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Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

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Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Ninth periodic report submitted by Indonesia under article 18 of the Convention, due in 2025*,**

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Executive Summary

1. Indonesia reaffirms its unwavering commitment to the promotion of gender equality and the protection of women's rights. The Government of Indonesia (GoI) has concluded the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024, which prioritized mainstreaming gender perspectives across all sectors. Building on this foundation, the GoI is now implementing the RPJMN 2025-2029, which continues prioritizing the empowerment and protection of women and children as integral to strengthening human capital.

2. The Golden Indonesia 2045 (Indonesia Emas 2045), as envisioned within the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025-2045, represents the long-term vision to become a fully developed, prosperous, and just society. This commitment ensures that women and children remain one of the foremost national priorities, serving as a critical pillar. This focus is aligned with the Eight Visions (Asta Cita) agenda, which includes strengthening human resources, promoting gender equality, and enhancing the role of women, recognizing that investing in women and ensuring their full participation and safety is essential for realizing a just, prosperous, and sustainably developed nation.

3. Indonesia has demonstrated tangible progress in closing gender gaps. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) has declined from 0.465 in 2021 to 0.421 in 2024, signalling a reduction in overall inequality, primarily driven by improvements in reproductive health and women's empowerment, particularly in employment and education. While the Gender Development Index (GDI) has increased from 91.27 in 2021 to 91.85 in 2024, reflecting better outcomes in health, educational attainment, and economic opportunities.

4. This period has been marked by legislative achievements aimed at providing comprehensive protection for women. The enactment of Law No. 12/2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes (UU TPKS) establishes a robust legal framework for prevention, victim protection, and recovery. This was followed by Law No. 4/2024 on the Welfare of Mothers and Children during the First 1000 Days of Life (UU KIA), which strengthens support for women and families during the first 1,000 days of life.

5. Moving forward, Indonesia is committed to strengthening the collaboration between all relevant actors to encourage the protection and promotion of the rights of women and girls, eliminating all forms of VAWG, and ensuring the availability and harmonization of data. The strategy involves fostering intensified pentahelix collaborations to ensure inclusive policy implementation under the coordination of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Children's Protection (MoWECP). As a concrete means, the GoI is committed to expanding and improving access to the SAPA 129 services and Indonesia Shared Space (RBI). This is complemented by developing integrated, accurate data systems on gender and children-related matters through the Information System on Gender and Children (SIGA) to ensure evidence-based policymaking and targeted interventions nationwide.

Introduction

6. Indonesia actively advances women's empowerment and gender equality through participation in key global frameworks, including the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda), and Pact for the Future (PftF).

7. This commitment is embedded in national development planning. The RPJPN 2025-2045 envisions Indonesia's transformation into a sovereign, advanced, fair, and sustainable nation, centred on human development. Within this framework, Strategic Goal IE14: Quality Families, Gender Equality, and Inclusive Society underscores efforts to eliminate gender disparities, strengthen participation, and ensure equitable access to development benefits for all.

8. Indonesia's determination to reduce gender gaps is reflected in the RPJMN. The RPJMN 2020–2024 prioritizes gender equality as a part of human capital development, focusing on balanced population growth, women's empowerment, and child welfare.

9. This agenda is continued in RPJMN 2025-2029, particularly under National Priority 4: Strengthening Human Resource Development, Science, Technology, Education, Health, Sports Achievements, Gender Equality, and the Empowerment of Women, Youth, and Persons with Disabilities, which emphasizes women's leadership, economic participation, access to health and education, and prevention of violence. The RPJMN also mandates gender and social inclusion mainstreaming at every stage of development.

10. A key national strategy to achieve these goals is gender-mainstreaming in national development (PUG), the integration of gender perspectives into all stages of policy and program implementation. Policy directions under PUG focus on affirmative actions to accelerate equality for women and persons in vulnerable situations, through leadership development, women's economic participation, and inclusive access to basic services.

11. Finally, the President's Eight Visions (Asta Cita), reinforce gender equality as a foundation of human capital development and a key driver toward achieving Golden Indonesia 2045 (Indonesia Emas 2045). The first Asta Cita emphasizes democracy, human rights, and gender-responsive policymaking, while the fourth Asta Cita focuses on strengthening human resource development and empowering women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Gender equality overview

12. Indonesia's population data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS) in 2026 shows that women and girls comprise 49.56% of the total population, or 142.33 million individuals. Women are represented across all age groups, with 39.11 million aged 0-17 (48.89%), 84.66 million aged 18-59 (49.31%), and 18.56 million aged 60 and above (52.28%).

13. Indonesia continues to make steady progress in gender equality and women's empowerment. In 2024, the Human Development Index (HDI) increases to 71.47 for women and 77.81 for men, up from 69.59 and 76.25, respectively, in 2021:

(a) Life expectancy is increasing, reaching 74.21 years for women and 70.32 years for men in 2024, from 73.55 and 69.67 in 2021, reflecting better health surveillance, access to medicines, implementation of the Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS), and more equitable health workforce distribution;

(b) Educational indicators are showing progress. In 2024, expected years of schooling (HLS) reached 13.39 years for women, higher than for men at 12.99 years.

Meanwhile, the mean years of schooling (RLS) among those aged 25+ stood at 8.54 years for women and 9.17 years for men;

(c) Economic indicators are showing similar positive trends. Per capita expenditure rose for both sexes between 2021 and 2024, from IDR9.05 million to IDR9.9 million for women, and from IDR15.77 million to IDR16.2 million for men.

14. Gender equality progress, as measured by the GDI from BPS, increased to 91.85 in 2024 from 91.27 in 2021. At the subnational level, 25 provinces scored above 90, while Jakarta, North Sulawesi, West Sumatra, Yogyakarta, and Bali exceeded 95. Tomohon City, North Sulawesi, recorded the highest GDI at 99.56.

15. The GII is decreasing from 0.465 in 2021 to 0.421 in 2024, reflecting reduced disparities in reproductive health, empowerment, and economic participation:

(a) Progress in reproductive health includes a reduction in the proportion of women aged 15-49 giving birth to their first live child under the age of 20 (from 0.262 in 2021 to 0.248 in 2024) and a significant decline in births outside health facilities (from 0.154 in 2021 to 0.094 in 2024);

(b) Educational attainment continues to rise, with the percentage of high school completion increasing to 37.64% in 2024 from 34.87% in 2021 for women, and to 43.78% in 2024 from 41.30% in 2021 for men;

(c) Women's political participation also strengthened, with representation in legislative bodies rising from 21.89% in 2021 to 22.46% in 2024;

(d) Economic participation shows notable improvement, with the female labour force participation rate increasing from 53.34% in 2021 to 56.42% in 2024.

16. To support these outcomes, Indonesia has strengthened the integration of a gender perspective into legal and policy frameworks. Between 2021 and 2024, technical guidance on gender-responsive regulation drafting was provided to policymakers, reaching over 400 personnel by 2025 and supporting ministries and local governments in developing gender-related policies.

Handling and overview of the COVID-19 pandemic

17. The COVID-19 pandemic created unprecedented challenges in Indonesia, which disproportionately impacted women. The Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) increased women's unpaid domestic workload, including supporting children's online learning, while economic shocks and losses of earnings pushed many women to take on additional income-generating roles.

18. These pressures were reflected in labour trends: women's labour force participation increased from 51.81% in 2019 to 53.14% in 2020, while men declined from 83.25% to 82.41%, largely due to women compensating for household income losses.

19. The pandemic further heightened the risks of violence. The National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) recorded a significant rise in VAWG, particularly domestic violence in low-income households. The Indonesian Women with Disabilities Association (HWDI) reported that women with disabilities also experienced similar heightened vulnerabilities to violence during this time.

20. To address this, the Ministry of Health (MoH) issued guidelines ensuring continued access to services for women and child victims, including medical examinations outside COVID-19 referral hospitals improving coordination with the Subnational Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA), police, and social services, and ensuring that the history of abuses before the pandemic are considered.

In 2021, MoWECP, with the UNFPA, issued a national protocol for handling VAWG during the pandemic.

21. The GoI implemented health, economic, and social protection measures to mitigate the impact on the most vulnerable, including women and children. Under Government Regulation No. 21/2020, PSBB was implemented alongside an extensive social assistance package, such as the Family Hope Program, basic food aid, and wage subsidies. Around 90% of the beneficiaries were female heads of households, reaching 10 million families, and helped meet essential needs, including food, education, and health expenses.

22. To ensure the right to education, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (MoECRT) in 2020 issued adaptive learning policies and addressed digital barriers by improving connectivity and providing sustained internet data support, especially in rural and remote areas. Between 2020 and 2021, internet data assistance and tuition fee subsidies reached 39.78 million students and 8.24 million university students.

