

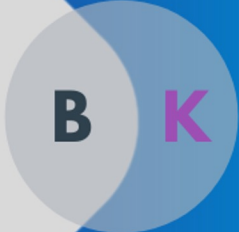


Addressing Poverty, Stunting and Unmet Need For Family Planning in Indonesia:

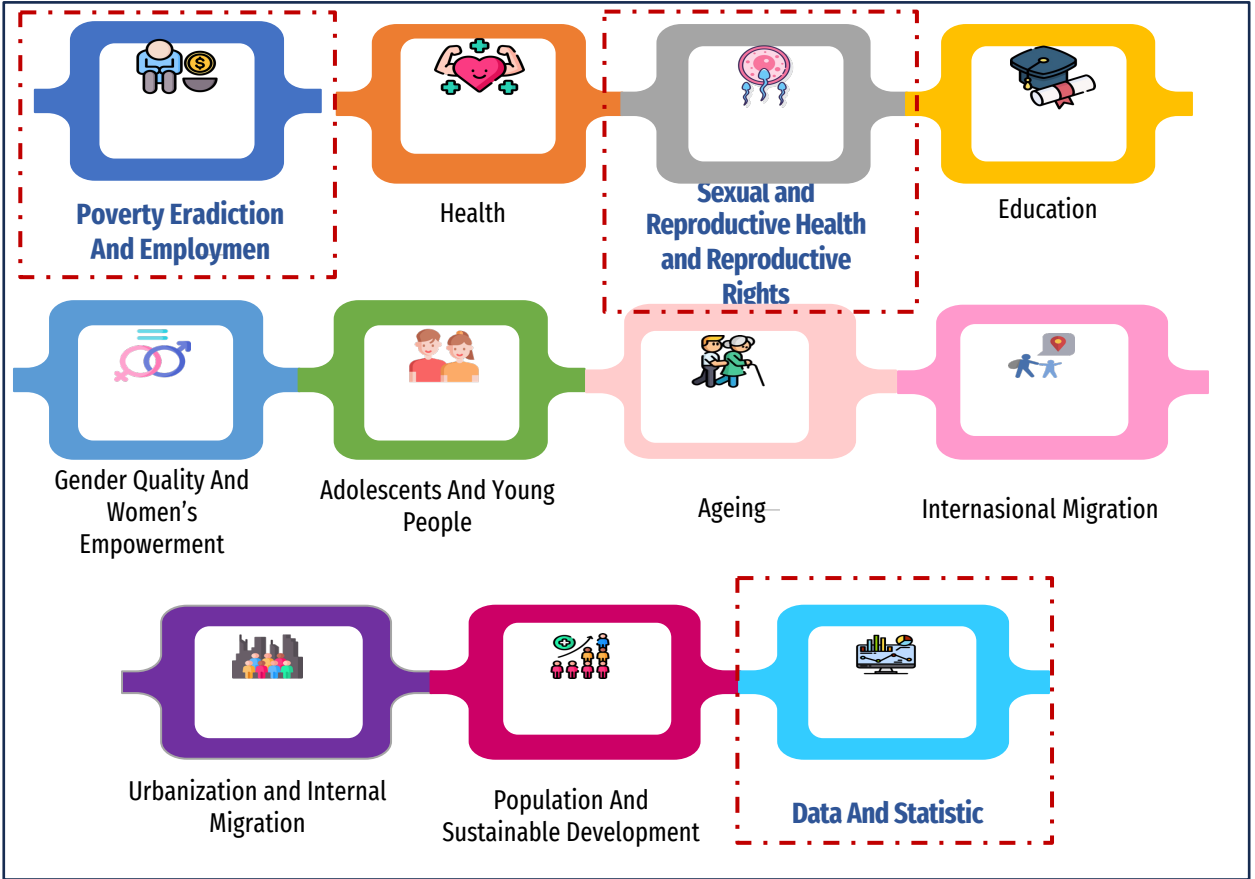
MULTI-SECTOR CONVERGENCE APPROACH BASED ON NATIONAL FAMILY DATA

Ms.Lina Widyastuti

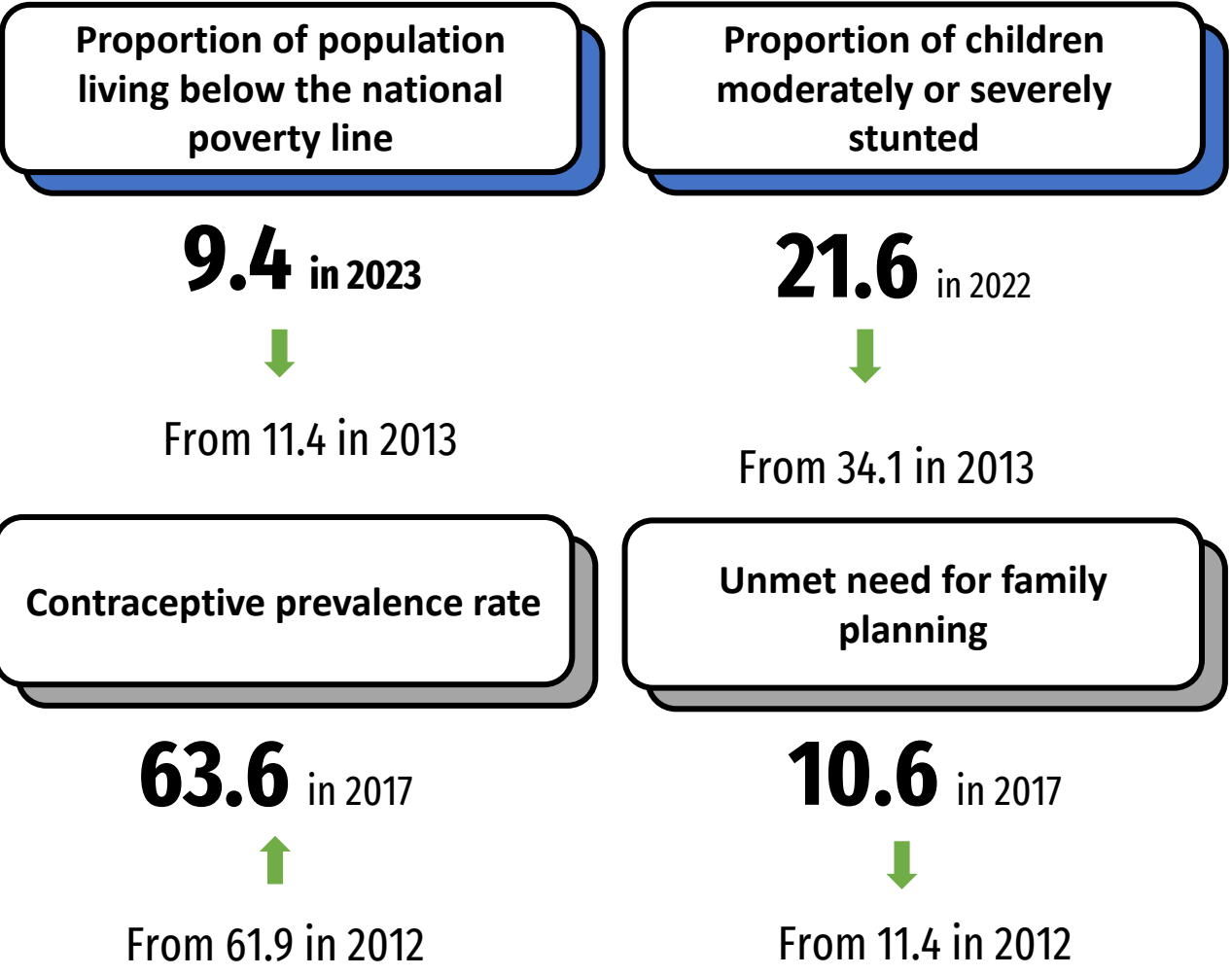
The National Population and Family Planning Board of Indonesia



11 PRIORITY ACTIONS of Asian Pasific Ministerial Declaration on POPULATION and DEVELOPMENT : INDONESIA PROGRESS



HIGHLIGHT ISSUES:



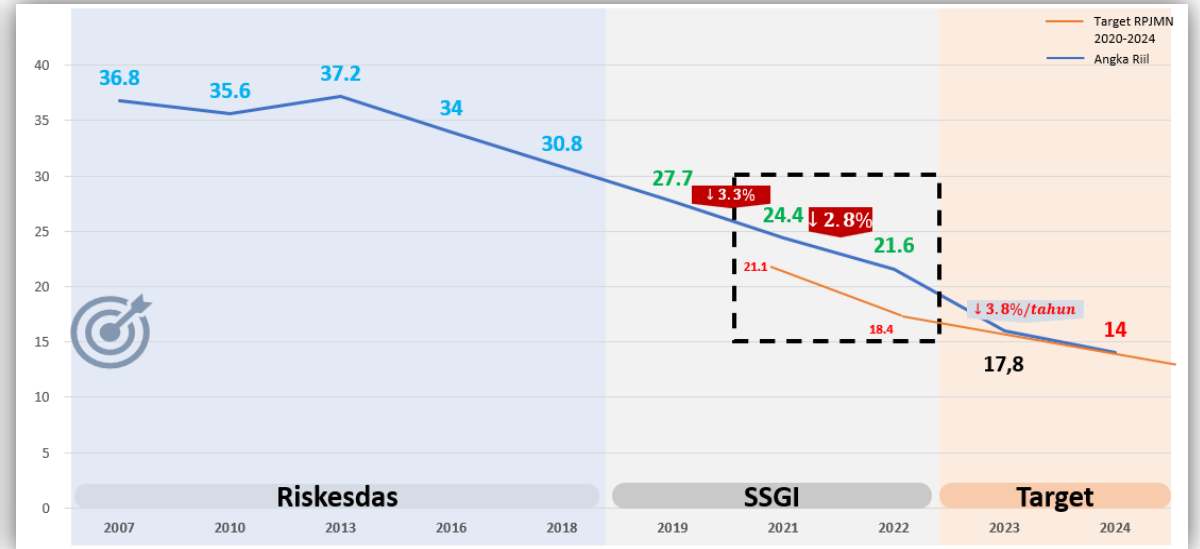
