



THE MINISTRY
OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD PROTECTION
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NATIONAL REPORT BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION (BPfA) +25 INDONESIA (2014 - 2019)



List of Abbreviation

Bappenas	: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY / Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional
Bawaslu	: <i>Election Oversight Body</i> / Badan Pengawas Pemilu
BDT	: <i>Integrated Data Base</i> / Basis Data Terpadu
BK-TKI	: Bina Keluarga TKI (<i>Migrant Worker Family Programs</i>)
BKKBN	: Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (<i>National Population and Family Planning Agency</i>)
BPfA	: <i>Beijing Platform for Action</i>
BNP2TKI	: Badan Nasional Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (<i>National Board on The Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers</i>)
CEDAW	: <i>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women</i> (Konvensi Penghapusan semua Diskriminasi terhadap Perempuan)
CSO	: <i>Civil Society Organizations</i> (Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil)
Desmigratif	: <i>Productive Migrant Village</i> / Desa Migran Produktif
Desbumi	: <i>Village of Migrant Workers Care</i> / Desa Peduli Buruh Migran
FGM/C	: <i>Female Genital Mutilation/Circumcision</i> (Sunat Perempuan)
FDS	: <i>Family Development Session</i> /Sesi Pengembangan Keluarga
IBI	: Ikatan Bidan Indonesia (<i>Indonesian Midwife Association</i>)
ICT	: <i>Information and Communication Technology</i> (Informasi, teknologi dan komunikasi)
IEC	: <i>Information Education and Communication</i> /Komunikasi Informasi Edukasi
ICRMW	: <i>International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers</i> /Konvensi Internasional Tentang Perlindungan Seluruh Hak Buruh Migran dan Para Anggota Keluarga Mereka
Jampersal	: Jaminan Persalinan (<i>Childbirth Insurance Program</i>)
KAT	: Komunitas Adat Terpencil
KKLA	: Kabupaten/Kota Layak Anak (<i>Child-Friendly Regency/Cities</i>)
K/L	: Kementerian/Lembaga
Komnas HAM	: National Commission on Human Rights/ <i>Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia</i>

KPAI	: Komisi Nasional Perlindungan Anak Indonesia/National Commission on Violence Against Women
Komnas Perempuan	: Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasa terhadap Perempuan/ Indonesian National Commission on Child Protection
KPU	: Komisi Pemilihan Umum/General Election Commission
LK3	: Family Welfare Consultancy Institution/ <i>Lembaga Konsultasi Kesejahteraan Keluarga</i>
LPSK	: Witness and Victim Protection Agency/ <i>Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban</i>
MISP	: Minimum Initial Service Package
MoEC	: Ministry of Education and Culture/Kementrian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan
MoFA	: Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ Kementrian Luar Negeri
MoH	: Ministry of Health/Kementrian Kesehatan
MoHA	: Ministry of Home Affairs/Kementrian Dalam Negeri
MoLHR	: Ministry of Law and Human Rights/Kementrian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia
Molin	: Women and Child Protection Cars/ <i>Mobil Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak</i>
MoM	: Ministry of Manpower/Kementrian Tenaga Kerja
MoRA	: Ministry of Religious Affairs/Kementrian Agama
MoSA	: Ministry of Social Affairs/Kementrian Sosial
MoU	: Memorandum of Understanding
MoWECP	: Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (<i>Kementrian Pemberdaya- an Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak/KPPPA</i>)
NAP-HR	: National Action Plan on Human Rights
NHRIs	: National Human Rights Institutions
NTD	: <i>Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> /Penyakit Tropis Terabaikan
PAUD	: Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini / <i>Early Child Education</i>
P4GN	: Pencegahan, Pemberantasan, Penyalahgunaan dan Peredaran Narkotika
P2TP2A	: Integrated Service Center for Women Empowerment and Child/ <i>Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak</i>

P3AKS	: Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflicts/ <i>Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial</i>
Pekka	: Empowerment of Women Headed Household/ <i>Yayasan Pemberdayaan Perempuan Kepala Keluarga</i>
Perka	: Peraturan Kepala
PKH	: Hope Family Program/ <i>Program Keluarga Harapan</i>
PNM	: Permodalan Nasional Madani/ <i>Madani National Capital</i>
PPRG	: Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Responsif Gender / <i>Gender Responsive Budgeting Planning (GRBP)</i>
PTPPO	: Prevention of Trafficking in Persons/ <i>Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang</i>
Puskesmas	: Primary Healthcare Center/ <i>Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat</i>
Puspaga	: Family Empowerment Center/ <i>Pusat Pembelajaran Keluarga</i>
RAN-P3AKS	: National Action Plan on the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflicts/ <i>Rencana Aksi Nasional Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial</i>
RAN-PBPTA	: National Action Plan on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour/ <i>Rencana Aksi Nasional Penghapusan Bentuk-Bentuk Pekerjaan Terburuk untuk Anak</i>
RPJMN	: National Medium Term Development Plan/ <i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional</i>
RPSA	: Child Social Safehouses/ <i>Rumah Perlindungan Sosial Anak</i>
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals/ <i>Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan</i>
Simfoni PPA	: Information System for the Protection of Women and Children/ <i>Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak</i>
SKPD	: Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah/ <i>Regional Apparatus Work Unit</i>
SPPA	: Juvenile Justice System/ <i>Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak</i>
SPPT-PKKTP	: Integrated Criminal Justice System on Handling Cases of VAW/ <i>Sistem Peradilan Pidana Terpadu Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan</i>
STEM	: Science, Technology, Engineering dan Mathematic
Stranas PKTA	: National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children/ <i>Strategi Nasional Penghapusan Kekerasan Terhadap Anak</i>
TIPs	: Trafficking in Persons

- Torlin** : Women and Child Protection Motorcycles/*Sepeda Motor Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak*
- ToT** : Training of Trainer
- TVET** : *Technical and Vocational Education and Training*/ Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Teknis dan Kejuruan
- TIP** : *Trade in Person*/Perdagangan Manusia
- USE** : Universal Secondary Education
- UN Women** : United Nation on Women (Badan PBB tentang Perempuan)
- VAW** : *Violence against Women*/Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan

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Introduction

Geographically, Indonesia is the largest archipelago country in the world consists of approximately 13.466 islands, 1.922.570 km² of land area, and 3.257.483 km² of water area, with a population of more than 264 million people¹. These impressive number are imply to diversity of Indonesia's ethnicity, culture, language, religion, and belief-systems which were practiced by its people. With the combination of its geographical and demographical condition, it is very challenging effort for Indonesia to create a sustainable and equitable development.

In national context, Human Development Index (HDI) in Indonesia is rising annually since 2014: 68,9 percent (2014), 69,55 percent (2015), 70,18 percent (2016), 70,80 percent (2017) and reaching 71,39 percent in 2018². There's a difference in 2018 when we view this HDI based on gender, where male HDI is 75,43 percent while female HDI is 68,63 percent. Viewing HDI based on gender is one of the basis in formulating Gender Development Index (GDI). The Indonesian GDI is published by Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS). The GDI shows a rising trend since 2014: 90,34 percent (2014), 91,03 percent (2015), 90,82 percent (2016), 90,96 percent (2017) and 90,99 percent in 2018³.

Aside from paying attention to HDI and GDI, related to women issues, Indonesia has ratified numbers of convention and/or international agreement, such as: CEDAW in 1984 and *Beijing Platform for Action* (BPfA) which has adopted since 1995 on The 4th World Conference on Women. By adopting The BPfA agreement, Indonesia is required to report every progress made for the last five years on its commitment implementation. The year 2020 marks the 25th anniversary of BPfA and also the 5th year of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation. Therefore, UN Women published the BPfA+25 reporting guidelines in order to monitor the implementation progress of SDGs indicators related to gender issues in Indonesia.

The systematics of Indonesia's report for BPfA+25 is following the guidelines issued by UN Women, which consists of four chapters:

- Chapter 1 – Priority, major achievements, challenges, and issues. This chapter in general describe what has Indonesia achieve after implement BPfA while facing over numerous challenges for the last five years since BPfA+20.
- Chapter 2 – explained in detail progress achieved from 12 critical areas which were grouped into 6 issues by combining SDGs indicators related to gender issues such as:
 - 1) Inclusive development, welfare, and decent work
 - 2) Poverty eradication, social protection, and social services
 - 3) Freedom from violence, stigma, and stereotypes

1 Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) 2017

2 Indonesia.go.id, 18 Juni 2019

3 BPS, IPG tahun 2010 - 2018

- 4) Participation, accountability, gender responsive institutions
 - 5) Peaceful and inclusive society
 - 6) Nature conservation, protection, and rehabilitation
- Chapter 3 – National Institution and Process
 - Chapter 4 – Data and Statistics

As the leading sector for policy implementation related to women and child issues in Indonesia, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) initiate the entire process of writing this report by involving related ministries and institutions including: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA); Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA); Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA); Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs; Ministry of Health (MoH); Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC); Ministry of Village, Disadvantage Regions, and Transmigration (MoVDRT); Ministry of Law and Human Rights (MoLHR); Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN); and Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS).

The process of writing this report was fulfilled by inviting representatives from related ministries and institutions to a meeting and focus group discussion (FGD). Special meetings were held internally within MoWECP together with MoFA, Ministry of National Development Planning / National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), and BPS. Since few ministries are in the process of drafting numerous international reports, the writing process of BPfA+25 report need to be harmonized with them such as: VNR (voluntary national review for SDGs), CEDAW report and ILO Convention.

1.1 Significant Progress and Challenges For The Last Five Years

The following section describes the most significant progress and challenges for the last five years (2014-2019) in terms of three following aspects: regulation (policy), institutional, and budgetary.

A. Regulatory Aspect

77. Acceleration of the Presidential Instruction no.9/2000 in terms of Gender Mainstreaming within national development has been reinforced with Legislation No. 23/2004 with the subject of Regional Government and brought into completion with Legislation No.6/2014 in terms of Village, hereby changing the paradigm of village as a subject of major development, given the authority of administration based on principles of recognition, subsidiarity, diversity, and equality.
78. Government's commitment to gender equality through Nawacita⁴ reads “ *to promote the role and representation of women in politics* “ and “*the development and protection of women, children and other marginalized groups*”. In order to implement its development, the commitment is contained in various documents subject to development, among others, is Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) year 2015-2019. Firstly, to improve the quality of life and the role of women in various fields of development; Second: to enhance protection for women from various acts of violence, including criminal trafficking; Third: to increase the institutional capacity of gender mainstreaming and institutional protection for women from various acts of violence.
79. The government's commitment which represented by Bappenas is shown on the sustainable development planning 2025 with the issuance of President's Decree No. 59/2017 about the implementation of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This Decree mentioned the need of preparing a road map from the five-year Rencana Aksi Nasional (RAN), RPJMN year 2015 – 2019, until the Rencana Aksi Daerah (RAD) for every region. There are 120 indicators of SDGs relevant to gender issues (Goal 5). The dimension of gender equality / gender mainstreaming is included in the development strategy and RPJMN, which includes disparity reduction strategy in the concerned area. In this strategy, it is also mentioned that the local government is required to include the dimensions of child protection, gender equality, and budgeting mechanism.

⁴ Nawacita: 1. Returning the state to its task of protecting all citizens and providing a safe environment, 2. Developing clean, effective, trusted and democratic governance, 3. Development of peripheral areas, 4. Reforming law enforcement agencies, 5. Improve quality of life, 6. Increase productivity and competitiveness, 7. Promoting economic independence by developing domestic strategic sectors, 8. Overhauling the character of the nation, 9. Strengthening the spirit of “unity in diversity” and social reform

80. UN Women selected the President of the Republic of Indonesia to become one of the world's impact champion for HeForShe. As a champion, President Joko Widodo is obliged to promote gender equality and women empowerment under his leadership as a head of government so it become a cross-cutting issues which require full participation of all sectors and elements of the society, including men. Within the initiative to address this cross-cutting issues, there were three principal agenda: increase representation of women (in politics); reducing maternal mortality rate; and ending violence against women.
81. Challenges related to the aspects of regulation is the lack of similarity of data and information utilized for the formulation of programs and activities. In addition, less availability of filtered data (gender), including comprehensive data of violence against women, and the lack of ability to apply the methods of gender analysis, with an impact of arising difficulty in composing a program that is gender-responsive.
82. Another challenge is the strong culture of patriarchy and misinterpretation (of teachings) in religions, with an impact on the small number of women participating in decision making process on public policy.

B. Institutional Aspect

83. MoWECP is the focal point in coordinating the efforts on gender mainstreaming across Ministries and Institutions, as well as local government. MoWECP was established in 2008 and gradually develops its responsibility to promote women empowerment and children protection. The budget and human resource capacity has doubled to more than Rp214 billion in 2014 to Rp553 billion in 2018. The observed increase in budget shows the government's commitment in order to increase capacity, coverage, and quality of service that MoWECP holds towards women and children. In addition, there was a significant increase in human resources from 293 staff in 2014 to 400 staff in 2018.
84. Strengthening national institutions is also carried out at the local government level. In 2018, there were 33 institutions focusing on women empowerment and child protection issues at the provincial level and 514 agencies at the city / county level.
85. The unit or focal point on women and children was also formed under the relevant Ministries / Institutions, namely Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Culture; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Forestry; Ministry of Social Affairs; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Labor; Ministry of Education and Culture; Ministry of Religious Affairs; Ministry of National Development Planning; Ministry of Communication and Information; Ministry of Cooperatives and Small Medium Enterprises; and Indonesia's National Police Department. The provincial government is also mandated to take specific actions in promoting the rights of women and children, including women empowerment.

86. The government works closely with NHRI (National Human Rights Institutions) , such as the National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) and the Indonesian National Commission for Child Protection (KPAI), which is specifically mandated to promote women and children's rights, and to promote the elimination of all forms of violence against women and children in Indonesia. In addition, the government also works with the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM), the Indonesian Ombudsman and the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) in order to deal with various issues related to the promotion and protection of women's rights.
87. In 2016, MoWECP launched a program called the 3Ends Program. It aims to eliminate violence against women and children; human trafficking; and obstacles to economic justice for women. Some concrete examples of program activities are: Child Friendly District / Cities (KKLA); raising awareness and training for relevant stakeholders (including law enforcer and the society) ; also training and workshops for the home industry.

C. Budgetary Aspect

88. Gender mainstreaming strategies have been integrated into long-term, medium-term, and short-term national development planning. One of operationalization of this strategy is to implement Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB). Through GRPB, it is possible to monitor the commitment and the amount of allocated budget to promote gender equality and women empowerment. The Ministry of Finance, Bappenas, Ministry of Home Affairs and MoWECP are the ministries / institutions are assisting gender mainstreaming acceleration in terms of budget.
89. Government commitment towards strengthening institutions in order to accelerate MoWECP performance is indicated by the increase of annual budget up to 400% in 2019 compared to the preceded years. (Info KSP, cek KPPPA)
90. Implementation of the Strategy of National Acceleration of Gender Mainstreaming through Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting (Stranas PPRG) were carried out in 2016 and still experiencing challenges in terms of : (1) improve the understanding and commitment of the decision maker on GRPB policy; (2) increase the capacity of human resources through training and assistance in Ministries/ Institutions/SKPD; (3) advance the availability and utilization of filtered data (by gender) in every process of development planning and budgeting; (4) complete legal basis on GRPB implementation; and (5) intensify coordination among ministries / institutions.

1.2. The Top Five Priorities for The Last Five Years

The following section describes the results of consultations with MoWECP in order to identify the top five priority issues for the last five years (2014 – 2019), in accelerating change for women and children through legislation, policies and programs.

A. Violence Against Women and Girls

91. The local and central government issued a set of regulations to provide protection, rehabilitation for women and children in conflict, also formulate and establish national action plan consists of preventive and protective actions of the following: (1) Coordinating Minister for Public Welfare Regulation No.7/2014 on Working Group on Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict, (2) Coordinating Ministry of Public Welfare Regulation No.86/2014 in terms of the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict (RAN-P3AKS) 2014-2019.
92. Law No. 18/2014 subject to Mental Health, supports the role of the family in order to advance and maintain the mental health of family members. This legislation obliged mental hospitals to provide separate space for women and children (victims of violence act).
93. Law No. 23/2014 subject to local government and its amendments to mandate the central government and to establish policies related to the empowerment of various issues such as the protection of women and children, the quality of life of women, the fulfillment of children's rights, as well as data system for women and children.
94. Law No. 31/2014 amended Legislation No. 13/2006 on Protection of Victims and Witnesses by providing more protection towards women and children as victims and witness both before and during trial takes place. This legislation also provides the possibility for victims to obtain compensation for loss.
95. Law No.35/2014 and No.17/2016 amended law No.23/2002 on Protection of Children which strengthen the protection of the child, incorporating the participation of government areas as well as providing fewer sanctions to violators with offending acts of sexual violence against children. The legislation mentions the right for victims, including the protection from the relevant stakeholders, health services, confidentiality of the case, and the help from social workers social and law officials as well as spiritual guidance.
96. Law No. 12/2017 ratified the ASEAN Convention against the acts of human trafficking, especially children and women. This ratification strengthens Indonesia's commitment to fight trafficking of women and children.
97. The National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence against Children (Stranas PKTA) 2016-2020 which focuses on the need of active participation in children's growth to adolescence to prevent violence against children. This national strategy helps government to collect better data and support relating to violence against children, strengthening and integrates the local and central government's program.

