



Unala Attempt In Realizing The Third Sdgs (Well-Being And Health) For Women In The Special Region Of Yogyakarta

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Abstract. The welfare of life and health are targets in the development of countries as stated in the third SDG's. Women are no exception to being the object of efforts for their welfare and health, including in the province of DIY. SDG's are not only carried out by the state but involve all actors consisting of state and non-state actors, including INGOs (International Non-Governmental Organizations). In the Yogyakarta Special Region, efforts to realize the achievement of the third SDG's involve UNALA as an INGO. UNALA is one of the institutions established by the United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA). UNALA provides various information and services on reproductive health, physical health and psychology for women. The purpose of this study is to determine the various efforts made by UNALA in realizing the Third SDG's for women in the Yogyakarta Special Region. The method used is descriptive qualitative using primary data collection through interviews and related documents.

Keywords: UNALA; SDG's 3; Global Health, Women; Yogyakarta

INTRODUCTION

Global Health according to Kickbush explains that global health is health issues that transcend national and government boundaries and require action by global forces that determine human health. Apart from that, Global Health is a health area that focuses on world health issues, which requires cross-country, multidisciplinary collaboration, including non-health sectors which aims to achieve equality in the health status of the world community. In 2001, the MDGs or Millennium Development Goals were born which were agreed upon by UN members which focused on poverty alleviation, but what is interesting is that the MDGs require the resolution of health problems to be able to eradicate poverty. This can be seen from the targets in the MDGs related to health, including maternal mortality, child mortality and infectious diseases.

In June 2012 the UN held a conference on SDGs sustainable development in Rio de Janeiro with the aim of promoting a process to develop a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that would continue the momentum generated by the MDGs as a global development framework after 2015. The differences between SDGs and MDGs are namely The SDGs include the pillars of human development, Human Rights and Equality as well as Prosperity of Life and Health (SDGs 3), including non-communicable diseases, while the MDGs place emphasis on children, maternal mortality

and infectious diseases. SDGs include the vision of building dynamic and systematic partnerships with the private sector to achieve sustainable development so as to accommodate the role of civil society organizations (in IR studies referred to as Non-Governmental Organizations) to be involved in achieving the goals [1].

In 1987 the World Bank established the Women in Development Division (WID) and declared WID an arena of “special operational emphasis”. This project integrates the role of women in development through three classifications of three approaches, namely the welfare approach, anti-poverty approach and efficiency approach. The approach that will be looked at in this research is the welfare approach which is based on the assumption that women are mothers who are tasked with caring for children. In this approach, women are identified only with their reproductive role and its implications for population problems or as we often hear about population explosion. So, before the 1970s, when this approach began to develop, the World Bank intensively carried out birth control programs, family planning programs, nutrition projects for children and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. This approach is a representation of women in the Third World who are considered 'zenana', that is, they only focus on the private and domestic sectors [2]. However, currently the role of women in development has been proven to be able to encourage stronger economic growth, encourage better peace and cooperation, and improve the quality of life for their families and communities [3].

International Relations studies about the role of actors, both State and NGOs (non-state actors) in implementing international development programs (SDGs). The partnerships that are built can accelerate the achievement of the program. UNRIYO's International Relations Program in realizing a collaborative program with partners, namely UNALA, is trying to conduct in-depth research regarding how UNALA's efforts are in realizing the 3rd SDGs, namely Prosperity of Life and Health, especially for women in the Special Region of Yogyakarta?

UNALA is one of the institutions formed by the United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA) which has been operating in DIY since 2014. UNFPA is an organization under the auspices of the United Nations which was founded in 1963, operates in the population sector and has three functions, namely reproductive health, gender equality, and population and development strategies. UNALA is an innovative institution that involves the private sector to provide various information and services on reproductive health, physical health and psychology that are friendly to teenagers [4].

