COUNTRY STATEMENT
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

THE PROGRESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (ICPD)
AND
THE 2013 ASIAN AND PACIFIC MINISTERIAL DECLARATION ON
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

BANGKOK, 15 – 17 NOVEMBER 2023
Madam Chair, Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

1. Today, in the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, we meet again after 10 years of the adoption of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development.

2. Before I discuss the current state of our collaboration, allow me to highlight some of the impacts of Israeli aggression in Gaza.

3. We are committed to UNESCAP’s and UNFPA’s mandate to collaborate on overall economic and social issues; to ensure health services for all; and to pursue prosperity for the people.

4. But, the bitter truth is, those principles are being violated in Gaza.

5. More than 10,000 Palestinians have lost their lives. Most of them are women and children.

6. Further, there are estimated 50,000 pregnant women who are caught up in the conflict, with around 5,500 are due to give birth within the next 30 days\(^1\). Almost all of population in Gaza have now been cut off from health and emergency services.

7. We cannot stay idle while humanity and justice are being trampled.

8. We must raise our voice, and demand to stop the aggression, protect civilians, respect international law, let humanitarian assistance to flow unhindered, and end the Israeli occupation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,


10. Significant progress has been made in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the ICPD since 2013.

11. During the past decade, Indonesia has achieved substantial advancements, including:
   a. Decrease in poverty rates and child malnutrition, as well as improved access to full employment and social protection, one breakthrough by developing quality family village to reduce stunting;

\(^1\) [https://www.unfpa.org/crisis-gaza](https://www.unfpa.org/crisis-gaza)
b. Decline in mortality rates;

c. Increase in sexual and reproductive health services, including increased contraceptive prevalence rate, reduced unmet need for family planning, improved maternal health, and declined adolescent fertility rate;

d. Progress in achieving universal primary education, as well as increasing enrolment, completion rates, literacy, and the quality of education;

e. Decrease of gender-based violence and child marriage;

f. Enhancement in social security, individual capacity, health status, quality of life, resilience, and long-term care for older individuals;

g. Increase in programs related to promoting safe migration, as well as the protection and respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants;

h. Decrease in the proportion of the urban population residing in slums, and to reduce the flow of urbanization through the development of disadvantaged regions;

i. Progress in sustainable development in Indonesia is 62% or 138 SDG indicators have been currently achieved, where globally, only 15% of the targets are on track;

j. Strong commitment in “One Data Indonesia” policy, data utilization for policy development and planning policy, improvement in data collection including initiative in development of National Family Database.

12. As we applaud these accomplishments, Indonesia recognizes the challenges at hand and is actively working towards improvements. To address the challenges, Indonesia has incorporated improvement strategies into the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025-2045 and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2025-2029. These plans form the cornerstone of national development, aligning with the goals of ICPD PoA, SDGs, and APPC targets.

13. We look forward to a fruitful discussion in the APPC.

I thank you Madam Chair.

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