

**NATIONAL REPORT  
BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION (BPfA) +30  
INDONESIA**

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## SECTION 1: HIGHLIGHTS

Indonesia is an archipelagic country consisting of approximately 17,374 islands with a land area of 1,913,578.68 square kilometers and a water area of 6,653,341.439 square kilometers. With a population of 281.6 million people, consist of 50.49% male and 49.51% female. Indonesia is a diverse country in terms of ethnic groups, cultures, languages, religions, and belief systems. They serve both as strengths and challenges in creating sustainable and equitable development.

Indonesia has reached progress in human development, indicated by the annual increase in the Human Development Index (HDI), from 73.77 in 2022 to 74.39 in 2023. The trend also shows an increase in the Gender Development Index (GDI) since 2022 from 91.63% to 91.85% in 2023, as well as the Gender Empowerment Index (GEI) from 76.59 in 2022 to 76.90 in 2023. Additionally, Indonesia's Gender Inequality Index (GII) decreased in 2023 to 0.447, down 0.012 points from 2022. Improvements in all dimensions are the main factors contributing to the decline in GII in Indonesia.

Indonesia has ratified several international conventions and agreements, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA). The BPfA+30 report is a collective reflection process by the government and relevant stakeholders on the implementation, achievements, best practices, challenges, and lessons learned from the BPfA over the past five years. The report preparation process ensures the leadership of the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) as the national machinery for women's empowerment. This process has also involved various relevant Ministries/Institutions, in particular the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (MoLHR) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), subnational governments, and other stakeholders, including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), academic institutions, private sectors, business communities, and media to ensure an inclusive process.

The BPfA+30 report highlights various advances related to the 12 critical issues of the BPfA, reflected in the strong and robust policies, regulations, and legal frameworks related to the protection and promotion of the rights of women and girls, including those with disabilities. Progress is also noted in institutional aspects, with the presence of national machinery and cross-ministerial/institutional coordination at the national and subnational levels, along with the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs). The implementation of the BPfA is further facilitated by Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (*Perencanaan dan Penganggaran yang Responsif Gender/ PPRG*) policies at both the national and subnational levels. It significantly improves public services and protection for women, girls, people with disabilities, the elderly, migrant women workers, and women in Adat (customary law) communities. The support and contributions of stakeholders are also crucial pillars in the efforts to protect and fulfill the rights of women and girls.

Some examples of progress in women empowerment and child protection in Indonesia include, among others:

**First**, the Law No. 12/2022 on Sexual Violence Criminal Act (*Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual / UU TPKS*). This law is followed by derivative policies to ensure regulation and implementation for the prevention, handling, protection, and recovery of victims.

**Second**, the Law on Maternal and Child Health in the First Thousand Days of Life (*Undang-Undang Kesejahteraan Ibu dan Anak pada Fase Seribu Hari Pertama Kehidupan / UU KIA*), recently passed on June 4<sup>th</sup> 2024 by the Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the House of Representatives and is on promulgation process by the time this report is prepared. It revolves around two crucial pillars: embracing a gender perspective and fostering shared parental responsibilities, alongside safeguarding the rights of women.

**Third**, the prioritization of women as recipients of social protection programs, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, including, among others, Family Hope Program (*Program Keluarga Harapan/ PKH*), Non-Cash Food Assistance program (*Bantuan Pangan Non-Tunai / BPNT*), Direct Cash Assistance from the Village Fund (*Bantuan Langsung Tunai-Dana Desa/ BLT-D*), the Indonesia Smart Program (*Program Indonesia Pintar/ PIP*), the Indonesia Smart Card (*Kartu Indonesia Pintar/ KIP*), Welfare Family Card (*Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera/ KKS*), and the National Health Insurance (*Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional / JKN*).

**Fourth**, the implementation of initiatives like online digital literacy training and the Pre-Employment Card scheme, predominantly benefiting women and empowering them for promising roles in the digital market has resulted in the remarkable resilience of women and women-led Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

**Fifth**, the growing equality in the education sector, indicated by, among others:

- Increasingly balanced average years of schooling between women (8.48 years) and men (9.07 years).
- A score of 0.972 points in the education dimension, indicating a good level of gender equality in the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI).
- A higher percentage of female students aged 7-18 at every level of primary and secondary education, observed in both urban and rural areas, compared to their male counterparts.

The Gol also prioritizes addressing the specific needs of women and girls in vulnerable situations, including women and girls with disabilities, the elderly, women of Adat communities, women with HIV/AIDS, and women migrant workers. Affirmative policies include accessibility and reasonable accommodations in education, healthcare services, access to justice, and protection for victims of violence and in conflict with the law. This approach underscores Indonesia's commitment to the principle of "no one left behind" in its development agenda.

Since the impact of the pandemic brought new challenges, we have to be adamant in ensuring progress achieved will not be lost. It is noted that, while many positive steps have been taken, there is still room for improvement, and the Gol is highly committed to taking necessary measures to fulfill the full implementation of BPfA.

## SECTION 2: PRIORITY, ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES, AND SETBACKS

### 2.1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

#### 2.1.1. POLICY AND REGULATORY ASPECTS

Through a robust framework of policies and regulations, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) demonstrates a strong commitment to protecting women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and local communities from all forms of violence and ensuring their rights to access and participate in various aspects of life. The following progressive policies have been enacted and are, among others, currently in effect:

1. **UU TPKS** provides a strong legal foundation to protect victims and survivors of sexual violence, with several derivative regulations currently being formulated. As further stronghold to the issue, several ministries have demonstrated their commitment by issuing ministerial regulations, such as:
  - a. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (MoECRT) Ministerial Regulation No. 46/2023 on the Prevention and Handling of Violence in Educational Institutions;
  - b. The Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA) Ministerial Regulation No. 73/2022 and Decree No. 83/2023 on the Prevention and Guideline on Handling of Sexual Violence in Educational Institutions under the Ministry of Religious Affairs;
  - c. The Ministry of Manpower (MoM) Decree No. 88/2023 on Guidelines for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace.
2. **UU KIA** ensures the provision of maternity leave for a minimum duration of 3 months, which must be provided by employers, and can be extended by up to 3 additional months under special conditions. The law also ensures that mothers on maternity leave cannot be terminated from their employment. Additionally, the regulation provides for paternal leave during childbirth, granting 2 days of leave at the time of delivery and up to 3 days afterward, endorsing the concept of shared parental responsibility.
3. **National Strategy for the Prevention of Child Marriage** (*Strategi Nasional Pencegahan Perkawinan Anak/ Stranas PPA*), which encompasses five main strategies, namely: (i) enhancing children's capacity and potential; (ii) creating a supportive environment for preventing child marriage; (iii) improving accessibility and expanding services; (iv) strengthening regulations and institutions; and (v) enhancing stakeholders' coordination.
4. **Roadmap and Action Plan for the Prevention of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) 2020-2030** and the issuance of Circular Letter No. 0319/PPIBI/II/2024 by the Chairperson of the Indonesian Midwives Association (*Ikatan Bidan Indonesia/ IBI*) that mandates the abolition of FGM/C practices and the prohibition of midwives from providing FGM/C services. This directive follows the Fatwa of the Indonesian Women's Ulama Congress (*Kongres Ulama Perempuan Indonesia/KUPI*), which declares non-medical FGM/C as *haram* (forbidden).
5. **National Action Plan (NAP) for the Prevention and Combating of Violence-Based Extremism Leading to Terrorism** (*Rencana Aksi Nasional Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Ekstremisme Berbasis Kekerasan yang Mengarah pada Terorisme/RAN PE*) for 2020-2024, and the **NAP for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict** (*Rencana Aksi Nasional Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial/ RAN P3AKS*), implemented in the field of Women, Peace, and Security (WPS). These NAPs aim to promote women's protection and meaningful participation, particularly in the prevention, management, and rehabilitation of persons in vulnerable situations.

6. **NAP for Human Rights** (*Rencana Aksi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia/ RANHAM*) 2021 - 2025, which pays particular attention to the protection and fulfillment of women's rights. RANHAM has encouraged the enactment of other policies that strengthen women's access to justice, such as (i) Supreme Court Regulation No. 3/2017 on Guidelines for Adjudicating Cases Involving Women Facing the Law and (ii) the Guidelines of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1/2021 on Access to Justice for Women and Children in Criminal Case Handling.
7. **NAP for the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)** (*Rencana Aksi Nasional Pencegahan dan Pengendalian HIV/AIDS dan Penyakit Infeksi Menular Seksual/ RAN HIV*) **in Indonesia for 2020-2024**. This plan aims to reduce the incidents of HIV/AIDS and other STIs through comprehensive strategies including public education, widespread testing, access to treatment, and reducing stigma associated with this condition.

Despite the significant advancements, the Gol still faces several challenges in policy implementation across all relevant institutions and the monitoring and evaluation processes of programs/activities derived from existing policies. To address this, coordination and collaboration between Ministries/Institutions and other stakeholders are being strengthened at both national and subnational levels through regular multistakeholders' meetings and integrated monitoring systems.

#### 2.1.2. INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

The Gol has demonstrated its commitment to gender mainstreaming, women's empowerment, and child protection by strengthening existing institutional aspects, evident through several key achievements, including:

8. Revitalization of gender mainstreaming implementation through a strategy developed by the Ministry of National Development Planning (MoNDP), the Ministry of Finance (MoF), and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). This strategy is currently being formalized through the Draft Presidential Regulation of the National Strategy for Gender Mainstreaming (*Rancangan Peraturan Presiden Strategi Nasional Penyelenggaraan Pengarusutamaan Gender/ RPerpres Stranas PUG*) and is comprehensively monitored and evaluated at the national and subnational levels.
9. Integration of gender equality as one of the 17 National Development Directives, as mandated by the National Long-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional/ RPJPN*). The implementation of gender mainstreaming across all development sectors is facilitated through Gender Mainstreaming Working Groups and Gender Focal Points at national and subnational levels.
10. Establishment of agencies dedicated to mandatory non-basic public services focused on women's empowerment and child protection. These agencies will provide the foundation for setting up similar bodies at both provincial and regency/city levels, promoting the integration of gender perspectives across all sectors.
11. The increase of women's representation in the Civil Service to 56% in 2023, is partly due to the strengthened efforts in applying gender equality and women empowerment by promoting more women in key decision-making roles. The Gol notes that women have attained 18% of positions as Ministers or Head of Institutions in the 2019 – 2024 cabinet, while the leadership of women ASN has also increased in the Intermediate High Leadership Positions (JPT Madya) and Pratama High Leadership Positions (JPT Pratama).
12. Collaboration and coordination between the Gol and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) to create an enabling environment that promotes and protects the rights of women and children.



The focus of this partnership is to develop comprehensive policies, implement effective programs, ensure the enforcement of laws, and encourage capacity-building initiatives and awareness campaigns, as well as the establishment of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

### 2.1.3. BUDGETING AND PUBLIC SERVICE ASPECTS

To strengthen gender mainstreaming efforts across all development sectors and improve the provision of essential public services, the Gol has implemented policies and programs, including:

13. The integration of Gender-Responsive Budgeting into the National Development Planning, through the Budget-Tagging System. This has enabled the Gol to detect and showcase programs and activities that aim to empower women and help address gender gaps. This practice, along with the inclusion of gender indicators in various data collection instruments by Statistics Indonesia, demonstrates the Gol's commitment to addressing gender disparities through data-informed policy-making.
14. PIP and KIP provide financial assistance to students at all education levels, including higher education, and contribute to the increased participation and retention of women and girls at school. By covering the costs associated with schooling, these programs enable more children to enroll and stay in school, particularly in rural and low-income areas where access to education may be limited.
15. Increased enrolment of JKN, which now covers 267 million people or 95.77% of the total population. The more frequent use of JKN by women than by men, for outpatient and inpatient care, shows the improvement of fair distribution of health infrastructure. The Global Gender Gap Index 2023 rates Indonesia's health and survival dimension at 0.970 points, indicating gender balance in the health sector.
16. Conditional cash transfers to impoverished households by specifically targeting women in each family as the primary recipients through PKH. By focusing on women, the program seeks to enhance their economic standing, promote better health and education outcomes for children, and strengthen overall family welfare.
17. Establishment of the Covid-19 Task Force that mainstreams women and children's issues in the national pandemic responses, and a Non-Medical Volunteer Coordination Team to raise public awareness on Covid-19 prevention, prevent Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC), and assist in accessing social aid.

## 2.2. FIVE PRIORITIES IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

The following section describes the results of consultations to identify the top five priority issues in the last five years (2020-2024) to accelerate progress for women and children through legislation, policies, and programs.

### 2.2.1. THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, GIRLS, PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, ELDERLY, AND ADAT COMMUNITIES

18. The enactment of the UU TPKS in April 2022 marked a significant milestone in the country's efforts to provide legal certainty to the public, especially for victims of sexual violence. UU TPKS regulates several important aspects: (i) Definitions and Sanctions for Criminal Acts; (ii) Special Legal Procedures that address barriers to justice for victims, from reporting, investigation, prosecution, and trial, to ensuring restitution and victim assistance funds; (iii) Mechanisms to victim handling,

protection, and recovery through an integrated service framework that considers specific needs; (iv) Community and family participation in prevention efforts; (v) Monitoring by the relevant Ministries, NHRIs, and CSOs.

19. Efforts to prevent and address sexual violence are carried out in various fields, including in the educational environment. This is reflected in the MoECRT Ministerial Regulation No. 30/2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in the Higher Education Environment, as well as MoRA Ministerial Regulation No. 73/2022 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Educational Units under MoRA. Both regulations define 16 forms of sexual violence and establish protocols for reporting and addressing incidents, including sanctions for noncompliant educational units.
20. The provision of guidelines to prevent and handle cases of sexual violence in the workplace requires companies to create policies, establish a task force, and ensure the safety of victims, as mandated by the MoM Decree No. 88/2023.
21. Presidential Regulation No. 55/2024 on Subnational Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Child (Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak/ UPTD PPA) that mandates the establishment of UPTD PPA in all provinces and cities/municipalities to provide support service to women and children victims of violence and abuse, including shelter, counseling, legal assistance, and medical care. UPTD PPA has been established in 34 provinces and 329 cities/municipalities. This unit has been established in 34 provinces and 329 cities/municipalities.
22. The launch of an Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (*Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak/ Simfoni-PPA*) by MoWECP, which serves as a management system and real-time web-based application for cases of VAWC. The Simfoni-PPA has been certified with ISO-27001 and implemented in 548 units at the subnational level, 418 service centers for women and children's empowerment, 427 police units, and 337 healthcare facilities.
23. Women and Children's Friends Service (SAPA) hotline and SAPA 129 mobile application can be accessed to report VAWC by the public who experience, witness, or are aware of acts of violence around them. The public can access the hotline service through the number 129 or chat messages via WhatsApp 08-111-129-129.

## 2.2.2 EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION UNDER THE LAW AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE

24. The issuance of guidelines for gender-responsive adjudication through PERMA 3/2017 to align global commitment and the 2020-2024 National Medium Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/ RPJMN*), and of Guideline No. 1/2021 concerning Access to Justice for Women and Children in Handling Criminal Cases to strengthen access to justice for women and children in conflict with the law, by the Supreme Court and the Indonesian Attorney General's Office.
25. Partnership between the National Commission on Violence against Women (*Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan/ Komnas Perempuan*) and the Indonesian Police Force to address Women in Conflict with the Law (WiCL), through the signing of MoUs aimed at improving case handling and implementing restorative justice for cases of Violence Against Women (VAW).

26. The issuance of Police Chief Regulation No. 8/2021 concerning Handling of Crime Based on Restorative Justice to implement restorative justice while ensuring the safety of the victims and the protection of their rights. This regulation includes the handling of cases of violence against women and children.
27. The strengthening of Women and Children Service Units (Unit Pelayanan Perempuan dan Anak/ UPPA) within the National Police Force, and potentially elevating it to a directorate level. This is essential to meet the UU TPKS requirements and provide specialized support that takes into consideration the needs of the victims.
28. Collaboration between the National Police Force and civil society as well as academics in 2022 to launch a handbook to guide law enforcement officers in providing accessibility and decent accommodations to persons with disabilities in all judicial proceedings and correctional facilities.
29. Workshop on Standardization of Services for the Protection of Women and Children in 25 provinces and 244 cities/municipalities that has been conducted by the MoWECP together with UNFPA and UNICEF to ensure the protection and fulfillment of the rights of women and children. These trainings involved case complaint service providers at UPTD PPA, legal service providers (police, prosecutors, courts), health service providers (hospitals, community health centers), and community-based service providers.

#### 2.2.2. QUALITY EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND LIFELONG LEARNING FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

30. The Gol's strong commitment to the fulfillment of the rights to education that is realized through policies and programs, especially through the allocation of a minimum of 20% of the State Budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Negara/ APBN*) and the Subnational Budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah/ APBD*) for education.
31. Continued implementation of PIP and the 12-Year Compulsory Education Movement, aimed to increase the school retention rate by assisting children from poor families to complete secondary education.
32. Continued implementation of KIP, by disbursing KIP funding to 9,363,529 students (data as of August 2023) to support personal expenses, including school supplies, transportation, and other additional fees related to education.
33. The enactment of Presidential Regulation No. 68/2022 on the Revitalization of Vocational Education and Training and the 2022 National Strategy on Vocational Education and Training to increase synergy and better align vocational education with the needs of the business sector. These efforts are important for women who work in the informal sector, to better provide and equip them with relevant skills and training to contribute to their financial stability.
34. The Pre-Employment Card program that has been implemented since 2020, intended to aid communities impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. The program provides training and educational stipends for people out of jobs to encourage their reskilling/upskilling and improve their employment/entrepreneurship potential. Per 2024, data shows that the program has benefitted over 17 million recipients, of which 51% of them are women.
35. A program of MoWECP to measure compliance with the standards of Child-Friendly Special Protection Institutions (*Lembaga Perlindungan Khusus Ramah Anak/ LPKRA*). Up to the year 2023, a total of 48 educational units have undergone the standardization process, where educational

institutions are encouraged to establish teams to handle cases of violence, especially those involving children in need of special protection.

36. The active role of the National Children Forum (*Forum Anak Nasional/ FAN*) is pivotal in preventing school dropouts through a multifaceted approach, including implementing interventions among peers, identifying early signs of potential issues, and applying preventive measures. MoWECP provides training for FAN members to identify early signs of issues such as delinquency, violence, child marriage, and potential school dropouts among their peers. They engage in peer-to-peer counseling and support, creating a safe environment where children feel comfortable discussing their challenges.
37. Indonesia has begun to reach gender parity in the sector of education. According to The National Socioeconomic Survey (*Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional/ SUSENAS*) 2023, the level of school participation among girls at the elementary school level reached 97.87%, middle school level reached 81.53%, and high school level reached 64.45%. The school participation rate for females, across all levels of education from elementary, junior high, and high school to higher education, is higher than that of males. Data from Statistics Indonesia showed that the female literacy rate in Indonesia has increased to 95.29% in 2023 from 94.55% in 2020. Additionally, the Average Years of Schooling (RLS) for females is 8.48 years in 2023, which has increased from 8.07 years in 2020.

### 2.2.3. ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR WOMEN AND WOMEN-OWNED ENTERPRISES

38. Continued implement of regulations and policies aimed at benefiting and encouraging women's entrepreneurship, acknowledging that more than 65% of MSMEs in Indonesia is run by women.
39. Presidential Regulation No. 2/2022 on National Entrepreneurship Development, that emphasizes digital training and utilization of e-commerce platforms to address challenges such as limited market access and low digital technology literacy. The regulation also provides women entrepreneurs with financial resources, business development services, and mentoring and coaching programs, alongside opportunities for networking and collaboration.
40. There are at least 21 long-standing MSME empowerment programs under 19 Ministries and Institutions targeting women in vulnerable situations according to the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (*Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan/ TNP2K*). These programs are focusing on financing and mentoring micro and ultra-micro entrepreneurs and covering topics such as financial management, marketing strategies, product innovation, and export readiness to create a more conducive environment for them to thrive and contribute to Indonesia's economic growth.
41. Collaboration between the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs (MoCSME), TNP2K, and the MoNDP to align MSME empowerment programs among Ministries/Institutions by establishing a Task Force on MSME Single Data Information System (*Sistem Informasi Data Tunggal/ SIDT*) which will coordinate and enhance program effectiveness.
42. Optimizing the empowerment of women entrepreneurs through the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (*Strategi Nasional Keuangan Inklusif/ SNKI*) which has been renewed in 2020 through Presidential Regulation No. 114/2020. Its implementation is further guided by the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs (CMfEA) Regulation No. 4/2021 and the Guidelines on the Inclusive National Strategy for Women (SNKIP) by MoWECP.
43. The priority areas of the SNKIP include (i) education, financial literacy, and digital services for women; (ii) access to insurance and pension funds; (iii) comprehensive support for women engaged

in unpaid care work including domestic work; (iv) sex-disaggregated data collection. There are four categories of women targeted for the intervention of the SNKIP implementation: (i) women in the lowest 40 percent income group; (ii) working women, especially migrant workers; (iii) women MSME owners; and (iv) women engaged in unpaid care work including domestic work.

#### 2.2.4. ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES, INCLUDING SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS (SRHRR)

44. The guaranteed access to appropriate, safe, and high-quality healthcare at every stage, from pre-pregnancy to pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum, all covered under the National Healthcare Insurance as mandated by law through UU KIA. There are also provisions on family planning services, social welfare assistance, and assurance that mothers receive support from their husbands, families, professional companions, and other caregivers during pregnancy, miscarriage, childbirth, and the postpartum period.
45. The high priority on the national agenda for the reduction of the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and improvement of access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services for women across the country. Through pre-service and in-service training, the Gol has increased the number of general practitioners, specialists, midwives, and paramedics with enhanced medical skills. MMR continues to drop from 305 per 100,000 in 2015 to 189 per 100,000 in 2020.
46. The launching of Technical Guidelines Integrated Planning and Budgeting for Reproductive Health to Accelerate the Reduction of MMR, coordinated by MoNDP. This guideline introduced a planning and budgeting process aimed at producing a reproductive health strategy to accelerate MMR reduction through multi-stakeholder engagement, resulting in shared priorities and strategies.
47. A national priority on combating HIV/AIDS with a focus on women's health. The Ministry of Health (MoH) is accelerating access to Antiretrovirals (ARVs), which is crucial for preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Meanwhile, JKN-KIS covers treatment for diseases caused by complications stemming from AIDS, benefiting many women affected by the disease.
48. The target of improving healthcare accessibility, particularly in SRHRR, to combat child marriage, is one of the main targets of Women and Children-Friendly Village (*Desa Ramah Perempuan dan Peduli Anak/ DRPPA*). By educating women and children about reproductive health and facilitating access to healthcare through Integrated Health Posts (*Pos Pelayanan Terpadu/ Posyandu*), DRPPA promotes information dissemination and awareness raising. Improved healthcare access not only addresses child marriage but also aims to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates and prevent stunting.
49. The Nusantara Sehat program sends health workers to remote locations in Indonesia to fulfill the right to health for people in remote areas, especially women. Policies and plans have been established to distribute specialist doctors based on public needs, particularly in areas where women's health services are critically needed. As of June 2022, more than 7,250 health workers, including a significant number of female health professionals, have been stationed in remote areas across Indonesia, totaling 19,465 deployments since its establishment.
50. There has been significant progress in reducing adolescents' birth rates, which has dropped to 36 per 1,000 females aged 15-19 which indicates increased improved opportunities in education, employment, and economics for adolescent girls.

