



**Convention on the Elimination
of All Forms of Discrimination
against Women**

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**Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination
against Women**

**Eighth periodic report submitted by Indonesia under
article 18 of the Convention, due in 2016***

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* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



Executive Summary

1. As a State Party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, this national report is a form of Indonesia's commitment to promote women's rights and the empowerment of women in the country. That commitment has been embedded within Indonesia, written in the constitution and laws, underlining the importance of freedom from and protection against discrimination. In manifesting those laws into action, the government has further adapted the values of women's empowerment into the National Medium Term Development Plan/*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (RPJMN). The 2015–2019 RPJNM has 3 (three) objectives that lay focus on the issue of women's empowerment, namely the role of women in development; protection of women against violence, and institutional capacity on gender mainstreaming and the protection of women. The effort to promote these values is a pivotal undertaking that require the active participation of multiple stakeholders. Promotion of gender empowerment is spearheaded by a number of government institutions in cooperation with civil society organizations (CSOs), with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) as the focal point.

2. These efforts have improved the promotion of gender equality in Indonesia. In 2017, the country's Gender Development Index (GDI) has risen from 90.07 to 90.99 in 2018 while Gender Empowerment Index (GEI) saw an even more significant rise from 2012, from 70.07 to 72.10 in 2018. These numbers reflect the consistent effort by the Government in a number of sectors, such as education. The Government has put in programs to ensure more women and children have access to education by providing budgetary support, financial assistance, as well as capacity building programs.

3. In the political sphere, women participation increases with 3,194 women (equal to 40% of candidates) running for legislative office in the 2019 general election. In the economic sector, regulations have been implemented to provide more opportunity for women to contribute into the economy, such as facilitating microfinance loans and capacity building to promote more women entrepreneurs. Meanwhile, women employment has been boosted with regulations obligating the employers to provide access to maternity leave, lactation rooms and day care centres and flexible working hours for lactating women. Programs on the involvement of women in household finance has significantly impacted the economy, reducing poverty by 0.52% as well as the level of inequality and unemployment.

4. To address the maternal mortality rate, the Government consistently improves access to healthcare services. Thus, the government are focused on 5 (five) key activities which include: 1) each delivery is carried out in a health facility; (2) every obstetric and neonatal complication receives adequate help; (3) every woman of childbearing age has access to the prevention of unwanted pregnancies and the handling of post-miscarriage complications; (4) coverage of services for pregnant women at least 4 times (K4) by increasing health personnel; and (5) availability of birth waiting house facilities that bring pregnant women closer to health care facilities.

5. Despite the said improvements, challenges remain, among others: coordination among stakeholders, data collection and the need to improve monitoring and evaluating mechanisms.

Introduction

6. Indonesia is resolute in upholding its constitutional mandates and commitments to the global norms on human rights.

7. Apart from being a State Party to Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Indonesia's strong commitments toward the promotion of women empowerment and gender equality is manifested in its participation to various International Instruments and global frameworks that promote the rights of all women and girls such as the Beijing Platform Declaration and 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

8. As a reflection of this commitment, Indonesia is submitting the eighth period report of the Republic of Indonesia on the implementation of the CEDAW.

9. This report focuses on the follow up to the recommendations Indonesia received from the last dialogue in 2012. It also highlights the steps and progress that has been taken by the Government of Indonesia towards the promotion of gender equality from 2012 until May 2019. Particular attention is given to various national and sub-national initiatives conducted by Indonesia based on the principles covered by the Convention as well as beyond the accepted recommendations.

10. This report is the outcome of collaboration among relevant government institutions in Indonesia under the coordination of the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (MoLHR).

11. As a continued commitment to an inclusive process and a multi-stakeholders partnership, national human rights institutions (NHRIs), civil society organizations (CSOs) and other stakeholders were also part of the preparation of the report. In addition, a series of meetings in several parts of Indonesia to gain input from stakeholders at national and sub-national levels were organized. Focus group discussions were conducted periodically during the period of 2013–2018 to assess progress on the recommendations. A series of national workshops on CEDAW were also held during this period to disseminate the recommendations, and again in 2018–2019 for the final input from stakeholders, including civil society.

Gender Equality – Overview

12. The equality of all Indonesian citizens as well as their rights to non-discrimination is guaranteed under various legal provisions, namely:

a) The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, in Article 28I Paragraph (2) on freedom from and protection against discriminatory treatment on any basis;

b) Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights in Article 3 Paragraph (2) on equality before the law, and paragraph (3) on freedom from discrimination.¹

13. Women comprise 49.8 percent of Indonesia's population. The majority of the women population (68.6 percent) belongs to the productive group of 15–64 years old.

¹ Law No. 3/1999, Article 1, paragraph 3 states that Discrimination is any limitation, harassment or exclusion directly or indirectly based on the basis of religion, ethnicity, race, group, class, social status, economic status, gender, language, political beliefs, which results in reduction, deviation or deletion, recognition, implementation or use of human rights and basic freedom in life both individually and collectively in the fields of politics, economics, law, social, culture and other aspects it life.

14. Since 2012, Indonesia's Gender Development Index (GDI) has shown an increase from 90.07 to 90.99 in 2018. While Gender Empowerment Index (GEI) has risen from 70.07 to 72.10 in 2018.

15. In addition, Indonesia's commitment towards women empowerment is also further translated in the National Mid-Term Development Plan/Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) 2015–2019, which focuses on 3 strategic objectives: (i) Promoting the quality and role of women in development; (ii) Increasing the protection of women against violence, including trafficking in persons (TIPs); and (iii) Strengthening institutional capacity on gender mainstreaming as well as protecting women against all forms of violence.

16. At national level, efforts for women empowerment emphasize on four sectors: (i) access to education; (ii) access to health, including proper nutrition for their children; (iii) economy, where women should not only support their families but also become productive; and (iv) politics, where women should actively participate in voicing the aspirations of other women, children, the elderly and other vulnerable groups. Highlights of measures taken by Indonesia include, among others:

(a) Improving education and health services, by facilitating access to education especially for women, increasing literacy rate, life skills and political education, as well as access to reproductive healthcare;

(b) Protecting women from discrimination and violence, including human smuggling and TIPs, by establishing a comprehensive task force at both national and local level;

(c) Facilitating economic participation in collaboration with the private sector in areas such as capacity building, access to financial services, creation of labour markets and digital literacy;

(d) Conducting awareness raising activities focusing on the dual role of women, such as promoting principles of gender equality and gender awareness in the workplace.

17. Furthermore, Indonesia's priority on women empowerment is also reflected, among others, through President Jokowi's Nawa Cita, which contains 9 government priorities for 2015–2019.² Nawa Cita specifically contains his commitment for women and girls, namely "to promote the role and representation of women in politics" and "development and protection of women, children and other marginalized groups".

18. Under his administration, the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment is a cross-cutting issue that requires the full participation of all sectors and all element of society, including men. The President of the Republic of Indonesia has agreed to be one of the HeforShe IMPACT Champion Initiative and puts forward three agendas: improving women representation; reducing maternal mortality; and ending Violence against Women (VAW).

19. As such, the implementation of the women empowerment agenda includes, among others; the efforts to decrease mortality rate, increase school retention of girls, reduce VAW; address the negative impacts of child marriage; and broaden access for women to participate in the economy and in decision-making processes.

² (1) protection of Indonesian citizens; (2) good governance; (3) development of Indonesia's peripheries; (4) eradication of corruption; (5) improvement of the quality of life of the people; (6) improvement in productivity and global competitiveness; (7) economic independence; (8) mental revolution; (9) strengthening of Indonesia's unity in diversity.

20. These objectives are further reflected within the national implementation framework on human rights, namely the National Action Plan on Human Rights (NAPHR), under direct supervision of the Executive Office.

21. The 4th generation of NAPHR (2015–2019) has incorporated the three national objectives above, as well as principles embodied in CEDAW. As an illustration, ministries as well as local governments focus on different issues which are highlighted as follows:

(a) Ministry of Health (MoH) focuses on reducing the number of children suffering from stunting;

(b) MoLHR focuses on ensuring legal counsel provided to women and children in all steps of legal process;

(c) National Police Force focuses on increasing the number of women police stationed at crisis centres for women. This is to ensure investigations on report of VAW are being properly follow up.

National Machinery for the Advancement of Women

22. The MoWECP serves as the focal point in promoting and coordinating gender mainstreaming efforts across all Ministries/Institutions and local governments.

23. The current nomenclature of MoWECP was established in 2008. It gradually develops its responsibility not only to promote women empowerment but also child protection. The budget and human resource capacities have also increased to more than doubled, from Rp214 billion in 2014 to Rp553 billion in 2018. This number shows the current government's commitment to increase MoWECP's capacity, scope and quality of services towards women and children. Moreover, there is a significant increase of human resources from 293 staffs in 2014 to 400 staffs in 2018.

24. Strengthening national machinery institutional building is not also focused at the national level, but also at the local government level. There are now 33 agencies focusing on women empowerment and child protection issues at provincial level and 514 at municipal level.

25. Moreover, units or focal points on women and children are also established under relevant Ministries/Agencies, namely the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture (CMfHDC), MoWECP, MoFA, MoLHR, Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), MoH, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Manpower (MoM), Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC), Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA), Ministry of National Development Planning (MoNDP), Ministry of Cooperatives and Small Medium Enterprises (MoCSME) and Indonesia National Police. Provincial governments are also mandated to take specific measures in promoting the rights of women and children, including the empowerment of women.

26. The government closely collaborates with NHRIs, such as the National Commission on Violence Against Women/Komisi Perlindungan terhadap Kekerasan Perempuan (Komnas Perempuan) and the National Commission on Child Protection/Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI), who are specifically mandated to promote women's and child's rights, as well as to develop an enabling environment towards the elimination of all forms of VAW and children in Indonesia. Furthermore, the government also works with the National Commission on Human Rights/Komisi Hak Asasi Manusia (Komnas HAM), Indonesian Ombudsman, and Witness and Victim Protection Agency/Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban (LPSK) on various issues pertaining to the promotion and protection of the rights of women.

27. MoWECP also launched a flag program called 3Ends Program in 2016. The program focuses on ending VAW and children; human trafficking; and barriers to economic justice for women. Some concrete examples of this program are: Child-Friendly Regency/Cities/Kabupaten/Kota Layak Anak (KKLA); awareness raising and training for relevant stakeholders including law enforcers and communities; and training and workshop for home industries.

28. Gender mainstreaming strategies have been integrated into long-term, medium and short-term national development planning. One form of operationalization of this strategy is to implement gender responsive planning and budgeting (Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting/GRPB). Through GRPB, it is possible to monitor commitments and the amount of budget allocations for increasing gender equality and empowering women.

Awareness Raising

29. To further strengthen the capacities of government officials and stakeholders at national and local levels, training and dissemination programs are regularly conducted to promote the principles of human rights. The programs target broad range of audiences, including civil servants, law enforcers, students, teachers and community leaders, and address different thematic issues on the rights of women and girls. Some highlights of these activities include:

(a) Trainings and seminars on CEDAW for Ministries and institutions from central and provincial government every year. The Government also regularly meets with members of the parliament at least 10 times per year to discuss issues such as increasing the number of women representation in the parliament; the state of women and children, as well as progress in other relevant issues;

(b) Gender mainstreaming awareness programs have been conducted through digital platform in the form of Serempak and Setara from 2015 to 2018:

(i) Serempak is a community-based interactive digital program developed by the MoWECP to facilitate dialogue as well disseminate information on women empowerment and child protection. It provides an avenue to gather various ideas, recommendation and proposals from the community on how to improve women empowerment programs;

(ii) Setara is a social movement/program aimed at building community awareness on women empowerment and child protection. To disseminate information, public figure as spokesperson is used to highlight video and photos on women empowerment. This movement has received positive feedback, especially within social media platforms.

(c) MoWECP has conducted Jelajah 3Ends, a roadshow focusing on awareness raising programs related to the eradication of VAW, domestic violence, trafficking, and ending barriers to economic justice. Other programs are Geber (Gerakan Bersama), a joint movement to end domestic violence and TiPs, and Puspa (Partisipasi Publik untuk Kesejahteraan Perempuan dan Anak), a program focusing on the community engagement to support women empowerment and child protection;

(d) MoLHR has also conducted human rights trainings on principles of CEDAW, to all local government officials, parliamentarians, as well as civil service police units. MoLHR's human rights dissemination programs have been provided to 4,245 state apparatus including 450 trainers, 327 local institutions, and 375 local human rights instructors in 159 districts and municipalities. MoHA also conducts regular human rights training for civil service police units in all municipals in Indonesia;

(e) Police, military and law enforcement reform continues to be a priority in Indonesia's national agenda. A curriculum on promoting and protecting women's rights has been incorporated at all levels of education of the national police and defence forces. Moreover, human rights principles have also been incorporated in the military's rules of engagement, implemented through numerous human rights trainings, including those held in cooperation with national stakeholders and international organizations;

(f) Understanding the critical role of the education system in further promoting human rights, the Government has incorporated human rights principles in the national curricula of all levels of education. MoEC has conducted human rights trainings to some educational institutions. During 2012–2016, the training was held in 12 provinces, reaching almost 1500 participants;

(g) MoLHR has signed 27 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Governors of 18 provinces in Indonesia on mainstreaming human rights education for the state apparatus and society at large. Since 2015, MoLHR has implemented programs on human rights education for 140 high school teachers and 420 senior high school students. To encourage and empower students to be agents for human rights promotion in their schools and social environment, the Students' Community for the Promotion of Human Rights (SCPHR) has been established and Student Envoys for Human Rights have been selected;

(h) MoWECP has conducted training on Gender Mainstreaming for CSOs in 34 provinces, involving 40 national CSOs. From 2017 to 2018, trainings have been attended by more than 550 participants from professional associations, the private sector, the media, religious and community organizations, as well as academicians.

