministry of Population and Environment (KLH)
Government implementing agencies:	University of Indonesia Gadjah Mada University National Institute of Economic and Social Research State Ministry of Population and Environment National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board
Non-governmental implementing agencies:	Council of Private Schools Muslim Social Organization Christian Social Organization Family Planning Association of Indonesia The Population Council

INDONESIADemographic Facts

Population by sex			
Total (in 1000)	164,887	Population density (/sq. km.)	87
Male (in 1000)	82,095	Average annual change	
Female (in 1000)	82,792	Population increase (in 1000)	2,786
Sex ratio (/ 100 females)	99.2	Births (in 1000)	4,841
Population in year 2000 (in 1000)	204,486	Deaths (in 1000)	2,055
Population by age group		Net migration (in 1000)	0
Age 0-14 (in 1000)	63,407	Rate of annual change	
Age 15-64 (in 1000)	95,794	Population change total (%).....	1.76
Age 65+ (in 1000)	5,686	Urban (%)	4.4
Age 0-14 (percentage)	38.5	Rural (%)	0.9
Age 15-64 (percentage)	58.1	Crude birth rate (/ 1000)	30.7
Age 65+ (percentage)	3.4	Crude death rate (/ 1000)	13.0
Age indicators		Natural increase (/ 1000)	17.6
Median age	20.3	Net migration (/ 1000)	0.0
Dependency: age 0-14	66.2	Fertility and mortality	
Dependency: age 65+	5.9	Total fertility rate	3.89
Dependency: total	72.1	Completed family size	5.27
Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)	33,503	Gross reproduction rate	1.90
Women: 15-49 (in 1000)	41,166	Net reproduction rate	1.48
Urban-rural population		General fertility rate (/ 1000)	125
Urban population (in 1000)	41,771	Child-woman ratio	614
Rural population (in 1000)	123,116	Infant mortality rate (/ 1000)	87
Per cent urban (%)	25.33	Life expectancy: male	51.2
Per cent rural (%)	74.67	Life expectancy: female	53.9
Population density (/ hectare of arable land).....		Life expectancy: total	52.5
	6.26	GNP per capita	
		(U.S. dollars, 1982)	580

Sources: Area and population density on arable land: derived from Food and Agriculture Organization, Fao Production Yearbook; Gross national product per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1984; Completed family size: Noreen Goldman and John Hobcraft, "Birth Histories", in Comparative Studies, No. 17 (International Statistical Institute: Voorburg), 1982; all other data: Population Division, United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Demographic Indicators by Countries as Assessed in 1982 (computer printout, 1 November 1983) - "population by sex" through "population density (/sq. km.)" as of 1985, and "average annual change" through "life expectancy: total" as of 1980-1985.

I. SUMMARY

1. UNFPA proposes to support a population programme in the amount of \$18,000,000 over a five-year period, 1986 - 1990, to assist the Government of Indonesia, a priority country for UNFPA assistance, in achieving its population and development objectives. The second UNFPA country programme, which began in 1980, will come to an end in 1985.

2. The third country programme is based on the recommendations of a Needs Assessment Mission that visited Indonesia in April-May 1984. The proposed programme would be closely linked with the Government's fourth five-year plan, REPELITA IV (1985/86-1989/90). The programme would consist largely of projects directly executed by the Government to strengthen and improve the quality of family planning information and services in the 11 provinces of the outer islands and in the organized sectors of urban areas. It aims to provide continued support to educational and motivational activities in an effort to promote the "small, happy and prosperous family" and to extend the teaching of population education to additional private institutions.

3. UNFPA would continue to support activities to increase the research and training capabilities of the three major universities and would extend its support to cover five regional universities in an effort to organize a group of qualified demographic analysts at provincial levels. Other proposed projects cover the fields of management, operational research and evaluation, biomedical research and women and development. UNFPA assistance for the third country programme would cover advisory services, overseas fellowships, local training, workshops and seminars, research and expendable and non-expendable equipment.

4. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, will be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, that is, population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (paragraph 14(d)), respect for human life is basic to all human societies (paragraph 14(e)) and all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so (paragraph 14(f)).

II. BACKGROUND

5. Indonesia is the world's largest system of archipelagos, stretching more than one eighth the entire length of the Equator and consisting of over 13,000 islands, of which 931 are inhabited. Indonesia's population of approximately 164 million, the fifth largest in the world, is unevenly distributed throughout the archipelago. The overall population density is around 72 persons per square kilometre, but densities range from 700 persons per square kilometre in Java and Madura to about 15 persons per square kilometre in Kalimantan. The major portion of Indonesia's population, approximately 75 per cent, live in the rural areas, but urban areas are currently growing at around 4.4 per cent per annum. In terms of

age structure, the 1980 census revealed that at that time, about 41 per cent of the total population was in the 0-14 age cohort and that over 60 per cent was below 25 years of age. This large proportion in the young ages means that over the next few decades there will be a continued high rate of growth of new entrants in the labour force and a high rate of family formation. Both of these trends have significant implications for Indonesia's socio-economic policies. There are, however, some encouraging developments in the 1980 age distribution of the population. Between 1971 and 1980, a reduction was recorded for the first time in the absolute size of the youngest cohort, 0-5 years.

