

Voluntary National Survey for Monitoring of Progress in Asia and the Pacific towards the Implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Background

This voluntary national survey will provide information on progress regarding the implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development¹ and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Asia and the Pacific.² Results from the survey will be reported and discussed at the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023.

The ICPD Programme of Action provides an invaluable framework to guide Member States in enhancing the quality of life and well-being of every individual and promoting human development by underscoring the interrelationship between development policies and programmes, human rights, and economic and social development. At the 20-year Asia-Pacific regional review of the Programme of Action, in 2013, ESCAP member States adopted the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. This Declaration serves as region-specific guidance on population and development in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

During the 2018 intergovernmental meeting for the Midterm Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration, a monitoring framework was presented to ESCAP members and associated members to monitor progress in implementing the recommendations of both documents in the region. This framework was based on existing SDG indicators and targets to reduce the reporting burden on member States. The ESCAP Committee on Social Development, during its sixth session in 2020, endorsed the monitoring framework, noting that it would serve as an essential tool for voluntary, regular assessment and reporting of progress of implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration.³

At the Committee session, several member States recognized existing data gaps and lack of capacity at the national level in collecting, generating and disseminating reliable sex- and age-disaggregated data. In preparation for the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023, ESCAP, with support from UNFPA, has developed a survey based on the monitoring framework to assist member States in collecting data and monitoring the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration. The survey is highly qualitative in nature, aiming to understand countries' progress and achievements in all priority action areas, along with key challenges and lessons learned. Additionally, ESCAP has compiled quantitative information on the SDG indicators identified in the monitoring framework and is providing this information to member States along with the survey. The data are sourced from the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

¹ <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf>.

² Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ ESCAP/CSD/2020/3.

Suggestions for Completing the Asia-Pacific Voluntary National Survey

The survey should be completed by countries, through their national focal points on population and development. The survey and attached monitoring framework⁴ are structured according to the priority actions identified in the Report of the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference.⁵ As the Programme of Action of ICPD is a multi-dimensional framework, it is recommended that completion of the survey involves a consultative process with ministries and departments responsible for implementing the priority action areas and reporting the associated SDG indicators, and with the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders.

ESCAP is sending the survey to member States as a Word document and as a PDF document. Member States are invited to respond to it directly in the Word document. For the check boxes, please double click on them to insert a check mark.

The survey and associated documents can be downloaded from the ESCAP website at: www.unescap.org/events/2023/seventh-asian-and-pacific-population-conference.

The survey should be completed (and submitted/returned), together with relevant attachments by **31 March 2023**, by email, to: escap-sdd@un.org Please do not hesitate to contact escap-sdd@un.org should you have any questions.

I. Contact Information

Please identify the office responsible for coordinating the responses to this survey and completing it and include its contact information.

Country : Indonesia	
Ministry/Office/Agency National Population and Family Planning Board, The Republic of Indonesia	
Name contact persons (First and Last) [REDACTED]	Title/Position [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Email [REDACTED]	Telephone [REDACTED]
Mailing address BKKBN Head Quarters Permata Street No. 1, Halim Perdana Kusuma East Jakarta, 13650, Indonesia <input type="checkbox"/>	
Please indicate whether the completed survey may be posted on the ESCAP public website of the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference. Not sure	
Yes: V <input type="checkbox"/> No:	

⁴ See ESCAP/CSD/2020/3 (see Annex IV).

⁵ <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf>.

II. National coordination mechanism for implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

1.1	Is there a national coordination mechanism to support implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development? If “yes”, please provide information for the question below. If “no”, please skip section III below.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> Not aware <input type="checkbox"/>
1.2	Name of the coordination mechanism and website link if available: <i>Please elaborate:</i> National Population and Family Planning Board, The Republic of Indonesia		
1.3	Year of establishment: <i>Please elaborate:</i> 2013		
1.4	What level does the coordination mechanism operate at:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prime minister or highest level of <input type="checkbox"/> Government Minister <input type="checkbox"/> Director <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <i>Please elaborate:</i>	
1.5	Are civil society organizations included as members of the coordination mechanism? Not sure	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.6	Does the coordination mechanism have formalized Terms of Agreement or other formal operating agreements? If “yes”, please elaborate on the functions of the coordination mechanism:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.7	How often does the coordination mechanism meet?	<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly <input type="checkbox"/> Ad-hoc, as needed <input type="checkbox"/> The committee has not yet met Other (please elaborate): <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
1.8	Contact information, including mailing address, telephone/fax, email and website link for members of the coordination mechanism: <i>please elaborate:</i> Ukik Kusuma Kurniawan BKKBN [REDACTED]		

III. Challenges and successes in achieving progress concerning priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development

The following sections cover the 11 priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. Please answer the questions in regard to the

specific priority area mentioned in the text. This is to help measure which priority areas are characterized by **challenges** and by **progress**, as well as identify any **achievements, good practices** and **lessons learned** that can be shared with other countries regarding specific areas.

A. Poverty Eradication and Employment

Overall policy environment		
1.A.	<p>Are any priority actions for poverty eradication and employment included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i> YES</p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(e) its impact</p> <p>Descriptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priority actions for poverty eradication and employment have been included in Indonesia RPJMN 2009-2014, RPJMN 2015-2019, and RPJMN 2020-2024. 2. On the recent RPJMN 2020-2024 document page IV.34-35 3. Poverty Eradication Priority actions are conducted through: (i) Accelerating the strengthening of the family economy; (ii) Mediating businesses and their social impact, (iii) Agrarian reforms; (iv) Community forest management through social forestry schemes. 4. Following the implementation of National Development Plan 2015-2019, The poverty rate was reduced to single digit levels at 9.41% by March 2019, which was largely achieved through the effective implementation of poverty reduction programs. Meanwhile, the Human Development Index (HDI) score increased from 68.90 in 2014 to 71.39 in 2018. Economic growth and other development targets are a part of macro-development goals. By implementing program of action, by 2024, poverty and open unemployment rates are expected to decrease to 6.0-7.0% and 3.6-4.3% respectively; the Gini coefficient is expected to decrease to 0.360-0.374; and the HDI score, which indicates an improvement in the quality of human resources, is expected to increase to 75.54. 5. Social protection is intended to protect the entire population of Indonesia from economic shocks, social shocks, even shocks due to natural disasters and climate change. Although the welfare of the population has increased, the number of people vulnerable to falling into poverty during these shocks is still quite high. Social protection for poor and vulnerable people is provided through social assistance to reduce their expenditure burden. In addition to social assistance programs, there are also subsidy programs, such as LPG and electricity subsidies aimed at the poor and vulnerable groups. In addition to social assistance programs, social protection for residents is run in the form of social security. Social security consists of health insurance and employment-based social security. 6. Employment-based social security includes work accident insurance, life insurance, pension insurance, and old age insurance. 	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

	<p>Social security programs face various challenges, including: (a) expanding social security participation, especially as the increase in participation of informal workers or non-wage workers (PBPUs) is slowing down; (b) a large number of inactive participants who have stopped paying dues and the low compliance among employers as well as PBPUs; (c) regulations on National Health Insurance (JKN) and Employment-Based Social Security lack harmony; (d) the institutional National Social Security System (SJSN) has not been optimal, especially in terms of coordination between institutions and enforcement of the functions of the National Social Security Board (DJSN); (e) the oversight body's response to violations has not been as strong as expected; (f) actuarial institutions that are needed to estimate and enforce program fiscal sustainability have not been well coordinated and lack of independent institutions; and (g) the monitoring and evaluation system is still partial and lacks integration.</p>	
2.A.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “poverty eradication and employment” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i> If “yes”, please provide: YES</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>Descriptions : The following documents were issued as a follow-up to the results of the ministerial level declaration at the 2013 UN ESCAP meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presidential Regulation No 88/ 2021 on National Strategy for Elderly; 2. Presidential Regulation No 96 /2015 on Amendments towards Presidential Regulation No 15 / 2010 on Acceleration on Poverty Reduction; 3. Presidential Regulation No. 48 / 2014 on Amendments to Presidential Regulation No. 32 of 2011 concerning the Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development 2011-2025; 4. Presidential Regulation No.15/2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction; 5. Presidential Instruction No. 4/2022 concerning the Acceleration of the Elimination of Extreme Poverty; 6. The Masterplan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development National economic growth center (MP3EI) 2014. 7. Law No. 8 / 2016 on Disability; 8. Law No. 13 / 2011 on the poor and underprivileged; 9. Government’s Regulation No. 70/2019 on on Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation of Respect, Protection, and 	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>

Fulfillment of Rights of Persons with Disabilities.					
Achievements and good practices					
3.A.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of poverty eradication and employment in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indonesia has made remarkable progress in combating poverty, more than halving the share of people living below the national poverty line from 23.4% in 1999 to 9.2% in 2019¹. Despite those achievements, a sizable proportion of the population is clustered marginally above the national poverty line, and about one-fifth of the population remains poor or near poor and is highly vulnerable to shocks. Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, close to 10 million people have been at risk of falling below the national poverty line, and the poverty incidence is expected to increase to 11.9%–12.8% in 2020.² 2. In 2020 the government implemented a number of social protection programs in the form of both subsidy and cash, or social assistance, as a part of the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN). Results of the 2020 Household Survey show that 85% of households received at least one assistance program from the government. Meanwhile, 95% of households in the 20th percentile and below received assistance. Four major programs in the form of cash assistance, namely PKH, BPNT, BLT DD, and BST, are used in calculations when measuring the value of the assistance programs in terms of adequacy. These four programs cover at least 35 million or 50% of Indonesian households. 				
4.A.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing poverty eradication and employment programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening the implementation of Social Security, for example to increase the synergy of integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) with the population database and other social assistance program database. 2. Increasing business linkages among UMKM, expanding business partnerships among UMKM and large businesses, and fostering entrepreneurship. 3. Synergy of poverty alleviation programs (referring to the 2020-2024 RPJMN Poverty Alleviation Action Program, p. IV.34) 				
Challenges					
<p>In implementing priority actions for poverty eradication and employment, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? <i>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</i></p>					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.A.	Lack of human resources dedicated to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1,2

¹ Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS, Statistics Indonesia). 2020. Percentage of Poor People by Region. Jakarta.

² ADB. 2020. COVID-19 Active Response and Expenditure Support Program: Poverty Impact Assessment. Jakarta

6.A.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1,2
7.A.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
8.A.	Lack of data on poverty eradication and employment, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refer to the Final Evaluation Document of the 2015-2019 Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM) pg.30, One of the challenges in reducing poverty is related to the availability of accurate database of beneficiaries that are eligible to receive social assistance. Efforts to reduce poverty continue to be strengthened through government's programs and policies, such as expanding the beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (PKH) up to 10 million families in 2018 and expanding Cashless Food Assistance to 15.6 million people in 2018.
9.A.	Lack of overall political support related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

10.A.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
11.A.	Lack of international support related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
12.A.	Lack of development partner coordination related to poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
13.A.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
14.A.	A bottom-up approach to poverty eradication and employment not followed (e.g., involvement of persons in the lowest wealth quintiles, the unemployed, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

15.A.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. 2 : COVID-19, earthquakes, and floods
16.A.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of poverty eradication and employment programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population size 2. Geographical differences 3. Diverse pattern of different area needs specific policies 				
Lessons learned					
17.A.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of poverty eradication and employment not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strong leadership commitment: coordination of the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) by the Vice President, supported by professional think tanks. 				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					
18.A.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for poverty eradication and employment. Please check as many as apply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity-building ● Advocacy and awareness raising ● Resource mobilization ● Engagement with high-level politicians ● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. ● South-South cooperation ● Public-private partnerships ● Data for monitoring and planning ● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): 			
19.A.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for poverty eradication and employment. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity-building – data collection ● Capacity-building – data analysis ● Lack of monitoring frameworks ● Resource mobilization ● Engagement with high-level politicians ● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. ● Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities ● South-South cooperation ● Public-private partnerships ● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): 			