30. As a monitoring mechanism on the implementation of gender mainstreaming, MoWECP has issued MoWECP Regulation No. 07/2018 in lieu No. 09/2015 on Monitoring and Evaluation Indicator on Implementing Women Empowerment and Child Protection called the Anugrah Parahita Ekapraya awards. These awards, given every two years, will choose local and national government which has shown the best efforts in promoting and mainstreaming gender equality in their respective fields and districts.

Constitutional and Legislative Framework

31. On legal and institutional frameworks, Indonesia has issued new legislation and policy framework to promote women empowerment and protect the rights of women and girls. Highlights of such policies issued since 2012 are, among others:

(a) Law No. 6/2014 on Villages. This law provides a legal framework to empower villagers as central actors in developing their own community. The law also promotes principle of participation, equality and empowerment of women in socioeconomic as well as decision making process;

(b) Law No. 7/2014 on Social Conflict and the follow up Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare No 8/2014 concerning the Working Group on the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict, and Ministerial Regulation No. 7/2014 on National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflicts/Rencana Aksi Nasional Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial (RAN-P3AKS). This set of regulation mandates the government and local government to provide protection, rehabilitation for women and children in conflict situation as well as formulate and establish a NAP, consisting of both prevention and protection measures;

(c) Law No. 18/2014 on Mental Health, endorses the role of family to promote and maintain the mental health of its members. Further, the law also recognizes the obligation for mental hospital to provide separate rooms for women and children;

(d) Law No. 23/2014 on Local Government and its amendments, provide mandates to central and local government to establish policy regarding empowerment on various issues such as women and child protection, women's quality of life, children's right fulfilment, and women and child data system;

(e) Law No. 31/2014 to amend Law No. 13/2006 on Victims and Witness Protection, provides more protection to women and child as victims and witnesses not only during the trial but also prior to the trial. The law also provides the possibility for victims to obtain restitution for the loss they suffered;

(f) Law No. 35/2014 and Law No. 17/2016 to Amend Law No. 23/2002 on Child Protection, the law strengthens the protection to child by including the participation of local government and provides more sanctions for child sexual offenders. This law mentions entitlement for victims, including protection from relevant stakeholders, health services, confidentiality of cases, assistance from social workers, legal officials and spiritual guidance;

(g) Law No. 08/2016 on Persons with Disabilities, a progressive step on the protection of persons with disabilities, including women and children. It ensures the rights of women with disabilities such as the right to accept or refuse the use of contraception and right to reproductive health. In addition, the law also provides the right of children with disabilities such as the right to obtain handling from family or substitute family to grow optimally;

(h) Law No. 12/2017 to ratify ASEAN Convention against TIPs, especially women and children. Ratification of this convention emphasize Indonesia's commitment to eradicate trafficking in women and children;

(i) Law No. 18/2017 to Amend Law No. 39/2004 on Protection of Migrant Workers, shifting the paradigm from the focus of placement process to the protection aspect. The revised law also contains, among others, other empowerment and protection mechanism for Migrant Workers' family, increased role of local government, the cost of migration, clearer division of responsibility and authority between institutions.

Government, Presidential and Ministerial Regulations

32. Government Regulation No. 61/2014 on Reproductive Health, elaborates further the right of women for reproductive health. The government is then mandated to secure and facilitate the implementation of these rights.

33. Government Regulation Number 8/2017 on Procedures for the Implementation of Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting of the Juvenile Justice System/*Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak* (SPPA) as a follow-up to the provisions of article 94 paragraph 4 of Law No.11/2012 concerning the SPPA.

34. Government Regulation Number 43/2017 on the Implementation of Restitution for Children Who Become Victims of Crime, facilitating law enforcement apparatus to fulfil the rights of child victims in obtaining restitution in the form of material and immaterial compensation.

35. Presidential Regulation No. 18/2014 on Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict/*Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Situasi Konflik* (P3AKS).

36. To address the vulnerability of women and children in social conflict, the law mandates central and local government to conduct rescue, protection, rehabilitation and specific and basic needs fulfilment for women and children. To build coordinated steps, the regulation requires the existence of a working group and a national action plan. Currently, the working group has been formed and the action plan is manifested in CMfHDC Regulation No. 7/2014.
37. Presidential Regulation No. 61/2016 in lieu No. 77/2003 on National Commission on Child Protection, the regulation sets technical details of the commission, strengthening its capacity to fulfil its mandate.
38. Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017 on National Action Plan on Implementation of 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, focusing on the effective implementation of SDGs.
39. Supreme Court Regulation No. 3/2017 on the Guidelines on the Hearing of cases involving Women in Conflict with Law. The regulation acknowledges the state's duty to ensure that women have access to justice and are free from discrimination under the judicial system. The regulation also provides specific code of conduct for judges in handling the case.
40. MoWECP Regulation 05/2015 on Gender Responsive and Children Friendly Working Facilities at the Working Place, a reference for the private and public sector to providing gender responsive and children friendly facilities at the working places.
41. MoWECP Regulation No. 10/2015 on the Grand Design to Increase Women Representatives in the Parliament in 2019. In preparing the upcoming general election, the Ministry provides step-by-step guidance for all stakeholders especially political party to create a conducive environment to encourage women representatives.
42. MoEC Regulation No. 82/2015 on Violence Against Children in Schools. Through this regulation, the schools, teacher, society and relevant stakeholders are given responsibilities to prevent violence in schools. To ensure the implementation, the regulation provides sanction to schools, teachers or students who do not perform its responsibility.
43. MoWECP Regulation No. 2/2017 on the Participation of Social Community in the Development of Women Empowerment and Child Protection. The regulation establishes framework for social community to take its role in the development of women empowerment and child protection through strategies of gender and child's right mainstreaming/*Pengarusutamaan Hak Anak* (PUHA).
44. MoWECP Regulation No. 6/2017 on the creation of Task Force to Handle Women and Children Issues. The task force was formed to address women and children issue reported to a women's service organization in the local government level.
45. MoSA Regulation No. 1/2018 on Family Hope Program which regulates the distribution of conditional cash transfer to poor families.
46. MoSA Regulation No. 9/2018 on Public Service Delivery Standards on Minimum Standard of Social Services in the Provincial and District Level, an attempt to establish standards for services quality – including those related to child protection. The regulation aims to guarantee basic minimum level of social services across Indonesia's diverse localities, such as institutional-based social rehabilitation services for neglected children.

Local Government Regulation

47. Maluku Province By-Law No. 2/2012 on the Protection of Women and Children from Violence, mandating the establishment of a provincial Women and Children Protection Agency offering assistance to victims in the form of medical, psycho-social and legal assistance. Similar regulation can also be found in Semarang, Batubara Regency, Yogyakarta and other region.

48. Kebumen Regency By-Law No. 1/2015 on Gender Mainstreaming, serves as the legal framework for local government in Kebumen Regency to hold a gender-responsive governance, development and services.

49. Yogyakarta City By-Law No. 1/2016 on Child Friendly City, it aims to strengthen the commitment of all stakeholder (family, government, local community and private sector) in the city to use all available resources in ensuring the fulfilment of children's basic rights.

Formulation of National Strategy

50. National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children/*Strategi Nasional Penghapusan Kekerasan Terhadap Anak* (Stranas PKTA) 2016–2020, the strategy focuses on the needs to actively participate on the growth of children from childhood to adolescence to prevent violence against children. It assists the government to collect better data and support evidence on violence against children, strengthen investment on preventive program and harmonize policy in the national and local government level.

51. National Action Plan on Prevention of TIPs/*Rencana Aksi Nasional Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang* (RAN-PTPPO) 2015–2019, issued through Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture Regulation No. 2/2016, the action plan serves as a guidance for the task force in preventing and handling trafficking in person case. It is divided into several clusters, among others, are prevention and child participation, health and social rehabilitation, return and social reintegration.

52. National Action Plan on Child Protection/*Rencana Aksi Nasional Perlindungan Anak* (RAN-PA) 2015–2019. The action plan aims to ensure the commitment to child protection, establish responsive design framework for national policy and provide direction for institutional development among all relevant stakeholders, and set direction for the stakeholders in developing policy priorities that produce greatest leverage in ensuring the protection and fulfilment of children's rights.

53. Roadmap for the Return and Empowerment of WNIO (Overstayed Indonesian Citizen)/TKIU (Undocumented Indonesian Migrant Workers) aims to protect Indonesian citizens that have overstayed in other country and/or has no travel document. Those citizens, including women, will later be empowered through various capacity building programs in Indonesia so that they will find better jobs in Indonesia.

54. Strategic Policy on Food and Nutrition/*Kebijakan Strategis Pangan dan Gizi* (KSPG) as manifested in Presidential Regulation No. 83/2017. Acknowledging the important role of food and nutrition in producing qualified and competitive human resources, the policy focuses on the distribution of responsibility not only for government but also academicians, professional association, mass media and private sectors.

55. National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour/*Rencana Aksi Nasional Penghapusan Bentuk-Bentuk Pekerjaan Terburuk untuk Anak* (RAN-PBPTA) 2013–2022, Indonesia is aiming to be free from child workers by 2022. To support this vision, Indonesia has its own national strategy. By

2017, Indonesia has successfully reduced 98,956 child workers and has deployed them back to school or vocational school.

56. National Action Plan on 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. This plan is to regulate, formulate and coordinate the policy which will be taken by the government to reach the Sustainable Development Goals in 2030 as adopted by the United Nations member states in 2015.

57. National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflicts/Rencana Aksi Nasional Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak *dalam Konflik Sosial* (RAN-P3AKS). This set of regulation mandates the government and local government to provide protection and rehabilitation for women and children in conflicts situation as well as formulate and establish a National Action Plan, consisting of both prevention and protection measures.

58. National Action Plan on Prevention of Extremism/Rencana Aksi Nasional Penanggulangan Ekstrimisme (RAN-PE). This plan is aimed to counter extremism into 4 main sectors: prevention, de-radicalization, law and legislative reinforcement and international partnership.

59. National Strategy on Access to Justice/Strategi Nasional Akses terhadap Keadilan (SNAK) 2016–2019, a strategy focusing on: legal assistance and access to basic services and rights for the poor, the vulnerable and the marginalized; dispute settlement mechanism, and the right to land and natural resource management.

60. In the efforts to build a legal and institutional basis for the empowerment of women in all sectors, the Government, alongside the Legislative Branch, continues to work on formulation of new legislations. There are a number of draft laws currently under review, such as the Draft Law on Gender Equality and Justice and the Draft Law on Midwives.

Discriminatory laws

61. The Law No. 23/2014 on Local Government contains provision on the mechanism to review and harmonize all by-laws and draft by-laws. This mechanism aims to ensure that all by-laws, and their implementation, are in line with relevant national laws and international commitments on human rights, such as:

(a) Utilizing fully the existing laws and regulations in evaluating numerous local by-laws, MoHA provides recommendations to revoke or to amend those regulations which are not in conformity with the higher (national) laws and regulations, including those in conflict with universally recognized human rights principles;

(b) MoLHR and MoHA have also adopted Joint Ministerial Regulation that sets forth human rights parameters for the formulation of by-laws and local regulations;

(c) MoLHR facilitates technical consultations with local governments at the beginning of the formulation process on new by-laws as a preventive approach to ensure every new by-law conforms to human rights principles and norms as stipulated in the Constitution;

(d) Trainings for Attorney Generals, parliamentarian, ministries, local parliament and government and other stakeholders have been conducted to ensure that human rights principles, values and norms governed in the Constitution are consistently upheld in the implementation of those by-laws. MoLHR in this regard has trained 375 legal drafters at the national and sub-national levels. Moreover, capacity building on human rights, particularly in women issues, for state apparatus

are continuously carried out in all provinces and cities, including in the provinces that enjoy special autonomy, such as Aceh Province.