Significant progress has been made through all-inclusive approaches were incorporated into National Development Strategies.

Trend of Extreme Poverty, Indonesia, 2021-2023



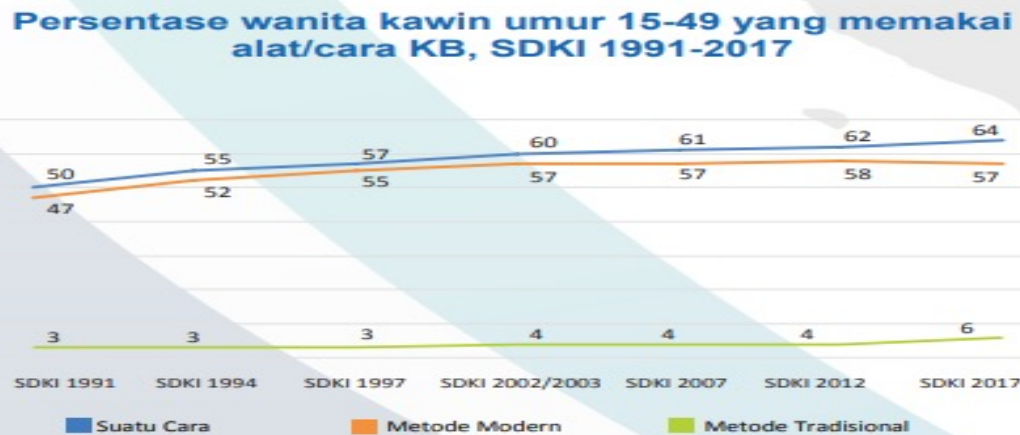
Source: Susenas, BPS

Prevalence of Stunted, Indonesia, 2007-2022



Source: Riskesdas 2007-2018, SSGBI 2021, SSGI 2022

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Indonesia, 1991-2017



Unmet Need for Family Planning, Indonesia, 1991-2017





Data and Statistic

Implementation of:

Social Economy National Survey (SUSENAS)

Population Census in 2020,
Long Form Population Census in 2022

Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey in 2017

Vital Registration

The Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial (DTKS)

Indonesia Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI)

Pendataan Keluarga (PK)/ Family Enumeration

*National Family Database with consist of about 71 millions Family data collected every 5 years and updated every year


ONE DATA INDONESIA
Presidential Regulation No 39 of
2019

**Population Data
Availability**

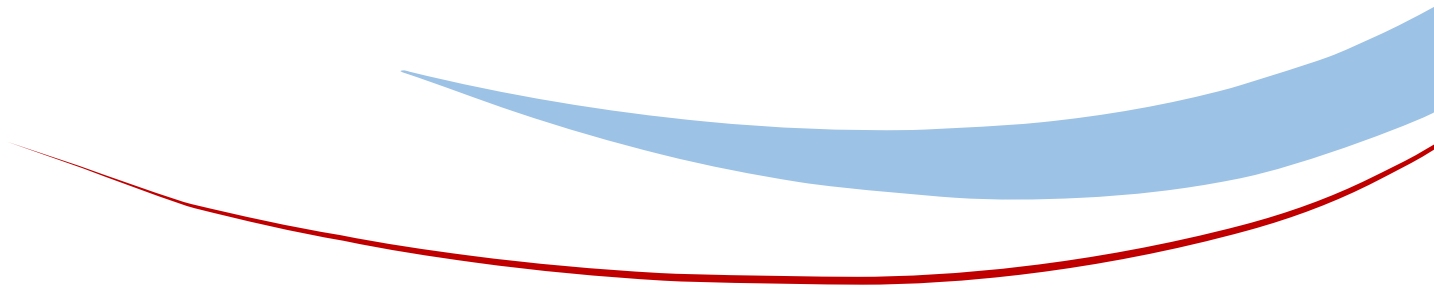
**Data
Interoperability**

Between and within sectors and
between program clusters and their
multidimensional analysis

Increased



Indonesia has achieved significant milestones and witnessed numerous improvements in the past decade. However, the country still faces several challenges and must work diligently to avert the possibility of a decline.

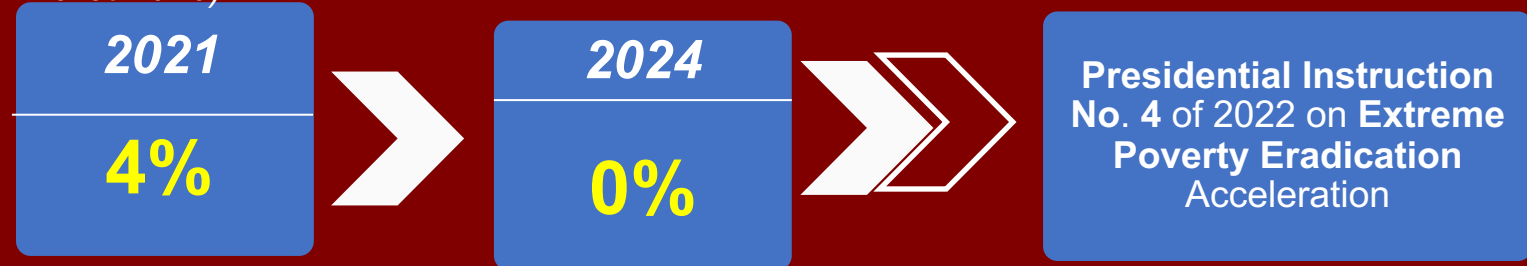


STRONG COMMITMENT

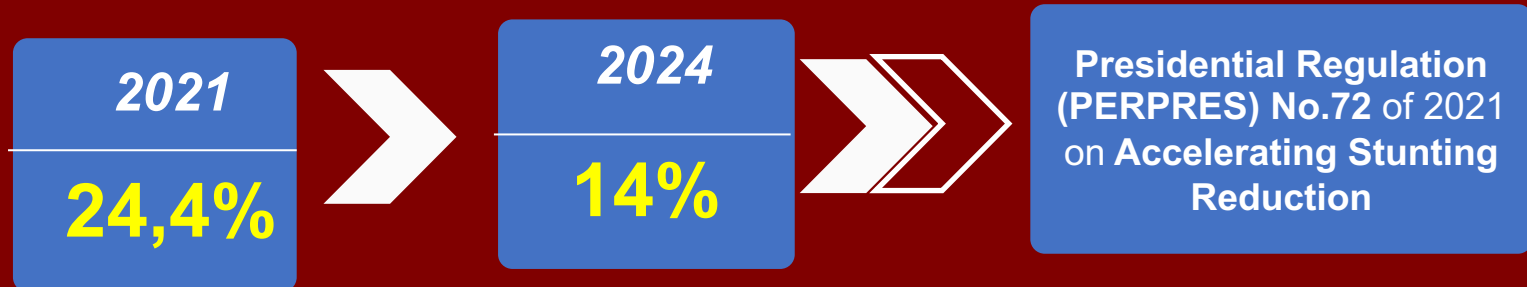


We hope that we can reduce **extreme poverty** to zero percent in 2024

(Presiden Joko Widodo, pada Rapat Terbatas Strategi Percepatan Pengentasan Kemiskinan -- Maret 2020)



The target of **stunting prevalence** in 2024 must reach below 14 percent



Extreme poverty and stunting efforts need **convergence**, synergy, and integration program. **Data** already exists and is clear by name and address, allowing various programs to be directed to the appropriate target.