B. Health

Overall policy environment		
1.B.	<p>Are any priority actions for health included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(e) its impact</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2020-2024 in Chapter 2 Indicators and Targets of Public Health Programs in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and Resntra of the Ministry of Health of Indonesia 2. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2020 concerning the Ministry of Health Strategic Plan of 2020-2024 	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2.B.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “health” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(c) its impact</p> <p>Description: As a follow-up to the ministerial declaration of the 2013 UN ESCAP meeting, the following documents were issued</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presidential Regulation Number 64 of 2020 on the Second Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 82 on Health Insurance 2. Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2022 on Improving Access to Health Services for Pregnant Women, Maternity, Postpartum, and Newborn Babies through the Maternity Insurance Program 3. Universal health coverage or UHC/JKN (National Health Insurance) program through BPJS was launched on January 1, 2014. 4. According to WHO data in 2022, the ratio of doctors to Indonesian citizens is 1:1000 doctors. While in developed countries the ratio is 3:1000, some are 5:1000. Currently, the number of doctors available in Indonesia is around 270 thousand, while health workers who have the Registration Certificate (STR) and practice are 140 thousand. This means that there is still a shortage of 130 thousand of health workers. 	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Achievements and good practices					
3.B.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of health in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the span of 50 years (period 1971-2022), the decline in infant mortality rate (IMR) in Indonesia is almost 90 percent. IMR decreased significantly from 26 deaths per 1,000 live births from the 2010 Population Census results to 16.85 deaths per 1,000 live births from the SP2020 Long Form results. 2. According to the SP2020 Long Form results, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia is 189. The MMR in Indonesia is declining. Maternal mortality decreased by 45 percent as a result of the SP2010 and LF SP2020 results. 3. Universal immunization coverage is almost 100% for polio and DPT, TT, and other diseases. 4. Prominent management and coverage of COVID-19 pandemic prevention 5. A reduction in the prevalence of stunting in children under the age of five from 37% in 2014 to 21% by 2022. 6. Increase in average life expectancy from 70.4 in 2014 to 71.5 in 2021 				
4.B.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing health programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. support and role of field officers (cadres, extension workers, volunteers, etc.) 2. health protection efforts for all citizens, including Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) who will work abroad (vaccinations for all destination countries and domestic quarantine policies for PMI who will be placed in South Korea) 3. improved access and information on health through telemedicine application platform 				
Challenges					
<p>In implementing priority actions for health, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? <i>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</i></p>					
Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:	
5.B.	Lack of human resources dedicated to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
6.B.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
7.B.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
8.B.	Lack of data on health, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
9.B.	Lack of overall political support related to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
10.B.	Lack of cross-ministerial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

	coordination related to health				
11.B.	Lack of international support related to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
12.B.	Lack of development partner coordination related to health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
13.B.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
14.B.	A bottom-up approach to health not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to health care, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
15.B.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. 2 : COVID-19, earthquakes, and floods
16.B.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of health programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> geographical differences culture/custom mis-leading information due to IT 				
Lessons learned					
17.B.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of health not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>Please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> community participation and mobilization (Integrated Service Post (Posyandu), the role of community leaders and religious leaders, etc) cross-sector cooperation in addressing health issues (e.g. COVID-19 task force across Ministries/Institutions and regional centers, cross-sector cooperation in accelerating stunting reduction) support from local governments in increasing UHC outreach 				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					
18.B.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for health. Please check as many as apply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity-building Advocacy and awareness raising Resource mobilization Engagement with high-level politicians Engagement with non-governmental, stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. South-South cooperation Public-private partnerships Data for monitoring and planning Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): 			

19.B.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for health. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity building – data collection ● Capacity-building – data analysis ● Lack of monitoring frameworks ● Resource mobilization ● Engagement with high-level politicians ● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. ● Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities ● South-South cooperation ● Public-private partnerships ● Other (please elaborate):
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C. Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights

Overall policy environment		
1.C.	<p>Are any priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan that references this action area</p> <p>(c) page number</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>RPJMN 2015-2019 and RPJMN 2020-2024</p> <p>Chapter I on page 2.5 where one of the targets is Reproductive Health related to Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). Several Focus activities related to reproductive health are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. expansion of Family Planning (KB) coverage and quality reproductive health according to regional characteristics through strengthening partnerships with local governments characteristics of the region through strengthening partnerships with local governments; 2. increasing knowledge and access to reproductive health services for adolescents and preteens that are gender-responsive; 3. increasing the competence of Family Planning Counselors / Family Planning Field Officers (PKB / PLKB); 4. strengthening networks in family planning and reproductive health services, especially independent practices of midwives, private doctors, and professional organizations; 5. strengthening advocacy, communication, information, and education (IEC) of the Bangsa Kencana Program and comprehensive family planning and reproductive health counseling. 6. strengthening reproductive health promotion and counseling based on the life cycle, preventing unwanted pregnancies (KTD), and improving postpartum family planning services (KB PP). 	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

2.C.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>Description: As a follow-up to the ministerial declaration of the 2013 UN ESCAP meeting, the following documents were issued</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law No. 12 of 2022 on the Crime of Sexual Violence 2. Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2013 on Health Insurance 3. Presidential Regulation No. 123/2016 on the Technical Guidelines for Physical Special Allocation Funds. In 2014, the Special Allocation Fund-Family Planning Operational Assistance (DAK-BOKB) policy began to support the needs of family planning services by district/city governments. 4. Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2013 concerning Health Insurance. In 2014, the JKN program through BPJS Health began in family planning and reproductive health services. 5. Government Regulation No. 61/2014 on Reproductive Health 6. Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture Regulation No. 1 of 2022 on the National Action Plan for Improving the Welfare of School-Age Children and Adolescents 7. Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health 	Yes No
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		
3.C.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cross-sectoral cooperation (health, education, and religion) related to reproductive health education by teachers 2. Education and mindset of maturing the age of first marriage, through strengthening adolescents (genre), children (children's forum), and PKPR (youth care health services) at child-friendly health centers. In an effort to prevent stunting, future brides and grooms also need to be prepared/monitored through anthropometric measurements (Elsimil/ Electronic System for Marriage & Pregnancy Preparation), the future brides and grooms get health checks and services, as well as marriage guidance. 3. Providing reproductive health education to children and adolescents both through formal channels (in school) and non-formal and informal channels outside of school (out-of-school children, children in institutions, street children, children/adolescents with special needs, children/adolescents in conflict with the law (ABH)). 4. Efforts to meet the needs of family planning services for PUS (commodity security, supply chain management, post-copy family planning, increasing economic income for acceptor families, stunting prevention efforts through pregnancy planning, and stunting prevention interventions through healthy 	

	kitchens / Dashat)
4.C.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights programmes that other countries may find useful?</p> <p><i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A human rights-based approach to reproductive health family planning services (in accordance with the ICPD Action Program), for example through informed choice and informed concern. 2. Through bridging leadership generated by UNFPA, local governments can develop program and budget planning for comprehensive reproductive health family planning programs. 3. The field role of family planning extension workers and cadres through home visits, Integrated Service Post (Posyandu) services, and other forums increase family planning and reproductive health participation. 4. As one of the efforts to improve reproductive health knowledge, especially for adolescent age groups in schools, the Ministry of Health together with the Ministry of Education and Culture supported by UNFPA in 2022 has carried out teacher training in order to improve the competence of reproductive health education to 9 regencies/cities from 7 provinces (Aceh, North Sumatra, West Java, Bali, Maluku, West Papua, and East Java) with a total of 9 Master Teachers (the first teacher training from the central facilitator) and 45 Partner Teachers (teachers trained by the Master Teacher).

Challenges

In implementing priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?

[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]

Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.C. Lack of human resources dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
6.C. Lack of financial resources dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
7.C. Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

8.C. Lack of data on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
9.C. Lack of overall political support related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

10.C.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
11.C.	Lack of international support related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
12.C.	Lack of development partner coordination related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
13.C.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 (myths, hoax)
14.C.	A bottom-up approach to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
15.C.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. 2 : COVID-19, earthquakes, and floods
16.C.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> 1. Geographical differences 2. Taboo/culture 3. Mis leading information from IT				
Lessons learned					
17.C.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> 1. Maintain the achievements of the Family Planning (KB) program and stable reproductive health during the pandemic. 2. Implementation of comprehensive programs in the field and involving cross-sectors through family planning villages 3. Development of medical technology for family planning services at international facilities (Center of Excellence)				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					

18.C.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Please check as many as apply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity-building ● Advocacy and awareness raising ● Resource mobilization ● Engagement with high-level politicians ● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. ● South-South cooperation ● Public-private partnerships ● Data for monitoring and planning ● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.C.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity-building – data collection ● Capacity-building – data analysis ● Lack of monitoring frameworks ● Resource mobilization ● Engagement with high-level politicians ● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. ● Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities ● South-South cooperation ● Public-private partnerships ● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

D. Education

Overall policy environment		
1.D.	<p>Are any priority actions for education included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i> If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action and</p> <p>(e) its impact</p> <p>RPJMN 2015-2019 and RPJMN 2020-2024 on Indonesia's development in 2020-2024 is aimed at shaping the quality and competitive human resources, such as healthy and intelligent, adaptive, innovative, skilled, and characterized human resources. National policies and strategies directly related to the Ministry of Education and Culture are as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving the Equity of Quality Education Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improved quality of teaching and learning 	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased equitable access to education services at all levels and ● acceleration of the implementation of the 12-Year Compulsory Education Program ● Increased professionalism, quality, management, and equitable placement of educators and education personnel ● Strengthening education quality assurance to improve equity in service quality between education units and between regions ● Improving education development governance, financing strategies, and increasing the effectiveness of education budget utilization <p>2. Improving Productivity and Competitiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vocational education and training based on industrial cooperation ● Strengthening the Quality of higher education ● Improved science and technology capabilities and innovation creation ● RPJMN 2020-2024 Chapter IV discusses education. ● Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 68 of 2022 on Revitalization of Vocational Education and Vocational Training System 	
2.D.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “education” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>Description: As a follow-up to the ministerial declaration of the UN ESCAP meeting in 2013, the following documents were issued</p> <p>Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 68 of 2022 on Revitalization of Vocational Education and Vocational Training System</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2014 began with a competency-based curriculum policy that prioritizes capacity building and competence both in formal education (school greetings) and informal education (training through the Vocational Training Center) more comprehensively. 2. 2014 begins with infrastructure improvement to prepare skilled human resources, ready to work, and able to create jobs through a vocational education and training system. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>
Achievements and good practices		
3.D.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of education in the country since 2013?</p> <p><i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNDP data states an increase in the average years of schooling of the Indonesian population (mean years of schooling) from 7.6 years (in 2012) to 8.2 years (in 2021) UNDP report human development indexes Indonesia 2. cohort generation/birth decade 80 literacy rate 100% 	

4.D.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing education programmes that other countries may find useful?</p> <p><i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the government seeks to improve equitable learning opportunities for citizens through an independent curriculum policy (providing flexibility for educators to create quality learning that suits the needs and learning environment of students) 2. the government implements the Business Cooperation and Creative Creations (KEDAIREKA) policy (Indonesian sovereignty in design). 3. the government seeks equitable education opportunities through the Smart Indonesia program, BOS (School Operational Assistance), and LPDP (Education Fund Management Institution).
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Challenges

In implementing priority actions for education, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?

[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]

Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
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5.D.	Lack of human resources dedicated to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
6.D.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
7.D.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
8.D.	Lack of data on education, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
9.D.	Lack of overall political support related to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
10.D.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
11.D.	Lack of international support related to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
12.D.	Lack of development partner coordination related to education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
13.D.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
14.D.	A bottom-up approach to education not followed (e.g., involvement of persons with lowest access to education, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
15.D.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.</p> <p>2 : COVID-19, earthquakes, and floods</p>

16.D.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of education programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> 1. geographical differences 2. education vs economy vs marriage	
Lessons learned		
17.D.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of education not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> The government is working to build a reading culture and combat illiteracy through the development of literacy villages and public reading parks.	
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring		
18.D.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for education. Please check as many as apply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Capacity-building● Advocacy and awareness raising● Resource mobilization● Engagement with high-level politicians● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.● South-South cooperation● Public-private partnerships● Data for monitoring and planning● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.D.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for education. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Capacity building – data collection● Capacity-building – data analysis● Lack of monitoring frameworks● Resource mobilization● Engagement with high-level politicians● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.● Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities● South-South cooperation● Public-private partnerships● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

E. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Overall policy environment		
1.E.	<p>Are any priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If "yes", please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>The national action plan, accelerating the implementation of gender mainstreaming and children's forum in 2014</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presidential Regulation No. 2 of 2015 on the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019, stipulates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) as a strategy to achieve gender equality. – Contains national priorities which include 3 policy directions, namely (a) Accelerating the implementation of gender mainstreaming in all areas of development at the central, regional, and village levels; (b) Increasing the role of women in development; and (c) Increasing efforts to protect women from various acts of violence against women including TPPO (Trafficking in Persons). – Contains development targets and indicators of gender equality and women's empowerment, namely the Gender Development Index, Gender Empowerment Index, and Prevalence of Violence against Women aged 15-64 years in the last 12 months. 2. Presidential Regulation No. 18 of 2020 on the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024, stipulates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Gender Mainstreaming as a strategy to achieve gender equality is carried out through the integration of gender perspectives throughout the development process. – Improving Gender Equality, Empowerment, and Protection of Women is one of the Priority Activities in national priority 3: Improving human resources quality and competitiveness – Contains 2 (two) strategies; (a) Improving Gender equality and Women's Empowerment, and (b) Increasing the Protection of Women, including Migrant Workers from Violence and TPPO (Trafficking in Persons). – Contains development targets and indicators of gender equality and women's empowerment, namely the Gender Development Index, Gender Empowerment Index, Women's Labor Force Participation Rate, and Prevalence of 	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