## 2.3. PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROMOTION OF WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' RIGHTS

Consultations with Ministries/Institutions, Subnational Governments, and other relevant stakeholders have succeeded in identifying efforts made over the past five years to eliminate discrimination and promote the rights of women and girls to layers of discrimination. The following section reports on the progress described in several categories.

### 2.3.1. WOMEN AND GIRLS IN REMOTE AND RURAL AREAS

51. The initiative of DRPPA program by MoWECP to implement the five priorities of the 2020-2024 period, namely: (i) increasing women's entrepreneurship with a gender perspective, (ii) strengthening the role of mothers and families in education and child care, (iii) reducing the number of violence against women and children, (iv) reducing the number of child labor, and (v) preventing child marriage. The program is aimed at overcoming discrimination and strengthen the position of women and protect children in remote and rural areas
52. A DRPPA Facilitation Guide has been provided to village-level governments to support its implementation. Currently, the DRPPA program has been implemented in 142 villages from 71 districts, with plans for gradual expansion to additional villages throughout Indonesia.
53. The issuance of Village Regulations regarding the Protection of Women and Children in several villages to increase women's economic, political and socio-cultural empowerment, and to protect children's rights. The issuance of these Village Regulations is a significant step towards ensuring that local policies reflect national priorities on gender equality and child protection. For example, Lambur Village in Purbalingga Regency and Pendem Village in Central Lombok Regency which enacted such regulations in 2022. Similarly, Dawan Klod Village, Klungkung Regency and Sambung Village, Kudus Regency followed suit in 2023. Most recently, Sukojadi Village, Banyuwangi Regency issued its regulations in 2024.
54. The preparation and publishing of a comprehensive Guide to Facilitating Village Women's Empowerment in 2020 by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (MoVDDAT), in collaboration with MoWECP and several women's organizations, including PEKKA Foundation and KAPAL Perempuan Institute. This guide aims to strengthen women's leadership in village development and realize village development that prioritizes gender equality. This initiative represents a significant step towards creating inclusive and equitable village environments that recognize and value women's contributions, and actively promote gender equality.

### 2.3.2. WOMEN AND GIRLS WITH DISABILITIES

As part of the government's commitment to fulfil the rights of persons with disabilities, several policies have been issued over the last five years to implement Law No. 8/2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities. These policies, which are designed to provide accessibility and accommodations tailored to the different needs of individuals with disabilities across all aspects of their lives, include:

55. Presidential Regulation No. 68/2020 focuses on the establishment of the National Disability Commission (*Komisi Nasional Disabilitas/ KND*). The commission serves as a central authority responsible for coordinating and monitoring efforts related to disability rights and welfare at the national level. It plays a crucial role in formulating policies, programs, and strategies to promote inclusivity and accessibility for persons with disabilities.

56. Government Regulation No. 13/2020 concerning Adequate Accommodations for Students with Disabilities mandates the provision of appropriate accommodations for students with disabilities, ensuring that national and subnational governments facilitate education for students with disabilities across all educational pathways, levels, and types, including both inclusive and special education.
57. Government Regulation No. 39/2020 on Adequate Accommodation for Persons with Disabilities in the Judicial Process. This regulation ensures adequate accommodations for persons with disabilities in the judicial process, including services, facilities, and infrastructures. It emphasizes personal assessment, and the provision of disability companions and translators, with a commitment to the allocation of funds for Legal Aid for Persons with Disabilities.
58. Government Regulation No. 42/2020 concerning Accessibility to Settlements, Public Services and Protection from Disasters for Persons with Disabilities. This regulation ensures accessibility to housing, public services, and disaster protection for person with disabilities, to support their independent and prosperous lives through the promotion of equal rights and opportunities.
59. Government Regulation No. 60/2020 concerning Disability Service Units (*Unit Layanan Disabilitas/ ULD*) in the Employment Sector obligates subnational governments to establish ULDs that provide services in employment at the provincial and regency/city levels. This regulation also covers the ULDs' resources, duties, monitoring, evaluation, reporting, supervision, and funding.
60. Government Regulation No. 75/2020 concerning Habilitation and Rehabilitation Services for Persons with Disabilities which includes handling, service standards, institutions involved, coaching and supervision, complaints, and funding.
61. Presidential Regulation No. 67/2020 regarding the Requirements and Procedures for Granting Awards in Honor, Protection, and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It establishes a framework for recognizing and honoring individuals or organizations that contribute to advancing the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities.
62. Minister of Social Affairs (MoSA) Ministerial Regulation No. 2/2021 regarding Disability Cards. It provides a standardized mechanism for identifying and verifying individuals with disabilities. The issuance of Disability Cards facilitates access to various benefits, including healthcare, education, employment, and social assistance programs.
63. The issuance of several subnational regulations to address specific needs and priorities of persons with disabilities within their respective jurisdictions. They could include provisions of accessible infrastructure, inclusive education programs, employment opportunities, and social services, tailored to the local context. This includes subnational regulations from DKI Jakarta Province, Central Java Province, Bangka Belitung Regency, and Denpasar City.
64. The Financial Services Authority issued Regulation No. 6/2022 concerning Consumer and Community Protection in the Financial Services Sector, which aims to create a reliable consumer protection system and increase consumer empowerment, including consumers with disabilities and the elderly, to fulfill the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (NFIS). Special services for consumers with disabilities include providing braille forms, accessible application features, disability-friendly ATMs, and trained employees to serve people with disabilities and the elderly.

### 2.3.3. WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM CUSTOMARY LAW COMMUNITIES

65. The commitment to uphold the constitutional mandate relating to protecting the rights of Local Communities and Adat communities. To achieve this goal, the Gol continues to take steps to expand community access to basic needs, economic infrastructure and social services.
66. The establishment of the Coordination Team for Advocacy Services for Local Religions and Adat Communities (*Tim Koordinasi bagi Penghayat Kepercayaan dan Masyarakat Adat/* TIKOR) by the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (CMfHDC) through Decree No. 24/2021. TIKOR comprises 28 ministries and bodies, ensuring a coordinated approach to fulfilling and protecting the rights of Adat Communities and local believers.
67. The crucial role of TIKOR in 2020 and 2021 in addressing various issues affecting Adat community and local believers. These efforts include resolving land disputes in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province, ensuring educational access for followers of local religions, establishing academic programs focused on local religions, enhancing the economic capacities of SMEs, and accelerating the vaccination process for Adat communities in regions such as Sumba, Toraja, Lebak (Baduy), and Sukabumi.
68. Support by a number of subnational leaders for Adat communities by enacting Subnational Regulations regarding the Recognition, Respect, and Protection of Customary Law Community Units. These regulations have been implemented in several provinces, including West Nusa Tenggara, Papua, South Kalimantan, and North Kalimantan. In addition, certain regencies such as North Tapanuli, Mamasa, Kolaka, Paser, Seluma, Enrekang, and Pulang Pisau have also adopted similar measures.

### 2.3.4. THE ELDERLY

Several significant regulations and programs have been implemented to safeguard the quality of life of the elderly population in Indonesia:

69. The issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 88/2021 on the National Strategy for Aging marked a pivotal step in addressing the needs of the elderly population. It provides a comprehensive framework for various government agencies to design policies, programs, and activities focused on the well-being of older adults. The strategy encompasses key aspects, such as enhancing social protection and income security, improving health status and quality of life, creating age-friendly environments, strengthening institutional capacities, and upholding, protecting, and fulfilling the rights of the elderly.
70. Regulation of the Director General of Social Rehabilitation, MoSA No. 7/2020 on the Operational Guidelines for Social Rehabilitation Assistance for the Elderly underscores the commitment to supporting the quality of life of the elderly through social rehabilitation assistance. The program adopts a holistic approach, utilizing family, community, or residential-based methods to provide various forms of support. These include ensuring access to a decent standard of living, offering social care, providing physical and psychosocial therapy, delivering vocational training, and ensuring necessary accessibility for elderly individuals.
71. Policies by the MoH aimed at enhancing healthcare services for the elderly through the MoH Ministerial Regulation No. 5/2022. This regulation details the structure and operational procedures of the Directorate of Health for the Productive Age and the Elderly. The strategic planning outlined in this regulation includes targets to expand healthcare services for the elderly across regencies and cities, with a goal to increase accessibility from 55% in 2022 to 65% by 2024. Notably, certain



provinces, such as DKI Jakarta and the Bangka Belitung Islands, have exceeded their targets, demonstrating significant progress in improving elderly healthcare services.

72. The launching of various other programs and initiatives to support the elderly population. These include community-based care programs, caregiver training initiatives, and campaigns to raise awareness about elderly rights and well-being.

#### 2.4. THE IMPACTS OF CRISES TOWARDS BPFA IMPLEMENTATION IN INDONESIA

From 2020 to 2024, Indonesia faced a series of crises that significantly impacted its populations, including women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities and local communities.

73. The Covid-19 pandemic brought significant challenges, including increased violence against women, particularly psychological and economic abuse, and limited access to support services due to social restrictions. Women's employment opportunities were also severely affected, leading to income loss and increased burdens on their physical and mental well-being.
74. The case of climate crisis has increased the frequency and severity of natural disasters in Indonesia, such as forest fires, extreme weather events, and floods. According to data from the National Agency for Disaster Countermeasures (NADC) for 2024, these disasters were projected to occur with increased frequency in 2023. Meanwhile, women, often primary caregivers, faced heightened vulnerabilities due to societal norms and limited resources.
75. The food crisis, driven by supply chain disruptions, climate change, and disasters, reduced purchasing power due to the pandemic, presented significant challenges. Women were particularly affected, experiencing declines in nutritional intake and increased workload.

Despite the challenges posed by these crises, the Gol implemented various measures to mitigate the effects of and properly respond to these crises, as well as to support the affected populations.

76. Support measures, such as social assistance programs, mental health services, and initiatives to improve access to employment opportunities for women during and after Covid-19 pandemic. Additionally, the Gol collaborated with the NGOs to provide remote counselling and support services to victims of violence, ensuring that help remained accessible during lockdowns.
77. The strengthened disaster management strategies through analysis of sex-disaggregated data and encouraging subnational governments to formulate of policies, programs, and activities that promote gender-responsive disaster management. This includes disaster socialization and mitigation for women, training for women's community kitchen, and evacuation process. Efforts were also made to involve women in disaster preparedness training and community resilience programs, empowering them to better handle emergency situations.
78. The implementation of food security programs and support to women in agriculture. Through programs such as The Sustainable Garden Program (*Pekarangan Pangan Lestari/P2L*) targeted for Women's Farming Groups, the Gol aims to promote the availability, accessibility, and nutritional quality of household food in accordance with the Diverse, Nutritious, Balanced, and Safe food guidelines. Additionally, initiatives were launched to improve women's access to resources and training, ensuring they could better manage food security for their families.
79. A proactive approach by the Gol in addressing the needs of the citizens throughout the crisis period. By implementing targeted regulations, providing support services, and promoting community

involvement, the Gol aimed to mitigate the impacts of crises and enhance the resilience of women and other persons in vulnerable situations. These efforts reflect a strong commitment to ensuring the well-being and rights of all, even in the face of significant challenges.

It should be noted that during the consultation processes, there were both similarities and differences in perspectives between government representatives and stakeholders regarding the assessment of crisis priorities affecting the implementation of BPfA. Both the government and stakeholders generally viewed the Covid-19 pandemic as the most significant crisis. However, the government identified the food and energy crisis as the second most influential, while NGOs prioritized the climate crisis and the food and energy crisis following the pandemic.

## 2.5. PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

Referring to the National Policy on the Development of Gender Equality within the RPJPN 2025-2045 and taking into consideration the results of public consultations in preparing the BPfA+30 Report, the five main priorities identified are as follows:

### 80. Improving access and quality of education and health services:

This priority requires special attention to several aspects:

- a. Affirmation and special approaches to increase access to education for persons in vulnerable situations, including children with disabilities. There is a need to monitor the implementation of policies related to reasonable accommodation and accessibility for children with disabilities, including educational facilities and resources, such as teachers who are sensitive to their needs.
- b. Attention and incentive schemes to improve access and quality of education and health services in the Disadvantaged, Outermost, and Frontier Areas (*Daerah Tertinggal, Terluar, Terdepan/ 3T Area*), considering the diverse socio-economic context and availability of infrastructure in that area. There is a need to ensure that the facilities are adequately equipped and staffed to meet the needs of the region.
- c. Access and educational opportunities in the STEM fields for women, including critical education, inclusive curriculum, gender-sensitive school environments, and female role models.
- d. Enhanced Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to bridge the gap between education and employment opportunities. This can be achieved through partnerships with the business community to address the workforce requirements identified by the education sector.
- e. A secure educational environment, particularly in preventing and addressing violence within educational institutions. This entails more than just establishing a Task Force, as outlined in the MoECRT Regulation. It necessitates a comprehensive educational ecosystem, encompassing gender-sensitive educators, and fostering support for children's education and engagement as advocates and reporters.
- f. Increase enrolment of National Health Insurance to cover the entire population of Indonesia, to ensure that they are able to access quality health services.
- g. Access to appropriate, safe, and high-quality healthcare throughout the stages of pre-pregnancy, pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum, all covered under health insurance as stipulated by law.
- h. Assurance that every newborn child participates in the national health insurance program, according to applicable regulations, and that their growth and development are monitored regularly through health check-ups at healthcare facilities.
- i. Easy access to healthcare and nutrition services for mothers and children from low-income families and/or mothers and children with special vulnerabilities.

81. Women's participation and representation in leadership and decision-making:

This priority underscores several crucial points:

- a. The facilitation of collaboration between women's groups, Gol, and other stakeholders to build networks and alliances to support women empowerment initiatives.
- b. The enhancement of women's leadership skills and capacities to influence policy decision-making by increasing their involvement in community development.
- c. The development of inclusive policies and programs that specifically target women's empowerment through the provision of education and training opportunities, ensuring access to financial resources, and creating supportive environments that encourage women's active involvement in leadership and decision-making.
- d. The acknowledgment and promotion of the achievements of female leaders to inspire more women to pursue leadership roles and help shift public perception towards gender equality in leadership, as well as challenge and change societal stigmas and gender biases.
- e. The reassessment and implementation of affirmative approaches such as gender quotas and targeted mentorship programs to enhance women's participation in public positions and leadership roles.
- f. The elevation of women's leadership capabilities and facilitating their active involvement in decision-making processes for issues relating to Gender Equality, Social Inclusion, and Climate Change. Further recognizing the crucial role women play in these sectors and aiming to empower them to actively participate and influence critical decisions that impact their communities and the environment.

82. Increase active participation of women in the economy and employment:

This priority requires special attention to several aspects:

- a. The development of monitoring and complaint-handling mechanisms to ensure the accountability of existing social assistance and social protection programs. These measures are crucial to enable women's active participation in the economy.
- b. The design and coordination of empowerment programs tailored to address specific challenges faced by ultra-micro and MSMEs, with a focus on women entrepreneurs, as well as providing targeted support for women affected by disasters and implementing a robust monitoring mechanism to ensure the effectiveness of these programs.
- c. The enhancement of women's access to economic resources, including capital, capacity building, technology, and markets. It involves exploring new avenues for women's roles in response to evolving factors like technological advancements and the emergence of digital markets.
- d. The utilization of digital platforms to help women achieve a balance between work and family commitments as well as provide flexible working opportunities and resources that enable women to manage their professional and personal responsibilities effectively.
- e. The efforts to address the issue of unpaid care work by implementing infrastructure enhancements to streamline tasks traditionally performed by women caregivers and promote male involvement in caregiving.
- f. The assurance of fair compensation and protection for paid caregivers to support a more equitable distribution of care responsibilities.

83. Elimination of violence:

The priority of elimination of violence requires special attention to several aspects:

- a. The importance of a strong regulatory framework and its effective implementation as well as the pivotal role of strong institutions, gender-sensitive law-enforcement officers, and adequate budget allocation as an essential foundation of elimination of violence.
- b. The focus on efforts to shift societal attitudes and behaviour that perpetuate violence and discrimination against women by encouraging strategies that challenge the complex power dynamics that disadvantage women.

- c. The expansion of critical education and empowerment of women to understand and assert their rights. Additionally, it is also important to increase men's involvement in these efforts to broaden support for social transformation and foster a more inclusive approach to eliminating violence.
- d. The acknowledgement of the unique and specific needs of all women and girls and tailored interventions that understand and address the layered vulnerabilities to prevent and increase the effectiveness of efforts to eliminate violence.

84. Strengthening the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in the development process:

It is carried out through the National Strategy for Strengthening the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming, which consists of:

- a. The formulation of Gender Equality Development Action Plans, both at the national and subnational levels, aims to enhance government accountability in promoting gender equality and protecting women's rights. This initiative is urgent and essential to ensure that gender equality is integrated into all aspects of development. It addresses existing gender disparities and empowers women, ensuring their full participation and benefit from the development process.
- b. The integration of gender issues into both the design and implementation of strategic and sectoral policies aimed at ensuring gender equality, women empowerment, and inclusivity across all development sectors.
- c. The development of gender mainstreaming instruments in the development process, starting from planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and construction, aimed at institutionalizing gender equality throughout all stages of development.
- d. The improvement of the quality of human resources through the development of standardization and certification processes for gender mainstreaming practitioners and facilitators that is vital for fostering inclusive development. This includes strengthening the capacity of human resources at both the national and subnational government levels, enhancing the skills of planning and evaluation teams, and ensuring robust monitoring, evaluation, supervision, and reporting mechanisms.
- e. The strengthening of the strategic environment that involves reinforcing the collection and utilization of sex-disaggregated data, fostering synergy, coordination, and collaboration among stakeholders, developing incentive schemes, enhancing knowledge management, strengthening communication strategies and public campaigns on gender equality, as well as fortifying transparency and accountability measures.

## **SECTION 3: PROGRESS RELATED TO THE 12 CRITICAL AREAS OF BPfA**

### **CLUSTER 1. INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT, SHARED PROSPERITY, AND DECENT WORK**

#### **3.1.1. ACCESS TO DECENT WORK**

Achieving gender equality and empowering women in all sectors, including the economy and development, as well as the workforce, has been a national goal in the domestic and foreign policies of the GoI. Indonesia has ratified international human rights and drafted regulations protecting women's rights, including those related to work.

85. Under Law No. 8/2016 on disabilities, private companies are required to employ at least 1% of disabled workers in their workforce, while public companies and government offices must have a minimum of 2%. In addition, they are mandated to provide ULD. The MoM has monitored implementation and regularly awarded companies that meet the quota to continue raising awareness and encouraging disability inclusion.
86. The MoWECP issued Regulation No. 1/2023 amending Regulation No. 1/2020 on the Provision of Women Worker's Shelter (*Rumah Perlindungan Pekerja Perempuan/ RP3*) at the workplace. By 2023, 6 RP3s were revitalized at Bintan Inti Industrial Estate (BIIE), PT Hindoli Musi Banyuasin, Krakatau Industrial Estate Cilegon (KIEC), Kawasan Berikat Nusantara (KBN) Cakung, Karawang International Industry City (KIIC), and Pasuruan Industrial Estate Rembang. In March 2024, MoWECP inaugurated RP3 at PT Evoluzion Tyres Subang. MoWECP also provides assistance to other RP3s, namely PT Akzo Nobel East Jakarta and other companies under the Indonesian Palm Oil Association (GAPKI).
87. The MoCSME trained 53,700 participants through the Partnership Program for MSME training program in 2023, 71% of whom were women, resulting in monthly turnover increases from below IDR 5 million to IDR 5-10 million. Participants came from 350 districts/cities, and the training lasted for six months.
88. The Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH) has a Cash-For-Work program targeting women by enhancing skills through accelerated certification of competent construction workers. In 2023, MoPWH trained 49,840 people, including 3,741 women. This program creates new roles and job options for women.
89. An MoU between the MoM and Coca-Cola Euro-Pacific Partners (CCEP) on 2021, aims to create equal job opportunities and protection from sexual harassment and discrimination at work. CCEP has increased female representation, with 11.5% (Dec 2021) at the frontlines, 29.6% at the managerial level, and 25% at the executive management level. Internal communication channels for women and the Anti-Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Committee have also been established.

#### **3.1.2. INITIATIVES RELATED TO CARE WORK (PAID AND UNPAID)**

Care economy significantly contributes to social welfare and economic stability of the nation, encompassing childcare, elderly care, and support for individuals with special needs. This condition forms the foundation of supporting workforce productivity, particularly for female workers, and drives economic growth that can create numerous job opportunities. Therefore, full integration of the care economy into the national agenda is a crucial step towards advancing Indonesia's inclusive and sustainable economy.

90. The GoI, along with various stakeholders and supported by the ILO, launched the Indonesian Care Economy Roadmap 2025-2045 in March 2024, encompassing seven strategic priorities on (i) Developing accessible, quality childcare services; (ii) Strengthening long-term care services for individuals across the lifespan, ranging from children, elderly, and other persons in vulnerable situations; (iii) Improving inclusive and integrated care services for people with disabilities, HIV, special needs, and other persons in vulnerable situations; (iv) Enhancing greater access to maternity leave; (v) Increasing male involvement, including paternity leave; (vi) Recognizing decent work for care workers; and (vii) Implementing social protection for care workers
91. MoWECP has issued Child-Friendly Daycare Guidelines through Child Data Governance and Access (*Tata Kelola Akses Data dan Anak/TARA*) in 2023, which are nationally standardized. The standards have been implemented in 9 Ministries/Institutions and 31 Subnational Governments.
92. The National Population and Family Planning Board (NPFPPB) administers the Toddler Family Development (*Bina Keluarga Balita/BKB*) program, which utilizes a comprehensive care approach that extends to the village level and includes empowering community cadres. This program allows for monitoring the development of toddlers from birth, covering growth, nutrition, and stunting prevention, while also highlighting the importance of fathers' involvement in childcare.
93. In promoting recognition and redistribution of care work, especially for civil servants, several ministries have also encouraged the development of facilities and infrastructure supporting care work for civil servants. For example, MoPWH has issued guidelines on accommodating facilities in their office building, such as lactation rooms, childcare, and accessibility for persons with disabilities.
94. Statistics Indonesia has conducted an initial time-use survey to record activities throughout the day to monetize unpaid care work. The initial survey has been conducted involving 4,000 samples in 34 provinces. The survey involves two individuals in each household, the head of the household and one family member (both productive and non-productive workers).
95. Gema Alam in West Nusa Tenggara and CIS Timor in East Nusa Tenggara develop rapid care analysis studies to ensure inclusive energy transition, particularly in promoting recognition, reduction, and redistribution of care work. Participatory studies are conducted to develop action plans and promote women's leadership in inclusive energy transition programs.
96. According to UU KIA, every working mother is entitled to maternity leave, starting with a minimum of 3 months, extendable up to an additional 3 months with a medical certificate. They also have a rest period of 1.5 months, or as prescribed by medical professionals in case of miscarriage.
97. Additionally, husbands are granted companion leave during childbirth for 2 days, extendable for an additional 3 days, or 2 days in the event of a miscarriage. Husbands are also given adequate time to accompany their wives and children in cases of health complications or unfortunate events. During this time, husbands are responsible for ensuring the health and nutrition of both wife and child, supporting exclusive breastfeeding, and accompanying them for health and nutrition services as required.
98. Private sectors have implemented similar policies, for example, Danone's support for childcare includes 6 months of maternity leave for mothers, 10 days of paternity leave for fathers, and the option of unpaid maternity leave for 4 weeks.