23. The MoWECP also launched family-support initiatives, including the Healthy Souls (SEJIWA) mental health service and the Protect Our Family Together (BERJARAK) program, in 28 provinces and 378 districts/cities to protect women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. It empowered local communities by actively involving neighbourhood volunteers.

24. The MoWECP supported the National Economic Recovery (PEN) program and contributed to the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (SNKI) for Women, a targeted strategy designed to enhance financial inclusion for four key groups: women in the lowest 40% income bracket, female workers (especially migrant workers), women-owned micro, small, and medium enterprises, and female household managers.

25. To strengthen women's economic resilience, the MoWECP partnered with the private sector to develop home-based industry models. Key initiatives included the Sispreneur Incubation Class with XL Axiata, which trained 200 women micro-entrepreneurs to utilize digital technology. The MoWECP, supported by the UK-Indonesia Tech Hub and Du Anyam, also launched HERFuture, a remote training and mentoring program to support women-led ultra-micro enterprises affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in Central Lombok, Rembang, Kendal, Central Bangka, Cilegon, and Palembang.

Convention's visibility

26. CEDAW serves as a key legal reference in Indonesia's policy-making on women's rights. It is disseminated and integrated into Indonesia's legal and policy framework as a core foundation for women's human rights. The GoI promotes CEDAW through continuous awareness-raising efforts, targeting line ministries, law enforcement officials, subnational government, CSOs, and community groups.

27. Throughout 2021-2025, the MoWECP, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), and the Ministry of Human Rights (MoHR) conducted awareness-raising activities and consultations on CEDAW and Indonesia's periodic reporting in Jakarta, West Nusa Tenggara, Southwest Papua, Southeast Sulawesi, and Central Java. This ensured the broad participation and contributions from subnational governments and CSOs, and captured the local experiences, best practices, and lessons learned in the implementation of the Convention.

28. The preparation of the CEDAW report is closely aligned with Indonesia's 30-year review of the BPfA in 2024. Both processes have been leveraged to reinforce Indonesia's commitment to CEDAW and BPfA as the fundamental international frameworks on gender equality and women's rights.

29. At the policy level, the Ministry of National Development Planning (MoNDP) has integrated recommendations from UN treaty bodies, including the CEDAW Committee, into national priorities and development targets, ensuring alignment between international commitments and the national development agenda.

30. Since October 2024, the establishment of the Coordinating Ministry for Law, Human Rights, Immigration, and Correction Affairs (CMLHRICA) has strengthened intersectoral coordination on human rights implementation, particularly under the RPJMN 2025-2029. The Ministry has initiated structured cross-sectoral coordination to map service intersections for women, enhance accessibility and coherence of services, assess the effectiveness of existing regulations, identify policy gaps, and synergize the coordination under the new ministry.

31. These coordination efforts have already been initiated in Jakarta, Banten, West Java, and Central Java, marking an important step toward a more integrated national approach to women's rights protection and CEDAW implementation in Indonesia.

Regulation framework and relevant policy

32. UU TPKS represents a legal advancement in preventing, addressing, protecting, and rehabilitating victims of sexual violence crimes, particularly women and children, including persons with disabilities. It strengthens law enforcement and mandates perpetrator rehabilitation, aiming to create an environment free from sexual violence and guarantee non-recurrence of such crimes.

33. The provisions include the classification of sexual violence, including forced marriage, sexual exploitation of children, and in the household setting. They encompasses comprehensive procedural regulations, strengthening of integrated services in managing protection and recovery of victims, and the provision of restitution and/or compensation.

34. UU TPKS ensures criminal and civil legal protection for advocates and other parties who report acts of sexual violence to ensure they are not criminalised while seeking justice and recovery for victims. It also mandates community-based support for victims, their families, and witnesses.

35. There are seven mandated derivative regulations of UU TPKS:

(a) Government Regulation No. 27/2024, which governs the implementation of coordination and monitoring for the prevention and victim handling;

(b) Government Regulation No. 29/2025, which governs the mechanisms for the provision, sources, and management of the victims' trust fund;

(c) Government Regulation No. 30/2025, which includes procedures for prevention, handling, protection, rehabilitation, and removal of electronic content related to sexual violence;

(d) Presidential Regulation No. 9/2024, which governs education and training on the prevention and handling of sexual violence crimes for law enforcement officials, government service personnel, and service providers in community-based service institutions;

(e) Presidential Regulation No. 55/2024, which governs the mandatory establishment, operational procedures, and integrated service standards of the UPTD PPA;

(f) Presidential Regulation No. 98/2024, which governs the organization of integrated services in the handling, protection, and recovery for victims, their families, and/or witnesses of sexual violence crimes by the Central Government; and

(g) Draft Presidential Regulation on the National Policy for the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence, which includes relevant programs and targets, is still under deliberation.

36. UU KIA strengthens support for women and families by enabling extended maternity leave, regulating paternity leave to foster shared parental responsibility, and ensuring critical health and nutritional support during the first 1,000 days of life. The GoI is committed to drafting the derivative regulations as mandated by the Law, which include:

(a) Government Regulation that governs: i) maternal and child welfare; ii) planning, implementation, guidance, supervision, and evaluation of the Law; iii) data and information on maternal and child welfare; and

(b) Presidential Regulation on Cross-Sector and Functional Coordination to ensure the effective implementation of UU KIA.

37. Regulations regarding PUG ensure that gender perspectives are systematically integrated into all stages of development. These regulations establish clear roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms, thus enabling consistency, accountability, and sustainability in promoting gender equality across ministries, institutions, and subnational governments. Out of 38 provinces in Indonesia, 27 provinces have established a legal framework to support gender mainstreaming, consisting of 16 Subnational Regulations (Perda) and 11 Governor Regulations (Pergub).

38. Presidential Regulation No. 53/2021 on The National Action Plan for Human Rights 2021-2025 (the 5th generation of RANHAM) pays special attention to the protection and fulfilment of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, and Adat Communities. RANHAM 2021-2025 encouraged the issuance of policies that strengthen women's access to justice, such as Guidelines of the Attorney General No. 1/2021 concerning Access to Justice for Women and Children in Handling Criminal Cases (PAK).

39. The 6th generation of RANHAM (2026-2030) is currently under discussion, with one specific pillar focusing on the elimination of discrimination against women, specifically regarding participation in the labour market; access to economic empowerment and resources; access to justice; access to public services and decent living; participation and leadership at all levels of government and in technology and science sectors; elimination of all forms of discrimination and VAW; and access to reproductive health for women.

40. The National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change 2024–2030 (RAN GPI) represents Indonesia's commitment to responding to the climate crisis in a fair and inclusive manner by ensuring the participation and leadership of women, children, persons with disabilities, and Adat Communities in policy formulation, decision-making, and planning and implementation of climate programs or actions. It integrates climate policies and actions with the principles of gender equality, women's participation, and the protection of people in vulnerable situations.

41. RAN GPI consists of a General Action Plan and Sectoral Action Plans, with the measurement of its implementation embedded within national development planning systems and monitored through the climate change control registry platform.

42. The General Action Plan is divided into five Priority Areas which serve as strategic entry points for mainstreaming gender into national climate actions: (1) capacity building, knowledge management and communication; (2) women's participation and leadership; (3) coherence, coordination and institutional strengthening; (4) gender-responsive implementation and implementation facilities; and (5) monitoring and reporting.

43. The Sectoral Action Plans operationalize PUG in seven strategic sectors most impacted by climate change: (1) food security, sustainable agriculture, water and irrigation; (2) forestry and peatland; (3) renewable energy, waste management, and environmental

health; (4) green economy, science, technology, and innovation; (5) disaster risk reduction and response; (6) social, cultural, health, social protection, and child rights; and (7) marine, coastal, and blue economy. Each sectoral plan contains tailored strategies, measurable indicators, timelines, responsible institutions, and alignment with SDGs. These plans adopt a participatory approach, emphasizing local knowledge-sharing, peer-to-peer learning, and mentoring schemes.

44. The Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs (CMHDCA) Ministerial Regulation Number 5/2021 concerning the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflicts 2020 - 2025 (RAN P3AKS) aims to strengthen efforts to protect and empower women and children in situations of social conflict, and improve coordination and collaboration between various related parties.

45. The Presidential Regulation No. 114/2020 concerning the SNKI is a strategy to end women's poverty through economic empowerment and increase access to financial services. This regulation is further detailed by the Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs No. 4/2021 on the Implementation of SNKI, which includes provisions on increasing access to formal financial services for women and the establishment of the National Inclusive Finance Council (DNKI) and a Working Group.

