



CLOSING REMARKS

Presented by Chairperson of BKKBN, DR. Dr. Sugiri Syarief, MD, MPA
at the International Seminar for
South-South Cooperation on NGO Capacity Building
in Population and Reproductive Health

Taicang, China, 25 September 2010

H.E. Dr. Zhao Baige, Vice-Minister, National Population and Family Planning Commission of China (NPFPC) and Chairperson, International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP)

Distinguish Mr. Lu Liusheng, Mayor of Taicang City

Distinguish Dr. Wasim Zaman, Executive Director, International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP)

Distinguish Mr. Harry Jooseery, Executive Director, Partners in Population and Development (PPD)

Honorable Participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen

First I would like to congratulate the National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC), the People's Republic of China for the success of this meeting. I also would like to convey my sincere thanks and appreciation for the organizing committee to let me stand here to deliver the closing statement. I'm so honored to do so.

Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen

The International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA) and the *Key Actions* from the ICPD+5 Special Session were far-reaching in their recommendations for promoting government partnerships with the NGOs. This recommendation has created a number of challenges and opportunities for government and NGOs begin to view themselves more as collaborators than as competitors. Therefore this meeting is very well fitted with ICPD recommendation and I'm very supportive of this initiative. As China, Indonesia also views the importance of NGOs in implementing the national development program particularly population, reproductive health including family planning and gender issues.

Indonesia is fully aware that partnerships among Governments, Parliamentarians, NGO, Civil Society Organization (CSO), professional association, private sector, as well as community are the key for the success implementation of the ICPD PoA, at the national and local level.

The government of Indonesia then established and strengthened platforms for dialogical and partnerships among major groups. These partnerships range from policy and law formulation as well as programme development and implementation. The partnerships cover a diverse set of substantive areas, such as gender and women's empowerment; adolescent reproductive health; HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment; and commodity security.

Many efforts have been done in Indonesia to increase the involvement of civil society in population programmes particularly reproductive health and family planning in Indonesia. The basic strategy is to increase the number of stakeholders involved and the quality of providers who implement the programmes in the field.

Advocacy to religious and community leaders as well as principal of NGOs is the core activity to increase their participation on population programmes. Meanwhile training and technical assistance are the heart of activity for improving human resource quality of the government's partners on population programmes.

Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen

Following the Cairo Conference, in 1996 Indonesia has established the National Task Force of Reproductive Health. The task force has also been established in several provinces. The task force consists of representative of various stakeholders including NGO, CSO and professional associations. This task force conducted the meeting regularly to discuss specific strategic issues on reproductive health including maternal health, family planning and adolescent reproductive health.

The government of Indonesia with the support of UNFPA and USAID encourages member of the parliament to establish the Indonesian Forum of Parliamentarian on Population and Development (IFPPD). This is part of the civil society participation on population programmes. Many efforts has been achieved by IFPPD among others are supporting the form of Domestic Violence Law, the form of National Social Protection System, amendment of Health Law, amendment of Population Development and the Development of Prosperous Family Law. The IFPPD also intensively conducted the dialogue with various groups in community and local government to inform the importance of population issues in national and regional development.

The role of NGO and CSO in population especially reproductive health and family planning programmes in Indonesia is becoming more important. More than 70 percent of family planning clients have been served by a non government service delivery point. Many of them are NGOs and CSOs.

Many of NGOs and CSOs in Indonesia loose networks of independent health facilities, there is no existing management structure to channel support to the facilities. There is a volunteer central committee, but it has no authority or capacity to represent all the member facilities. With a fully decentralized management structure each facility presumably applies its own quality standards. This in turn creates disparity of service standards among the facilities under the same organization's umbrella.

Therefore standardized quality of family planning and reproductive health services and profitable business operations for financial sustainability of the facilities become critical management issues of the partnerships. Similar phenomenon may also be true in the management best practices of the facilities that each facility applies different management systems, policy and procedures. The government of Indonesia has put a high priority on this issue.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Before I conclude my speech allow me to once again congratulate the success of this deliberation and wish you the best for the future.

I thank you.