### 3.1.3. INITIATIVES RELATED TO THE DIGITAL GENDER DIVIDE

A collaborative study by the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MoCIT) with Katadata Insight Center (KIC) in 2023 showed an increase in the digital literacy index for women. The index rose from 3.52 points in 2022 to 3.63 points in 2023.

99. The GoI has completed the Indonesia Digital Roadmap 2021-2024. This roadmap is designed to accelerate digital transformation across the country. The key focus areas of this roadmap include (i) the development of inclusive, safe, and reliable digital and connectivity infrastructure with high-quality services; (ii) the development of open and integrated digital government institutions to improve public services; (iii) transforming Indonesia from a consumer nation to a technology producer through investment in various platforms, products, and systems deemed to possess national strategic value; (iv) the fourth involves harmonizing regulations and increasing funding to advance innovations; (v) bolstering digital capability in priority sectors to strengthen geostrategic competitiveness and encourage quality growth; and (vi) building digital culture, utilizing the demographic bonus, and empowering Indonesians in developing the digital world.
100. The management of existing online violence against women and children cases has been integrated into legislation that has been passed, including, among others, the Law No. 1/2023 on Criminal Code Law, the Law No. 11/2008 on Information and Electronic Transaction, the Law No. 44/2008 on Pornography, the Law No. 35/2014 on Child Protection, UU TPKS, the Presidential Regulation No. 71/2019 on the Right to Deletion of Content and the MoCIT Ministerial Regulation No. 5/2020 on Private Electronic System Providers.
101. The MoCIT has conducted Digital Talent Scholarship (DTS) Program for young workforce of Indonesia, general public, and government employees to improve skills, competitiveness, and productivity also professionalism in the field of communications and informatics. The DTS has also held women-focused training such as 'Indonesian Women in Tech: Programming with Python' and 'Basic Content Creator Introduction for Women', and provided classes that are accessible to persons with disabilities. In 2023, a total of 563,689 participants, 36% were female and 64% were male, completed the DTS program. The program led to an average salary increase of approximately 11.9% for female alumni.
102. As part of the program, MoCIT also conducted the Digital Entrepreneurship Academy to encourage female digital-based entrepreneurship and startups.
103. The MoWECP collaborated with SafeNet conducted capacity development for UPTD PPA and Service Providers in Jakarta on electronic document / electronic information evidence in handling online violence against women and children.
104. In 2022, W20 and Sisternet XL Axiata have collaborated with the MoWECP to implement a Business Incubation Program aimed at enhancing the capacity of women entrepreneurs related to gender perspective entrepreneurship understanding, scaling up business, marketing and branding, financial literacy, digital marketing promotion, and opportunities to expand businesses globally. The program has attracted more than 1,000 participants with almost 80% of them have successfully gone digital.
105. To fulfill children's right to education, the MoECRT has issued numerous circular notes for learning adjustments during the pandemic, including addressing infrastructural constraints and improving internet connectivity for students and teachers, especially those in rural and remote areas.
106. MoECRT has continued the disbursement of internet data assistance and Single Tuition Assistance (*Uang Kuliah Tunggal/ UKT*) for students since the pandemic began, to ensure the continuity of

education. About 39.78 million students and 8.24 million university students who underwent "school from home" received free internet packages.

### 3.1.4. IMPACT OF MACROECONOMIC AND FISCAL POLICIES ON BPFA IMPLEMENTATION

107. The MoWECP, along with MoNDP, MoF, and MoHA as national gender mainstreaming driver leads Indonesia's efforts to integrate gender mainstreaming into government policies and programs across seven development areas.
108. Since 2007, the GoI has implemented Gender-Responsive Budget (GRB). In 2018, GRB was incorporated into the Collaboration System for Planning and Budget Performance Information (*Kolaborasi Perencanaan dan Informasi Kinerja Anggaran/ KRISNA*). This approach has seen an increase in the number of ministries actively tagging their budgets for gender equality. In 2021, 24 ministries allocated 5.4% of their budgets for gender initiatives. This figure rose to 32 ministries with 6.7% in 2022 and reached 34 ministries with a combined 7% allocation (approximately 70.02 trillion rupiah) in 2023. MoSA, MoPWH, Ministry of Transportation (MoT), MoF, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) are leading the way with the highest allocations for gender programs.

## CLUSTER 2. POVERTY ERADICATION, SOCIAL PROTECTION, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

### 3.2.1. REDUCING POVERTY AMONG WOMEN AND GIRLS

In 2023, nationally there is a decrease in poverty from 10.19% in 2020 to 9.36%, with the largest declines in Papua, West Papua, and East Nusa Tenggara. Estimates of poverty rates at the district/city level show that 432 districts/cities experienced a decrease, 75 districts show an increase, and 7 districts remained stagnant. The reduction in poverty includes addressing stunting, providing social assistance and vocational training including for women and people with disabilities, increasing income, and reducing the expenditure burden on low-income families.

109. According to the MoCSME, in 2023, there will be 65 million MSMEs, of which 64 million are micro and ultra-micro enterprises, with more than 65% being women-owned businesses. MSMEs absorb 96.9% of the workforce and contribute 6.2% to GDP. MSME business legality is facilitated by risk-based registration through the Business Identification Number (*Nomor Identifikasi Bisnis/ NIB*). According to the Ministry of Investment (Mol), as of the first quarter of 2024, a total of 8.131.284 NIBs have been issued, with 98.53% given to micro and small enterprises, the majority owned by women.
110. CMfEA has coordinated the MSME Program to provide Micro Credit Program (*Kredit Usaha Rakyat/ KUR*) with a disbursement target of up to IDR 287 trillion. This program has been collecting data and increasing access for people with disabilities to the KUR scheme starting in 2024. As of 2024, female KUR debtors reached 40.20%. The KUR scheme specifically targeted Indonesian Migrant Workers (*Pekerja Migran Indonesia/ PMI*) accounting for a majority of 79.6% of female debtors.
111. MoCSME provides a total of 12.8 million MSMEs with a cash assistance program for Covid-19 recovery (in 2020 and 2021), enhance the capacity of 55,000 MSMEs and cooperatives in 350 districts/cities, and build 74 accessible integrated business service centers for people with disabilities in 32 provinces.
112. MoPWH has developed housing subsidy assistance for low-income groups through the Housing Finance Liquidity Facility (*Fasilitas Likuiditas Pembiayaan Perumahan/ FLPP*). In 2023, 229,000



FLPP units were received by 34.6% female and 65.4% male beneficiaries. This program promotes women's access to house asset ownership.

113. MoSA launched the National Economic Heroes (*Program Pahlawan Ekonomi Nusantara/ PENA*) program in 2022, targeting Beneficiary Families (*Keluarga Penerima Manfaat/ KPM*) of Social Assistance (*Bantuan Sosial/ Bansos*) to attain financial self-reliance and transition out of poverty. PENA provides aspiring entrepreneurs with the necessary capital to initiate their business. As of March 2024, PENA had successfully facilitated the graduation of 21,333 KPMs, representing 98.9% of its recipients. Post graduation, beneficiaries' business development is monitored to ensure sustained income growth and stability.
114. In 2024, PENA Muda is launched for young people aged 20-30 whose parents receive PKH assistance. The recipients will receive business capital assistance, business development mentoring, and financial literacy education.
115. The second-largest budget program is PNM Mekaar, a capital loan service for underprivileged women MSME entrepreneurs. This program is coordinated by the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (MoSOE) through PT Permodalan Nasional Madani (PNM). By 2023, active customers had reached 14.8 million MSMEs, and aims to reach 16 million by the end of 2024. As of May 2024, the number has reached 15.2 million customers with disbursement of IDR 28 trillion in credit.
116. The Central Java Province initiated an innovative poverty program starting in 2020 through the Smart Women School in Modern Era (*Sekolah Perempuan Cerdas Zaman Now/ SERAT KARTINI*) program, targeting female heads of households, Covid-19 survivors, victims of violence, disaster victims, persons with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS through entrepreneurship training.
117. Additionally, the Stunting Prevention for Communities in Vulnerable Situations program (*Mencegah Stunting pada Kelompok Rentan/ CENTING KETAN*) by the Central Java Province aims to reduce stunting rates in 130 villages across 35 regencies/cities annually. The stunting rate in 2022 was 12%, a significant decrease compared to 24% in 2018.
118. Aisyiyah empowers 2,000 Family Economic Business Development (BUEKA) groups nationwide, now comprising 466 Aisyiyah cooperatives. Since 2013, the Aisyiyah Entrepreneurship School (*Sekolah Wirausaha Aisyiyah/SWA*) has trained 4,562 female entrepreneurs, including 90 with disabilities in West Java. Ongoing support is provided through the Aisyiyah Family Business Clinic (KUKA), benefiting 250 female entrepreneurs in Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java.

### 3.2.2. INCREASING ACCESS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION

Indonesia aims to eliminate extreme poverty (\$1.9 PPP) by 2024, faster than the SDG target. Strategies include social assistance, subsidies, social security, and safety nets, alongside income improvement programs through MSME empowerment, job access, and Covid-19 policy responses.

119. Introduced in 2007, the PKH is a conditional cash transfer initiative directed at impoverished households, particularly those with expectant mothers and young children. Ranking as the second-largest income support program, it allocates 0.08% of GDP. The primary goal of PKH is to alleviate enduring poverty by prioritizing the health and education of children, thereby fostering subnational economic development. The number of targets of PKH beneficiaries increased from 6 million households in 2017 to 10 million per year in 2018 – 2023.

120. Evaluation from TNP2K found significant impacts of PKH on primary and secondary school attendance, as well as the rate of childbirth in health facilities by trained healthcare workers, which can lead to cumulative outcomes, especially in reducing stunting.
121. Additionally, the Non-Cash Food Assistance program (*Bantuan Pangan Non-Tunai/ BPNT*) contributes as a safety net during the Covid-19 pandemic. Families were given food package containing carbohydrates (such as corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, sago, and other tubers), animal protein (such as chicken meat, beef, fish), plant-based protein (such as tofu, tempeh, and legumes), and vitamins and minerals (such as vegetables and fruits) worth IDR 150,000/household/month.
122. Nowadays, BPNT disbursed and transferred to the bank accounts of each recipient every month. Each month, KPM will receive food assistance amounting to IDR 200,000 and is provided to 18.8 million KPM. In 2023, it is recorded that the distribution has successfully reached 99.23% of the target of IDR 45.12 trillion, with transactions amounting to 98.08%.
123. Direct Cash Assistance from the Village Fund (*Bantuan Langsung Tunai-Dana Desa/ BLT-D*) involves the direct distribution of cash assistance to eligible households in rural villages or communities from the village funds. It aims to provide financial support to families or individuals vulnerable situations, particularly those facing economic hardships, to help meet their basic needs and improve their welfare. The assistance provided through BLT-D can be used for various purposes such as purchasing food, paying for essential expenses, or investing in income-generating activities. Each KPM will receive BLT-D 2024 amounting to IDR 300,000 per month. The distribution process of BLT-D 2024 is carried out every 2 or 3 months, depending on the village's policy.
124. Unlike the previous two types of social assistance transferred to bank accounts, BLT-D 2024 is distributed directly to the KPM in the form of cash. KPM will be invited by the village/sub-district authorities to receive BLT-D.
125. PIP provides social assistance to students at all education levels and university students facing financial difficulties. This assistance is also extended to holders of KIP and students with special needs, including those affected by natural disasters, orphans, and other disaster victims. PIP assistance ranges from IDR 450,000 to IDR 1.8 million, depending on education level. It is distributed through the Student Savings Account (*Simpanan Pelajar/ SimPel*). The distribution occurs every 3-4 months with stage 2 taking place from May to July 2024.
126. Additionally, as part of PIP program to broader efforts to improve access to higher education and reduce financial barriers, the GoI also established the Freedom of Learning Scholarship program (*KIP Kuliah Merdeka/ KIP-K*). In 2023, this program awarded a total of 161,953 new students with a higher participation rate among females of 66% (106,293 students) compared to 34% (55,650 students) male.
127. Besides regular assistance from PKH, there are top-ups for households with elderly and disabled members. Data showed an increased number of beneficiaries who are people with disability from 113,883 in 2022 to 312,114 in 2023. Payments are made to women via the Welfare Family Card (*Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera/ KKS*), an ATM-like card combining e-wallet and savings, enhancing financial inclusion.
128. An implementation strategy of Law No. 18/2017 on Protection of PMI involves the establishment of Productive Migrant Village (*Desa Migran Produktif/ Desmigratif*). During 2016 to 2022, a total of 503 villages have been established under this initiative. The primary objective is to enhance the productivity and livelihood of migrant workers family in their hometown or villages by providing

various forms of support, such as training, access to financial services, infrastructure development, and capacity building on entrepreneurship.

129. To improve the economic welfare of PMI and their families, the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (*Badan Pelindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia/ BP2MI*) has established the Indonesian Entrepreneur Migrant Workers Association (*Perkumpulan Wirausaha PMI/Perwira*) in 23 provinces with the highest number of PMI dispatch. Perwira facilitates export and trading hubs in each provinces, enhances the entrepreneur capacity of PMI through competency certification by National Professional Certification Agency (*Badan Nasional Sertifikasi Profesi/BNSP*), and provide business packages for Perwira PMI members.
130. The Employment Social Security Administration (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan) introduces the national campaign Prosper the Workers Around You (*Sejahterakan Pekerja Sekitar Anda/SERTAKAN*) to boost awareness among formal employee about extending social security to non-wage workers (*Bukan Pekerja Upah/BPU*) such as domestic workers, drivers, even street vendors. This initiative targets the vast informal sector in Indonesia, which comprises 77.9 million workers.
131. Employment Social Security (*Jaminan Sosial Ketenagakerjaan/Jamsostek*) benefits have also been extended to 5,000 domestic workers across 6 provinces, through a partnership involving the Social Security Agency (*Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial/ BPJS*) and National Network for Domestic Workers Advocacy (*Jaringan Nasional Advokasi Pekerja Rumah Tangga/Jala PRT*).
132. During pandemic, the Gol issued several policies to support the purchasing power of the public and the business community with a fund of IDR700 trillion. As much as IDR203.9 trillion, or 29.3% of the total government support budget, is intended for social protection programs, such as IDR37.4 trillion through PKH and IDR43.6 trillion through the Staple Food Program. The value of assistance per family from PKH increased by 25%, while the Staple Food program increased by 30%. Both aids were disbursed from April to December 2020.
133. As for now, PKH targets 10 million families (previously 9.2 million families), while the Staple Food Program targets 20 million (previously 15.2 million). Both programs target women, who are the primary holders of Beneficiary Cards (KPM) and key family members. These programs enhance women's control and bargaining power over aid funds within households. A SMERU study found that PKH and the Staple Food Program act as safety nets, helping women mitigate pandemic impacts. PKH provides cash assistance, while the Staple Food Program ensures diverse and adequate nutrition. Despite some issues, both programs have positively impacted food spending for the poorest 20% in Indonesia.
134. The Gol, through MoCSMEs, also provides stimulus to micro enterprises, both men and women. The stimulus was in the form of working capital assistance (grants) for the Productive Micro Business Banpres (*Bantuan Produktif Usaha Mikro/BPUM*) with a value of IDR2.4 million per MSME. As of 6 October 2020, 9,109,968 micro businesses (75.92%) of the target of 12 million micro businesses, have benefited from the program. The total budget realization for this stimulus reached IDR21,863,923,200,000. The MSMEs that received the BPUM include informal MSMEs that have already obtained business permits.

### 3.2.3. IMPROVING HEALTH FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

Reducing maternal and infant mortality rates is a key focus for the MoH, addressed through pre-pregnancy, pregnancy, and postnatal care programs, including support for Low Birth Weight (LBW) babies. The MoH is implementing comprehensive interventions in response to data from Maternal

Perinatal Death Notification (MPDN), which indicates a rise in maternal and infant mortality rates from 2022 and 2023.

135. The Gol issued Presidential Instruction No. 5/2022 on Improving Access to Health Services for Pregnant Women, Maternity, Postpartum, and Newborn Babies through the Maternity Insurance Program (Jaminan Persalinan/ Jampersal). It is conducted through BPJS Jampersal services at Primary Health Care Services (Fasilitas Kesehatan Tingkat Pertama/ FKTP), which include antenatal services, childbirth assistance (including a high-risk complication), pediatric services, postpartum services, postpartum family planning services, and inpatient services at FKTP.
136. BPJS for Health (BPJS Kesehatan) provides family planning services as part of its preventive healthcare program, covering counseling and contraceptive assistance. These services are available at primary healthcare facilities such as community health centers, family doctors, private clinics, and type D hospitals. BPJS Kesehatan partners with the NFPFB for contraceptive provision, while insertion and removal services are managed by BPJS Kesehatan. Covered family planning services include tubectomy, vasectomy, consultation, and insertion of IUDs and injectable contraceptives.
137. MoH has revised several of its policies to optimize fetal growth, such as increasing the number of prenatal check-ups from 4 to 6 times, providing additional iron tablets to pregnant women, especially those with anemia, and offering supplementary food to pregnant women Experiencing Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED).
138. The MoH has developed National Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections 2020-2024, which consists of 6 strategies: (i) strengthening commitment, (ii) expanding community access to services, (iii) enhancing prevention efforts, (iv) fostering partnerships, (v) innovating programs, and (vi) improving management. Aligned with global goals of 90-90-90, HIV/AIDS is now part of the health sectors' 12 Minimum Service Standards.
139. MoH issued National Cervical Cancer Elimination (NCCE) Plan for Indonesia 2023-2030. Through this Plan, MoH provide the nationwide expansion of the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination program is properly implemented through schools and reach 90% of girls aged 15 by 2030.
140. The Gol aims to strengthen SRHRR through BERANI program for the period 2018-2023, aims to enhance midwifery quality, strengthen family planning partnership, improve adolescents' SRHRR, bolster the health sector response, and engage communities in preventing violence against women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities, and child marriage. BERANI has trained 12,463 midwives online, supported 983 Community Health Centres (*Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat/ Puskesmas*) and 47 private clinics, and provided services for 49% of 2,371 survivors of VAW and girls in 5 UPTD PPA, and provided SRHRR information to 28,779 adolescents (comprising 68% girls and 32% boys). This program is supported by UNFPA, UNICEF, and the Government of Canada.
141. The BERANI program has also collaborated with 272 female Islamic scholars in advocating for the FGM/C. This support has led to various policies, including the Roadmap and Action Plan for the Prevention of FGM/C by 2030, the National Guidelines for Reproductive Health Education Programs in Junior High Schools, Governor Regulations and Subnational Regulations on the Prevention of Child Marriage in South Sulawesi Province, and Bone Regency, as well as Village Regulations on the Prevention of FGM/C in Tanjung Village, North Lombok Regency.
142. CSOs initiatives include various HIV/AIDS programs such as

- a. PPH Unika Atmajaya and Spiritia Foundation collaborated on the development of HIV Stigma Index in 11 districts/cities in 2020.
  - b. The Indonesian Positive Women's Association (IPPI) provides safe pregnancy support for women with HIV/AIDS in 5 provinces.
  - c. The Indonesian Mental Health Association advocates for the right to health for people with psychosocial disabilities in social rehabilitation centers.
  - d. SEHATI and GoJek Antar in Jakarta introduced ARV delivery services for people with HIV/AIDS during the pandemic.
  - e. Sa Perempuan Papua conducted online reproductive health education, targeting young Papuan women using local languages and dialects since 2022.
143. MoH launched the TRIPLE ELIMINATION program in 2015, aims to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS, syphilis, and hepatitis B from pregnant women to their babies. An evaluation of the program was conducted by MoH in collaboration with the Indonesian Pediatric Society. By 2022, mandatory screening for pregnant women had been successfully implemented.
144. MoH has collaborated with MoECRT and various stakeholders to develop guidelines on reproductive health for junior and senior high school levels. Furthermore, the guidelines for Implementing Reproductive Health Services for Adult Persons with Disabilities in 2017, commencing with a pilot project in Kulon Progo Regency, Yogyakarta, and planning gradual replication across 34 provinces from 2021 to 2025. Additionally, basic health services for disabilities are also provided at the Puskesmas level.
145. Religious organizations such as Fatayat NU and 'Aisyiyah playing vital roles in improving women's health. Fatayat NU oversees JKN programs at the subnational level, ensuring equitable health access, especially for impoverished women. Collaborating with BAZNAS, Fatayat NU covers childbirth transportation expenses. Meanwhile, 'Aisyiyah promotes Perdes for the Fulfillment of Reproductive Health and Nutrition Rights in 15 districts and provides education on early screening for cervical and breast cancer. 'Aisyiyah has facilitated Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) for 15,558 women, Pap Smear tests for 2,141 women, and clinical breast examinations for 11,190 women.

#### 3.2.4. IMPROVING EDUCATION AND SKILLS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

Access to and achievement in education in Indonesia continue to improve, indicating progress in equality. Educational development shows a decrease in gender disparities. In 2023, the average years of schooling for girls reached 13.28 years and 12.96 years for boys.

146. PIP aimed at providing financial assistance to support the education of economically-disadvantage students from elementary to senior high school. Through PIP, eligible students received cash assistance to cover educational-related expenses. In 2023, more than 18 million students have benefited from this program.
147. The Gol has disbursed KIP funding to 9,363,529 students (data as of August 2023) to support personal expenses, including school supplies, transportation, and other additional competency-test fees related to education.
148. The level of school participation among girls at elementary school level reached 97.87%, middle school level reached 81.53%, and high school level reached 64.45%. The school participation rate for females, across all levels of education from elementary, junior high, high school to higher education, is higher than that of males. This is a positive signal that Indonesia has begun to reach gender parity in the sector of education.