98. National Action Plan in Prevention of Human Trafficking (RAN-PTPPO) in 2015-2019 was issued by the Coordinating Minister of Human and Cultural Development No.2/2016. This action plan serves as a guideline for the unit force in order to prevent and handling human trafficking. RAN-PTPPO is divided into several groups:the prevention and children participation, health and social rehabilitation, also social returns and reintegration.
99. National Action Plan on Children Protection (RAN-PA) 2015-2019 aims to ensure the commitment to child protection, build a responsive framework to national policy, and provide direction for institutional development in between relevant stakeholders, as well as establish direction in developing impactful policy priorities to ensure child protection and rights fulfilment.
100. Roadmap to return and empower the Undocumented Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKIU) aims to protect the Indonesian citizens who live in other countries and / or do not have the travel documents required. Those citizens, including women, will be empowered through a various of capacity development program in order to find a better job when they return to Indonesia.
101. Strategic Policy on Food and Nutrition (KSPG) as stated in Presidential Decree No.83/2017 recognizes the essential role of food and nutrition in generating qualified and competitive human resources. This policy focuses on the distribution of responsibilities between academia, association of professions, mass media, and private sectors.
102. National Action Plan in Eliminating Worst Forms of Employment for Children (RAN-PBTA) 2013-2022 aims to make Indonesia child worker-free by 2022. It was reported that in 2017, Indonesia has succeeded in reducing a total of 98.956 working children and have managed to assist them back into public schools or vocational schools.
103. National Action Plan of Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 is utilized to organize, formulate and coordinate policies that will be taken by the government in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in 2030 as adopted by the UN members in 2015.
104. National Strategy for Access to Justice (SNAK – *Access To Justice*) 2016-2019, focusing on legal assistance and access to basic services and rights for the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized; dispute resolution mechanism; and rights over land and management of natural resources.
105. Major challenges are: a) less or absence of national data which can provide a general overview on the prevalence and spectrum of violence against women and children; b) knowledge regarding the gender issues of gender is still lacking, especially on local government's human resources; c) involvement of scholars and leaders of religions are required, considering many myths and social values of society that hamper women's knowledge and role in health, especially women's reproductive health⁵.

5 proceeding INFID tentang ???

B. Political Participation

106. In the Governmental Report for BPfA+20 five years ago, a number of regulations and laws has been mentioned related to Indonesia's democracy system, providing opportunities for women to participate in politics as well as state officials (such as Act of Political Parties No.2/2011, Act of General Election Organizer No.15/2011, and Act of General Election of Year 2012).
107. In 2015, MoWECP issued regulation No.10/2015 on Grand Design to Increase Women's Representation in Parliament in 2019, providing a step by step guidance for all stakeholders, especially political parties in order to create a conducive environment to encourage women representation.
108. Results of legislative elections showed that more women were elected, reaching 20% of the total number of seats in parliament in 2019. Meanwhile in local government election in 2015, 76 women were elected as Regent / Mayor and Deputy Regent / Deputy Mayor, with an increase number of 46 women compared to last election in 2014.
109. At the executive level, female civil servants in 2019 has reached almost 50 percent of the total number of civil servants in Indonesia. In the Kabinet Kerja composition 2014-2019, there were 8 female ministers holding strategic positions: Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Health, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Environment and Forestry, State Owned Enterprises, and Coordinator Human Development and Culture. In 2016, it was noted that 126 Deputy Minister positions or around 21% and 2.295 Bureau Chief positions or around 16% of the total civil service workforce were female.

C. Women Entrepreneurship

110. Perhimpunan Perempuan Lintas Profesi Indonesia (PPLIPI) was establish on April 17th, 2016 and ever since that day it become a forum for women to spend their energy, thoughts, opportunities, even materials in order to raise their dignity through women empowerment⁶. PPLIPI collaborate with Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs to support and empower women micro-entrepreneurs through various work programs, especially on issues related to SMEs enhancement. PPLIPI Peduli UMKM (PPLIPI Care for SMEs) was providing capital assistance for 1.300 micro-entrepreneurs in 2017 and 2.500 micro-entrepreneurs in 2018.
111. In 2015, PNM (Permodalan Nasional Madani) has launched capital loan services for underprivileged women micro-entrepreneurs through program called "Membina Ekonomi Keluarga Sejahtera" (PNM Mekaar). PNM Mekaar was strengthened by business assistance activities and carried out in groups. PNM Mekaar's customers are have knowledge and skills in doing business, but the limited access to working capital causing their business skills to be underutilized. Some of the reasons behind the limited access include formality constraints, business scale, and absence of collateral. PNM applies a joint responsibility group system that is expected to bridge the gap in access

6 <https://ekbis.sindonews.com/read/1297259/34/pplipi-dan-menkop-ukm-berdayakan-perempuan-pelaku-usaha-mikro-1523513498>

to finance so that customers are able to develop businesses in order to improve family welfare. The benefits distributed by PNM through PNM Mekaar's services include: Improving financial management; Capital financing without collateral; Cultivating saving culture; and entrepreneurial competence and business development. Of the 400 decimigratives, 82 sub-districts intersect with the PNM work area⁷.

112. Government has regulation to guarantee women's participation on working environment which is stated in Law No.13/2003, Kepmenaker No. 224/2003, and formulation of task force on equal chance and treatment on work. IWAPI (Ikatan Perempuan Pengusaha Indonesia) which was established on 1975, currently has 40 thousand members of women entrepreneurs which 85% of them have small and micro enterprise, 13% of them have medium enterprise, and 2% of them have large enterprise. IWAPI participate in empowering small and medium enterprise by conducting entrepreneurship training, open access for women to technology, marketing, and finance. Also cooperate with Ministry of Agriculture to conduct farm and plantation training, and working together with Facebook to fight technological illiteracy⁸.

D. Gender Responsive Social Protection

37. Law No. 40, published in the year of 2013 concerning the National Social Security System and Presidential Instruction No. 7 of 2014 establishes a legal framework for social protection schemes aimed at poor households. This scheme is implemented by issuing Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera where poor Indonesian households can obtain a Kartu Indonesia Pintar and Kartu Kesehatan Indonesia. Until 2018, the Government has distributed Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera to 15.5 million poor households, Indonesian Health Cards to around 92.24 million people, and Indonesia Smart Cards to around 19.7 million school-age children. The cards cover education, health and welfare programs for millions of Indonesians and a number of benefits for holders including free health insurance for the poor and 12 years free education. The President has instructed to integrate and digitize all social assistance programs on one card (from cash to non-cash) so that the assistance will directly reach its target. The pilot study for this project began in 2016. – [pindahan dari nomor 6](#)
38. Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program (Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH)), regulates the distribution of conditional cash transfers to poor families. Non-cash PKH distribution target in 2019 is directed to 10 million Beneficiary Families (Keluarga Penerima Manfaat (KPM)) with a non-flat scheme and in the 2019 performance development report the Financial Services Working Group in the Government Sector lists the achievements of PKH distribution in 2019 to 9,841,270 KPM in 511 Regencies/Cities⁹. The total of PKH recipients increased significantly from 2016 to 6 million PKH with a budget of 10 trillion, in 2017 there were 6,228,810 PKH with a budget of 11.5 trillion, and in 2018 there were 10,000,232 PKH with a budget allocation of 17.5 trillion¹⁰.

7 <http://kemnaker.go.id/berita/berita-tki/program-desmigratif-butuh-permodalan-untuk-tingkatkan-ekonomi-kerakyatan>

8 <http://kemnaker.go.id/berita/berita-kemnaker/menaker-ajak-iwapi-bangun-kemandirian-perempuan-indonesia>

9 Laporan Kinerja Tahun 2019 – Pokja Layanan Keuangan pada Sektor Pemerintah

10 Data Cakupan PKH, Kemensos

39. Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 9 of 2018 concerning Standards of Public Service Delivery on Minimum Standards of Social Services at the Provincial and District Levels is an effort to establish service quality standards, including those related to child protection. This regulation aims to guarantee minimum standards of basic social services in various regions in Indonesia, such as institutional-based social rehabilitation services for abandoned children.
40. Innovation of public services in Indonesia, based on Permenpan No. 30 of 2014, still needs to be improved because public services are the estuary of implementing bureaucratic reform. Various efforts have been made by the government such as improving service regulations to accelerate and simplify the process and mechanism of services as well as increasing the capacity of human resources of the service apparatus, including those carried out by the Gender Mainstreaming Team within the Ministry of Public Works Public Housing (PUG-PUPR). The implementation of PUG-PUPR aims to ensure that the implementation of PUPR infrastructure development is gender responsive, meaning that there are no gaps between men and women in accessing and benefiting from the results of PUPR infrastructure development and increasing participation and controlling the PUPR infrastructure development process. Another example is the availability of 31 Lactation Rooms in the ministry's main building and a daycare park on the PUPR campus. The PUPR campus environment is also designed to be friendly to the disabled with the construction of ramps and blind yellow lanes in the pedestrian area and has a park with benches as green open spaces, elevators and special parking spaces for the disabled at the Ministry of PUPR headquarters.

E. Gender Responsive Budgeting

41. Minister for Women Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation No.5/2014 concerning Guidelines for Gender and Child Data Systems Implementations
42. Presidential Regulation No.2/2015 concerning RPJMN 2015-2019 states that PUG is one of the mainstreams that must be implemented in development besides mainstreaming sustainable development and good governance.
43. Decree of the Minister of Finance (KMK) No.177/KM.01/2006 concerning the Formation of the Ministry of Finance Gender Mainstreaming Team and updated annually, most recently determined through KMK Number 174/KM.1/2016 concerning the Formation of the 2016 Ministry of Finance Gender Mainstreaming Acceleration Team.
44. Presidential Regulation No. 36 of 2015 concerning the 2015 FY State Budget Details relating to the DAK Policy that takes into account justice and gender equality with an attachment regarding allocations for family planning. Government Regulation (PP) Number 22 of 2015 as amended lastly by PP Number 8 of 2016 concerning Village Funds Sourced from the State Budget. With the existence of village funds, the local government is expected to be able to use village funds as well as possible by paying attention to equity and gender equality.

45. The Ministry of Finance received Primary Level Award Parahita Ekapraya from 2009 until 2017 because of their role as one of the National Gender Drivers along with Bappenas, MoWECP and the Ministry of Home Affairs. A POKJA within Ministry of Finance was initiated the development of Gender Impact Assessment (GIA), integrating gender issues/perspectives into existing systems or structures. For example: content about gender issues is included in the curriculum of the Financial Education and Training Agency (BPPK); gender issues/perspectives are included in e-learning; database, and services.

1.3. Prevention of Discriminative Acts and Promoting The Rights of Women and Girls

Consultations with MoWECP and K/L have succeeded in identifying efforts made over the past five years to eliminate discrimination and promote the rights of women and girls who experience multiple layers of discrimination. The following section reports on the progress described in 5 categories.

A. Countryside Women

Gender inequality in rural communities is still high due to lack of access to education, as well as public and economic activities. To overcome this challenge, several efforts to improve the livelihoods of countryside women includes:

46. Building a program called “Membangun Indonesia dari Pinggiran” (Build Indonesia from the Suburbs). This program aims to overcome poverty from the most isolated and poorest regions. The government has issued Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages to empower villagers by making them the main actors in eradicating poverty in their own communities. The law also promotes the principles of participation, equality and empowerment, which stipulates that the basis for building an inclusive village is through the promotion of gender equality and women’s participation in socio-economics and decision making processes. Therefore, rural women are encouraged to be more active in village planning and managing village fund programs. Since 2015-2018, the village funds for infrastructure has gradually decreased (62% in 2017 and 60% in 2018) and increased in community empowerment activities (from 14% in 2017 increased to 16% in 2018).
47. To improve the ability of countryside women in economic participation, the government conducts various training and capacity building programs for women entrepreneurs and small business owners. In addition to teaching skills such as financial literacy, marketing and digital economics, these programs also facilitate the development of networks among women entrepreneurs, including those in rural areas.
48. In order to reduce poverty in rural areas, the Central Government increased the allocation of village funds (for more than 74 thousand villages) from around Rp. 20.67 trillion in 2015, to around Rp 60 trillion as village funds for around 75 thousand

11 Data kemendesa-koordinasi tim nusantara sehat regional barat

villages in 2019. As stipulated by Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, each village receives 10 percent of the total funds transferred by the central government from the state budget plus 10 percent of the regional budget.

B. Local Community – *(istilah yang digunakan untuk Komunitas Adat Terpencil)*

49. Indonesia is committed to upholding the constitutional mandate relating to protecting the rights of Local Communities or Indonesian “indigenous” communities. To achieve this goal, the Government of Indonesia continues to take steps to expand community access to basic needs, economic infrastructure and social services. A normative framework for recognizing certain levels of local community “land rights” has been developed. The framework also provides steps to protect the rights of local communities and improve their welfare through, among others, meeting basic needs, expanding access to employment and land opportunities. There are also efforts to expand opportunities for local communities to further integrate with mainstream social and economic systems.
50. At the end of 2016, President Joko Widodo submitted Decree on Land Certificate to nine local communities throughout the country. This signifies the Government’s recognition of land for local communities
51. In addition to developing a normative framework for local communities at the national level, the Government also encourages provinces in Indonesia to develop normative frameworks for local communities at the regional level. At present, 14 provinces in Indonesia have developed regulations on local communities.
52. Regular programs targeted to empower 3,610 family units of the local community each year continue to be carried out, out of a total of 231,268 family units of the local community in Indonesia, 99,726 family units of the local community from 10 provinces have been empowered through this program.
53. The government is committed to increase efforts to overcome the remaining challenges in fulfilling the rights of local communities, including in resolving disputes between local communities and state-owned companies about the use of land and natural resources, and combating stereotypes and stigma about local communities.

The efforts that have been made by the central and regional governments includes:

54. Implementing policies that focus on protecting local communities, such as Minister of Home Affairs (MHA) Regulation No. 52/2014 concerning MHA Protection Guidelines.
55. The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs has a program that facilitates the issuance of KTP and birth certificates. This step is a way to recognize and protect the rights of geographically isolated local communities to have a proper citizenship identity and to have access to social welfare services.
56. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry facilitates the implementation of Presidential Decree No. 88 of 2017 concerning Settlement of Land Ownership in Forestry Areas to various ministries and related institutions.

57. The Ministry of Villages for Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration has focused on developing remote areas and communities, through increasing economic access in 1,200 villages.
58. The Ministry of Social Affairs implements Isolated and Vulnerable Community Empowerment (PKAT) through Decree of the Director of Isolated and Vulnerable Community Empowerment No. 64/3.3/PB 01 04/4/2019, by providing social assistance to 45 isolated and vulnerable communities in Indonesia¹². The facilitator has duty to collect data, conduct community development activities, increase capacity, provide counseling, also provide public and basic service facilities. The government also conducts regular dialogues with isolated and vulnerable communities about the protection and empowerment of women. In 2019, dialogue has been held in 11 districts, resulting recommendations and policy summaries based on local wisdom of each conditions and needs, and appreciation for women in local communities who have contributed in their communities.

C. Women Migrant Workers

59. Indonesia recognizes the contribution of migrant workers to national development and economic growth, and is fully committed to advancing and protecting the rights of migrant workers. In Nawacita, President Joko Widodo reiterated the State's obligation to fulfill the rights of migrant workers through the following priorities: (i) improving the quality of protection of Indonesian citizens and legal entities abroad and (ii) protecting the rights and safety of migrant workers.
60. According to the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers (BNP2TKI), in 2014 to July 2019 there were 63.89 percent of female migrant workers. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has entered into bilateral mechanisms and global agreements related to Indonesian migrant workers (PMI).
61. The Government of Indonesia has made efforts to strengthen national legislation and institutional capacity and improve inter-agency coordination and policy implementation. Law No. 18 of 2017 was issued to change the paradigm from the previous focus on the placement process to the aspect of protection through reducing the role of the dominance of private recruitment agencies into marketing and placement only to avoid unauthorized levies and illegal placement practices. The revised law includes: an empowerment and protection mechanism for the families of migrant workers left in sending countries; increasing the role of local government; migration costs borne by the user; clearer division of responsibilities and authority between institutions.
62. Government of Indonesia also strengthens the capacity and strategy of prevention, early detection and direct response, which have been carried out among others: integration of priority areas in the recruitment and placement mechanism of migrant workers in the 2015-2019 RPJMN and the establishment of an integrated national task force for worker protection Indonesian migrants. The Government of Indonesia closely and regularly supervises the activities of 570 registered migrant worker agents

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throughout Indonesia and takes firm action against those who violate the code of ethics. Efforts made to protect migrant workers includes:

- Provided legal assistance to more than 27,000 (during 2012-2016) migrant workers
 - Signed 13 bilateral agreements related to the protection and placement of migrant workers
 - Implements a moratorium on sending domestic workers to 21 countries; and
 - Ensure that financial rights/unpaid wages are received by migrant workers
63. To promote the right to education for families of Indonesian migrant workers abroad, 263 community learning centers have been established, called the Indonesian School of Kuala Lumpur (SIKL), which has a strategic role and is at the forefront of education diplomacy in Malaysia in the context of human resource development (SDM) Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. SKIL has been operating since 1969 and in 2013 received serious attention from the National Accreditation Board (BAN) and received accreditation A for all levels of education, namely elementary, junior high and high school levels.
64. The problem of migrant workers is transnational, requiring equal commitment and effort between the country of origin, the country of transit, and the country of destination. In ASEAN, Indonesia has urged the establishment of a legally binding instrument on the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers and their families by issuing an ASEAN consensus on the promotion and protection of migrant workers in November 2017.
65. At the global level, Indonesia has consistently reiterated its call for the universal ratification of the International Covenant on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). In the United Nations, Indonesia promotes protection for migrant workers, especially female migrant workers, including through the facilitation of UN-GA resolutions to eradicate violence against women migrant workers.
66. To strengthen the normative framework for better protection for those working in the domestic sector in Indonesia, the Bill (RUU) on domestic workers is currently being discussed in Parliament. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Labor has issued Regulation No. 2 of 2015 concerning Protection of Domestic Workers to establish prerequisites for the adoption of the bill. In addition, the Ministry of Manpower also issued Regulation No. 18 of 2018 concerning Social Protection for Migrant Workers which includes: protection, life insurance and personal accident.
67. Indonesia is committed to creating more opportunities for better and more sustainable employment within the country, including returning migrant workers and their families. Programs on entrepreneurship and financial schemes have been introduced and support from the private sector and national banks has been mobilized. BNP2TKI realizes this commitment by providing capacity building training for 14,498 returning migrant workers.