46. Law No. 17/2023 on Health (UU Kesehatan) governs that the central government and subnational governments are responsible for access to health service facilities, health information, and education. This includes maternal health efforts, reproductive health measures that are compliant with standards and affordable. Efforts to ensure nutrition are also conducted, with special attention to pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, infants, toddlers, and girls.

47. There are 2 derivative regulations of UU Kesehatan:

(a) Government Regulation No. 28/2024 (PP Kesehatan) that includes provisions on the organization of health efforts, technical aspects of health services, management of medical and health personnel, health service facilities, as well as technical supplies of health and pharmaceutical resilience of medical devices;

(b) Minister of Health Regulation No. 2/2025 (Permenkes PUKR) that governs the implementation of reproductive health efforts in accordance with the life cycle, which includes promotion and prevention efforts without overlooking curative, rehabilitative, and/or palliative efforts.

48. In 2024, the GoI, in collaboration with the ILO, launched the 2025-2045 Roadmap and National Action Plan of the Care Economy, along with the Care Economy Working Group. These initiatives serve as a strategic framework to develop sufficient, accessible, affordable, and high-quality care-related facilities and infrastructure for children, the elderly, and other people in vulnerable situations in need of care, with women as the backbone and primary driver of this economy.

49. Further explanations on thematic regulations will be elaborated within the respective sections.

National machinery for the advancement of women's empowerment

50. MoWECP serves as the designated ministry responsible for formulating, determining, and coordinating policies on gender equality and the fulfilment and protection of women's and children's rights, in accordance with its institutional mandate. The Ministry also serves as the national coordination point for the implementation of protection programs, including

providing final referral services for women victims of violence, delivering specialized services for children needing special protection, and managing national data on women and children. These roles and responsibilities are stipulated under the Presidential Regulation No. 186/2024.

51. Through Ministerial Regulation No. 1/2025 on the Organizational Structure and Working Procedures, MoWECP has introduced new institutional arrangements to strengthen coordination of PUG and the fulfilment of children's rights at the subnational level, including assigning additional regional coordination functions to existing working units. The regulation also establishes two additional working units to reinforce the implementation of strategic policies, enhance integrated service delivery at the national level and at UPTD PPA, and promote community participation in advancing PUG.

52. To ensure the implementation of the PUG agenda in all sectors of development, the MoWECP, the MoNDP, the Ministry of Finance (MoF), and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), is tasked with the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. These key ministries actively urge the institutionalization (regulation, human resources, and disaggregated data) and integration of PUG across all development processes, in accordance with Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development (Inpres PUG) and relevant technical guidelines.

53. Indonesia has implemented Gender-Responsive Budget (ARG) tagging as a key strategy to mainstream gender into national and subnational planning and budgeting processes. This approach serves as a mechanism to ensure that public spending reflects the differentiated needs and priorities of women and men of all ages, including those with disabilities, to advance gender equality. As part of this effort, ministries, institutions, and subnational governments are encouraged to prepare a Gender Budget Statement and/or a Gender Action Budget (AAG), which explicitly outline gender objectives, activities, and corresponding budgets within their programs. Ministries/institutions have also actively conducted Gender-Responsive Training and Budgeting (PPRG) training for their staff to effectively implement the ARG.

54. The practice demonstrates Indonesia's commitment to institutionalizing gender equality in development financing, ensuring that gender perspectives are not only a policy aspiration but are also supported by concrete budgetary allocations. In 2025, 2.7% of the national budget is specifically tagged as gender-responsive budget, which, unfortunately, is a decrease from 4% in 2024 and 7% in 2023, with 13 ministries/institutions consistently implementing gender budget-tagging from 2021 to 2025.

55. In the 2026 State Budget (APBN) Statement, the GoI explicitly reaffirms its commitment to ARG. The document stipulates that all ministries and institutions are required to systematically integrate gender perspectives into the planning and budgeting of programs, activities, and output details. This is to be carried out through the preparation of an AAG and the consistent tagging of ARG allocations. The measure is intended to ensure that state expenditure provides equitable access, participation, control, and benefits of development for all members of society, both women and men.

56. Out of 16 ministries/institutions evaluated in 2022, 12 (75%) had trained planning and budgeting personnel on PUG. Notably, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), the MoFA, the MoHA, the MoF, and the Ministry of Defence (MoD), have achieved 100% coverage of trained personnel in this category. The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MoMAF) and the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (MoPWH), have reported 90% of their relevant staff as trained.

57. The MoEF reported the highest number of trained planning and budgeting personnel, totalling 1,040 individuals. All of its Echelon I units have achieved full coverage (100%). Most of these personnel were trained through the Gender Leadership Summit (GLEADS) and the Training for Eco-Gender Activating Champions Hub (TEACH) programs.

58. Based on the evaluation conducted in 2022, nearly all staff (>98%) in 18 provinces, including South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Bangka Belitung Islands, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, and West Kalimantan, were trained in PPRG. Meanwhile, in the other provinces, staff trained in PPRG varied between 24-98%.

59. The MoWECP continues to advance gender equality in development, women's and children's rights protection, and related data quality. The MoWECP has several flagship programs, including RBI, expanding the service functions of SAPA 129, and strengthening the One Data for Women and Children in villages through SIGA.

60. SIGA serves as an open-access portal providing data on women and children regulated by the MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 4/2023 on One Gender and Child Data. SIGA integrates reporting, program outcomes, and assessments into a single platform accessible to all stakeholders, particularly supporting subnational governments in evidence-based policy development. Currently, SIGA offers around 594 datasets available to the public, including village-level data specifically on Women-Friendly and Child-Caring Villages (DRPPA).

61. The MoWECP has strengthened coordination with provincial governments through a specialized office in charge of women empowerment and child protection in 38 provinces and 514 districts/cities, under which UPTD PPA operates to provide support services to women and children victims of violence. UPTD PPA has been established in 34 provinces (89.5%) and 430 districts/cities (84.6%), with efforts to encourage establishment/alignment by all subnational governments and address challenges such as limited budgets and limited human resources.

62. In 2024, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) established a dedicated unit to address crimes against women and children, and trafficking in persons, namely the Directorate for Crimes against Women, Children, and Trafficking in Persons (Dit PPA-PPO).

63. The GoI has also strengthened the legal basis and duties of Komnas Perempuan as an independent state institution to uphold women's rights through the Presidential Regulation No. 8/2024 which amended Presidential Regulation No. 65/2005. The duties of Komnas Perempuan include disseminating understanding about VAW, researching and reviewing laws and regulations, monitoring violence, providing advice to the government, developing regional and international cooperation, and facilitating network development. One of the provisions revised through the regulation concerns the number of field coordinators and sub-commission coordinators, which was increased from a maximum of 5 personnel each to a total of 13 personnel.

64. The MoWECP also emphasizes the importance of cross-sector collaboration and the active role of various parties, including the community, in efforts to advance women and children. The MoWECP has mainstreamed gender equality at the national and subnational levels, and through participation and initiatives in international fora such as the G20, ASEAN, APEC, BRICS, and COP UNFCCC.

Non-discrimination and gender stereotyping

65. Indonesia has enacted Law No. 40/2008 on the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination that emphasizes the prohibition of racial and ethnic discrimination in all fields, including civil, political, economic, social, and cultural.

66. Since 2021, the MoWECP has facilitated technical guidance sessions on Gender Equality Parameters for legal drafters within ministries, institutions, and subnational governments, to ensure that all regulations are free from discriminatory elements. As of July 2025, the MoWECP has collaborated with 58 ministries/institutions and 34 provinces, with over 600 legal drafters participating in these trainings.

67. The MoWECP utilizes the Gender Equality Parameters outlined in the MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 6/2023 on Gender Equality Parameters in Legislation and Other Legal Instruments to measure gender perspective in legislation and other legal instruments.

68. The MoHR has adopted Ministerial Regulation No. 16/2024 on Guidelines for Mainstreaming Human Rights in the Formation of Legislation to integrate and align human rights principles in national regulations to realize the respect, protection, fulfilment, enforcement, and promotion of human rights.

69. In addition, the GoI has established measures to prevent the enactment of discriminatory subnational regulations:

(a) A review mechanism of local laws and bylaws;

(b) Assistance in formulating and drafting local laws; and

(c) Human rights bureaus under the supervision of Governors, Regents, and Mayors to promote the internalization of human rights norms in the formulation of subnational regulations.

70. According to the 2024 Year-End Report of Komnas Perempuan, 305 discriminatory policies were analysed by Komnas Perempuan, the MoWECP, and the MoHR using each institution's respective parameters, consisting of 6 national regulations, 189 regional regulations, 87 mayoral regulations, and 23 regulations no longer in effect. The recommendations were submitted to the MoHA.