MULTI-SECTOR CONVERGENCE APPROACH

1. Reducing the burden of public spending



2. Increasing income



3. Reducing the number of poverty pocket



EXTREME POVERTY

“Engaging All Stakeholders”

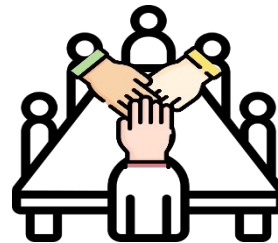
Central Gov-Local Gov-Private Sector-NGOs-CSOs,

Communities

NATIONAL FAMILY DATA

MAPPING VULNERABLE FAMILIES

NATIONAL FAMILY DATA



P3KE Big Data: Data integration among sectors

1. Specific Intervention

KEMENKES

- Asupan Gizi Bumil KEK; TTD untuk Bumil; Asi Eksklusif untuk Bayi <6 Bulan; MP-ASI untuk Anak 6-23 Bulan; Tata Laksana Gizi Buruk; Pemantauan Tumbuh Kembang Anak Balita; Tambahan Asupan Gizi untuk Anak Gizi Kurang; PBI Jamkesmas; Target Sasaran dengan Pemahaman Baik tentang Stunting; Desa Open Defecation Free

2. Sensitive intervention

- KEMENKES**: SDIDTK (Stimulasi deteksi & intervensi dini tumbuh kembang)
- BKKBN**: BKB; Pendampingan catin dan capus
- KEMENAG**: Pendampingan Catin
- KEMDIKBUDRISTEK**: PAUD HI; Pendidikan remaja
- KEMENSOS**: Gakin dengan bantuan tunai bersyarat; pendamping pkh Yang terlatih modul gizi kesehatan
- KEMEN-PPPA**: Kota layak anak
- KEMENTAN**: P2L (Pekarangan pangan lestari)
- KKP**: GEMARIKAN
- BAPANAS**: B2SA (Gerakan pangan beragam, bergizi seimbang & aman)
- BPOM**: Label makanan; keamanan pangan
- KEMEN-PU**: RT dengan akses air minum layak; RT dengan akses sanitasi layak

- SETWAPRES**: Arahan, pertimbangan, saran rekomendasi untuk penyelesaian masalah; rebuk stunting nasional
- KEMENKO PMK**: Arahan, pertimbangan, saran rekomendasi utk penyelesaian masalah dlm pelaksanaan program
- KEMDAGRI**: Koordinasi, sinkronisasi, & integrasi program di daerah
- KEMDESA PDTT**: Koordinasi, sinkronisasi, & integrasi program di desa
- BAPPENAS**: Arahan, pertimbangan, saran rekomendasi untuk penyelesaian masalah dlm perencanaan penganggaran dan monev program; koordinasi, sinkronisasi, & integrasi program lintas K/L

STUNTING

VARIABLES IN PENDATAAN KELUARGA/ FAMILY DATA COLLECTION

Demography Family Development – Socio Economic Family Planning

Output



Address

Data aggregation by:

1. National
2. Province
3. District
4. Subdistrict
5. Village/ Kelurahan

Demography	Family Development – Socio Economic	Family Planning
 Name	 Job	 Contraceptive use
 Sex	 Social health insurance	 Method of Contraceptive use
 Family Relationship	 House characteristics	 Pregnancy status
 Population ID (NIK)	 House ownership	 Intended for children
 Date of birth	 Water & sanitation	 Number of live births
 Marriage status	 Electricity	 FP information provided by health providers
 Education	 Cooking fuels	