68. In addition to financial assistance, a Family Capability Improvement Meeting (P2K2) activity is held where each beneficiary is required to attend every month, and this activity is made part of the verification of the commitment of beneficiaries monitored by mentors. P2K2 training consists of education modules that contain parenting, child protection, healthy living patterns, social welfare and family financial management. As of 2018, there were 4,648,940 P2K2 participants in 34 provinces and 278 districts with 21,642 facilitators (facilitators) programs that helped with the activities¹³.
69. In 2016 Indonesia launched the “Productive Migrant Village” program in Indramayu and Wonosobo. In addition to ensuring better protection for Indonesian migrant workers and their families, the program offers to empower returning migrants with entrepreneurial skills. The Ministry of Finance is targeting to establish 120 more productive villages in 9 provinces in the 2015-2017 RPJMN three strategies to accelerate poverty alleviation including a pilot project to empower returning migrant workers with new work skills and entrepreneurship training to create small businesses based on local economic commodities.
70. Government of Indonesia continues to encourage universal ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and is ready to join the global ratification campaign of this Convention. In addition, while fully respecting the freedom of movement of its citizens, the Government continues to review existing protection frameworks in countries of work for Indonesian migrant workers and recommends their dissemination only to countries with adequate protection mechanisms, including in the form of a bilateral MoU with Indonesia.
71. Protection efforts abroad, also started in 2015 by forming the TKI Family Development group (BK-TKI) in 71 Villages, 63 Districts and 36 Regencies/Cities in Indonesia, in 2016 re-established the BK-TKI in 21 Villages, 15 Districts and 12 other Regencies/Cities. In 2017 re-formed the BK-TKI in 23 Villages 20 Districts and 10 Regencies/Cities, in addition to the MoU on the Synergy of the Productive Migrant Village Program and the Independent Women’s Movement Program, and formed Law No.18 Th. 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, In 2018 the steps taken will be to strengthen and foster BK-TKI. The target in 2019 is to synergize the BK-TKI and Desmigratif Programs at the Provincial and Regency/City Level and integrate the Mental Strengthening of Prospective Migrant Workers Training into the Final Departure Briefing Departure (PAP) Curriculum. To date 117 BK-TKI working groups have been formed that reach to the village level in 106 villages/kelurahan, 90 sub-districts, 63 districts/cities, 12 provinces, as an effort to improve the welfare of migrant workers such as providing capital by increasing skills through BK-TKI. MoWECP has also upgraded its skills to 2662 prospective migrant workers in 7 provinces in 2016¹⁴.
72. The Ministry of Labor implements the Desmigratif Program, which aims to provide protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) who will work abroad and after returning from abroad, and protection for PMI and their families. In 2019, all migrant worker enclave villages numbered around 4000 out of a total of 74900 villages in

¹³ Data dan Informasi dari Kemensos tahun 2019

¹⁴ <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/index.php/page/read/31/1666/3>

Indonesia - data source? The four main pillars of Desmigratif are the immigration service center, productive business activities to provide initial education on working procedures abroad, community parenting for migrant workers' children, and the formation of Desmigratif cooperatives. Desmigratif began to be tested in 2016, in two villages and duplicated in 120 villages in 2017, and an additional 130 villages were formed in 2018 as Desmigratif.

73. The Presidential Staff Office (KSP) synergizes with the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Villages, PDTT and the Ministry of Health to run the Desmigratif program, for one-stop locations, so that health checks can be carried out as close as possible to the location of prospective migrant workers. The Director General of Regional Development - Ministry of Home Affairs ensures that heads of regional offices know and understand labor issues in their respective regions and programs that have been launched by the Ministry of Labor. The Ministry of Home Affairs conducts mapping and escort so that all sectors that enter the village can be carried out in conjunction with every single parties involved in the issues¹⁵.
74. In the effort of implementing Law No. 18 of 2017 concerning Protection of Migrant Workers and to achieve goal no. 8 of SDGs with decent work targets, then Minister of Manpower Decree Number 59 of 2017 concerning Productive Migrant Villages is stipulated. Then the Ministerial Decree was replaced by Regulation of the Minister of Labor of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2019 concerning Empowerment of the Community of Migrant Workers in Productive Migrant Villages. BNP2TKI has Migrant Workers' Family Communities (KKBM) in 7 Provinces, 49 family communities (full PMI members and PMI members), who have developed business training, conduct family protection, mediation and advocacy, as well as PMI information centers. Empowerment carried out by BNP2TKI was 25,198 PMI retiree, among 48 percent who already have a business. BNP2TKI has conducted a Rehabilitation MoU with two districts (Purwakarta and East Lombok Regencies) as an embodiment of effort on sustainable rehabilitation.
75. MoWECP has regulation No. 20 of 2010 concerning General Guidelines for the Development of Indonesian Migrant Workers 'Families (BK-TKI) and Technical Guidelines for Implementing Indonesian Migrant Workers' Family Development Policy, in collaboration with the Ministry of Manpower working on Productive Migrant Villages. MoWECP conducts mental strengthening training for PMI Candidates to be followed up by provincial/district/city local governments, by providing services for PMI in the form of non-litigation mediation, legal counsel (legal experts).
76. Migrant Care is supported by MAMPU (the Indonesia-Australia Partnership for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment), that also protects Indonesian migrant workers in the village through DESBUMI (Migrant Workers Care Village) in the framework of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages became a role model for village innovation. DESBUMI is a gender responsive program - for the protection of migrant workers, especially rural women, has been developed in 37 villages and 5 provinces (13 Central Java, 12 East Java, 1 West Java, 5 West Nusa Tenggara, 6 East Nusa Tenggara). DESBUMI supports groups of ex-migrant workers to establish joint ventures, grow businesses so

¹⁵ <http://kemnaker.go.id/berita/berita-tki/menaker-berharap-4000-desa-terjangkau-program-desmigratif>

that they can sustain their economy after being no longer migrant workers, especially for women who contribute more than 60% of migrant workers 16.

Good Practice

Migrant Workers Care Village (DESBUMI) and Desmigratif - Safe Migration Education and PMI Retiree Empowerment

The initiatives began in 2013, encouraging village governments and their communities to be involved in the giving effort regarding protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers. This initiative departs from the reality of the vulnerability of migrant workers (especially women), the majority of whom are from villages. Migrant worker cases began in the village through the practice of recruitment without control and falsification of massive and systematic population documents. Departing from this reality, Migrant CARE with the support of the MAMPU Program (Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment) encouraged the establishment of institutionalization of protection of Indonesian migrant workers at the village level in the DESBUMI (Village Cares for Migrant Workers) entity. The program began with the establishment of the Community of Migrant Workers Fulltime (KPPM). At present 41 communities are formed with a total of 1,967 members. Until now, DESBUMI has spread to 37 villages, 8 regencies and 5 provinces (West Java, Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara). DESBUMI has been replicated by the Indonesian Ministry of Labor in the DESMIGRATIVE (Productive Migrant Villages) scheme in 200 villages in 2017.

Desbumi also carried out an economic development program by conducting a program to identify potentials and local markets, how to develop business (product packaging, quality control, networking and marketing). The Progaten Pond Migrant Family Association in Kebumen produces shredded young jackfruit, dish soap and various chips. There is also the SERBUMI group which is famous for its instant Tiwul and Manggleng productions. SERBUMI is a group of migrant workers in the village of Tanggulangin consisting of migrant workers, post-migrants and family members. Tiwul producing initiatives depart from the wealth of natural products in the form of cassava. Previously, cassava was only used as a mixture for animal feed. Tanggulangin village has succeeded in accessing self-sufficient village funds which are used to empower migrant workers groups. One of them is the purchase of cassava flour making machines for SERBUMI.

<http://www.migrantcare.net/2019/08/newsletter-migrant-care-edisi-khusus-desbumi/>

D. Women with Disability

77. According to the 2015 National Inter-Census Population Survey (Susenas), there were 11,387,730 women with disabilities in Indonesia, which included the number of women with cognitive impairment and movement. To accommodate this problem, the Government has passed Law No. 8 of 2016 concerning people with disabilities which recognizes the vulnerability of women with disabilities on facing multi-layered

16 <http://www.migrantcare.net/desbumisummit/>

discrimination which requires continuous efforts to deal with this problem. Ministry of Labor data shows that around 2,084 women with disabilities were employed in 2019.

78. Regarding the issue of women before the law, Indonesia has a Blueprint for Mapping Service Reform that maps out the objectives of reform and capacity building, such as: (i) the separation of women prisoners; (ii) providing female police officers to approach female terrorist inmates; (iii) granting of reproductive rights and health services; and (iv) increasing quality and quantity to support the fulfillment of reproductive rights and health.
79. The indicator “productive employment for all” includes unemployment rates for people with disabilities. In Indonesia, the right to work for people with disabilities has been stated in LAW No. 8 of 2016 concerning Disability. As of February 2019 there were around 2,084 women with disabilities employed among 453,454 workers in 527 private companies in Indonesia¹⁷.

Polemic on discrimination for women with disability

drg. Romi Syofa Ismael's problems began when she was dropped out from her position as a Civil Servants Candidate (CPNS) due to paralysis she experienced after a caesarean section, despite having passed all stages of the CPNS recruitment test. From the test results, she even ranked first in the selection page. In the selection process, it turned out that someone complained to the local CPNS selection committee team that Romi was a person with a disability, and based on the report Romi was annulled as an eligible participant. Romi continues to fight back for her rights. In addition to writing to the President, she also asked for a meeting with the Minister of Empowerment of the State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform and Minister of Home Affairs. Both of them gave full support to Romi because they considered disability to have the same right to become a CPNS if all conditions were met and passed the selection. The Romi reporter who is also a dentist was sanctioned by the West Sumatra Indonesian Dentists Association (PDGI) for violating the doctor's code of ethics. Romi will fill in a special formation for persons with disabilities in their original regional hospital, South Solok.

Excerpted from various articles <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2019/08/05/15325701/bupati-solok-selatan-kembalikan-status-cpns-drg-romi-akan-ditempatkan-di?page=all>.

Author: Ambaranie Nadia Kemala Movanita; Editor: Ana Shofiana Syatiri

E. HIV-AIDS Women

A number of regulations and national action plans have been issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia:

80. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 52 of 2017 on the Elimination of Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B from Mother to Child.
81. Regulation of the Minister of State for the Empowerment of Women and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 09 of 2010 on Guidelines for Planning and Budgeting in Gender Responsive HIV-AIDS Prevention and Management.
82. Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2018 on the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illegal Distribution (P4GN) of 2018-2019 becomes a legal shield for cross-sector in the implementation of drug abuse eradication that causes HIV-AIDS in women and children.
83. National Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2019 for Combating HIV and AIDS in Indonesia.
84. Interventions for HIV-AIDS mitigation, especially for women, are carried out through the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission Program. The program consists of 4 focuses: prevention of infection for productive girls, prevention of unplanned pregnancy for HIV-positive women, prevention of transmission from HIV-positive mothers to unborn children, and psychological, social and care supports for HIV-positive mothers and their families. This program has been integrated into the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) program, the Family Planning (KB) program and child counseling service at every level of health services, involving the private sector, CSOs and the community. (Data available in Kesga, Health Ministry). MoWECP has conducted ToT for Academics, Bimtek PPRG on HIV AIDS and TB in 9 regions (North Sumatra, East Kalimantan, Aceh, South Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, Riau, West Papua, West Java and Kebumen District). Socialization on the role of women in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.
85. Indonesia also plans to reduce the prevalence of HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B by 2022. The main effort to be taken is the early detection of the virus in pregnant women, which must be done at least once per pregnancy period. By doing so, it is hoped that it can reduce HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B infections from infected mothers to their babies. Triple elimination program (HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B) since 2017. In 2018 there were 1.805.993 mothers who were tested for HIV; 5.074 were HIV positive. There were 214.179 pregnant women were tested for syphilis; 3.081 were positive. A total of 1.531.521 pregnant women were tested for hepatitis B; 29.060 people were positive for hepatitis B. The purpose of triple elimination is to eradicate the 3 infectious diseases and prevent transmission to children.

1.4. Humanitarian Crisis Affects BPfA Implementation in Indonesia

86. Indonesia is located in the Pacific Ring of Fire and its large population make Indonesia vulnerable to natural disasters affected by climate change and social disasters that can cause an increase in humanitarian crises. During 2015 to May 2019 there were 11.967 natural disasters which included floods, landslides, floods followed by landslides, tidal waves, tornadoes, drought, forest and land fires, earthquakes, tsunamis, earthquakes and tsunamis as well as volcanic eruptions¹⁸. In various disaster cases, women are often affected by worse risk of disasters in an unbalanced proportion compared to men. On October 16th, 2014, the Head of National Disaster Management Agency established the Regulation of the Head of National Disaster Management Agency No. 13 of 2014 on Gender Mainstreaming in Disaster Management (Perka BNPB No. 13/2014)¹⁹, which regulates the implementation of gender responsive disaster management to ensure the fulfillment of rights and needs of men and women fairly and humanely²⁰.
87. In the case of social conflict there are several regulations: Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2014 on Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflicts; Regulation of the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare Number 07 of 2014 on the National Action Plan for Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict in 2014-2019; Regulation of the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare of the Republic of Indonesia Number 08 of 2014 on Working Groups for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict.
88. Indonesia was active at the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (UN WCDRR) in March 2015 by sharing information and knowledge in the implementation of the five HFA (Hyogo Framework Action) priority actions at national and regional levels. This meeting produced the Sendai Framework for Disaster Management in 2015-2030, covering attention to mothers, infants and children in priority 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, and priority 4: Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Responses and to better rebuilding in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction²¹. In 2016 BNPB released a book of Indonesian Disaster Risk (RBI).
89. The 2018 Disaster Management Master Plan was prepared by prioritizing the achievement of SDGs and the Sendai framework target for disaster reduction in 2030, by including the involvement and mainstreaming of vulnerable groups into the final priority activities of the 40 priority activities²².
90. Indonesian National Standard (SNI) 8357 of 2017 on Disaster Resilient Villages was formulated with the aim of implementing standards for disaster resilient villages in effort to manage community-based disaster risk, including adaptation to the phenomenon of climate change, which was mostly initiated by the ministries/institutions, non-governmental organizations, the business community and the village community themselves²³.

18 <http://bnpb.cloud/dibi/tabel1a>

19 <https://www.bnpb.go.id/perka-13-tahun-2014-tentang-pengarustamaan-gender-di-bidang-penanggulangan-bencana>

20 <https://www.kemenpppa.go.id/index.php/page/read/29/1710/penanganan-bencana-juga-harus-responsif-gender>

21 Kerangka kerja Sendai Tahun 2015-2030

22 Sosialisasi RIPP Tahun 2018

23 <https://bnpb.go.id/laporan-penetapan-kinerja.html>

91. Four (4) major issues addressed by MoWECP in 2019 are: (1) The Emergency Situation of Women in Disasters; (2) Women's Social Conflicts; (3) The Condition of Older Women (Elderly); and (4) Women with Disabilities who are considered the most vulnerable. MoWECP is also preparing guidelines for the protection of women from gender-based violence in refugee camps. In addition, MoWECP also facilitates training activities for disaster resilient women, to the disaster risk and preparedness efforts in the women's community, pre-school teachers, women's leadership and psychosocial support involving actors in the social services, justice, law enforcement, health, and education sectors.²⁴ A Presidential Regulation is still needed to be able to bind the relevant Ministries and cross-sectoral in the implementation of PUG-PB as well as a national mechanism or platform for disaggregated data collection of Sex Age Disability Disaggregated (SADD) data in order to facilitate a quick and targeted assistance during disasters.
92. In the case of women in disaster situations, the Government has given concern to the problem of the Reproductive Health Sub-Group (RHSC) by implementing the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) as well as transmission to the recovery period. MISP is a series of priority reproductive health responses in an emergency crisis to facilitate the needs of vulnerable groups, such as: women, pregnant women, newborns, children and the elderly. For example, an RHSC has been established in Lombok as response to the Lombok Earthquake. Logistic assistance, funded by the Ministry of Health, UNFPA Indonesia, IBI, and AmeriCares, including individual reproductive health officials, especially for women of reproductive age, midwives/work equipment, reproductive health tents, medical equipment, communication, information, and education media, and books. Services provided at the reproductive health tent include maternal and child health (KIA), family planning, sexual transmitted diseases, KtP and children, and counseling. From August 2018 to December 2018, RHSC in Lombok has provided various services including: 4.978 ANC, 982 deliveries and 30.372 family planning services.
93. The government has also developed a module of "The Role of Women in Handling Conflicts/Natural Disasters" as well as a data system for handling violence against women and women-specific problems in conflict/disaster prone areas. Furthermore, by utilizing the P2TP2A network that has spread across various regions to support the disaster management process, the managers of P2TP2A are also equipped with disaster management and gender-responsive disaster response training.
94. The National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) in collaboration with CSOs, provides education and training for women and children in dealing with disasters through disaster preparedness school programs.
95. The General Directorate of Certain Regional Development through the Directorate for Handling Disaster-Prone Areas since 2018 has actively involved women in management/disaster risk reduction training. The training included Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) and Disaster Resilient Areas; At least 30 percent of the participant quota is allocated for women in each training. In 2018, it is noted that at least 48 female participants participated in 3 training sessions conducted by the General Directorate of PDTU while in 2019 there were 117 female

²⁴ <https://www.nu.or.id/post/read/105357/perlukah-peran-perempuan-dalam-siaga-bencana>

participants who had participated in 6 training sessions conducted by the General Directorate of PDTU²⁵.

1.5 Five priorities for accelerating the progress of women and girls in the next 5 years

96. One of the commitments of the Government of Indonesia in the development of the 2020-2024 RPJMN is the Development of Human Resources to produce superior Indonesian people. Human resource development is carried out through the health sector, which is increasing access and quality of health services towards universal health coverage with an emphasis on strengthening primary health care and increasing promotive and preventive efforts supported by innovation and utilization of technology and education. The main targets of basic health services include: improving women's health, especially pregnant women, infant health, toddler health, health of school-age children. In accordance with the 3rd SDGs target, the Government of Indonesia will reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Neonatal Mortality Rate, and immunization prevalence. The Government of Indonesia will also exercise control over HIV, TB, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD). Expanding access to health services for the poor is also carried out, in line with the objective of the 1st indicator of SDGs, which is increasing social protection, such as JKN (National Health Insurance) and JKN Beneficiary Recipients (PBI) and improving sanitation. Through the second goal of SDGs, the Government of Indonesia will reduce the prevalence of child stunting and wasting and increase exclusive breastfeeding. Whereas for the goal of the 5th SDGs, the Government of Indonesia will improve reproductive health services and contraceptive methods.
97. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia will empower the Indonesian Talent Management Institute in order to improve the quality of Education, especially through vocational training and education. In the process, the Indonesian Talent Management Institute will identify, facilitate, and provide educational and self-developmental support for Indonesian talents. The high talented diaspora must be supported in order to make a major contribution to the acceleration of Indonesia's development. Under the goal of the 3rd SDGs, the government will also strengthen school facilities with access to basic sanitation, proper drinking water, and proper hand washing.
98. In the 5th and 16th SDGs indicators, the Government of Indonesia will eradicate violence against women and children, including child labor - in particular eradicating the worst forms of child labor (PBPTA). This commitment is implemented in the National Action Plan for the Worst Forms of Child Labor (RAN-PBPTA) stipulated in the Presidential Decree No.59 of 2002. RAN-PBPTA is a guideline in implementing the national action program for the eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labor carried out in a coordinated manner between stakeholders, either the central government and regional governments such as the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Police, Labor Unions, Entrepreneur's Association, NGOs and the Ministry of Labor as the leading sector.