62. Indonesia has also been progressively monitoring and reviewing existing by-laws that have been deemed not in line with relevant international human rights commitments, including the rights of women. Examples include among others: the revoked Purwakarta Regency by-law No. 70/2014 on Culture-Friendly Villages that contained a discriminatory provision on night curfew for women, and also through East Lombok Regency by-law No. 24/2014 on Polygamy for Public Officials. In addition, the government has also revised several by-laws that regulate dress code for officials during the month of Ramadhan, such as issued by the Bulukumba Regency, South Sulawesi.

63. To date, 114 local regulations have been identified as discriminative towards women. From those 114 legislation, 3 legislations have been revised, 9 legislations have been revoked, while the other legislations are still being reviewed.

64. The implementation of Shariah Law in Aceh is part of the jurisdiction given to the local government in Aceh. In this regard, Aceh is allowed to have their own specific local law or Qanun under the Special Autonomy framework as long as it does not contradict the 1945 Constitution and the existing legislations. Each of the Qanun is subjected to judicial review and can be annulled by the Supreme Court.

65. The Government continues to identify, take stock and review national as well as sub-national laws and regulations with a view to ensuring the harmonization of all laws with internationally recognized human rights principles. Moreover, educational program on human rights to state apparatus will be carried out continuously in all provinces and cities, including in the provinces that enjoy special autonomy, such as Aceh Province.

Violence against Women (VAW)

66. Indonesia is committed to combat all forms of discrimination and VAW. Addressing VAW and children is one of the main priorities of the current government. President Jokowi himself has taken upon himself to address this issue in one of his commitments as a HeForShe Impact Champion.

67. There are a number of contributing factors to cases of VAW in Indonesia, such as 1) Socio-culture barriers including patriarchal values, unequal social and economic status; 2) Lack of comprehensive and verifiable data to formulate effective policies; and 3) Inconsistency in law enforcement contributing to impunity of perpetrators of violence.

68. According to statistics obtained from the Information System for the Protection of Women and Children/Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (Simfoni PPA), there were 21.428 cases of domestic abuse registered in 2018, with details of the number of adult female victims of 8,840 cases, the number of adult male victims as many as 992 cases and the number of victims of child cases as many as 12,369. From these numbers, 100% have been followed up.

69. As a mean to ease and widen the scope and area to reach victims of violence, Indonesia has established an integrated service centre to provide a mechanism for prevention, protection, promotion, rehabilitation and reintegration for victim of violence, as well as coordination among stakeholders and national task force on TIPS. In regard to management of cases, the Government continues to strengthen its law enforcement and rehabilitation capabilities. In order to ensure cases are handled accordingly, MoWECP provides capacity building for field officers in relevant institutions on handling and reporting VAW, knowledge in legal proceedings and

provision of legal assistance, provision of relevant health services, social rehabilitation, repatriation and reintegration for the victims and their families.

70. As of 2017, there are 470 Integrated Service Center for Women Empowerment and Child/Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak (P2TP2A) and 7 Child Protection Safehouses/Rumah Perlindungan Sosial Anak (RPSA).

71. The Government allocates funding for Integrated Centres, as well as provides gender responsive training and capacity building. At the moment, 949 of the projected 2000 law enforcement officers have been trained in handling cases involving women and children. As of 2017, 567 Women and Children Service Unit in police stations and 67 Integrated Crisis Unit in police hospitals have been established across Indonesia. In line with this, the Government has also created Taskforces on Human Trafficking in 32 Provinces and 194 Regency/Cities.

72. The government has implemented specific and targeted strategy to address the issue of VAW by establishing preventive mechanisms, enhancing management of cases and enhancing empowerment of women. Examples of preventive mechanism include among others:

(a) Encouraging local government to issue by-laws on the protection of women and children against violence such as Yogyakarta City Regulation No. 1/2016 on KKL, Province of Maluku issued Regulation No. 2/2012 on the Protection of Women and Children;

(b) Issuing MoWECP Regulation No. 4/2018 on Guidelines for Establishing a Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children. This regulation is issued as a means to provide common guidelines and reference for local government on building a system for Women Empowerment and Child Protection that is comprehensive, inclusive and integrative. This ministerial regulation also strengthens the role of P2TP2A at the local level;

(c) Establishing a coordination forum in each province to address the issue of VAW (Gugus Tugas Trafficking). Members of the Indonesia's National Task Force on Anti TIPs include non-government organizations, academicians, professionals, as well as individuals who share the same concerns and envisioned zero tolerance to violence, including TIPs. The National Task Force is led by the CMfHDC, while the MoWECP acts as a Daily Chairperson. In total, 9 Government Agencies are involved within the National Task Force;³

(d) Conducting advocacy programs and campaigns to engage men aged 15 to 30 to participate in the prevention of domestic violence and empower them to support victims of violence in reporting cases of domestic abuse. These programs involve engaging boys and youth to advocate on preventing VAW and girls through the Children's Forum as well as the Community-Based Integrated Child Protection Program;

(e) Conducting pre-marital advocacy courses on domestic violence for couples as part of the pre-material basic course by the MoRA. In addition, campaigns

³ The national task force has 6 Sub Task Forces; (i) Prevention Task Force led by the Director General for Early Childhood and Community Education of the MoEC; (ii) Medical and Psychological Service Task Force led by the Secretary General of the MoH; (iii) Social Rehabilitation, Repatriation and Reintegration Task Force led by the Director General of Social Rehabilitation of the MoSA (iv) Legal Development Task Force led by the Director General of Law and Regulation of the MoLHR; (v) Law Enforcement Task Force led by the Head of Criminal Investigation Agency of the National Police, and (vi) Coordination and Collaboration Task.

against early forced child marriage are executed where the Local Religious Offices are refrained from registering marriage involving children;

(f) Issuing Guidelines on Prevention of Sexual Violence at the Workplace, a set of recommendations for the protection of women against sexual violence and also a settlement process for victims and perpetrators. The Guideline was circulated by MoM through the District Governments at gubernatorial, regent and mayoral level;

(g) Collaborating with national universities around Indonesia in promoting “Gender-responsive Campus” and engaging academics, as well as youth in raising awareness on gender equality in campuses and public spheres. Until now, the program has been conducted in 30 campuses across Indonesia;

(h) Implementing Family and Child Development Session (Temu Penguatan Anak dan Keluarga) as a forum of sharing knowledge and seeking resolution for child related issues in the communities, including violence cases against children. This basically is a capacity building of family/community-based child empowerment. Furthermore, in 2018 alone, there are 409 forum of Child Developmental Session and Family Developmental Session that has been conducted in order to raise awareness on this issue;

(i) Conducting Sakti Peksos Goes to School, a national program of anti-bullying and violence against children. So far this program has been carried out in 806 locations around Indonesia. MOSA has also issued a Module of Anti Violence Against at Risk Children as policy guidance for social workers in dealing with child issues. The module includes types of intervention for every type of violence, referral mechanisms, the relevant mechanism and ways of prevention;

(j) Mobilizing 806 social workers dealing with child issues, providing individual, group and family counselling and case management services for vulnerable women and children. These workers advocate for sound domestic violence services and policies by working in coalition with other groups, such as those who represent clergy, schools, hospital, business, law enforcement, criminal justice, and the military. They are also members of interdisciplinary and management teams can provide critical psychosocial input and consultation about the impact of violence on women in such settings;

(k) Establishing Family Development Session (FDS) aimed to increase practices and encourage behavioural change among Hope Family Program/*Program Keluarga Harapan* (PKH) conditional cash transfer beneficiaries. In this case PKH benefits are given to women, as women are more involved in providing health and nutrition, education and parenting, and child protection. Until 2018, there are 4,648,940 FDS participants in 34 provinces and 278 districts with 21,642 program facilitators assisting the activities.

73. In regard to management of cases, MoWECF provides capacity building for field officers in relevant institutions on handling and reporting VAW, knowledge in legal proceedings and provision of legal assistance, provision of relevant health services, social rehabilitation, repatriation and reintegration for the victims and their families. In addition, 1928 police officers⁴ have received gender responsive training to increase the capacity in handling cases involving women and children.

74. To enhance access and coverage to follow up reports and cases of VAW supporting facilities in the form of Women and Child Protection Cars/*Mobil Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak* (Molin) and Women and Child Protection

⁴ 265 Heads Unit of Woman Police, 307 Heads Unit of Police, 1081 Polices officers have been involved in special training on treatment of women and children case, and 275 Polices have involved in special training for TIPs investigation.

Motorcycles/*Sepeda Motor Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak* (TORLIN) are also provided to 34 provinces and 278 districts/cities.

75. To improve the quality and monitoring of services provided, a standard for recording and reporting of VAW is created through the launch of an online application system named the Simfoni PPA. The system has been implemented in 548 Units at Provincial level, and 419 P2TP2A, 427 Police Units, and 337 Healthcare facilities. Simfoni PPA has been granted the ISO-27001 certification. The system has improved the availability of up to date, real time, and accurately reported VAW cases, which is accessible to all Women and Children Service Units/*Unit Pelayanan Perempuan dan Anak* (UPPA), at provincial and regency/city levels.

76. The Government also ensures the provision of health services for women and girls who are victims of violence.⁵ These efforts include:

(a) Strengthening regulatory mechanisms by issuance of Government Regulation No. 61/2014 on Reproductive Health; MoH Regulation No. 97/2014 on Periodic Health Services Before Pregnancy, Pregnancy, Childbirth, and After Childbirth, Implementation of Contraceptive Services and Sexual Health Services; and MoH Regulation No. 68/2013 on the Obligation of Health Service Providers to Provide Information on Alleged Violence Against Children;

(b) Issuing guidelines on prevention and handling of VAW and children cases, including a Guidebook for Development of Community Health Centers in managing the issue of VAW and children and Service Guidelines and Reference Cases for VAW and Children for Health Officers;

(c) Conducting capacity building such as Case Management Training, which includes TIPs, for health workers (doctors, midwives, nurses) in Primary Healthcare Center/*Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat* (Puskesmas) and hospitals as well as the Curriculum and Training of Trainer (ToT) Module for Facilitators.

77. On data provision, the current data on VAW comes from various sources.⁶ Since there are no single integrated data on VAW, including those of women disabilities, this year the government launched a nation-wide survey to collect more comprehensive data and information on VAW, including their root causes.

78. To improve interventions, in 2016, the government has conducted the first ever survey on prevalence of VAW. The survey was conducted in cooperation between MoWECP and Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). The survey gathers data from 9,000 households, in 83 districts across 24 provinces through one on one interview. The survey focuses on finding out whether women experience one of the following violence: physical, sexual, emotional⁷ and economic.

⁵ Until now there are 2.431 health centers managing VAW and children cases in 34 Provinces; 67 hospitals that have Integrated Service Centers/*Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu* (PPT) or Integrated Crisis Centers/*Pusat Krisis Terpadu* (PKT) and 314 Hospitals capable of managing the similar cases in 33 Provinces; and 25 Hospitals and 18 Port Health Offices as Health Services Referring to Problematic Migrant Workers.

⁶ MoWECP, MoH, MoSA, CBS, and P2TP2A, Komnas Perempuan, as well as various CSOs.

⁷ Emotional violence include threats, humiliations, intimidation and insults while economic violence means not allowing a person to work or confiscating a person's money.

79. The findings of 2016 Women's Health Survey/*Survei Pengalaman Hidup Perempuan Nasional* (SPHPN)⁸ show that:

- 1 in 3 women in Indonesia aged 15–64 are subject to physical and/or sexual violence by their partner and other partner during the course of their lives;
- 1 in 10 women aged 15–64 experience violence in the last 12 years;
- Physical and/or sexual violence tend to be higher among urban women (36.3%) compared to rural women (29.8%);
- Physical and/or sexual violence cases are higher among women aged 15–64 with high school graduates and above (39.4%) and unemployed women (36.1%).

80. Despite the efforts conducted by the various stakeholders, under reporting of VAW remains a challenge. This is due to the high sensitivity of the subject. Stigmatization and patriarchal values in some society as well as economic dependence hinders women or families to report cases of violence. In this regard, expanding access to reporting mechanism, protection and services to victim as well as increasing awareness campaign on the issues of VAW are key measures taken by the government of Indonesia to mitigate the causes of underreporting.⁹

81. Another challenge Indonesia encounters is the quantity and quality of service centres for women victims of violence which remains inadequate to cope with increasing number of victims needing services as well as to serve victims spread in various remote area within Indonesia. Hence, supporting facilities in the form of Molin and Torlin are also provided to 34 provinces and 278 districts/cities.

82. Other scaled up measures to improve protection and service for victims of violence are supported by government efforts in improving various legal framework and related infrastructures at the national level, such as (i) harmonization of legislation and the policies of VAW and complement the rules of implementation of existing legislation; (ii) enhancing stakeholders' understanding of legislation and related policies of VAW; (iii) improving coordination among ministries/agencies/local agencies and central areas within the prevention and handling of VAW; (iv) improving the availability and capacity of human resources in ministries/institutions/local agencies/related services of VAW; and (v) institutionalizing the provision, updating and utilizing VAW data in policy formulation and development program/activities by line ministers.