149. Over the last 5 years, Indonesia has also seen a consistent gross enrollment ratio (Angka Partisipasi Murni/APM) of children at the mandatory education level as well as higher education. This data shows the age-appropriate alignment of children in school compared to the level of education they are currently under.
150. The RLS for females is 8.48 years in 2023, which has increased from 8.07 years in 2020.
151. During the pandemic, the Gol has managed to maintain the number of students enrolled in schools under the MoECRT. Within 5-year period, we noted that the number of students in high school and higher education is highest in 2022, with 5.168.575 students registered, compared to 4.976.127 in 2019.
152. The Gol (through MoECRT, MoRA, and MoNDP) has been implementing the INOVASI program since 2016-2023 in partnership with the subnational provinces of West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, North Kalimantan, and East Java, as well as the Australian Government. The program supports changes in learning practices, systems, and education policies to accelerate student learning outcomes in literacy, numeracy, and 21st-century skills. In 2021-2023, the program focused on supporting the relevant subnational governments in providing alternative education methods to address lost learning time due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The program also prioritized inclusive education for schools and madrasahs.
153. The Gol through MoNDP has collaborated with the Australian Government through Kompak Program to conduct In-Boat Class Education Services (*Layanan Pendidikan Kelas Perahu*) in Pangkep, South Sulawesi, for children living in the island community. These children are prone to dropping out of school due to their participation in sailing activities with their parents. Boat Class emphasizes flexible learning by allowing learning while sailing using simplified worksheets, discussing with teachers while at sea, and remaining registered in Basic Education Data, so they can return to school after sailing activities.
154. MoECRT issued Ministerial Regulation No. 30/2021 on Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education Institutions, which mandated universities to form Sexual Violence Prevention and Handling Task Force (*Satuan Tugas Pencegahan dan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual/ Satgas PPKS*). Satgas PPKS provides prevention programs, supports sexual violence victims, and ensures fair and equitable handling of sexual violence cases.
155. MoRA issued Ministerial Regulation No. 73/2022 on Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Educational Units under MoRA. This regulation defines 16 forms of sexual violence and serves as a foundation of protocols for reporting and addressing incidents, including sanctions for noncompliant educational units.
156. In regard to the prevention and addressing bullying, MoECRT issued Ministerial Regulation No. 82/2015 on the Prevention and Response to Actions of Violence in the Education Unit Environment. This regulation stated that bullying is a serious disciplinary offense. Based on this regulation, MoECRT carried out programs and activities to prevent and handle bullying in schools such as:
- a. Engage relevant civil society organizations through regular Coordination Meeting to Monitor Violence Practices in Education (*Rapat Koordinasi Pengawasan Praktik Kekerasan di Dunia Pendidikan/ Rakorwas*). Through the collaboration with relevant CSOs, the Gol believe that the voice of anti-violence movement will be amplified.
  - b. Training and capacity building for staff related to the prevention and handling of violence in education.

- c. Initiated 'Roots', a program that selects students and teachers as anti-bullying agents and provides technical guidance to teachers/educators on the prevention and handling of bullying cases.
  - d. Campaign and virtual exhibition held in 2023 to raise public awareness about the importance of tackling bullying and to engage all parties to jointly take concrete actions to prevent bullying in schools.
  - e. A special working group on anti-violence in education, which monitors conditions in educational environment, receives and facilitates the handling of reports, and accompanies victims/complainants throughout the process.
  - f. Integrate lessons on bullying in the school curriculum to help students understand the adverse effects of bullying and how to address and prevent it.
  - g. Established webpage channels such as [merdekadarik kekerasan.kemdikbud.go.id](https://merdekadarik kekerasan.kemdikbud.go.id) for bullying prevention, and [kemdikbud.lapor.go.id](https://kemdikbud.lapor.go.id) for reporting cases of bullying.
157. MoWECF grants the status of Child Friendly Schools (*Sekolah Ramah Anak/ SRA*) for educational units (formal, non-formal, or informal) that apply mechanisms for addressing issues within the school by prioritizing children's rights and protection. The concept aims to shift teachers into mentors and positive role models by ensuring active involvement in child's protection and encouraging participation from parents and students. Schools adopting SRA are required to meet criteria such as child-friendly school policies, learning methods and facilities, educators and educational staffs with good understanding on children's rights, students' active participation in school activities, and engagement with parents and other relevant stakeholders. As of December 2023, 65,877 educational units have been granted the status of SRA.
158. MoECRT has issued Regulation No. 48/2023 on the Accommodation Needed for Students with Disabilities at the Early Childhood Education, Basic Education, and Secondary Education Levels. This regulation is in accordance with Government Regulation No. 13 of 2020 concerning the Accommodation Needed for Students with Disabilities. The accommodations provided are appropriate modifications to learning facilities, although differences in perceptions among education providers and disability stigma still pose challenges.
159. MoWECF collaborated with MoRA, Islamic University of Jakarta, Surabaya, and Mataram to launch 11 Gender-Responsive Course Books as one of the efforts to address gender inequality in Indonesia.

### **CLUSTER 3: FREEDOM FROM VIOLENCE, STIGMA & STEREOTYPES**

#### **3.3.1. PRIORITY ISSUES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS**

In the past five years, Indonesia has demonstrated a robust commitment to eliminating VAW and girls, implementing comprehensive legal reforms, and launching nationwide campaigns aimed at fostering a culture of gender equality and protection.

160. In the fight against VAW, a significant achievement has been the enactment of the UU TPKS. This legislation fortifies the legal framework, empowering victims of sexual violence to seek justice and hold perpetrators accountable. It underscores the Gol's commitment to implementing CEDAW and the BPfA.
161. In addressing Violence Against Children (VAC), the Gol has been guided by the National Strategy for the Elimination of VAC (*Strategi Nasional Penghapusan Kekerasan terhadap Anak/ Stranas PKTA*) 2016 - 2020. Building on this foundation, the government has adopted the 2021 - 2025

National Strategy through Presidential Decree No. 101/2022, demonstrating a continued dedication to protecting children from violence and ensuring their well-being.

162. Indonesia has continued to build on its efforts to eliminate domestic violence and violence in close relationships from 2020 to 2024, upon existing key policies such as of Law No. 23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Undang-Undang Penghapusan Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga/ UU PKDRT), Government Regulation No. 4/2006 on Cooperation in the Recovery of Domestic Violence Victims, Law No. 35/2014 on Child Protection.
163. Recently the MoWECP has Ministerial Regulation No. 11/2022 on Standard Operational Procedures for Service Provision. This regulation aims to standardize and enhance the quality of services provided to victims of domestic violence and other forms of VAWC. It outlines clear protocols for responding to and managing cases of violence, ensuring that victims receive timely and comprehensive support, including legal, psychological, and medical assistance.
164. Despite these advancements, challenges persist. The interpretation of article 2 in UU PKDRT regarding the scope of the household can complicate cases involving unregistered marriages. Efforts are ongoing to ensure that law enforcement officers adopt a more victim-centered perspective. Additionally, cultural views that consider domestic violence a disgrace are being addressed to encourage more reporting and support for victims.
165. In the past five years, The Gol has addressed cases of violence facilitated by technology. MoWECP uses the term Online Gender-Based Violence (*Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online*/KBGO), while Komnas Perempuan has used the term Gender-Based Cyber Violence (*Kekerasan Siber Berbasis Gender*/KSBG) since 2017.
166. Through Simfoni-PPA, MoWECP categorizes digital violence cases and integrates them into the system. This reflects a proactive approach to recognizing and addressing digital violence.
167. Several challenges have been identified, particularly in the legal aspect where cases of violence facilitated by technology are often treated as cyber-crimes and referred to the Cyber Unit, rather than the PPA Unit at the Police. Therefore, efforts are ongoing to optimize the use of Article 14 of the UU TPKS for these cases.
168. The Gol has been strengthening the implementation of the Right to Deletion of Content, first established under Presidential Regulation No. 71/2019, which empowers individuals to request the removal of harmful or unlawful content from online platforms. Victims of digital violence, including cases of cyberbullying, revenge porn, or online harassment, can utilize this right to have offensive or damaging content deleted promptly.
169. Additionally, there is a focus on enhancing digital forensic technology and mechanisms for erasing digital traces, addressing the current gaps in handling technology-facilitated violence.
170. Efforts to address violence in public spaces have seen significant progress in recent years. According to the latest data from SIMFONI-PPA, violence in public spaces, especially in public facilities and schools, has been meticulously documented by the Gol, noting 818 cases in public facilities. In 2022, Komnas Perempuan recorded a total of 1,276 cases of violence in public spaces, with a significant portion occurring in digital spaces and educational institutions. While these figures highlight existing challenges, they also reflect a positive shift in societal attitudes, with more victims feeling empowered to report incidents and seek support.



171. To combat sexual harassment in the workplace, the MoM issued Ministerial Decree No. 88/2023, providing comprehensive guidelines for prevention and handling. The MoWECP has amended Regulation No. 1/2020 on Provision of RP3 in the Workplace through Ministerial Regulation No. 1/2023, enhancing protections for female workers.
172. Additionally, the MoECRT introduced Ministerial Regulation No. 30/2021, focusing on preventing and addressing sexual violence in higher education.
173. Furthermore, initiatives by companies like Gojek are contributing significantly to creating safer public spaces. Through anti-violence training for driver-partners and the implementation of the Gojek SHIELD feature, which includes personal data protection and emergency response options, Gojek is strengthening efforts to combat violence experienced by drivers and passengers, especially women.
174. Efforts have also been made to overcome the issue of child marriage:
  - a. In 2019, the Gol made a significant stride toward gender equality by passing Law No. 16/2019 on Amendments to Law No. 1/1974 on Marriage. The primary focus of this amendment was to raise the minimum age for marriage for women, from 16 to 19, equal to their male counterparts, and to promote better health, education, and empowerment for young women.
  - b. In 2020, the MoNDP with the MoWECP launched Stranas PPA. This strategy, supported by multiple partners, comprises five key approaches: optimizing children's capacity, a supportive environment for preventing child marriage; enhancing accessibility and expanding services; and strengthening institutions' frameworks and stakeholder coordination.

### 3.3.2. PRIORITY ACTIONS IN RESPONDING TO THE ISSUE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

175. UU TPKS has been a major milestone in providing comprehensive victim protection and recovery, including restoring victims' rights and dignity. This law, the result of extensive advocacy work involving the government, legislature, NHRI, CSOs, and the media, mandates seven technical regulations for implementation. Two key regulations have been implemented:
  - a. Gol Regulation No. 9/2024 on the Implementation of Education and Training for the Prevention and Handling of Crimes of Sexual Violence, which provides a basis for increasing the capacity of law enforcement officers and service providers.
  - b. Presidential Decree No. 55/2024 on Subnational Technical Implementation Units for the Protection of Women and Children to ensure the formation of service units at the provincial and district levels.
176. Efforts at the subnational level have accelerated the implementation of UU TPKS. Subnational governments, such as the Provincial WECP Office of North Maluku and the Provincial WECP Office of South Sulawesi, have signed MoUs with law enforcement officials and hospitals to improve the handling of violence cases.
177. Presidential Regulation No. 55/2024 mandates the establishment of UPTD for the Protection of Women and Children, explicitly mentioning the inclusion of people with disabilities (Article 21). Since its issuance, 31 provinces, excluding the newly expanded provinces in Papua, have established UPTD PPA. The MoWECP collaborates with UNFPA to organize Advanced Coaching for UPTD PPA service personnel in six Regions.
178. Additionally, MoWECP has restructured its organization to improve victim protection services and provide final referral services for women victims of violence and services for children who need special protection, forming the Directorate of Services for Women Victims of Violence (*Pelayanan Perempuan Korban Kekerasan/P2K2*) as per Presidential Regulation No. 7/2023.

179. To promote a joint synergy on data between MoWECP and Komnas Perempuan, the Service Providers Forum (*Forum Pengada Layanan/FPL*) has been formed, involving 87 members across 27 provinces. This forum advocates for the implementation of Law No. 12/2022 and supports economic guidance for women survivors of violence, documenting service work through the Titian Perempuan case database.
180. The MoECRT Ministerial Regulation No. 30/2021 on Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education has led to the formation of Satgas PPKS at 125 state universities and 207 private universities. Similarly, Ministry of Religion Ministerial Regulation No. 73/2022 addresses the prevention and handling of sexual violence in religious-based education units, with 56 religious universities having implemented policies for this purpose by 2024.
181. In collaboration with the MoPWH, MoWECP developed the SAPA 129 House in 2023, providing temporary shelter for victims of violence. Safe House and Community Based Services (*Layanan Berbasis Komunitas/LBK*) an integral part of the SAPA 129 final referral service.
182. At the subnational level, the Makassar City Government provides shelter for residents as part of their efforts to handle victims of violence. CSOs, such as Bhakti and Libu Perempuan, have developed community-based service schemes, including Constituent Groups and community-managed safe houses in regions like Southwest Maluku and Palu.
183. The Attorney General's Office issued Guideline No. 1/2021 on Access to Justice for Women and Children in Handling Criminal Cases in January 2021, which serves as a reference for attorneys to ensure justice for women and children in conflict with the law.
184. The National Police have added a directorate specifically for the protection of women and children, as mandated by Presidential Decree No. 54/2022, ensuring specialized handling of these cases.
185. In addition to MoH Ministerial Regulation No. 68/2013 which mandates health service providers to assist child victims of violence, a newly implemented MoH Ministerial Regulation No. 38/2022 on Medical Services for the Public Interest extends these services to all victims of violence, regardless of age.
186. MoWECP and MoH are encouraging the establishment of Puskesmas capable of providing services for VAWC victims with a target of at least 4 Puskesmas in each district/city and the establishment of PPT/PKT in provincial referral hospitals with at least 1 PPT/PKT Hospital in each district/city. There are 34 provinces that have implemented this effort.
187. At subnational levels, Jakarta Provincial government through the Tarakan Subnational General Hospital has implemented an innovative program called "Bunga Tanjung", which aims to provide access to comprehensive and integrated services for victims of violence, particularly women and children. The services are offered through a one-stop service approach, starting with comprehensive healthcare services involving all relevant medical professions at Tarakan Subnational Public Hospital. The services are integrated with other agencies in DKI Jakarta such as the Child Empowerment and Population Control Agency, the Social Services Agency, and the Metro Jaya Subnational Police.
188. The GoI, through MoWECP, has developed SIMFONI-PPA, an online information system for recording and reporting cases of violence. Collaborating with government institutions in every province and district/city responsible for the protection of women and children, the system is

accessible in real-time to promote accurate data collection, with the aim of achieving a nationally integrated data collection system.

189. Komnas Perempuan has developed the Sintaspuan system and routinely publishes a periodic report document, based on data received by the institutions on cases of VAW and girls at the national level. The Service Providers Forum initiated data collection through the Titian Perempuan system, compiling data from all FPL members in Indonesia.
190. In December 2019, MoWECP, Komnas Perempuan, and FPL signed a joint agreement on Data Synergy and Utilization of the System for Documenting Cases of VAW to Fulfil Human Rights. One of the implementations of the Joint Agreement is the preparation of a joint report documenting cases of VAW in 2021 and 2022.

### 3.3.3. EFFORTS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

191. Since 2021 MoWECP has established the SAPA 129 service in collaboration with PT Telkom Indonesia connects UPTD PPA in 31 provinces and 178 districts/cities. The SAPA 129 Hotline and WhatsApp SAPA 129 at 08111-129-129 serve as the final referral service for women victims of violence. SAPA 129 integrates all service channels into one unified application, including telephone, chat, WhatsApp, email, social media, and mobile applications. The SAPA 129 System offers 6 services, namely: public complaints, victim outreach, case management, temporary shelter, mediation, and assistance to victims.
192. Komnas Perempuan collaborates with Telkom Telstra to manage complaints and make referrals, especially telephone complaints. The IPscape technology system from Telkom Telstra allows volunteer recipients of complaints to still be able to receive and serve victims' complaints even while working from home during the pandemic.
193. Initiatives at the subnational government level include the development of online applications for access to complaints and reporting such as DIANTI (Central Java Provincial Government) and Senandung Perdana (Bandung City).
194. In 2022, the Jakarta Feminist Cross Association launched Cari Jasa, a website directory of assistance for victims of violence across Indonesia, categorizing services into consultation, legal aid, counseling, safe housing, health, and services for children and disabilities.
195. MoNDP in collaboration with MoWECP launched the Stranas PPA aimed at providing a comprehensive framework to tackle and address the issue of child marriage.
196. Following the launch of the strategy, a Practical Guide was developed to serve as a detailed implementation manual for subnational authorities and stakeholders. This guide provides step-by-step instructions on executing the strategy's components, tailored to the specific needs and contexts of different regions. It includes best practices, case studies, and tools for effective program implementation.
197. MoWECP encourages commitment to preventing child marriage through an MoU with 9 subnational heads (Banten, Maluku, South Papua, North Maluku, Southeast Sulawesi, Bengkulu, North Kalimantan, and Gorontalo) and signing a MoU on the Protection of Women and Children in Handling Marriage Dispensation Cases with two institutions namely Secretariat Ministerial and Director General of the Supreme Court Religious Courts in 2022.

198. To contribute to strengthening the capacity for handling sexual violence crimes, Komnas Perempuan, LBH APIK, and STH Indonesia Jentera published the Sexual Violence Elimination Academy Module in 2023. The module aims to equip law enforcement officers, service personnel, and assistants with the skills and knowledge needed to handle cases of sexual violence effectively and incorporate human rights and gender perspectives.
199. The Gol has actively encouraged the involvement of all relevant stakeholders to promote the participation of men in efforts to eliminate VAWC. These efforts are demonstrated through various initiatives and collaborations.
200. *Gerakan Peduli Perempuan dan Anak (GARPU PERAK)*, a program that organizes men's groups to actively participate in the women's protection movement, promoting male involvement in domestic roles and protection against workplace sexual violence. Father classes are also conducted to educate men on parenting and care, as well as encourage participation in family planning programs.
201. The BERANI project is a pilot program for community-based prevention of all forms of violence towards women and girls and harmful practices conducted by the Gol with the aid of UNFPA. The project led to the passage of village regulations on violence prevention, the formation of a Children's Village Forum (*Forum Anak Daerah/ FAD*), and budget allocations for activities to eliminate violence and dangerous practices. The program has empowered young people to express their opinions confidently and participate actively in their communities, fostering a change in perspective among men and boys. This successful pilot program is set to be replicated and adopted in 43 villages in Lombok.
202. Similar efforts have also been carried out by CIS Timor in collaboration with Oxfam Indonesia, since 2019. The collaboration encourages the involvement of men through mentoring 21 men's groups in programs in the East Nusa Tenggara province to support community-based violence prevention, promoting male engagement in efforts to protect women and girls from violence.
203. The Gol recognizes the importance of tackling deep-rooted social practices that normalize violence and perpetuate discrimination. While challenges exist, the Gol has implemented several progressive programs and initiatives to overcome these issues and enhance violence prevention efforts.
204. The Gol has launched extensive public awareness campaigns and educational programs aimed at reshaping societal attitudes towards violence. These initiatives emphasize respect, equality, and the importance of standing against all forms of violence. Campaigns like "Stop VAWC" have been instrumental in raising awareness and changing mindsets.
205. The Gol has actively collaborated with religious and traditional leaders to promote messages of non-violence and gender equality within communities. Additionally, community outreach programs and support groups have been created to encourage victims to speak out and access the services available to them.

#### 3.3.4. TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE STEPS

206. MoCIT initiated a digital literacy program to raise awareness about online violence, aiming to educate the public on recognizing and responding to technology-facilitated violence. Surveys and feedback mechanisms are used to measure increased awareness and knowledge about online violence and found that regular updates and inclusive content are essential for effective literacy programs.

207. Collaborative efforts between government and CSOs were found to enhance resource availability and outreach effectiveness. Through the signing of an MoU between the MoWECP and SafeNet, a collaboration on protecting women from online violence was conducted, primarily focusing on preparing guidelines, conducting research, and increasing literacy.
208. Efforts to educate and prevent the spread of non-consensual intimate content have also been conducted by CSOs. As an example, in 2020 SafeNet and Advocates Collective for Gender Justice published a guide to increase awareness among media managers and the general public about legal services and protections available to victims of online violence. The Indonesian Cyber Media Association (*Asosiasi Media Siber Indonesia/AMSI*) and the Media Regulatory and Regulatory Monitor (*Pemantau Regulasi dan Regulator Media/PR2 Media*) have conducted a study on the perceptions of media managers regarding online violence.
209. Law No. 27/2022 on Personal Data Protection (*Undang-Undang Perlindungan Data Pribadi/ UU PDP*) represents a significant step towards safeguarding citizens' rights to personal data protection and promoting public awareness regarding the importance of personal data security. The law encompasses various provisions aimed at enhancing online safety, including:
- a. defining the scope of personal data to ensure comprehensive protection;
  - b. providing special protections for specific categories of data;
  - c. guaranteeing the rights and protection of individuals regarding their personal data;
  - d. establishing a legal basis for the processing of personal data;
  - e. outlining the obligations of data controllers and processors; and
  - f. addressing the needs of persons in vulnerable situations, with specific provisions for processing the personal data of children and individuals with disabilities.
210. Special complaint channels have been established to support victims of digital violence. while The KBGO Taskforce, operational since 2021, receives and assists with complaints via their Instagram account. In its first year, the KBGO Taskforce handled 163 cases. SafeNet has created an online complaint facility on its website, while Girl Up Southeast Asia has developed community-based hotline initiatives on several campuses to address online violence in these areas. Additionally, ICT Watch launched a microsite, which provides educational resources and a directory of service institutions for online violence complaints.
211. Collaborative efforts have further enhanced the handling of online violence cases. In 2020, this movement collaborated with the Advocates for Gender Justice Collective (*Kolektif Advokat untuk Keadilan Gender/ KAKG*) to integrate and improve the handling and database of online violence cases.
212. These initiatives demonstrate the Gol's proactive stance in addressing technology-facilitated violence, highlighting efforts to increase public awareness, provide accessible complaint channels, and strengthen legal and data frameworks. Through these measures, Indonesia aims to create a safer online environment for all its citizens.

### 3.3.5. SERVICE AGENCY FUNDING SUPPORT

213. The Gol has implemented several measures to resource women's and child protection services to prevent and respond to all forms of violence towards women and girls. One significant effort is the Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund for Women and Child Protection Services (*Dana Alokasi Khusus Non-Fisik Pelayanan Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak/DAK Nf PPA*).