25 Kementerian Desa Daerah Tertinggal

At present RAN-PBPTA is entering stage III, the second 10-year period (2013-2022), which has been outlined in the Roadmap Towards a Child Labor-Free Indonesia in 2022 and one of them is through the establishment of a Child Labor Free Zone in the industrial area. Child Labor Reduction Program in order to support the Family Hope Program (PPA-PKH) conducted by the Ministry of Manpower as an effort to accelerate the RAN-PBPTA which has been implemented in the last ten years, since 2008 it has attracted 115.055 child laborers. The aim of this program is to attract child labor and returning children to education by collaborating with the Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Religion and Ministry of Social Affairs.

99. Indonesia has taken steps to support the rights of female workers, especially in the balance of family work, guarantees for maternity leave, a flexible working hours for pregnant women, and providing lactation rooms and child care rooms in office buildings. To ensure the full implementation of these rights, the Ministry of Labor make continuous efforts to socialize to the public and private sectors to allocate special integrated space for child care and breastfeeding in offices, buildings, apartments and public places. Some ministries and the private sectors even began to enact paternity leave for man who just recently become a father.
100. The Constitutional Court has decided to increase the minimum age of marriage for women - which was originally stipulated in the Marriage Law No. 1 of 1974 that the age of marriage for women is 17 years old and men is 19 years old. In September 2019, the Indonesian Parliament has approved and validated the age limit of marriage for women and men are the same, which is 19 years old. With the decision of the MKRI and ratification of the minimum age limit of marriage for these women, the Government of Indonesia with the leading sector of MoWECP will continue to advocate the elimination of child marriage practices. The effort to eradicate child marriage is expected to reduce the practices of violence against women and girls in the future - in line with the 5th indicator of SDGs.

Chapter II *Poverty eradication, social protection, and social services*

This chapter describes the achievements of the past five years (2013-2018) which are grouped into 6 categories, namely: (1) inclusive development, welfare and decent work; (2) poverty eradication, social protection and social services; (3) free from violence, stigma and stereotypes; (4) Participation, accountability, gender responsive institutions; (5) a peaceful and inclusive society; (6) nature conservation, protection and rehabilitation.

II.1. Inclusive development, welfare and decent work

This section covers critical areas: A. women and poverty; F. women and economics; I. Women's human rights and L. Girls

A. The role of women in paid work and employment

Achieving gender equality and empowering women in all sectors, including the economy and development as well as employment, has become a national goal in the domestic and foreign policies of the Republic of Indonesia's government. Indonesia has ratified the main international human rights instruments that protect women's rights, including those related to work:

101. To implement ILO Convention No. 100 on Equal Remuneration, the Government of Indonesia has issued and enacted Government Regulation No. 78 of 2015 replacing the Government Regulation No. 8 of 1981 on Wage Protection. Government Regulation No. 78 of 2015, article 11 mandates that every worker/laborer is entitled to receive the same wages for work of the same value²⁶.
102. In 2018, the unemployment rate fell to the lowest record of 5.3%, from 6.4% in 2015. Female labor force participation in 2018 increased to 51.9% from 48.12% in 2017²⁷. As many as 31.80 percent of women aged 15 years and older work in the trading sector, restaurant and accommodation services, 27.68 percent work in the agriculture, plantation, forestry and hunting sectors, and 21.09 percent work in the community, social and individual service sectors.
103. ILO Convention No. 111 on the Elimination of Discrimination related to the Employment (through Law No. 21/1999). The National Non-Discrimination Movement at Work has emphasized its commitment to create decent work for women, Indonesia has adopted the Guidelines on Gender Wage Equality in the Workplace. In addition, Indonesia has also established an Equal Employment Opportunity Task Force by continuing to increase the capacity and care of government officials and other stakeholders in order to implement the elimination of discrimination related to the employment. The

²⁶ Kemenaker

²⁷ Sakernas 2017

Equal Employment Opportunity Task Force in provincial level has actively spread the information related to workers' and employers' awareness on the application of non-discrimination and equality in the workplace.

104. Growth in the service sector and expansion of formal employment encourages increase of employment in the formal sector. Employments in the agricultural sector, where almost nine out of ten jobs are informal relatively shrink to other modern sectors. An alarming trend is the increase of informal work segment among women, which has increased the gender gap in Indonesia. The total proportion of informal employment in the agricultural sector is twice higher than the non-agricultural sector. The informal sector in rural areas is much bigger than in urban areas. Therefore, women in rural areas have a higher opportunity to work in the informal sector. This condition has become a motivation for female migrants in the village.
105. The Government of Indonesia has provided wider access for female entrepreneurs through various sources of financial capital, such as subsidized microcredit/People's Business Credit (KUR), revolving fund management institutions (LPDB), saving or loan groups for communities or cooperatives, and microfinance institutions. Through the National Community Empowerment Program the government also provides a saving and loan program for women to access credit. This program has been carried out in almost all districts in 33 Provinces.
106. Micro entrepreneurs also receive literacy programs in financial management, investment, and entrepreneurship training. Promotion of higher positions for women in the private sector is carried out continuously through training on leadership and various programs, as well as competition on women's entrepreneurship and women's career conducted by a number of partnerships between the Government of Indonesia and the private sector, including women's media groups.

B. Steps related to unpaid care and domestic workers as well as promoting work-family conciliation

107. Indonesia has taken supportive steps (the rights of female workers) especially in the work-family balance: guarantees for maternity leave, flexible working hours for pregnant women, and providing lactation rooms and child care rooms in office buildings. To ensure the full implementation of these rights, the Ministry of Labor continues to lobby the public and private sectors to allocate special integrated space for child care and breastfeeding in offices, apartment buildings and public places. Some ministries and private sectors began to apply leave for husbands who just got a baby. Based on data from the Online Employment Report Obligation there are 3.713 companies that have lactation facilities²⁸.

C. The impact of fiscal budget cuts/savings on spending for public services or downsizing the public sector for women

108. The Government of Indonesia does not make fiscal budget cuts or savings on spending for public services

II.2. Poverty eradication, social protection, and social services

Critical areas: A. Women and poverty; B. Women's education and training; C. Women and health, I. Women's human rights; L. Daughter

A. Reducing women's poverty rate

109. Indonesia's poverty rate has been reduced since 2016-2018, which are: 10.70 % (2016), 10.12% (2017) and 9.66% (2018)²⁹, respectively.
110. The Government of Indonesia has implemented a number of poverty reduction programs for women and social protection, including initiating the first Creative Economy World Conference in 2018, which was attended by 2000 participants representing the government, United Nations and other international organizations, private sectors, creative actors, academics, and media. Participants in this forum expressed their commitment to promote the role of women and youth in the creative economy, as well as their participation in development, including through UKM, new companies and the entertainment industry. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia also promotes the role of women in TIC-based (technology, information, communication) economy through capacity building in computer programming (coding) aimed at housewives and female migrant workers.
111. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) develops women's entrepreneurship support through the Home Industry (IR) program. The purpose of this program is the development of a coordinated, effective and efficient home industry so it could transform into small business, and can be a source of income as well as increasing income, family security and sustainable living. IR can help improve family welfare, absorb and create employment, and reduce the desire to become informal workers abroad who are often become the target of human trafficking. This IR development policy is also part of MoWECP's priority programs, which are 3ENDS: 1) End violence against women and children; 2) End human trafficking; and 3) End the economic access gap for women. MoWECP has signed MoU with IWAPI on Participation in Women's Empowerment in the Economy in 2019. Several south-south technical cooperation activities that have been carried out since 2015 related to women's economic empowerment.
112. In 2016, MoWECP began implementing IR development policies in 14 districts/cities as pilot project, while in 2017 it increased by 7 districts/cities. The selection of 21 districts/cities as model locations is based on several considerations: areas with high poverty rates, high maternal and infant mortality rates, migrant worker enclave

²⁹ Perkembangan beberapa indikator utama Sosial-ekonomi Indonesia, BPS 2019

areas, outermost areas, areas with centers or home industry players and slices with Community-Based Integrated Child Protection (PATBM). The collaboration (MoU) was carried out with the regent/mayor of IR model area for 3 years. Overall achievements and impacts of this pilot project, as much as 3.764 home industry players have been facilitated by MoWECP in 21 districts/cities. From 2016-2018, the implementation of Home Industry piloting has been carried out in 16 Provinces, 21 Districts/Cities, 27 Sub-districts, 46 Villages, and targets 3.764 entrepreneurs³⁰.

113. PPEP (The Increase of Economic Productivity for Women) has been carried out since 2004-2011 through the PRIMA Village Model (Progressive Independent Indonesian Women). Since 2011, the Government of Indonesia has been driving home industry or super micro businesses by conducting the National Entrepreneurship Movement (February 2011). This movement also aims to address the moratorium on sending Indonesian Workers (TKI) abroad, most of whom (70%) are women. Then in 2016, MoWECP issued regulation No. 2 of 2016 on general guidelines for home industry development to improve family welfare through empowering women.
114. The biggest challenge is building synergies between stakeholders in district/city governments who are members of the IR Implementation Team in developing IR. The problems faced by the IR actors and are still not handled properly, namely³¹:
 - a. Financial management, has not separated between financial expenses for daily life needs and business activities
 - b. The marketing of IR products is mostly done only around IR locations, and has not been widely marketed outside the area. Marketing is also still done in conventional or traditional manner: sold directly to buyers or buyers come directly to IR locations. There are still a few IR products that are sold/entrusted in stores, modern markets or super markets, or even online
 - c. The production process still uses simple equipment, even has not been using appropriate technology
 - d. Packaging is still done in a simple manner
 - e. Access to capitals is still limited
115. PT Permodalan Nasional Madani (Persero) has launched the PNM Mekaar (Fostering a Prosperous Family Economy) product which provides special services for underprivileged ultra-micro female entrepreneurs, for both who want to start a business or develop a business in 2015 and until 2018 have distributed loans to 4 million the customers³².

30 Laporan kemajuan pemerintah Jokowi - KPPPA

31 <https://pekka.or.id/blog/2019/04/23/laporan-tahunan-2017/>

32 <https://www.pnm.co.id/abouts/sejarah-pnm>

Example (1): - Female School

Critical Women Born in Grassroots Community - Collaboration between Government and Civil Society Organizations. The Government of North Lombok District in West Nusa Tenggara Province, together with KAPAL Perempuan, empower women in a concrete manner with the Female School, the majority of participants are housewives, get informal education on various knowledge and information about gender equality, sexuality, reproductive health, mapping of female's problems, female leadership, organizational strengthening, female's economy strengthening, and advocacy. "The empowerment method through Female School creates opportunities for women at the grassroots to be able to fight for equality in the division of domestic work. They monitor cases of violence, criticize poor public services" (Yuni Kurniati Maesarah, Secretary of the Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) North Lombok District), as well as playing an active role in monitoring the Implementation of National Health Insurance for beneficiaries (JKN-PBI) in North Lombok and East Jakarta, directly involved in the preparation program of the Village Government Work Plan in Pangkajene Island District, overseeing the procurement of Solar Power Plants (PLTS) on Sabangko Island, Pangkajene Islands. Convincing success evidence of the Female School prompted the Lombok District's Government to replicate the Female School and incorporate the Female School program into the 2016-2021 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), where the implementation of female schools in villages are budgeted through the Developmental Work Plan Region (RKPD). Starting in 2019, East Lombok District has replicated the Female School in 10 integrated villages with stunting prevention programs. In North Lombok District, the Female School program is included in a strategic target to improve the quality of life and children which in 2018 was conducted in 15 villages with an allocation of Rp. 700 million and the allocation for 19 villages targeted in 2019 was Rp. 1.3 billion. The Replication of Female School by the district government is a continuation of the initial initiative by the KAPAL Perempuan Institute and the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Partner Resource Development Institute supported by the MAMPU program (Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Gender Equality).

B. Increase the access to social protection for women

116. During the period of 2016-2018, the central government expenditure on social protection functions was around 11 percent of the total central government expenditure, increasing from a range of 5-6 percent of the total budget in the period of 2012-2014. Poverty eradication strategies in Indonesia in the 2015-2019 RPJMN rest on 3 pillars, namely comprehensive social protection, improvement of basic services, and sustainable livelihoods. To reduce the burden of the poor society, the implementation of social assistance programs for the poor and vulnerable is expanded through program complementarity and integration of one card. This effort began with the development of an Integrated Database (BDT), which contains data by name by address of 40 percent of the population with the lowest level of welfare.

117. The integration of social assistance began for the recipients of conditional cash allowance or the Family Hope Program (PKH) with Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) through the Prosperous Family Card (KKS). In 2018, the coverage of PKH recipients will increase to 10 million poor families with a budget of Rp. 17.42 trillion. The main target of the PKH program is to improve the welfare of families with children under five years old and school age, as well as pregnant women, people with severe disabilities and neglected elderly (>70 years).
118. In addition to cash allowance, there is also training or counseling for Family Ability Improvement Meeting (P2K2) every month. P2K2 training consists of parenting education modules, child protection, healthy lifestyle, social welfare and family financial management. Until 2018, there were 4.648.940 P2K2 participants in 34 provinces and 278 districts with 21.642 program facilitators assisting the activities.³³
119. To ensure the adequate nutrition, the Government of Indonesia distributes prosperous rice (Rastra) subsidies of 15 kg/month/family to 15.5 million poor and vulnerable families. Gradually, Rastra was switched into BPNT (Non-Cash Food Assistance) so that poor and vulnerable families could buy food not only rice, but also other nutritious food, such as eggs in the local e-shop which became bank agents. In 2017 BPNT was implemented in 44 cities, in 2018 it was expanded to all cities and most districts.
120. Beside that, in order to improve the economic conditions of the poor, the Government provides stimulation of venture capital for the poor through the activities of Joint Business Groups (KUBE) and Productive Economic Enterprises (UEP). The KUBE program is also complemented by rehabilitation of uninhabitable homes and improvement of environmental facilities in locations that require them. Especially for indigenous peoples in remote areas, social empowerment is provided which includes providing life insurance, housing assistance, and social guidance.
121. Successes and Challenges: (a) the government has been quite good in implementing social protection system and fulfilling basic needs strategies, especially social protection systems that already have a strong legal basis. (b) The scope of social security programs, especially for the poor and vulnerable people in the informal employment sector, and programs to fulfill basic needs that are favor to people still need to be expanded. (c) Regulations related to regional government have not clearly regulated the roles and responsibilities of regional governments, from provincial to village level, in the eradication of poverty. (d) On the other hand, the capacity and commitment of local governments to develop and implement the efforts of independent poverty eradication are generally still weak. (e) The use of databases has not yet been integrated in each ministry. (f) There needs to be commitment from all relevant parties to synchronize between the three poverty eradication strategies.³⁴
122. Proposed program improvement: continue and perfect the implementation of poverty eradication strategies that has already been going. The development of social protection needs to be directed at increasing the value of program benefits and membership coverage. In addition, it is necessary to develop a response system for

³³ Data of Social Affair Ministry, 2019

³⁴ <http://www.smeru.or.id/sites/default/files/publication/news201701.pdf>

the distribution of temporary social assistance.

123. To increase the integration of the implementation between the three poverty eradication strategies from national to village level, the inter-sector poverty eradication programs must be integrated and comprehensive so that poor and vulnerable beneficiary households can experience a significant and sustainable increase in welfare in order to be able to escape poverty. To increase cohesiveness, it is necessary to: agreement between relevant ministries in the mechanism for determining target households; accelerated BDT development that is integrated between the center and the regions; and cooperation between the Central Government and regional governments to provide one-door services (single window services or integrated referral and service systems) in all poverty eradication programs.
124. Integrated Service and Referral System for Social Protection and Poverty Eradication (SLRT) is a system that helps identify the needs of the poor and vulnerable, and then connects them to programs and services managed by the government (Central, Provincial and District/City) and services from non-government according to their needs. SLRT also helps to identify complaints of poor and vulnerable people, make referrals, and monitor complaints handling to ensure that complaints are handled properly.³⁵
125. In March 2018, as many as 20.2% of the population were still vulnerable to poverty (Susenas March, 2018). Some affirmative policies include: (1) the development digitalization and social integration of aid distribution, such as Non-Cash Food Assistance/BPNT, educational assistance for poor students and targeted subsidies; (2) strengthen a comprehensive and integrated national social security system (SJSN) for health and work to protect the poor and vulnerable from social or economic shocks; (3) strengthening the social protection systems for certain groups such as persons with disabilities and elderly who are vulnerable to poverty; (4) Integrate the integrated database (DBT) with population database and Health BPJS to increase the target of government assistance; (5) The development of activities to improve economic independence and income for the poor and vulnerable groups, including through strengthening the family economy; business intermediation and social impact; and structuring the land tenure and usage through the implementation of agrarian reform and social forestry.
126. The Ministry of Home Affairs through the Regulation of Ministry of Home Affairs No. 9 of 2016 has issued regulations for the Acceleration of Increasing Coverage of Birth Certificate Ownership that has been socialized to 514 districts/cities throughout Indonesia. With this regulation, children who do not have a birth certificate will receive SPTJM (Statement of Absolute Responsibility). Until 2018 the number of certificate ownership in children aged 0-18 years old increased to 90.2% (71.8 million) from 31.2% (21.5 million) in 2014.³⁶
127. The Ministry of Villages, Underdeveloped Village Development and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) from 2015-2019 channeled the village funds of Rp. 257 trillion. The village fund is very useful for empowering women and developing children to

³⁵ <https://slrt.kemsos.go.id/v2/webslrt/login>

³⁶ Data Kementerian Dalam Negeri: penerapan supertajam

be better and more educated because it is used for: construction of 50.854 Early Childhood Education (PAUD), 24.820 Posyandu, 9.692 Polindes units until the end of 2018. Construction of other facilities, such as: almost 1 million clean water facilities was built at the initiative of the village and implemented by families including women in the village.