71. For the National Police admission process, health assessment requirements are governed by the Chief of Polri Decision No. 7/2016 on Health Examinations for Candidates of the Polri and the Chief of Polri Decision No. 1115/X/2016 on Health Status Assessment Standards for Candidates in the Recruitment of the Polri. These regulations do not contain any assessment related to virginity testing.

72. The admission process for the National Armed Forces (TNI) follows the Regulation of the Commander of the National Armed Forces (Perpang) No. 31/2019, which amends Perpang No. 6/2016 on the Provision of Voluntary Soldiers. The examinations include administration, health, mental ideology, physical fitness, psychology, academics, and selection tests. For female candidates, reproductive health examinations are conducted solely to ensure physical and mental health for military education and do not involve any assessment of virginity. No female candidate is disqualified on such grounds. In 2022, TNI officially announced that virginity testing is not conducted in the recruitment of female soldiers in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Health

73. In Indonesia, the life expectancy for women consistently surpasses that of men and continues to rise, from 73.55 years in 2021 to 74.21 years in 2024.

74. The enactment of UU Kesehatan, supported by implementing regulations, PP Kesehatan and Permenkes PUKR, ensures comprehensive health services for all women and girls and mandates participation in the national social security health insurance program through the Social Security Agency for Health (BPJS Kesehatan). This commitment has steadily increased health insurance coverage for women, showing an increase from 68.8% in 2021 to 75.98% in 2024 (National Socio-Economic Survey/SUSENAS).

75. Since 2024, in the national development planning, the GoI has adopted a life-cycle approach, a framework that recognizes the distinct needs, challenges, and opportunities individuals face at different stages of life, from early childhood through old age, to ensure that regulations, policies, and programs are adapted to these specific circumstances and needs and to enable more accurate and targeted interventions.

76. As of July 2025, Indonesia has a robust network of 121,614 health facilities, including 10,300 community health centres (Puskesmas), 3,281 hospitals, and over 40,000 private practices and other healthcare facilities, supported by over 330,000 integrated health posts (Posyandu) at the community level.

77. Since February 2025, Puskesmas has provided free annual health check-ups, covering both physical and mental health, including breast and cervical cancer screening for women. As of November 2025, it has benefited 50.5 million individuals, including 34.3 million in public and 16.2 million in school settings. One Health (Satu Sehat) platform serves as a national health data integration platform, including the recording of annual health check-up results.

78. The SiGizi nutrition information system platform is utilized to monitor and improve the community's nutritional status. Based on the check-up results and nutritional monitoring, pregnant women or children who require special nutritional interventions will be referred to local Puskesmas.

79. A targeted strategy, Sustainable Outreach Services (SOS), expands routine health services and immunization to the frontier, outermost, and underdeveloped (3T) regions. It ensures essential health interventions, including maternal and child health services, routine immunization, nutrition screening, growth monitoring, and basic medical consultations, reach populations facing geographical barriers through scheduled outreach by mobile health teams, temporary service posts, and collaboration with local leaders. This has contributed to reducing the national unmet needs of medical services from 6.09% in 2022 to 5.18% in 2024.

80. In 2024, UU KIA was enacted, guaranteeing comprehensive, safe, and accessible services from pre-conception through early childhood, including nutritional support for mothers and children up to two years.

81. Indonesia's maternal health services include Antenatal Care, Tetanus Diphtheria (Td) Immunization, Iron Tablets provisions, Delivery, Postnatal Care, Maternal Health Classes, Birth Planning, and Complication Prevention (P4K), Family Planning (KB), Paediatric, and Screening for HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B, and providing nutritional support to pregnant women with chronic energy deficiency, including Additional Food Provision (PMT) and Iron-Folic Acid Tablets (TTD).

82. The MoH has revised several key policies, including increasing the suggested number of prenatal check-ups from four to six times to strengthen early detection of potential health risks, fetal growth, and maternal and fetal well-being.

83. The Maternal and Child Health Book (Buku KIA) is provided at Puskesmas as a standardized record for monitoring the health status of both mother and child and a comprehensive guide for families. It covers topics such as maternal and child nutrition, prenatal care, delivery and postpartum care, health emergency signs, breastfeeding techniques, child growth and development, immunization schedules, early stimulation activities, and family planning.

84. Through the Delivery Coverage Scheme (Jampersal), based on Presidential Instruction No. 5/2022 on Improving Access to Health Services for Pregnant Women, Childbirth, Postnatal, and Newborns, the GoI ensures comprehensive maternal and newborn care at First-Level Health Facilities (FKTP). Data from BPS showed a positive trend, where mothers enrolled in Jampersal increased from 72.05% in 2022 to 78.37% in 2024.

85. Indonesia has recorded substantial long-term progress in reducing maternal mortality, with the ratio falling from 390 per 100,000 live births in 1991 to 189 per 100,000 live births in 2020. While this remains the most recent nationally validated estimate, the figure continues to serve as the official reference point for monitoring progress toward national targets, being 122 per 100,000 live births in RPJMN 2025-2029.

86. UU Kesehatan, UU KIA, and other relevant regulations guarantee the right to exclusive breastfeeding from birth until six months and encourage continued breastfeeding for up to two years, supported with the provision of adequate time, improved counselling, and facilities for mothers to breastfeed. Exclusive breastfeeding coverage has increased from 52.5% in 2021 to 78.4% in 2024.

87. Based on the Indonesian Health Survey (SKI) 2023, immunization coverage among children aged 12-23 months shows a relatively balanced proportion between girls and boys, with girls' rate reaching 92.3%, with 36.5% receiving complete basic immunization (IDL), in comparison to the 93.1% and 35.1% recorded for boys, respectively.

88. On reproductive health, the MoH issued Permenkes PUKR, establishing standards for delivering reproductive health services, including age-appropriate reproductive health education, routine health screenings, immunization, nutritional supplementation, and prevention and response mechanisms for sexual violence.

89. The GoI has developed age-appropriate reproductive health modules for junior and senior high schools, along with a dedicated module for healthcare workers to deliver accurate information that empowers youths. 16,056 health professionals would have been trained by 2024 to better support reproductive health needs, both in clinical and community settings.

90. The MoH and the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (MoPSE) developed reproductive health guidelines for junior and senior high school levels to equip children and youth with essential knowledge for their well-being.

91. Youth in Indonesia can access reproductive health counselling and care primarily through Puskesmas and designated Youth-Friendly Health Services (PKPR), designed to be accessible, non-judgmental, and tailored to the needs of youth, providing a safe space where young people can seek information and care from healthcare professionals on reproductive health, ranging from puberty, menstruation, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and protection from sexual violence or exploitation.

92. Permenkes PUKR regulates the provision of safe and legal services for the termination of pregnancy under specific, legally defined conditions: in cases of medical emergency or for survivors of sexual violence resulting in pregnancy. In both scenarios, the process ensures women receive information on diagnosis and risks to ensure an informed decision. A team of medical experts is tasked to ensure the woman's final decision (informed consent) is autonomous and supported, by mandating the review of the patient's application, and the provision of 3 compulsory counselling sessions, and continued post-procedure services and victim accompaniment.

93. The GoI, supported by UNFPA, UNICEF, and the Government of Canada, has launched the BERANI Program from 2018 to 2023 to improve the quality of midwifery services, family planning partnerships, reproductive health for youth, and engage communities in preventing violence and addressing child marriage. The program trained 12,463 midwives, supported 983 Puskesmas, and educated 28,779 youth, comprising 68% girls and 32% boys.

94. The MoH has launched the National Cervical Cancer Elimination Plan 2023-2030, a nationwide expansion of the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination program, targeting 90% of 15-year-old girls by 2030 through schools.

95. Since 2023, the GoI has provided free HPV vaccination for female students in grade 5 of primary school through the School-Based Child Immunization Month (BIAS) program, which has reached 326,562 female students nationwide (August 2025).

96. The MoH has developed a National Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (2020-2024), built on six strategic pillars:

strengthening commitment, expanding community access to services, enhancing prevention efforts, fostering partnerships, innovating programs, and improving management. Aligning with the global 90-90-90 targets, HIV/AIDS is now integrated into the 12 Minimum Service Standards for the health sector.

97. Since 2015, the MoH has implemented the TRIPLE ELIMINATION program to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, syphilis, and hepatitis B, including nationwide mandatory screening for pregnant women since 2022, supported by ongoing evaluation in collaboration with the Indonesian Paediatric Society.

98. A national standard for Psychological First Aid (PFA) in various settings, including schools, universities, workplaces, and communities, is being implemented. As of August 2025, there were 17,064 trained first responders, with a target of reaching 650,000 cumulatively by the end of 2025.