Demographic Characteristics

Uninhabitable House

Risk of Stunting

Unmet need

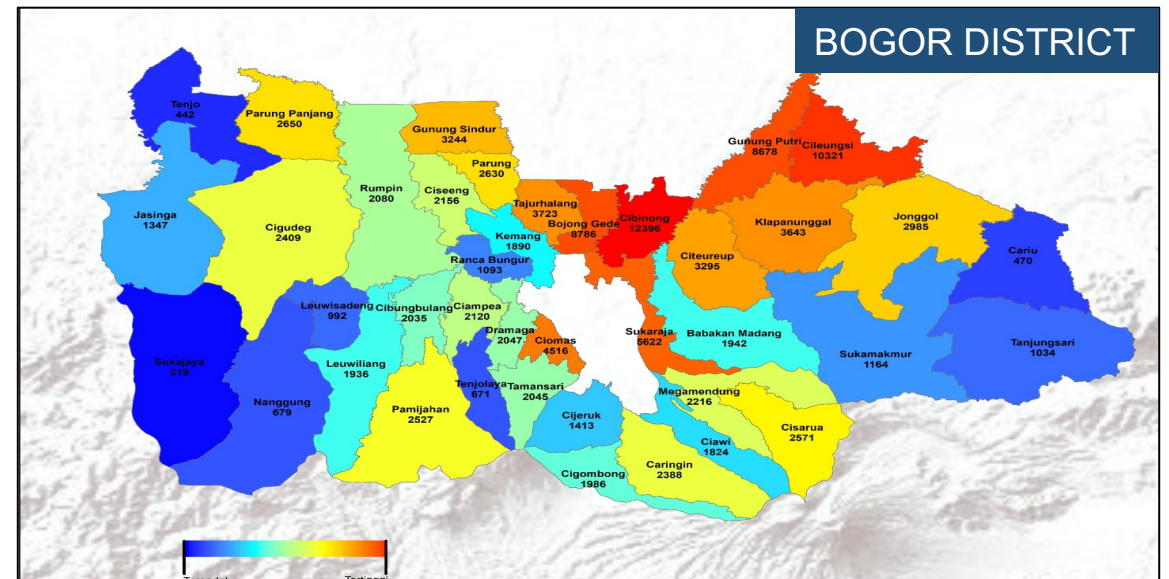
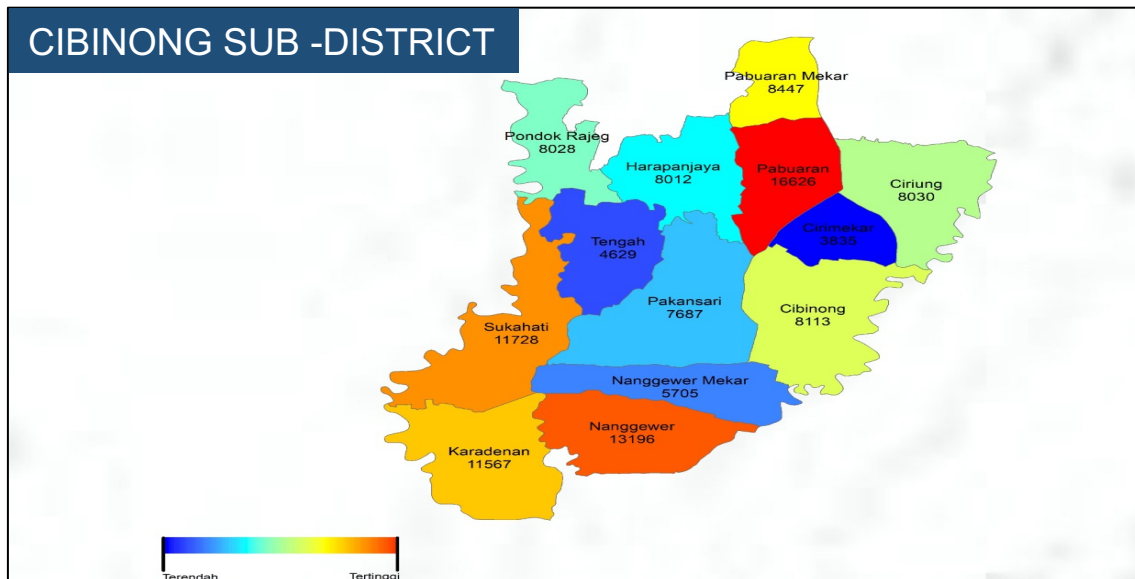
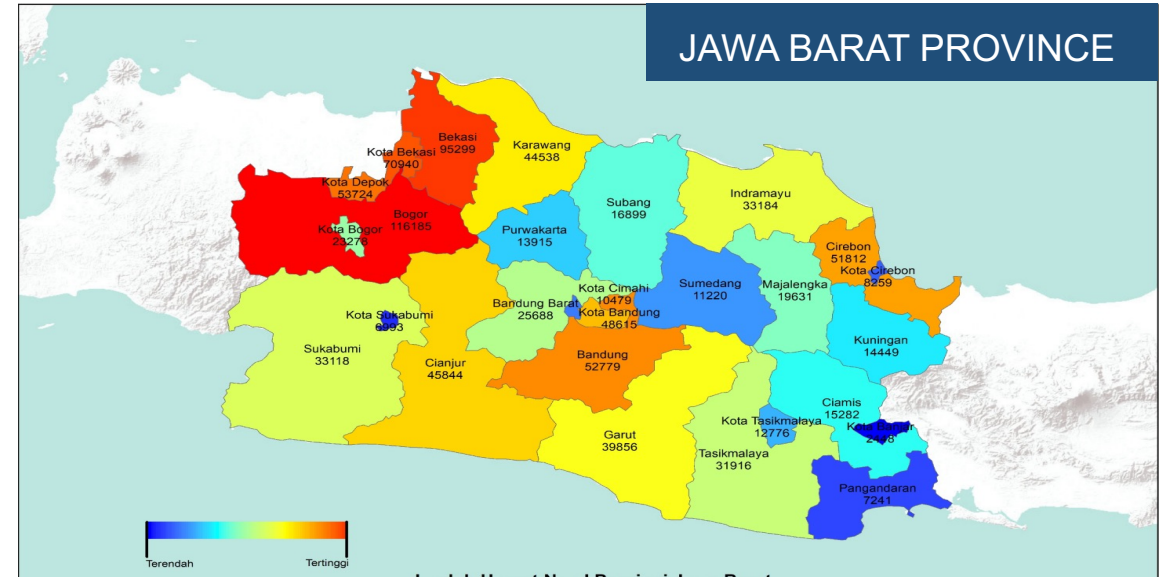
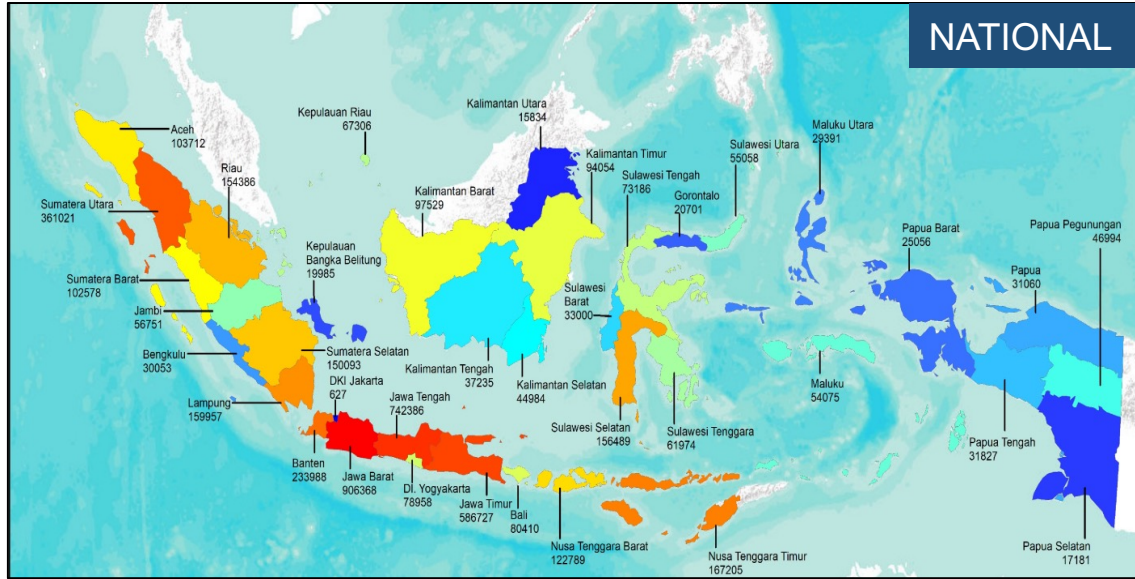
etc..