⁸ According to the result of the survey, focusing on VAW, there are 14 variables that affect the occurrence of physical and/or sexual VAW, namely:

(a) Individual female factors: form of marriage authorization; alcohol consumption; frequent quarrels with husbands; often or not to attack the husband first;

(b) Pair factors: having another wife/partner; looking for work or unemployed; alcohol consumption; frequent drunkenness in the past year; using narcotics; ever/no physical fighting; having cheating relationship;

(c) Economic factors: welfare level;

(d) Socio-cultural factors: concerns about crime; residential areas (rural/urban).

⁹ In the case of gender-based violence, many indicators of behaviour change rely on self-reporting of either victims or perpetrators. Number of people might use the socially desirable answers rather than mentioning the violence episodes. Moreover, there is a "culture of silence" surrounding gender-based violence, and in some settings violent behaviours are viewed as "normal" or "adequate".

Child Early and Forced Marriage

83. MoRA has conducted a study¹⁰ in seven provinces with cooperation of local CSOs on the implementation of Marriage Law. The study aims to obtain a better understanding on early marriages and unregistered marriages as well as to identify steps to be taken by the Ministry to address both issues.

84. Law No. 1/1974 on Marriage stated the minimum age to marry sixteen years old for girls nineteen years old for boys. Fundamentally, underage marriage will not be approved by the Religious Affairs Office/Kantor Urusan Agama (KUA). However, it may still be held if both parents agreed. Based on a research study made by the MoRA relating to the Law on Marriage, the prevalence of Child Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM) is still high in seven provinces.¹¹ This study also shows that many within the communities are actually against it – for it impedes the child from getting appropriate educations and is prone to conflicts and divorce.

85. An analysis by CBS and UNICEF in 2015 revealed a decrease in the number of child marriages in Indonesia. When CBS and UNICEF surveyed women who were already married between the age of 20 and 24, it was found that 23% of them were married under the age of 18. This is a decrease in percentage from the 27.4% surveyed in 2008. The data also shows that child marriage is more prevalent in villages, in comparison with cities. But villages have been contributing more to the decline in child marriages, seeing their percentage drop at a faster rate than the percentage of child marriages in cities.

86. Indonesia has come up with several programs¹² to reduce CEFM by targeting several factors, such as: (i) improving family welfare system and economic resilience, (ii) raising awareness of health risks in early pregnancy for children, (iii) giving free education programme and to provide children with 12 years schooling programme (kindergarten up to high school), (iv) reducing child marriage and improving skills of the youth on creating their future career – which also include ways to overcome social stigmatisation.

87. Other programmes conducted by line ministries include:

(a) Campaigns to improve awareness on health risks that may be faced by mother and children of early pregnancies as well as Campaign to Stop Child Marriage;

¹⁰ The study reveal several contributing factors in which economy consideration, including poverty, remains the main reason. There is an ongoing practice of marrying off girls to lessen the economic burden of the family or even to improve economic or social status. There are several social contributing factors such as the belief that expediting marriage will ensure the honor of adolescent girls by protecting them from potential pregnancies outside marriage, and avoid stigma as “spinsters”. The low level of education and awareness on the impact of early marriage and pregnancies to physical and mental health are contributing factors. However, this study also highlight that communities are increasingly aware that early marriage is vulnerable to conflict, separation and long-term economic insecurity and encourage their children to pursue higher education and postpone marriage.

¹¹ Child marriage is an important issue that effect the achievement of the SDGs targets. Most women who get married at young age still live in the lowest income level households. In 2016, 20% of women between 20–24 years old were married for the first time before they reached 18 years old. Albeit decreasing almost 20% compared to 2008, the trend in the last eight years indicates slower decline. A faster decline occurs to the proportion of women whose first marriage happen when they are below 15 years old. In 2016, the percentage of women between 20–24 years old married for the first time before the age of 15 has declined by one-third from 2008. The high percentage of young and child marriages have resulted to the high number of the ASFR of women between 15–19 years old (i.e. 48 per 1000 females).

¹² These programs, carrying out by relevant Ministries/Institutions and at all levels of government, also target the parents who are influential in the decision for early marriage.

(b) “Retrieval Remedial”, a back-to-school program for prevention of early marriage and dropouts children;

(c) Maturing Ages of Marriage/Pendewasaan Usia Pernikahan (PUP) program, which main objective is to delay marriage as well as Planned Generation Program with the objective to not only reduce the number of early marriage but also improve the capacity as well as the quality of education for the young generation;

(d) Targeted programs to children, through campaigns in schools, as well as establishing children forums and KKLA;

(e) MoRA also regularly conduct awareness rising on the negative impact of child marriage to religious leaders and communities across Indonesia;

(f) MoSA has been providing psychosocial counselling and respond management for child marriage cases;

(g) Joint Declaration by 16 Regents and Mayors, pledging commitment to Decrease Child Marriage on National Children’s Day;

(h) Awarding 5 Regents/Mayors who played an active role in the efforts to prevent Child Marriage, namely the regency of Gunung Kidul, Bondowoso, West Lombok, Rembang, and East Flores;

(i) Strengthening services of the Family Empowerment Center (Puspaga) to prevent child marriages in 7 provinces and 72 regencies/cities;

(j) Child Rights Based Care Training in 20 provinces and 175 districts/cities.

88. The MoWECP also implement programs and advocacy to prevent child marriage by directly targeting children through:

(a) Facilitate training and socialisation for children by the establishment of Child Forum/Forum Anak and Puspaga;

(b) Conduct campaigns to schools as part of “Child-friendly School Programme (Sekolah Ramah Anak)” as well as giving training assistance on children’s right to foster institutions;

(c) Integrating child marriage as an indicator of the twenty four indicators for child-friendly city/regency (KLA);

(d) Creating Communication, Information, and Education on preventing Child Marriage and Child Marriage Prevention Module;

(e) Conducting research on child marriage;

(f) Cooperation with mass media to create the Pro-Child Media Network (Jaringan Media Peduli Anak);

(g) Conducting a “Stop Child Marriage” campaign.

89. In regard to legal enforcement, the Government has shown commitment by sentencing individuals who engage in child marriage, not in accordance to national laws, to justice. As an example, the Government of Bangka Belitung, represented by the Local Child Protection Commission/Komisi *Perlindungan Anak Daerah* (KPAD), has stopped the marriage of a 16 year old child to a 50 year old man through mediation with the willing parent of the child in 2018.

The Revision on the Law of Marriage

90. In December 2018,¹³ The Constitutional Court ruled that the minimum age of 16 years old for women to marry, as stipulated in the existing Marriage Law, was unconstitutional. The court viewed that the minimum age requirement is a form of discrimination since the minimum age of requirement for men to marry is 19. This is seen as a contradiction to the Constitution.

91. The Constitutional Court has ordered lawmakers to revise the minimum age for women to marry, as stipulated in the 1974 Marriage Law. This provision in the article would remain valid until the deadline of three years. Should there be no revision within the deadline, hence the minimum age requirement shall be subject to the Law No. 23/2002 on Child Protection, which stipulates the definition of Child as someone below 18 years old.

92. Another important development is the issuance of a Fatwa against child marriage by Female Islamic clerics in Indonesia. The fatwa, which is not legally binding but will be influential, was issued after a three-day congress of female clerics in the country. The clerics urged the government to raise the minimum legal age for women to marry to 18 from the current 16. The fatwa called underage marriage “harmful” and said preventing it was mandatory.

93. Furthermore, the Congress came up with recommendations for parents, tutors, society and the government to share responsibilities to stop child marriage as it limits children to be able to get proper educations, health, as well as opportunities for their future career and the safety of teenage girls.

Efforts to Eliminate Female Genital Mutilation/Circumcision

94. Over the years, the government has taken several policies aimed to control female genital mutilation/circumcision (FGM/C) practices, with an end goal to eliminate harmful FGM/C practices throughout the country.¹⁴ The government has revoked the MoH Regulation No. 1636/2010 on Female Circumcision by issuing MoH Regulation No. 6/2014. The latest regulation prohibits all medical practitioners from conducting FGM/C procedures.

95. FGM/C is part of a long-held tradition and belief which has been passed down through generations of families and communities, which mostly done by tradition and is carried out symbolically. Even with the prohibition by ministerial decree and health workers and Health Service Facilities do not promote FGM/C, there are still demand for female circumcision in some society.

96. Raising awareness and advocacy are key in the effort to eliminate FGM/C. Indonesia has intensified efforts in conducting awareness programs among the medical and health workers, parents, community and religious leaders to prevent FGM/C practice on the ground. MoWECP has also intensified efforts to gather support to stop the practice of FGM/C by engaging community leaders, in particular religious communities, on the issue. A series of workshops in cooperation with NHRI has been done to formulate concrete strategies and programs to address the issue of FGM/C.

¹³ Previous efforts have been done in 2014, when Yayasan Kesehatan Perempuan, a CSO, submitted a judicial review on Law No. 1/1974 on Marriage to the Constitutional Court proposing to raise the legal marriage age from 16 to 18 years old. This judicial review was repelled by the Constitutional Court, due to procedural aspect.

¹⁴ National data from 2013 shows the percentage of girls circumcised aged 0–11 years is 51.2%, with 72.4% being circumcised at the age of 1–5 months (Basic Health Research, 2013).

97. MoH regularly conducts dissemination programs on MoH Regulation No. 6/2014 to respective stakeholders in 34 provinces, as well as professional organizations. In October 2016 and 2018, the MoH conducted a seminar on MoH Regulation No. 6/2014 at the National IBI Meeting in Batam and Jakarta respectively.

98. In the effort to prevent FGM/C practices, optimizing the role of health workers is key. Health workers are usually the first to be asked on FGM/C. Therefore, health workers need to have the necessary understanding to inform and educate on the consequences of FGM/C to clients/communities who ask for FGM/C at health facilities. MoH with the support of UNFPA is currently developing an advocacy strategy for the health sector in the form of guidelines and assistive devices for health workers regarding prevention of FGM/C.

99. In 2017, MoWECP published Advocacy and Socialization Guidelines on the Prevention of FGM/C for Religious Leaders and Institutions. These guidelines help provide tools for religious leaders, as well as prominent religious institutions to convince communities that: there are no religious verses or text, religious teachings on female circumcisions; it has no medical benefits; and there are no social/behavioural consequences. These guidelines have been disseminated in South Kalimantan and North Sumatra. Another guideline, on Preventing FGM targeting Family and Community Leaders, is currently in the formulation process.

Violence against Women in Conflict Situation

100. Law No. 7/2012 on Social Conflict mandates the national and local government to provide protection, rehabilitation as well as to ensure provision of basic needs for women and children in social conflict situation. To implement the law, MoWECP has formulated RAN-P3AKS which encompass the following aspect:

- Preventive measures, such as engagement of youth to promote a culture of peace; ToT to increase women understanding on conflicts and its impacts for the future of women and children; establish a working group to create a local Action Plan on the Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflicts in 10 areas with large potential of conflict; implement Social Harmony programs that serve as a forum for reconciliation and provide thematic dialogue that promote the values of tolerance and peace. Until 2018, there are 1,225 locations of Social Harmony Villages in 34 provinces; engage with community/grassroots pioneers of peace that would act as an early sign detector of conflicts and provide support to coordination, mediation, and communication between relevant parties in the event of a conflict;
- Management measures undertaken during conflict, such as data collection of women victims; implement programs to empower women; establish a supportive community for female headed households; provide 5 types of services for women victims of conflict through P2TP2A (complaint services, health rehabilitation, legal assistance and social reintegration).

101. Programs on Empowerment of Women and Children Victims of Conflict include, among others:

- (a) Provide training and aid for women victims of conflict;
- (b) Emphasise messages of peace to children in conflict areas (give understanding in the importance of peace and to stay away from violent acts);
- (c) Rehabilitation for children who experienced conflict situations;
- (d) To implement regulations known as P3AKS by Wahid Foundation through Program Kampung Damai (a programme which puts forward the importance of the existence of peace in rural areas/villages) in regencies such as Malang, Bogor,

Sumenep, Klaten, and Depok by involving women's role and participation in peacebuilding; and Women's Peacekeeper School in Palu and Lombok;

(e) Strengthen the role of women in potential conflict areas (establishment of capacity-building facilities for women, leadership, and entrepreneurship in the Singkil Regency, Tolikara Regency, Poso Regency, and Timika Regency).

102. The Government continues to strengthen the coordination among relevant government bodies in addressing social conflicts through formal partnership agreements. These agreements lay out strategies to protect women, as well as increasing their roles in social conflict management.

103. As an example, in the case of Aceh Province, measures that have been taken to address women who have been victims of conflict include:

- Conduct istbat (re-legitimization) marriage for women whose marriages have not been formally registered;
- The government in cooperation with the Foundation for the Empowerment of Women Headed Household/Yayasan Pemberdayaan Perempuan Kepala Keluarga (Pekka), has implemented programs to assist women who've lost their spouses due to the conflict in Aceh. Currently, the program has been established in 10 districts focusing on providing training, information sharing and discussions on issues such as empowerment of women, family economics, law and child marriage. In addition, Pekka in cooperation with the Aceh Local Government, Aceh Sharia Court and local social services have also initiated a program called "Click Pekka" (Clinical Information and Consultation Services,) a hotline service for women.