	<p>Violence against Women aged 15-64 years in the last 12 months.</p> <p>RPJMN becomes a national policy, guideline, and reference for all parties, including ministries/institutions, provincial/city governments, and development partners in developing various programs/activities related to gender equality and women's empowerment.</p> <p>Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gender Development Index increased from 89.42 (in 2010) to 91.03 (2015) and 91.27 (2021) b. Gender Empowerment Index increased from 68.15 (in 2010) to 70.83 (2015), and 76.26 (2021) c. Female Labor Force Participation Rate increased from 48.87 (August 2015) to 53.41 (August 2022) d. Prevalence of Violence against Women decreased from 9.4% in 2016 to 8.7% in 2021 (National Women's Life Experience Survey, 2021) e. RPJMN 2020-2024 Chapter IV on Gender Equality 	
2.E.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area "Gender equality and women's empowerment" since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If "yes", please provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link (b) date of implementation and time frame (c) its main elements (d) its impact <p>Description: As a follow-up to the ministerial declaration of the 2013 UN ESCAP meeting, the following documents were issued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law No. 12 of 2022 on criminal acts of sexual violence Amendment Process Revision of Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage into Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage Changing the age of marriage from 16 years (women) and 19 years (men) to 19 years for women and men <p>Impacts:</p> <p>These changes to the marriage age are essential to eliminate discrimination, fulfill children's rights, reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality, and prevent divorce, violence, and poverty.</p> <p>Child Marriage Policies</p> <p>National Strategy for the Prevention of Child Marriage/Stranas PPA (Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia/National Development Planning Agency and Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2020)</p> <p>- Objective:</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>

	<p>a) The availability of an implementable strategy for the prevention of child marriage that is referred to by various stakeholders both at the central and regional levels.</p> <p>b) The realization of coordination and synergy with various stakeholders in the implementation of accelerated prevention of child marriage in a credible and accountable manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Target: reduce the child marriage rate to 8.74% by 2024 and 6.94% by 2030. – Contains 7 principles: (1) Child Protection Principles; (2) Gender Equality Principles; (3) Prioritization of Debottlenecking Strategies; (4) Multisector; (5) Thematic, Holistic, Integrative, and Spatial (THIS); (6) Participatory; and (7) Effective, Efficient, Measurable, and Sustainable. – Contains 5 strategies: (1) Optimizing Children's Capacity; (2) Supporting the Environment for Child Marriage Prevention; (3) Accessibility and Expansion of Services; (4) Strengthening Regulations and Institutions; and (5) Strengthening Stakeholder Coordination. <p>To ensure that the National Strategy for the Prevention of Child Marriage can be implemented, a Toolkit/instrument has been developed to help local governments identify problems and develop action plans for preventing child marriage that are appropriate to their regional context.</p> <p>Violence against Women</p> <p>1. Law No. 12/2022 on the Crime of Sexual Violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Law on Sexual Violence provides a formal basis and legal certainty to the community, especially victims of sexual violence. – This Law regulates the Prevention of all forms of Sexual Violence; Handling, Protection, and Restoration of Victims' Rights; coordination between the Central Government and Regional Governments; and international cooperation so that the Prevention and Handling of Victims of sexual violence can be carried out effectively. In addition, it also regulates the involvement of the Community in the Prevention and Recovery of Victims in order to realize environmental conditions that are free from sexual violence. – There are 9 criminal acts of sexual violence regulated in the Sexual Violence Law, namely non-physical sexual harassment, physical sexual harassment, forced contraception, forced sterilization, forced marriage, sexual torture, sexual exploitation, sexual slavery, and 	
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	<p>electronic-based sexual violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In 2023, government regulations and presidential regulations will be drafted as implementing regulations that mandate the Law on Sexual Violence. <p>2. Presidential Regulation 22/2021 on the Amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 69/2008 on the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishment of a task force in order to streamline and ensure the implementation of measures to prevent and handle trafficking in persons. – The Presidential Regulation regulates adjustments to the organizational structure, membership nomenclature, additional membership, duties and functions, integrated data management, and funding sources related to the prevention and handling of Trafficking in Persons. <p>3. Draft Presidential Regulation on the National Strategy for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons (in process at the State Secretariat)</p> <p>4. Draft Perpres on the Reduction of Violence against Women (harmonization process at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights)</p> <p>Women's Economic Empowerment</p> <p>1. Presidential Regulation No. 2/2022 on National Entrepreneurship Development. Mandates thematic development of women entrepreneurs.</p> <p>2. Presidential Regulation No. 114/2022 on the National Strategy for Inclusive Finance. Mandates the women's segment as a priority segment.</p> <p>3. Guidelines for Women's Empowerment in Gender-Perspective Entrepreneurship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To ensure comprehensive support for women to become entrepreneurs and develop their businesses. – This guideline is a reference for Ministries/Institutions, Local Governments, Financial Institutions, Community Institutions, OJK (Financial Services Authority), Bank Indonesia, and other stakeholders in conducting women's economic empowerment. – The guidelines aim to accelerate the thematic development of women entrepreneurs to increase women's contribution to improving family welfare and economic growth. <p>4. Women's Digital Transformation Guidelines.</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – This guideline is a reference for the central government, local governments, the private sector, the business world, international development partners, community organizations, and educational institutions to identify gender gap issues in digital transformation. – This guideline is prepared as a reference for the central government and local governments in formulating policies, programs, and activities to minimize the gender gap in digital transformation. <p>Gender Mainstreaming Governance</p> <p>Draft presidential regulation on the National Strategy for Accelerating the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming (National Development Planning Agency: Target for approval in 2023)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Intended as a reference for ministries/institutions, provincial governments, district/city governments, and village governments in organizing Gender Mainstreaming (PUG). – Aims to accelerate the achievement of Gender Equality through strengthening the governance of PUG implementation. – Includes 5 (five) strategies, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) preparation of a road map for the development of Gender Equality and women's empowerment; b) integrating gender in strategic and sectoral policies; c) development of PUG instruments in the development process; d) strengthening human resource capacity; and e) strengthening the strategic environment. 	
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		
3.E.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women's representation in parliamentary and executive legislative bodies has increased from the minimum quota of 30%. 2. Increased bargaining power of women in family decision-making (including reproductive decisions, determining the number of children, timing for pregnancy and childbirth, etc.) data from the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) <p>Referring to the RPJMN document p IV. 12 and VNR SDG p 307</p>	
4.E.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing gender equality and women's empowerment programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p>	

	1. Since 2013, an integrated service center for victims of violence against women and children has been established in a comprehensive and cross-sectoral manner (police, law, health, psychology, education, etc.).
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Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for gender equality and women's empowerment, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.E.	Lack of human resources dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Increased capacity of human resources of Ministries/Institutions and local governments in preparing gender-responsive programs/activities. Integration of gender equality and women's empowerment materials in leadership training modules
6.E.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Strengthening the governance of the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) through improving regulations, instruments, and the strategic environment needed for Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) to be implemented effectively in Ministries/Institutions/Regional Work Units. Increasing the capacity of human resources of Ministries/Institutions and regions in developing gender-responsive programs/activities to ensure that gender perspectives are implemented by all development sectors so

					<p>that no additional budget is needed specifically for the agenda of improving gender equality and empowering women.</p> <p>Allocating regional transfer budgets through the Nonphysical Special Allocation Fund for Women's and Children's Protection Services to Provinces and districts/cities that aim to improve the prevention and handling of women and children victims of violence.</p>
7.E.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>2</p> <p>Increased capacity of human resources of Ministries/Institutions and regions in conducting gender analysis and developing gender-responsive programs/activities.</p>
8.E.	Lack of data on gender equality and women's empowerment, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>1</p> <p>Provide statistical data on gender and children that is published regularly every year</p> <p>Advocate for Ministries/Institutions/Regional Work Units to provide and utilize gender-disaggregated data (sectoral data).</p> <p>Integrate gender-disaggregated data into local data collection systems and the Socio-Economic registration system (Micro Data)</p> <p>Economy/ Socio-Economic registration (Micro Data)</p>

9.E.	Lack of overall political support related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Advocacy to leaders of Ministries/Institutions and local governments to increase understanding and build commitment in implementing Gender Mainstreaming (PUG).
10.E.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Conduct thematic coordination related to the development agenda of gender equality and women's empowerment 01. Cross-ministerial coordination related to the implementation of PUG strategies 02. Cross-ministerial coordination on the prevention and handling of human trafficking offenses 03. Cross-ministerial coordination on the prevention and handling of violence against women (and children) 04. Cross-ministerial coordination on the prevention of child marriage
11.E.	Lack of international support related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 International support through various development partners for gender equality and women's empowerment has been very good.
12.E.	Lack of development partner coordination related to gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Organizing coordination to organize development partner support for improving gender

					equality and women's empowerment so that the support provided is in line with government priorities and does not overlap with each other
13.E.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Organizing IEC to the public at large through various media and channels (social media, webinar events, G20 forums, various public facilities, etc.)
14.E.	A bottom-up approach to gender equality and women's empowerment not followed (e.g., involvement of women, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 This has been done in the preparation of development planning at the central, regional, and village levels, by involving academics (gender study centers), CSOs working on gender equality and women's empowerment issues, and women's groups (planning at the village level). The Law on Villages states that village meetings must be conducted by involving elements of the community, including women's groups. Meaningful participation from women's groups is something that needs to be improved in the future.
15.E.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. 2 : COVID-19, floods, and earthquakes Service response to Covid-19, among others: 1. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection initiated the #BERJARAK (<i>Bersama</i>

					<p><i>Jaga Keluarga Kita/ Together We Take Care of Our Family)</i> movement at the beginning of COVID-19, a movement that encourages 10 actions that can be carried out by citizens at the lowest administrative level (Neighborhood/Community Association/ Village) by involving community leaders to encourage the protection of women and children.</p> <p>2. Developing the "SAPA 129" Service, which is a hotline service to facilitate access for victims or reporters to report cases of violence against women and children, as well as data collection of cases.</p> <p>3. In terms of outreach to victims during the COVID-19 period, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection together with the Presidential Staff Office (KSP) launched "Sejiwa" or Mental Health Psychology Services. Sejiwa provides assistance for women and children affected by COVID-19, such as women victims of domestic violence, women in emergency situations and special conditions, women migrant workers, women with disabilities, and children who need special protection.</p> <p>4. To ensure that women (and children) receive</p>
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					<p>services during the Covid-19 period, several guidelines have been issued by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Guidelines for the Protection of the Elderly with a Gender Perspective during the COVID-19 Period b. Guidelines for Special and Enhanced Protection for Women with Disabilities during the COVID-19 Pandemic c. Guidelines for the Protection of Women Indonesian Migrant Workers in the COVID-19 Pandemic Situation d. Protocol for Handling Cases of Violence against Women during the COVID-19 Pandemic
16.E.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socio culture/male patriarchy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Implementing gender mainstreaming strategies in all development processes (policies/programs/activities) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) develop a roadmap for improving gender equality and women's empowerment at the central and regional levels 2) integrating gender perspectives into strategic and sectoral policies. 3) Develop instruments for PUG in the development process 4) Strengthening the human resource capacity of PUG organizers 5) Strengthen the strategic environment to support effective and sustainable implementation of PUG (disaggregated data, incentives, knowledge management, coordination mechanisms, multi-sector collaboration, and strengthening accountability and transparency). b. Increase the understanding of all parties regarding gender equality and its application in family and community life (there is still discrimination against 				

	<p>women rooted in socio-cultural norms and understanding of gender equality so that stereotypes, marginalization, violence, subordination, and double burden on women still occur.</p> <p>c. Encourage communities or women's organizations to involve men, families, and communities in promoting gender equality and empowering women.</p>
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Lessons learned		
17.E.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of gender equality and women’s empowerment not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> <div><div>1. Children's Forum, is an effort to provide space for children's groups not only as objects of development but also as inputs to determine development results.</div><div>2. The government develops child-friendly integrated public spaces (RPTRA) or children's centers where children are given a place or facility to develop their creativity and grow according to their talents and interests in a healthy manner.</div></div>	
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring		
18.E.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for gender equality and women’s empowerment. Please check as many as apply.	<div><div>● Capacity-building</div><div>● Advocacy and awareness raising</div><div>● Resource mobilization</div><div>● Engagement with high-level politicians</div><div>● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations etc.</div><div>● South-South cooperation</div><div>● Public-private partnerships</div><div>● Data for monitoring and planning</div><div>● Other (please elaborate):</div></div>
19.E.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for gender equality and women’s empowerment. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<div><div>● Capacity-building – data collection</div><div>● Capacity-building – data analysis</div><div>● Lack of monitoring frameworks</div><div>● Resource mobilization</div><div>● Engagement with high-level politicians</div><div>● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.</div><div>● Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities</div><div>● South-South cooperation</div><div>● Public-private partnerships</div><div>● Other (please elaborate):</div></div>