214. Starting in 2021, DAK Nf PPA has provided funding to 34 provinces and 216 districts/cities. The funds aimed at financing operational activities of national priority programs in human resource development had a budget of IDR 101.74 billion in 2021. This allocation is based on the MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 1/2020 on Technical Instructions (Petunjuk Teknis/Juknis) for the Use of Special Non-Physical Allocation Funds for Women and Child Protection Services Funds for the 2021 Fiscal Year.
215. The data used in determining the target recipients of 2021 PPA service funds are from SIMFONI-PPA, Child-Friendly City (Kota Layak Anak/KLA) award recipients, Anugerah Parahita Ekapraya (APE) award recipients' data on provinces/districts/cities level regions with UPTD PPA.
216. The latest regulation that regulates the technicalities of DAK is MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 2/2023 on Technical Instructions for the Use of Special Non-Physical Allocation Funds for Women and Child Protection Services Funds in 2023. With MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 2/2023 serves as updated technical instructions for using these funds.
217. Komnas Perempuan, through the Pundi Perempuan Program, has taken significant steps to handle cases of VAW. This program is carried out in 14 provinces in Indonesia to support women victims of violence through women crisis centers or victim assistance service institutions.
218. Additionally, the Center for Islamic Studies, Women and Development (PSIPP) at the Ahmad Dahlan Institute of Technology and Business Jakarta has mobilized zakat funds for victims of violence. This initiative supports women and child victims, regardless of religion, in areas like Kupang and Maluku. The scheme encompasses all types of zakat, including cash waqf, to empower economically women who are the family's backbone.
219. Impact evaluations indicate that these funding measures have increased the capacity to support victims effectively. However, lessons learned include the need for improved access to funding for community-based service providers in special contexts, such as conflict areas, islands, and 3T (frontier, outermost, and underdeveloped) regions. Addressing these gaps will further strengthen the network of support available to victims across Indonesia.

### 3.3.6. EFFORTS TO ADDRESS GENDER BIAS IN THE MEDIA

220. The Gol has made significant strides to combat gender bias in the media through a signing of an MoU with the Press Council regarding the professionalism of mass media reporting in women's empowerment and child protection, effective from 2022.
221. The MoU outlines two main objectives: (i) Increasing commitment, cooperation, and synergy in the professionalism of mass media reporting to empower women, and (ii) Maintaining press freedom while enhancing journalists' competence and professionalism to ensure reporting that emphasizes women's empowerment and the protection of women and children. Additionally, collaboration efforts are in place to promote an inclusive and equal working environment in media institutions.
222. Project Multatuli has collaborated with media outlets and non-governmental organizations to create SOPs for handling sexual violence and guidelines for covering sexual violence for Student Press Organizations (*Pers Mahasiswa/Persma*) and journalists.
223. Despite existing challenges, significant progress is being made to address gender bias in the media. Efforts are being strengthened to increase the representation of women in leadership roles within mainstream media, which is essential for creating more balanced and fair content. Furthermore, entertainment media is gradually evolving to produce content that is respectful and empowering

towards women. Highlighting and promoting good practices of female leadership and positive content can serve as valuable role models for other media outlets, inspiring them to adopt similar practices and rectify gender bias in their reporting. These constructive steps are contributing to a more equitable and inclusive media landscape.

224. The Tifa Foundation together with the National Media Development Association (*Perhimpunan Pengembangan Media Nusantara/ PPMN*) and the Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) who are members of the Safe Journalism Consortium with the support of the Populix Survey Institute have compiled the 2023 Journalist Safety Index. As a result, the Journalist Safety Index in 2023 reached 59.8 points out of 100 or is in the somewhat protected category. This figure is slightly different from the Press Freedom Index belonging to the Press Council which is at 71.6 points, and from the WordPress Freedom Index at 54.8 points. The calculation of the journalist safety index consists of three main pillars, namely based on the individual side, the media stakeholder side, and also the role of the state and regulations.

### 3.3.7. EFFORTS TO RESPOND TO VIOLENCE AGAINST PEOPLE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS

225. Based on data from MoWECP's SIMFONI-PPA in 2022, there were 987 reports of violence experienced by people with disabilities, with the victims predominantly being women with disabilities (91.5%).
226. The Legal breakthroughs in UU TPKS serve as a form of special protection for persons with disabilities and include several key provisions:
- a. The penalty is 1/3 heavier for the perpetrator if the violence is committed against persons with disability,
  - b. Sexual violence is based on a complaint offense unless the victim is a child or person with a disability.
  - c. If the victims of electronic-based sexual violence are children and people with disabilities, the presence of the victim's will or consent does not eliminate criminal charges.
  - d. The statements of witnesses and/or victims with disabilities have the same legal force as the statements of those who are not disabled.
  - e. Witnesses and/or victims with disabilities may be accompanied by parents, guardians appointed by the court and/or companions.
  - f. Victims with Disabilities have the right to receive appropriate accessibility and accommodation to fulfill their rights in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
227. To further ensure the fulfillment of decent accommodation, accessibility, and inclusivity in the handling of cases and judicial process for persons with disabilities, in 2023 the Attorney General's Office issued several guidelines that contain a set of standards in which judicial cases of persons with disabilities must be handled by prosecutors trained in inclusion training.
228. The National Police Force, with the assistance of The Indonesian Association of Disabled Women (*Himpunan Wanita Disabilitas Indonesia/HWDI*) has begun to implement inclusive policing, resulting in the provision of Sign Language Interpreter (*Juru Bahasa Isyarat/JBI*) in every Police Force publication, recruitment of disabled workers, and improved legal protection and services for citizens.
229. Women with HIV/AIDS experience multiple exclusions and are vulnerable to violence. According to the Indonesian Positive Women's Association (*Ikatan Perempuan Positif Indonesia/IPPI*) report, in 2023 there were 59 cases of women victims of VAW with HIV/AIDS, ranging from psychological, physical, economic, sexual, and online gender-based violence.

230. The Gol has also implemented various efforts to protect the lives of people living with HIV/AIDS, through:
- a. Educational campaigns and behavioral interventions aimed at promoting safer sexual practices, encouraging regular HIV testing, and reducing stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV/AIDS;
  - b. Extensive prevention programs to raise awareness safe practices, providing them with information on risk reduction and access to prevention tools like condoms and clean needles;
  - c. Engaging communities through collaborations with local leaders, CSOs, and community-based organizations to develop culturally sensitive programs tailored to the needs and beliefs of the communities;
  - d. Establishing a robust surveillance system to monitor HIV/AIDS prevalence, trends, and risk factors, enabling evidence-based decision-making.
231. MoWECP and the MoSA have implemented The Presidential Regulation No. 88/2021 on the National Strategy for Aging to enhance the protection of elderly individuals from various forms of violence, ensuring their safety and well-being through comprehensive support and advocacy initiatives by:
- a. Conducting socialization and advocacy efforts to prevent acts of violence against the elderly, including elderly women, and within households.
  - b. Providing advocacy for assistance and social rehabilitation for elderly people facing emergencies such as natural disasters, social upheavals, and elder abuse.
  - c. Offering advocacy and assistance to elderly individuals who are in conflict with the law, with a special focus on elderly women.
  - d. Creating a gender-responsive model for the protection of the elderly.
  - e. Developing standards for examining elderly perpetrators or victims, ensuring they are included in standard operating procedures (SOPs).
  - f. Educating law enforcement and correctional facility staff on handling cases involving elderly individuals.
232. The Gol acknowledges that female migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to various forms of violence and has implemented several measures to enhance their protection:
- a. The Gol Regulation No. 59/2021 which further guarantees the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their Families as mandated by the International Convention concerning the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Family Members.
  - b. The National Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of TPPO for 2020-2024, issued through Presidential Regulation No. 19/2023, which outlines systematic and planned activities to prevent and address human trafficking. Ministries and institutions implement RAN PTPPO according to their respective duties.
  - c. One-Stop Integrated Service (*Layanan Terpadu Satu Atap/ LTSA*) for the Placement and Protection of PMI so that they receive accessible, reasonable, and non-discriminatory information, protection, and assistance.
233. Challenges: minority groups face multiple challenges in accessing protection services for victims, such as low accessibility of services for women with disabilities or female migrant workers. There is also the challenge of strong stigma faced by women with disabilities and women living with HIV/AIDS which limits their access to comprehensive protection services for victims. The Gol has created various regulations and schemes to address this, which need to be further socialized so that they are more effective in responding to these challenges.



## **CLUSTER 4.: PARTICIPATION, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND GENDER-RESPONSIVE INSTITUTIONS**

### **3.4.1. PROMOTION OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE AND DECISION MAKING**

Women are facing unique challenges in achieving leadership in the public sphere due to cultural barriers and social norms. These include gender stigma and stereotypes, as well as limited access to resources, which overall reduced opportunities for women to become leaders.

234. The number of women parliament members in 2019 – 2024 is 20.87% or 120 seats out of 575 seats. It is an increase from 17.32% or 97 seats out of 560 seats in 2014 – 2019. While yet to achieve the 30% representation target, this number is a significant increase from the previous period.
235. In 2019 – 2024, 8 out of 120 women served as Commission leaders in the House of Representative, or 14.5% of the total 55 Commission leaders.
236. Women's representation in the Regional Representative Council in 2019 – 2024 showed a figure of 30.88% or 42 seats out of 136 seats.
237. At the subnational level, Central Kalimantan Province has the highest number of women parliamentarians, which is 33.33%. Meanwhile, West Nusa Tenggara Province has the lowest number of women parliamentarians, which is 1.59%.
238. MoWECP, the Indonesian Women's Political Caucus, and the CMfHDC launched a Grand Design for Increasing Women's Representation in Legislative Institutions 2020-2029, and Grand Design for Women Representation for Women in Politics and Decision Making towards Planet 50:50 Gender Equality 2030.
239. The 2024 DPR election results are projected to achieve the highest level of women's representation in the history with women attaining 128 out of 580 seats (22,1%). However, at the time this report was finalized, the electoral dispute stage at the Constitutional Court still remains, which could still alter the party seat allocations or the election of candidates.
240. The efforts to increase women participation and representation in the legislature and political parties have also been a focus of the work of the NHRIs. Komnas Perempuan released "Building Elections Without Gender-Based Violence: A Monitoring Guide" in December 2023 to create a safe environment for women's political participation, ensure the implementation of fair elections, and support gender equality.
241. Komnas Perempuan also launched Guidelines for Monitoring the Implementation of General Elections in 2023 to introduce a safe environment for women to participate in the political realm.
242. In the 2020 simultaneous subnational elections, there were 159 women out of 1482 candidates (10.73%) in 270 regions. Out of this number, 27 women were elected as governors/vice, mayors/vice, and regent/vice (11.02%). Though there has been an improvement in the trend of women being nominated and elected, the number remains lower than men.
243. In 2022, there were 4,120 women serving as Village Heads in Indonesia, or 5.5% of the total 74,961 Village Heads, and 149,891 women, or around 22.1% as village officials.

244. MoWECP has conducted Rural Women's Leadership Training aimed at enhancing the quality of rural women's leadership with critical awareness and commitment to drive change in villages regarding gender issues. The target participants of the Rural Women's Leadership Training are rural women who have the potential to become leaders in their villages and make a difference for themselves, their families, and their communities. Participants include village cadres and other potential women leaders in the village.
245. The representation of women as State Civil Apparatus (*Aparatur Sipil Negara/ASN*) in 2022 reached 2,077,231 people (53.39%), 6.68% higher than male ASN. However, some regions still show gender gaps, such as in Papua where the percentage of female ASN is only 42%, the lowest among other provinces.
246. There are 18% of women Ministers or Head of Institutions in the 2019 – 2024 cabinet. The leadership of women ASN is also shown in both the number of the Intermediate High Leadership Positions (JPT Madya) or the first echelon and of the Pratama High Leadership Positions (JPT Pratama) or the second echelon, which is 16%.
247. According to data, the MoH stands out with the highest proportion of women in leadership positions, reaching 67.74%. Meanwhile, in terms of provincial and municipal classifications, East Kalimantan Province leads with 39.92%, while Depok City follows closely with 41.38%.
248. Law No. 5/2014 on ASN establishes a merit system for ASN management, in a fair and non-discriminatory manner.
249. MoWECP launched the 2023 Women's Profile reports that although improving education has enabled women to take on roles in the public sphere, they still face challenges such as unequal distribution of domestic and caregiving responsibilities, gender stereotypes, incompatibility with work flexibility, and the glass ceiling phenomenon. Other factors that influence the number of female leaders are the gender sensitivity of leaders, the potential and qualifications of ASN women, as well as the suitability of the ministry's duties and work culture with social gender.
250. Due to such challenges, Indonesian CSOs such as CWI and PROSPERA recommend Flexible Working Arrangements (FWA), family-friendly rotation policies, and leadership commitment to increase women's representation in government leadership. Several ministries, such as the MoF, MoWECP, MoSOE, and other ministries, have implemented FWA and provided satellite offices to support employees in carrying out their responsibilities.
251. The representation of women as judges in the General Court continues to increase, from 28.27% in 2020 to 29% in 2024, with female judges occupying leadership positions in judicial institutions around 24%.
252. In the Religious Courts, the number of women judges has also increased from 22.28% in 2018 to 26.04% in 2021.

#### 3.4.2. ENCOURAGING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN MEDIA

253. Based on an independent survey conducted in 2021, data indicates a gender gap in journalism leadership across all media types and editorial positions. This gap widens significantly at higher levels, with women comprising 36% of reporters and 23% of managers. This suggests a potential issue with female journalist retention, particularly as their careers progress.

254. According to the 2021 PPMN National Research, women's leadership in the media is faced with 6 main obstacles, the pattern of obstacles shows that organizational obstacles are the main ones, followed by individual and socio-cultural obstacles.
255. PPMN conducted several batches of online trainings for Women's Leadership Acceleration Program in Media to enhance the personal and career capacities of female journalists through mentoring and coaching to strengthen the role and position of women in the media sector.
256. Project Multatuli also implements policies to increase the percentage of female sources in news stories and encourages women to pursue careers in photojournalism.
257. Meanwhile, mapping conducted by Konde revealed an increase in women's online portals and media in Indonesia. Notable media platforms focusing on women's issues include Konde.co, Magdalene.co, Narasi TV women's segment, rahma.id, and Mubindah.id. These alternative media outlets, initiated, piloted, and led by women, actively promote women's rights and education.
258. This trend has influenced mainstream media to dedicate segments to women's equality with a progressive outlook, such as The Jakarta Post's "Hear Her" column.

### 3.4.3. NATIONAL WOMEN'S MACHINERY

259. Indonesia has a ministry to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, namely MoWECP, responsible for women's empowerment and child protection, with the authority to provide guidance to Ministries/Institutions and provincial governments and budget allocation amounting to IDR 288 billion in 2023, and IDR 311 billion in 2024.
260. The vision of MoWECP is to achieve professionalism, equality, dedication, excellence, loyalty, and integrity in realizing gender equality and child protection to support an Advanced, Sovereign, Independent, and Collaborative Indonesia.
261. MoWECP is in charge to perform the following function:
  - a. formulation and stipulation of policies regarding gender equality, protection of women's rights, fulfilment of children's rights and specialized protection of children;
  - b. coordination and synchronization of policy implementation regarding gender equality, protection of women's rights, fulfilment of children's rights and specialized protection of children;
  - c. coordination of the implementation of the handling of women's rights protection and specialized protection of children;
  - d. provision of final referral services for women victims of violence that require coordination at the national, cross-provincial, and international levels;
  - e. provision of services for children who require special protection that requires coordination at the national coordination at the national and international levels; dan
  - f. management of sex-disaggregated and child data.
262. The MoWECP has integrated gender equality issue at the national, subnational and global levels, including through participation and initiatives in international forums such as the G20, ASEAN, APEC and the UNFCCC COP.
263. MoWECP has strengthen its coordination with provincial governments through the establishment of a specific department in charge of women's empowerment and child protection in all 38 provinces and 514 regencies/cities. The UPTD PPA is functioning under this department to provide support

services to women and children victims of violence and abuse, including shelter, counseling, legal assistance, and medical care.

264. MoWECP has also issued various relevant regulations related to Community participation:
- a. MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 13/2021 on Community Participation in the field of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. This regulation is a reference for subnational governments (provincial, regency/city, and village) to realize community participation in the implementation of the WECP sector.
  - b. MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 2/2024 on Prevention and Handling of Victims of Community-Based Human Trafficking Crimes.

#### 3.4.4. GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY IN DEVELOPMENT

265. We have elaborated on this issue in Section 2 on Institutional Aspect and Section 3 cluster 1 on the Impact of Macroeconomic and Fiscal Policies on BPfA Implementation.
266. MoWECP annually evaluates the implementation of gender mainstreaming and biannually presents Penganugerahan Parahita Ekapraya (PPE Award) to Ministries/ Institutions and Subnational Governments (Provincial and Regency/City). PPE is an award to acknowledge efforts and innovation in gender mainstreaming, empowering women, and the protection of women.
267. Some Ministries/Institutions and Subnational Governments have received this award in 2023 in the mentor (highest) category such as among others:
- a. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MoMAF) has shown a yearly increasing trend of the percentage of GRB tagging, which is 13% (2021), 13% (2022), 15% (2023) and 15.7% (2024) and provided gender-sensitive infrastructure. The increasing role of women in the male-dominated maritime and fisheries businesses sectors such as being fishermen, inter-port marketers, fish marketers, fish cultivators, fish processors and salt farmers is showing the progress of gender integration in MoMAF programs and activities.
  - b. East Java Province has developed several innovations to mobilize resources from CSR of 9 companies to support efforts to fulfil women's and children's rights through various related programs that targeted toddler nutrition and health, women's education for early detection of cervical and breast cancer, daycare, the economy of women fishers and food security. The Provincial Government also continues to improve the protection services for women and children through the existence of UPTD PPA at the provincial level, 22 UPTD PPA at the district/city level, 15 P2TP2A at the district/city level, 28 Task Force teams at the district/city level and 530 integrated community-based child protection movement (*Perlindungan Anak Terpadu Berbasis Masyarakat/ PATBM*).
  - c. Surabaya City, provided IDR 4.077 trillion in 2022 to finance gender mainstreaming facilities such as among others at the Education Service and in the Water Resources and Highways Service. The education budget enables safe schools through the SAS program (*Sekolah Arek Suroboyo*), the development of holistic integrative early-childhood education (*Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini/ PAUD*), and scholarships (5,360 poor students and 13,862 students at high school level). Surabaya City is also developing inclusive urban infrastructure through the existence of 174 child and elderly-friendly parks, and monitoring public street lighting to prevent VAW in public spaces.
268. MoWECP in partnership with civil society networks held a Women's National Conference (*Musyawahar Nasional/Munas*) to increase women's access, participation, and control in development. The 2024 Munas involves 4000 participants from various regions, 11 inclusion partners, and 117 local sub-partners, involving women, people with disabilities as well as representatives of children and youth. There are 9 development agendas discussed during Munas, including poverty alleviation, health improvement, and strengthening the leadership role of women.

To prepare for the Munas at the national level, some regions held Women's Action Plan Deliberation (*Musyawah Rencana Aksi Kaum Perempuan/ MUSRENA*).

### 3.4.5. THE ROLE OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

269. The National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) is an independent institution whose function is to carry out studies, research, counseling, monitoring, and mediation on human rights, as stated in Article 1 of Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights. Komnas HAM also has the authority to investigate serious violations of human rights in accordance with Law No. 26/2000 on Human Rights Courts. For this investigation, Komnas HAM can form an ad hoc team consisting of members of the Human Rights Commission and elements of the community. The objectives of establishing Komnas HAM are:
- a. Develop conducive conditions for the implementation of human rights in accordance with Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and the UN Charter as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
  - b. Increasing the protection and enforcement of human rights for the development of the Indonesian human person as a whole and the ability to participate in various areas of life.
270. Komnas Perempuan was formed in 1998 for the fulfillment of human rights and the prevention of violence against women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and people in Adat communities. Based on Presidential Decree No. 181/1998 and updated with Presidential Regulation No. 65/2005, Komnas Perempuan's mandate includes:
- a. Dissemination of understanding to the public
  - b. Carrying out assessments and research
  - c. Monitoring, fact-finding, and documenting VAW
  - d. Providing recommendations and reviewing legal and regulatory products
  - e. Development of national, regional, and international cooperation
271. Komnas Perempuan operates at the national and international level without subnational representation, and focuses on improving institutional performance, and knowledge about women's rights and VAW. Through periodic publications such as CATAHU, this institution actively explores current patterns, trends, and issues related to VAW.
272. Based on Law No. 23/2002 on Child Protection, which was updated with Law No. 35/2014, The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (*Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia/ KPAI*) was formed. Article 74 states that KPAI is independent to increase the effectiveness of monitoring the fulfillment of children's rights. Subnational Governments can also form subnational KPAI if necessary. KPAI has the following main tasks:
- a. Oversee the implementation of the protection and fulfillment of children's rights.
  - b. Provide input and suggestions in formulating policies related to Child Protection.
  - c. Collect data and information regarding Child Protection.
  - d. Receive and review public complaints about violations of children's rights.
  - e. Mediating disputes over violations of children's rights.
  - f. Collaborate with community institutions in the field of Child Protection.
  - g. Report to the authorities about suspected violations of the Child Protection Law.
273. KND is an independent, non-structural institution established to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, in accordance with the mandate of Law No. 8/2016. KND was founded based on Presidential Regulation No. 68/2020. Its aim is to ensure and monitor the implementation of respect, protection, and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities. KND functions include:
- a. Develop activity plans to implement respect, protection, and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

- b. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of respecting, protecting, and fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities.
  - c. Advocate for respect, protection, and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.
  - d. Carry out collaboration with relevant stakeholders in dealing with issues of persons with disabilities.
274. In addition, Indonesia has RANHAM which was issued through Presidential Regulation No. 53/2021 containing strategic targets for implementing human rights in Indonesia. In RANHAM 2021-2025, the target groups include women, children, people with disabilities, and people in Adat communities. Regarding women, there are four issues being pushed, namely discriminatory subnational regulations, optimizing legal aid services for women in conflict with the law, electronic ID card recording for believers, health services, especially for women living with HIV, and building business partnerships for female heads of families. As a result of collaboration with other Ministries/Institutions, RANHAM implementation has reached 73.88%.