Trafficking and Exploitation of Prostitution

104. RAN-PTPPO was established as mandated by Law No. 21/2007 on Eradication of TIPs. Furthermore, a National Task Force was created to implement the RAN-PTPPO under the coordination of CMfHDC and comprises of MoWECP, MoSA, MoM, MoLHR, Indonesian National Police and MoFA. The Task Force is responsible for coordinating data collection and has managed to compile annual reports which includes data on TIPs. The Task Force are responsible for: Coordinating efforts to prevent and handle TIP at the national/provincial/district/city level; Carry out advocacy, socialization, training and cooperation; Monitor the progress of implementation of victim protection (rehabilitation, repatriation and social reintegration); Monitor the progress of law enforcement; and Carry out TIP reporting and evaluation.

105. Since 2012, measures undertaken to strengthen the legal and policy framework to address TIPs include enacting:

- Law No. 31/2014 regarding witness and victim protection as the legal instrument to give legal certainty on the protection of witness and/or victim of the crime of trafficking of persons. LPSK will also give protection for justice collaborators and whistle-blowers;
- Law No. 12/2017 about the Ratification of ASEAN Convention against TIPs Especially Women and Children. The ratification is expected to increase the effectiveness of prevention and eradication of the crime of TIPs, especially women and children, giving the protection and aid to the victim;
- Government Regulation No. 43/2017 on the Implementation of Restitution for Children as Victims of Criminal Action. Restitution must be paid by the perpetrator as compensation for suffering as a result of a crime and

reimbursement of the costs of medical and/or psychological treatment as a form of criminal responsibility;

- Presidential Regulation No. 2/2015 about RPJPM 2015–2019 as a reference in the preparation for prevention and response of the crime of TIPs in every ministry and institution;
- CMfHDC Regulation No.2/2016 on RAN-PTPPO 2015–2019, which, among others, highlighted the prevention and protection measures in this case;
- MoWECP Regulation No. 20/2010 about General Guidance of Migrant Worker Family Programs/Bina Keluarga TKI (BK-TKI);
- MoHA Instruction No. 183/373/Sj Year 2016 on TIP’s Task Force at provincial and district/city level;
- Daily Chairman (MoWECP) Regulation No. 64/2016 on The Composition of TIP’s Task Force;
- MoWECP Regulation No 10/2012 on Guidelines for Strengthening the TIP’s Task Force.

106. As a reflection of the above frameworks, Indonesia has implemented the following:

(a) The government has carried out outreach on safe migration, TIP and its impacts, complaints mechanisms and services for victims in the country or abroad through various media and using various methods;

(b) BK-TKI is a program to empower migrant worker families’ economic resilience, foster entrepreneurial spirit and educate on the use of remittances for the creative economy. Until 2018, there are 117 BK-TKIs communities in 104 villages throughout 13 provinces;

(c) MoWECP conducted coordination meetings with task forces in 32 Provinces and 236 sub-task force for prevention and response of TIPs, including facilitating meetings of TIPs focal points from each ministry;

(d) The Government arranges training for migrant workers before placement abroad,¹⁵ in cooperation with MoFA, MoHA, MoSA, MoH, National Board on The Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers/Badan Nasional Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (BNP2TKI) and other related stakeholders;

(e) Community for Prevention and Response of TIPs Program (Community Watch)¹⁶ was established since 2016. Until now, a community watch already formed in 320 villages of 31 districts/cities and has about 1600 agents of change. Furthermore, MoWECP managed capacity building training for the “Agents of Changes”;

(f) Training for law enforcers about handling gender responsive TIP and siding with victims of TIP by MoWECP. Until now, the training already attended by 497 prosecutors, judges, lawyers, and police officers from districts/cities that have high TPPO cases;

(g) The government provides health services for the victim of TIPs through P2TP2A which provides comprehensive coverage to the victims of trafficking and

¹⁵ Since 2015 MoWECP has conducted 7 trainings with a total of 600 participants.

¹⁶ The spread of Community Watch programs has increased from 5 regencies/cities in 2016 to 16 regencies/cities in 2016.

domestic violence. Victims in need of certain forms of protection will be placed in shelters;

(h) Indonesia has LPSKs providing for the cooperative witnesses and victims by helping law enforcers reveal TIPs cases;

(i) The government facilitates the rehabilitation, repatriation and social reintegration for victims and witnesses of TIPs by providing 27 Trauma Center/Rumah Perlindungan (RPTC) units, 1 Women Social Safehouse/Rumah Perlindungan Sosial Wanita (RPSW) unit and 14 RPSA units;

(j) In 2015, MoWECP trained 25 instructors from 6 provinces¹⁷ to debrief a mental reinforcement module. This program continued in 2016 with the training of 200 instructors;

(k) MoH in 2017 trained Puskesmas and hospitals in 12 provinces¹⁸ on the handling of and response towards victims of human trafficking and other forms of violence faced by women and children;

(l) MoWECP cooperated with PT. Pindai Media Komunikasi in monitoring and collecting TIP case data that appears in various print and electronic media in the source, transit and destination areas of the TIP. The data is the basis for following up the handling of victims and perpetrators.

107. Until 2018, the government has shut down 151 localized prostitutions sites out of 168 sites, as well as reinstitutionalize 17,760 sex workers and return them to their families. Rehabilitated sex workers enrol in empowerment program, usually economic, provided by local governments. An example, in East Java the local government transformed brothels into handcraft centres, leading to a source of income for former sex workers. MoSA targets zero localized prostitution by 2019.

108. The Government has established a National Taskforce on TIPs whose members comprised of 19 national institutions, including law enforcement authorities. Currently, there are taskforces operating in 32 provinces and 236 regencies/districts.

109. Significant efforts have been made to promote justice and accountability for the offenders as well as victims and survivors of trafficking. To this date, 119 traffickers, and eight traffickers for forced labour on fishing vessels have been convicted. Moreover 5,668 Indonesian victims of trafficking have been repatriated and more than 441 survivors were provided short-term shelter and services.

110. Indonesian missions abroad serve as the first responders of TIPs cases and are responsible to provide safe houses as well as legal assistance for victims and survivors. Currently, there are 12 Indonesian missions abroad equipped with in-house/retainer lawyer.

111. To strengthen the capacity of the missions in dealing with TIPs cases, since 2014, in cooperation with IOM, Indonesia has been conducting regular training programs for staff in charge of 45 missions abroad. In 2018, MoFA officials have also participated in trainings on citizen protection services and procedures, including TIPs.

112. An integrated platform has been developed to address cases involving overseas Indonesians to support the work of the missions abroad. The Peduli WNI Portal is a platform where citizens can report cases of TIPs for themselves or other Indonesian citizens and request protection to the Government. The Platform has also enabled the development of an integrated database of information regarding TIPs cases.

¹⁷ DKI Jakarta, Central Java, East Java, Banten, and West Nusa Tenggara.

¹⁸ Lampung, Bengkulu, Jambi, Riau Islands, West Java, Banten, West Borneo, South Borneo, South Sulawesi, North Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara, West Sumatra.

113. At the regional level, Indonesia promotes the efforts and best practices to prevent and tackle TIPs through the Bali Process mechanism on people smuggling, TIPs and related transnational crimes. Programs include enhancing knowledge and strengthen the capacities of the officials on preventing and handling trafficking, including in implementing special measures and care for TIPs.

114. Progress at the regional level has been followed up with the issuing of the gender sensitive Guideline for Handling Women Victims of Trafficking in Persons. The Guideline is an implementation of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) Work Plan 2012–2016. It covers protection of trafficked women from their identification to their recovery and integration.

115. Furthermore, to combat slavery in fishing industry, the Ministry of Marine and Fishery (MoMF) has issued Regulation No. 2/2017 on the Human Rights Certification in Fisheries Industry. This is also part of Indonesia’s commitment in strengthening Human Rights dimension in business activities.

116. Nevertheless, challenges remain, such as the lack of reliable data related to TIPs, the lack of knowledge and understanding from society related to the criminal action of TIPs, poverty and unemployment that led people become potential victims of human trafficking and sluggish implementation of law regarding TIPs by authorities.

117. Based on the 2017 National TIPs Report, an estimated 1.9 million of the 4.5 million Indonesians working abroad, most of which are women, are undocumented or have overstayed their visas. In the level of domestic trafficking, many women and girls are exploited in domestic servitude and sex trafficking. Victims are often recruited with offers of jobs in restaurants, factories, or domestic service, but are subjected to sex trafficking.

118. In regards to criminal process, the government has proceed to trial a number of cases, with the details as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of reports</i>	<i>Completed cases</i>	<i>Remaining reports</i>	<i>Trial in cours</i>	<i>Court verdict</i>	
					<i>Incrapt</i>	<i>Appeal</i>
2017	113	63	50	62	6	–
2016	184	147	37	78	10	–
2015	109	75	34	24	17	–

Participation in Political and Public Life

119. Women have been elected into 17.23% seats in Parliament in 2014 General Election. In the 2015 Local Elections, 76 women were elected as Regents/Majors and Vice Regents/Vice Majors, an increase from the 46 women in the previous election cycle. In the executive branch, female civil servant encompasses just under 50 percent of overall number of civil servant in Indonesia. At the moment, there are 8 female Ministers appointed under the current cabinet, holding strategic and key positions such as Finance, Foreign Affairs, Health, Fishery, and the Environment. In 2016, women held 126 Deputy Minister positions or around 21% and also 2295 Director of Head of Bureau positions, or around 16% from the total civil servant workforce.

120. As one of Indonesia’s main national priorities, promoting the participation and role of women in politics and development has been mandated by various national laws and framework such as:

(a) Law No. 8/2012 on Elections and Law No. 2/2011 on Political Parties stipulates that all political parties must include a minimum 30% of women representation in their list of candidates;

(b) Law No.6/2014 on Villages mandates that women have to be included in the decision making process of management of the Villages;

(c) MoWECP issued Regulation No 10/2015 on the Grand Design of Women Representation in National and Local House of Representatives for General Election in 2019;

(d) Provision of training to Incumbents and Candidates of Local Government and Parliaments.

121. Furthermore, a MoU was established between MoWECP and the State Administration Agency to integrate a gender-sensitive curriculum in education and training of civil servants.

122. To enhance women's meaningful participation in politics and decision making, Indonesia has also implemented mandatory gender mainstreaming curricula in all compulsory trainings and education at all levels. Additionally, national gender mapping in politics has also been implemented to assess the representation and needs of women, as voters and candidates, to help design effective information sharing and training programs on politics and leadership for women.

Nationality

123. The Government is fully committed to ensuring the rights of a child to a name and acquires nationality, as stipulated in the Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights, Law No. 23/2002 on Child Protection and Law No. 12/2006 on Citizenship. The Government is targeting all children aged 0–18 years old be registered and issued birth certificates through the implementation of National Program for Indonesian Children 2006–2015.

124. Since 2010, the Government has stepped up its efforts, among others, by issuing a MoU between 8 Ministries (MoHA, MoFA, MoLHR, MoH, MoEC, MoSA, MoRA and MoWECP) on the Acceleration of Birth Certificate Ownership for Child Protection. A national forum consisting of related stakeholders has been established in 2011 to coordinate policies and actions to implement the MoU.

125. Supertajam Program – Statement of absolute responsibility: Minister of Domestic Affairs Regulation No. 9 of 2016 concerning the acceleration of increasing birth certificate ownership, this Absolute Responsibility Letter is a solution issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in providing birth certificate issuance services in order to accelerate the increase in birth certificate ownership.

126. Accordingly, related Ministries/Agencies have adopted measures to implement the MoU. For example, the MoHA has issued a circular letter ordering all health professionals and health care facilities to provide information on the importance of a birth certificate at the time of pregnancy examination and examination of the new born (neonatal visits) as well as making a letter of birth. In regard to newborn without clear backgrounds, the MoHA has issued MoHA Regulation 102/2018 which include simplified the requirements needed to make a birth certificate to just include information about the child's birth and the name of one of the parents.

127. The Government has successfully increased the number of children with birth certificates. In 2014, there are only 31,25% of children with birth certificates and in 2018 the number of children with birth certificates have increased to 90,25% or equal to 71,828,748 children.

128. Supreme Court has released a Circular Letter No. 06/2012 to provide guidelines on the issuance of birth certificate through court for late registration (over one year after birth). MoHA also issued circular letter to governors and mayors/regents for the implementation of Supreme Court's Circular Letter, instructing allocation of local budgets to assist issuance of late registration birth certificate.

129. The policy mentioned above aims to improve access by providing collective birth certificate application and the provision of free birth certificate for poor people. In relation to this, many local governments adopted a free of charge policy when issuing birth certificate.