6. In a statement outlining Indonesia's views on population, for the benefit of those attending the International Conference on Population, President Soeharto said, "Almost all nations in the world are faced with three major challenges concerning their populations. Firstly, the number of population which is steadily increasing, especially in the developing countries; secondly, the uneven population distribution, within the country as well as between countries; and thirdly, the quality of population, which is often inadequate to enable people to cope with growing complex problems in this increasingly crowded world....To meet the three challenges related to population, it seems that the principal solution lies in the implementation of a population-oriented development pattern, a development pattern in which population is both the subject and object of development. Development is aimed at the fulfilment of the people's interest, being the object, in order that their various needs can be fulfilled and thus enabling them to expand their scope of a humane life in all its dimensions".

7. The dimensions of the country's population problem were first officially acknowledged by the Government in the first five-year development plan, PELITA I (1969/70-1973/74). As early as 1969 the Government had established the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board (BKKBN) which was charged with the overall co-ordination and monitoring of population activities. During PELITA I, family planning services were concentrated in Java and Bali, mainly through family planning clinics. In the second plan, PELITA II (1974/75-1978/79), the Government tied population objectives to national development goals and set an explicit population objective of a 50 per cent reduction in the 1970 fertility rate by the year 2000. The national family planning programme was extended to 10 of the 21 outer island provinces.

8. The third five-year development plan, PELITA III (1979/80-1983/84) moved the target date for a 50 per cent reduction in fertility from the year 2000 to 1990. The plan contained specific population-related objectives aimed at improving the performance of the family planning programme. Coverage was expanded to 11 additional provinces and all government development agencies were required to include concrete population objectives. As a result, the family planning programme now covers all strata of society in all areas.

9. In view of the new challenges, the Government of Indonesia realized the need to strengthen the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board (BKKBN) and to create a separate ministry to deal with "beyond family planning" issues and the co-ordination and formulation of population policies. A new State Ministry of Population and Environment (KLH) was created in early 1983. It is responsible for

formulating policies relevant to population and environment, for preparing plans to implement those policies and for co-ordinating all population activities.

III. REVIEW OF THE SECOND COUNTRY PROGRAMME 1980-1985

10. The second UNFPA programme of assistance to Indonesia, formulated in accordance with the findings of a Needs Assessment Mission to Indonesia in 1978, was approved by the Governing Council in June 1980 in the amount of \$30 million for the five-year period, 1980 - 1984. It provided for assistance in the areas of family planning, biomedical research, data collection, population dynamics, population and development and the advancement of women. By the end of 1980 there were 35 UNFPA-funded projects under way. However, beginning in 1981, owing to financial constraints, UNFPA, with the concurrence of the Government, started to make substantial reductions in the budget allocations to the programme. Subsequently, several projects were reformulated and some activities had to be extended. Expenditures for the years 1980 through 1983 totalled \$14.5 million, allocations in 1984 amounted to \$2.4 million and allocations in 1985 are expected to reach \$3 million. Thus, by the end of 1985, UNFPA will have made available to Indonesia \$19.9 million under the second country programme. This figure corresponds to the intended reduction of the second country programme as outlined in the "Review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme for the period 1982-1985 (DP/1982/28)" and as approved by the Governing Council in its decision 82/20, I, paragraph 2. The balance is submitted in the third country programme, which will begin in January 1986.

11. At the start of the programme in 1980, some of the ongoing population education projects which were part of the first country programme experienced delays due to slow start-up by implementing units. However, special efforts were undertaken to improve the management of the programme. Procedures were instituted to shorten the time required for processing and clearing requests for funds to provide more rapid feedback from the monitoring of projects.

12. During the second UNFPA programme of assistance, projects were implemented in five broad areas: maternal and child health and family planning; population information, education and communication; basic data collection and analysis; population dynamics; and multisector activities.

Maternal and child health and family planning

13. This group of projects was concerned primarily with assisting the Government in (a) expanding and strengthening family planning services through hospitals in urban areas and the outer islands; (b) integrating family planning with nutrition and health; (c) expanding availability of oral contraceptives; (d) strengthening biomedical research capabilities; and (e) strengthening IEC activities at central and provincial levels. This area comprised the following projects:

14. Expansion of family planning services to Outer Islands II. This project was designed to achieve one of the priorities of BKKBN--to increase the number of delivery sites for family planning services and to provide family planning

information to nearly 10 million people in "Outer Islands II" (a BKKBN designation for the geographical area covered by the third phase of national programme expansion). Assistance was in the form of vehicles for mobile teams at the 99 regency health units of the Department of Health and the Armed Forces Health Services and for the 692 related health centres at the sub-district level. By 1983, the target levels of both new acceptors and current users were exceeded. For the duration of the project, the Government covered the cost of salaries and training of the medical staff and the field workers involved. During the second phase the Government and the World Bank financed the project's medical equipment. Total UNFPA allocations amounted to \$3,214,307.

15. Hospital-based family planning services. This five-year project in the amount of \$389,598 was the continuation of an earlier, successful, post-partum family planning programme. The project reached its objective of expanding the provision of family planning services from 148 participating institutions to a total of 319 by the end of 1985. These institutions involved all categories of hospitals. UNFPA assistance covered training of hospital staff and provision of simple audio-visual aids to reach potential acceptors in obstetrics and gynaecology wards and in waiting areas. The project was designed so that activities undertaken with UNFPA assistance could be institutionalized and expanded with Government financing during REPELITA IV (1984/85-1988/89).