F. Adolescents and Young People

Overall policy environment		
1.F.	<p>Are any priority actions for adolescents and young people included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan that references this action area</p> <p>(c) page number</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>Descriptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RPJMN 2020-2024 Chapter IV on Youth and Young People 2. Strategic Plan of Directorate of Youth Resilience Development (Dithanrem) of 2020-2024 page 10 related to performance indicators 3. Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture Regulation No. 1 of 2022 concerning the National Action Plan for Improving the Welfare of School-Age Children and Adolescents (established January 19, 2022, valid until December 31, 2024) 4. Joint Regulation of 4 Ministers (Minister of Education and Culture, Minister of Religious Affairs, Minister of Health, and Minister of Home Affairs) Number 6/X/PB/2014 Number 73 of 2014 Number 41 of 2014 Number 81 of 2014 concerning the Guidance and Development of School/Health Enterprises School effective on October 17, 2014. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>
2.F.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Adolescents and young people” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy, and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(c) its impact</p> <p>Description: As a follow-up to the ministerial declaration of the 2013 UN ESCAP meeting, the following documents were issued</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Since 2013, the government has established a target group of adolescents and youth in the formation of mindset and knowledge information in planning for family life (Genre). 2. Refer to the RPJMN 2020-2024 document, pp. IV-12 and 34, and VNR SDGs Indonesia 2021 p. 73. 3. The Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture Regulation No. 1/2018 on the National Action Plan for the Health of School-Age Children and Adolescents 2017-2019 is replaced by the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture Regulation No. 1/2022 on the National Action Plan for the Welfare of School-Age Children. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>

Achievements and good practices
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3.F.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of adolescents and young people in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>In 2019, based on the 2019 and 2021 Government Agency Performance Report of the National Population and Family Planning Agency (LAKIP BKKBN), the trend of ASFR 15-19 years has significantly decreased from 48 per 1000 women aged 15-19 years (2012) to 30 per 1000 women aged 15-19 years (2017) based on SDKI data.</p>																																
4.F.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing adolescent and young people programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Family resilience approach to adolescent school dropouts and street children (through shelter homes) 2. School Health Efforts (UKS) consisting of Trias UKS: Health Education, Health Services, and Healthy School Environment, implemented by the Health, Education, and other sectors. In 2022, the UKS intensifies programs related to health education and health services through Nutrition Action activities consisting of morning gymnastics together, breakfast with drinking TTD (Blood Addition Tablet), nutrition education, and recording in the CERIA application once every week. 																																
Challenges																																	
<p>In implementing priority actions for adolescents and young people, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? <i>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</i></p>																																	
<i>Challenges</i>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>1</i></th> <th><i>2</i></th> <th><i>3</i></th> <th><i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
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5.F.	<p>Lack of human resources dedicated to adolescents and young people</p>																																
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8.F.	<p>Lack of data on adolescents and young people, particularly disaggregated data</p>																																
9.F.	<p>Lack of overall political support related to adolescents and young people</p>																																
10.F.	<p>Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to adolescents and young people</p>																																
11.F.	<p>Lack of international support related to adolescents and young people</p>																																

12.F.	Lack of development partner coordination related to adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
13.F.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
14.F.	A bottom-up approach to adolescents and young people not followed (e.g., involvement of adolescents and young people, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
15.F.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on adolescents and young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. 2 : COVID-19, earthquakes, and floods
16.F.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of adolescent and young people programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. effect on global information/IT 2. socio-cultural reasons 3. geographical differences 4. The need for space/opportunities for adolescents and youth to maximize their growth and development process. 5. the need for capacity building for adolescents so that they can become subjects and representations in development 				

<i>Lessons learned</i>	
17.F.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of adolescents and young people not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Youth and youth development including those in conflict with the law.2. The government seeks to prepare a platform for employment opportunities after youth or adolescents complete their education, including in relation to IT mastery.3. Efforts to involve peer groups/peer cadres/nutritious actions and Community movements in the implementation of youth and youth programs.4. Strengthening the function and family in youth mentoring.
<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>	

18.F.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for adolescents and young people. Please check as many as apply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity-building ● Advocacy and awareness raising ● Resource mobilization ● Engagement with high-level politicians ● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. ● South-South cooperation ● Public-private partnerships ● Data for monitoring and planning ● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.F.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for adolescents and young people. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity-building – data collection ● Capacity-building – data analysis ● Lack of monitoring frameworks ● Resource mobilization ● Engagement with high-level politicians ● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. ● Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities ● South-South cooperation ● Public-private partnerships ● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

G. Ageing

Overall policy environment		
1.G.	<p>Are any priority actions for ageing included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>1) Improved social security and individual capacity through the PKH program</p> <p>2) Improvement of health status and quality of life of the elderly</p> <p>3) Development of an elderly-friendly society and environment: Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 4 of 2017 related to elderly-friendly reasons</p> <p>4) Institutional Strengthening of the elderly program</p> <p>5) Respect, protection of the rights of the elderly</p> <p>6) Strengthening elderly-friendly services through 7 (seven) dimensions of resilient elderly and long-term care assistance (PJP) for the elderly.</p> <p>(e) its impact</p> <p>Descriptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RPJMN 2020-2024 chapter IV on the elderly ● Presidential Regulation No. 88 of 2021 on the national strategy for the elderly ● Law No. 13 of 1998 on elderly welfare ● Law No. 52 of 2009 on Population Development and Family Development ● Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health 	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2.G.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Ageing” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>Description: As a follow-up to the ministerial declaration of the 2013 UN ESCAP meeting, the following documents were issued</p> <p>Following up on the results of the ministerial declaration at the 2013 UN ESCAP session, in 2015 the Indonesian Government established</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

	the National Action Plan for Elderly Health which was implemented through various Ministries / Institutions and stakeholders, taking into account population projections since 2012 Indonesia has experienced a demographic bonus with one of the consequences of increasing the proportion of elderly people reaching 10% by 2030 but in fact, Indonesia's elderly population began to enter the aging population in 2021 with a percentage of 10, 82% or equivalent to 29.3 million elderly people. (Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), National Socio-Economic Survey(Susenas) 2021) and continues to grow every year.	
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Achievements and good practices					
3.G.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of ageing in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased average life expectancy from 70.4 years (2014) to 71.57 years (2021) 2. The morbidity rate among the elderly is decreasing from 25% (2019) to 20% (2021) BPS data on aging statistics 3. Decrease in the percentage of elderly who are victims of crime 0.48% (2022) from 1.31% (2018) 				
4.G.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing programmes on ageing that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community empowerment (POKMAS) in providing cooked food supply services to single elderly in each sub-district, as well as PKH and basic food assistance to the elderly in the family. 2. Elderly school at Bina Keluarga Lansia, and silver college 3. Golantang application for the Elderly, family, and companion 4. SILANI application (Indonesian elderly information system) National Development Planning Agency 				
Challenges					
<p>In implementing priority actions for ageing, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? <i>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</i></p>					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? <i>please elaborate:</i>
5.G.	Lack of human resources dedicated to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
6.G.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
7.G.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

8.G.	Lack of data on ageing, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
9.G.	Lack of overall political support related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
10.G.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
11.G.	Lack of international support related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
12.G.	Lack of development partner coordination related to ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
13.G.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
14.G.	A bottom-up approach to ageing not followed (e.g., involvement of older persons, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
15.G.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. 2 : COVID-19, earthquakes, and floods
16.G.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of programmes on ageing? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> 1. Ageing bread winner and in the informal sector 2. Feminization of ageing 3. The elderly have a lower socio-economic status than other social groups				
Lessons learned					
17.G.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of ageing not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> 1. Income-generating activities for entrepreneurship towards productive and resilient elderly (pen program) such as batik industry and gardening. 2. Cross-sector social security integration program for the elderly 3. Long-term care programs for the elderly, including special health clinics for the elderly supported by non-government partners				

<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>		
18.G.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for ageing. Please check as many as apply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity-building ● Advocacy and awareness raising ● Resource mobilization ● Engagement with high-level politicians ● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. ● South-South cooperation ● Public-private partnerships ● Data for monitoring and planning ● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.G.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for ageing. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity-building – data collection ● Capacity-building – data analysis ● Lack of monitoring frameworks ● Resource mobilization ● Engagement with high-level politicians ● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. ● Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities ● South-South cooperation ● Public-private partnerships ● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

H. International Migration

<i>Overall policy environment</i>		
1.H.	<p>Are any priority actions for international migration included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>Please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the strategy name/link date or time frame of the strategy/plan page number that references this action area main elements of the action area its impact <p>Descriptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Number 5 of 2018 concerning the protection of Indonesian citizens abroad. 	<div> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> No <input type="checkbox"/> </div>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. 3. Regulation of the Minister of Manpower Number 18 of 2018 concerning PMI Social Security 4. Regulation of the Minister of Manpower Number 2 of 2023 concerning Procedures for Imposing Administrative Sanctions in the Implementation of Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. 5. Decree of the Minister of Manpower Number 37 of 2022 on the Task Force for the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers 6. Decree of the Minister of Manpower Number 294 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of the Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers in the Period of Adaptation to New Habits 7. Ministerial Regulation Number 10 of 2020 concerning Adjustment of the Benefit Period of Pre-Employment Social Security Protection for Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers During the 2019 Corona Virus Disease Non-Natural Disaster. 8. Ministerial Regulation Number 17 of 2019 concerning the Termination and Prohibition of Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers 9. Ministerial Regulation Number 10 of 2019 concerning Procedures for Granting Permits for Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Companies 10. Ministerial Regulation Number 9 of 2019 concerning Procedures for Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers 11. Ministerial Regulation Number 2 of 2019 concerning Community Empowerment of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Productive Migrant Villages 12. Minister of Manpower Decree Number 291 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Through the One Channel Placement System <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. In line with Target 10.7 for the 2030 Agenda, the Indonesian Government is committed to facilitating regular, safe, orderly and responsible migration and human mobility through the implementation of well-planned and well-managed migration policies. In this regard, the GCM has <i>objectives</i> that are in line with the migration policy developed by the Indonesian Government which is oriented towards protecting the rights of migrants from their areas of origin, transit point, and destination country to their return to their home country. b. As a reflection of its political commitment in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the Government of Indonesia adopted Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. With regard to the global goal of reducing intra- and international disparities, a national goal has been formulated to increase cooperation in protecting the rights and safety of migrant workers and improving governance in the placement of migrant workers. c. In this regard, within the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah</i> 	
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	<p><i>Nasional/RPJMN</i>), the Indonesian Government's policy to achieve regular, safe, orderly and responsible migration is to carry out the followings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. conducting labor reforms by improving the services and protection system for Indonesian Migrant Workers; 2. reinforcing the protection of overseas Indonesian citizens and legal entities at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels as well as increasing efforts to prevent issues faced by overseas Indonesian citizens; and 3. improving productivity and competitiveness of Indonesian Migrant Workers through vocational education and training based on industrial cooperation. <p>d. The Indonesian Government's policy to protect Indonesian Migrant Workers is stipulated in Law No. 18 of 2017. The Law has mandated the government at all levels to facilitate services to migrant workers and their families.</p> <p>e. In general, the Law has created better protection compared to previous regulations (Law No. 39 of 2004) by establishing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. comprehensive protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers in phases namely: before the recruitment, during the recruitment period, and after the recruitment; 2. social protection system for Indonesian Migrant Workers; 3. integrated services for Indonesian Migrant Workers at every level of government (regional to central); 4. skills improvement program for Indonesian Migrant Workers; 5. strengthening of the role of BP2MI for the recruitment process of Indonesian Migrant Workers; 6. limiting the role of the private sector pertaining to the placement of Indonesian migrant workers, particularly with regard to the recruitment process; and 7. ensuring the right of each prospective Indonesian migrant worker to obtain accurate information about employment in the destination country, placement procedures and conditions in the destination country. 	
Strategy Name	National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024 (Annex to Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2020)	
Document Link	https://perpustakaan.bappenas.go.id/e-library/file_upload/koleksi/migrasi-data-publikasi/file/RP_RKP/Dokumen%20RPJMN%202020-2024/Lampiran%201.%20Narasi%20RPJMN%202020-2024.pdf	
Date or time frame of the strategy/plan	20 January 2020	
Page number that references this action area	II.20 related to goals, indicators and targets for 2024	
Main elements of the action area	The indicator related to Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) is the percentage of PMI working for legal employers to total migrant workers with a baseline target of 57% in 2019 and a target of 70% in 2024.	