99. The MoH operates a mental health and suicide-prevention hotline, which had served 1,259 individuals as of August 2025, and provided extended services for 167 women and 57 men. When necessary, clients are referred for free professional counselling with licensed mental health practitioners.

100. The MoH, with the National Narcotics Agency and subnational governments has strengthened curative, rehabilitative, and post-rehabilitation services for substance abuse by designating health facilities as Compulsory Reporting Institutions (IPWL). As of 2025, a total of 1,494 health facilities had been designated as IPWLs.

101. The MoH plans to expand outpatient medical rehabilitation access by designating Puskesmas in high-risk areas as IPWLs. It includes the establishment of at least 1 IPWL referral hospital per district/city, which will supervise the designated Puskesmas and provide outpatient and inpatient services.

102. The MoH has issued Ministerial Regulation No. 54/2017 on the Handling of Shackling in Persons with Psychosocial Disabilities, which strictly prohibits shackling, neglect, violence, and other human rights violations against persons with psychosocial disabilities (ODGJ), while defining clear roles and responsibilities for stakeholders, including subnational governments, to ensure coordinated, rights-based services. Data indicate that 2,005 individuals were recorded as being shackled between 2022 and 2025, with women comprising 26%.

103. The “Indonesia Free from Shackling” Movement, involving 12 districts/cities, has strengthened cross-sectoral collaboration, promoted integrated referral systems, and ensured access to dignified and humane care.

Efforts to eliminate Female Genital Mutilation/ Cutting (FGM/C)

104. The National Survey on Women’s Life Experiences (SPHPN) 2024 showed a 4.5% decrease in the proportion of women aged 15–49 who had undergone female circumcision (FGM/C) from 50.8% in 2021 to 46.3% in 2024. A substantial portion of the practices in 2024 (58.6%) were symbolic, without causing pain or minor cuts.

105. The RPJMN 2025-2029 explicitly includes the reduction of FGM/C prevalence as an indicator under the agenda of fulfilling and protecting women’s rights free from violence, targeting a reduction by 34.09% in 2029.

106. The GoI has adopted a comprehensive strategy to achieve the elimination of FGM/C, encompassing legal reform, national planning, and social and religious mobilization. Our legal framework focuses on prohibition and professional accountability. Article 102 of PP

Kesehatan explicitly mandates the elimination of FGM/C practices as a part of reproductive health services for infants, toddlers, and preschool-aged children.

107. The Permenkes PUKR explicitly prohibits FGM/C practices that pose risks to the reproductive system, grounding this ban in ethical consideration and national health legal grounds. While the MoH Ministerial Regulation No. 3/2025 on the Enforcement of Discipline for Medical and Health Personnel mandates the MoH and professional associations to enforce disciplinary actions against medical and health personnel involved in practices that endanger women's reproductive health, including FGM/C.

108. The Indonesian Midwives Association (IBI) issued a circular letter mandating the elimination of all forms of FGM/C and prohibiting midwives from providing such services, while also empowering midwives to serve as agents of change by educating women, families, and communities to collectively end FGM/C.

109. The Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA) is actively engaging religious leaders and institutions in community outreach to prevent FGM/C, while also providing support and capacity building on reproductive health for instructors, religious study groups, national preachers, and cultural figures.

110. In 2022, the Congress of Indonesian Women Ulema (KUPI) issued Fatwa No.08/MK-KUPI-2/XI/2022, declaring FGM/C that causes harm without medical justification as forbidden (haram) and urging religious leaders, healthcare providers, and families to protect women and girls from harmful FGM/C practices. Through collaboration with the MoWECP and Puan Amal Hayati, training to strengthen gender-justice perspectives in FGM/C prevention and disseminate the KUPI Fatwa has been provided to 250 religious leaders and midwives.

111. The Roadmap and Action Plan for the Prevention of FGM/C 2020-2030 was developed as a measurable and integrated framework. The MoWECP outlined four core strategies: large-scale public education campaigns, strengthening national FGM/C data availability, policy advocacy, and establishing an integrated organizational system to coordinate prevention efforts. The roadmap has been reviewed to broaden its scope, including by expanding cross-sectoral engagement between relevant line ministries and institutions to ensure more effective and coordinated national implementation.

112. In 2023, the MoWECP conducted a series of advocacy and awareness-raising activities for FGM/C prevention through Family Learning Centres (PUSPAGA) in 20 provinces and 11 pilot areas.

113. The BERANI program has played an important role in increasing awareness of the harms of FGM/C at the national level and in 28 districts/cities across 13 provinces, involving 272 female Muslim scholars, 1,640 community members, and 93 legislators to advocate for its elimination. The program has also supported the development of key policies and tools, including:

(a) National Guidelines for Reproductive Health Education Programs in Junior High Schools.

(b) Advocacy guidelines and informational flipcharts for Information, Education, and Communication specifically tailored for FGM/C prevention within the health sector.

(c) Advocacy guidelines for CSOs focusing on FGM/C prevention using a family-based approach.

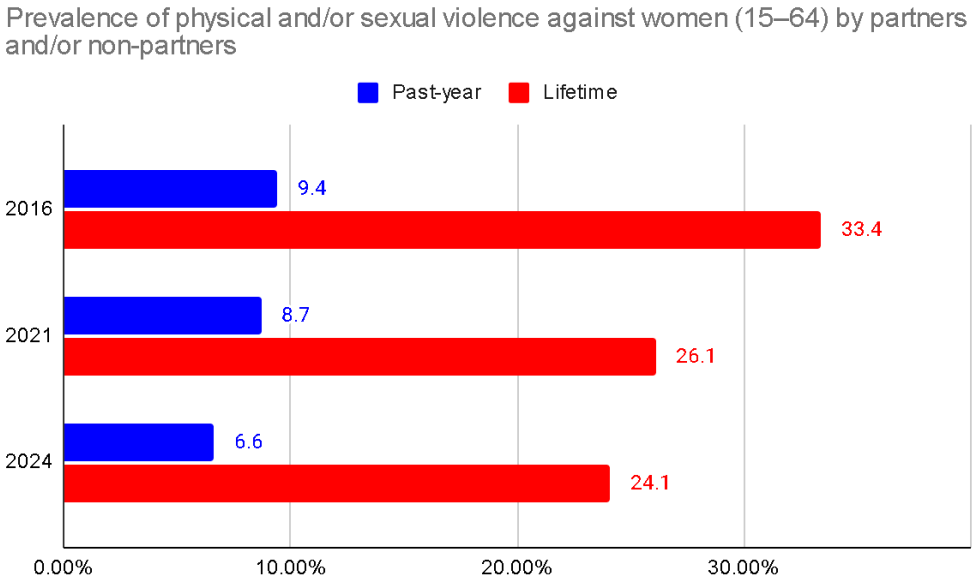
Violence against women and girls

114. The GoI is committed to eliminating all forms of violence against women and children (VAW/C). This commitment is reflected in efforts to strengthen regulatory frameworks, data systems, victim support services, budgetary support, and preventive measures.

115. According to SPHPN 2024, 1 in 4 Indonesian women aged 15-64 have experienced physical and/or sexual violence during their lifetime, which is relatively lower than the global rate of 1 in 3 women in the same age group.

116. Analysis across the three rounds of SPHPN (2016, 2021, and 2024) shows a steady decline in the prevalence of physical and/or sexual VAWG aged 15-64 by partners and/or non-partners. Lifetime prevalence decreased significantly by 9.3% between 2016 and 2024. These findings demonstrate consistent progress and achievement of 2020–2024 RPJMN targets.