16. Integrated family planning, nutrition and primary health services. UNFPA provided \$429,846 over a period of three years to a pilot project to extend the community-based approach to villages in several outer-island provinces. The model that was tested called for motivating village women to monitor the nutrition and weight of their children under five years of age and complement the diet when their weight was faltering. The success of this project demonstrated the value of the integrated approach to service delivery. Following the pilot project financed by UNFPA, the Government and other donors provided additional funds to expand the activities to other areas.

17. Provision of family planning services in urban areas. The urban family planning project utilized a unique approach to address the needs of urban dwellers, with equal attention given to government-supported services and to those of the private sector. In five cities--Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Medan and Ujung Pandang--government clinics were improved by training staff and altering operating hours to accommodate working mothers. The urban family planning project has enabled BKKBN to raise significantly the level of political and financial commitments to the urban sector. In addition, substantial assistance had been obtained from other donors such as the Government of Japan.

18. Remarkable progress has also been made through the private sector. A consumer preference survey provided invaluable data on which to structure future assistance to the private sector. In addition, a large mass media campaign was implemented in five cities. Three of the six proposed private family planning facilities are operational and the clinics are now self-sustaining. Doctors have been interviewed in several cities to determine their interest in providing family planning services through their private practices. A support programme has been designed to use both private doctors and midwives to make family planning services

more widely available but, for financial considerations, implementation has been postponed. The total allocations to the urban areas project were \$777,778.

19. Supply of contraceptives. UNFPA funded two projects to supply contraceptives to the family planning programme. The first project, to assist Indonesia to become self-sufficient in the production of contraceptive pills within 10 years, financed the supply of raw materials during the initial period. UNFPA support was originally planned in the amount of \$7.2 million over five years, but after initial assistance of \$1,053,229 the Government was able to assume financial responsibility for providing the balance of raw materials. The second project called for short-term assistance estimated at \$986,000, which provided 220,000 gross of condoms to replenish the one-year reserve. This support gave the Government the needed time to negotiate with other donors a long-term supply of condoms, with the possibility of establishing production capacity in the country.

Population information, education and communication

20. Assistance to the national family planning communication programme. While the intent of the communication support project was to strengthen in a systematic manner the support function of the Bureau of Information and Motivation of BKKBN, the project, as initially formulated, diverted available manpower from preparing a strong foundation for later project activities by implementing a variety of largely unrelated activities which in themselves did not constitute a communication "programme". As a result, in 1983 the project was reformulated to focus efforts on designing and completing a draft master plan, which provided basic guidelines to strengthen the communication support work. This task was completed during the same year and the new set of activities planned for 1984-1985 called for decentralization of IEC activities to the provincial level. To facilitate this, the project trained various workers at different levels in order that the master plan could be adapted to provincial conditions and thus ensure a more effective and realistic IEC programme. UNFPA assistance amounted to \$2,122,664.

Basic data collection

21. A large part of UNFPA's assistance to the 1980 census was the provision of data processing and cartographic equipment. The project also offered in-country and overseas training for staff members, the preparation of a master sampling plan and the expansion of vital registration to the outer islands. The remainder of the assistance was devoted to further analysis of 1980 census data, building up the capacity to analyse survey and census data in general and conducting experimental studies in survey methodology. This is another example of an initiative funded by UNFPA that was later financially and institutionally absorbed by the Government. The total allocation for this project was \$1,711,824.

Population dynamics

22. UNFPA provided support for four projects in this area: Development of research and expansion of training at the Demographic Institute, University of Indonesia; Strengthening of research capacity in migration at the Population Studies Centre, LEKNAS-LIPI; Research and training at the Population Studies

Centre, Gadjah Mada University; and Formulation and evaluation of population policies at BKKBN. The long-term objective of UNFPA's support to four population dynamics projects was to assist the Government, through the respective institutes, in conducting population research relevant to development planning and to provide a basis for training the country's manpower in population research by institutional and staff development at and through these institutes.

23. The programme of assistance to the Demographic Institute, in the amount of \$1,225,371, originally planned for a duration of five years (1980-1984), was extended through 1985. Through the support of UNFPA, a total of 166 persons, including government officials, BKKBN personnel, university lecturers and other non-governmental officials, have been trained in short- and long-term courses in population studies. Research has produced useful findings, and the only demographic journal in Indonesia is now being published by the Institute. The services of a long-term consultant have also been provided. Furthermore, the training of regional university lecturers has assisted the development of regional institutes that do not receive direct support from UNFPA. The assistance to the Population Studies Centre, LEKNAS-LIPI, in the amount of \$667,935, has enabled the centre to conduct a migration survey that is closely tied to the policy and planning priorities of the Government. The provision of a long-term consultant has helped the Centre not only in conducting the survey successfully, but also in providing in-house training to staff members. The Centre also prepared a comprehensive bibliography on migration research. This project, which started in 1980 for a five-year period, was also extended to 1985.