Its Impact	The target in the RPJMN is then outlined in the 2020-2024 strategic plan of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI), where there is a target of placing PMI with legal users in each region, both Asia and Africa, Asia Pacific, and Eastern Europe. The target is made unique in each region by taking into account the characteristics of PMI placement in each region.
Strategy Name	Strategic Plan of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency 2020-2024
Document Link	https://jdih.bp2mi.go.id/uploads/20221004/20221004100041_8888944 PERBAN No 05 of 2020 on Strategi Plan of BP2MI of 2020-2024.pdf
Date or time frame of the strategy/plan	11 June 2020
Page number that references this action area	Page 4 regarding the vision, mission, objectives, and strategic goals
Main elements of the action area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Strategic Plan of BP2MI is an elaboration of the President's vision, mission, and priority agenda, as well as the direction of national development policies and strategies from 2020 to 2024 in the field of placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. 2. The Strategic Plan of BP2MI as referred to in paragraph (1) contains: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. vision, mission, goals, and strategic objectives; b. policy direction, strategy, regulatory framework, and institutional framework; c. performance targets for 2020-2024; and d. funding framework. 3. The Strategic Plan of BP2MI as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is prepared by referring to the RPJMN.
Its Impact	The Strategic Plan of BP2MI is a guideline for all work units within BP2MI in carrying out their duties and functions.
Strategy Name	Eradication of Unprocedural Indonesian Migrant Worker Syndications
Document Link	https://jdih.bp2mi.go.id/uploads/20221004/20221004100041_8888944 PERBAN No 05 of 2020 on Strategic Plan of BP2MI of 2020-2024.pdf
Date or time frame of the strategy/plan	2020-2024
Page number that references this action area	56
Main elements of the action area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. conduct massive education, propaganda, and socialization to combat human trafficking; 2. establish a task force to eradicate the syndication of non-procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers; 3. improve coordination in order to eradicate the syndication of non-procedural Indonesian Migrant Workers; 4. supervision and sweeping in the shelters of Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Companies (P3MI) and Placement Support Institutions as well as in debarkation and embarkation; 5. strengthening the supervision of P3MI, by giving warnings and recommendations for suspension and revocation of the Indonesian Migrant

	<p>Worker Placement Company License (SIP3MI);</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> strengthening cross-border posts through cooperation with relevant ministries/institutions; simplification of the process of placement services and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers that is easy, fast, and transparent; minimizing cases of undocumented Indonesian Migrant Workers; and establishing Indonesian Migrant Worker assistants up to the village level.
Its Impact	The realization of the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers through the placement of skilled and professional Indonesian Migrant Workers in order to improve the welfare of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families as national assets.
Strategy Name	Making Indonesian Migrant Workers into A Very Very Important Person (VVIP)
Document Link	https://jdih.bp2mi.go.id/uploads/20221004/20221004100041_8888944_PERBAN_No__05__of_2020_on__Strategic_Plan_BP2MI_of_2020-2024.pdf
Date or time frame of the strategy/plan	2020-2024
Page number that references this action area	58
Main elements of the action area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> maximizing services and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families; protection of legal, social, and economic aspects; provision of help desks & lounges at airports and seaports through cooperation with relevant Ministries/Institutions; supervision of social security; and taking strategic protection measures, starting from prevention, and early detection, to immediate response;
Its Impact	The realization of the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers through the placement of skilled and professional Indonesian Migrant Workers in order to improve the welfare of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families as national assets.
Strategy Name	Increased placement of skilled and professional Indonesian Migrant Workers
Document Link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B3QdM-G5OMxV59CMelx27ra9ce2hhrgy/view?usp=sharing
Date or time frame of the strategy/plan	2020-2024
Page number that references this action area	59
Main elements of the action area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the competency/capacity of Indonesian Migrant Workers; Mapping of labor market demand and supply followed up with harmonization; Enhancing bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the field of placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers with placement destination countries and international institutions; Socialization and dissemination of information on skilled and professional job

	opportunities abroad; and 5. Strengthening placement schemes for Indonesian Migrant Workers (G to G, G to P, P to P, UKPS, and Independent including SP2T, SSW, and SPSK).
Its Impact	The realization of the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers through the placement of skilled and professional Indonesian Migrant Workers in order to improve the welfare of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families as national assets.
Strategy Name	Decrease in the number of high-risk low skilled Indonesian Migrant Workers
Document Link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B3QdM-G5OMxV59CMelx27ra9ce2hhrgy/view?usp=sharing
Date or time frame of the strategy/plan	2020-2024
Page number that references this action area	60
Main elements of the action area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct the placement of low-skilled Indonesian Migrant Workers to placement destination countries that have labor laws; 2. Propose a moratorium on the placement of low-skilled Indonesian Migrant Workers in countries that do not have labor laws; 3. Increase public awareness campaigns for overseas work options; 4. Proposing the establishment of minimum decent standards, updates, and conditions for Indonesian Migrant Workers abroad; and 5. Simplify the flow of the process of placing Indonesian Migrant Workers abroad.
Its Impact	The realization of the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers through the placement of skilled and professional Indonesian Migrant Workers in order to improve the welfare of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families as national assets.
Strategy Name	Governance of sea-based Indonesian Migrant Workers (migrant commercial crew and migrant fishing crew)
Document Link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B3QdM-G5OMxV59CMelx27ra9ce2hhrgy/view?usp=sharing
Date or time frame of the strategy/plan	2020-2024
Page number that references this action area	61
Main elements of the action area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve coordination with relevant ministries/institutions; 2. Develop technical implementation guidelines for the governance of sea-based placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers; and 3. Establish a task force for handling sea-based Indonesian Migrant Workers.
Its Impact	The realization of the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers through the placement of skilled and professional Indonesian Migrant Workers in order to improve the welfare of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families as national assets.

Strategy Name	Increased productive Indonesian Migrant Workers and social reintegration of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families
Document Link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B3QdM-G5OMxV59CMelx27ra9ce2hhrgy/view?usp=sharing
Date or time frame of the strategy/plan	2020-2024
Page number that references this action area	62
Main elements of the action area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen facilitation of rehabilitation of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families; 2. Increase social empowerment of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families through stunting and parenting programs. 3. Increasing the economic empowerment of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families through entrepreneurial financial education, productive activities; and 4. Strengthening and expanding the migrant worker family community program.
Its Impact	The realization of the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers through the placement of skilled and professional Indonesian Migrant Workers in order to improve the welfare of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families as national assets.
Strategy Name	Improved multi-stakeholder synergy and coordination
Document Link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B3QdM-G5OMxV59CMelx27ra9ce2hhrgy/view?usp=sharing
Date or time frame of the strategy/plan	2020-2024
Page number that references this action area	62
Main elements of the action area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integration of an integrated data collection system for Indonesian Migrant Workers (SIDABIT - Integrated Single Data System); 2. Strengthening the role of local governments in the governance of the placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers; and 3. Harmonizing policies and service standards in the field of placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers.
Its Impact	The realization of the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers through the placement of skilled and professional Indonesian Migrant Workers in order to improve the welfare of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families as national assets.

2.H.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “International migration” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link date of implementation and time frame its main elements its impact <p>Descriptions: Since 2015, the Government of Indonesia has established a National Priority Project (Pro-PN) on the protection of Indonesian citizens abroad (providing assistance to Indonesian citizens who need help, with legal issues, repatriation, evacuation, labor issues, and health issues).</p>	Yes No
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The name of the legislation, policy, and/or action plan	Law Number 18 of 2017 concerning Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers
Document Link	https://jdih.bp2mi.go.id/uploads/20191227/20191227100250_26820_UU_No_18_Tahun_2017_Tentang_Perlindungan_Pekerja_Migran_Indonesia.pdf
Date of Implementation and Time-frame	22 November 2017
Its main elements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This law replaces Law 39 of 2004 2. This law regulates the implementation of PMI protection before the placement period, during placement, and after the placement period. 3. It guarantees the rights, opportunities, and protection for every citizen without discrimination to obtain employment and a decent income for Indonesian Migrant Workers abroad.
Its Impact	Indonesian Migrant Workers who work abroad can obtain the right to legal protection and welfare with due regard to dignity and human rights.
The name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan	Presidential Regulation No. 90/2019 on the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency

Document Link	https://jdih.bp2mi.go.id/uploads/20200115/20200115145923_26840_SalananPerpres_Nomor_90_Tahun_2019.pdf
Date of Implementation and Time-frame	31 December 2019
Its main elements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is a derivative of Law 18 of 2017 which regulates the duties and functions of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI). 2. The duties and functions of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI) as a Non-Ministerial Government Institution in charge of implementing policies in the integrated placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers abroad.
Its Impact	Implementation of placement and protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers before work, during work, and after work in accordance with applicable regulatory procedures and policies.
The name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan	Decree of the Minister of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia Number 151 of 2020 concerning Temporary Suspension of Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers
Document Link	https://jdih.bp2mi.go.id/uploads/20200319/20200319161737_8888918 KEP MENAKER No 151 of 2020 on Temporary Suspension of PMI Placement.pdf
Date of Implementation and Time-frame	18 March 2020
Its main elements	Temporary suspension of the placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers as an effort to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and protect Indonesian Migrant Workers
Its Impact	All forms of administrative services (ID registration) for prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers and further processes in the country, as well as verification of demand letters (job orders) for Indonesian Migrant Workers at the Indonesian Representative in the destination country of placement, are stopped.

The name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan	Decree of the Director General of Manpower Placement and Expansion of Employment Opportunities Number 3/20888/PK.02.02/VIII/2020 concerning the Determination of Certain Placement Destination Countries for Indonesian Migrant Workers during the Period of Adaptation to New Habits.
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Document Link	https://jdih.bp2mi.go.id/uploads/20210907/20210907132035_8889071_Decree_of_amendement_Kep_Dirjen_Binapenta_on_Destination_Country_Placement.pdf
Date of Implementation and Time-frame	5 August 2020
Its main elements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The designation of the country of placement during the adaptation period of the new customs, and has now reached the eighteenth amendment. 2. Decree of the Director General of Manpower Placement and Expansion of Employment Opportunities Number 3/43/PK.02.01/I/2023 Regarding the Eighteenth Amendment to Decree of the Director General of Manpower Placement and Expansion of Employment Opportunities Number 3/20888/PK.02.02/VIII/2020 Regarding the Determination of Certain Placement Destination Countries for Indonesian Migrant Workers during the New Normal Adaptation Period.
Its Impact	Reopen opportunities for prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers to work in the destination country of placement while still prioritizing the principle of protecting the rights of Migrant Workers and health protocols.

Achievements and lessons learned

3. H.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of international migration in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>In the placement program for Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) Korea G to G program, the number placed is 11,513 PMI in the formal non-domestic sector (2022).</i> Impact: The Korean G to G program provides benefits in the form of a large salary of around Rp. 21 million per month and without any deductions with a work contract of 4 years and 10 months. Many South Korean migrant workers in the G to G Program have managed to improve their welfare by joining this program. The opening of placement to South Korea every year is always awaited by prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers. This program is a Government Placement Program so there is no involvement of P3MI in the placement process since the initial process until departure is entirely facilitated by the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI) as a Government agency appointed to implement this placement program. 2. <i>The placement program of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) to Japan G to G program for the nurse and care worker sector totals 298 people (2022).</i> Impact: The salary received by PMI Nurses and Careworker is approximately Rp. 21 million per month. The entire placement process is handled by BP2MI and the Japanese G to G Program PMI gets pocket money of 10 USD during the training period before leaving which the pocket money is provided by the Japanese side. Japan also reimburses medical expenses for those who pass the selection and will leave for Japan. 3. <i>SP2T Taiwan program is a solution for the placement of migrant workers in</i>
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Taiwan to overcome the problem of overcharging.

Impact: This pilot project began in 2019 and has placed approximately 30 migrant workers in Taiwan. The main difference between the SP2T Taiwan Program and placement to Taiwan through P3MI is that in the SP2T Taiwan placement process, all stages of the placement process are facilitated by the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI) and the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Service Center (BP3MI) and there is no charge for buying and selling job orders.

4. *Facilitating the provision of unsecured loans for Korean migrant workers with the amount of KTA loans that have been distributed to migrant workers is Rp. 13,265,000,000 in 2022.*

5. *Specified Skill Worker (SSW) Placement Program to Japan (2022)*

Impact: Work placement in Japan with a specified skilled workers visa (*tokutei ginou*) can be carried out based on an agreement between the Governments of Indonesia and Japan signed in 2019. This placement scheme opens opportunities for prospective Indonesian migrant workers to work in 14 sectors in Japan with a quota of 345,150 people for all countries including Indonesia. The number of Indonesian Migrant Workers who have been placed through this SSW placement scheme is 1,514 PMI.

6. *Expansion of the Korea G to G program placement scheme by using a private-to-private placement scheme.*

Impact: So far, placement to South Korea has been carried out within the framework of intergovernmental cooperation (G to G) using the E9 Visa. Placement to Korea with an E7 Visa is carried out with a P to P Placement scheme or involving P3MI. BP2MI has issued BP2MI Head Decree No. 410 of 2022 concerning the Placement Fee Structure to South Korea for the E7 Visa which regulates the components of the placement fee with E7 Visa. One of the important things is that BP2MI together with the Ministry of Manpower stipulates that the agency fee component charged to PMI can only be a maximum of 1 month's salary which is to reduce the placement costs that must be borne by PMI. Currently, there are 11 P3MIs that carry out the placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers to South Korea with an E7 Visa.

