

Enhancing Community Participation for the Promotion of Family Planning Program

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Background

- Opportunity to share experiences
- The issues of population, FP/RH health are central to the Millennium Declaration
- Focus ICPD PoA makes significant contribution to the achievement of MDGs

Ensuring access to reproductive health information and services, including voluntary family planning, are absolutely essential not only to gender equality and reducing maternal and child mortality; but it is also for combating HIV/AIDS and reducing poverty.

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PROMOTION IN FAMILY PLANNING (FP) PROGRAM

Defining FP/RH Promotion

- What is health promotion?
 - "Health promotion is defined as "the process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health" (Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion, 1986)."
- So family planning and reproductive health promotion FP/RH can be defined as:
 - "the process of enabling individual and couples to increase control over, and to improve, their reproductive health"

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Key features and values that guide FP/RH promotion practice in Indonesia

- 1. a holistic view of FP/RH;
- 2. a focus on participatory approaches;
- 3. a focus on the determinants of FP/RH, the social, behavioral, economic and environmental conditions
- 4. building on existing strengths and assets, not just addressing FP/RH problems and deficits; and
- 5. Using multiple, complementary strategies to promote FP/RH at the individual and community level.

First, a Holistic View of FP/RH

- FP/RH promotion adopts the definition adopted by the ICPD 1994
- This definition regards RH as "a resource for everyday life"
- FP/RH promotion views health as a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources as well as physical and socialeconomic capabilities
- Indeed, Indonesia FP/RH program covers issues from adolesecent to post-menopause period; from male participation to sterilization.

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Second, a Focus on Participatory Approaches

- Wherever possible, FP/RH promotion workers address reproductive health issues by doing things with people rather than doing things for them.
- it embodies key our FP/RH promotion values:
 - empowerment
 - social justice and equity
 - inclusion
 - respect

Third, a Focus on the Determinants of FP/RH

- Determinants of FP/RH refer to the range of social, economic and environmental factors which determine the reproductive health status of individuals or populations.
- These include:
 - income and social status
 - social support networks
 - education
 - employment and working conditions
 - physical environments
 - social environments
 - biology and genetics endowment
 - healthy child development
 - health services

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Determinants of FP/RH (cont)

- The range of factors affecting RH are both multiple and inter-related
- FP/RH promotion practice is fundamentally concerned with addressing the determinants of RH
- In Indonesia, those determinants have been used in the "Family Welfare Indicators"
- Each family in Indonesia has been mapped according to this status
- Lower welfare status will be served differently from the rich, including
 - entitlement to obtain free contraceptives commodities and services.

Fourth, Building on Strengths and Assets

- Wherever possible, FP/RH promotion practice builds on positive factors promoting the reproductive health of individuals and communities.
- Examples of these strengths and assets include community leaders, FP/RH cadres, existing programs and services, strong social networks, or institutions and events in the community that bring people together
- A focus on strengths and assets is an important value that helps to distinguish FP/RH promotion from concepts such as disease prevention and population health

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Fifth, Using Multiple, Complementary Strategies

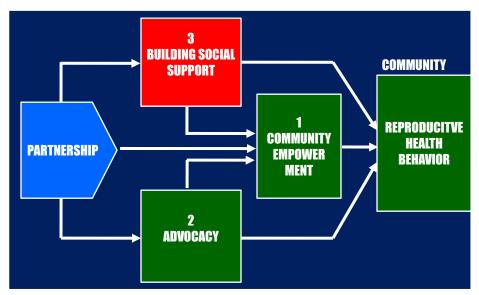
- In Indonesia, FP/RH promoters use multiple strategies focused on individuals, families, groups,
- We use of multiple strategies by identifying five action areas for RH promotion practice:
 - building healthy public policy
 - creating supportive environments
 - strengthening community action
 - developing personal skills
 - re-orienting reproductive health services, including financing system

Key Strategies

- FP/RH promoters have worked on five action areas through the use of multiple, complementary strategies.
- All of strategies aim to enhancing community participation which comprise of:
 - FP/RH policy makers,
 - program managers,
 - FP/RH providers,
 - NGOs,
 - community leaders, and
 - other stake-holders.

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REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROMOTION STRATEGY

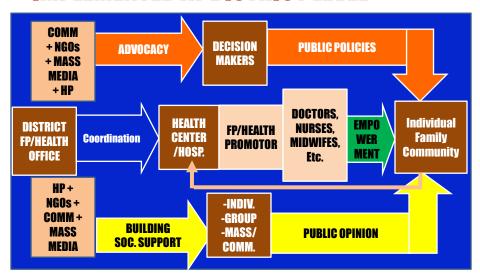


Key Strategies

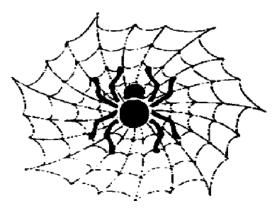
- FP/RH Communication
- FP/RH Education
- Self-Help/Mutual Aid
- Organizational change
- Community Development and Mobilization
- Advocacy
- Policy Development

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FEATURES OF FP/RH PROMOTION IMPLEMENTED AT DISTRICT LEVEL



NETWORKING: THE EFFECTIVE WAY



IF SPIDER'S NEST PULL THEIR RESOURCE TOGETHER, THEY CAN TIE UP A LION (Ethiopian quote)

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