24. The Population Research Training Programme of the Population Studies Centre, Gadjah Mada University, continues to play a valuable role in upgrading research capabilities throughout Indonesia. Computer and library facilities established or strengthened with UNFPA support are a model for other institutions. The major innovation of the Programme was to introduce research training through a "learning by doing" approach. The Centre library, which now has over 7,000 titles, is one of the best population libraries in Indonesia. The Centre has also obtained and is utilizing four microcomputers. In addition, the University has started a Master's programme in demography in which input provided by UNFPA has proved to be very significant. The Master's programme is the first of its kind in Indonesia and it is particularly relevant to the development of regional centres which train the majority of students. Total UNFPA assistance has amounted to \$561,081.

25. Formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes. A presidential decree giving BKKBN important responsibilities in the field of population policy led to the establishment of the Office of Population Affairs at BKKBN and the formulation of two projects to support the Office of Population Affairs both in its role as stimulator and co-ordinator of population policy discussions, and as a liaison between population researchers and those in the Government.

26. An inventory of research in Indonesia relevant to population and development was compiled and abstracts of selected studies were published. Other activities included training of staff, sponsorship of the National Congress of Indonesian Demographers and seminars to enable BKKBN staff to assess their own internal

programme of research related to the family planning programme. UNFPA's contribution was \$780,345.

Multisector activities

27. Women, population and development projects. The two projects funded by UNFPA in this area represent BKKBN's first efforts to promote and enhance the acceptance of family planning through income-generating activities for women. UNFPA was the first donor to provide funds for this type of activity in Indonesia.

28. The 1984 Evaluation Mission reported that the family planning and co-operative income generation scheme which evolved from the two projects contributed to the increasing acceptance and continuation of contraceptives and to the shift to more reliable contraceptive methods, mainly IUD. The projects also assisted women and their families in expanding their income-generating activities, which improved the families' standard of living. Women's confidence and status were strengthened in the project areas. In addition, a much wider group of the population was reached than originally planned. Most importantly, the project fostered self-reliance since the income-producing activities of the groups has continued even after the payment of the initial capital. UNFPA provided \$490,535 to this project.

29. Under the second phase of the second country programme (1983-1985), UNFPA supported two new projects. The first project for which UNFPA provided \$176,000, was designed to expand data processing and monitoring facilities at the Central Office of BKKBN. Assistance was given for the provision of 12 data entry terminals and for upgrading existing software for multi-programming. Training in the use of an advanced operating system was also provided.

30. The second project, to which \$440,050 was allocated, aimed to strengthen the capabilities of BKKBN staff to co-ordinate and promote biomedical research in family planning. Nine fellowships to study epidemiology, research design and management field study design and clinical pharmacology were awarded to the staff of BKKBN and to the six participating centres which participated in three field studies. Three courses were planned for 1984-1985 on clinical trial methodology, epidemiological studies of long-term safety of family planning methods and field research of fertility regulating methods. The participants came from 12 collaborating universities. In terms of assistance by component input, out of \$19.9 million allocated, approximately 15.5 per cent covered consultancy services, both international and national; 21.6 per cent, training, overseas and in-country; 11.8 per cent, research; 31.7, equipment; 12 per cent, contraceptives; and 7.4 per cent, miscellaneous and sundry items.

IV. PROPOSED THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME 1986-1990

31. In preparation for the third country programme, a second Needs Assessment Mission took place in April-May 1984. The Mission's recommendations are in line with the objectives of REPELITA IV, i.e., improving the quality of services and a concerted effort to promote the "small, happy and prosperous family"; integration of

population education in general, vocational, formal and non-formal curricula; and integration of family planning in other development activities. A number of other projects were also recommended, covering the fields of management, biomedical research, population dynamics, population policies and women in development.

32. The Needs Assessment Mission that visited Indonesia in April and May of 1984 recommended that assistance be provided in various population areas. Specific activities which were recommended include the following:

(a) Support to the demographic training and research programme should be continued by strengthening the Demographic Institute of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Indonesia and the Population Studies Centres at Gadjah Mada University and at the National Institute of Social and Economic Research (LEKNAS-LIPI). Efforts should be directed to secondary data analysis and dissemination of data in a form that can be easily understood and utilized by those responsible for population and programme strategies. In order to facilitate population training and research at regional/provincial levels, population centres should be established throughout the country. This will require extensive support for training and equipment;

(b) In view of the Government's comprehensive population development policy, the institutional capacity of the newly created State Ministry of Population and Environment (KLH) should be strengthened to enhance its capabilities in formulating and co-ordinating population policies. Parallel to this, greater emphasis should be placed on policy-related research, especially on population issues which the Government will have to address;

(c) While Indonesia's progress in maternal and child health and family planning services is highly regarded throughout the world, the Mission recommended that greater efforts be made to strengthen and institutionalize family planning motivation and service activities in the urban areas, including the organized sector. It also recommended the improvement and extension of services to Outer Island II through the provision of mobile units. The issue of cost effectiveness needs more attention in a programme as extensive as that of Indonesia;

(d) In the reorganization of BKKBN in 1984, a programme development division with a Centre for Biomedical and Human Reproduction Study was created. The Mission recommended that continued support be given to strengthen the role of BKKBN in co-ordinating and managing a five-year plan of activities in this area. Efforts should be given to the training of both BKKBN staff and staff of participating universities where research will be conducted;