128. Women can also participate in managing village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) and village facilitators can be utilized to provide counseling for women in the village.³⁷

Example: - “Laut Nusantara” Program

Based on the Village Development Index (IDM), from 18,223 villages in 122 underdeveloped areas, 7,779 villages (42.69%) were very underdeveloped villages, 41% or 7,471 villages were underdeveloped villages. Therefore, the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration continues to accelerate the development of education in disadvantaged areas by increasing the coordination with relevant ministries/institutions and private parties such as XL Axiata, collaboration in education field for women and fishermen in the targeted areas by providing ‘Laut Nusantara’ Program application since 2018 in Pandeglang - Banten and Central Lombok - West Nusa Tenggara, continuing with 2 (two) other districts in accordance with the locations of disadvantaged areas in 2019. The program aims to promote and improve education for women and fishermen who live in villages in disadvantaged areas by utilizing digital facilities. Sisternet, an Inspiring Creative Class program specifically intended for women to be more leverage in the family or in the community by utilizing digital facilities, such as education of: Basic benefits of the internet, assistance in the promotion and sale of online-based products, and also health education on preparing good human resources.

<https://www.kemendes.go.id/view/detil/2656/kemendes-pdtt-dan-xl-axiata-berikan-edukasi-pemanfaatan-sarana-digital-untuk-kaum-perempuan-dan-nelayan>

C. Improving the health of women and girls

129. Through the ‘Indonesia Sehat’ Program, the Government of Indonesia has provided premium subsidies to cover 92.24 percent of Indonesia’s poor and near-poor population.
130. Government of Indonesia is implementing strategies to address nutrition issues, especially stunting prevention, by launching an Integrated Nutrition Intervention policy that focuses on pregnant women, children aged 0-23 months and adolescent girls. This program aims to support and provide healthy, balanced nutritious food and

³⁷ <https://www.kemendes.go.id/view/detil/2858/kemendes-pdtt-dan-kemen-pppa-sepakati-percepatan-pemberdayaan-perempuan-dalam-pembangunan-di-desa>

to promote better nutrition, especially for poor families. Since January 2019, Integrated Nutrition Interventions have been implemented in 160 districts and 1,600 villages. The MoWECP is developing Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting Training (PPRG) guidelines for stunting prevention, technical guidance of PPRG prevention for stunting in areas with high stunting rates.

131. In 2014, the Government launched the National Health Insurance (JKN) or the National Health Insurance Scheme. The proportion of the population covered by JKN through the publication of Indonesia Healthy Card (KIS) continues to increase from 51.8% in 2014 to 66.4% at the end of 2016 and is targeted to cover all Indonesian people in 2019. The coverage is part of the government's effort to increase the Recipients of Premium Assistance (PBI) which includes poor and vulnerable populations. In 2016, the number of PBI approximately reached 36% of the total population. Efforts to implement this scheme include ensuring the availability and affordability of health service facilities by sending a team of health service workers, especially to the farthest, disadvantaged and leading villages; strengthen the health system and increase the capacity, availability and equitable distribution of medical personnel throughout the country. For this reason, more than 800 additional medical personnel were deployed, with more than five medical personnel being allocated to each community health center (Puskesmas). In 2017, the number of Puskesmas increased to 9,825, and keep increasing to 9,993 Puskesmas in 2018. Meanwhile, the ratio of puskesmas on each district is 1/39 Puskesmas, the number of hospitals or advanced referral health facilities (FKRTL) in 2018 is 2,823 consisting of 2,269 public hospitals and 554 special hospitals.
132. Indonesia continues to revitalize the Family Planning Program, by increasing awareness and education about family planning: optimizing the use of information and communication technology (ICTs); empowering people to access family planning services; providing affordable and free services related to family planning for married couples integrated in the Universal Health Coverage Scheme, and mobilizing the Family Welfare Movement at 289,635 integrated service post (Posyandu) throughout the country. Indonesia also continues to increase the supply and distribution of contraception devices and medicines; providing medical contraception services and reproductive health facilities, as well as overcoming infrastructure problems that hamper health facilities access in remote areas; synchronize financial frameworks between national and local budgets for family planning programs and increase the capacity of family planning fieldworkers to provide communication, information and education (KIE) and maintain participation of family planning users.
133. Reducing maternal mortality rates (MMR) and increasing access to sexual and reproductive health services throughout the country continue to be a top priority on the national agenda. Efforts to reduce MMR were done by expanding access to maternal health services through increasing skilled health workers in health care centers, providing antenatal care for mothers and infants, specialized care services and family planning services, as well as the Maternity Insurance Program (Jampersal). Jampersal targets community members who have not yet received health insurance. In 2019, Jampersal services covers 33 provinces and 497 districts/cities including financing antenatal services, delivery assistance by health workers, postpartum

services, family planning services, and exclusive breastfeeding counseling. Technical guidance of maternal mortality rates from Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting Training (PPRG) in 2019 has been held in Riau Islands, Bengkulu and DKI Jakarta. In 2015 MoWECP together with Community Organizations compiled the Guidelines for the Acceleration of Reducing Maternal Mortality Rates for Community Organizations. It was continued in 2017, Guidelines on the Role of Community Institutions in Men's Engagement were prepared to accelerate the reduction of MMR.

134. The government has increased the ability of health workers. The distribution of general practitioners, specialists, midwives and paramedics has increased through pre-service and in-service training. Partnership programs with traditional birth attendants have been carried out to increase their capacity. These efforts resulted in a reduction in MMR from 359 per 100,000 in 2012 to 305 per 100,000 in 2015.
135. Reproductive health education for adolescents has been delivered in schools as a collaboration from Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education and Culture. This topic has been integrated into the school curriculum and training about this topic has been conducted for teachers. For children who are no longer go to school, reproductive health information is disseminated through the community, which involves youth as both participants and counselors. The community health centers (puskesmas) also provides information about reproductive health. Adolescent Health Care Services (PKPR) available in community health centers and sometimes in collaboration with schools through the school health enterprises (UKS). Joint Regulation of 4 Ministers (Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Religion, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Ministry of Health) in 2014 concerning School Health Enterprises.
136. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection provides technical guidance on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (PPRG) guidelines for stunting prevention in 3 provinces with the highest stunting rates (East Nusa Tenggara, West Sulawesi and Central Kalimantan). PPRG for reducing Maternal Mortality applied in 2 provinces, Riau Islands and Bengkulu, while the PPRG of HIV aids-TB applied for the provinces of North Sumatra, East Kalimantan, Aceh, South Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, Riau, West Papua, West Java and Kebumen.
137. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection together with Community Organizations have compiled the Guidelines for the Acceleration of Reducing MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate) for Community Organizations in 2015. Continued in 2017, the Guidelines for the Role of Community Institutions in Involving Men to accelerate the decline of MMR. It takes active participation from the community, including private party, Business World, Women's Organizations, Empowerment of Family Welfare Mobilization Team, Community Organizations, Religious Organizations and Mass Media in reducing MMR.
138. In 2017, the data shows that more than 1.6 million children are involved in labor. To overcome this problem, the government developed a national framework for RAN-PBPTA (National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor), and now is entering the second ten years period of 2013-2022 - established by Presidential Decree Number 59 of 2002. RAN-PBPTA is a policy coordination

among relevant stakeholders, from the central government to regional governments, including: Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, National Police, Trade Unions, Employers' Associations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

139. To ensure companies comply with RAN-PBPTA, the government has taken many steps, including: Ministry of Manpower launched the Child Labor Free Zone program in industrial zones throughout Indonesia. Another objective of this program is to provide assistance and bring child labor back to education zone in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Religion, National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K); The Ministry of Manpower in cooperation with the Indonesian Association of Child-Friendly Companies (APSAI) has also established a series of indicators as a mechanism to promote child-friendly companies.
140. Indonesia has established a Child Labor Reduction Program (PPA), in collaboration with the Family Hope Program (PKH) which helps child workers to get further education. From 2008 - 2018, the program returned 105,956 child workers to school.
141. The government also issued a legal mechanism through a Regional Regulation and Minister of Culture and Tourism Regulation Number: PM.30 / HK.201 / MKP / 2010 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention of Children Sexual Exploitation in Tourism Environment, as well as the National Action Plan for Eradication of the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons and Sexual Exploitation of Children (RAN PTPPO and ESA).
142. One of the challenge in child labor issues are the existence of child labors whom worked in the production of palm oil and tobacco, the lack of financial and personnel resources in law enforcement for child labor throughout the country and the postponement of the discussion on the Domestic Workers Protection Bill.

D. Improving girls' education and access to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and skills development programs

143. Prevention of violence in education field, is part of Director General of Primary and Secondary Education Policy Number: 097 / D / Hk / 2019 Concerning Technical Guidelines for Implementing Educational Strengthening.
144. The Regulation from Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2014 concerning the Child Friendly School Policy (SRA). The Definition of SRA is a Unit of Formal, Non-Formal, and Informal Education that is Safe, Clean and Healthy, Concerned and Cultured in the Environment, Able to Guarantee, Meet, Respect Children's Rights and Protect Children from Violence, Discrimination, and Other Abuse as well as Support Children's Participation Especially in planning, policy, learning, supervision and complaints mechanism related to the fulfillment of children's rights and protection in education. SRA is motivated by the existence of an educational process that still use children as an object and teachers as parties who are always right, easily causing incidents of bullying in schools/madrasah. SRA is made in the City of Child-Friendly for the fulfillment of children's rights. SRA

is one of the important indicators for Child-Friendly City's evaluation. Child Friendly School Policy is held to fulfill, guarantee and protect children's rights, and ensure that education units are able to develop the interests, talents and abilities of children and prepare children to be responsible for a life that is tolerant, mutual respect, and work together for the progress and spirit of peace. As of May 2019 there were 16,680 Child Friendly Schools in 243 districts in 34 provinces.³⁹ In order to build and develop child-friendly schools, various efforts have been made to improve gender equality and provide gender responsive facilities and policies. The SRA component consists of a) SRA policy (written commitment, SRA Team Decree, programs supporting SRA, b) Implementation child-friendly learning process (Application of Positive Discipline), c) Educators and Education Personnel Trained Children's Rights, d) Child-friendly Facilities and Infrastructure (not endangering children, preventing children from being harmed), e) Children's participation, f) Parent, Community Institutions, Business World, Other Stakeholders, and Alumni's Participation.

145. One of the efforts made by the central government and regional governments in the context of upholding the children's rights for they who are forced to marry at the young age and have a pregnancy during school. In 2018, 11.21% women aged 20-24 years were married at the age of less than 18 years (BPS 2019). In addition, a number of efforts have been made to prevent teenage pregnancy and ensure that children/teens can continue their education while caring for their child.
146. Statistics show that Hope Family Program has a significant impact in reducing poverty by 0.52% from 10.64% in 2016 to 10.12% in 2017. Despite of that, Hope Family Program also helps reduce the level of inequality in the Gini Coefficient Index (0.397 to 0.391) and a decrease of unemployment rate. Facilitating School Operational Funds / School Operational Assistance (Bantuan Operasional Sekolah - BOS) Programs which are fully directed to fund elementary schools, junior high schools and senior high schools.
147. 'Indonesia Pintar' Program (PIP) allows children from poor families to go to school. The program has distributed financial assistance to 17.9 million children in 2019 - sex disaggregated data
148. Adequate and better education infrastructure has been built, especially in rural and remote areas. The government, starting from 2014, has allocated more budget to build new school buildings to develop vocational training programs: build 213 new school buildings, 5,438 new classrooms and rehabilitate 999 classrooms. In addition, 1,333 laboratories and 363 libraries have been provided for vocational education institutions. There are also 43 vocational schools built in the Papua region and 114 schools in disadvantaged, frontier and remote areas in 31 provinces.
149. Scholarships to help underprivileged vocational students, with special expertise programs according to the Government Guidelines for Implementing Special Assistance Scholarship Programs in 2019. Scholarships also available for vocational students who affected by disaster - data needs to be disaggregated by sex. To further enhance the knowledge and skills of the younger generation, including: STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) has become one of the focuses of the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education in 2018, in order to

face 4.0 industry challenges or popularly known as the era of disruption technology where the development of business processes is currently heavily influenced by digital business, has made higher education institutions start developing themselves in the digital literacy process. Increased capacity and skills needed by the community to deal with the types of jobs that will be replaced by machinery and automation, a report from Mckinsey (WEF, 2017) states that at least 45% of the current types of work will be replaced by automation for example (check- in, customer service officers and tellers, etc.)³⁸. Around 20% of students are majored in STEM and there is a tendency that shows more and more women are majoring in STEM..

150. The government is currently developing a network of institutions based at the Community Academy. In 2018, Indonesia estimate to build 500 Community Academies. The college focuses on skills for jobs in manufacturing, nursing, automotive technology and other trades. The establishment of community academies is based on regional needs to accelerate the improvement and welfare of society.
151. The Revitalization of Vocational Higher Education Activities is also one of the priority activities of the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education which is carried out to support the activities of improving the quality of human resources for vocational graduates in tertiary institutions. The development of polytechnic education aims to encourage improvement in the quality of graduates to be able to respond to the acceleration of economic growth based on regional development in accordance with its potential. Facing the challenge of demographic bonus projections at the level of productive age, vocational education is believed to be able to facilitate the need to increase competency-based / applied skills. To strengthen the vocational higher education system, the Directorate General of Science and Technology Institutions and Higher Education has established 12 polytechnic pilot projects in the framework of testing the adjustment of the dual curriculum system and teaching factory.
152. The development of the Science and Technology Park has a function as a center of excellence (collaboration between the business/private sector-Government-Universities) aimed to strengthening the competitiveness of the related national manufacturing industry. In 2018, there are 18 STP total (Science and Technology Park).
153. The government, in collaboration with the private party, has established Community Learning Activity Centers (PKBM) under the director general of non formal education, and Community Learning Centers (CLC) in overseas cities where there are many Indonesian citizens. Some Indonesian workers, the majority of whom are women, face challenges in sending their children to public schools due to local policies. This CLC is part of the Government's commitment to ensuring that all Indonesian children have access to education.

38 <https://kelembagaan.ristekdikti.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Laporan-Kinerja-Ditjen-kelembagaan-lptek-dan-Dikti-Tahun-2018-2.pdf>

11.3. Free from violence, stigma and stereotypes

Critical Area: D. Violence against women; I. Women's human rights; J. Women and the Media; L. Girl

A. Priority in eliminating forms of violence against women and girls

154. Indonesia is committed to withstand all forms of discrimination and VAW. Overcoming violence against women and children is one of the main priorities of the current government. President Jokowi Widodo has been appointed as one of the Impact Champion HeforSHe, whom committed to eradicating and overcoming violence against women and girls.
155. Based on cases reported to children social services phone 1500 771 in 2015-2018 there were 4,090 cases. Constitutions Number 35/2014 and Constitution Number 17/2016 revised the Constitution Number 23/2002 on Child Protection, this constitution strengthens the protection of children by including local government participation and provides more sanctions for violators of sexual crimes against children. This constitution states the rights of victims, including protection from relevant stakeholders, health services, confidentiality of cases, assistance from social workers and legal officials as well as spiritual guidance.
156. Constitution Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with disabilities, is a progressive step on the protection of persons with disabilities, including women and children. This constitution ensures the rights of women with disabilities such as the right to accept or reject the use of contraception and the right in reproductive health, the right to get treatment from a family or substitute family to grow optimally.
157. Constitution number 12 of 2017 which ratify the ASEAN Convention against TIP (Trafficking in Person) / human trafficking, especially women and children. The ratification of this convention emphasizes Indonesia's commitment to eradicate women and children's trafficking.
158. Constitution number 18 of 2017 which amend constitution number 39 of 2004 concerning Protection of Migrant Workers, shifts the paradigm from the focus of the placement process to the aspect of protection. This revised constitution also includes, among other things, empowerment and other protection mechanisms for Migrant Workers' families, increasing the role of local government, migration costs, clearer distribution of responsibilities, and authority among institutions.
159. Efforts have been made to revise the Marriage Law and overcome child marriage:
 - In December 2018, the Constitutional Court ruled that the minimum age for women to marry was of 16 years old, as provided in the existing Marriage Law, was unconstitutional. The court considers that the minimum age requirement is a form of discrimination because the minimum age requirement for men to get married is 19 years. This is seen as a contradiction with the Constitution.

- The Constitutional Court has ordered parliament members to revise the minimum age for women to get married, as stipulated in Marriage Law Number 1 of 1974. The provisions in this article will remain for a period of three years. If there is no revision within the time limit, then the minimum age requirement must comply as written in Constitution No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which sets the definition of a Child as someone under the age of 18.
- Another important development is the issuance of a fatwa against child marriage by Islamic Scholars in Indonesia. The fatwa, which is not legally binding but will have an effect, was issued after a congress of women clerics for three days. The scholars urged the government to raise the minimum legal age for women to marry to 18 from 16 now. The fatwa called underage marriages is “dangerous” and preventing them was mandatory.
- The Indonesian Female Islamic Scholar’s Congress provides recommendations for parents, tutors, the community and the government to share responsibility for stopping child marriage because it limits children from being able to get good education, health and opportunities for their future careers and the safety of adolescent girls.