The aim of this research is to find out the programs carried out by UNALA in realizing SDGs point 3, namely Prosperity of Life and Health so that the role of non-state actors in realizing international development (SDGs) can be seen. Researchers set the research limit of 2019-2024 as the time for data acquisition, because the impact of UNALA's performance or programs can be felt in that time period. For researchers, this research will provide benefits both theoretically and practically. The theoretical benefit is that it provides enriching references related to the role of non-state actors in realizing international development and partnerships to realize SDGs point 3, while the practical benefit is that the University can act as a collaborative partner in efforts to realize SDGs which is targeted for completion in 2030. Apart from that, UNRIYO also has Health Promoting the University so that it can expand the collaboration network between universities and NGOs, especially in Global Health Studies which is currently being pioneered by UNRIYO's International Relations Program, so that it is in line with the University's Research Strategic Plan.

METHODS

The method that will be used in this research is a qualitative approach and the type of research is descriptive. According to Christopher Lamont in his book entitled "Research Methods in International Relations" says that a qualitative research strategy is a procedure for collecting and investigating information or an examination methodology that relies on collecting and investigating non-numerical information. Qualitative methods are used to better understand how the world around us is and require us to target the implications and cycles in global governance issues. The qualitative method is collecting, breaking down information and compiling language [5].

Information collection strategies carried out by international relations researchers are interviews, web-based exploration, and report or file-based research. Report-based or chronicle-based research is the most widely involved procedure in international relations research. Apart from document or archive-based research, qualitative data collection can also be done carried out through interview techniques. Interviews are classified into three levels. First, organized interviews, namely interviews that produce quantitative data. Second, semi-structured interviews are generally a meeting while reviewing or aiming to talk with a strategy. Third, unstructured interviews are a type of interview that is not common in international relations research and are essentially free, directed discussions with members without the use of content [6].

The location of this research is the Yogyakarta Special Region province with a research period of 5 months, from April to August 2024. This research will use the concepts of INGO (Inter-NonGovernmental Organization) and SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) as analysis tools. Bebbington, in an article by David Lewis entitled Non-Governmental Organization, Definition and History, stated that INGO exists as a forum for individuals, society, and elements of the state to interact in the international world and to participate in the process of development and social change which may not be able to be carried out by the government or state.

Looking at the flexibility that INGOs have, INGOs are often established at the request of a country to solve certain problems when the country cannot solve them through existing IGOs. According to Lewis in his article, this can happen because there are three main characteristics that INGOs have when viewed from the perspective of a government or country. These three characteristics include (1) INGOs are able to act as implementers, namely being able to adapt various types and fields of work; (2) INGOs are able to act as catalysts, that is, they are able to become facilitators of the problem areas of a country, related to an individual or society and are able to become agents of change or movers towards change; (3) INGOs are able to become partners, namely when the state wants to resolve certain cases that are not within the scope of the state.

To be able to realize the SDGs, the country needs to involve non-state actors (INGOs), in this case UNALA, in order to achieve the targets set in 2030. Meanwhile, the definition of SDGs is that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global action plan agreed upon by world leaders, including Indonesia to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the environment. SDGs contain 17 Goals and 169 Targets which are expected to be achieved by 2030.

The 3rd SDGs goal is to ensure a healthy life and improve the welfare of all people of all ages. To achieve a healthy and prosperous life by 2030, 13 targets have been set which are measured through 50 indicators. These targets consist of reducing maternal

and infant mortality, reducing morbidity and mortality due to communicable and non-communicable diseases, preventing substance abuse, ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health services, increasing universal health coverage, strengthening the implementation of tobacco control, developing and researching vaccines and drugs, as well as increasing health financing [7]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

UNALA is an innovative model of youth-friendly reproductive health services that involves the private sector in providing services regarding information and reproductive health for teenagers. This service was developed by UNFPA in the Yogyakarta area in 2014 and then in collaboration with the Yayasan Siklus Sehat Indonesia (YSSI). In its implementation, UNALA has partnered with the private sector in providing reproductive health information and services. UNALA consists of a combination of private doctors and midwives as well as youth groups in the Yogyakarta area.

In November 2016 Unala was implemented by Siklus Indonesia. So under the Siklus Indonesia, UNALA does not only serve reproductive health. Even though the main program is reproductive health, under the Siklus Indonesia, UNALA also provides education about other health matters such as physical health and adolescent psychology.