(e) The Mission recommended a more aggressive programme of operations and programme policy research to plan, monitor and evaluate BKKBN and its co-ordinated activities. This should include more technical assistance to increase the research capacity of BKKBN and its core contractors, design of an adequately funded research plan and fellowships for staff development;

(f) In the area of management and evaluation, the Mission recommended capacity-building in BKKBN and in collaborating research centres. Technical

assistance will be required to assist in the development of appropriate in-country training and selection of external training sites and to finalize the overall research and evaluation training plan. The Mission further recommended that a more aggressive research evaluation and data collection programme be undertaken;

(g) The Mission recommended that every effort be made to decentralize population information, education and communication activities to cater to the special needs at provincial levels. Therefore, five versions of the IEC master plan should be designed to suit each of the five types of provinces, according to contraceptive prevalence. Efforts should also be made to provide training to BKKBN staff in various aspects of IEC work, particularly communication planning and management, design of low cost materials and research and evaluation of IEC activities. The Mission also recommended studies and research be conducted for further improvement of the IEC programme;

(h) The Mission further recommended that BKKBN accelerate the institutionalization of population education programmes within the various governmental and non-governmental agencies so that at a predetermined time, non-governmental agencies could successfully operate such programmes. The process could be greatly assisted by more intensive and systematic training of the trainers of implementing agencies; and by development of appropriate training and other educational materials on population education that would incorporate the content of broad population/development concerns. Additional agencies with good potential for reaching large numbers of young people should be enlisted for population education work;

(i) Findings reveal that women's confidence and status have been strengthened in the areas where project activities have taken place. It is therefore recommended that the income-generating scheme be extended to cover more areas. The beneficiaries are both present and potential acceptors. For more comprehensive documentation of the scheme, data collection, monitoring and evaluation must be streamlined and strengthened.

33. The findings and recommendations of the 1984 Needs Assessment Mission were reviewed and analysed by UNFPA and the Government of Indonesia in the formulation of the proposed UNFPA programme of assistances described below. The formulation of the programme also took into account the availability of resources from other donors such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank. Under the Fourth Population Project from 1985 to 1990, the World Bank will provide a loan of up to 60 per cent of the total cost of the national population programme which amounts to approximately \$106 million. Overall, the project aims to strengthen the services in the outer islands and to expand services in the transmigration areas. USAID assistance in 1985-1986 will focus on strengthening the services in the urban areas and private sectors in addition to its continued support to strengthen and expand the services to all 27 provinces, which also includes commercial retail sales of contraceptives. Based on these reviews, as well as on consultations with the relevant agencies involved in the United Nations co-ordinated programming exercise, and in accordance with the goals and priorities of the fourth five-year development plan (REPELITA IV), the following programme activities have been formulated and are proposed for UNFPA

support.

Maternal and child health and family planning

34. To achieve the demographic goals of REPELITA IV, BKKBN programme efforts will concentrate on improving the quality of existing family planning services and on strengthening the services in low performance areas such as transmigration areas (assisted by the World Bank); urban areas (assisted by USAID); and outer islands and organized sectors. UNFPA proposes to assist five projects to improve family planning services in the outer islands and in the organized sectors; to strengthen the management and operational research and evaluation of BKKBN; and to strengthen the capabilities of BKKBN in biomedical research and training, at a total cost of \$9.8 million.

35. Strengthening family planning research and evaluation. Over the last decade the achievements of the National Family Planning Programme of BKKBN have been remarkable, particularly in Java and Bali. However, policy-makers and administrators within the Government are aware that continued success will require renewed efforts and strategies, in particular, improvement in management and logistics systems, expansion of services to the outer islands and designing and field testing of new service delivery systems. Equally important, the quality of services must be improved. During REPELITA IV, BKKBN plans to increase the size and research competence of its own staff down to the provincial level. A more active research and evaluation programme will be carried out with which to increase the dissemination and application of research findings.

36. UNFPA proposes to allocate \$1.8 million over five years to assist BKKBN in reaching these objectives through three main channels: training of BKKBN personnel and other institutions involved in population-related studies; identification of priority research areas; and organization of field studies and dissemination and utilization of research findings. During the cycle of the project, 5 international fellowships in research methods would be awarded; 30 master trainers would receive intense training in design, conduct and analysis of operational research studies; and a total of 40 workshops would be organized to define priority areas, review proposals and discuss research findings and their implications for the programme. The project would also include 3 large-scale programme intervention studies (1-2 years duration) and approximately 40 small-scale evaluation, diagnostic or intervention studies (6-9 months duration). The bulk of UNFPA assistance would cover the cost of international and national consultancies in computer work, research and evaluation techniques and curriculum development; local and international training (\$373,750); and research (\$1,000,000). The remainder would cover expendable and non-expendable equipment, printing costs and miscellaneous and sundry items. The project would be directly executed by the Government with technical assistance from The Population Council.

37. Strengthening family planning services in the organized sector. During REPELITA IV, the Government will continue to focus its efforts in urban areas, especially through the extension of services to the organized sector. The size of the working population in the industrial sector is approximately 13 million. The Ministry of Labour, in a joint effort with BKKBN, launched intensive family

planning motivation and service programmes in major cities. This project represents a part of this programme which will cover 1,500 establishments in the six most industrialized provinces. A baseline survey to be conducted at the start of the project would provide the needed indicators for reviews and evaluations. The project would be directly executed by the Government. UNFPA would provide \$2 million over five years to cover consultancies, training, medical equipment and simple audio-visual aids.