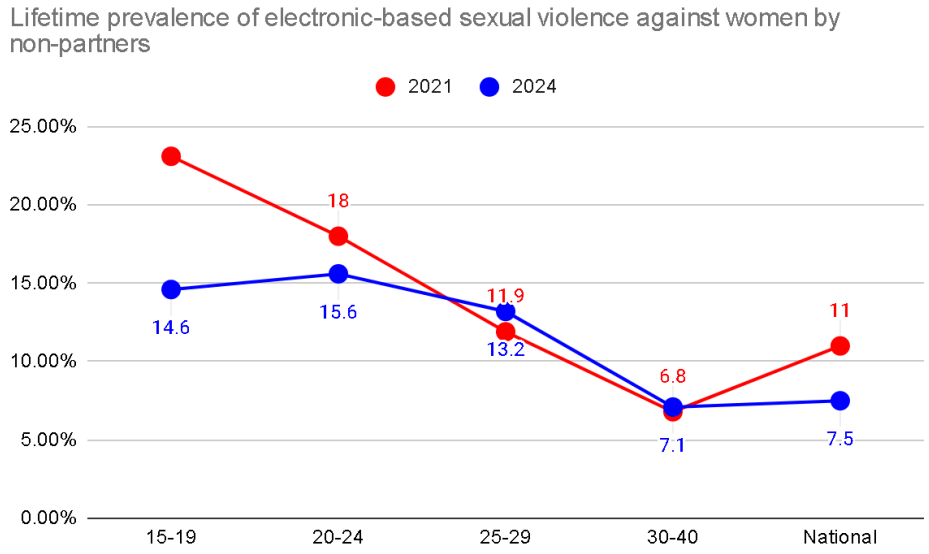
Figure 1. Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence against women (15-64 years old) by partners and/or non-partners



Source: SPHPN (2024)

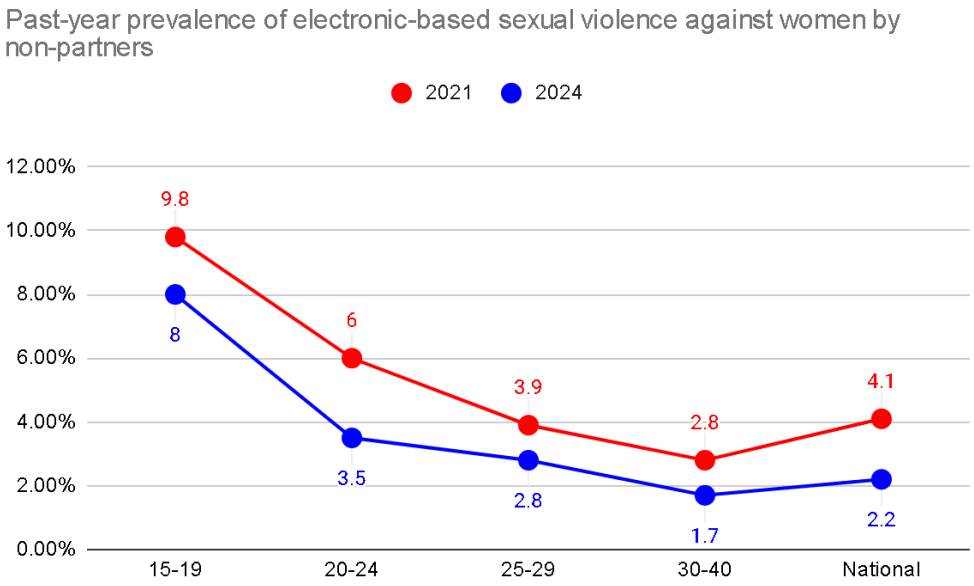
117. The SPHPN results indicate a clear inverse relationship between age and the prevalence of electronic-based sexual violence (KSBE), showing that the prevalence tends to decrease as women age.

Figure 2. Lifetime prevalence of electronic-based sexual violence against women by non-partners



Source: SPHPN (2024)

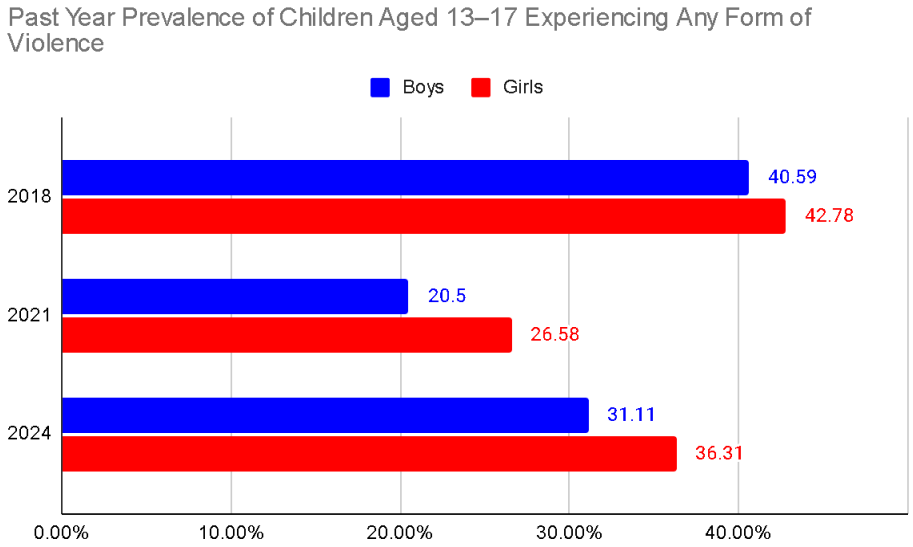
Figure 3. Past-year prevalence of electronic-based sexual violence against women by non-partners



Source: SPHPN (2024)

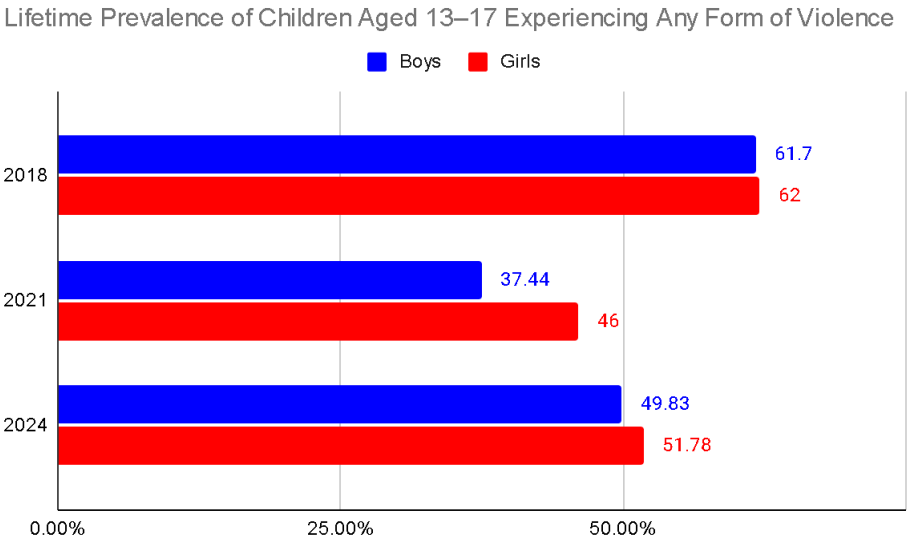
118. The National Survey of Life Experiences of Children (SNPHAR) shows that the prevalence of violence against children fluctuated over time. However, across both past-year and lifetime prevalence, girls have experienced higher rates of violence than boys, indicating gender disparity.

Figure 4. Past-Year Prevalence of Children Aged 13-17 Experiencing Any Form of Violence



Source: SNPHAR (2024)

Figure 5. Lifetime Prevalence of Children Aged 13-17 Experiencing Any Form of Violence



Source: SNPHAR (2024)

119. Complimenting the survey data, the MoWECP continues to develop the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA). This platform serves as the central mechanism for recording and reporting cases of VAW/C across national and subnational service units through an integrated National Violence Data. As of 2025, SIMFONI PPA was connected to 785 Women and Children Protection Units in the National Police (UPT PPA Polri), 363 health facilities, and 223 social services.

120. According to SIMFONI PPA, reported cases increased by 33.7% from 2021 to 2024, rising from 19,848 to 26,527, with female victims increasing by 33.7%, from 20,843 to 27,860. While the rise in reported cases may appear concerning when compared to SPHPN, it also indicates improvements in case management, service delivery, and data systems.

Strengthened reporting mechanisms and higher public awareness have contributed to more survivors reporting the case.

121. Specifically in 2024, SIMFONI PPA recorded VAW/G across various settings: 1,012 cases in schools (1,234 victims), 412 in workplaces (430 victims), 2,373 in public facilities (2,488 victims), and 16,830 in households (17,545 victims).

122. The MoWECP, Komnas Perempuan, and Service Providers Forum (FPL) collaborate through the Three-Institution Data Synergy initiative to harmonize national documentation on cases of VAW/C, producing joint publications from 2021 to 2024.

123. To strengthen services for victims of VAW/C, the MoWECP functions as the national-level final referral service provider, supported by UPTD PPA at the subnational level.

124. In addition to the physical reporting mechanisms, the MoWECP has operated the SAPA 129 hotline since 2021 in partnership with Telkom Indonesia, providing 24-hour reporting and assistance through phone, WhatsApp, and website. This remote service has been crucial during the pandemic, enabling victims and the public to report cases without physical contact. SAPA 129 offers a comprehensive support system, including complaint handling, victim outreach, case management, access to temporary shelters, mediation, accompaniment, and coordination with UPTD PPA across Indonesia.

125. The GoI continues to enhance SAPA 129 to ensure quality and nationwide accessibility. In 2022, SAPA 129 was integrated with SIMFONI PPA. In 2023, it was further enhanced through upgrades to the contact centre system, development of a user manual, and training of front-line officers, enabling full operation in all 34 provinces. In 2024, the service was expanded to district and city levels through a mobile application to broaden access.