Mapping

- Poor Families
- Family at risk of stunting
- Women in unmet need for FP

UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING, 2022



Map of Families with unmet need for FP, Families at Risk of Stunting and Families in Extreme Poverty Pabuaran Village, Sub District Cibinong, Bogor – Jawa Barat, Indonesia, 2022



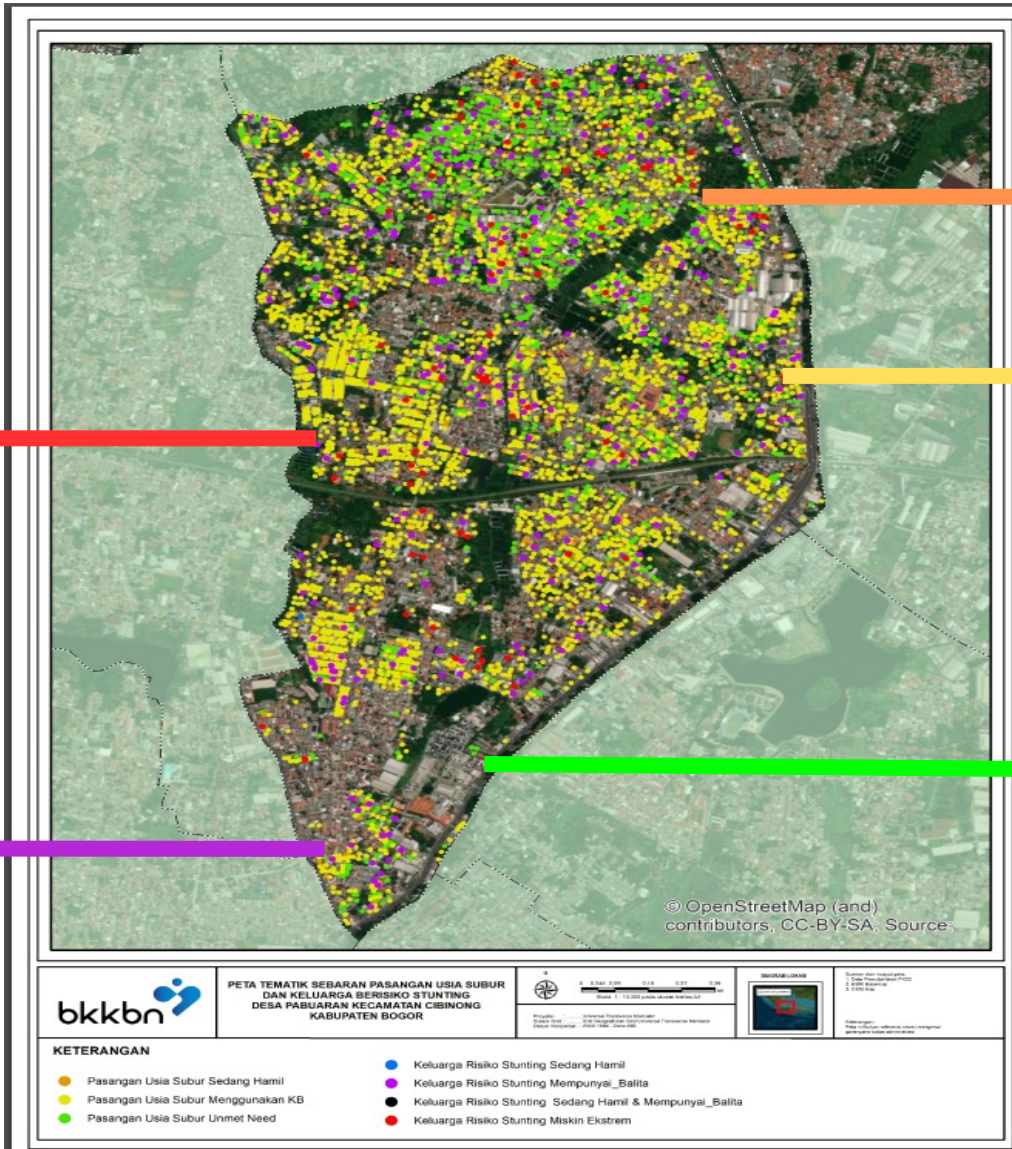
Family at Risk of stunting and in extreme poverty