38. Strengthening biomedical research and training in family planning. The National Family Planning Programme currently provides services to some 15 million couples. For a programme of this magnitude, it is essential that there be a continuing effort to improve the quality of services provided through the monitoring and careful evaluation of new methods, drugs and services. Therefore, a research arm is a necessary component of the programme.

39. UNFPA had financed a project in this area for three years to strengthen the capability of BKKBN and several participating universities to undertake biomedical research on fertility regulation. UNFPA recommends continuing its assistance in this area to strengthen BKKBN's capability and that of the participating universities in order to plan, co-ordinate, conduct, analyse and evaluate research. The project aims to meet these objectives by providing research training grants to qualified trainees from both the Centre for Biomedical and Human Reproduction Study of BKKBN and the collaborating universities. A special effort would be made in some universities to strengthen the capabilities for endocrinology research through a combination of training and provision of equipment. As for strengthening other universities, activities would concentrate on more epidemiological training or on other aspects of human reproduction.

40. Finally, the establishment of a small scientific library in the Centre for Biomedical and Human Reproduction Study of BKKBN would provide greater accessibility to scientific literature produced by the research projects. UNFPA would allot \$2 million during the five-year period of the project, which would be directly executed by the Government with technical assistance from the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction. UNFPA assistance would cover consultancies (\$217,000), training (\$891,000), research (\$450,000) and laboratory equipment (\$425,500), with the remainder going to expendable and non-expendable equipment, printing costs and miscellaneous and sundry items.

41. Strengthening the management capabilities of BKKBN. This project, for which allocations estimated at \$1.54 million are proposed, is designed to develop an overall, long-term manpower management improvement strategy. This would provide a plan of action for the improvement of data base management, personnel procedures, training, finance and logistics. The activities would cover short- and long-term consultancy services, development of training modules in each specific management area, short- and long-term overseas training and strengthening of BKKBN's 37 training centres through collaboration with appropriate national institutions and by giving special emphasis to the training of middle-level workers. The project would be directly executed by the Government.

42. Expanding family planning services to the outer islands. BKKBN is giving priority to extending family planning services to the 10 million under-served people in the remaining 11 outer island provinces. BKKBN is stressing the use of mobile units to provide clinical services to the village populations, a strategy that has proven successful in the past. Thus, a major component of UNFPA's assistance would consist of providing motorcycles, four-wheeled vehicles and family planning equipment. The project's target is to reach 30 per cent of the potential acceptors during its five years of operation. UNFPA assistance, estimated at \$2.5 million, would support the costs of short-term consultants, training and vehicles. The project would be directly executed by the Government.

Population information, education and communication

43. In this area, two projects are proposed to strengthen and decentralize IEC activities and to integrate population education in the curriculum of private schools.

44. Strengthening of the population communication programme through staff development, training and research. UNFPA would provide \$2 million for five years to support the overall emphasis on decentralization of IEC activities, using as a basis the IEC master plan developed during the first phase of assistance. The activities call for provincial staff development through training in programme planning, use of IEC equipment and evaluation techniques (\$218,660). The project would also fund operational research (\$127,360) and increase material support, especially for the design, pretesting and production of low-cost audio-visual aids to support the motivational activities in four main areas: mass media channels, hospitals and clinics, factories and industry and transmigration areas (\$897,950).

45. UNFPA assistance would also cover consultancy services (\$335,882), training of BKKBN staff and outreach workers and local and religious leaders involved in the family planning programme and would sub-contract for three studies to: (a) assess the potentials, limitations and utilization of the video programmes; (b) assess the cost effectiveness of audio-visual mobile vans and the public address system; and (c) compare the cost effectiveness of various group communication techniques currently used by field workers and develop alternative group methods. The remaining amount would cover evaluation activities, expendable and non-expendable equipment, miscellaneous items and other activities which have yet to be finalized as of this writing. The Government would execute the project and would receive support from the UNDP Office for Projects Execution for the training of provincial BKKBN staff, organization of study tours, curriculum review and development and review of research proposals.

46. Population and family planning education in private schools. UNFPA would allocate \$1.2 million to this five-year project to introduce population education in the curricula of four additional private institutions: the Council of Private Schools, the Boy and Girl Scout Organization (Gerakan Pramuka), the Muslim Social Organization (LKK-NU) and the Christian Social Organization. The first activity would be the reorganization of a two-week workshop to develop a set of population core messages and two sets of prototype circulars (one for the in-school population and the second for the out-of-school audience). These models would then be adapted

by the four agencies for their respective programmes. Following the workshop, training of 85 trainers would be carried out. Training would be provided in the contents and teaching methodologies using participatory approaches such as role playing, problem-solving, games, etc. Upon their return, the participants would train teachers, field workers and leaders of their respective organizations.

47. A study would be conducted before and after the programme to determine its impact, including the appropriateness of the teaching materials, which would be designed for four different target audiences involved in the programme. UNFPA would support the organization of workshops, training of trainers and teachers, design and production of teaching materials, pilot teaching and evaluation studies. The project would be executed by the Government with technical backstopping provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for various activities such as workshops, training and curriculum design. UNFPA assistance would cover training (\$497,000), research and curriculum design (\$171,700) and printed materials (\$208,094). The remaining amount would cover evaluation activities, expendable and non-expendable equipment and miscellaneous and sundry items.