126. Rumah SAPA 129 was established in collaboration with the MoPWH as a temporary safe house model. The GoI also supports safe houses and community-based services managed by CSOs across various provinces.

127. To strengthen services at the subnational level, the MoWECP has provided a Special Allocation Fund (DAK) for Non-Physical Services since 2021, which is regulated by a MoWECP Ministerial Regulation each fiscal year. In 2025, the support covers 34 provinces and 270 districts/cities, with a budget allocation of IDR 132 billion (approximately USD 8.1 million). This budget allocation has steadily increased from IDR 101.75 billion (approximately USD 6.1 million) in 2021. Starting from 2025, the Ministry has also allocated DAK for Physical Services to 11 provinces and 29 districts/cities, with a budget allocation of IDR 83.81 billion (approximately USD 5.01 million).

128. Komnas Perempuan strengthened services for victims of VAW through the Pundi Perempuan Programme, established in 2001, as a dedicated public fund for supporting service providers and safe houses for victims of VAW. Between 2020 and 2025, Pundi Perempuan facilitated 655 collaborative initiatives and raised approximately USD 203,000, providing support to 90 service organizations assisting victims of VAW.

129. The MoH issued Ministerial Regulation No. 38/2022 on Medical Services for Legal Purposes to strengthen health services for victims of VAW/C. The MoWECP and the MoH are advancing the establishment of Puskesmas equipped to support victims of VAW/C, with a minimum target of four facilities per district/city, alongside the development of integrated service or crisis units in provincial referral hospitals. These efforts have been implemented in 34 provinces.

130. UU TPKS represents a significant legal advancement, establishing a comprehensive and survivor-centred framework for prevention, prosecution, protection, and recovery. The Law offers a broader and clearer definition of sexual violence, outlining 9 criminal acts and 10 additional forms of sexual violence to ensure strengthened legal certainty and broad protection for victims across various contexts.

131. UU TPKS explicitly recognizes KSBE as one of the sexual violence criminal acts. Furthermore, Government Regulation No. 30/2025 ensures victims' rights to request the removal of harmful content. Such requests may be submitted by the victims, their families, law enforcement officials, UPTD PPA, and relevant social service units at both national and regional levels.

132. Law No. 27/2022 on Personal Data Protection (UU PDP) provides a comprehensive definition of personal data, offers special safeguards for sensitive categories, guarantees individual rights, establishes a legal basis for data processing, sets obligations for data controllers and processors, and accommodates the needs of people in vulnerable situations, including children and persons with disabilities.

133. To raise public awareness of online violence and response mechanisms, the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs (MoCD) launched a digital literacy initiative in collaboration with CSOs. The MoWECP and SafeNet have developed guidelines, conducted research, and provided digital literacy training to protect women from online violence. SafeNet and the Advocates Collective for Gender Justice have produced guidelines for media professionals on victim protection.

134. The GoI continues to address the root causes of violence through multisector engagement, awareness campaigns, and community mobilization. Key initiatives include the MoWECP's "Dare to Speak Up" campaign, which promotes reporting and collective action, and the National Police's "Rise and Speak" campaign, which raises national awareness on sexual violence, child exploitation, and human trafficking. Partnerships with religious and traditional leaders help reinforce messages of non-violence, while collaboration with the Radio of the Republic of Indonesia (RRI) supports nationwide dissemination of educational content. In the education sector, the MoPSE implements the Roots Program, which strengthens anti-bullying efforts through teacher capacity building and student-led initiatives.

135. In emergencies related to disasters, conflicts, and epidemics, the MoWECP has developed cross-sector policies and tools to ensure minimum standards of prevention and response. In 2024, MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 8/2024 on the Protection of Women and Children from Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Disaster Management was issued, strengthening protective measures for women and children. Together with UNFPA, the MoWECP has facilitated the establishment of Sub-Clusters on GBV prevention and response in 11 provinces and 12 districts/cities, with formalization in 10 provinces and 3 districts/cities.

136. For women with disabilities, UU TPKS provides enhanced legal protection, including heavier penalties for perpetrators, classification of sexual violence as a complaint-based offense except in cases involving children or persons with disabilities, and the right to accessibility and reasonable accommodation throughout legal proceedings.

137. To ensure inclusive law enforcement, the Attorney General's Office issued Guideline No. 2/2023 for handling cases involving persons with disabilities, applicable to prosecutors who have completed inclusion training. The National Police, supported by the Indonesian Women with Disabilities Association (HWDI), is also advancing inclusive policing practices, including providing sign language interpreters in press releases and recruiting persons with disabilities.

138. In 2024, the MoWECP and UNFPA developed a Guidebook on Handling VAW/C with Disabilities to support inclusive services delivery, in four pilot districts: Brebes, East Lombok, Garut, and Serang. The MoWECP continues to strengthen provider capacity through targeted human resource development programmes.

139. Supreme Court Regulation No. 3/2017 on Guidelines for the Settlement of Cases Involving Women in Conflict with the Law (PERMA PMPPBH) provides guidelines for

adjudicating cases involving women, as defendants, victims, witnesses, or civil parties, filling a regulatory gap and reinforcing gender-sensitive judicial principles.

140. The PAK ensures access to justice for women and children in criminal cases by providing prosecutors with a clear framework for gender-responsive case handling. The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) Regulation No. 1/2022 guarantees protection and assistance for witnesses and victims during criminal proceedings, recognizing women's need for gender-sensitive and trauma-informed approaches.

141. For women living with HIV/AIDS, the GoI works with CSOs to provide psychosocial, legal, and integrated violence-prevention support. Women-friendly, stigma-free HIV services have been initiated in Jakarta and Surabaya.

142. The Minister of Manpower (MoM) Decree No. 88/2023 establishes a comprehensive guideline for the prevention and handling of sexual violence in the workplace. This policy mandates the formation of dedicated intervention task forces, with 50 units operated nationwide.

143. The MoWECP has updated regulations for the Provision of Women Workers' Shelter (RP3) at the workplace through Ministerial Regulation No. 1/2023, which led to the establishment of 14 RP3s by 2025. The MoWECP has provided technical assistance to workplaces that have not established RP3 and to enhance the capacity of RP3 managers throughout 2023 and 2024.

144. The MoECRT Ministerial Regulation No. 55/2024 on the Prevention and Handling of Violence in Higher Education Institutions has been aligned with UU TPKS, and requires all higher education institutions to establish a Sexual Violence Prevention and Handling Task Force (Satgas PPKS), responsible for prevention efforts, victim support, and case management. As of 2025, Satgas PPKS is operational in 125 public universities (100%) and more than 1,500 private universities (61%).

145. The MoECRT Ministerial Regulation No. 46/2023 on the Prevention and Handling of Violence in Educational Units strengthens violence prevention across basic and secondary education. Teams for the Prevention and Handling of Violence (TPPK) have been established in 406,508 schools (93.8%), supported by local task forces, to implement violence prevention policies and ensure safe learning environments.

146. The MoRA has enacted Ministerial Regulation No. 73/2022, Ministerial Decree No. 83/2023, and Director General Decree No. 1143/2024 to guide prevention of and response to sexual violence in educational units, including Islamic Higher Education Institutions. These frameworks ensure that faith-based institutions adopt standardized protection and response mechanisms aligned with national legislation.

147. The MoWECP, supported by UNFPA, has developed a guideline on preventing and handling violence in public transportation to be disseminated among transport operators to strengthen passenger safety. The MoWECP and the Ministry of Transportation have issued a Joint Declaration to accelerate the implementation of UU TPKS in the transportation sector.

148. In 2023, MoWECP and Grab Indonesia launched the Tourist Safety and Security Centre, integrated with the SAPA 129 service to enhance user safety in tourist areas. The platform provides key information such as emergency contacts, police stations, embassies, hospitals, and dedicated hotlines for reporting violence, including sexual violence.

Child, early, and forced marriage

149. In 2019, the GoI enacted Law No. 16/2019, which amended Law No. 1/1974 on Marriage and raised the minimum age of marriage for females from 16 to 19 years, equal to

their male counterparts. This amendment aims to improve girls' health, education, and opportunities.

150. The MoNDP and the MoWECP launched the National Strategy for the Prevention of Child Marriage (Stranas PPA) in 2020, providing a comprehensive framework built on five approaches: strengthening children's capacity; creating supportive environments; expanding access to services; strengthening legal frameworks; and improving institutional coordination.

