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**Commission on Population and
Development
44th Session
Economic and Social Council**

**Statement by
Indonesian Delegation**

Agenda Item 5:

**“General Debate on the Further Implementation of the
Programme of Action of the International Conference on
Population and Development in Light of Its Twentieth
Anniversary”**

New York, 13 April 2011

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Mr. Chairman,

Indonesia fully supports the UN resolution A/RES/65/234 dated 22 December 2010 on Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 and is ready to co-operate with any relevant partners on the assessment implementation of ICPD PoA in Indonesia. We are calling on the UN body responsible for population issues to develop evaluation guidelines so there will be a common methodology among Member States.

Indonesia also concurs that the ICPD Programme of Action is still relevant to population issues beyond 2014. Better commitment, obtaining the right and perfect implementation strategy, and establishment of a better relationship among countries, as well as donor and international communities are crucial aspects for further success in implementation.

Collaboration among countries must be strengthened as the challenge posed by increasing population is beyond the management capability of individual countries. We acknowledge the unquestionable commitment of developed countries to tackle population problems as mandated by the ICPD. Many of the policies and technologies applied through programmes and projects as well as the lessons learned from those experiences can be utilized by developing countries. The major hindrance to implementation, however, is lack of adequate reliable funding, contrary to promises made at international conferences.

Mr. Chairman,

In the medium and the long terms, the world population keeps growing. As of this year, the global population stands at 7 billion and it is believed that by 2045 it will increase to 9 billion. Most of these additions will be in developing nations, particularly Asia. Of one thing we are sure, there will be no sharp decreases in world population in the near future.

Certainly, this population growth will exert huge pressure on food, energy and water supplies as well as other vital resources. By the year 2050, the world must be able to increase food supplies by 70 percent and energy by 60 percent, compared to the

requirements for the current world population. Economic conflict will be the likely result of population growth that is not managed properly. At that point, we will be experiencing uncontrollable population growth. The size of the world's population will be much higher than any predictions made, if we fail to implement effective family planning and reproductive health programmes.

Ageing and migration, both within and between countries, will present serious population issues in the future. These two issues have not been properly addressed by the ICPD PoA implementation process so far. Many developing countries, including Indonesia, are now facing an increase in its elderly population. This issue cries out for urgent attention through comprehensive programmes covering areas such as health, social assistance and education. So far only a few countries have formulated long term plans on these aspects of their social development. Indeed, development disparities among countries and regions could trigger legal and illegal migration. In this context, cooperation between recipient and sending countries must be strengthened.

It is clear that in the long and medium terms, population policies and programmes must be integrated into the development plans of each country. Without the commitment to integrate population issues into national development plans at every level of administration, sustained economic growth and sustainable development will not be achieved.

As for Indonesia, population policies and programmes have been integrated into the long term national development plan 2005-2025, medium term development plan 2010-2014 as well as our annual development plans. The objectives, targets, focuses and strategies of our national development plans are based on current population dynamics, likely population trends and international agreements, such as the ICPD PoA and the MDGs.

Finally, Indonesia strongly urges that population issues be discussed during the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012 and integrated into its conference outcome.

I thank you.