## **CLUSTER 5. INCLUSIVE AND PEACEFUL SOCIETY**

### **3.5.1. PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES INITIATIVE**

In the field of WPS, The GoI has established a strong national framework to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, and implement the WPS agenda. The following progressive programs and policies have been carried out:

275. The first period of RAN P3AKS, covering 2014-2019, to promote the protection in the prevention, management, and rehabilitation of social conflicts, as a form of implementation of the UNSC resolution 1325 on WPS. It has been evaluated with specific focuses, such as (i) Intolerance, radicalism, and terrorism; (ii) Conflict over land, people in Adat communities' rights, and ownership and allocation of natural resources; (iii) VAWC; and (iv) False or misleading information and hate speeches on social media.
276. The second period of RAN P3AKS, covering 2020-2025, is outlined in the Ministerial Regulation No. 5/2021 regarding RAN P3AKS. At the subnational level, 7 provinces have enacted Subnational Action Plans (*Rencana Aksi Daerah/RAD*) for P3AKS and 13 provinces have established a P3AKS task force.
277. Collaboration between the GoI and CSOs in performing RAN P3AKS, to promote meaningful participation in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation process. The GoI and CSOs have worked in advocacy for policy formulation and implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda at the national and subnational levels, including the village level.
278. Collaboration between the GoI and CSOs to build community resilience and peace at the grassroots level through capacity building for government and local community institutions, as well as assistance during the policy advocacy process.
279. MOWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 10/2022 on Technical Instructions for Subnational Action Plans for the Protection of Women and Children in Social Conflict, serves as a guideline for subnational governments in implementing the RAN P3AKS in the subnational level.
280. The integration of WPS commitments into key national and inter-ministerial policies to monitoring and planning frameworks, through CMFHDC Ministerial Regulation No. 2/2019 on The Working Group of RAN P3AKS. The Working Group consists of various Ministries, including the Coordinating

Minister for Politic, Legal and Security (CMfPLS), MoWECP, MoHA, MoSA, and the National Police Force.

281. RAN P3AKS Working Group launched the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the implementation of the RAN P3AKS. The results of this evaluation are to be used to further develop P3AKS policies. The report on the implementation of RAN P3AKS will be submitted by the P3AKS Task Force to CMfHDC, then reports the implementation of P3AKS nationally to the President.
282. Collaboration between the Gol and the community on strategies, including on social media, to raise awareness about the women, peace, and security agenda. The Wahid Foundation has initiated a digital campaign to prevent violent extremism. The campaign is carried out through various media and platforms, in collaboration with the government and the private sector.
283. Similar initiatives at the local level, such as in Kei, Southeast Maluku, where social media is used to respond to conflict and promote peace. As an example, in response to the recurring conflicts involving various groups, a child on Kei Island initiated a call on social media, inviting women on that island to take actions and resolve the conflict. This call received a positive response from female figures who made an effort to initiate peace.
284. Various activities, including strengthening women's groups who were victims of conflict and training on child protection in the midst of conflict situations, were held in 2020-2022 through collaboration between the Gol and Flower Aceh. In 2023, they developed protection guidelines for women working in the field of human rights and conducted gender-responsive peacebuilding training for 30 female victims, young women, and female community leaders.

### 3.5.2. INCREASING WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA

The Gol has taken several measures to increase the leadership, representation, and participation of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action, and crisis response, such as among others:

285. The promotion of and support for women's meaningful participation in the peace process and implementation of peace agreements at all levels. This is an important reference for the WPS agenda, which is reflected in the position of the MoWECP as the host of the ASEAN WPS Summit in 2023.
286. The continued preparation of the implementation of WPS policies, including through the addition of women peacekeepers from elements of the Indonesian National Armed Force (119) and The National Police Force (109), participation in regional Women, Peace, and Negotiator forums and in UNSC meetings, as well as discussion on the importance of government action and funding to increase women's participation in peace.
287. The promotion of education for women and efforts to fund the Women Peacekeeper program. Challenges such as conflicts related to climate and environmental crises, as well as the increasing complexity of issues of violence against women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and Adat communities, remain an important focus for collective attention in the future.
288. The promotion of women's equal participation in humanitarian activities and crisis response at all levels, especially in decision-making. During the 2014 - 2023 RAN P3AKS period, the number of women mediators and peace activists has increased significantly. There are at least 14,836 women peace mediators and 1,000 women peace activists in Indonesia.

289. The support for the UN's initiative on ending all-male panels and the implementation of RAN PE, based on Presidential Regulation No. 7 of 2021, by the National Counter Terrorism Agency (NCTA). RAN PE involves various sectors of society that work through a Thematic Working Group consisting of 7 fields of strategic issues, including gender mainstreaming.
290. The issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 7/2021 on RAN PE as the basis for the Working Group on Women and Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism (WGWC) to initiate activities related to preventing violent extremism that leads to terrorism.
291. WGWC activities that has strengthened gender mainstreaming, for the preparation of RAN PE, in 5 regions: Aceh, West Java, Banten, Central Java, East Java, and Central Sulawesi. WGWC recognizes that RAN PE makes the work of WGWC easier because it provides opportunities for partnerships. This activity is very much in line with the principles of gender mainstreaming raised in RAN PE, thus making it not only schematic but an integral part.
292. Initiatives and activities currently have 37 CSOs joining the Indonesia Knowledge Hub on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism (IK-Hub). WGWC is part of civil society organizations that assist PUG in several regions in the implementation of RAN PE in the regions.
293. An MoU between MoWECP and NCTA for the protection of women from terrorism. It contains provisions on access to economic and psychological information to support efforts to protect women and children.
294. A number of collaborative activities between the GoI and the CSOs, such as MoWECP's collaboration with CSOs in the activities of Women Peace Activists in West Java, Central Java, East Java, and Central Sulawesi.
295. The Establishment of Peace Village in East Java Province by MoWECP and the Wahid Foundation in 2022 to apply the principles of security and safety, especially in the community, and the participation of multiple stakeholders.
296. Collaboration between MoLHR and a CSO, namely the Prasasti Perdamaian Foundation, through a series of activities to produce a mechanism instrument for handling children's perpetrators of terrorism in the Special Development Institution for Children (LPKA).
297. The development of Women's Schools for Peace in 7 provinces by AMAN, involving 1800 interfaith women from the grassroots. These schools are multidimensional spaces for discussion and resolution of problems faced by women. Initiatives developed at these schools include organic farming programs, children's forums, batik studios, religious studies, environmentally friendly villages, and national holiday celebrations. In Poso, the Women's School revived the culture of visiting each other in celebration of religious holidays, which had been lost due to conflict.
298. The Peaceful Village Initiative of the Wahid Foundation has taken a gender-responsive approach to conflict prevention since 2017. This initiative encourages women's empowerment in decision-making processes at the community level, improves conflict prevention, and strengthens social cohesion, as well as strengthens women's economic and employment opportunities. It also encourages increasing the capacity of women and communities in developing subnational action plans, by recognizing early signs of intolerance and radicalism through interfaith and community dialogue as well as by involving youth groups and multi-stakeholders at the community/village level. By mid-2023, 22 villages have declared themselves "Peaceful Villages". One of the activities in a Peaceful Village during the Covid-19 pandemic was a youth-initiated Local Project in Candirenggo



village in East Java, that provides courses to support the mental well-being of community members and initiate interfaith dialogue to promote harmony and tolerance.

### 3.5.3. INCREASING JUDICIAL AND NONJUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

In order to enhance judicial and nonjudicial accountability for violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of conflict, the Gol has taken several measures, among others:

299. RANHAM serves as a guideline for the preparation of agendas and programs to respect, protect, fulfill, uphold, and promote human rights in Indonesia in a planned and sustainable manner.
300. The fifth generation of RANHAM (2020-2024) sets several strategic actions for the women facing the law: (i). Increasing gender sensitivity of law enforcement officials' subnational governments and the community in handling cases of women facing the law, (ii) Provision of effective legal, health, and psychosocial assistance (iii) Comprehensive and effective recovery.
301. Strengthened capacity of security sector institutions on human rights and prevention of sexual and VAW and sexual exploitation and abuse
302. The enactment of UU TPKS is a key achievement in combating VAW. The legislation strengthens the legal framework for the protection of women, especially enabling victims of sexual violence to seek justice and hold perpetrators accountable. The law aims to (i) prevent all forms of sexual violence, (ii) treat, protect, and rehabilitate the victims; (iii) enforce the law and rehabilitate the perpetrators; (iv) establish a sexual-violence-free environment; and (v) ensure nonrecurrences of sexual violence.
303. The formulation of several follow-up regulations to ensure the implementation of the law. The follow-up regulations focus on the implementation, coordination, and evaluation, as well as strengthening institutional capacity, including the provision of victims' rehabilitation and inter-ministerial strategy, in particular at the subnational level.
304. The provision of legal counsel for women and children in all steps of the legal process under the monitoring of MoLHR. Since 2011, Law No. 16/2011 on Legal Aid has served as a legal framework for the provision of legal aid. It focuses on ensuring access to justice, especially to the destitute. Currently, the Gol is evaluating legal aid regulations to cover persons in vulnerable situations as the beneficiaries.
305. Access to healthcare services for victims, by providing 2.341 healthcare centers in 34 Provinces, 67 hospitals with Integrated Services Centers or Integrated Crisis Centers, and 314 hospitals equipped with such services.
306. The increased number of women police stationed at women crisis centers to ensure investigations on reports of VAW are being properly followed up.
307. The promotion of the establishment of community-based integrated services for the protection of women and children (PATBM) by the MoWECP. The community collaborates with the Gol, to prevent and detect cases of VAW at the village level.
308. Presidential Regulation No. 19/2023 on the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons (*Rencana Aksi Nasional Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang/ RAN PTPPO*) 2020-2024, to counter trafficking in women and girls. RAN PTPPO is a national-level

action plan that contains a series of activities, which are carried out in a systematic and planned manner to prevent and handle the crime of trafficking in persons.

309. Presidential Regulation No. 52/2010 on the Organizational Structure and Work Procedure of the National Police Force, enacted on 12 February 2024. The regulation organizes structure and work procedures within the National Police Force. The National Police Force and Ministries/Institutions are mandated to provide justice services for women and children while responding to the development of trafficking.
310. The issuance of MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 2/2024 on Community-Based Prevention and Handling of Victims of Trafficking in Persons. It has three main objectives, namely: (i) Encourage and increase community participation to assist efforts to prevent and handle victims of trafficking; (ii) Increase the capacity of community resources in efforts to prevent and handle victims of trafficking; and (iii) Establish a mechanism for implementing efforts to prevent and handle victims of trafficking by the community. This MoWECP Ministerial Regulation contains provisions for trafficking prevention and handling of trafficking victims by the community, access for the community to establish community partnerships and coordination with the government, as well as legal protection for the community.
311. However, forms of trafficking continue to evolve, including cases in the context of migration. Complaints submitted to Komnas Perempuan noted that patterns of violations in the context of migration and violence against women PMI remain recurrent, in the form of physical, psychological, and sexual violence (including sexual harassment, rape, forced prostitution), trafficking, debt bondage, threats, and extortion, violation of the right to information, document manipulation, and document deprivation. All of these abuses occur from the recruitment process to return. Overcoming challenges also occurs because Law No. 18/2017 on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers has not been fully implemented and the ASEAN Convention has not been optimized, including efforts to overcome political and practical problems in the field that are directly related to cases of migrant workers and human trafficking.

#### 3.5.4. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT GIRLS

The Gol has taken various policies and programs to eliminate VAC, including physical violence, sexual violence, child marriage, early marriage, forced marriage, and FGM/C:

312. MoH Ministerial Regulation No. 6/2014 stated that FGM/C has no medical benefits and risks of posing serious health issues. This regulation prohibits FGM/C by health workers or non-health workers and provides a strong legal basis for regulating sanctions for violators, including written warnings, revocation of practice permits, or criminal penalties. MoH also integrates FGM/C into the obstetrics and medical curriculum and collaborates with the Indonesian Medical Association to prevent FGM/C.
313. Strengthened efforts to stop this practice of FGM/C, including establishing the Roadmap for the Prevention of FGM/C until 2030.
314. The formulation of 4 strategies in the FGM/C Prevention Roadmap until 2030. This roadmap includes public education, data provision, policy advocacy, and an integrated organizing system.
315. Work to increase the capacity of PUSPAGA in 20 provinces and 11 piloting areas for FGM/C prevention through cooperation between MoWECP and the UNFPA.

316. Collaboration between the GoI and religious leaders, women's organizations, and women scholars to eliminate VAC and prevent child marriage. These religious leaders, women's organizations, and women scholars were involved in the formulation and implementation of the Stranas PPA and became the national facilitators for its implementation.
317. The development of the RAD for the Prevention of Child Marriage in several regions, including Probolinggo and West Muna districts, and the development of Village Regulations in 11 villages in 10 provinces by a religious women's organization, 'Aisyiyah, which has around 20 million members. In addition, 'Aisyiyah built a joint agreement with various parties to prevent child marriage through education on sexual-reproductive health as well as to provide health identification and counseling services for victims of child marriage. The publication of the Sakinah Family Book and the Bina Keluarga Sakinah program are 'Aisyiyah's efforts to encourage pre-marital readiness and increase access to reproductive health services, prevention of FGM/C, and community involvement in preventing child marriage.
318. The issuance of Fatwa No. 08/MK-KUPI-2/XI/2022, which declares FGM/C that causes harm without medical reasons as haram, and calls for preventive measures to various parties, by the Indonesian Women's Ulama Congress (KUPI). This fatwa emphasizes that religious leaders, community leaders, health workers, and families have an obligation to protect women from the dangers of FGM/C without medical reasons.
319. Collaboration between MoWECP, UNFPA, and the Khouw Kalbe Foundation to provide Bestari scholarships to improve girls' access to education.
320. MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 12/2022 on the Implementation of Child-Friendly Cities/Municipalities by 2022 to reduce and eliminate child marriage, early marriage, and forced marriage. Programs such as National Children's Forum, Youth Information, and Counseling Center Development, as well as NFPB's *Generasi Berencana* (GenRE) 25 also involve children as pioneers and reporters to prevent child marriage. Through the Family Learning Center (*Pusat Pembelajaran Keluarga/ PUSPAGA*), MoWECP provides education to families and parents reaching communities up to the village level.
321. The West Nusa Tenggara Subnational Regulation No. 5/2021 on the Prevention of Child Marriage at the provincial level. This regulation covers various aspects of efforts to prevent child marriage, such as the establishment of a special task force to handle complaints and provide assistance, as well as the provisions regarding investigations, awards, monitoring, evaluation, and financing. Several local policies are implemented to increase children's participation in the prevention of child marriage. First, strengthening peer counselors and Youth Posyandu from the village level to the provincial level, which is integrated with the formal referral system. Second, providing formal participation mechanisms for children and adolescents in the prevention of child marriage. And third strengthening the role of Children's Forums as pioneers and reporters. This regulation also emphasizes the importance of changing values, norms, and views towards child marriage and revitalizing cultures that are at risk of encouraging child marriage.
322. Meetings and awareness raising on child marriage prevention by the Non-Subnational Gender Mainstreaming Focal Points, CSOs, religious instructors, and Muslim community leaders supported by the Local Head's decree. Along with other factors, these activities have driven a decrease in the number of child marriage cases in Wajo District, South Sulawesi Province, from 694 cases in 2021 to 77 cases in 2023.

323. Imposed fines for families who marry off minors as a consequence of child marriage. Religious leaders also impose “social sanctions” by refusing to give permission and blessing for child marriage.
324. MoH Regulation No. 23/2022 concerning the Management of HIV/AIDS, and STIs, conveys the following:
- a. The importance of cross-sector and community support to eradicate human immunodeficiency virus, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, and sexually transmitted infections;
  - b. Comprehensive efforts to control HIV, AIDS, and STIs should include promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative services, aimed at (i) reducing the rate of morbidity, disability, or death; (ii) limiting the spread of HIV, AIDS, and STIs; and (iii) reducing the negative impacts it causes.
  - c. The need to involve community groups to prevent mother-to-child transmission; provide immunity to HPV infection; and carry out surveillance, namely: testing, tracing, and epidemiological observation.
  - d. The standards of case handling, as regulated in MoH Regulation 4/2019 concerning Technical Standards for Fulfilling Basic Service Quality in Minimum Service Standards (SPM) in the health sector.
  - e. Health promotion to empower, advocate, and engage the community to play an active role in supporting behavior and changing the environment, as well as maintaining and improving health so as to avoid HIV, AIDS, and STIs.
325. RANHAM encourages increased access for women to public services and a decent living, such as health, education, and work, as well as adequate health services and the provision of medicines for women suffering from HIV/AIDS.
326. Health services by the MoH for women suffering from HIV/AIDS in the form of ARV therapy to 7,658 women with HIV who are undergoing ARV therapy.
327. The strengthened capacity of Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Counseling Officers by MoLHR in all women's prisons and preparation of policy recommendations for guidelines on handling detainees, convicts, and girls in correctional units.
328. Activities by MoLHR to strengthen the capacity of reproductive health and HIV/AIDS education throughout LPKA.
329. The participation of 31 out of 38 Provinces in reporting on Human Rights Actions related to HIV/AIDS as follows:
- a. 63.47% of regencies/municipalities have designed population document services for children in orphanages/social institutions, believers, Adat communities, children with certain diseases (HIV/AIDS), children in conflict with the law, and illegitimate children.
  - b. 55.19% of subnational governments have designed education services for children from groups living in 3T/Poverty Pocket areas, Adat communities, or children with certain diseases (HIV/AIDS).
  - c. 58.30% of Subnational Governments have identified health service programs for children from groups: living in 3T areas/poverty pockets, Adat communities, or children with certain diseases (HIV/AIDS).

## CLUSTER 6. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, PROTECTION, AND REHABILITATION

### 3.6.1. ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION-MITIGATION

330. The Gol has (i) Ratified the Paris Agreement through Law No. 16/2016; (ii) Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (ENDC); (iii) established Long-Term Strategies for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience (LTS-LCCR) 2050 as part of commitment to take gender-responsive climate action. This commitment is taking into account inclusive and equitable, women, intergenerational issues, as well as the needs of people in vulnerable situations and Adat communities.
331. The Gol has increased its Green House Gas (GHG) emission reduction target from 29% to 31.89% with its own efforts, and from 41% to 43.20% with international support, through the Enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (ENDC) in 2022. The ENDC also includes commitments to respect the rights of women and other persons in vulnerable situations such as Adat communities, migrant workers, children, youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.
332. The RPJPN 2025-2045 and RPJMN 2025-2029 mandated gender mainstreaming across all development sectors including climate action. It is reflected as one of the goals of social and cultural resilience, including basic concepts of social equality and the important role of women in climate action.
333. The Gol has developed the National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change (*Rencana Aksi Nasional Gender dan Perubahan Iklim/ RAN GPI*) with the engagement of all relevant Ministries/Institutions concerning climate change alongside CSOs encompassing women's groups, Adat community associations, and disability organizations. Its implementation reflects the commitment to Lima Work Programmes on Gender (LWPG).
334. MoEF continues to encourage the equal participation of women and men in the environment sector, including social forestry, by publishing Guidelines on Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting in the Forestry through Ministerial Regulation No. P.65/Menhut-II/2011.
335. Equal access for men and women to manage social forestry has been strengthened through the enactment of MoEF Ministerial Regulation No. 9/2021 on Social Forestry Management. It has changed the nomenclature of the social forestry permit holder requirement, which was initially addressed to the head of a family, mostly male, to anyone who lives in the area around the forest. This has enabled more women to have access to the social forestry. The policy has resulted in an increased percentage of women as receivers from 15% in 2022 to 18% in 2023.
336. MoEF has launched 9,920 Social Forestry Decrees to legalize social forest management for about 1.3 million households, and 145 Adat Decree to legalize Adat community forest management for 59,703 households in the first quarter of 2024.
337. MoEF has provided 9 Forest Farmer Groups (*Kelompok Tani Hutan/ KTH*) located in the Saddang River Watershed, South Sulawesi Province with a Social Forestry Decree to manage and utilize forestry resources as a part of Social Forestry Business Group (*Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial/ KUPS*). As a result, 155 women heads of families received Social Forestry permits and access from its provision.
338. MoEF aims to increase community resilience to climate change and build their potential to manage the forest as part of an adaptation and mitigation strategy by targeting 20.000 villages for the Climate Village Program (*Program Kampung Iklim*) in 2024.

339. MoWECP encourage gender mainstreaming in the energy transition, during Indonesia's G20 Presidency in 2022. The results are seen in the G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration 2022, the BALI Compact, and the Bali Energy Transition Roadmap, which directs the energy transition towards accessibility for all, including women, youth, Adat communities, PMI, and people with disabilities.
340. MoMAF has made several breakthroughs for gender mainstreaming in the marine and fisheries sector, including by, among others:
- a. Issuing MoMAF Ministerial Regulation No. 43/2023 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming, to increase women's involvement, access, and economic opportunities in relevant activities.
  - b. Issuing MoMAF Ministerial Regulation No. 34/2022 on Advanced Fishers Villages, which focuses on alleviating fishers' poverty with budget and resource assistance, targeting 180 locations.
  - c. Collaborating with subnational governments to further recognize women fishers by providing them with Fishers' Card to ensure easier access to business and bank credit, as well as social protection programs.
341. Transition to electric vehicles for digital public transportation services is implemented by private companies such as GoTo Group as a contribution to mitigating climate change impacts. It is also opening up employment opportunities for women and providing safe spaces for female drivers, female consumers, and children.
342. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MoEMR) initiated several capacity-building programs on renewable energy for women in remote areas such as (i) Gender Action Learning System (GALS); (ii) maintenance and operation of various New and Renewable Energy (NRE) power plants; and (iii) utilization of renewable energy power plants to increase the added value of the local products.
343. MoEMR together with UNDP initiated the Srikandi of Energy Conservation Training activities in 2021 with the aim to produce skilled and confident female energy auditors and managers, as a part of the Market Transformation for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (MTRE3) program.
344. MoEF continues to see an increase in women's participation in the Forestry Police forces through data provided on the Education and Training programs conducted. In 2023, 46 women received the training, which increased to 50 women in the first semester of 2024.
345. The GoI has committed to supporting gender-responsive climate budgets by thematic tagging in Ministries/ Institutions' work plans in KRISNA system. Since 2018, Indonesia has also encouraged double tagging of gender-responsive and climate change mitigation/ adaptation budgets. Ministries/ Institutions that routinely conduct this budget tagging include the MoEF, MoPWH, MoEMR, MoMAF, MoT, MoA, and NADC.
346. The GoI, through MoWECP and MoF in collaboration with UNDP, has developed and published the Gender Responsive Climate Change Budget Tagging Guidelines in 2022. It highlights the challenges and approaches to issues of gender inequality and climate change by presenting the gaps in development in terms of access, participation, control, and benefits for both women and men.
347. Several actions against climate change have been conducted by FAN to increase climate awareness, education, and knowledge such as campaigns, video competition, promotion of reusable products, advocacy for the use of public transportation, as well as media utilization in collaboration with the Coalition for Children on Climate.