Family with Woman in pregnancy

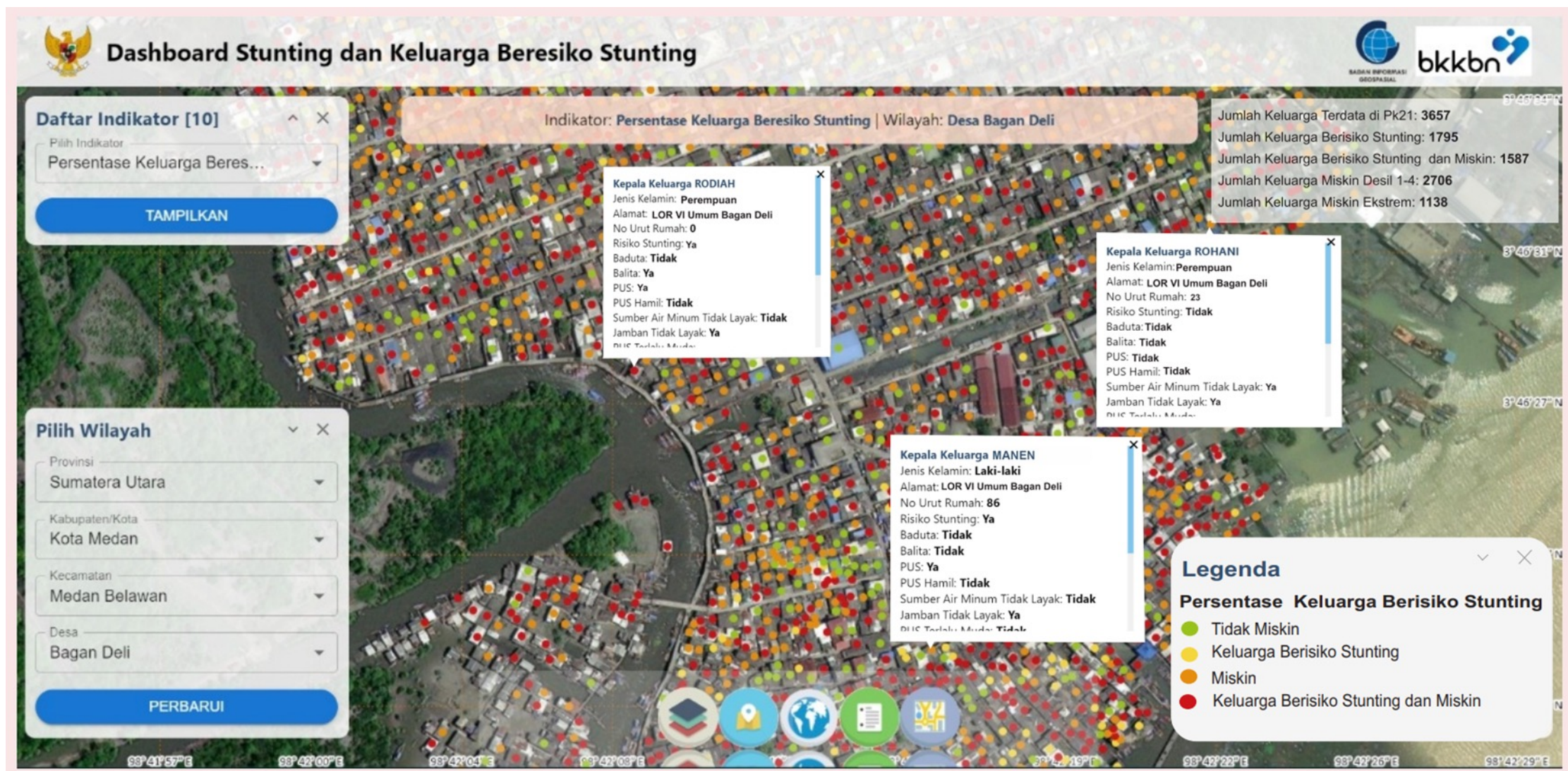
Women in Reproductive Age using contraception