7. *Indonesian migrant workers contributed US\$9.16 billion or equivalent to IDR133.95 trillion (exchange rate IDR13,623.1/US\$) in 2021.*

8. *Fundamental changes from Law No. 39/2004 to Law No. 18/2017.*

Impact: a. Strengthen the role of government at the central and regional levels as a commitment to provide protection to migrant workers and respect for human rights; b. Regulate the 3 elements of protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (economic, social, and legal); c. Protection in the period before placement, during placement, and after placement.

9. *Institutional revitalization from the National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers. Indonesian Workers (BNP2TKI) to the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI).*

Impact: As a derivative of Law 18 of 2017, Presidential Decree 90 of 2019 on BP2MI has been issued, which in turn has issued BP2MI regulation No. 4 of 2020 on the organizational structure and work procedures within BP2MI and BP2MI regulation No. 6 of 2022 on the organizational structure and work procedures of BP3MI.

10. *Declaration of 9 priority programs of BP2MI in the governance of protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers.*

Impact:

- a. The availability of regulations that emphasize the protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, including:
 - BP2MI Regulation on PMI Volunteer Community
 - Decree of the Head of BP2MI on the Association of Indonesian Migrant Worker Entrepreneurs
- b. Strengthening the handling of Indonesian Migrant Workers is constrained
- c. Improving services and facilities for Indonesian migrant workers in order to make Indonesian migrant workers VVIP citizens

11. *Build synergy and collaboration through cooperation with stakeholders related to the placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers.*

Impact:

- a. Expansion of overseas employment opportunities:
- b. To the United States through the signing of cooperation between BP2MI and the Indonesian Diaspora Network of the Americas (IDNA) and exploring cooperation with Morningside Ministries.
- c. To Canada through exploring cooperation with T&T Supermarket and plans to extend cooperation with Cargill Meat Solutions (CMS).
- d. To Australia through the signing of a cooperation plan with the Indonesian Diaspora Network - Australia (IDN - AU), the Australian Agriculture Visa (AAV) Program, and
- e. Global Labor Solution (GLS).
- f. To Papua New Guinea through exploring placement and protection cooperation with Glory Group Companies (GGC).

12. *Establishment of Indonesian Migrant Worker Volunteer Community (KAWAN PMI) and Indonesian Migrant Worker School.*

Impact: Empowerment of communities concerned about Indonesian Migrant Workers in efforts to prevent illegal syndicates of Indonesian Migrant Workers and dissemination of information related to safe migration.

13. As an effort to improve Indonesian Migrant Workers' placement mechanism, including providing access to authoritative information for the Indonesian Migrant Worker candidates and improving the overall protection system for Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families, the Indonesian Government has passed Law no. 18/2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI).
14. The Indonesian Government's efforts to address the driving factors to migration are by organizing Program Desmigratif (*Desa Migrasi Produktif – Productive Migrant Village*) which aims to empower migrant workers village economies, so as to reduce the number of illegal departures; to strengthen the institution for registering Indonesian Migrant Workers entering and leaving the village; to encourage the effectiveness of Indonesian Migrant Worker remittances in improving their village economy by changing the pattern of financial management from consumption to production; and to improve the

	<p>protection of the families left by the Indonesian Migrant Workers.</p> <p>15. The Indonesian Government's efforts to suppress the driving factors for Indonesian Migrant Workers and reduce the number of Indonesian Migrant Workers departures are also carried out by expanding domestic employment opportunities as stipulated by the passing of Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation.</p> <p>16. Meanwhile, the effort to provide a complete information system to Indonesian Migrant Workers and to facilitate Indonesian Migrant Workers' registration services is by conducting One-Stop Integrated Service Offices (<i>Layanan Terpadu Satu Atap/LTSA</i>) in districts that send a lot of migrants. LTSA is a combination of Services of Manpower Office (<i>Disnaker</i>), Population and Civil Registry (<i>Disdukcapil</i>), Health Office (<i>Dinkes</i>), Immigration, Police, National Social Security Institution for Manpower (<i>BPJS Ketenagakerjaan</i>), and Government Banks. The purpose of LTSA is to provide services for Indonesian migrant workers which are performed in a coordinated and integrated manner between the Central Governments and Regional Governments.</p> <p>17. The LTSA program is also supported by IOM Indonesia, particularly by updating and providing a guidebook on destination countries to support the initial departure process of Indonesian migrant workers who want to be deployed. Destination country handbooks are routinely distributed to migrant workers through government agencies and civil society organizations at LTSA, airports and other locations.</p> <p>18. The Indonesian Government's efforts in implementing the LTSA program cannot be separated from the cooperation with the ILO. The ILO in collaboration with the Ministry of Manpower, Trade Unions and Women Crisis Center has established multi stakeholder cooperation by integrating the establishment of Migrant Resources Center (MRC) with LTSA. MRC supports the expansion of LTSA's functions with nonadministrative services that are more responsive to gender, including providing information as well as case management, legal assistance, and other supporting services for the prospective Indonesian women migrant workers, former Indonesian women migrant workers, and their families. This service deals with issues related to labor migration and the special needs of Indonesian women migrant workers who have experienced violence, harassment and human trafficking.</p> <p>19. In this case, the ILO together with UN Women in the "Safe & Fair" Program has also held a workshop related to the Service and Mechanism of Integrated Service of Women Empowerment and Protection (<i>Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan dan Pelindungan Perempuan/P2TP2A</i>). Through this workshop, the "Safe & Fair" Program has provided input to expand the existing SOP to include Indonesian women migrant workers who have experienced violence and are victims of TIP.</p> <p>20. In addition, ILO in collaboration with the Ministry of Manpower and the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union (<i>Serikat Buruh Migran Indonesia/SBMI</i>) has also developed Village Regulation, Village Task Force and Village Information Center and Services to strengthen village-based management and the role of the Village Government to ensure safe and fair labor migration</p> <p>21. The Indonesian Government cq. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to encourage the use of information technology systems in data collection, services and protection for overseas Indonesian citizens. Currently, there are</p>
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	<p>at least two digital information systems that have been developed, namely (1) the portal of 'Care for Indonesian Citizens' (<i>PEDULI WNI</i>) that provides consular, immigration, employment services and so on for overseas Indonesian citizens, and (2) the Safe Travel application, a mobile application that provides various important information for Indonesian citizens who want to go abroad.</p> <p>22. In addition, the "Safe Travel" application developed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also an effective solution to help inform prospective migrant workers and the wider Indonesian community about the destination countries and the procedures to access government services abroad.</p> <p>23. Meanwhile, in creating regular migration, the Indonesian Government through the Directorate General of Immigration, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, has increased the vigilance for Indonesian citizens who are suspected of working abroad non procedurally. From 2017 to 22 October 2020, Immigration Offices throughout Indonesia has postponed the issuance of passports to 20,101 Non-Procedural Migrant Workers (<i>Pekerja Migran Indonesia Non-Prosedural/PMI-NP</i>) and the departures at TPI for 2,386 PMI-NP members. The Immigration Office has also provided public education on types passport according to their purpose and encouraged the public notto work illegally abroad by providing information on its risks.</p> <p>24. In ensuring regular migration, the Indonesian Government cq. The Ministry of Manpower and the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency (<i>Badan Perlindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia/BP2MI</i>) in collaboration with IOM Indonesia has formulated regulations regarding the elimination of recruitment fees through The BP2MI Regulations No. 9 of 2020 issued on 15 July 2020, which will take effect in early 2021. This regulation was formulated to support the implementation of Law No. 18 of 2017 on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers. Through this regulation, the Indonesian Government incorporates the principles of the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS), in which the employers and the government must bear placement costs for migrant workers.</p>
4.H.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing international migration programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PEDULI WNI services portal platform for Indonesian citizen services abroad 2. bilateral agreements for the country 3. cross-sectoral cooperation for the protection of Indonesian citizens abroad 4. Safe Travel application for the protection of Indonesian citizens abroad (including to facilitate Indonesian citizens to contact the nearest Indonesian Representative) 5. Protection of Indonesian citizens during a pandemic (vaccines, repatriation, logistical assistance) 6. <i>The departure of Indonesian Migrant Workers</i> by State Officials such as the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Heads of Ministries / Institutions, Members of Parliament, Community Leaders and others is a form of state respect for Indonesian Migrant Workers who have contributed to contributing foreign exchange to the country. Throughout 2022, there have been 11,513 Indonesian Migrant Workers departures Data on the placement of Indonesian

Migrant Workers from 2013-2022 is 2,871,156 people.

7. **The BP2MI Command Center** is one of the information technology infrastructure and data communication network services launched on 24 August 2021 as a form of realization of one of the 9 BP2MI priority programs to modernize the system towards big single data. The Command Center is a control center for accurate and reliable data and information on Indonesian Migrant Workers.
8. **Crisis Center BP2MI** is a center for information and complaints about CPMI problems / Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families both before placement, during placement, and after placement. The crisis center is a BP2MI complaint service center that works for 24 hours 7 days to serve Indonesian Migrant Workers who experience obstacles and problems before work, during work, and after work. Source: Glossary of Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers in 2021 Page 88
9. **The VVIP facility** is one of the 9 priority programs of BP2MI. The establishment of VVIP is intended to provide special services to Indonesian Migrant Workers as foreign exchange heroes.

The VVIP facility consists of:

1. Fast Track for the smooth immigration process of Indonesian Migrant Workers
2. Indonesian Migrant Workers Lounge is a waiting room at the airport inaugurated by the Head of BP2MI on September 18, 2020, for Indonesian Migrant Workers who will depart to or have just arrived from abroad (source: Glossary of Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, p. 57).
3. Help Desk is a service post located at debarkation that serves to provide return services and information to Indonesian Migrant Workers returning from abroad (source: Glossary of Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers - 2021. page 35).

The facility is currently available at 6 International Airports, namely

- a. Soekarno Hatta Airport, Tangerang, Banten;
 - b. Ahmad Yani Airport, Central Java;
 - c. Juanda Airport, East Java;
 - d. Kualanamu Airport, North Sumatra;
 - e. Abdul Majid Airport Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara; and
 - f. I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport, Bali.
10. **Indonesian Migrant Worker Shelter** is temporary lodging or a place provided by UPT BP2MI to Indonesian Migrant Workers that serves as a temporary lodging place while waiting for the return process from debarkation to the area of origin by meeting health requirements and standards, can be provided in coordination with local governments / related agencies.
 11. **Kawan Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) (BP2MI Regulation Number 1 Year 2022)**
 - a. Kawan Pekerja Migran Indonesia (PMI) is a group of people who have concern, alignment, and commitment to help facilitate access to placement services and protection of Indonesian migrant workers from legal, economic, and social aspects before, during, and after work formed at the community level by BP2MI. Kawan BP2MI was formed to assist the

implementation of BP2MI's duties.

12. *Indonesian Migrant Worker (PMI) Officers (Decree of the Head of BP2MI Number 83 of 2022)*

- a. In order to implement economic protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers, as referred to in Law Number 18 of 2017, BP2MI implements empowerment of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their Families.
- b. Empowerment of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their Families is carried out in the form of economic empowerment which is a process, method, and effort to increase the knowledge, skills, and networks of Indonesian Migrant Workers and their Families so that they can become entrepreneurs independently. BP2MI has provided guidance to Indonesian Migrant Workers in the field of empowerment through entrepreneurship training and productive labor. However, it is necessary to provide continuous guidance to develop businesses, and expand networks, and communication facilities for Indonesian Migrant Workers through the formation of entrepreneurial associations.
- c. The purpose and objective of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Association is a forum for Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families to become entrepreneurs through an association to expand networks, capacity-building opportunities, and access to business development and coaching.

13. *Eradicating Illegal Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers*

- a. To prevent Indonesian migrant workers from becoming victims of human trafficking, Law No. 21/2007 on the Eradication of Human Trafficking was passed in 2007. The law outlines the types of acts that qualify as trafficking in persons (TPPO).
- b. Institutionally, Law 21/2007 has mandated the establishment of the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Trafficking in Persons (TPPO) in Presidential Regulation 22/2021 on the Amendment to Presidential Regulation 69/2008 on the Task Force for Trafficking in Persons (TPPO).
- c. In addition, crimes against Indonesian Migrant Workers are also not only on the issue of TPPO but wider than that including fraud, acts of violence, money laundering, and others.

14. Labor Attaché / labor technical staff, located in several countries of placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers. The aim is to provide placement and protection services for Indonesian Migrant Workers and to expand the foreign labor market.

15. In an attempt to close down the various placement schemes for migrant workers that could result in the Indonesian Migrant Workers' exploitation including irregular schemes, the Indonesian Government has implemented the *One Channel System* scheme. Under this scheme, Indonesian Migrant Workers can only sign a work contract with a company that has been verified or registered with the *One Channel System*. This cooperation has been carried out with Saudi Arabia and Malaysia through the signing of *Technical Arrangement*. The Indonesian Government is negotiating agreements to send Indonesian Migrant Workers through the *One Channel System* with the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam.