B. Overcoming violence against women and girls

160. There are a number of factors that contribute to the case of VAW in Indonesia, such as 1.) Socio-cultural barriers including patriarchal values, unequal social and economic status between men and women; 2.) Lack of comprehensive and verifiable data to formulate effective policies; and 3.) Inconsistencies in law enforcement contribute to the impunity of violence’s perpetrators
161. Based on findings of the 2016 National Women’s Life Experience Survey (SPHPN) shows that:
- 1 of 3 women aged 15-64 years in Indonesia experienced physical and / or sexual violence by their partners and other partners during their lives.
 - 1 of 10 women aged 15-64 have experienced violence in the last 12 years.
 - Physical and / or sexual violence tends to be higher among urban women (36.3%) compared to rural women (29.8%).
 - Cases of physical and / or sexual violence were higher among women aged 15-64 whom high school graduates (39.4%) and not working (36.1%).
162. Data from the Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Simfoni PPA) shows that there were 17,099 cases of domestic violence reported in 2019, which amounts more than 18,507 victims. 89.4 percent from them have been followed up. This report increased from the previous year (2018): 11,723 reported cases, there were 12,674 victims, and 69.7 percent had been successfully resolved.

163. Other challenges faced by Indonesia is the quantity and quality of service centers for women victims of violence that are still inadequate to cope the increasing number of victims who need services and to serve victims scattered in various remote areas in Indonesia. Therefore supporting facilities in the form of Molin (Women's and Children's Protection Cars) and Torlin (Women's and Children's Protection Motors) are also provided for 34 provinces and 278 districts / cities.
164. Other efforts to protect and provide services to victims of violence are supported by government efforts to improve various legal frameworks and related infrastructure at the national level, such as (a) harmonizing VAW regulations and policies as well as completing the existing implementing regulations; (b) increase stakeholder understanding of the Laws and policies related to VAW; (c) increase coordination between ministries / institutions / central or local institutions in prevention efforts and handling of VAW; (d) increase the availability and capacity of human resources in ministries / institutions / local institutions / services related to VAW; and (e) institutionalize provisions, update and utilize VAW data in the formulation of development policies and programs / activities by line ministers.
165. As a means to facilitate and expand the scope and area to reach victims of violence, the Indonesia Government has established an integrated service center that provides prevention, protection, promotion, rehabilitation and reintegration mechanisms for victims of violence, and coordination among victims.
166. Stakeholders and national task forces for Trafficking in Person. With regard to case management, the Government continues to strengthen the ability of law enforcement and rehabilitation. To ensure cases are handled appropriately, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection provides capacity building for field officers in relevant institutions in handling and reporting Trafficking in Person, knowledge in the legal process and providing legal assistance, provision of relevant health services, social rehabilitation, repatriation and reintegration for victims and their family.
167. In 2017, there were 470 Integrated Service Centers for Empowering Women and Children (P2TP2A) and 7 Child Protection Homes / Child Social Protection Houses (RPSA)
168. The Government of Indonesia allocates funds for the Integrated Center, and provides gender responsive training and capacity building. At present, 949 of 2000 projected law enforcement officers have been trained for handling cases involving women and children. In 2017 there were 567 Women's and Children's Services Units in police stations and 67 Integrated Crisis Units in police hospitals have been established throughout Indonesia. In line with this, the Government has also created a Task Force on Human Trafficking in Cities / 32 Provinces and 194 Regencies.
169. Government of Indonesia has implemented specific and targeted strategies to address VAW issues by building prevention mechanisms, improving case management and increasing women's empowerment. Examples of preventive mechanisms are include:
 - a. Encourage local governments to issue regulations on protecting women and children from violence such as Yogyakarta City Regulation Number. 1/2016

concerning Child-Friendly Regency/Cities, Maluku Province has issued Regulation Number. 2/2012 concerning Protection of Women and Children since 2012.

- b. Issued the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation Number. 4/2018 concerning Guidelines for Forming a Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children. This regulation was issued as a means to provide general guidelines and references for local governments in building a comprehensive, inclusive and integrative system for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. This ministerial regulation also strengthens the role of Integrated Service Centers for Empowering Women and Children at the regional level;
- c. Established a coordination forum in each province to address the issue of Human Trafficking Members of the Indonesian National Task Force of Anti- Trafficking in Person include non-governmental organizations, academics, professionals, and individuals who share the same concerns and imagine no tolerance for violence, including Trafficking in Person. The National Task Force now is temporarily led by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection as the Daily Chairman. In total, 9 Government Agencies were involved in this National Task Force;
- d. Conduct advocacy programs and campaigns to involve men aged 15 to 30 years to participate in preventing domestic violence and empower them to support victims of violence in reporting cases of domestic violence. These programs involve boys and young people to advocate for prevention of VAW and girls through the Children's Forum and the Integrated Community-Based Child Protection Program;
- e. Conduct a pre-marital advocacy course on domestic violence for couples as part of a pre-material basic course by the Ministry of Religion. In addition, campaigns against early forced marriages are carried out where the local Religious Office is prohibited from registering marriages involving children;
- f. Publish Guidelines for Preventing Sexual Violence at Work, a series of recommendations for the protection of women against sexual violence and also the process of resolution for victims and perpetrators. This guideline published by the Ministry of Manpower through the Regency Government at the level of governors, regents and mayors.
- g. Collaborate with all national universities throughout Indonesia in promoting a Gender Responsive Campus and involving academics, as well as youth in raising awareness about gender equality on campus and public spaces. Until now, the program has been carried out in 30 campuses throughout Indonesia;
- h. Conducting Family and Child Development Sessions (Child and Family Strengthening Gathering) as a forum to share knowledge and find solutions to problems related to children in the community, including cases of violence against children. This basically increased the capacity of family / community-based child empowerment. Furthermore, in 2018, there were 409 forums for Child Development Sessions and Family Development Sessions that have been held to raise awareness about this problem;

- i. Conducting ‘Goes to School’ Social Welfare Services, a national program of anti-bullying and violence against children. Until now, this program has been implemented in 806 locations throughout Indonesia.
 - j. The Ministry of Social Affairs has also issued an Anti-Violence Against Children at Risk module as a policy guide for social workers in dealing with child problems. This module covers the types of interventions for each type of violence, referral mechanisms, relevant mechanisms and ways of prevention;
 - k. Mobilizing 806 social workers dealing with child problems, provide individual, group and family counseling and case management services for vulnerable children and women. These workers advocate for good domestic violence services and policies by working in coalitions with other groups, such as those representing clerics, schools, hospitals, businesses, law enforcement, criminal justice, and the military. They are also members of an interdisciplinary team and management can provide important psychosocial input and consultation about the impact of violence on women in such situations;
 - l. Forming a Family Development Session (FDS) / Family Ability Improvement Meeting aims to improve practice and encourage behavioral change among Programs / Family Hope Programs (PKH) recipients of conditional cash assistance. In this case the benefits of Family Hope Programs are given to women, because women are more involved in providing health and nutrition, education and child care, and also child protection. Until 2018, there were 4,648,940 FDS participants in 34 provinces and 278 districts with 21,642 program facilitators assisting the activities.
170. With regard to case management, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights provides capacity building for field officers in the relevant institutions for handling and reporting VAW, knowledge in the legal process and providing legal assistance, provision of relevant health services, social rehabilitation, repatriation and reintegration for victims and their families. In addition, 1928 police officers have received gender responsive training to increase capacity in handling cases involving women and children.
171. To improve quality and monitoring services that have been provided, standards for VAW recording and reporting were created through the launch of an online application system called the Information System for Women and Children’s Protection (Simfoni PPA). This system has been implemented in 548 Units at the Provincial level, and 419 Integrated Service Centers for Empowering Women and Children, 427 Police Units, and 337 Health facilities. Information System for Women and Children’s Protection (Simfoni PPA) has received ISO-27001 certification. This system has increased the availability of current, real-time, and accurate VAW cases, which can be accessed by all Units / Women and Children Service Units (UPPA) for Women and Children, at the provincial and district / city levels.
172. The Government also ensures the provision of health care for women and girls who are victims of violence. These efforts include:
- a. Strengthening the regulatory mechanisms by issuing Government Regulation No. 61/2014 on Reproductive Health; Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 97/2014

on Periodic Health Services Before Pregnancy, Pregnancy, Childbirth, and After childbirth, Implementation of Contraceptive Services and Sexual Health Services; and Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 68/2013 on Health Care Provider's Obligations to Provide Information on Alleged Violence against Children.

- b. To issue guidelines on prevention and handling of Residence Card ownership and child cases, including the Handbook for Community Health Center Development in managing the issue of Residence Card ownership and Child Service guidelines and Case and Case Reference for Residence Card and Child Health Officers for health.
- c. Perform capacity building such as Case Management Training, which includes TIP, for health officers (doctors, midwives, nurses) in the Public Health Center (Puskesmas) and hospitals as well as Curriculum Preparation and Training of Trainers (ToT) modules for the facilitator.
- d. Regarding data provision, the current data about the Residence Card comes from various sources. As there is not one integrated data on the Residence Card, including women's disability data, in 2016, the government launched a national survey to collect data and more comprehensive Residence Card information, including the root of the problem.
- e. To improve the intervention, in 2016, the government conducted its first survey on the number of Residence Card ownership. The survey was conducted on cooperation between the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Central Statistics Agency. The survey collected data from 9.000 households, in 83 districts of 24 provinces through one-on-one interviews. The survey focused on finding out whether women experienced any of the following violence: physical, sexual, emotional and economic.
- f. The National Anti-Sexual Crimes against Children Movement (GN – AKSA) prevents sexual crimes against children which are a manifestation of government concerns in publishing the presidential instruction (INPRES) No. 5 of 2014 on National Movement Anti-Sexual Crimes against Children.

173. Efforts to Tackle and Prevent Female Circumcision

- a. Female circumcision is a part of tradition and belief inherited from generation to generation of family and society, and was done symbolically. Although a prohibition has been established through Minister of Health Regulation and health officer and Health Service Facility do not promote female circumcision, there is still a demand for female circumcision in society.
- b. Government of Indonesia have conducted an awareness program for health and medical workers, parents, public figures and religious figures to prevent female circumcision practice in society. KPPA have also intensify the efforts to collect supports in stopping female circumcision practice by involving public figures, especially religious figures. A series of workshop collaborating with Human Rights Institution have been done to formulate a concrete strategy and program to overcome female circumcision issue.

- c. Government of Indonesia have revoked Minister of Health Regulation No. 1636/2010 concerning Female Circumcision by publishing Minister of Health Regulation No. 6/2014. The most recent regulation forbids all medical practitioner to do a female circumcision procedure. The Ministry of Health regularly organized a dissemination program through Minister of Health Regulation No. 6/2014 on each stakeholder in 34 provinces, and professional organization on October 2016 and 2018, Ministry of Health also conducted a seminar about Minister of Health Regulation No. 6/2014 in IBI National Meeting in Batam and Jakarta.
- d. In 2017, MoWECP published the Publishing Advocation and Socialization Guideline for Female Circumcision Prevention for Leaders and Religious Agency. This guideline will provide tool for religious leaders and known religious agency to convince society that there is no verse or religion text, religion teaching regarding female circumcision; no medical benefits; and no social/behavioral consequences. This guideline have been widely spread in South Kalimantan and North Sumatera. Another guideline, which concern is about preventing female circumcision targeting families and public figures, currently is on formulation.

174. Trafficking and efforts to countermeasure

- a. A significant effort have been done to promote justice and liability for perpetrators and victim and also survivors of human trafficking. According to Bareskrim Report, POLRI in 2018, female victims account for 70% of 297 victims, with details of adult women of 190 people and female children of 18 people, whereas the rest are adult male and male children⁴². According to National TIP Report 2017, approximately 1,9 million of 4,5 million of Indonesian citizen working abroad, most of them are women, have no legal document or already extend their visas expiration date. On domestic trafficking level, many women and female children were exploited in domestic slavery and sex trafficking. The victims often recruited with the offer of working in restaurants, factories, or household services, insted become the target of human trafficking.
- b. Indonesia have implemented the Law on Elimination of Human Trafficking Crimes No. 21/2007 as a main legal framework of human trafficking victims protection, prohibition of human trafficking, and legal procedure to convict the perpetrators.
- c. The government also formed a National Task Force for TIP in which the members are consised of 19 national institution, including legal enforcement authority. Currently, there are task forces operating in 32 province and 191 regencies/cities.
- d. Indonesian mission in international affairs functioning as first responders of a TIP case and being responsible to provide a safe home and legal support for the victims and survivors. Currently there are 12 Indonesian mission in international affairs which equipped with an in-house lawyers. To strengthen the mission capacity on handling TIP cases, since 2014, by cooperating with IOM, Indonesia have conducted regular training programs for staffs responsible for 45 internasional mission. In 2018, the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also participated in training regarding services and citizen protection procedures, including TIP

- e. On regional level, Indonesia promoted the best efforts and practices to prevent and overcome TIP through Bali Process mechanism regarding human trafficking, TIP, and associated transnational crimes. Several programs such as improving knowledge and strengthen the officials capacity in preventing and handling human trafficking, included in it was implementing specials steps and care for TIP. An advance on regional level have been followed with the publication of Gender Sensitive Guideline for Handling Human Trafficking Women Victims. This guideline is an implementation of ASEAN Commission concerning Child and Women Rights Protection and Promotion Working Plan 2012-2016, which include protection of female in trafficking starting from identification until their recovery and integration.
175. Since 2012, several steps have been conducted to further strengthen legal framework and policy to overcome TIP including implementing:
 - a. The Law No. 31/2014 concerning victim and witness protection as a legal instrument to provide legal security regarding victim and/or witness of human trafficking protection. LPSK would also provide protection for informants and justice collaborator;
 - b. The Law No. 12/2017 concerning ASEAN Convention Ratification against TIPS Particularly Women and Children. This ratification is expected to improve effectivity of prevention and elimination of TIP crimes, especially against women and children, giving protection and support for the victims;
 - c. Governmental Regulation No. 43/2017 concerning Implementation of Child Restitution as Criminal Victim. A retribution must be paid by perpetrators as a compensation of suffering caused by the act of crimes and replacement of medical and/or psychological care as a form of criminal retribution;
 - d. Presidential Decree No. 2/2015 concerning RPJPM 2015-2019 as a reference in preparation to handle and countermeasure TIP crimes on every ministries and institutions;
 - e. Ministerial of Political, Legal, and Security Affairs No.2 / 2016 concerning RAN-PTPPO 2015 - 2019, which of them highlights the prevention and protection measures in this case;
 - f. Minister of Manpower Regulation No. 20/2010 concerning General Guideline on Migrants Worker Family Programs / Indonesian Migrant Worker Family Management (BK-TKI).
 176. Furthermore, a National Task Force have been organized to implement RAN-PTPPO under coordination of Ministry of PMK, which consists of MoWECP, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Legal and Security Affairs, Indonesian National Police and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Task Force is responsible to coordinate data collection and have succeeded on arranging annual report including data about TIP.
 177. The following efforts have been implemented within the framework of the National Task Force – Implementing RAN-PTPPO: BK-TKI is a program to empower the economic resilience of migrant workers’ families, foster entrepreneurial spirit and educate

remittance use for the creative economy. Up to 2018, there have been 117 BK-TKI communities in 104 villages in 13 provinces:

- a. MoWECP held coordination meetings with task forces in 32 provinces and 191 task forces for TIP prevention and response, including facilitating TIP meeting point focus from each ministry;
- b. The Government arranges training for migrant workers before overseas placement, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, National agency on Placement and Protection Indonesian Workers Abroad (BNP2TKI) and other relevant stakeholders;
- c. The community for TIP Program Prevention and Response (Community Watch) was established in 2016;
- d. Training for law enforcement by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights on 8-10 October 2017 in East Nusa Tenggara was attended by 160 prosecutors, judges, lawyers, and police officers representing the 33 cities/districts;
- e. The Government provides health care for the TIP victim through P2TP2A which provides comprehensive coverage for victims of trafficking and domestic violence. Victims requiring certain forms of protection will be placed in shelters;
- f. Indonesia has LPSK that provides witnesses and victims of cooperatives by helping law enforcement uncover TIP cases;
- g. The Government facilitates rehabilitation, repatriation, and social reintegration of TIP victims and witnesses by providing 27 units of Trauma Center/Home Protection (RPTC), 1 female Social Protection House Unit/and 14 units of RPSA;
- h. In 2015, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection trained 25 instructors from 6 provinces to discuss the mental reinforcement module. The Program continues in 2016 with the training of 200 instructors;
- i. In 2017, the Ministry of Health trained Puskesmas and hospitals in 12 provinces about the handling and response to victims of human trafficking and other forms of violence faced by women and children;
- j. The Ministry of Woman Empowerment and Child Protection has been managing capacity building training through the Agents of Changes program in 5 districts/cities in 2016.
- k. The Ministry of Woman Empowerment and Child Protection in cooperation with Scan Media Communications Inc. in managing SMS blasting programs to areas known as source, transit, and destination of TIP

178. Up to 2018, the Government of Indonesia has shut down 151 local prostitution websites from 168 sites, as well as reinstate 17.760 of sex workers and return them to their families. Rehabilitated sex workers enrol in the empowerment program, usually the economic empowerment program provided by the local government. For example, in East Java, the local government transformed the brothel into a handicraft centre, leading to a source of income for former sex workers. The social ministry targeted zero prostitution in 2019. (Note: for Social Ministry, please make a reference data) [Social Ministry: Indonesia's movement of free localization, data of closed localization](#),

179. To tackle slavery in the fishery industry, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries issued regulation No. 2 of 2017 on the Human Rights Certification in the Fishery Industry. It is also part of Indonesia's commitment to strengthening the dimension of Human Rights in business activities
180. Nevertheless, the challenge persists, such as the lack of reliable data related to TIP, lack of knowledge and understanding of the community related to TIP criminal action, poverty and unemployment which causes people to become potential victims of human trafficking and sluggish implementation of the law on TIP by the authorities.