Siklus Indonesia is a non-profit organization that has a work program in the field of public health. Founded in 2010 by NGO professionals and has quite extensive experience regarding public health. Siklus Indonesia team members have various backgrounds and expertise including training, design, program planning and implementation, and training, including experience and ability to work at local to national level [8].

The Vision and Mission of the Yayasan Siklus Sehat Indonesia (YSSI) consists of the following:

A. Vision: Towards a healthy society in Indonesia

By providing:

1. Research and Assessment
2. Education and training (including modules, guidelines and SOP development)
3. Development of programs in the health and social sectors
4. Program implementation (in collaboration with strategic partners and/or institutions)
5. Monitoring and evaluation

B. Mission

1. Empowering society towards a healthier Indonesian society
2. Strengthening human resources and institutions towards a healthier Indonesian society through research, program planning and training.
3. Provide high quality services to ensure high quality program implementation.

There are three activities carried out by the Yayasan Siklus Sehat Indonesia (YSSI), the first of which is the development of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) platform or in Indonesian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB), which is development that maintains the continuous improvement of the economic welfare of the community, development that maintains sustainability. social life of the community, development that maintains the quality of the environment and development that guarantees justice and the implementation of governance that is able to maintain an improvement in the quality of life from one generation to the next. Second, regarding the management and development of a network of reproductive health content creators or Community of Practice (CoP) of Reproductive Health Content Creators and the last is related to the partnership with the Speak Indonesia Foundation regarding education on menstrual hygiene management and promotion of the Oky Application.

To achieve the SDGs program, the SDGs Youth Hub was formed. SDGs Youth Hub is a forum for youth to interact and collaborate with policy makers, including government, CSOs, philanthropists in discussing development issues related to sustainable development goals (SDGs). SDGs Youth Hub Indonesia actively seeks to strengthen the involvement of young people in contributing, making decisions and collaborating with each other [9].

This platform will focus on key development areas, identified in the four pillars of national priorities for the SDGs based on Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 concerning Implementation of SDGs, which includes social development, economic development, environmental development, and justice and government development. Where with this platform, young people can connect with each other, develop ideas, spread and promote actions to build a cohesive and strong community for the implementation of the SDGs.

Regarding the management and development of a network of reproductive health content creators or a community of practice for reproductive health content creators, according to the author, it is more related to content related to reproductive health which is managed by the Yayasan Siklus Sehat Indonesia (YSSI) together with UNALA. Where in 2021 is needed: video production vendors for the theme of adolescent reproductive health.

At that time the Yayasan Siklus was supported by UNFPA and the Government of Canada managing programs to support the Indonesian government in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's), online Youth Friendly Midwife Training and supporting content creators for Adolescent Reproductive Health issues who were members of the Community of Practice (COP) network.). Currently, Siklus Indonesia will produce videos to support campaigns on adolescent reproductive health issues in Indonesia. Therefore, Siklus Indonesia is opening Vendor vacancies for Adolescent Reproductive Health Video Production.

The 3rd SDGs program or 3rd Sustainable Development Goals focuses on health and welfare. The main goal of the 3rd SDGs is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages. Efforts to realize the 3rd SDGs Since November 2016, the United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA), supported by the Government of Canada, has

collaborated with the Siklus Indonesia to run the UNALA program under the auspices of the BERANI (Better Reproductive Health and Rights for All in Indonesia) Project. UNALA develops promotional services and activities with teenagers in 4 districts and cities in Yogyakarta Special Region. This youth health education promotion activity reaches the 15-24 year age group at schools, campuses, communities and youth hangout places as well as virtually. Through these educational services, UNALA aims to encourage teenagers to access health services in the private sector.

UNALA collaborated with the Sleman District Health Service to collaborate with 33 psychologists from 25 Community Health Centers to provide psychosocial teleconsultation services to teenagers both virtually and face to face through the MATAHATI-UNALA program. This program was officially launched by the Regent of Sleman on November 30 2021 and has reached a total of 1,105 consultations from December 2021 to January 2022. The majority (97.7%) of clients who access this psychosocial consultation service are women. Consultation topics include personal relationships, suspected depression, emotional management, anxiety, toxic relationships and violence against women.