### 3.6.2. GENDER IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

348. The Gol strengthen fiscal resilience in the face of disasters through Presidential Regulation No. 75/2021 on the Joint Disaster Management Fund with an initial fund of IDR 7.3 trillion. The fund adopts a mutual cooperation approach between the government, communities and private sectors, and is designed to support disaster mitigation, preparedness and recovery with a focus on protecting women, children, and persons with disabilities.
349. NADC provides guidelines for gender mainstreaming strategy implementation in all stages of disaster management through NADC Regulation No. 13/2014 on the Gender Mainstreaming in the Sector of Disaster Management.
350. The Disaster Preparedness Srikandi (*Srikandi Siap Siaga*) training initiated by NADC aims to train women who play a leading role in agencies/institutions/community groups to increase capacity related to disasters in their vicinity.
351. NADC through Presidential Regulation No. 87/2023 on 2020-2024 Disaster Management Master Plan aims to provide a comprehensive and integrated national guideline on disaster management for ministries/institutions, the National Defense Force, the National Police Force, and subnational governments. It contains cross-cutting issues, including gender mainstreaming, disability mainstreaming, and child protection.
352. The implementation of Head of NADC Regulation No. 9/2023 on the Implementation Guidelines for the Management of Disaggregated Data and Information on Refugees in Disaster Emergencies was initially conducted during earthquake disasters in Cianjur and flood disasters in Demak to sort the data by head of household, sex, age, persons in vulnerable situations, and basic needs. This helps in calculating the number of basic needs and other needs for disaster survivors.
353. A total of 1,326 Disaster Resilient Villages (Destana) in 32 provinces have been established since 2012. One of the indicators is the existence of a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) forum and Village Volunteers comprising community representatives, including women, young people and people with disabilities.
354. In disaster management, including the Covid-19 pandemic, MoWECP as a part of the ministry/institutions task force launched several protocols, including: (i) VAW case management; (ii) family health; (iii) VAW and trafficking management for migrant workers; (iv) child data governance; (v) care for orphans due to Covid-19; (vi) trauma healing and psychosocial support provision.
355. MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 13/2020 on Protection of VAWC in Disasters contains 18 minimum standards for preventing and handling VAWC during all stages of disaster and providing specific support services for women and children in disaster situations. Subnational governments through the specific department in charge of women's empowerment and child protection have the authority to provide the support using their budget.
356. The Gol has issued several technical guidelines and manuals for the protection of women and children during disasters, including, among others:
  - a. Guidelines for Psychosocial Support for Child Victims of Natural Disasters;
  - b. Guidelines for the Protection of Women's and Children's Rights from Gender-Based Violence in Disasters;

- c. Guidelines for Community Participation in Women Empowerment and Children Protection Development in Disaster (Pre, Mitigation, and Post);
  - d. Guidelines for Child-Centered Contingency Planning; and
  - e. Guidelines for Fulfilling the Rights and Protection of Women, Children, and Other Vulnerable Population in Disaster Management.
357. The Subnational Disaster Management Agency of Bali Province developed an Early Warning System (EWS) from satellite to digital radio in 153 villages in 2023 that can reach all communities, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. This will be replicated by NADC for other tsunami-prone areas.
358. Several regions have established Disaster Management Disability Service Units (ULD-PB) to implement the Head of NADC Regulation No. 14/2014 on Handling, Protection, and Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Disaster Management, such as East Java Province, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Klaten District, Sragen District and Karanganyar District.
359. The implementation of the Disaster Safe Education Unit Program (*Satuan Pendidikan Aman Bencana/ SPAB*) based on the MoECRT Ministerial Regulation No. 33/2019 concerning the Implementation of the SPAB Program has been conducted in Yogyakarta Province, NTB Province, Cianjur District, Madiun City, Kulon Progo District, Bogor District, in collaboration with NADC, MoECRT, and Save the Children.
360. The East Nusa Tenggara government collaborated with PEKKA (Empowerment for Women as Head of Family), engaged in a community-based approach to rebuild communities and provide trauma healing programs for mothers and children survivors of disaster.
361. CIS Timor provided cash transfer support for 2500 women survivors of the Seroja cyclone disaster in East Nusa Tenggara and West Nusa Tenggara. CIS Timor also encouraged gender-responsive DRR in 23 villages through the formation of village alert teams, livelihood interventions, clean water, and strengthening women's capacity in 5 districts in East Nusa Tenggara.



## SECTION 4: PROCESS AND MECHANISM TO PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY

### 4.1. NATIONAL STRATEGY TO PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY

362. The increase in national GDI in 2023 (91.85 points) compared to 2022 (91.63) shows that the gap between women and men in Indonesia is decreasing.
363. Efforts to increase the GDI and commitment of ministries/institutions and subnational government in the development of gender equality and women empowerment include among others:
- a. Encourage the enactment of laws and regulations that are gender responsive and/or non-discriminatory against women, through MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 6/2023 on Gender Equality Parameters as a reference for Ministries/Institutions and subnational governments.
  - b. Training of paralegal drafters and legislative drafters in all ministries/institutions and 34 provinces.
  - c. Technical guidance on gender mainstreaming, PPRG in ministries/institutions in the fields of economy, health, and education and 34 provinces
  - d. The implementation of gender mainstreaming revitalization.
  - e. The development of the Gender Mainstreaming Index as a tool to measure the outcome and impact of all policy strategies and programs in various fields of development in order to achieve gender justice and equality that takes into account the experiences, aspirations, needs, and problems of women and men in planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
  - f. Preparation and implementation of standardization guidelines for Women's Empowerment Service Provider Institutions (*Lembaga Penyedia Layanan Pemberdayaan Perempuan/ LPLPP*).
  - g. Supporting the empowerment of rural women through the strengthening and development of Women's Empowerment Centers (*Pusat Pemberdayaan Perempuan/ PUTARAN*)
  - h. Increased access to information and knowledge for women through Women's Schools
  - i. Training for facilitators of Women's Voice and Action Pioneers (*Suara Dan Aksi Perempuan Pelopor/ SIAP*) in the fields of health, education, and the economy in the region.
364. The increase of national GEI in 2023 (76.90 points) compared to 2022 (76.59) and shows the achievement of women in the economy, health, and education field. The increase in GEI is due to an increase in all dimensions that make up GEI, especially in the involvement of women in parliament, which has increased significantly.
365. Efforts to increase the GEI and commitment of ministries/institutions and subnational government in the development of gender equality and women empowerment include among others:
- a. Affirmative action to increase women's representation through leadership training for village women.
  - b. MoWECP collaborates with various CSOs to increase economic empowerment for women survivors of violence and disaster, and women heads of households through entrepreneurship and skills training.
  - c. Increase the understanding of CSOs, religious leaders, Adat leaders, media, and the business community on gender equality, and empowerment of women in politics, decision-making, and managerial fields.
  - d. Accelerate the revitalization of gender mainstreaming policies in both ministries/institutions and subnational governments.
  - e. Synergy and collaboration of policies, programs, and activities by involving ministries/institutions and related stakeholders, especially for regions that are below the national GEI.
  - f. Facilitate ministries/institutions in the economic sector to strengthen gender-responsive economic empowerment programs.

366. The Gender Mainstreaming Strategy is integrated into all national and subnational planning and budgeting processes.
367. The goal of enhancing gender equality in the national development planning over the last five years is integrated through:
- a. Long-Term Development Plan (RPJP 2005-2025) as stipulated in Law No. 17/2007 concerning RPJPN 2005-2025.
  - b. Medium-Term Planning through RPJMN 2020-2024 in Presidential Regulation No. 18/2020 concerning RPJMN 2020-2024.
  - c. Annual Planning across various sectors/ministries/agencies and subnational development planning at the provincial, district/city, and village levels.
  - d. MoFA Ministerial Regulation No. 62/2023: Regulates how gender integration is included in ministry and agency budgeting documents through Gender Action Budgets.
368. The government has synchronized gender mainstreaming with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, creating opportunities to holistically integrate sustainable development with the gender equality and women's empowerment agenda. The steps taken include:
- a. Identification of mutually supportive/ cross-sectoral issues between BPfA and SDGs.
  - b. Integration of gender equality and women's empowerment into the Planning and Implementation of national development.
369. Establishing 319 national indicators, divided into four pillars (economic, social, environmental, and governance, and law) to monitor progress towards 169 targets related to 17 SDG goals.
370. Enhancing program effectiveness through collaboration between the government and relevant stakeholders (CSOs, businesses, media, academia, faith-based organizations, and others).
371. Increasing advocacy and awareness with multi-stakeholder engagement to achieve gender equality and sustainable development goals.
372. The government also regularly publishes SDGs Annual Reports and Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) to monitor and report progress.

#### 4.2. BUDGET TRACKING FOR GENDER EQUALITY

373. GRB ensures that the allocation of public resources provides equitable benefits to all, including women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and local communities, at both national and subnational levels, including the village level as the smallest government unit.
374. At the national level, budget document regulations are governed by MoF Ministerial Regulation No. 62/2023, which mandates the inclusion of gender integration in ministry and agency budgeting documents through Gender Action Budgets. This regulation requires budget tagging across eight thematic issues prioritized by the government, including gender-responsive budgeting (Thematic 07). Budget tagging can address multiple themes simultaneously, a practice known as multiple tagging, which demonstrates the effective use of budget resources. In subnational areas, this is regulated by MoHA Ministerial Regulation No. 67/2011, which amends MoHA Ministerial Regulation No. 15/2008 on General Guidelines for Implementing Gender Mainstreaming in Regions.

375. According to MoNDP records, the 2024 Ministry/Institutions Work Plan (*Rencana Kerja*) shows an increase in GRB tagging to 813 output details, with a total amount of IDR 43.25 trillion.

#### 4.3. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION IN BPFA IMPLEMENTATION

376. MoWECP has issued various relevant regulations related to Community participation:
- a. MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 13/2021 on Community Participation in the field of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. This regulation is a reference for subnational governments (provincial, regency/city and village) to realize community participation in the implementation of the women's empowerment and child protection sector.
  - b. MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 2/2024 on the Prevention and Handling of Victims of Community-Based Human Trafficking Crimes.
377. As elaborated in section 3 cluster 4 on Gender Mainstreaming Strategy in Development, the Gol has implemented the Munas mechanism to ensure relevant stakeholder participation in discussing crucial issues such as social protection for poor women, protection for female workers, elimination of child marriage, gender-responsive women's economy, women's participation in decision-making, women's health, women and the environment, VAWC, and legal protection for women and children.
378. Efforts to fulfill women's rights and gender mainstreaming are not only the responsibility of the Gol or MoWECP as the national institution for gender equality but also a shared responsibility of ministries/agencies at the national level and subnational governments according to their roles and duties.
379. The RPJMN serves as a guideline for ministries/institutions to integrate gender aspects into their policies, programs, and activities and contribute to the implementation of BPfA. The involvement of multi-stakeholders such as CSOs, academia, businesses, mass media, political parties and religious organizations in BPfA implementation is essential. Initiatives and contributions from various stakeholders are reflected in the descriptions and analyses outlined earlier (see Section 3).

#### 4.4. STAKEHOLDER CONTRIBUTIONS IN BPfA+30 REPORT PREPARATION

380. The preparation of the BPfA+30 report was a collaborative effort involving various stakeholders to ensure inclusivity. Led by MoWECP, the national institution for gender mainstreaming, the report served not only as a government document but also as a learning tool for various parties, including ministries/institutions, subnational governments, CSOs, media, businesses, academia, and religious organizations. This initiative aimed to facilitate reflection and renew the shared commitment to promoting women's rights and gender mainstreaming.
381. Data collection for the report involved focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews, involving relevant ministries/institutions and stakeholders, as well as document reviews. FGDs, conducted both online and offline, engaged 501 participants, including 128 men and 373 women, representing a wide range of sectors.

#### 4.5. ACTION PLAN FOR CEDAW REPORT AND SIMILAR MECHANISMS

382. The Gol, in collaboration with various stakeholders, has actively implemented recommendations of CEDAW 2021. Further details on the implementation of CEDAW 2021 will be reported in the CEDAW 2025 Report.

## SECTION 5: DATA AND STATISTICS

### 5.1. ACHIEVEMENTS IN SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA AND STATISTICS

Progress achieved in the development of gender data and statistics over the past 5 years are as follows:

383. The Indonesian government has made significant strides in integrating gender issues into major surveys and studies conducted by Statistics Indonesia. Key developments include:
  - a. SUSENAS, which now includes questions on VAW and presents sex-disaggregated data. Additionally, information on the gender of household heads is provided, enabling comprehensive cross-tabulation analysis.
  - b. The SPHPN and the Survey on Children's and Adolescents' Life Experiences (*Survey Pengalaman Hidup Anak dan Remaja* SPHAR) have brought critical insights into the rates of VAWC. The 2021 SPHPN study, involving 12,800 female respondents aged 15-64, revealed that 1 in 4 women had experienced forms of violence in their lifetime. Similarly, the 2021 SPHAR study showed that 2 in 10 boys aged 13-17 and 3 in 10 girls aged 13-17 had experienced some form of violence in the past 12 months.
  - c. The inclusion questions were developed using the Washington Group approach in the 2020 Population Survey, enhancing the capture of data on persons with disabilities.
  - d. Since 2023, the Gol has developed the Gender Inequality Index and conducted time-use surveys to understand unpaid roles in society. These surveys involved 4,000 sample households across 34 provinces.
  - e. The publication of several key documents and indexes such as the Gender Inequality Index (GII), GDI, Gender Gap Index (GGI), and Child Rights Index (CRI).
384. The MoWECP has bolstered efforts to implement Single Data for Gender and Children through Ministerial Regulation No. 4/2023. This regulation provides guidelines for national and subnational agencies to align their data collection with the National Gender Data System. It mandates the systematic collection, analysis, and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data across various sectors to ensure comprehensive gender analysis in policymaking and program implementation. These sectors include the quality of life for women, protection of women, family quality, fulfillment of children's rights, and special protection for children. This approach aims to enhance the effectiveness of policies and programs by integrating detailed gender-specific insights into all levels of decision-making.
385. The Gol has established effective coordination and facilitation mechanisms for the development of sex-disaggregated data and statistics, which involves Statistics Indonesia, the SDGs Secretariat, and Ministries/Institutions, and relevant stakeholders to monitor SDGs implementation. This coordination fosters broader development and utilization of data and statistics in policy development, including the implementation of the BPfA agenda.
386. Data from major surveys are processed with detailed gender analysis to provide essential insights for development sectors such as education, health, and employment. These findings are included in the Indonesian Women's Profile book. Collaboration with MoWECP has enabled the presentation of data on child marriages down to the district/city level through indirect modeling via small area estimation.
387. The availability of sex-disaggregated data across various development sectors facilitates gender analysis tailored to stakeholders' needs. Survey data can be accessed freely by submitting a written request to Statistics Indonesia at no cost, enhancing the development of informative knowledge products. This open data access supports public engagement and decision-making processes. Publications such as infographics or dissemination through various forums create opportunities for broader participation and utilization by various parties.

388. Statistics Indonesia is actively involved in capacity building for other Ministries and Institutions to develop sex-disaggregated data and statistics. By providing training and resources, Statistics Indonesia encourages these entities to create robust sectoral data and statistics tailored to their specific contexts and needs. This initiative not only promotes the development of comprehensive and relevant data but also ensures that all sectors are equipped with the necessary skills and tools to integrate gender perspectives into their data collection and analysis processes.
389. While awareness of the importance of sex-disaggregated data as the foundation for policy-making and implementation varies across sectors, ongoing efforts are being made to enhance this understanding. Continuous training and capacity-building initiatives are being conducted to promote the significance of gender analysis among Ministries/ Institutions.
390. Monitoring SDG indicators has been challenging due to incomplete data disaggregation at the district and city levels, primarily due to high relative standard error (RSE). Efforts to improve data collection methods and statistical techniques are underway to address this issue.
391. Additionally, the challenge of disaggregating certain data, such as disability statistics, is being tackled by improving reporting mechanisms and increasing public awareness. Initiatives are in place to encourage more accurate reporting of disability cases by families, thereby enhancing data quality.

## 5.2. FUTURE PRIORITIES FOR GENDER DATA AND STATISTICS

392. Initiating new surveys is a paramount step for advancing gender-inclusive policies. For instance, expanding time-use surveys on a broader scale is particularly crucial to addressing issues of unpaid care work comprehensively.
393. Strengthening cross-sectoral and cross-ministerial coordination emerges as a key focus. Statistics Indonesia's role as a supportive system in assisting and facilitating relevant ministries/agencies is vital for the development of tailored sectoral data and statistics to address sector-specific needs effectively.
394. Capacity-building is essential to ensure the generation of credible gender data and statistics across various sectors. Enhancing the capacity and skills of field survey staff to be more attuned to gender and disability issues is critical for producing inclusive studies and surveys.
395. Advocacy plays a pivotal role in promoting the utilization of gender data and statistics for informed decision-making. Prioritizing the development of informative knowledge products, such as infographic models, and conducting extensive dissemination efforts to reach a wider audience will continue to be central in driving positive change in the future.

## 5.3. SPECIFIC GENDER INDICATORS FOR MONITORING SDGS ACHIEVEMENT

396. Indonesia remains committed to implementing the SDGs and achieving the targets set for 2030. As part of the "Decade of Action," the country has prioritized the formulation of five-year action plans outlined in the SDGs Action Plan documents and integrated SDGs into the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024.
397. In line with the SDGs, the GoI, through MoNDP, has introduced Ministerial Decree No. 136/2021. This decree outlines the National Action Plan for SDGs, covering the period from 2021 to 2024.

398. Functioning as a comprehensive guide, it directs the execution of a wide array of programs and initiatives by ministries, subnational governments, CSOs, and other relevant stakeholders. The SDG Action Plan elaborates on national targets aligned with the SDGs, delineating the trajectory from 2017 to 2030, and incorporates specific objectives and indicators to monitor progress toward SDG attainment.
399. To ensure alignment with global developments and national data availability, periodic reviews are conducted, leading to the development of the SDGs Metadata Document for Indonesia that serves as a reference for tracking the progress of SDGs indicators regularly, encompassing 17 Goals, 169 Targets, and 302 Indicators categorized across four major pillars: Social Development, Economic Development, Environmental Development, and Legal and Governance Development
400. The development of the SDGs Metadata Document underscores Indonesia's effort to understand of each indicator for stakeholders involved in planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of the SDGs. With inclusive processes involving ministries, agencies, and Statistics Indonesia, Indonesia has ensured comprehensive coverage of indicators essential for informed decision-making and policy formulation at various levels, including national, and subnational.
401. This initiative not only facilitates comparisons with other countries worldwide but also enables intra-country comparisons between provinces and districts/cities, fostering accountability and coordination in realizing the SDGs and promoting the well-being of all Indonesians.
402. At the village level, the MoVDDAT in collaboration with MoNDP, has devised a methodology to gauge Village SDGs, contributing to 74% of SDGs achievement. In this context, an additional goal, namely Goal 18 Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture, has been introduced to cater to the entirety of Indonesian territory, with 91% comprising villages.
403. Village SDGs encapsulate a holistic approach to rural development, ensuring that all facets of development provide benefits to village residents, including women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and local communities. Moreover, Village SDGs embrace Indonesia's rich diversity in religion, culture, language, and customs, while accommodating the local wisdom of communities.
404. Indonesia's vast territorial expanse presents a unique and distinctive challenge in monitoring and collecting data on the achievement of all SDG targets, including gender-specific targets. To address this challenge, the Government has developed monitoring systems and tools applicable at both the national and subnational levels.
405. KRISNA facilitates the monitoring of the National Action Plan for SDGs at various levels, from program and activity to output, aligned with the respective Ministries/Institutions' Work Plans. This system also supports budget tagging related to SDG objectives, targets, and indicators at the detailed output level.
406. Additionally, several monitoring tools are available for use by national and subnational governments, such as the SDGs Target Achievement Performance Evaluation Form, Program Realization Form, Activity and Government Program Budget, and Problem Identification and Follow-up Action Plan Form.

#### 5.4. DISAGGREGATED DATA ROUTINELY REPORTED THROUGH ANNUAL/PERIODIC SURVEYS

407. To assess the advancement of gender mainstreaming efforts in Indonesia, a comprehensive array of disaggregated data is systematically collected and reported annually through collaborative endeavors between the MoWECP, Statistics Indonesia, and other relevant institutions. These datasets include:
- a. Gender-Based Human Development Profile that encompasses GDI and GEI, which evaluate various aspects such as life expectancy, education, income, and women's participation in decision-making roles.
  - b. GII that offers insights into gender disparities across reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market, and serves as a crucial reference for policymaking aimed at promoting gender equality.
  - c. CRI which is comprised of indicators related to child rights fulfillment and special child protection, and assesses areas such as civil rights, health, education, and protection against violence.
  - d. Indonesian Women's Profile that highlights key issues concerning women in diverse developmental spheres, this profile addresses areas ranging from education and health to politics, violence, and technology.
408. Moreover, the Gol consistently gathers specific data on women, serving as supporting indicators for national priority achievement. These indicators encompass various aspects, including maternal healthcare, education, political representation, labor force participation, the prevalence of VAW, and recognition through awards such as the PPE Award.

## SECTION 6: WAY FORWARD

The implementation of the BPfA across its 12 critical areas over the past five years has yielded invaluable insights for Indonesia's development trajectory.

409. It is evident that a robust policy framework, coupled with comprehensive regulations, is pivotal for the effective execution of gender equality initiatives. These regulations must be accompanied by diligent implementation strategies and comprehensive monitoring mechanisms to ensure their efficacy.
410. The importance of institutional coordination, collaboration with, and meaningful participation of CSOs and other relevant stakeholders, as well as capacity-building programs in integrating the BPfA with the SDGs, is paramount.
411. Effective and strong leadership, and cohesive cross-sectoral coordination at all levels of government are indispensable for the successful implementation of the BPfA.
412. Adequate funding for initiatives aimed at addressing the 12 critical areas of the BPfA is essential to ensure successful implementation and impact. Concrete budgetary allocations also signify a tangible commitment to advancing gender equality.

Considering the strategic issue priorities in the implementation of the BPfA for the next five years as formulated in Section 2, the recommended actions are as follows:

413. Creating an enabling environment and supportive ecosystem for the effective implementation of consolidated policies for advancing gender equality goals. It entails developing comprehensive regulatory packages, such as implementing regulations for laws like UU TPKS to establish a robust framework for protecting victims of sexual violence, as well as encompassing leadership and institutional commitments, sufficient human and financial resources, dependable disaggregated data support, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.
414. Harmonizing policies and regulations at both national and subnational levels to ensure coherence and consistency in their implementation. Hence, Indonesia can create a conducive environment for the successful execution of gender equality policies and initiatives.
415. Strengthening the leadership role of the MoWECP in spearheading gender equality programs to bolster institutional coordination for the effective implementation of the BPfA. Collaboration with relevant ministries such as MoNDP, MoF, MoHA, MoVDDAT, and Statistics Indonesia is also crucial to reinforce BPfA's implementation efforts at both national and subnational levels. Furthermore, ongoing collaboration with the NHRIs holds promise for further enhancing the BPfA's implementation endeavors.
416. Maintaining and enhancing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for BPfA and SDGs implementation. Strengthening the focus of monitoring and evaluation through innovative capacity-based strategies is significant in attaining gender equality and women's empowerment.
417. Ensuring the integration of equality perspectives, enhancing gender-related capacity building, and fostering critical awareness among public officials, including law enforcement officers, frontline public service providers, and decision-makers.
418. Implementing affirmative action policies aimed at promoting women's leadership and the cultivation of female role models to combat biases and stigmas prevalent against women in public office.