C. Preventing and responding to violence against women and girls based on technology

181. The following strategy was used by the Government of Indonesia for the last 5 years to prevent violence against women and girls
 - a. BERLIAN campaign – Together protecting the children, nine districts/cities have signed a commitment together to realize the world movement of World Fit for Children and Indonesia Worthy Children (IDOLA)
 - b. 3Ends campaign from the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection includes:
 - c. PUSPAGA – The Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA) serves as a one-stop/single-door family service, holistic integrative child-based service, that enhances the ability of the family in parenting and protecting children and the creation of parenting, education, health, protection for children and parents/family to support children's growth optimally.
 - d. PATBM – Community-based Integrated Child Protection
 - e. PUSPA – Public Participation for the Welfare of Women and Children
 - f. Kid Friendly School
 - g. Children Creativity Center
 - h. FAN – National Children Forum
 - i. RPTRA – Children Friendly Unified Public Space
 - j. TESA – Children Companion Phone Service
 - k. TePSA – Children Social Phone Service by the Ministry of Social Affairs
 - l. Addiction Friend Phone Service 021 171
 - m. Citizen Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - n. Domestic Call Center of Indonesian Red Cross Society 0800 1000
 - o. International Call Center of Indonesian Red Cross Society +6221 29244800
 - p. Call Center of Jakarta Province

- q. Call Center of the Department of Population and Civil Registration (HALO DUKCAPIL 1500537)
- r. RPTC and RPSW Services in central and regional level (complete data via Pak Untung)
- s. Children's Social Protection House (RPSA) by the Ministry of Social Affairs
- t. Development of the Integrative Child Social Welfare Program (PKSAI) by the Ministry of Social Affairs and UNICEF
- u. Community Complaint Service Unit, MoWECP Task Force
- v. PPTPPO Task Force (Prevention and Security of Trafficking Criminal Acts)
- w. Efforts in primary and secondary school education including comprehensive sexual education
- x. Grassroots and community level mobilization
- y. Changes in the representation of women and girls in the media (MoU between the Ministry of Woman Empowerment and Child Protection with the Press Council in 2019)
- z. Strive with men and boys (HeforShe campaign)
- aa. Program (empowerment) for perpetrators of violence
- ab. P2TP2A (Integrated Service Center for Women and Children) is a community-based government agency that comes into contact with women of violence victims, who have a moral obligation to participate in combating and overcoming the factors causing the violence against women. One of the concerns in addition to providing protection to women from behavior that leads to violence, also creates independence for women by conducting women's economic empowerment programs.
- ac. LAPOR! (People's Online Aspirations and Complaints Service) is a means of aspiration and complaints based on social media that is easily accessible and integrated with 81 ministries/institutions, 5 local governments, and 44 state-owned enterprises in Indonesia. LAPOR! was developed by the Presidential Staff Office to increase public participation for governmental program and performance supervision in the implementation of public development and services.
- ad. Introducing/strengthening laws and policies (Law of Pornography – Law No. 4 of 2008) and Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic/ICT Information and Transactions
- ae. Implementation of the initiative in raising targeted awareness to the society, girls and boys in the educational world (anti-pornography digital campaigns)
- af. Working with technology providers to obey good business practices, such as the National Digital Literacy Movement (GNLD), creating the national movement for facing the biggest potential threat in Indonesia, namely distribution of negative content over the internet such as hoax, cyberbullying and online radicalism.
- ag. Countermeasures were conducted by socializing digital literacy to various sectors especially education. One of them was encouraging the inclusion of

digital literacy material into a formal curriculum. This movement also encouraged people to actively participate in spreading positive content over the internet and become more productive in the digital world.

D. Overcoming the depiction of women and girls, discrimination and gender bias in the media

182. The rapid development of information and communication technology (ICT) in recent decades has provided both positive and negative impacts on women. On the one hand, such rapid dissemination of information and crossing the boundaries of the country can harm women through abusive media content, as well as non-gender sensitive and stereotyping news.
183. The survey of the Indonesian Internet Service Provider Association (APJII) in 2019 revealed 64.8% of the Indonesian population (264 million in 2019) using the Internet. Female users reached 48.5% of the total number of the internet users, and 49% of female social media users had been harassed: 56% of them, when connected to the Internet, experienced sudden pornographic content appeared during their browsing activities.
184. Support for women's participation in the media also includes encouragement for women to be involved in journalistic professions. In 2013, 28% of professional journalists in Indonesia were women. Unfortunately, there has not been a special quota for women journalists to occupy the seat of decision-makers in the media sector affecting the lack of female journalists' representation. The Ministry of Woman Empowerment and Child Protection has made socialization efforts to encourage the role of women journalists in strategic positions in the media by holding the women's journalist's gathering.
185. The gender equality awareness through a digital platform of SEREMPAK and SETARA from 2015 to 2018. SEREMPAK is a community-based interactive digital program developed by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection to facilitate dialogue and disseminate information on women's empowerment and child protection. SETARA is the social movement program to increase awareness of women's empowerment and child protection. For information dissemination, public figures used to describe videos and photos of women's empowerment.

E. Overcoming violence against groups of women from various forms of discrimination

186. Ahmadiyah's case: the action of intolerance experienced by the Ahmadiyah Congregation of Indonesia is not this time only. As a minority group, they often became the target of violations against the freedom of religious and belief. It can be seen from the annual report of the National Commission of Human Rights.³⁹

39 Baca selengkapnya di artikel Kasus-kasus Intoleransi yang Menimpa Ahmadiyah, <https://tirtoid.com/cp4v>

187. The case of GAFATAR, which had been dissolved in 2015. According to them, although Gafatar was established by a figure from the Islamic State of Indonesia and Al Qiyadah Islamiyah, Gafatar has transformed its thinking and action in line with Pancasila and the universal practice of religious values. Asril successfully managed to perform several social programs that improve the quality of life of its followers, such as managing peatland for agricultural interests to clean up garbage in rivers.⁴⁰
188. Data about Shia cases has not been obtained from the Presidential Staff Office?

II. 4. Participation, accountability, gender responsive institutions

Critical Area: G. Women in power and decision making; H. Institutional mechanisms for women; I. female human rights; J. Women and the Media; L. Girls

189. Women's equality in politics and decision-making have been generally recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The participation of women in Government is not merely a counterbalance in decision making and can better represent a balanced society, but the existence of women is expected to fight for their interests. In practical world, women's role in decision making is still limited. This is due to the existence of a patriarchy culture limiting women's participation in the decision-making process. The steps taken by the Government to increase women's participation in decision making are:
190. General Election Commission Regulation No. 6 of 2018 The Registration, Verification and Determination of the Political Party of the Electoral Participants of the House of Representatives and the Regional House of Representatives
191. The Regulation of the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia No. 10 of 2015 on Grand Design of the Improvement of the Women's Representation in the House of Representatives, Regional Representative Council, and Regional House of Representative on the 2019 Elections has been developed into the Grand Design of Increased Women's Representation in Politics and Decision-making towards Planet 50:50 Gender Equality in 2030. This Grand Design discusses the strategic step of raising women's role in the legislative, executive and judicial institutions.
192. The establishment of the Women's Parliamentary Caucuses (KPP) and the Women's Political Caucus of Indonesia (KPPi) to promote and encourage the achievement of gender equality and justice by aiming to encourage the representation of women in a strategic/key position in the Parliament. The caucus also developed at the regional level, at the provincial and regency/city level. (Is there any regional data?)
193. Towards the 2019 elections, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection also issued a supply module for the candidate of legislative members. The training module consists of five parts: (1) The meaning of a female political representation; (2) 2019 elections system; (3) Calculating the vote in the electoral area; (4) Mapping

⁴⁰ Dalam Kasus Gafatar, Negara Gagal contohkan toleransi <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2018/03/22/23255671/dalam-kasus-gafatar-negara-gagal-contohkan-toleransi>

the network of voters and competitors in the electoral area; (5) A winning strategy for female candidates. The fifth part of this module can provide adequate capital for female candidates to join a healthy competition in the 2019 election.

194. The results of the legislative elections showed that more female candidates to be elected, reaching a total of 20.87% of the total number of seats in parliament at the 2019 election. The simultaneous elections of the year 2018 also resulted in 31 female Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head of the total 342 elected Regional head and Deputy Regional Head (9.06%). This number tends to stagnate when compared to previous elections. At the 2015 election, only 8.7% of women were elected, while in 2017, only 5.90% of women were elected. This data showed a gap in the women's representation in the simultaneous elections held in three periods in 2015, 2017, and 2018. The recapitulation of the results of the three periods of elections resulted in a total of 92 female Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head (8.49%) scattered in 91 regions (4 provinces, 69 districts, and 18 cities) from 542 regions holding the regional elections.⁴¹
195. At the executive level, female civil servants cover 51.29% of the total number of civil servants in Indonesia in 2019. However, the number of female civil servants occupying structural positions at Echelon II was only 2.660, compared to the male civil servants who reached 17,649 in 2018 (13%). In the same year, the number of male civil servants occupying Echelon I was 518 while female civil servants were only 103 (16.58%). This proportion does not increase much from the previous year. In 2017, the number of Echelon II male civil servants were 15.462 and the female civil servants were 2.323 (13%). At the level of the Echelon I, the number of male civil servants were 457 and female civil servants were only 82 (15.21%).
196. In the composition of the Working Cabinet of 2014-2019, 8 women ministers held strategic positions: Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Health, Marine and Fisheries, Environment and Forestry, State-owned Enterprise, Human and Culture Development Coordinator. At the current Working Cabinet of Volume II, 5 positions (14.7%) of ministers occupied by women from a total of 34 ministers namely the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, Minister of Labour, Minister of Environment and Security. There is also 1 female Vice-minister among 12 deputy ministers, namely the Deputy Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy.⁴²
197. Women's gait in politics and decision-making at the rural level also continued to be encouraged, principally as the Village Chief. The recent number of the female village chief is 3,789 while for the male village chief is 63,778.⁴³
198. Involvement rates of women in the politics in 2004, 2009, 2014, and 2019 were 11.82%, 18.21%, 17.32%, 19.30%, respectively (General Elections Commission of Indonesia, June 2019).⁴⁴

41 Data Kemensos, tahun 2019

42 Ibid.

43 Data Kemensos, tahun 2019

44 Laporan Pemerintahan Jokowi-KPPPA

199. One example of best practices can be seen from the active involvement of women in various political activities of the Regional Representative Council. Even during the 2 periods (2009-2014 and 2014-2019) elements of the Chairman of the Regional Representative Council of Indonesia also filled by women, precisely as Vice Chairman. This was based on the regulation of the Regional Representative Council of Indonesia No. 1 of 2014 on the code of Conduct article 49 paragraph (1) C on the electoral procedures of the Regional Representative Council's leadership. It regulated that the composition of the Chairman of the Regional Representative Council pays attention to the women's representation. With the existence of women in one of the compositions of the chairman of the Regional Representative Council of Indonesia, women have at least room to participate in the decision-making process of the policy to be adopted institutionally by the Regional Representative Council of Indonesia.
200. The launching of Indonesian Democracy Index (IDI) by the Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia to develop the democracy in Indonesia, where there are 3 aspects of assessment including women as an indicator of (i) aspects of civil liberties measured from the level of gender equality, particularly the elimination of gender discrimination, (ii) aspects of political rights based on the number of female candidates selected in the elections, and (iii) aspects of the democratic institution focusing on the number of female candidates in political parties in provincial level. In 2017, democratic level in Indonesia, referring to IDI, increased from 70.09 (2016) to 72.11 (2017)
201. Challenges and Recommendations: lack of education and political training for women is still an obstacle in women's participation in politics and decision-making. This causes the regeneration of women in political parties to run well within the right quantity, but lacking in terms of quality. Lack of education causes women not to fight for women's interests at the level of decision-makers. This issue also led to the willingness of women to plunge into politics, moreover with the stigma in the community that decision making is generally done by men. Political parties should be more active in preparing or conducting female recruitment ranging from grassroots to national level. In 2018, the affirmation of female representation was marked with many female Regional Government Head who stumbled on corruption cases.
202. Another challenge, although there is already a quota requirement of 30% of the women's representation in the list of prospective members of the Regional House of Representative, the implementation has not been firmly regulated in the sense that there is no sanction for the parties that do not include the female representatives in the list of candidates. Furthermore, no warranties/provisions on laying out the sequential numbers are often detrimental to the female prospective members who are often put in a back-sequence number (low probability to be chosen). For that, it can be encouraged to use an intermittent sequence list system (male and female) as well as advocating for political parties' awareness to encourage the representation and visibility of women in the prospective order list.
203. The challenges women face did not stop when elected as lawmakers. In connection with this, women legislators often put more on feminine stereotypical fields, such as Commission VIII (Religion and Social), IX (Labour), and X (education). Women's

compositions at the commission were 29.5%, 40.8%, and 21.2% respectively. The House of Representatives is expected to be able to strive for women's representation to be spread evenly throughout the Commission.

204. Another challenge is to increase the representation of women, both in the number and quality of the positions held in the executive and the judicative institutions responsible for the governmental administration as well as the makers and the executors of the state policies. Women's leadership in various non-governmental institutions that are also an important force in politics and decision-making must also continue to be encouraged, such as women's leadership in private institutions, academics and media

11.5. Peaceful and inclusive Society

Critical Areas: E. Women and Armed Conflicts; I. Female Human Rights; L. Girls

A. Efforts to build and maintain peace, promoting a peaceful and inclusive society

205. Peace is a key requirement for the achievement of gender equality and sustainable development. Various types of conflicts, including armed conflicts of social conflicts continuing to occur in various parts of the world, create a conducive situation to the occurrence of human rights and humanitarian law violations. As a group often marginalized in the community in peaceful situations, women and girls are vulnerable to be violent victims even though they are not directly involved as a combatant (the disputing party). Even civilian victims of women and girls often exceed the number of victims of the combatant. Besides, the majority of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) are women, teenagers and children. Later in post-conflict, women generally bear the responsibility to care for the victims of conflict, including those who are disabled; As the head of the family who had been abandoned by men who became combatants and victims of conflict.
206. Armed conflicts involve militias/armed groups and disrupting international peace and security. As part of the international community, Indonesia continues to contribute to the efforts of creating international peace and security through the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission. The members of the Police and Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia are currently deployed in 8 United Nations Peacekeeping Missions with a total of 1,699 personnel. Indonesia has even established a Peacekeeping Mission Center (PMPP) to prepare Indonesian personnel, including female personnel before being deployed to the field. PMPP also continues to integrate gender perspectives in modules and pre-deployment training curriculums for peacekeepers in line with the UN Security Council resolution No. 1325 recommendation on Women, Peace and Security. In the future, Indonesia has targeted 4,000 peacekeeper engagement into various peacekeeping missions by the Regulation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs No. 1 of 2017 on the 5-year 2015 Regulation Ammandments on Vision Road Map of 4000 peacekeeping personnel in 2015-2019, in 2016 the government was determined to include the 40 women's police in the UN peacekeeping mission (MPP). Also, Indonesia

has participated actively in various global movements to eliminate violence in conflict situations, including sexual violence through the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI).

207. Indonesia have also prioritized the development and improvement of legislation as well as the associated mechanisms to overcome the impact of social/communal conflict for women and children, including:
 - a. Law No. 7 of 2012 concerning Handling of Social Conflict (there are already 7 articles which are gender responsive).
 - b. Presidential Decree (PerPres) No. 18 of 2014 dan Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs Regulation (Permenkokesra) No. 8 of 2014 concerning National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children during Social Conflicts (RAN P3S) in 2014-2019.
 - c. KPP-PA conducted a training for P2TP2A in conflict-ridden areas on the handling pre and post conflict.
 - d. Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN) organized Women's school for peace to women of age 18 – 85 years old in Poso, Bogor, Tasikmalaya, Jember and Jakarta. Growing peace value in families also implemented on children of age 7 – 18 years old through reading parks in Bogor and Safe House in Jakarta.
 - e. The Ministry of Defence conducted education of crisis management and conflict resolution and reconciliation in various universities. The same training also conducted by National Defense Institute (Lemhanas), Ministry of Home Affairs, and Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, which can be held through delegating participator abroad or inviting foreign speakers.
 - f. Peace Program of Local Government conducted by Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Home Affairs, Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs and UNDP.
 - g. N-Peace Network conducted a training about women, peace and safety in multiple regions.
208. Challenges and recommendations: a greater attention is needed on the efforts to eliminate impunity on perpetrators of violence in a social conflict. Impunity elimination efforts were not aimed only to full reconciliation and fair settlement for the victims of violence acts (including women) on previous conflicts such as in Aceh, Jakarta, Poso, Atambua, Ambon and Papua, but also to generate deterrence mechanism to prevent either the recurrence of violence or impunity for the perpetrators.

B. The efforts to improve leadership, representation and participation of women in conflicts' prevention, resolution, peace development, humanitarian action and crisis response, on decision-making level in Indonesian armed conflict situation and others, and in critical or susceptible

209. Through Presidential Decree No.33/2018 concerning Amandement of Presidential Decree Number 75 of 2015 on National Action Plan on Human Rights 2015-2019 which is the formation of secretariat with RAN-HAM which consisted of ministries conducting governmental affairs on law and human rights sector; b. Ministries conducting governmental affairs on social sector; c. ministries conducting governmental affairs on home affairs sector; d. Ministries conducting governmental affairs on national development planning; and e. ministries conducting governmental affairs on foreign sector. Within there are Increased of policewomen (Polwan) assigned at Juvenile Court (PPA) as investigator on matters regarding women and children, Fulfillme of legal aid access on every stage of justice against women and Children Faced with Law (ABH). On 2016, the precentage of ABH completion through diversion is lower (40%) than criminal verdict (44,88%)⁴⁵. On 2017 it has reached 136.000 Public-Based Child Protection (PATBM). For 2017, 136 PATBM model village were given intervention reinforcement program of priority and budgement planning through village fund and subdistricts' OPD fund. Furthermore, trainings were conducted for 1.360 activists to create Anti Pornography Villages, Law Conscious Villages, No Violence Villages, and Disabled-Friendly Villages.
210. Activities conducted in 2018 on the development of PATBM:
- a. Assistance of Thematic Villages (8 exploitation-free tourist village, 4 free pornography village and 5 Children faced with Law-free village)
 - b. National Facilitator Training of 34 participators, and 190 Regional Facilitator
 - c. PATBM Regional Facilitator Training of 195 Regional Facilitator from 64 Regencies/Cities
 - d. Training of Disabled Child Protection Facilitator. Trainings on regional facilitator from PP Office, P2TP2A or PATBM activists to expand the knowledge and understanding regarding management of disabled childern
 - e. Training of Prevention of Child Sexual Exploitation on Internet to PATBM Activists and Facilitators
 - f. Improvement of Human Resource Capacity of Law Conscious Villages' Officials
 - g. Child protection and pornography prevention through child pornography-free village
 - h. Half-Time Review to measure implementation achievement and arrangement mechanism of PATBM on village level as well as measuring attitude in regards to child protection from violence and perception of avoiding and confronting violence ability for children

⁴⁵ KPPPA-data penyusunan pemerintahan Jokowi

- i. MOLIN and TORLIN: on 2016 in Province level there are 34 Molin units & 68 Torlin units, whereas on 2017 in Regencies/Cities level there are 168 Molin units % 336 Torlin units, and on 2018 increased by 45 molin units in Reg/City.

