Abstract

“Protecting and Strengthening the Family Through National Family Planning Programme: Indonesia’s Experience”

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Indonesia, similar to other countries in the region, has been experiencing problems that threaten family cohesiveness, such as: poverty, prolonged socio-economic crisis, modernization and globalization. If not addressed adequately these threats to family cohesiveness will also be potential threat to the development of human resources in Indonesia. Thus protecting the family becomes an important aspect for the development of the nation, requiring contribution of three major parties, namely: government commitment; family motivation; and community support. The paper examines the Indonesian government’s efforts to protect and strengthen families through the national family planning program. The Indonesia’s Family Planning program was established in early 1970. After the ICPD 1994, the program has expanded its mission and dealt not only with contraceptive services and family welfare but also other aspects of reproductive health and reproductive rights as well, shifting its vision to become quality family, instead of small and happy family. The high commitment of the Government toward promoting Family Planning and Welfare is expressed through legal policy aspects and the programmatic interventions. Within the legal policy aspects, laws and regulations had been developed and enacted, such as Abolition of Domestic Violence Law no 23/2004 and Protection of Child’s Rights Law no 23/2002 and the Law on Population no10/1992, which is continuously being revised to adapt with current needs and demands. The programmatic intervention constitutes by the Family Welfare aspect consists of two major components, namely: Economic Empowerment and Family Resilience. The Economic Empowerment will address intervention to families through productive-income generating activity groups with special attention to entrepreneurship spirit. This component also introduces saving habits and learning condition to combat consumptive lifestyle, through small credit and saving schemes; Development Credit for Partnership, and revolving funds. This component attempts to strengthen family as well as poverty alleviation. The second component, i.e. Family Resilience that promotes eight family functions; and lifecycle approach, involving three principles or strategies, namely: integrated; community participation and capacity building. For a family to attain a prosperous level it must be performing the eight core family functions namely: faith and ethics strengthening; culture and heritage fostering; love and affection sharing; sanctuary for its members; reproductive cycle and life planning; socialization within and outside the family; economic sustainability and development; and environment preservation. As for the lifecycle approach is meant by, that the family should nurture and care for its members since the embryo until reaching elderly. This component attempts to protect the family from any negative influence that threatens family cohesiveness and ultimately enabling the family to produce the high quality of human resources of the country.
FAMILY SCHOLARS COLLOQUIUM

"PROTECTING AND STRENGTHENING THE FAMILY: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES"

DAY ONE: PLENARY SESSION 2

PAPER 5

PROTECTING AND STRENGTHENING THE FAMILY THROUGH NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME: INDONESIA’S EXPERIENCE

BY

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OUTLINE

- Introduction to Indonesia
- Challenges
- How to protect the family
- National family planning programme
- Family welfare approach
### POPULATION & FAMILY PROFILE

- **Population (2004)**: 216.4 millions (est.)
- **People living in rural areas (2000)**: 57.7%
- **Uneven population distribution**: 60% live in Java, Bali that is only 7% of total land area
- **Ethnic groups**: 300 groups
- **Religion: majority Islam**: 90%
- **Elderly**: 7%

#### GNP per capita (USD):
- Before economic crisis (1997): USD 1,124
- After economic crisis (2000): USD 647
**Population Growth**

Source: Indonesia Pop Censuses

**Total Fertility Rate**

Source: Indonesia Pop Censuses & IDHS
Cultural challenges

- Shifting values and norms: parents and child relation
- Perception on the family concept: modern and traditional
- High cultural diversity
- Perception on division of work and responsibility within the family
- Perception on gender equity and equality

HOW TO PROTECT
THE FAMILY
The Law No.10/1992:

Family:
the smallest unit of society
(husband/wife/children)

Happy & Prosperous Family:
A family which is formed on the basis of a legal marriage, capable of adequately fulfilling spiritual and material needs, devoted to God Almighty, possessing harmonious, proportionate and balanced relations among its members and between the family and society and the environment.

NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME
**STRATEGIES**

a. **Commitment Building:**
   Solicit support from all development stakeholders (government institutions, private sectors, NGOs and community → through continuous communication)

b. **Community Participation:**
   encourage the community to be aware of and solve the problems

c. **Integration with Other Development Programs:** → provide a holistic intervention to the families.

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**STRATEGIES cont’**

d. **Partnership**
   → mutual partnership with all concerned parties, cross subsidy from economically better-off to poor and vulnerable families.

e. **Target Segmentation**
   → based on prosperity stages of the families: poor and vulnerable groups

f. **Improved Access to Information**
   → information and counseling center at community level

g. **Improved Access to quality services**
   → promoting the rational, effective and efficient methods of contraceptive; informed choice and informed consent
PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

A. Family Economic Development Program

1. Entrepreneurship Development: Income Generating Activities

2. Apprenticeship: facilitation and technical assistant

3. Establishment of Referral Centers: Information, Consultation and marketing

4. Systematic and integrated Monitoring & Evaluation
THE FAMILY RESILIENCE THROUGH LIFE CYCLE APPROACH

FUTURE PROGRAMMATIC CHALLENGES

- Different perception on the concept of quality family
- Vested interest of Institutions and Sectors
- Different priority in development and target groups (in the era of decentralization)
- Conducting the holistic and comprehensive intervention at the community level
- Voluntary cadres