Family at Risk of Stunting with children under 5 yo

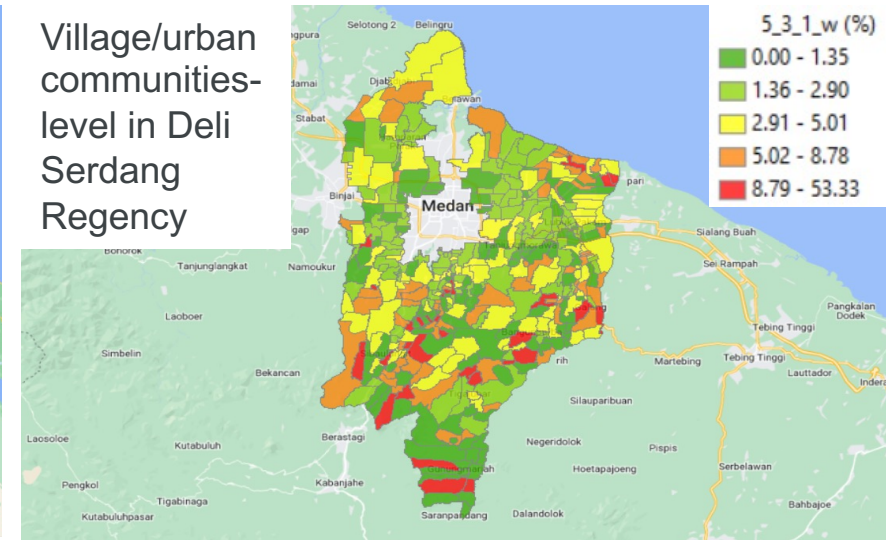
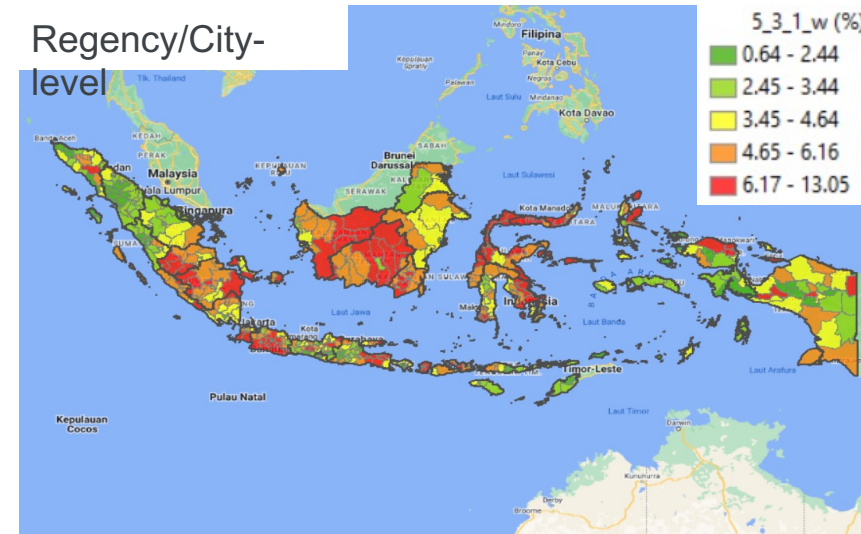
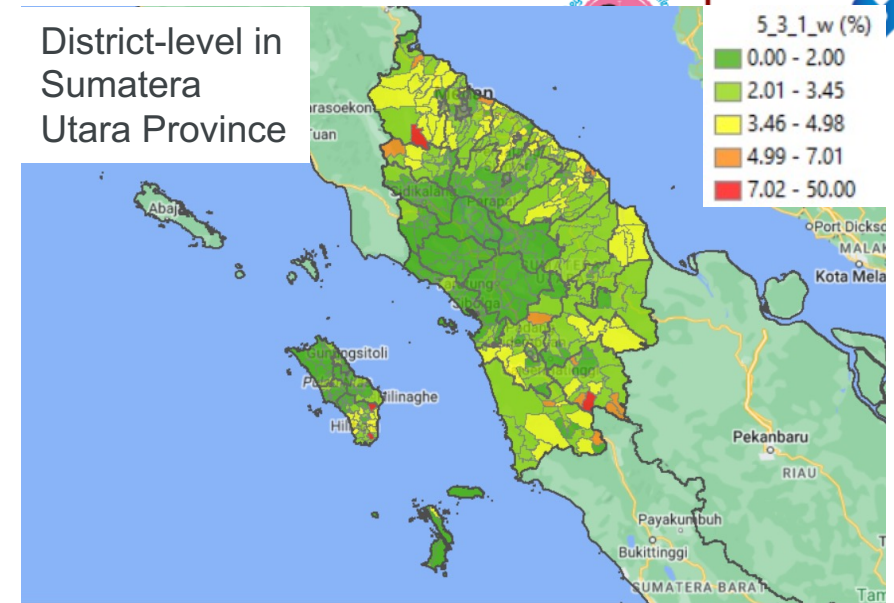
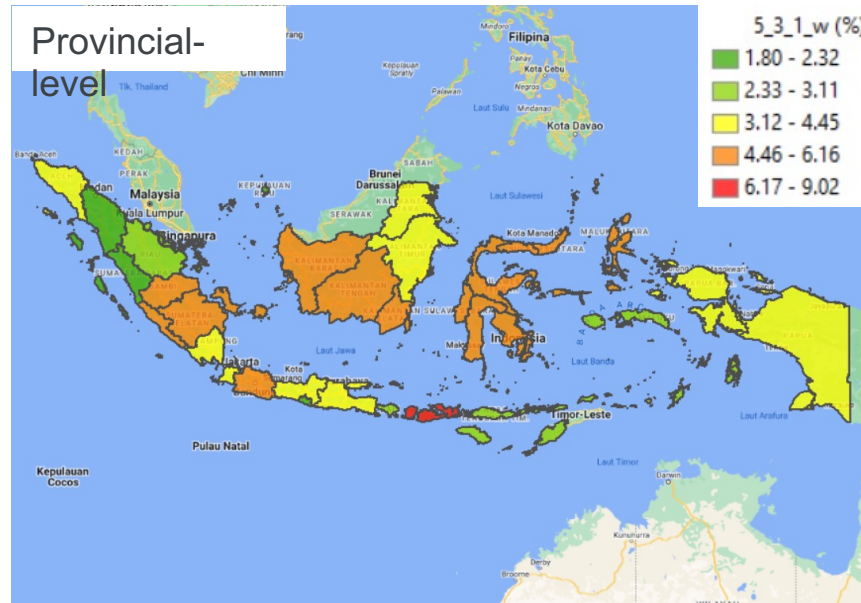
Women in Reproductive age with unmet need for FP



FAMILY AT RISK OF STUNTING DASHBOARD Indonesia, 2022



Integration between statistical data with geospatial information, and the provision of statistical data within a small geographic area has become a global issue in implementing the SDGs.



SDG Target 5.3 | Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations

Indicator 5.3.1. Proportion of women aged 20 - 24 years whose first marriage or first cohabitation was before the age of 18 (%)

“

Data allows us to target resources, develop policies and track accountability.

Ending poverty and stunting is an issue of equity and of development effectiveness.

We can, and must, end the scourge of stunting

”

and ensure that every child can reach their full potential



**THANK YOU
"TERIMA KASIH"**