419. Ensuring a safe environment devoid of all forms of violence, spanning from homes to public spaces, including digital realms. These efforts must be complemented by widespread public awareness campaigns and accessible protection services for victims; the provision of resource support for organizations offering protection services to women victims; and the establishment of accountability mechanisms to ensure timely and appropriate responses to incidents.
420. Addressing social protection and poverty alleviation for women in vulnerable situations. This includes supporting women's SMEs and addressing specific vulnerabilities faced by elderly women, women with disabilities, migrant workers, women of Adat communities, and those affected by disasters and social conflicts. Additionally, enhancing the involvement and leadership of women and girls across various levels, including through village-level schemes and disaster response and climate change initiatives.
421. Improving basic and secondary education accesses, including by among others, enhancing education quality, increasing women's access to STEM and TVET education, providing education access for people with disabilities and those in remote, underdeveloped, and conflict-affected areas.
422. Aligning educational achievements with workforce opportunities by increasing women's participation in STEM and TVET, offering inclusive job opportunities, fostering safe working environments, as well as implementing caregiving work plans to facilitate women's participation in the workforce while promoting domestic and caregiving flexibility.
423. Ensuring the implementation of existing policies and expanding special needs accommodation schemes in healthcare development efforts for persons in vulnerable situations, including pregnant women, the elderly, children, and people with disabilities, in remote, underdeveloped, and conflict-affected areas. Special attention should be given on reproductive health, including maternal and child health, HIV-AIDS prevention, and combating stunting.
424. Cultivating and broadening collaborations with relevant stakeholders to reinforce efforts towards women's empowerment and gender equality, especially to collectively challenge patriarchal and discriminatory social norms.
425. Collaborating with women from various sectors, including civil society, academia, business, media, and religious organizations, while engaging male gender champions to accelerate social change endeavors.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATION

3T Area	Disadvantaged, Outermost, and Frontier Areas/ <i>Daerah Tertinggal, Terluar, Terdepan</i>
ACIE	Advocacy, Communication, Information, and Education
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMAN	Alliance of Adat Peoples of the Archipelago/ <i>Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara</i>
AMSI	Indonesian Cyber Media Association/ <i>Asosiasi Media Siber Indonesia</i>
APBD	Regional Budget/ <i>Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Daerah</i>
APBN	State Budget/ <i>Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Negara</i>
APE	<i>Anugerah Parahita Ekapraya</i>
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APINDO	Employers' Association of Indonesia/ <i>Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia</i>
APJI	Services Entrepreneur Association/ <i>Asosiasi Pengusaha Jasa Boga Indonesia</i>
APM	Pure Enrollment Rate/ <i>Angka Partisipasi Murni</i>
ARVs	Antiretrovirals
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASN	State Civil Apparatus/ <i>Aparatur Sipil Negara</i>
ASPPUK	Association of Indonesian Women Entrepreneurs/ <i>Asosiasi Pendamping Perempuan Usaha Kecil Mikro</i>
ATM	Automatic Teller Machine/ <i>Anjungan Tunai Mandiri</i>
Bansos	Social Assistance/ <i>Bantuan Sosial</i>
BIIE	Bintan Inti Industrial Estate
BKB	Toddler Family Development/ <i>Bina Keluarga Balita</i>
BKKBN	National Population and Family Planning Board/ <i>Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional</i>
BKPM	Investment Coordinating Board/ <i>Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal</i>
BLT	Direct Cash Assistance/ <i>Bantuan Langsung Tunai</i>
BLT-D	Direct Cash Assistance from the Village Fund/ <i>Bantuan Langsung Tunai-Dana Desa</i>
BNPB	National Disaster Management Agency/ <i>Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana</i>
BNSP	National Professional Certification Agency/ <i>Badan Nasional Sertifikasi Profesi</i>
BP2MI	Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency/ <i>Badan Perlindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia</i>
BPD	Village Consultative Board/ <i>Badan Permusyawaratan Desa</i>
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
BPJS	Social Security Agency/ <i>Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial</i>
BPJS Kesehatan	Social Security Agency for Health
BPJS Ketenagakerjaan	Social Security Agency for Employment
BPNT	Non-Cash Food Assistance program/ <i>Bantuan Pangan Non-Tunai</i>
BPU	Non-wage workers/ <i>Bukan Pekerja Upah</i>
BPUM	Productive Micro Business Banpres/ <i>Bantuan Produktif Usaha Mikro</i>
BUEKA	Family Economic Business Development/ <i>Bina Usaha Ekonomi Keluarga Aisyiyah</i>
CATAHU	Annual Notes/ <i>Catatan Tahunan</i>
CCEP	Coca-Cola Euro-Pacific Partners
CED	Chronic Energy Deficiency
CEDAW	The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

CENTING KETAN	Stunting Prevention for Communities in Vulnerable Situations/ <i>Mencegah Stunting pada Kelompok Rentan</i>
CIS Timor	Circle of Imagined Society Timor
CMfEA	Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs
CMfHDC	Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture
CMfPLS	Coordinating Minister for Politic, Legal and Security
CMoEA	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs
COP	Conference of the Parties
Covid-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CRI	Child Rights Index
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWI	Cakra Wikara Indonesia
DAK	Special Allocation Fund/ <i>Dana Alokasi Khusus</i>
DAK Nf PPA	The Non-Physical Special Allocation Fund for Women and Child Protection Services/ <i>Dana Alokasi Khusus Non-Fisik Pelayanan Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak</i>
Desmigratif	Productive Migrant Village/ <i>Desa Migran Produktif</i>
Destana	Disaster Resilient Villages/ <i>Desa Tangguh Bencana</i>
DIANTI	Complained, Served, Treated/ <i>Diadukan, Dilayani, Diobati</i>
DIY	Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta
DPR	The House of Representative/ <i>Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat</i>
DRPPA	Women and Child-Friendly Villages/ <i>Desa Ramah Perempuan dan Peduli Anak</i>
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTS	Digital Talent Scholarship
ENDC	Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution
EWS	Early Warning System
FAD	Children's Village Forum/ <i>Forum Anak Daerah</i>
FAN	National Children Forum/ <i>Forum Anak Nasional</i>
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
FKTP	Primary Health Care Services/ <i>Fasilitas Kesehatan Tingkat Pertama</i>
FLPP	Housing Finance Liquidity Facility/ <i>Fasilitas Likuiditas Pembiayaan Perumahan</i>
FPL	Service Providers Forum/ <i>Forum Pengada Layanan</i>
FWA	Flexible Working Arrangements
G20	Group of Twenty/ <i>Kelompok Dua Puluh</i>
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GAPKI	Indonesian Palm Oil Association/ <i>Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit Indonesia</i>
GARPU PERAK	Women and Children Care Movement/ <i>Gerakan Peduli Perempuan dan Anak</i>
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEI	Gender Empowerment Index
GenRe	Planning of Generation/ <i>Generasi Berencana</i>
GGGI	Global Gender Gap Index
GGI	Gender Gap Index
GHG	Green House Gas
GII	Gender Inequality Index
Gol	Government of Indonesia

GRB	Gender Responsive Budget
GRPB	Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPV	Human Papillomavirus
HRWG	Human Rights Working Group
HWDI	Indonesian Association of Disabled Women/ <i>Himpunan Wanita Disabilitas Indonesia</i>
IBI	Indonesian Midwives Association/ <i>Ikatan Bidan Indonesia</i>
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
IK-Hub	Indonesia Knowledge Hub on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPPI	Indonesian Positive Women's Association/ <i>Ikatan Perempuan Positif Indonesia</i>
IUD	Intrauterine Devices
Jala PRT	National Network for Domestic Workers Advocacy/ <i>Jaringan Nasional Advokat Pekerja Rumah Tangga</i>
Jampersal	Childbirth Insurance Program/ <i>Jaminan Persalinan</i>
Jamsostek	Employment Social Security/ <i>Jaminan Sosial Ketenagakerjaan</i>
JBI	Sign Language Interpreter/ <i>Juru Bahasa Isyarat</i>
JKN	National Health Insurance/ <i>Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional</i>
JKN-KIS	National Health Insurance-Healthy Indonesia Card/ <i>Jaminan Kesehatan Indonesia-Kartu Indonesia Sehat</i>
JPT Madya	Intermediate High Leadership Positions
JPT Pratama	Pratama High Leadership Positions
Juknis	Technical Instructions/ <i>Petunjuk Teknis</i>
KAKG	Advocates for Gender Justice Collective/ <i>Kolektif Advokat untuk Keadilan Gender</i>
KAPAL Perempuan	Alternative Education Circle for Women/ <i>Lingkaran Pendidikan Alternatif untuk Perempuan</i>
KBGO	Online Gender-Based Violence/ <i>Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online</i>
KBN	Nusantara Bonded Zone/ <i>Kawasan Berikat Nusantara</i>
KIC	Katadata Insight Center
KIEC	Krakatau Industrial Estate Cilegon
KIIC	Karawang International Industry City
KIP	Indonesia Smart Card/ <i>Kartu Indonesia Pintar</i>
KIP-K	Learning Scholarship program/ <i>Kartu Indonesia Pintar-Kuliah Merdeka</i>
KKS	Welfare Family Card/ <i>Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera</i>
KLA	Child-Friendly City/ <i>Kota Layak Anak</i>
KND	National Commission on Disability/ <i>Komisi Nasional Disabilitas</i>
Komnas HAM	National Commission on Human Rights/ <i>Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia</i>
Komnas Perempuan	National Commission on Violence against Women/ <i>Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan</i>
KPAI	National Commission on Child Protection/ <i>Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia</i>
KPM	Beneficiary Families/ <i>Keluarga Penerima Manfaat</i>
KRISNA	National Financial System/ <i>Kolaborasi Perencanaan dan Informasi Kinerja Anggaran</i>
KSBG	Gender-Based Cyber Violence/ <i>Kekerasan Siber Berbasis Gender</i>

KTH	Forest Farmer Groups/ <i>Kelompok Tani Hutan</i>
KUKA	Aisiyah Family Business Clinic/ <i>Klinik Usaha Keluarga</i>
KUPI	Indonesian Women's Ulama Congress/ <i>Kongres Ulama Perempuan Indonesia</i>
KUPS	Social Forestry Business Group/ <i>Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial</i>
KUR	Micro Credit Program/ <i>Kredit Usaha Rakyat</i>
LBH APIK	Indonesian Women's Association for Justice/ <i>Asosiasi Perempuan Indonesia untuk Keadilan</i>
LBK	Community Based Services/ <i>Layanan Berbasis Komunitas</i>
LBW	Low Birth Weight
LFPR	Labor Force Participation Rate
Libu Perempuan	Learning Circle for Women/ <i>Lingkar Belajar untuk Perempuan</i>
LPKA	Special Development Institution for Children/ <i>Lembaga Pembinaan Khusus Anak</i>
LPKRA	Child-Friendly Special Protection Institutions/ <i>Lembaga Perlindungan Khusus Ramah Anak</i>
LPLPP	Women's Empowerment Service Provider Institutions/ <i>Lembaga Penyedia Layanan Pemberdayaan Perempuan</i>
LPSK	Indonesian Ombudsman, and Witness and Victim Protection Agency/ <i>Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban</i>
LTS-LCCR	Long-Term Strategies for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience
LTSA	One-Stop Integrated Service/ <i>Layanan Terpadu Satu Atap</i>
LWPG	Lima Work Programmes on Gender
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoCI	Ministry of Communication and Informatics
MoCIT	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
MoCSME	Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises
MoEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
MoECRT	Ministry of Education and Culture, Research and Technology
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MoEMR	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoI	Ministry of Investment
MoLHR	Ministry of Law and Human Rights
MoM	Ministry of Manpower
MoMAF	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
MoNDP	Ministry of National Development Planning
MoPWH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
MoRA	Ministry of Religious Affairs
MoS	Ministry of Social
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MoSAEBR	Ministry of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform
MoSOE	Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises
MoT	Ministry of Transportation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoVDDAT	Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration
MoWECP	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection

MPDN	Maternal Perinatal Death Notification
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MTRE3	Market Transformation for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
Munas	National Conference/ <i>Musyawarah Nasional</i>
MUSRENA	Women's Action Plan Deliberation/ <i>Musyawarah Rencana Aksi Kaum Perempuan</i>
NADC	National Agency for Disaster Countermeasures
NAP	National Action Plan
NCCE	National Cervical Cancer Elimination
NCTA	National Counter Terrorism Agency
NFIS	National Financial Inclusion Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NIB	Business Identification Number/ <i>Nomor Identifikasi Bisnis</i>
No	Number/ <i>Nomor</i>
NFPFB	National Population and Family Planning Board
NRE	New and Renewable Energy
NTB	West Nusa Tenggara/ <i>Nusa Tenggara Barat</i>
NTT	East Nusa Tenggara/ <i>Nusa Tenggara Timur</i>
OJK	Financial Services Authority/ <i>Otoritas Jasa Keuangan</i>
P2K2	Services for Women Victims of Violence/ <i>Pelayanan Perempuan Korban Kekerasan</i>
P2L	Sustainable Garden Program/ <i>Pekarangan Pangan Lestari</i>
PATBM	Community-Based Child Protection Movement/ <i>Perlindungan Anak Terpadu Berbasis Masyarakat</i>
PAUD	Early-Childhood Education/ <i>Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini</i>
PEKKA Foundation	Foundation for the Empowerment of Women Headed of Families/ <i>Yayasan Pemberdayaan Perempuan Kepala Keluarga</i>
PENA	National Economic Heroes/ <i>Program Pahlawan Ekonomi Nusantara</i>
PERMA	Regulation of the Supreme Court/ <i>Peraturan Mahkamah Agung</i>
Persma	Student Press Organizations/ <i>Pers Mahasiswa</i>
Perwira	Indonesian Entrepreneur Migrant Workers Association/ <i>Perkumpulan Wirausaha PMI</i>
PIMTI Perempuan	Indonesian Association of High-Ranking Women Civil Servants/ <i>Ikatan Pimpinan Tinggi Perempuan ASN Indonesia</i>
PIP	Indonesia Smart Program/ <i>Program Indonesia Pintar</i>
PK2UMK	Partnership Program for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises/ <i>Peningkatan Kapasitas Koperasi dan Usaha Mikro Kecil</i>
PKH	Family Hope Program/ <i>Program Keluarga Harapan</i>
PKT	Integrated Crisis Center/ <i>Pusat Krisis Terpadu</i>
PMI	Indonesian Migrant Workers/ <i>Pekerja Migran Indonesia</i>
PNM	PT Permodalan Nasional Madani Indonesia
Posyandu	Integrated Health Posts/ <i>Pos Pelayanan Terpadu</i>
PPE	Parahita Ekapraya Award/ <i>Penganugerahan Parahita Ekapraya</i>
PPH	HIV/AIDS Research Center/ <i>Pusat Penelitian HIV/AIDS</i>
PPMN	National Media Development Association/ <i>Perhimpunan Pengembangan Media Nusantara</i>
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PPRG	Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting/ <i>Perencanaan dan Penganggaran yang Responsif Gender</i>
PPT	Integrated Service Center/ <i>Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu</i>

PR2 Media	Media Regulatory and Regulatory Monitor/ <i>Pemantau Regulasi dan Regulator Media</i>
PROSPERA	Indonesia Australia Partnership for the Economy Program/ <i>Program Kemitraan Indonesia Australia untuk Perekonomian</i>
PSIPP	Center for the Study of Islam, Women, and Development/ <i>Pusat Studi Islam, Perempuan, dan Pembangunan</i>
PUG	Draft Presidential Regulation for the National Strategy for Gender Mainstreaming/ <i>Rancangan Peraturan Presiden Strategi Nasional Penyelenggaraan Pengarusutamaan Gender</i>
Pundi Perempuan	Women's Fund/ <i>Dana Hibah Perempuan</i>
Puskesmas	Community Health Centres/ <i>Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat</i>
PUSPAGA	Family Learning Center/ <i>Pusat Pembelajaran Keluarga</i>
PUTARAN	Women's Empowerment Centers/ <i>Pusat Pemberdayaan Perempuan</i>
RAD	Regional Action Plans/ <i>Rencana Aksi Daerah</i>
RAD P3AKS	Regional Action Plans for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict/ <i>Rencana Aksi Daerah Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial</i>
Rakorwas	Coordination Meeting to Monitor Violence Practices in Education/ <i>Rapat Koordinasi Pengawasan Praktik Kekerasan di Dunia Pendidikan</i>
RAN	National Action Plan/ <i>Rencana Aksi Nasional</i>
RAN GPI	National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change/ <i>Rencana Aksi Nasional Gender dan Perubahan Iklim</i>
RAN HIV	National Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and Sexuality Transmitted Infections/ <i>Rencana Aksi Nasional Pencegahan dan Pengendalian HIV/AIDS dan Penyakit Infeksi Menular Seksual</i>
RAN P3AKS	National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict/ <i>Rencana Aksi Nasional Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial</i>
RAN PE	National Action Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Violence-Based Extremism Leading to Terrorism/ <i>Rencana Aksi Nasional Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Ekstremisme Berbasis Kekerasan yang Mengarah pada Terorisme</i>
RAN PTPPO	National Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons/ <i>Rencana Aksi Nasional Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang</i>
RANHAM	National Action Plan for Human Rights/ <i>Rencana Aksi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia</i>
RLS	Average Years of Schooling/ <i>Rata-rata Lama Sekolah</i>
RP-SAPA	Smart House for Women and Children Friends/ <i>Rumah Pintar Sahabat Perempuan dan Anak</i>
RP3	Provision of Women Workers Shelter/ <i>Rumah Perlindungan Pekerja Perempuan</i>
RPerpres Stranas PUG	Draft Presidential Regulation of the National Strategy for Gender Mainstreaming/ <i>Rancangan Peraturan Presiden Strategi Nasional Penyelenggaraan Pengarusutamaan Gender</i>
RPJMN	National Medium Term Development Plan/ <i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional</i>
RPJPN	National Long-Term Development Plan/ <i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional</i>
RRI	Radio Public Broadcasting Institution/ <i>Radio Republik Indonesia</i>
SAPA	Women and Children's Friends Service/ <i>Sahabat Perempuan dan Anak</i>

SAS	<i>Arek Suroboyo School/Sekolah Arek Suroboyo</i>
Satgas PPKS	<i>Sexual Violence Prevention and Handling Task Force/Satuan Tugas Pencegahan dan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual</i>
SDG/SDGs	<i>Sustainable Development Goal/Sustainable Development Goals</i>
Sekoper	<i>Women's School/Sekolah Perempuan</i>
SERAT KARTINI	<i>Smart Women School in Modern Era/Sekolah Perempuan Cerdas Zaman Now</i>
SERTAKAN	<i>Prosper the Workers Around You/Sejahterakan Pekerja Sekitar Anda</i>
SIAP	<i>Women's Voice and Action Pioneers/Suara dan Aksi Perempuan Pelopor</i>
SIDT	<i>Single Data Information System/Sistem Informasi Data Tunggal</i>
Simfoni-PPA	<i>Online Information System for Protection of Women and Children/Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak</i>
SimPel	<i>Student Savings Account/Simpanan Pelajar</i>
SMERU	<i>Social Monitoring and Early Response Unit</i>
SMKs	<i>Vocational High Schools</i>
SNKI	<i>National Financial Inclusion Strategy/Strategi Nasional Keuangan Inklusif</i>
SNKIP	<i>Inclusive National Strategy for Women/Strategi Nasional Keuangan Inklusif untuk Perempuan</i>
SOPs	<i>Standard Operating Procedures</i>
SPAB	<i>Disaster Safe Education Unit Program/Satuan Pendidikan Aman Bencana</i>
SPHAR	<i>Survey on Children's and Adolescents' Life Experiences/Survey Pengalaman Hidup Anak dan Remaja</i>
SPHPN	<i>National Women's Life Experience Survey/Survey Pengalaman Hidup Perempuan Nasional</i>
SPM	<i>Minimum Service Standards/Standar Pelayanan Minimum</i>
SRA	<i>Child Friendly Schools/Sekolah Ramah Anak</i>
SRHRR	<i>Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights</i>
STEM	<i>Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics</i>
STIs	<i>Sexually Transmitted Infections</i>
Stranas PKTA	<i>National Strategy for the Elimination of VAC/Strategi Nasional Penghapusan Kekerasan terhadap Anak</i>
Stranas PPA	<i>National Strategy for the Prevention of Child Marriage/Strategi Nasional Pencegahan Perkawinan Anak</i>
Stranas PUG	<i>National Strategy for Gender Mainstreaming/Strategi Nasional Penyelenggaraan Pengarusutamaan Gender</i>
SUSENAS	<i>National Socio-Economic Survey/Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional</i>
SWA	<i>Aisyyah Entrepreneurship School/Sekolah Wirausaha Aisyyah</i>
TARA	<i>Child Data Governance and Access/Tata Kelola Akses Data dan Anak</i>
TIKOR	<i>Coordination Team for Advocacy Services for Local Religions and Indigenous Communities/Tim Koordinasi bagi Penghayat Kepercayaan dan Masyarakat Adat</i>
TNP2K	<i>National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction/Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan</i>
TPPO	<i>Crime of Trafficking in Persons/Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang</i>
TVET	<i>Technical and Vocational Education and Training</i>
UKM	<i>Small and Medium Enterprises/Usaha Kecil dan Menengah</i>
UKT	<i>Single Tuition Assistance/Uang Kuliah Tunggal</i>
ULD	<i>Disability Service Unit/Unit Layanan Disabilitas</i>



ULD-PB	Disaster Management Disability Service Unit/ <i>Unit Layanan Disabilitas Penanggulangan Bencana</i>
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIKOM	Indonesia Computer University/ <i>Universitas Komputer Indonesia</i>
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UPPA	Women and Children Service Units/ <i>Unit Pelayanan Perempuan dan Anak</i>
UPTD PPA	Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Child/ <i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak</i>
UU KIA	Maternal and Child Health in the First Thousand Days of Life/ <i>Undang-Undang Kesejahteraan Ibu dan Anak pada Fase Seribu Hari Pertama Kehidupan</i>
UU PDP	Law No. 27/2022 on Personal Data Protection/ <i>Undang-Undang Perlindungan Data Pribadi</i>
UU PKDRT	Law No. 23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence/ <i>Undang-Undang Penghapusan Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga</i>
UU TPKS	Law on Sexual Violence Crimes/ <i>Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual</i>
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
VIA	Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid
VNR	Voluntary National Reviews
WECP	Women Empowerment and Child Protection
WGWC	Working Group on Women and Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism
WICL	Women in Conflict with the Law
Women AMAN	Women's Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago
WPS	Women, Peace and Security