16. With the implementation of *One Channel System*, the Indonesian Government ensures that Indonesian Migrant Workers placement is recorded by relevant authorities both in Indonesia and in the country of placement to perform better

	<p>protection.</p> <p>17. The Indonesian Government seeks to ensure that overseas Indonesian citizens, especially Indonesian Migrant Workers, have access to the social security. Currently, the Indonesian Government is in the process of drafting an agreement that supports the claims of <i>BPJS Ketenagakerjaan</i> (the National Social Security Insurance for Employment) so that they can be compatible and applied in the migrant receiving countries. (data per September 2019). Thus, <i>BPJS Ketenagakerjaan</i> (TK) has collaborated with the South Korean National Pension Service (NPS) on the disbursement of the Pension Guarantee of former Indonesian Migrant Workers previously worked in South Korea that have returned to Indonesia. In addition, <i>BPJS TK</i> has also been exploring cooperation with social security providers in Malaysia for sharing participation data, socialization, and education and providing cross-border services and law enforcement.</p> <p>18. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, particularly the Directorate for the Protection of Indonesian Citizens and Legal Entities Abroad, continues to improve data accessibility and integration with related ministries/agencies. Some of the achievements in the past two years are the integration of the <i>Portal Peduli WNI</i> platform with the Manpower System (<i>Kemnaker</i>), Sisko-TKLN (BP2MI), SIMKIM (Immigration), the Population Administration System (<i>Sistem Administrasi Kependudukan</i>/SIK) (Kemendagri).</p> <p>19. In an effort to ensure accurate and timely information for overseas Indonesian citizens, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government has also taken quick steps to provide information to migrant workers abroad and prospective migrant workers during this pandemic. Collaboration with BP2MI, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and IOM supports the production and dissemination of up-to-date travel information and information resources available to migrants and their family members on the latest information on travel regulation and COVID-19 health protocols, along with ongoing public information efforts such as those undertaken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other stakeholders for Indonesians abroad.</p> <p>20. In connection with the importance of access for Indonesian citizens, especially overseas Indonesian citizens regarding information on the development of COVID-19, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs cq. The Directorate of Protection for Indonesian Citizens and Legal Entities Abroad has also developed a special COVID-19 feature on <i>Portal Peduli WNI</i> and the <i>Safe Travel</i> application. During the pandemic, the front page of <i>Portal Peduli WNI</i> displays a pop-up message asking if there is a problem related to COVID-19. This information will be forwarded to the relevant representatives and will collect the data separately.</p>				
Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for international migration, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.H.	Lack of human resources dedicated to international	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

	migration				
6.H.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Government Efforts: 1. Currently, BP2MI continues to coordinate efforts with the Ministry of Finance and Bappenas to obtain an additional budget to support the implementation of the placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers in South Korea. 2. Collaborate with stakeholders who have concerns for Indonesian Migrant Workers
7.H.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
8.H.	Lack of data on international migration, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 BP2MI has a Computerized System for the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (SISKOP2MI).
9.H.	Lack of overall political support related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
10.H.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
11.H.	Lack of international support related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
12.H.	Lack of development partner coordination related to international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
13.H.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Government Efforts: Establishment of <i>Kawan Pekerja Migran Indonesia</i> and Indonesian Migrant Worker School (<i>Sekolah PMI</i>) as a form of information dissemination and awareness raising on safe migration.

14.H.	A bottom-up approach to international migration not followed (e.g., involvement of international migrants, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
15.H.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on international migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.</p> <p>2 : COVID-19</p> <p>Government Efforts:</p> <p>The policies that have been taken by BP2MI related to the placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers during the COVID-19 pandemic are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issuance of Circular Letter No. 14/2020 regarding the Guidelines for Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers during the New Habit Adaptation period, facilitation of the Return of Indonesian Migrant Workers, coordination of case settlement, facilitation of Vaccination for CPMI and Indonesian Migrant Workers is constrained, 2. Issuance of Circular Letter No.17/2020 on the Implementation of PCR for CPMI and Circular Letter of Deputy Placement BP2MI No. 4/2020 on the temporary suspension of services for Indonesian Migrant Workers in the destination country of placement. 3. Establishment of COVID Task Force for Indonesian Migrant Workers

16.H.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of international migration programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alignment and commitment between central and local authorities. 2. Irregular migrant shipments still occur as a result of human trafficking. 3. Yes, the COVID-19 pandemic caused various placement countries to close international borders to international travelers so that the placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers was delayed/stopped.
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17.H.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of international migration not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Professional practice license for practicing foreign workers2. Remittance from diaspora Productive Migrant Village Program (Desmigratif), in collaboration with local governments, to improve skills and productive businesses and the welfare of families of Indonesian Migrant Workers.3. Indonesia initiated an international regional cooperation forum to reduce irregular migrants, TPPO, and other international crimes within the Bali Process framework.4. One Channel System of migrants placement is one of the best practices to ensure the protection of migrant workers. Through this mechanism, the request, availability, and placement of domestic workers are facilitated through a system that can be monitored by authorities from the two countries. This system ensures that placement of domestic workers is well-documented. It will further strengthen efforts to monitoring and taking any actions needed to protect migrant workers, rekindling hope of much better working conditions.5. International collaboration is crucial to address migration challenges. At the regional level, Indonesia together with Australia initiated the <i>Bali Process</i> in 2002 to oversee regional efforts to tackle the problem of people smuggling and trafficking in persons as well as other related transnational crimes. ASEAN context, Indonesia together with all member states have agreed on the ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers to foster dialogues and cooperation with respect to migrant workers protection.6. One-stop integrated service (LTSA) for Indonesian Migrant Workers (registration, verification, SKCK, passport, etc.). Serving prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers, Indonesian Migrant Workers, Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Companies (P3MI), and PMI families.7. Jendela Pekerja Migran Indonesia application, a service for CPMI and/or Indonesian Migrant Workers in obtaining information to work abroad in accordance with procedures and other information related to Indonesian Migrant Workers.8. Facilities to facilitate the travel of Indonesian Migrant Workers to and from abroad in the form of the establishment of fast tracks, lounges, and helpdesks at international airports.	
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring		
18.H.	<p>Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for international migration. Please check as many as apply.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Capacity-building● Advocacy and awareness raising● Resource mobilization● Engagement with high-level politicians● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.● South-South cooperation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public-private partnerships • Data for monitoring and planning • Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.H.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for international migration. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building – data collection • Capacity-building – data analysis • Lack of monitoring frameworks • Resource mobilization • Engagement with high-level politicians • Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. • Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities • South-South cooperation • Public-private partnerships • Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

I. Urbanization and Internal Migration

Overall policy environment		
1.I.	<p>Are any priority actions for urbanization and internal migration included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(e) its impact</p> <p>Descriptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RPJMN 2020-2024 Chapter III discusses urbanization. 2. Law No. 26 of 2006 on Population Administration juncto became Law No. 24 of 2013 3. Presidential Regulation No. 40/2019 on the implementation of Law No. 26/2006 on Population Administration in conjunction with Law No. 24/2013 4. Law No. 32 of 2004 on regional government juncto Law No. 23 of 2014 	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>

2.I.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Urbanization and internal migration” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i> If “yes”, please provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link date of implementation and time frame its main elements <p>Efforts to reduce the flow of urbanization are carried out in the context of the Development of Disadvantaged Regions, as well as the establishment of new urban areas and economic growth centers outside Java Island. (Evaluation of RPJMN 2015-2019 pages 152, 158, 169).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> its impact <p>Description: as a follow-up to the ministerial declaration of the 2013 UN ESCAP meeting, the following documents were issued Starting in 2015, the local government established a policy of Operation Justicia to record migrants from outside the city who enter an area and monitor their civil status, and employment status to be considered as migrants in the new area.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>
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Achievements and good practices					
3.I.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of urbanization and internal migration in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i> 1. increased development results and better regional income as a new center of economic growth, so the trend of SP internal migration data in Indonesia between provinces is decreasing (recent migration) through the Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economic Development (MP3EI) policy (now SEZ policy).				
4.I.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing urbanization and internal migration programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> 1. the government makes it easy to manage civil registrations of births, deaths, and outgoing and incoming movements digitally.				
Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for urbanization and internal migration, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? <i>please elaborate:</i>
5.I.	Lack of human resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

6.I.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
7.I.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
8.I.	Lack of data on urbanization and internal migration, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
9.I.	Lack of overall political support related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
10.I.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
11.I.	Lack of international support related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 (sister city)
12.I.	Lack of development partner coordination related to urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
13.I.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
14.I.	A bottom-up approach to urbanization and internal migration not followed (e.g., involvement of urban migrants, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
15.I.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on urbanization and internal migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. 2 : COVID-19 , floods, and earthquakes (force migration)

16.I.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of urbanization and internal migration programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Characteristic competence migrants (skilled/ professional) 2. data accuracy cross internal migration 3. geographical differences
Lessons learned	
17.I.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of urbanization and internal migration not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the Indonesian government established the SEZ (Special Economic Zone) policy which aims to develop and increase the economic potential of the region so that it becomes a factor that reduces the flow of urbanization / internal displacement between regions. 2. Inequality in economic resources causes uneven population distribution. In 2018, almost 56% of Indonesia's population lives on Java, an island with an area of only about 6% of Indonesia's land mass. Along with the gap in economic opportunities between regions, population mobility in Indonesia is estimated to continue to increase and the flow of migration not evenly distributed. A small number of provinces such as Jakarta and Yogyakarta have positive migration flow, with many settled newcomers. Whereas the many others have negative net migration where many people moved away from their birthplaces, especially in some provinces in Eastern Indonesia. 3. The rapidly developing telecommunications technology has influenced the pattern of population mobility and enabled long-distance communication and long-distance cooperation (including outsourcing). This not only has an influence on population mobility policies, but also on other related policies. Therefore, the handling of population mobility must ensure equitable distribution of welfare between regions and across many sectors with an accurate and balanced population mobility approach that considers population patterns per region (both provincial and regency/city). 4. This can be achieved, among others, by accelerating the expansion of population administration and the use of mobile positioning data (MPD) towards a single population data set that is then used for the formulation of policies related to population and regional planning, and development planning based on population conditions through the Grand Design of Population Development (GPDK).

<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>		
18.I.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for urbanization and internal migration. Please check as many as apply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity-building ● Advocacy and awareness raising ● Resource mobilization ● Engagement with high-level politicians ● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. ● South-South cooperation ● Public-private partnerships ● Data for monitoring and planning ● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.I.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for urbanization and internal migration. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity-building – data collection ● Capacity-building – data analysis ● Lack of monitoring frameworks ● Resource mobilization ● Engagement with high-level politicians ● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> ● Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities ● South-South cooperation ● Public-private partnerships ● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

J. Population and sustainable development

<i>Overall policy environment</i>		
1.J.	<p>Are any priority actions for population and sustainable development included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(e) its impact</p> <p>Descriptions:</p> <p>1. Law No. 52/2009 on Population and Family Development (sustainable development is mentioned in weighing points c and d; Article 1 points 4 and 12; explanation)</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

	<p>2. National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 and RPJMN 2020-2024 chapter on population, main objectives: population control, implementation of Family Planning and Health Reproduction (KBKR), Improvement of Family Welfare and Family Empowerment (KSPK) development, advocacy of Bangsa Kencana Program information mobilization, program management support, and program information data.</p> <p>3. Presidential Regulation No. 18/2020 on the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024: One of the seven development agendas, namely National Priority 3, is the development of quality and competitive human resources (HR) with the direction of population development policies focusing on population control and strengthening population governance.</p> <p>4. Presidential Regulation No. 134 of 2022 on Updating the 2023 Government Work Plan: The policy direction of population development is to strengthen the implementation of population governance with strategies: increasing the coverage of population registration and civil registration, especially reaching 3T areas and vulnerable groups that have not been recorded in population administration including updating population data after the COVID-19 pandemic based on the results of the 2020 Population Census (SP); utilization of population data for public services and digital transformation; and provision and development of accurate and integrated vital statistics.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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2.J.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Population and sustainable development” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link date of implementation and time frame its main elements its impact <p>Description: As a follow-up to the ministerial declaration of the 2013 UN ESCAP meeting, the following documents were issued</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Indonesia had adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Presidential Decree Number 59 Year 2017 on Implementation of Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, which has been revised by Presidential Decree Number 111 Year 2022. The Government of Indonesia published the SDGs National Action Plan (RAN) and SDGs Regional Action Plan (RAD) since 2017. The cross-sector Grand Design of Population Development (GDPK) document was coordinated by the Coordinating 	Yes No
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	<p>Minister for People's Welfare (now Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture) in 2012, which was then followed up with the stipulation of Presidential Regulation No. 153/2014 on the Grand Design of Population Development. The GDPK is a policy direction outlined in the five-year program of Indonesia's Population Development to realize population development targets. The GDPK is derived from the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN), then elaborated into the Indonesian Population Development road map. This Presidential Regulation mandates the preparation of the GDPK at each national and regional level (provincial and district/city) as one of the bases for preparing regional development plans.</p> <p>4. Presidential Regulation No. 39/2019 on One Data Indonesia regulates, among others, the importance of one population data.</p> <p>5. Presidential Regulation No. 62/2019 on the National Strategy for the Acceleration of Population Administration for the Development of Vital Statistics (Stranas AKPSH) which aims to: Implement civil registration and population registration that is continuous, universal, and inclusive. Realizing the ownership of complete and relevant legal identity documents for all residents. Provide quality, accurate, complete, and timely vital statistics.</p> <p>6. Presidential Instruction Number 3 of 2022 concerning Optimizing the Implementation of Quality Family Villages A Family Quality Village (KB Village) is defined as an area unit at the village level where there is integration and convergence of the implementation of empowerment and strengthening of family institutions in all its dimensions in order to improve the quality of human resources, families and communities. This Presidential Instruction was issued in order to improve the quality of human resources and empower and strengthen family institutions through optimizing the implementation of Quality Family Villages in each village / kelurahan.</p> <p>7. Development of the Population-Informed Development Index (IPBK) as a measuring tool in understanding the condition of population-oriented development in each region in Indonesia, both nationally and at the provincial and district/city levels. The IPBK is in line with the spirit of the SDGs and efforts to improve human quality as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI).</p>	
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		
3.J.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of population and sustainable development in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total fertility rate (TFR) at the national level declined from 2.41 children per woman in 2010 (Population Census 2010) to 2.18 children per woman in 2022 (Long Form Population Census 2020) 2. Infant mortality rate (IMR) decreased from 26 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010 (Population Census 2010) to 16 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022 (Long Form Population Census 2020) 3. Decline in fertility and mortality rates has changed population structure, 	