In 2022 UNALA will also involve the Yogyakarta Special Region Health Service through activities and Sharing Training on Good Practices for Psychologists and the MATAHATI-UNALA Program. Behind the breakthrough of the Matahati Service, the Director of the Yayasan Siklus Sehat Indonesia, Ciptasari Prabawanti, explained that the Matahati Program emerged in line with the increase in the number of consultations at UNALA services, especially regarding mental health. "Psychological services that initially seemed exclusive can now be accessed affordably and easily thanks to extraordinary breakthroughs from Sleman Regency," he said. Apart from that, the MATAHATI-UNALA program also received support from Dr. Inti Mudjiati as a representative from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia expressed her highest appreciation for providing comprehensive mental health services in achieving sustainable development goals, especially Goal Number 3: Healthy and Prosperous Life. MATAHATI – UNALA services are an example of program collaboration between the government and the private sector which is expected to be sustainable and sustainable [10].

Another effort to achieve the 3rd SDGs is the "Better Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for All in Indonesia (BERANI)" program. This program contributes to achieving three transformative outcomes known as the three zeroes, namely eliminating preventable maternal deaths, eliminating the unmet need for family planning, and eliminating dangerous and gender-based violence. BERANI is a collaborative program between the Government of Indonesia, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF, supported by the Government of Canada [11].

The BERANI phase I program, implemented by UNFPA and UNICEF from 2018 to 2023 in 28 cities/districts in 13 provinces, has supported the Indonesian Government in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 3 (Healthy and Prosperous Life) and Goal 5 (Gender Equality). Investments by the Government of

Indonesia and all partners over the years, through the BERANI program, have resulted in improvements in the quality of life for women and young people. For example, the maternal mortality rate has fallen from 305 per 100,000 live births in 2015 (Inter-Census Population Survey/SUPAS) to 189 in 2020 (2020 Population Census). (Complete information about the impact of the BERANI program is available in the BERANI I report). The BERANI phase II program is implemented from August 2023-December 2027 at the national level and in 26 districts/cities in 14 provinces, BERANI II will continue the important work of ending maternal mortality, gender-based violence, and dangerous practices such as child marriage and cutting/wounding female genitalia (P2GP) – as reflected in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. The BERANI program focuses on improving education and midwifery regulations, strengthening partnerships to improve family planning, providing youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services and information, strengthening the health sector's response to gender-based violence, as well as community outreach and empowerment [12].

During the program, many significant achievements have been made. More than 20 policies, advocacy strategies and roadmaps have been developed to promote sexual and reproductive health and rights. Midwifery Education Centers have implemented high-quality standards, leading to increased pass rates in national competency exams. Private clinics have been strengthened to provide youth-friendly quality services and community health centers have been strengthened to respond effectively to gender-based violence. Additionally, a large number of young people have benefited from this program. Thousands of teenagers have received comprehensive sexuality education and information on menstrual hygiene management. Digital content creators have been trained to develop content related to sexual and reproductive health, reaching more than 600,000 young people [13].

CONCLUSIONS

The Yayasan Siklus (UNALA) has a very important role in realizing the 3rd SDGs in Indonesia. By focusing on increasing access to health services, through health promotion, creating a network of content creators in the field of sexual and reproductive health as well as various training for health workers, as well as contributing to the SDGs Youth Hub network, the Yayasan Siklus can contribute to improving the health and welfare of the Indonesian people. This is an example of program collaboration between the government and the private sector which is expected to be sustainable and sustainable to realize SDGs 3.

Challenges and Solutions

In realizing the 3rd SDGs, UNALA (Yayasan Siklus) will certainly face various challenges, such as limited resources, access to remote areas, and changes in government policy. To overcome these challenges, the Yayasan Siklus can:

- Building Partnerships: Working with the government, other non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector.
- Using Technology: Leveraging information technology to expand program reach and increase efficiency.
- Measuring Impact: Conduct regular evaluations to measure program impact and make improvements.

In order for the programs implemented to be effective and sustainable, the Cycle Foundation needs to carry out regular evaluations. This evaluation can be used to measure program success, identify obstacles, and make improvements.

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