130. Meanwhile, the MoEC Circular Note No. 279/MPK/KL/2012, regarding possession of birth certificate as one of the requirements for school enrolment, aimed to encourage parents to register the birth of their children, without impeding access of education for children.

131. The Government, through its Embassies and Consulates abroad, has enhanced services for Indonesian children, including children of Indonesian migrant workers, among others, to ensure access for Indonesian children in obtaining birth certificate.

132. The MoWECF has carried out advocacy programs, including by conferring awards to local governments as an appreciation for their efforts in accelerating birth certificates ownership for children since 2012.

133. Constitutional Court Decision No. 46/PUUVIII/2010 on 17 February 2012, revised the Article 43(1) of the Law No. 1/1974 on Marriage has expanded the legal status of children outside wedlock. Children born out of wedlock will be acknowledged as legitimate and have the right of civil relation with the biological parents, which include issuance of birth certificate. Supreme Court further issued circular letter No. 7/2012 instructing courts at all level to implement this judicial decision.

134. Law No. 24/2013 on Civil Administration, has further streamlined bureaucracy and provided greater access to obtain all civil documents; it is stipulated that there are no administrative costs and instructed civil registry officials at all levels to provide equal and professional services for all citizens without distinction in obtaining civil documents.

135. To provide greater access to services, the government has established civil registry offices in all 34 provinces, 416 regencies and 98 cities across Indonesia.

Education

136. Education, in particular access to education to all children, is one of the areas that the government has focused on in the past few years. Efforts to provide greater access to education include:

(a) Facilitate the School Operational Funds/Bantuan Operasional Sekolah (BOS) Program that provides fully funded education for elementary and junior high schools;

(b) Enable children from poor families to attend school through the Indonesian Smart Program/Program Indonesia Pintar (PIP). The program has distributed financial assistance to 18.7 million children in 2018; (17,927,308 children until 2019) (11,944,986 or 66.63% of which have been distributed to students, students who have disbursed PIP funds are 9,625,786 students or 80.58%);

(c) To provide sufficient and better educational infrastructure, especially in rural and remote areas, the Government, starting from 2014, has allocated more budget to build new school buildings;¹⁹

(d) “Schools at the front line” program has been launched in Backward, Remote and Frontier (BRF) areas, currently there are 114 schools at the front line areas in 31 provinces;

(e) One of the Government’s efforts to improve school enrolment, particularly at the primary and secondary level, is through the Hope Family Program. Statistics show that PKH has significant impact in reducing poverty by 0.52% from 10.64% in 2016 to 10.12% in 2017. In addition, PKH also helps in reducing the level of inequality of the Gini Coefficient Index (0.397 to 0.391) as well as a decrease in the unemployment rate.

137. Indonesia allocates 20% of the State and Regional Budgets for education in the country. Since 2013, 12-year compulsory education has been introduced to extend the previous 9-year free-compulsory education. The latest initiative, known as Universal Secondary Education (USE) program covers senior high school, Madrasah Aliyah (Islamic senior high school) and vocational high school. The USE has been designed to broaden opportunity for Indonesian citizens for a quality secondary education. USE is facilitated by the government and jointly financed by central government, local governments and societies. USE is expected to accelerate the increase of gross enrolment ratio in senior high secondary schools from 78.7% to around 97% by 2020.

138. To support the implementation of 12-years Universal Secondary Education in ensuring all children have an access to secondary school, the Government of Indonesia has implemented various strategic programs such as:

(a) Construction of new schools including those in remote areas. Currently, from 7,232 sub-districts in Indonesia, 6,511 sub-districts or more than 90% already have senior secondary schools;

(b) Provision of school operational subsidy that is allocated for all students both public and private at amount of \$103 per student per year. The program aims to support schools to be well operated with good quality and to free poor students from all kinds of fees;

(c) Provision of scholarship for poor students. The program has been done since 1998 during the great multidimensional crisis and has been proven in keeping poor students continue their study. The program has been developed even better since 2014 with its new name “Indonesia Smart Program/KIP” in which out-of-school children are supported to return to school and to be given the scholarship. In 2019, more than 3.2 million students of senior secondary schools received KIP Program. Furthermore, to increase the quality of learning in remote areas, since 2015 the Government also implements “Front-Line Teachers Program” or Program Guru Garis Depan (GGD). More than 7000 teachers have been dispatched to schools in remote areas that lack of teachers.

139. Through Indonesia Smart Program, Indonesia has set 2019 targets, among others, to increase the number of senior high schools to 14,311 schools, with a student to school ratio of 386:1.

140. Indonesia has set a target of 50 percent upper secondary enrolment in vocational schools in 2015. Indonesia also targets to gradually improve student to teacher ratio from 15:1 in 2014, to 10:1 in 2019.

¹⁹ As of 2016, Indonesia has rehabilitated 11,633 classrooms and built 726 new school buildings with more than 14 thousands new classrooms.

141. The various programs have aggregately contributed to increase the gross enrolment rate (GER) of senior secondary education to about 88.5% in 2018, increased from about 74.6 % in 2013. The number of senior secondary school students in academic 2018/19 is 11.83 million, including, served in 13.692 general senior secondary schools (SMA), 14.064 vocational senior secondary schools (SMK), and Islamic senior secondary school (MA). In addition, the gap in enrollment between the the poor and the rich gets closer. In 2018, the ratio of the age specific rate of children aged 16–18 of the poorest quintile to the richest quintile reached 72%, much higher compared to about 45% ten years ago. The increase of enrolment rate among the poor is expected to contribute significantly in poverty elimination.

142. To ensure the availability and address uneven distribution of qualified teachers, MoEC has worked closely with local governments, both provincial and municipal, to improve teachers' distribution especially in BRF areas. Since 2015, the Front Line Teacher Program/Guru Garis Depan (GGD) has recruited and deployed more than 7,000 teachers to 93 BRF districts/municipalities.

143. Indonesia has also been successful in improving gender equity and equality. The enrolment rates of girls and boys at all level of education are insignificantly different. However, there is a sign that drop-out rate of boys is higher than that of girls, particularly due to financial reason. The academic performance of girls is no less than that of boys. They perform even better in all subject matters at national exam at junior and senior secondary schools. The government, in this matter, needs to encourage boys to continue their education and to study better to perform as good as their girl peers.

144. To further improve the knowledge and skills of the young generation, the Government is currently developing a network of institutions based on Community College. By 2018, Indonesia expects to build 500 Community Colleges. These colleges focus on skills for jobs in manufacturing, nursing, automotive technology and other trades.

145. To develop vocational training programs, Indonesia has built 213 new school buildings, 5,438 new classrooms and rehabilitated 999 classrooms. In addition, 1,333 more labs and 363 libraries have been provided for vocational education institution. Moreover, 43 vocational schools have also been built in Papua and BRF areas.

146. Indonesia has also implemented inclusive education for children with special needs. The pilot projects for inclusive education started in nine provinces in 2012. Salatiga is a city which succesfully institutionalized inclusive education. It appointed a number of pilot projects in 2012 and issued a regulation making it manditory for all schools to accept children with special needs a year later.

147. The Government, in cooperation with the private sector, has established Community Learning Centres (CLC) in cities overseas where there is an abundance of Indonesian citizen.

148. Some Indonesian Workers, whom a majority of are women, face challenges in applying their children to public schools due to local policies. These CLCs is part of the Government's commitment in ensuring that all Indonesian children have access to education.

Employment and Economic Participation

149. Indonesia initiated the first ever World Conference on Creative Economy in 2018, attended by 2000 participants representing governments, United Nations, and other international organizations, private sectors, creative actors, academics, and media. The forum declared commitment of participants to promote the role of women and youth in creative economy and their participation in the development, among

other things via SMEs, start-ups, and the entertainment industry, which helps to enhance social cohesions and impact. The Indonesian government also promotes the role of women in ICT-based economy through capacity building in computer programming (coding) aimed at housewife and women migrant workers.

150. The attainment of gender equality and women empowerment in all sectors, including economy and development as well as employment and labour force, has become a national objective in our domestic as well as foreign policy. Indonesia has ratified the main international human rights instruments that protect the rights of women, including those relating to employment.

151. Indonesia has also enacted national legal instruments to support women's participation in the labour force by guaranteeing equal remuneration, facilitating work-life balance and maternal care, and requiring the provision of breastfeeding rooms and maternal leave. Such laws include among others:

(a) Minister of Health Regulation No. 15/2013, which requires the provision of lactation rooms in public places;

(b) MoWECP Regulation No. 5/2015 on Facilitating Child Friendly and Gender Responsive Working Environment.

152. Women have made valuable contribution to the Indonesian labour force. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), in 2018, the participation rate of the female workforce in August 2018 was 51.88%, an increase of 0.99% point from 2017. While the average wage of women workers was recorded at Rp 2,4 million per month in August 2018. The number of working women is 47,95 million, most women are employed in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries (26.62%), trade (23.71%), and manufacturing industries (7.1%).

153. The government supports women participation in labour by running various programmes and campaigns such as providing microfinance loans, capacity building, granting awards for leading females and public lobbying.

154. The Indonesian Government has provided wider access for women entrepreneurs to finance through various financial capital sources such as government-subsidized micro loans/Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR), revolving fund management institution (LPDB), community saving and loan groups or cooperatives, and micro finance institutions. Through National Program for Community Empowerment, the government also made available saving and loan program for women to access credit. This program has been conducted in almost all districts in 33 Provinces.

155. Micro entrepreneurs also receive literacy program in financial management, investment, and entrepreneurship trainings. Promotion of higher position for women in the private sectors also is carried out continuously through trainings on leadership and various programs, as well as competitions on women entrepreneurship and women carrier done by a number of partnerships of the Government of Indonesia and private sectors, including women's media groups.

156. To improve women's access to market, the government has been promoting the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for women to simplify their work and increase business productivity. Starting in 2012, the Ministry of Information and Technology (MoIT) grants the annual "Kartini Next Generation" award to women who successfully utilize ICT in performing their work/business. Last year, there are four award categories, which are: Inspiring Women in ICT for Education, ICT for Entrepreneur, ICT for Media Creative and ICT for Community Development. This program will hopefully provide incentives for women to participate and be more active in developing ICT.

157. To promote and enhance financial inclusion, the government has also implement programs to increase access to financial services and products, including women. At the moment Indonesia's financial inclusion is at 62 percent, which means that only 62 percent of the Indonesian adult population, mostly in urban areas, have access to financial services and products. By 2019, Indonesia is planning to increase the number to 75%.

158. In order to achieve this, the government has launched a coordinated national strategy to promote financial inclusion, to increase the access of banking services for more people, including women and in rural areas. This strategy focuses on six pillars: financial education, public financing facilities, financial information mapping, supportive regulations, distribution networks and intermediation facilities and consumer protection.

159. As a realization of this strategy, innovative programs and action plans that we have conducted so far, include:

(a) Pilot project Smart Village or "Desa Pandai" in Kudus, Central Java, which is a program to improve financial literacy in rural areas through among others, encouraging saving activities and culture since childhood; providing mentoring for establishing and managing of small medium enterprises; and improving financial management capabilities;

(b) Implementing 'Laku Pandai' or Branchless Financial Services Program. This program facilitate financial access for people in rural and remote areas through appointed agents without having to go to a bank. At the moment the "Laku Pandai" facilitates opening saving account for micro customers only, but in the long run will include other financial products. Agents are recruited from the community and trained accordingly. There are now more than 420 thousand "Laku Pandai" agents, including women agents;

(c) Digitalizing the transfer of social assistance funds. This is a non-cash aid provided for the poorest family. Not only does this system make transfer of social assistance more effective and accountable, but also help recipients familiarize with various banking and financial facilities.

160. For working women, Indonesia has taken supportive measures especially in work-family balance. The guarantee for maternity leave, flexible working hours for pregnant women, and providing lactation room and day care in office buildings are among the steps that have been taken to fulfil the rights of working women. To ensure the full implementation of these rights, the MoWECP continues to lobby public and private sectors to allocate integrated special space for day care and lactation in offices, apartment buildings and public places.

161. Despite the progress that has been attained, it cannot be denied that limits for women in fulfilling its maximum economic potential still exist. This is due to discriminatory practices rooted from traditional stereotypes such as many women work in the "feminine" and informal sector with low pay, or various responsibilities borne by women in unpaid care work which often prohibits women from working full time. Furthermore, when women are beginning to be better represented in national workforce, many women are found to be working in the informal sector, part-time and with no-pay (such as running family business like grocery stores or becoming farmer workers). Moving forward, Indonesia needs to increase the representation of women in strategic and leadership positions on sectors that are influential in shaping public opinion and decision making, such as business and media, to promote the enactment of gender-sensitive policies in various sectors.

162. To provide better protection for girls engaging in labour,²⁰ Indonesia has enforced several measures involving legal framework as well as improving institutions and coordination mechanism at the National level (in 2017 the data for working girls aged 10–17 years was 7.47% while in 2018 it was 5.56%).

