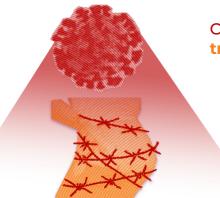
# Unlocking the Future: Paving the Way for Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health in Post-Pandemic Jakarta



Covid-19 led to higher maternal deaths, unmet needs for contraception, and unintended pregnancies.

Healthcare services for family planning, maternal child health, HIV/AIDS, and adolescent services were disrupted, leading to decreased health visits.





I think my friends who want to buy condoms, they are still afraid of the stigma.

(Pudjiati et al., 2022)

The uptake of family planning methods like intrauterine devices, injections, and sterilizations also decreased. Limited access to personal protective equipment (PPE) affected SRH services and healthcare workers well-being.

FGD participant. Jakarta

The pandemic influenced dating, relationships, and sexual behavior among young people in Indonesia. Some reported an increase in casual dating, while others experienced more breakups. Interestingly, the use of internet pornography among young people increased.

Gender-based violence (GBV) cases surged during the pandemic, with a 63% increase (Duspitasari & the pandemic, with a 63% increase (Puspitasari & Mayangsari, 2022).









In the pandemic, because we have fewer people in the commuter line - especially in the stations, I think it lead to the increase of sexual violence. I've also heard news that in the KRL station, there are many people who are sexually harassed.

# Recommendations

1. Inclusive Decision-Making and Law Revision - Revoke and Revise Discriminatory Laws:

- Policymakers should involve young people, marginalized groups, and civil society in decision-making and law revision processes
- Revoking and revising discriminatory laws, ensuring equal access to SRHR services.
- 2. Inclusive Decision-Making and Law Revision Provide Inclusive Training:
- Mandate inclusivity training for government staff and law enforcers to provide empathetic care and support to vulnerable groups

# 3. Ensure Access to SRHR Services:

- Increase provision of health facilities for in-person and digital access to SRHR services.
- Support youth-led digital innovations for better access to peer-led services and information.

# 4. Enact Anti-Discrimination Legislation:

 Implement anti-discrimination legislation to combat stigma and discrimination in SRHR services and make them more inclusive.

5. Expand Access to Menstrual Health Services:

FGD participant, Jakarta

- Ensure free access to menstrual health products, pain medications, and sustainable alternatives.
- Broaden menstrual health management (MHM) awareness efforts for a more informed and understanding

# 6. Uphold Contraception and Safe Abortion Access:

- Decriminalise abortion to allow access without legal scrutiny.
- Ensure the availability of contraception and educate users about their options

# 7. Promote SRHR Information:

- Provide inclusivity training for health providers to create a safer and more inclusive health environment.
- Democratise access to HIV prevention and treatment medications and address misconceptions.

# 8. Address Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV):

- Mainstream progressive laws across institutions to create a strong legal framework for combating SGBV.
- Ensure access to trauma support services for victim-survivors of SGBV, addressing logistical challenges for timely and confidential support.

For more info, read Stories To Actions policy brief "Beyond COVID: The sexual and reproductive rights and rights of urban youth."