

DELEGATION: Republic of Indonesia

COMMITTEE: WHO - World Health Organisation

QUESTION OF: Adolescent health in underdeveloped countries



Indonesia is a country located in Southeast Asia, between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is the world's fourth-most populous country with a population of approximately 276 million people. Jakarta is the capital city of Indonesia, and the country has 34 provinces. The official language of Indonesia is Indonesian, and the majority of the population is Muslim. Indonesia is also a member of several international organizations, including the United Nations, ASEAN, and the G20. The economy of Indonesia is the largest in Southeast Asia and is heavily reliant on exports, particularly of natural resources such as coal, palm oil, and rubber.

Indonesia has participated in several United Nations conferences related to adolescent health in underdeveloped countries. One of the most recent conferences was the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on Children and Youth in 2018.

At the UNGASS, Indonesia emphasized the importance of addressing the health needs of adolescents, particularly those in underdeveloped countries. The country highlighted the need for comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education, access to family planning services, and the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections.

In addition to the UNGASS, Indonesia has also participated in other international conferences related to adolescent health, including the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the World Health Assembly (WHA).

Indonesia has taken various initiatives to improve adolescent health in underdeveloped countries. Some of the key actions taken by Indonesia in this regard are:

**National Adolescent Health Strategy:** In 2015, Indonesia developed a National Adolescent Health Strategy that focuses on improving the health and well-being of adolescents in the country. The strategy outlines key priorities, including improving access to health services, providing comprehensive sexuality education, and addressing gender-based violence.

**Adolescent-Friendly Health Services:** Indonesia has established adolescent-friendly health services to ensure that young people have access to confidential and youth-friendly health services. These services offer a range of services, including sexual and reproductive health services, mental health services, and counseling.

**School-Based Health Education:** The Indonesian government has also implemented school-based health education programs to provide comprehensive sexuality education to adolescents. These programs aim to educate young people about healthy behaviors, safe sex practices, and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections.

**Community-Based Interventions:** Indonesia has implemented community-based interventions to improve adolescent health. These interventions include working with community leaders

and parents to raise awareness about the importance of adolescent health and to promote healthy behaviors.

**Collaborations and partnerships:** Indonesia has cooperated with various international organizations and partners, such as UNICEF, WHO, and USAID, to strengthen adolescent health programs in underdeveloped countries. These partnerships have helped to increase funding and resources for adolescent health initiatives and to share best practices with other countries facing similar challenges.

**Social Development Goals:** The Indonesian government made the Social Development Goals their main center of attention in September 2015, when SDGs were first officially adopted by the United Nations. The Indonesian government began aligning its policies and programs with the SDGs to achieve the targets set out in the agenda mainly following Social Development Goal 3.8, achieving universal health coverage and 3.b, supporting the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries.

In general, Indonesia's efforts to improve adolescent health in underdeveloped countries have been commendable, and the country continues to work towards ensuring that young people have access to the information and services they need to lead healthy and productive lives.

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Health\\_in\\_Indonesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Health_in_Indonesia)

<https://www.usaid.gov/indonesia/health>

<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>