Population dynamics

48. Under the second country programme, UNFPA assistance in the area of demographic teaching and research considerably increased the pool of qualified demographic analysts and improved the quality of studies undertaken. Although the results were impressive, continued support in this area is necessary to further strengthen the body of expertise. Specialized skills are in great demand, specifically at the regional and provincial levels, since the provincial planning offices make extensive use of provincial level data. In addition, BKKBN would be carrying out a more aggressive and decentralized programme of operational research and studies which would require special efforts not only from its own staff and from those at the provincial level, but also from participating universities. UNFPA therefore proposes to assist four projects in this area amounting to \$3 million, to be executed directly by the Government with technical support from the Australian National University.

49. Strengthening research capacity at Population Studies Centre, National Institute of Economic and Social Research (LEKNAS-LIPI). This project is designed to consolidate the progress achieved during the past five years in order to strengthen the Centre's research capacity and to support a research programme on population mobility and distribution and labour force issues. Two main activities, training and research related to policy formulation, would be carried out. Three field studies (a study of the linkages between transmigration settlement patterns and regional/national development; a comparative study of voluntary migrants, spontaneous and general transmigrants and the implications for development; and a study of the social and cultural impact of migration and transmigration in selected destination areas) would be conducted. Workshops would be organized in conjunction with each study to train LEKNAS-LIPI staff and staff of the provincial universities collaborating in data collection and analysis. Computer training would also be offered to ensure that computer facilities at the centre are fully utilized to handle the analysis of data collected during the three

field surveys. Analysis of existing secondary data would also continue. UNFPA proposes providing \$500,000 to support consultancies (\$200,000), field surveys (\$139,200), training (\$110,000) and some computer equipment (\$34,000). The remainder would support expendable and non-expendable equipment, printing costs and miscellaneous and sundry items.

50. Strengthening the research and training capabilities of the Population Studies Centre, Gadjah Mada University. UNFPA proposes to continue to assist in strengthening the training and research capabilities of the Population Studies Centre at Gadjah Mada University. The immediate objectives of this project are two-fold: to continue the research and institutional development activities of the Centre through provision of workshop training, field research and secondary data analysis; to provide technical assistance to the population centres of regional universities through training in demographic studies and in the use of computers. During the project cycle, the following studies would be carried out: (a) a longitudinal study of the relationship between development and population (this study would investigate the effects of development efforts on demographic changes); (b) a contraceptive continuation rate study; (c) the changing status of women in Java and related fertility behaviour; (d) an evaluation study of incentive/disincentive programmes in family planning acceptance; and (e) a sample vital registration project. UNFPA would provide \$500,000 to the project to support training (\$242,000) and research (\$137,500), printing costs and books (\$45,000) and some computer equipment (\$18,000), with the remainder for miscellaneous costs.

51. Strengthening research training capabilities of the Demographic Institute, University of Indonesia. In line with the Needs Assessment Mission's recommendations for further assistance in the specialized skill of demography, this project is designed to strengthen the Institute's research and training capabilities to complete the institution-building started during the second country programme. The objectives of the project are: (a) to strengthen the analytical skills of planners and policy-makers from government agencies such as the regional planning board, the State Ministry of Population and Environment and the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board, by organizing a training programme in basic and advanced demography; (b) to carry out an applied research agenda in the areas of family planning, fertility, infant and child mortality and economic aspects and geographical distribution of the population for policy formulation; and (c) to disseminate the research findings through the publication of the country's only demographic journal and newsletter. UNFPA would provide \$500,000 to cover the cost of training and fellowships (\$196,000), technical advisory services (\$181,000), publications (\$69,000), seminars, workshops and some data processing equipment (\$53,500), with the remainder for miscellaneous and sundry items.

52. Development of population centres at five regional universities. Decentralization of research in Indonesia is highly desirable because of the vast distance, the variety of diversified cultures in the archipelago and the need for regional-level data for planning purposes. The State Ministry of Population and Environment intends to assist the population study centres of five selected regional universities to improve their training and research capabilities. The proposed UNFPA project would be implemented along with a number of related activities funded by other donors and would focus on four main activities: (a)

support of short-term training courses to be held at Gadjah Mada University and the University of Indonesia; (b) provision of assistance for expansion of library services and provision of scholarships for qualified students to undertake studies at the master's level at an approved population or development studies programme; (c) provision of books and equipment to allow higher quality survey research; and (d) visits by staff members of the five universities to national and international centres for purposes of orientation, research report writing or specialized short-term training. UNFPA's assistance would amount to \$1 million to support training and fellowships (\$535,000), research and equipment (\$150,000) and consultancy services (\$280,000), with the remainder for printing costs and miscellaneous items.