163. Establishment of a national frameworks such as the RAN-PBPTA,²¹ and the National Action Plan for Preventing and Eliminating Crimes of TIPs and Sexual Exploitation of Children/Rencana Aksi Nasional Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang dan Eksploitasi Seksual Anak (RAN-PTPPO and ESA) 2009–2014 which provides policy coordination among relevant stakeholders, from central to local government through Regional Action Plan and Community empowerment to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

164. RAN-PBPTA involves various Ministries/Institutions, including: MoM, MoHA, MoEC, MoSA, MoH, MoWECP, National Police, Trade Unions, Employers' Associations and CSOs. Moreover, stronger coordination between the MoM, the Attorney General's Office, the National Police and advocates continue to be developed to better enforce existing laws and regulations.

165. Indonesia has established a Child Labour Reduction Program that helps child labourers to get further education. During the period of 2008–2018, the program attracted 105.956 child workers back to school.

166. To ensure companies comply with RAN-PBPTA, the government has taken measures, such as:

(a) Minister of Manpower launched the “Child Labour Free Zone” program in industrial estates throughout Indonesia. Another goal of the program is to provide assistance and return child labour to the world of education in collaboration with MoEC, MoRA, MoSA, National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction/Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TNP2K);

(b) MoWECP in association with Indonesian Association of Child Friendly Companies/Asosiasi Perusahaan Sahabat Anak Indonesia (APSAI) has also established a set of indicator as a mechanism to promote child friendly company.²²

²⁰ In the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia or Undang Undang Dasar 1945 and the related regulations, guarantee for children of economic exploitation including the worst works. In the Act of Republic Indonesia article 74 paragraph 2 number 13 year 2003 concerning manpower labour which set the worst works of child labour, considering:

- (a) Any types of work in the form of slavery or practices similar to slavery;
- (b) The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography, pornographic performances or gambling;
- (c) The use, procuring, offering, entangling of a child for the production and trafficking of drugs, and or;
- (d) Works which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of a child.

²¹ The RAN-PBPTA was made by MoM as a reference and encouragement to participate for all stakeholders including the government, employers' organizations and business representatives, labor unions, civil society groups (Non-Governmental Organizations, Social Organizations, Religious Organizations, Community Organizations, etc.) and International Organizations. The Roadmap Towards Indonesia Child Labor-Free 2022 has 4 (four) policy areas, including: (i) Harmonization of Legislation and Law Enforcement; (ii) Education and Training; (iii) Social Protection; and (iv) Labor Market Policies. The policy areas have also outlined the steps that can be taken by 4 (four) key stakeholders, namely the Government, Labor Unions, Employers' Organizations and Civil Society.

²² So far 23 members of APSAI has declared themselves to be child labour free work environment. There are numbers of programs/events that has been organized by APSAI such as distribution of scholarship by Toyota and Astra, provide assistance to schools through the program of “One School One Store” by Carrefour, as well as construction of the supporting infrastructure for employee's children, including nursery room and children corner in office buildings.

Health

167. In 2014, the Government has launched National Health Insurance Scheme to cover all Indonesians by 2019. This scheme is covering more than 222 million people or 83% of total population in all public hospitals and planning to include private hospitals in the future.

168. The efforts to implement the scheme include ensuring availability and affordability of the healthcare services and facilities by sending a team of healthcare workers, especially in BRF villages; strengthening health system and improved capacity of medical personnel throughout the country; improving the availability and even distribution of medical personnel. For this, more than 800 additional medical personnel have been deployed, in which more than five medical personnel are allocated in each Puskesmas. As of 2018, the number of Puskesmas has been increased to 9993. Meanwhile, up until 2018, the number of hospitals with more than 7 medical specialists in regencies/cities has increased to 212 hospitals covering 61.63%.

169. Indonesia continuously revitalizes the Family Planning Program, by increasing awareness and education on family planning by optimizing the use of ICT; empowering communities access to family planning services; providing affordable and free treatment on family planning for married couple integrated in the Universal Health Coverage Scheme, and mobilizing the Family Welfare Movement in 289,635 Integrated Health Centres/*Pos Pelayanan Terpadu* (Posyandu) across the country.

170. Indonesia also continues to improve the supply and distribution of contraceptive devices and medicine; provision of medical contraceptive services and reproductive health facilities, as well as addressing infrastructure problems that hinder access to health facilities in remote areas; synchronizing financial framework between national and local budget for family planning program and enhancing the capacity of family planning field workers to provided IEC and maintaining the participation of family planning users. Understanding family planning program is socially influenced by social and economic backgrounds, hence the strategy considers the “village” as the target unit for a more comprehensive intervention.

171. Indonesia is committed ensure that every woman is entitled to the enjoyment of their health, as part of their human rights. The current government continues the national health system reform that includes improving access to health.

172. Reducing maternal mortality rate (MMR) and improving access to sexual and reproductive healthcare across the country continue to be high priority on the national agenda. The national family planning program remains crucial in improving the health and well-being of mother and children.

173. Efforts to reduce MMR are implemented by expanding access to maternal health services through increased skilled health personnel in health care centre, provision of antenatal care for mother and baby, ensuring all child delivery is conducted in health facilities, and family planning services.

174. The Government is reducing maternal and child mortality rates by implementing Childbirth Insurance Program/*Jaminan Persalinan* (Jampersal). Jampersal target community members who have not obtained health insurance. As of 2019, Jampersal covers services in 33 provinces and 497 regencies/cities such as financing antenatal services, delivery assistance by health personnel, postpartum services, and family planning services.

175. The Government has also improved facility-based outreach service by increasing the quality and number of community Puskesmas which implements the

Basic Emergency Obstetrics and New Born Care (BEmONC) and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetrics and New Born Care (CEmONC).

176. In 2016, the number of Puskesmas that implemented BEmONC has reached 2.707 units and the number of hospitals that implemented CEmONC has reached 650 hospitals across Indonesia.

177. The Government has increased health personnel capabilities. The distributions of general practitioners, specialists, midwives, and paramedics, have increased through, pre-service and in-services training. These efforts have resulted in the drop of MMR from 346 per 100.000 in 2010 to 305 per 100.000 in 2015.

178. Reproduction health education for adolescents has been delivered at school under collaboration between MoH and MoEC. This topic has been integrated into school curriculum and training on this topic has been conducted for teachers. For children who don't attend school, reproduction health information is disseminated through the community, involving adolescents both as a participants and counsellors. Puskesmas also provides information on reproductive health.

179. Through the Indonesia Health Card/Kartu Indonesia Sehat, the government has provided premium subsidies to cover 92.1% of Indonesia's poor and near poor population in 2018.

180. The Government has implemented a strategy to tackle the issue of malnutrition, especially the prevention of stunting. The Government has launched the Integrated Nutrition Intervention policy which focuses on pregnant women, children aged 0–23 months and adolescent girls. The program aims to support and provide staple foods (e.g., rice and eggs) as well as to promote better nutrition intake especially for poor families. As per January 2019, the Integrated Nutrition Intervention has been implemented in 160 districts and 1600 villages.

181. Intervention for the mitigation of HIV/AIDS, especially for the women, is conducted through the Mother to Child HIV Infection Prevention Program. The program consists of 4 focuses: infection prevention for women on reproductive age, unplanned pregnancy prevention for HIV-positive women, HIV infection prevention from HIV-positive mothers to unborn children, and psychological and social support and care for HIV-positive mothers and their families. The program has been integrated into the Mother and Child Health/Kesehatan Ibu Anak (KIA) program, Planned Parenthood/Keluarga Berencana (KB) program and child counselling services in every level of health service and has involved the private sector, CSOs and the community.

182. Indonesia also planned to eliminate the HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B on 2022. The primary efforts that will be taken is early detection of the virus on the pregnant women, which shall be done at first antenatal care. Doing so, it is expected to reduce the infection of HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B from infected mother to her baby.

Women Migrant Workers

183. Indonesia acknowledges the contribution of its migrant workers to national development and economic growth, and commits fully to the promotion and protection of their rights. President Widodo's Nawacita reaffirms the State's obligation to fulfil the rights of our migrant workers through priorities as follows: (i) enhancing the quality of protection of Indonesian citizens and legal entities abroad and (ii) protecting the rights and safety of migrant workers.

184. Indonesia has taken efforts to strengthen national legislations and institutional capacities and improve inter-agency coordination and policy implementation. Law No. 18/2017 was issued to shift the paradigm from its previous focus on the placement

process to the protection aspect through reducing the dominating role of private recruitment agency to marketing and placement only to avoid unauthorized levy and illegal placement practices. The revised law also contains, among others: empowerment and protection mechanism for Migrant Workers' family who are being left at the sending country; increased role of local government; the cost of migration will be borne by user instead of the migrant worker; clearer division of responsibility and authority between institutions.

185. Indonesia is also strengthening its capacity and strategy of prevention, early detection and immediate responses. These have been conducted through, among others, the integration of the priority areas on recruitment and placement mechanisms for migrant workers in RPJMN 2015–2019 and the establishment of an integrated national task force on the protection of Indonesian migrant workers. Indonesia closely and regularly supervises the activities of 570 registered migrant workers agencies all over Indonesia and takes firm actions on those who violated the code.

186. To better protect migrant workers, efforts taken include:

- Providing legal assistance to more than 27,000 (during 2012–2016) Indonesian migrant workers;
- Signing 13 bilateral agreements related to the protection and placement of migrant workers;
- Imposing a moratorium on sending domestic workers to 21 countries;
- Ensuring financial rights/unpaid wages are received by migrant workers;²³
- To promote the rights to education for Indonesia's migrant workers families abroad, 263 community learning centres have been established.

187. The issue of migrant workers is trans-national in nature, requiring equivalent commitment and efforts among the origin, transit, and destination countries. In ASEAN, Indonesia has urged the establishment of a legally binding Instrument on the Protection and Promotion on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Their Families by the issuance of the ASEAN Consensus on the Promotion and Protection of Migrant Worker November 2017.

188. At global level, Indonesia consistently reaffirms its call for universal ratification of International Covenant on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW). Within the UN, Indonesia promotes the protection of migrant workers, especially women migrant workers, including through facilitation of UNGA's resolution to eradicate VAW migrant workers.

189. To strengthen the normative frameworks for better protection of those who work in the domestic sector in Indonesia, a bill on domestic workers is currently discussed in the Parliament. In the meantime, MoM has issued the Regulation No. 2/2015 on Protection of domestic workers to set the precondition to the adoption of the bill. In addition, MoM also issued Regulation No. 18/2018 on Social Protection for Migrant Workers which covers, pension, life insurance and personal accidents.

190. Indonesia commits to create more opportunities for better and sustainable jobs in Indonesia, including for returning migrant workers and their families. Programs on entrepreneurship and financial schemes have been introduced and support from the private sectors and national banks have been mobilized.

191. The BNP2TKI has provided capacity building training for 14,498 returning migrant workers. Currently 6,047 returning migrant workers have been empowered to initiate their business in their hometowns. The number of returning Migrant

²³ Estimated total amount equivalent to USD 400,000.

Workers who have participated in the Integrated Empowerment Program up to 2018 totalled 5,375 people, so the number of Full and Family PMIs who have participated in and given training from 2015–2018 totalled 25,223 people. With the type of business covering 3,694 people food security, 2,744 people tourism, 2,928 people creative economy, and 488 people service.²⁴

192. In 2016, Indonesia launched “Productive Migrant Village” program in Indramayu and Wonosobo regencies. Apart from ensuring better protection for Indonesia’s migrant workers and their families, the program offers to empower returning migrants with entrepreneurship skills. MoM has set up 150 productive villages in 10 provinces in 2019. RPJMN 2015–2019 three strategies to accelerate poverty alleviation include pilot projects to empower returning migrant workers with new job skills and entrepreneurship trainings to create small businesses based on local economic commodities.

193. The Indonesian Government continues to push for universal ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and stands ready to join the campaign on global ratification of this Convention. Moreover, while fully respecting the freedom of movement of its citizens, the Government continuously reviews existing protection frameworks in countries of employment for Indonesian migrant workers and recommends their deployment only to countries with adequate protection mechanism, including in the form of bilateral MoU with Indonesia.

Women Facing Multiple Forms of Discrimination

194. Indonesia commits to uphold the constitutional mandate to protect the rights of Indonesia’s “Masyarakat Hukum Adat” (MHA) or “adat” community. Towards this end, we will continue to take measures to widen their access, including women and children, to basic needs, economic infrastructure and social services.

195. Normative frameworks²⁵ to recognize a certain degree of “land rights” of MHA have been developed. These frameworks also provide measures to protect the rights of MHA and increase their welfare through, inter alia, fulfilment of basic needs, widening access to job opportunities and land. They also broaden the opportunity for MHA to further integrate with mainstream social and economic system. Moreover, the draft law on MHA is already included in the 2015–2019 National Legislation Priority.

196. At the end of 2016, President Widodo presented his Decree on Land Certificate to nine MHA throughout the country. This signifies Government’s recognition of land for MHA.