C. Improving judicial and non-judicial accountability

For the last five years, Government of Indonesia has implemented efforts to improve judicial and non-judicial accountability of international humanitarian law violation and women and children rights law violation in armed conflict or other or humanity situation. As well, Government of Indonesia has conducted solidarity act and crisis response to countries suffering from social conflict situation and in humanitarian affairs, conducting reconstruction after disaster, and also TPPO, forbidden drugs and ilegal weapons trafficking and refugees.

D. Eliminate discrimination againts and violation of female children rights

211. Female circumcision is a part of tradition and belief inherited from generation to generation of family and society, and was done symbolically. Several efforts have done by Government of Indonesia, such as:
 - a. Conducting awareness program for health and medical workers, parents, public figures and religious figure to prevent female circumcision practice in society.
 - b. Revoke the Ministerial of Health Regulation No. 1636/2010 concerning Female Circumcision by publishing Minister of Health Regulation No. 6/2014 which in point forbid all medical practice regarding female circumcision
 - c. Publishing Advocation and Socialization Guideline for Female Circumcision Prevention for Leaders and Religious Agency (MoWECP, 2017). This guideline will provide tool for religious leaders and known religious agency to convince society that there is no verse or religion text, religion teaching regarding female circumcision; no medical benefits; and no social/behavioral consequences
212. Government of Indonesia endeavor to decrease HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B prevalence by 2022. The primary effort was by conducting viral screening for pregnant women, which required once per pregnancy period minimum. With this effort the hope is to decrease the transmission of HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B infection from infected mother to her child. Triple elimination program (HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B) have been conducted since 2017. Triple elimination aims to eradicate those 3 infectious disease and preventing transmission to children.
213. Constitutional Court have decided to revised the minimum age for marriage for women from 16 years old as arranged on Wedding Act Number 1 of 1974, and this MKRI decision has been followed by legalization of marriage age limit for women to 19 years old the same as for male by The House of Representatives of The Republic of Indonesia.

214. Indonesian Women's Ulama Congress (KUPI) recommend that parents, tutors, society and government share responsibility to stop child marriage as it restrict their rights on education, health, and better chance to develop future career.
215. Government of Indonesia have committed to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence for women and female children, which was proven by the appointment of President Joko Widodo as one of the Impact Champion HeforSHe.
216. Government of Indonesia have prepared a Bill (RUU) of Elimination of Violence against Women. This draft has been arranged and discussed together with Civil Society Organization, CSO, academy and civil society, but it has not been verified by House of Representatives this year. This Draft Bill hase define all forms of sexual violence for women (and female children), containing preventive measure by involving various elements of society and government, prevention effort and sanction for violence perpetrators.
217. Law No. 35 of 2014 and Law No. 17 of 2016 revised the Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, strengthening the protection for children by concluding regional government participation and by applying a greater sanction for sexual violence against children perpetrators.
218. To overcome the problem of child labour, Government of Indonesia arranged a national workframe on the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (RAN-PBTA), which currently has entered the second decade which is 2013-2022. This RAN PBPTA was established through Presidential Decree Number 59 of 2002. In order to ensure companies obey the RAN-PBPTA, the government has taken a few steps, including: Minister of Manpower launched a Child Worker Free Zone program at industrial area in Indonesia. Additional objective of this program is to provide help and to return child worker back to education in cooperation with Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Religious Affairs, The National Team for The Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K); Ministry of Manpower in cooperation with the Association of Child-Friendly Companies (APSAI) have also established a series of indicators as a mechanism to promote a child-friendly company.
219. The government also published a legal mechanism through Local Government Regulation and Minister of Culture and Tourism Regulation Number: PM.30/HK.201/MKP/2010 concerning Guideline of Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism, and National Action Plan for Elimination of Human Trafficking and Child Sexual Exploitation (RAN PTPPO dan ESA).

II.6. Nature conservation, protection and rehabilitation

Critical Area: I. Rights of Woman; K. Woman and the Environment; L. Female Child

A. Integrating gender perspective and concern about environmental policy

220. Minister of Environment and Forestry of Republic of Indonesia Regulation Number P.31/Menlhk/Setjen/Set.1/5/2017 concerning Gender Mainstreaming on Environment and Forestry Field Practical Guideline. Environmental protection is a critical element of sustainable development, where to actualize continuous economic growth there is a need to preserve nature and its contents. On the other hand, in a sustainable development concept, the role of human is on its center. Regarding this matter, the participation and cooperation among all of public elements, particularly women, should always improved. In fact, gender equality is one of the normative principle in sustainable development approach. On every policy-making and environmental programs, indentification of different gender requirement should be done as male and female could have a particularly different experience regarding environment or susceptibility concerning environmental problems as a result of their different social role and function.
221. On the other hand, women should not be considered as a victim who is susceptible to environmental danger. In daily life, as in Indigenous Community or people who resides in remote areas, women play a role in environmental preservation and protection efforts. Women which generally play a role as organizer of family life have a local wisdom which may contribute in the management of Natural Resources (SDA) in a continuous manner. This made women as a key partner on environmental protection, a responsible Natural Resource management, decrease in disaster risk or post-disaster management.
222. A formulation of policy and guideline for the gender mainstream application in natural resource and environmental field, could promote an improvement in quality of life and acceleration of social welfare improvement in Indonesia. Numerous efforts have been conducted by Indonesia regarding gender equality i environmental field, such as: Law No. 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles (article 9, section 2), established that every Indonesian citizens, either male or female have the same opportunity to recieve land rights as well as to obtain the profit both for themselves of their family. Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 concerning Land Registry (Article 31) supported this rights.
223. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) have organized a Gender Work Group to educate society about the usage of environmental-friendly briquettes and stoves, promotion of energy-saving programs in schools, also conducting competitions for clean and environmental-friendly technology innovation in schools and universities.
224. Local Government, in this matter the Provincial Government of Kalimantan Timur have established a gender responsive policy in mining management.

225. Challenges and Recommendations: One of the greatest challenge in actualizing full access and participation of women on Natura Resources and Environmental management is the lack of women's access to be involved on decision and policy-making regarding environmental issues in various executive and legislative agencies.
226. Furthermore, often times the policy meant to improve women's role, instead it gives additional burden for women in the environmental preservation effort, for example "National Program of Woman Movement, Plant, Spread and Nurture Trees" which add women's responsibility in domestic sectors. Regarding this matter, a more in-depth gender analysis is need to ensure that the enviromental programs were actually gender sensitive.

B. Integrating gender perspective into disaster risk reduction program and policy, climate resilience and mitigation

227. Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Countermeasure have special provicion regarding protection and participation of susceptible groups, including women.
228. National Action Plan for Climate Change (RAN API) which used Gender Mainstreaming as a strategy, including thorough vulnerability assessment. This has been implemented in 20-30 Province Regency/City. KPP-PA in 2015 arranged a Gender Responsive and Child Care General Guideline of Climate Change Adaptation especially on the impact of climate change aspect toward food sovereignty, energy resilience and clean water availability.
229. National Plan of Disaster Countermeasure 2015-2019 integrating gender equality issue and protection of other susceptible population (the unfortunate, disabled and people with special needs) in disaster countermeasure, such as problem and challenge identification and planning elimination risk program for people with special needs. Regarding this matter, Local Government of Yogyakarta, Central Java and Maluku have began to prepare an Action Plan for Local Disaster Countermeasure, which include the element of gender mainstreaming.
230. On determining the officials, women were taken into account although on a ratio basis male workers are 73% and females are 27%. Upon its commitment and effort, the Ministry of Oublic Works and Public Housing have received various Anugrah Parahita Ekapraya (APE) awards which is a government award given to Ministry/Department and Local Government who succeed in implementing Women empowerment and Child Protection development. Levels of the award are Pratama level in 2008, Madya level in 2009-2010, Utama level in 2011-2013, Mentor level in 2014-2016⁴⁶. The achievement of APE award in Mentor (highest) category in 2016, was due to the PUPR Ministry was considered as an exemplary in developing the region and work partners on gender mainstreaming and protection also women empowerment. Regarding the work partner development, such as constructional industry partner, Ministry of PUPR have been giving a lot of socialization aboutthe Danger of HIV/AIDS for constructional workers, while also promoting the consultant or contractors to consider gender issue in regards to planning and constructing the building design. The Ministry of PUPR also

⁴⁶ <https://www.pu.go.id/berita/view/9461/gender-infrastruktur-pu--permukiman-masuk-top-99-inovasi-pelayanan-publik>

succeeded at publishing numerous policies which are gender responsive, for a concrete example: in practica guideline of Community Based Sanitation (SANIMAS) program, Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation (PAMSIMAS), City Without Slum (Kota Tanpa Kumuh or KOTAKU). Furthermore the regulation regarding convenience and/or assistance in achieving subsidized housing enclosing not only the husband's income but also the wife's⁴⁷.

47 <https://www.pu.go.id/berita/view/16058/pengarusutamaan-gender-dalam-pembangunan-infrastruktur-menjadi-perhatiankementerian-pupr>

III.1. National Machinery for gender equality and women empowerment

231. Regarding the Law No. 39/2008 about Ministries and Presidential Decree No. 59/2015 about MoWECP, the ministry is responsible to organize governmental affairs on women empowerment and child protection under President guidance.
232. MoWECP was established in 2008. Gradually developing its responsibility not only to promote women empowerment but also child protection. Budgeting and human resources capacity have also increased to be twice-fold, from 214 billion rupiahs in 2014 to 553 billion rupiah in 2018. This number showed the current commitment of the government to improve the capacity, range and quality of MoWECP services for women and children. Furthermore, there is a significant increase in regards to human resources from 293 staffs in 2014 to 400 staffs in 2018.
233. Strengthening national machinery not only in national level, but also at local government level. Currently there are 33 institutions which focusing on women empowerment and child protection issue in province level and 514 in regional level. Furthermore, the focus points or units on female and children of MoWECP, is Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), Ministry of Cooperatives and SME and Indonesian National Police. Provincial government was also given mandate to take specific action to promote women and children's rights, including women empowerment.
234. The government is cooperating closely with NHRI, such as National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) and National Commission for Child Protection (KPAI), which specifically has been given mandate to promote women and children rights, and to develop an environment that allows for the elimination of all forms of violence against women and children in Indonesia. Furthermore, the government also cooperating with National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM), Ombudsman Indonesia, and Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) on various issues regarding promotion and protection of rights of women.
235. The Ministry of PP PA also launched a flagship program called 3Ends Program in 2016. This program is focusing on ending violence against women and children; human trafficking; and any obstacle for economical justice for women. A few real example of this program are: Child-Friendly City/ Regency (KKLA); an increase in awareness and training for associated stakeholder including law enforcer and society; and training and workshop for home industry.

III.2. National Machinery Chairman as a member of institutional process for SDGs Implementation

236. MoWECP as a member of Execution Team, and Working Group I Social Pillars of Sustainable Development, for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) according to Minister of National Development Planning Regulation Number 7 of 2018 concerning Coordination, Planning, Observation, Evaluation, and Reporting on Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.
237. In 2014 a National Strategy on Acceleration of Gender Mainstreaming was launched through National Strategy on Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (Stranas PPRG) and in 2018 its National Strategy is being updated for implementation until 2025 (RPJP) and SDGs in 2030.
238. National Minister of National Development Planning, Minister of Finance, Minister of Home Affairs, and Minister of Women empowerment and Child Protection in Jakarta, launched a Circular Letter concerning National Strategy on Acceleration of Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) Through Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (PPRG).
239. Subsequently a number of ministries published policies such as Minister of Maritim Affairs and Fisheries of Republic of Indonesia Regulation Number 51/Permen-Kp/2016 concerning Guideline of Implementation Mapping of Gender Mainstreaming on Local Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 67 of 2011 concerning General Guideline of Gender Mainstreaming Implementation in Regional, by organizing PUG working group (Pokja PUG) on every local government and focal point in institutional level.
240. Presidential Decree Number 59 of 2017 concerning Implementation of Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. This Presidential Decree emphasized that the President of Republic of Indonesia himself is leading the implementation of SDGs as the Chairman of Directional Board and the Minister of National Development Planning is appointed as the Executive Coordinator. To implement the SDGs, Indonesia is applying an inclusive principle by involving 4 participatory platform which consisted of Parliament and Government, Experts and Academy, Phylanthropist and Bussinessmen, Civil Society Organization and Media with the focus on susceptible population and the disabled, including children, women and youths. Each of this platform has their own role, yet related to each other. The government, both in central or local level, play a role in making policy and regulation, formulating planning and budgeting allocation, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting the acheivement results. Whereas, the role of People's Representative Council is to oversee the budgeting, implementation and monitoring of SDGs. Civil society organization and media play a role in disseminating and advocating about SDGs, building public awareness, to facilitate the program and its implementation while also contibuting in monitoring and evaluation. Phylanthropist and bussinessmen, play a role in advocation among other bussinessmen and bussiness sector, facilitate and implementing the program, improving public capacity, and providing financial support. The contribution of experts and academy stands on the fundamental function of education and is based on Tri Dahrma Perguruan Tinggi including educating, conducting research, and implementing community service.

III.3. Formal mechanism on implementation and monitoring BPfA and 2030 Agenda for SDGs

241. SDGs consists of 17 goals 166 targets 2041 indicators in which from those 17 goals 15 of them is full of women and children's issues and were translated into SDGs Action Plan dividing the role of all KL according to the duties and function involved in achieving SDGs goals.
242. Whereas on the implementation of BPfA the government aside from giving mandate to Ministry of PP and PA is also forming independent mechanism as the government's partner in the efforts of Human Rights protection and advancement in form of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs). Indonesia is also one of few countries which own more than one Human Rights National Institution, where currently there are National Commission of Human Rights (Komnas HAM), National Commission of Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan), and Indonesian Commission of Child Protection (KPAI). The National Institution of Human Rights together with other civil society organization, academy, or Indonesian women groups until currently have been actively play a role to ensure the fulfillment of government commitment in actualizing gender equality and women empowerment. Collaboration between government, Human Rights national institution, CSO and women civil organization are also an important element in terms of forming normative frame, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation from various government policy. Komnas Perempuan which was established through Presidential Decree No. 181 of 1998, have a special mandate to develop a conducive condition for elimination of all forms of violence against women rights in Indonesia. Until recently, Komnas Perempuan keeps working independently as a Human Rights national institution abide by Paris Principles. Now, this agency have become a unique exemplary model of NHRI and works specifically on women issues on both Southeast Asian region and international.
243. Meanwhile, National Commission of Child Protection (KPAI) which formed through Presidential Decree, have the main authority to provide reference, referral, consideration and monitoring upon the implementation of child protection in Indonesia, including the rights of female child.
244. There is an affirmation action being done for marginalized women and children one of them was conducted through PPRG mechanism focusing on gender analysis process in program and activity in sector level.
245. Contributions in form of information supports, data, relevant program, and synergy among stakeholders.

Chapter IV Data and Statistics

IV.1. Three main area which has been implemented according to gender statistics on national level

246. MoWECP have a mutual agreement together with Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) concerning Child and Gender Information and Data Provision which have been implemented since 2010 as a strategy on the effort of developing gender statistics. The objective of this Mutual Agreement is to improve commitment, cooperation and synergy between two agencies as a shared responsibility on implementing programs and activities regarding Child and Gender Information and Data Provision.
247. Processing data from census/survey results to produce more data to analyze and/or new gender statistic, which is through arranging Women Profiles, Child Profiles, Gender-Based Human Development publications and thematic gender publication according to factual issues which happened currently. These publications is published every year since 2010.
248. Generating new survey to produce national basic information regarding special topics, such as: conducting a survey about violence against children which was done in 2013 and 2018, with a different methods. Also conducting survey of violence against women in 2016. These surveys were developed to obtain prevalence data on violence against women and children.
249. Developing web-based data through SIMFONI.

IV.2. Three main priorities regarding reinforcement of national gender statistic

250. Processing data from census/survey results to produce more data to analyze and/or new gender statistic, which is through arranging Women Profiles, Child Profiles, Gender-Based Human Development publications and thematic gender publication according to factual issues which happened currently. These publications is published every year since 2010.
251. Using more gender sensitive data on formulating policies and implementation of programs and activities, by utilizing gender statistic and data from various publication either published by MoWECP or other institution.
252. Increasing coverage and web-based data variable

IV.3. National indicators to monitor the development of SDGs

253. According to Presidential Decree No 59 of 2017 concerning National Action Plan of SDGs which herein after referred as RAN TPB is a document containing 5 (five) years work plan and programs for the implementation of various agenda which both directly and indirectly supported TPB achievement TPB in line with national goals. Overall there are 17 Goals, 169 Targets, 241 Indicators globally but in Indonesia Bappenas established 319 national indicators including 85 national indicators which are in line with global indicators, 165 national indicators as a proxy of global indicators and 69 national indicators as an addition of global indicators. All the indicators were categorized into 4 pillars: economy, social, environment, governance and law⁴⁸

IV.4. Process of data collection and compilation regarding SDGs indicators and gender specific indicators

254. Several national indicators which are consistent with global indicators that is national indicators which concept and way of measurement is the same as metadata of global indicators such as Maternal Mortality Rate have been conducted and collected.

IV.5. Large surveys which regularly conducted in Indonesia

255. All household based surveys on the implementation of data analysis may be represented separately according to Geographic Location, Gender, Age, Education, Marital Status and migration status.
256. Data regarding income – SUSENAS (National Socioeconomic Survey)
257. Population Census – once every 10 years
258. SUPAS – Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus (Intercensal Population Survey)

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