Population policy formulation

53. Strengthening the capacity of the State Ministry of Population and Environment (KLH) in population policy formulation, management and co-ordination. With the establishment of the State Ministry of Population and Environment in 1983, for the first time a clear mandate was given to one government agency to play the lead role in the formulation, management and co-ordination of population policies. Being a new agency, KLH will face the test of providing clear and reasonable proposals for population studies to be considered by the Cabinet with regard to the next five-year plan (REPELITA V). This project is designed to strengthen KLH to provide leadership and direction in population policy formulation, both through its in-house work in relating research findings to population issues, and through its co-ordinating role of supporting and guiding the needed policy and relevant research in institutions throughout Indonesia. The activities would include the design of a master training plan involving the three main universities and five regional universities assisted by UNFPA. Key KLH staff would be trained and workshops and seminars organized to discuss population policy issues and research priorities and to finalize any proposed changes in population policies to be included in REPELITA V. UNFPA would provide \$500,000 to support training and workshops (\$350,000) and consultancy services (\$110,000). The remainder would support expendable and non-expendable equipment, printing costs and miscellaneous and sundry items.

Special programmes

54. It is proposed that UNFPA continue to support activities in the areas of women's concerns and family life education for youth.

55. Women in population and development planning. UNFPA proposes to allocate \$1.3 million to this project. The activities would include national and provincial seminars to formulate strategies and policies as appropriate to enhance the role of women in family planning, population and development; development of an integrated programme on population/family planning/community development/literacy for women of low income and low education; management training specifically for cadres of women's organizations involved in project and income-generating activities, and technology appropriate for new and potential family planning acceptors to ensure their continued use of family planning. The seminars would be addressed especially to the hard-to-reach groups. The project would also include training and small

business development to strengthen planning acceptor groups and training of trainers in women's organizations. The project would be directly executed by the Government.

56. Family life education for youth. UNFPA proposes to allocate \$700,000 to this project. During REPELITA IV, the Government is paying more attention to the people born around 1965 and now beginning to form their families. This project aims to motivate youth to postpone their marriage and to provide them with family health, responsible parenthood and human reproduction knowledge. The activities would include two components, one for the urban areas and another for rural areas. The urban scheme consists of equipping eight centres with the following education services: (a) in-centre counselling and peer-group counselling sessions; (b) seminars organized by trained youth under the supervision of professionals; and (c) family life education courses. The rural scheme would be implemented in 15 districts in 3 provinces, as well as 4 villages in the outskirts of Jakarta. A total of 8,094 persons would be trained during the project to reach an estimated target of over one million youths. A study to identify the highest priority concern of youth from both urban and rural samples would be undertaken at the start of the project. BKKBN would co-ordinate and monitor the project which would be implemented by the Planned Parenthood Association of Indonesia (IPPA) for the urban areas and by zero population growth (ZPG) in the rural areas. UNFPA assistance would cover training (\$519,000), research and studies (\$178,000) and consultancy services (\$5,000).

Monitoring and evaluation

57. The programme will be monitored according to the revised "UNFPA Instructions on an Integrated System for Monitoring and Implementation of Country Programmes and Country Projects" (UNFPA/RR/78/23, dated 15 September 1978). Although these instructions emphasize distinct components of the monitoring system (progress reports, tripartite reviews, annual country reviews and a final report), they also include reporting by UNFPA representatives to headquarters in order to identify problems at an early stage.

Financial summary

58. The status of programme development, as of June 1985, is as follows:

	\$
Approved for allocation pending Government Council decision	10 337 278
Foreseen	<u>7 662 722</u>
TOTAL	<u>18 000 000</u>

Out of the total of \$18 million, it is expected that approximately 13.2 per cent would cover consultancy services, 33.8 per cent training, 13.8 per cent research, 30.5 per cent for both expendable equipment and printed materials and 8.7 per cent for miscellaneous and sundry items.

59. The proposed UNFPA contribution, by programme area, subject to availability of funds, is as follows:

	\$
<u>Maternal and child health and family planning</u>	
Strengthening family planning research and evaluation	1 800 000
Strengthening family planning services in the organized sector	2 000 000
Strengthening biomedical research and training in family planning	2 000 000
Strengthening the management capabilities of BKKBN	1 540 000
Expanding family planning services to the outer islands	<u>2 460 000</u>
Subtotal	<u>9 800 000</u>
<u>Population information, education and communication</u>	
Strengthening of the population communication programme through staff development, training and research	2 000 000
Population and family planning education in private schools	<u>1 200 000</u>
Subtotal	<u>3 200 000</u>
<u>Population dynamics</u>	
Strengthening research capacity at Population Studies Centre, National Institute of Economic and Social Research at (LEKNA-LIPI)	500 000
Strengthening research and training capabilities of the Population Studies Centre, Gadjah Mada University	500 000
Strengthening research and training capabilities of the Demographic Institute, University of Indonesia	500 000

Development of study centres at five regional universities	<u>1 000 000</u>
Subtotal	2 500 000
<u>Population policy formulation</u>	
Strengthening the capacity of KLH in population policy formulation, management and co-ordination	500 000
<u>Special programmes</u>	
Women in population and development planning	1 300 000
Family life education for youth	<u>700 000</u>
Subtotal	<u>2 000 000</u>
TOTAL	<u>18 000 000</u>

V. RECOMMENDATION

60. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:
- (a) Approve the assistance to the Government of Indonesia for the five-year period, 1986 to 1990, in the total amount of \$18,000,000;
 - (b) Authorize the Executive Director to make the appropriate arrangements with the Government of Indonesia and with the executing agencies.