197. Apart from developing normative frameworks for MHA at national level, the Government also encourages provinces in Indonesia to develop their normative frameworks. Currently, 14 provinces in Indonesia have already developed their regulations on MHA.

²⁴ Food Security: Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Plantation; Tourism: Culinary, Travel Guide; Creative Economy: Crafts, Creative Industries; and Services: Tailoring, Electronic Service, Workshop, Hair Salon, etc.

²⁵ Recent laws include Law No. 23/2014 on Local Government and Law No.6/2014 on Village, and Presidential Decree No. 186/2014 on Social Empowerment of “Komunitas Adat Terpencil/ remote “masyarakat hukum adat”.

198. A regular program²⁶ targeted to empower 3,610 family units each year continues to be implemented. From the total of 231,268 family units of MHA in Indonesia, 99,726 family units from 10 provinces have been empowered through this program.

199. The Government commits to scale up the efforts to address the remaining challenges in fulfilling the rights of MHA, including in solving disputes between MHA and state-owned enterprises on the use of land and natural resources,²⁷ and eradicating stereotypes and stigmas on MHA.

200. Efforts that has been conducted by both national and local government include:

(a) Implementing policies that focus on protection of MHA, such as Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 52/2014 on Guidelines on the Protection of MHA;

(b) MoSA and MoHA has programs that facilitate the issuance of ID card and birth certificate. This measure is a means to recognize and protect the right of geographically isolated Adat community to have proper citizenship identity and have access to social welfare services;

(c) To increase information on legal assistance, MoLHR has conducted dissemination to law enforcement officials on Law No. 16/2011;

(d) Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) facilitate implementation of Presidential Decree No. 88/2017 on Settlement of Land Ownership in Forestry Area to various relevant ministries and institutions;

(e) Ministry of Village Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration (MoVDDAT) has developed remote areas and communities, through enhanced economic access in 6518 villages (from disadvantaged to developed villages), exceeding the targets of the 5000 villages in 2018. Moreover, there are 2665 villages have become Desa Mandiri;

(f) MoSA also implements Isolated Adat Community Empowerment/Pemberdayaan Komunitas Adat Terpencil (PKAT);

(g) The Government also conducts regular dialogues with Adat communities on the protection and empowerment of women. As of 2019, dialogues have been conducted in 11 Regencies, resulting in recommendations and policy briefs based on respective local wisdom, conditions and needs;

(h) Awards for women in Adat Communities that have contributed to their village.

201. Gender inequality in rural communities is still high due to the lack of access to education, as well as public and economic activities. To address these challenges, several efforts to improve the livelihood of rural women include:

(a) Strengthening legislative and normative frameworks such as establishing a program called “Building Indonesia from the periphery”. This program aims to tackle poverty from the most remote and poorest areas. Towards this end, the government has issued Law No. 6/2014 on Villages to empower villagers by making them central actors in eradicating poverty within their own community. This law also promotes principles of participation, equality and empowerment. It stipulates that the foundation of building an inclusive village is through the promotion of gender

²⁶ Through this program, each family is given housing, access to social services and a start-up package for their livelihood.

²⁷ Land disputes involving MHA is handled by the Public Complaint Services of the MoLHR, the National Land Agency and Komnas HAM. MoLHR followed up 99 reported cases of land dispute in 2012 and 15 cases in 2013, while the National Land Agency handled 9 cases through mediation and 4 cases through the State Administrative Courts in the period of 2010–2013.

equality and participation of women in socioeconomic as well as decision-making process. Hence, under this pretext rural women are encouraged to be more active in the village planning and managing of village fund programme;

(b) Law No. 5/1960 on agriculture and Law No. 7/1989 on religious court provides protection for women engaged in the agricultural sector,²⁸ as it regulates access and ownership toward productive resources such as land and property for all, including among women and girls in rural areas;

(c) To improve capabilities of rural women in economic participation, the Government conducts various training and capacity building programs for women entrepreneurs and small business owners. These programs not only teach skills such as financial literacy, marketing and digital economy, but also facilitate in developing networks among women entrepreneur, including those in rural areas.

202. To alleviate poverty in rural areas, the Government has implemented programs to develop 74957 villages by increasing the fund allocation for villages²⁹ from approximately US\$ 1,4 billion in 2015 to approximately US\$ 4,9 billion plus US\$ 211 Million as Municipality Fund in 2019. As stipulated by Law No.6/2014 on Village, every village receives 10 percent of the total funds transferred by the central government from the state budget, plus 10 percent from the regional budget.

203. Law No. 40/2013 on National Social Security System and Presidential Instruction No. 7/2014 has laid out the legal framework for social protection scheme aimed at poor households. The scheme is implemented by the issuance of Prosperous Family Card through which Indonesian poor households can obtain Indonesia Smart Card and Indonesia Health Card. Until 2018, the Government has distributed Prosperous Family Card to 15.5 million poor households, Indonesia Health Card to around 92.24 million people, and Smart Indonesia Card to approximately 19.7 million school-age children. The cards include education, health and welfare programs for millions of Indonesians and a number of benefits to holders including free health insurance for the poor and 12 years free education.³⁰

204. The President has instructed to integrate and digitize all social assistance program in one card (from cash to non-cash) so that the assistance will directly reach its target. Pilot study for this project started in 2016.³¹

205. According to the 2015 National Interdental Population Survey/Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus (Supas), there are 11.387.730 women with disabilities in Indonesia, which also covers the number of women with cognitive and movement impairments. To accommodate this matter, the Government has issued Law No.8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities that recognizes the vulnerability of women with disabilities to multi-layered discriminations to which require continuous effort in addressing this issue.

206. Other regulations related to the protection women with disabilities namely MoWECP Regulation No. 23/2010 on Establishment of Consultation Center for

²⁸ 33% of the 117 million workforce are in agriculture, with women encompassing 13.4 million of the number.

²⁹ The fund allocation for village (in Rupiah) are in amount of Rp 20,7 Trillion as 2015, Rp 47 trillion as 2016, Rp 60 Trillion as 2017, Rp 60 Trillion as 2018 and Rp 70 Trillion plus Rp 3 Trillion as Municipality Fund in 2019.

³⁰ The Government has also provided 6 million families covered nationally with conditional cash transfer program focused on improving the quality of health and education for the poorest families. Since 2016, the Government has also expanded the program to not only cover poor family with pregnant mother, under-five and school-aged children, but also to households that have elderly and persons with disability.

³¹ The Presidential Regulation on non-cash social transfer program will be start to be implemented in selected cities in 2017 and will be expanded gradually to other cities and rural areas in 2018.

Women with Disabilities, and MoWECP Regulation No. 7/2012 on the Standard of Procedure for Center for Consultation and Information for Women with Disabilities.

207. Regarding to the women before the law, Indonesia has a Blueprint for Corrections Service Reform maps out reform objectives and capacity building, such as: (i) separation of female prisoners; (ii) provision of female police to approach female terrorist inmates; (iii) provision of reproductive rights and health services; and (iv) improvement of quality and quantity to support the fulfilment of reproductive rights and health.

208. In regards to women in disaster situations, the Government has given attention to Reproductive Health Sub Cluster (RHSC) matters by implementing Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) as well as transmission to recovery period. MISP is a set of priority reproductive health response in emergency crisis to facilitate the needs of vulnerable groups, such as: women, pregnant women, new-borns, children and the elderly.³²

209. As an example, RHSC has been established in Lombok as a response to the Lombok Earthquake. Logistical assistances, funded by the MoH, UNFPA Indonesia, IBI, and AmeriCares, include individual reproductive health kits, especially for women in reproductive age, midwife/labour kits, reproductive health tents, medical devices, IEC media, and books. Services delivered in the reproductive health tents include the maternal child health (MCH), family planning, sexually transmitted diseases, VAW and children, and counselling. From August 2018 until December 2018, the RHSC in Lombok has provided various services including: 4,978 ANC's, 982 deliveries and 3,0372 family planning services.

Marriage and Family Relations

210. To strengthen family resilience, the Government has implemented a program called Puspaga. The program aims to facilitate the enhancement of family harmony, resilience and welfare through counselling and consultation.

211. Another program is the Family Welfare Consultancy Agency/*Lembaga Konsultasi Kesejahteraan Keluarga* (LK3) initiated by MoSA. As of 2018, there are 631 agencies³³ that provides psychosocial supports and counselling for the families in an effort to strengthen family resilience. Several success stories of the implementation of LK3:

(a) Bengkalis Regency allocated the largest supplementary financial support to the program's implementation;

(b) Karawang Regency puts the LK3 program as a referral partner to other public service providers (police and hospital);

(c) Cimahi City has assigned a professional social worker in each municipalities;

(d) Partnering with BAZNAS, DPRD, and several banks, Bontang City has successfully accumulated grants for program expansion;

³² In this period, RHSC is executed to ensure all of the MISP components are implemented in the field, as follows: (i) Identify the coordinator of the RHSC; (ii) Prevent and address issue of Sexual Violence; (iii) Prevent HIV Transmission; (iv) Prevent Increasing Maternal and Infant Morbidity and Death; (v) Provide family planning services; (vi) MISP for Adolescent; and (vii) Manage Reproductive Health Logistics.

³³ As of there are 22 in the national level, 124 in the provisional level, 485 in the district level. So far, it has handled 12.9% cases of domestic violence from 9,969 family cases and in 2016 was 10.3% of total 11,781 family cases.

(e) Programs such as Pekka also support family resilience through the empowerment of women as contributors to the household economy.

Ratification of Other Treaties

212. Indonesia has ratified ICRMW and the two Optional Protocols to Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Since 2017, Indonesia has been taking steps in resuming its process of ratification to CPED. Meanwhile, national deliberations on the importance of signing or ratifying other international instruments continue to be exercised. In line with the on-going deliberations, Indonesia has supported the fundamental principles enshrined in various international human rights conventions and committed to incorporate them into the existing national frameworks and mechanisms.

List of abbreviation

APSAI	Indonesian Association of Child Friendly Companies/Asosiasi Perusahaan Sahabat Anak Indonesia
ASFR	Aged Specific Fertility Rate
BEmONC	Basic Emergency Obstetrics and New Born Care
BK-TKI	Migrant Worker Family Programs/Bina Keluarga TKI
BNP2TKI	National Board on The Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers/Badan Nasional Penempatan dan Perlindungan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia
BRF	Backward, Remote and Frontier
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEF	Child Early and Forced Marriage
CEmONC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetrics and New Born Care
CMfHDC	Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
ESA	Child Sexual Exploitation/Eksploitasi Seksual Anak
FDS	Family Development Session
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Circumcision
IBI	Indonesian Midwife Association/Ikatan Bidan Indonesia
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
Jampersal	Childbirth Insurance Program/Jaminan Persalinan
KKLA	Child-Friendly Regency/Cities/Kabupaten/Kota Layak Anak
Komnas HAM	National Commission on Human Rights/Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia
LK3	Family Welfare Consultancy Institution/Lembaga Konsultasi Kesejahteraan Keluarga
LPSK	Witness and Victim Protection Agency/Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MoEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs

MoLHR	Ministry of Law and Human Rights
Molin:	Women and Child Protection Cars/Mobil Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak
MoM	Ministry of Manpower
MoRA	Ministry of Religious Affairs
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWECP	Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection
NAP-HR	National Action Plan on Human Rights
NHRIs	National Human Rights Institutions
P2TP2A	Integrated Service Center for Women Empowerment and Child/Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak
P3AKS	Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflicts/Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial
Pekka	Empowerment of Women Headed Household/Yayasan Pemberdayaan Perempuan Kepala Keluarga
PKH	Hope Family Program/Program Keluarga Harapan
PTPPO	Prevention of Trafficking in Persons/Pencegahan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang
Puskesmas	Primary Healthcare Center/Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat
Puspaga	Family Empowerment Center/Pusat Pembelajaran Keluarga
RAN-P3AKS	National Action Plan on the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflicts/Rencana Aksi Nasional Perlindungan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Konflik Sosial
RAN-PBPTA	National Action Plan on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour/Rencana Aksi Nasional Penghapusan Bentuk-Bentuk Pekerjaan Terburuk untuk Anak
RHSC	Reproductive Health Sub Cluster
RPJMN	National Medium Term Development Plan/Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional
RPSA	Child Social Safehouses/Rumah Perlindungan Sosial Anak
Simfoni PPA	Information System for the Protection of Women and Children/Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak
SPPA	Juvenile Justice System/Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak

SPPT-PKKTP	Integrated Criminal Justice System on Handling Cases of VAW/Sistem Peradilan Pidana Terpadu Penanganan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan
Stranas PKTA	National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children/Strategi Nasional Penghapusan Kekerasan Terhadap Anak
TIPs	Trafficking in Persons
Torlin	Women and Child Protection Motorcycles/Sepeda Motor Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak
ToT	Training of Trainer
USE:	Universal Secondary Education
VAW	Violence against Women