	<p>resulting in lower dependency ratio than 50, in turn creating demographic dividend in Indonesia where a working-age population bulge provides opportunity for improvement in economic growth.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) dropped from 346 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010 (Population Census 2010) to 189 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022 (Long Form Population Census 2020) 5. Internal migration rate (recent migration) has continued to steadily decrease between the last three Population Censuses from 3.31 per cent (1990) to 2.51 per cent (2010) and 1.80 per cent (2020) 6. Around 63 per cent of 241 SDGs indicators have been achieved (on track) 7. All 34 provinces in Indonesia have developed GDPK documents with details of 20 provinces with GDPK 5 Pillars, 12 provinces with GDPK 1 Pillar, and 1 province each with GDPK 3 and 4 Pillars. Meanwhile, at the district/municipal level, out of 508 district/municipalities (except for 6 administrative district/municipalities in DKI Jakarta Province), 233 district/municipalities have developed the GDPK 5 Pillars, 119 district/municipalities GDPK 1 Pillar, and 5 district/municipalities GDPK 2 Pillars and 3 district/municipalities GDPK 4 Pillars. 8. The declaration of the Family Planning Village (later changed to the Family Quality Village) by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on January 14, 2016. The Family Planning Village is a village-level area unit where there is integration and convergence of the implementation of empowerment and strengthening of family institutions in all its dimensions in order to improve the quality of human resources, families and communities. By the end of 2022, 19,226 KB villages have been established throughout Indonesia.
4.J.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing population and sustainable development programmes that other countries may find useful?</p> <p><i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainstreaming the sustainable development agenda into development planning at the national as well as provincial and district/city levels 2. Involvement of non-government actors such as philanthropy and business, CSOs and media, as well as academia 3. Establishment of a national-level coordination team and SDGs regional-level coordination teams consisting of 4 SDGs platforms (government, philanthropy and business, CSOs and media, and academia) 4. The division and delegation of authority for the implementation of government affairs from previously entirely by the Central Government to Provincial Regional Governments and Regency / City Regional Governments or jointly (concurrent) through regional autonomy and decentralization, including government affairs in the field of population control and family planning, in accordance with statutory regulations, most recently based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which has been amended by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. 5. Implementation of integrated, convergent multi-sector population, family planning and family development programme at village level as a form of bottom-up effort in order to improve the quality of human resource, family and community.
Challenges	

In implementing priority actions for population and sustainable development, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?

[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]

Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.J.	Lack of human resources dedicated to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
6.J.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
7.J.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
8.J.	Lack of data on population and sustainable development, particularly disaggregated data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
9.J.	Lack of overall political support related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
10.J.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
11.J.	Lack of international support related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
12.J.	Lack of development partner coordination related to population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
13.J.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
14.J.	A bottom-up approach to population and sustainable development not followed (e.g., involvement of those most affected, or most marginalized populations, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
15.J.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on population and sustainable development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc. 2 : COVID-19, floods, and earthquakes

16.J.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of population and sustainable development programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> 1. The main actor driving population development and sustainable development is not the regional development coordinator	
Lessons learned		
17.J.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of population and sustainable development not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> 1. Multi-stakeholder partnerships for the achievement of sustainable development 2. Multi-stakeholder partnerships (government, private sector, media, academia, community) in the implementation of population development 3. The division and delegation of authority to implement government affairs from the Central Government entirely to the Provincial Government and Regency / City Regional Governments or jointly (concurrent) through regional autonomy and decentralization in accordance with laws and regulations, including government affairs in the field of population control and family planning.	
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring		
18.J.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for population and sustainable development. Please check as many as apply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Capacity building● Advocacy and awareness raising● Resource mobilization● Engagement with high-level politicians● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.● South-South cooperation● Public-private partnerships● Data for monitoring and planning)● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.J.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for population and sustainable development. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Capacity building – data collection● Capacity-building – data analysis● Lack of monitoring frameworks● Resource mobilization● Engagement with high-level politicians● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc.● Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities● South-South cooperation● Public-private partnerships

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
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K. Data and Statistics

Overall policy environment		
1.K.	<p>Are any priority actions for data and statistics included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide: Y</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link RPJMN 2020-2024 Appendix 1. Narration of RPJMN 2020-2024.pdf and BKKBN Strategic Plan</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan 2020-202</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area page II.7</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area improving the quality of statistical data and information/Bangga Kencana Program (Strategic Plan)</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>Response :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data used as an evidence base for strategic policy planning 2. RPJMN 2020-2024 Chapters I, II, IV on statistical data 3. Law No. 16 of 1997 on statistics 4. Presidential Regulation no 39 of 2019 on one data 5. Presidential Regulation no 62 of 2019 on the acceleration of population administration for the development of vital statistics (PSH numbers). 	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No</p>
2.K.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Data and statistics” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 87 Tahun 2014</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame 17 Oktober 2014</p> <p>(c) its main elements are Population and Family Development, Family Planning, and Family Information System</p> <p>(d) its impact Strengthening of Family Data Collection</p> <p>Description: As a follow-up to the ministerial declaration of the 2013 UN ESCAP meeting, the following documents were issued</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. since 2019 the Indonesian government has established a one-data Indonesia policy through Perpres No. 39 of 2019 concerning One Data Indonesia. 	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>

	2. since 2019 the Indonesian government in the context of synchronizing one data Indonesia, each Ministry/Institution and local government is appointed a data guardian																													
Achievements and good practices																														
3.K.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of data and statistics in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indonesia has a national family database by name by address through Family Data Collection which is used in national policy planning related to accelerating the elimination of extreme poverty and accelerating the reduction of stunting. 2. increased interoperability of data between and within sectors and between program clusters and their multi-dimensional analysis 																													
4.K.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing data and statistics programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the accumulation of complete statistical data across sectors can determine the validity and accuracy of the data according to the conditions measured 2. after data verification from all ministries/institutions can be achieved, it will improve the standard of measurement that is comparable nationally and internationally. 3. integration of several sectoral recording systems into SIAK (population administration information system) such as SIMKA, portal PEDULI WNI etc. 																													
Challenges																														
<p>In implementing priority actions for data and statistics, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? <i>[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</i></p>																														
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5.K.	Lack of human resources dedicated to data and statistics																													
6.K.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to data and statistics																													
7.K.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on data and statistics																													
8.K.	Lack of information for tracking of progress on data and statistics																													
9.K.	Lack of overall political support related to data and statistics																													
10.K.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to data and																													

	statistics				implementation of one data has not been well realized.
11.K.	Lack of international support related to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Received funding from JHCCP
12.K.	Lack of development partner coordination related to data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Fairly good coordination between partners
13.K.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Lack of understanding of the importance of data to improve welfare
14.K.	A bottom-up approach to data and statistics not followed (e.g., involvement of those collecting, disseminating and analysing data and statistics.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. SIGA data collection has been carried out starting from the field line and reported tier by tier.
15.K.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on data and statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster(s), emergency, etc. COVID-19 is a disease with a new virus so data on people exposed cannot be updated immediately.
16.K.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of data and statistics programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>geographical challenges</i> <i>cirisis/unrest</i> <i>noresponse rate meningkat</i> 				
Lessons learned					
17.K.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of data and statistics not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> <i>the Indonesian government initiated the development of the One Indonesian Migration Data forum (International and internal) which is coordinated by the Ministries/Institutions in charge of data related to migration both internally and internationally.</i>				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					
18.K.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for data and statistics. Please check as many as apply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity-building ● Advocacy and awareness raising ● Resource mobilization ● Engagement with high-level politicians ● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. ● South-South 			

		cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public-private partnerships ● Data for monitoring and planning ● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
19.K.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for data and statistics. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity building—data collection ● Capacity building—data analysis ● Lack of monitoring frameworks ● Resource mobilization ● Engagement with high-level politicians ● Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. ● Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities ● South-South cooperation ● Public-private partnerships ● Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):

Summary Questions

Extraneous influences			
<i>Has the COVID-19 pandemic, or other national emergencies, disasters, or crises, resulted in:</i>			
2.1	Building in more resilience when developing population programmes? Response: The government creates its own program innovations, especially during emergency situation.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Somewhat <input type="radio"/> No	<i>If “yes” or “somewhat”, please elaborate:</i>
2.2	Increased prioritization (or mainstreaming) of population issues in policymaking? Response: During pandemic, the government attempts the total national coverage to boost herd immunity on COVID-19.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Somewhat <input type="radio"/> No	<i>If “yes” or “somewhat”, please elaborate:</i>
2.3	Diversion of funds or resources from population programmes to support other programmes? Response: During the pandemic, the government budget allocation has been shifted from population program into procuring COVID-19 vaccines.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Somewhat <input type="radio"/> No	<i>If “yes” or “somewhat”, please elaborate:</i>
Priority areas for further action			
2.4	Please rank the priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development from highest to lowest priority in the country at the current point in time. Please use ‘1’ as the highest priority and ‘11’ the lowest priority.	(3) Poverty eradication and employment (2) Health (1) Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (7) Education (8) Gender equality and women’s empowerment (4) Adolescents and young people (5) Ageing (11) International migration (10) Urbanization and internal migration (6) Population and sustainable development (9) Data and statistics	
Additional comments			
2.5	Are there any topics that are not covered in the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development that have become critically significant in the country since 2013? For example: food security, climate change or digital transformation? <i>please elaborate:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stunting reduction among children under 5 years 2. Family development issues 3. Environment 		
2.6	Are there any other lessons learned , achievements, challenges or needs that can be shared in regard to priority action areas outlined in the 2013 Asia and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development that have not already been addressed in this survey? <i>please elaborate:</i>		

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community empowerment at grassroot level to improve national program priorities 2. Budget advocacy and bottom-up mechanism to support national program priorities
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i. Overall achievements/challenges in population and development

The Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference will be held from 16 to 18 November 2023. The intergovernmental meeting will coincide with the 60-year commemoration of the first Asian Population Conference, which was held from 10 to 20 December 1963 in New Delhi, India, the 30-year regional review of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Asia and the Pacific, and the 10-year anniversary of the adoption of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. It will also mark the half-way point in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

<i>With the above in mind, please share the country's biggest achievement and challenge in the area of population and development:</i>	
3.1	<p>Over the last 60 years (since the first Population Conference)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Achievement <i>please elaborate</i>: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Declining fertility level across country b. Challenge <i>please elaborate</i>: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The needs of international partners commitment to support national program priorities within the principle on filling the gaps
3.2	<p>Over the last 30 years (since the adoption of the ICPD Programme of Action)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Achievement <i>please elaborate</i>: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Declining fertility level across country b. Challenge <i>please elaborate</i>: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The needs of international partners commitment to support national program priorities within the principle on filling the gaps
3.3	<p>Over the last 7 years since adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Achievement <i>please elaborate</i>: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Declining fertility level across country 2) Embarking national program priorities within the context on decentralization 3) The government formulate grand design for population development, which covers quantitative population control, qualitative population management, migration, family development and population administration data b. Challenge <i>please elaborate</i>: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The needs of international partners commitment to support national program priorities within the principle on filling the gaps 2) Highlights on the importance of improving human capital through reducing stunting

THANK YOU!