151. The MoWECP has collaborated with 9 provinces in 2022, including South Papua, North Maluku, Southeast Sulawesi, North Kalimantan, and Gorontalo, and signed an MoU with the Supreme Court on the Protection of Women's and Children's Rights in Handling Cases of Marriage Dispensation to strengthen prevention efforts.

152. The MoWECP Ministerial Regulation on the Implementation of Child-Friendly Cities/Regencies further supports action to reduce and eliminate child, early, and forced marriage. Through the National Children's Forum (FAN) and PUSPAGA, the MoWECP provides outreach to families and communities at the village level.

153. In 2024, the MoWECP, the MoHA, the MoRA, the MoH, and the Ministry of Population and Family Development (MoPFD) signed an MoU on marriage counselling and health services for prospective brides and grooms to strengthen family preparedness and improve understanding of family economics and reproductive health.

154. Significant progress has been made: the national child marriage rate decreased from 10.35% in 2020 to 5.90% in 2024, surpassing the RPJMN 2020–2024 target of 8.74%.

155. Data on marriage dispensation applications over the past five years reflects a consistent pattern: most requests are driven by the individuals themselves, often linked to romantic relationships and efforts to avoid social stigma or perceived moral transgressions, such as premarital intimacy. In 2024, more than 59% of applications were submitted to avoid premarital sex, while 73% of requests mostly came from youth aged 17-18, indicating that dispensations predominantly involve older teens rather than younger children.

156. Despite the high number of applications, the dispensation process is now implemented in accordance with Supreme Court Regulation No. 5/2019, which emphasizes child protection. To strengthen implementation, the Research and Development Agency for Law and Judiciary Training of the Supreme Court trained 74 religious court judges between September 2022 and April 2023 to improve legal reasoning, child protection perspectives, and reduce dispensations granted without sufficient justification.

157. The National Action Plan for Improving the Welfare of School-Age Children and Youth (RAN PIJAR) and Holistic-Integrative Early Childhood Development (RAN PAUD-HI) provide a comprehensive foundation supporting child-friendly development by 2030. By improving access to opportunities and strengthening support systems around children, especially girls, the GoI aims to reduce the perceived need for early marriage and shift the mindset from protection through marriage to protection through empowerment, education, and informed choice.

Trafficking and exploitation of prostitution

158. Efforts to combat Trafficking in Persons (TIPs) involve coordinated measures among relevant ministries and institutions, including the National Police, the MoWECP, the MoM, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the MoFA, and the Ministry of Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection (MoMWP) through the National Task Force on TIPs (GT PP TPPO). The GoI also implements the National Action Plan on the Prevention and Eradication of TIPs (RAN TPPO) to ensure comprehensive protection for victims.

159. Through RAN TPPO, the GoI provides an integrated set of measures covering prevention, law enforcement, legal assistance, rehabilitation, and social support, while strengthening legal and operational frameworks. Key efforts include:

(a) Capacity building for law enforcement officials, to improve case identification and victim handling;

(b) Provision of shelters, psychosocial services, vocational training, and reintegration support for victims;

(c) Public awareness campaigns on trafficking risks and reporting mechanisms.

160. Data from SIMFONI PPA shows that between 2021 and 2024, TIPs cases fluctuated, with 1,826 cases and 2,088 victims recorded. A consistent and concerning pattern persists, showing that women and girls remain disproportionately affected, comprising 1,002 women and 920 girls, compared to 37 men and 129 boys.

161. Data from law enforcement agencies and the MoMWP indicate an upward trend in both trafficking and migrant worker-related cases between 2022 and 2024.

Table 1. Trafficking and migrant worker-related cases

Year	*Migrant Worker Cases*	*Trafficking Cases*	*Immigration Offenses*
2022	165	174	59
2023	341	731	98
2024	178	315	106

Source: MoMWP (2025)

162. MoMWP data shows that between 2020 and May 2026, migrant worker complaints remained relatively stable at 1,700 and 2,000 cases annually, most of which were successfully resolved. However, in 2024, the number dropped to 1,500 complaints, before rising sharply to 1,790 as of May 2025.

Table 2. Number of migrant worker complaints

Year	*Total Complaints*	*Male*	*Female*	*Resolved*
2020	1,811	746	1,065	1,652
2021	1,700	730	970	1,500
2022	1,987	754	1,233	1,371
2023	1,995	803	1,192	1,410
2024	1,500	754	746	837
May 2025	1,790	995	795	27

Source: MoMWP (2025)

163. This increase was largely attributed to the introduction of WhatsApp as a new reporting channel, which expanded access, particularly for migrant workers in remote areas. While this has improved reporting reach, it has also led to a rise in incomplete or unverifiable reports.

164. To strengthen prevention efforts, the GoI promotes public awareness, develops community-based early detection mechanisms, and enhances inter-agency coordination. Capacity building for service providers and law enforcement officials is prioritized to

improve identification, referral, and handling of trafficking cases, including those involving children.

165. Multiple reporting channels are available, including the MoMWP Crisis Centre (by phone, WhatsApp, service units, and social media), SAPA 129 hotline, and UPTD PPA units supporting victims of violence and trafficking.

166. Polri, through Dit. PPA-PPO adopts a multidisciplinary and victim-centred approach to ensure effective, gender- and child- sensitive investigations.

167. Victims receive comprehensive recovery services, including shelter, legal aid, psychological counselling, and social reintegration programs, while community-based prevention initiatives continue to be expanded, particularly in high-risk areas.

Women's access to justice

168. The Legal Assistance Post Service (Posbankum) provides free legal aid in all courts to ensure access to justice for all court users, particularly those facing financial, social, or informational barriers. Posbankum serves as a vital mechanism for inclusive, gender-sensitive, and non-discriminatory legal aid, helping individuals, especially women, understand and exercise their legal rights across multiple areas of law.

169. Its core services include legal information, consultation, drafting legal documents, and referrals to accredited legal aid organizations. These services cover a wide range of legal issues, not only divorce, but also domestic violence, inheritance, child custody, guardianship, birth and marriage legalization, civil disputes, administrative matters, and other legal needs.

170. Data from 2023–2025 show that women were the largest group of service users. In 2024, women accounted for 66.5% (232,612) of all Posbakum recipients in Religious Courts. This trend continued in 2025 (January–September), where women received 225,081 services, more than twice the number received by men (111,841). National data also confirm that the most frequently accessed service is legal document preparation, reflecting its importance across diverse legal matters.

171. PERMA PMPPBH was issued to provide guidelines for judges in adjudicating cases of women in conflict with the law, with an emphasis on the principle of gender equality and protection of women's rights. It aims to ensure that women receive fair and equal treatment under the law and to prevent discrimination against women in the judicial process.

172. PERMA PMPPBH stipulates that judges are prohibited from undertaking the following actions in court:

(a) Displaying attitudes or making statements that belittle, blame, and/or intimidate women facing the law;

(b) Justifying discrimination against women by invoking cultural norms, customary rules, and traditional practices, or gender-biased expert interpretations;

(c) Questioning and/or considering a victim's sexual history or background as a basis for acquittal or sentence reduction for the perpetrator; and

(d) Making statements or views that contain gender stereotypes.

173. PAK provides comprehensive procedures for managing criminal cases involving women and children in conflict with the law, covering all stages from investigation and inquiry to prosecution, court examination, and the implementation of final decisions. The guidelines require prosecutors, when requesting information and/or conducting examinations of victims, witnesses, female offenders, or children, to refrain from issuing sexist and/or discriminatory questions or irrelevant assumptions about a person's

socio-economic background or circumstances that could unfairly justify actions, demean their dignity, or harm their standing as a human being.

174. The issuance of Chief of Polri Regulation No. 8/2021 on the Handling of Crimes Based on Restorative Justice aims to implement restorative justice while ensuring the safety of victims and protecting their rights, including in cases of VAW/C.

175. The Supreme Court Regulation No. 1/2022 on Procedures for the Settlement of Applications and Granting of Restitution and Compensation to Victims of Criminal Acts ensures that victims of certain criminal offenses, including women victims of violence, are not only afforded the right to protection, but also entitled to receive restitution and compensation.

176. The Supreme Court Regulation No. 3/2022 on Electronic Mediation in Courts marks an important step towards a modern and technology-based judiciary. It aims to achieve a judicial system that is simple, fast, cost-effective, and expands access for all parties to obtain fair resolutions in civil disputes, including for women and persons with disabilities.

177. In 2023, the Indonesian Judicial Commission published the Guideline on Public Monitoring of Court Proceedings in Cases Involving Women in Conflict with the Law. It aims to promote greater public participation in safeguarding the protection of women's rights and addressing their specific needs throughout legal proceedings. As part of this effort, an evaluation form was also introduced to support the monitoring process. If an alleged violation of the Judicial Code of Ethics and Conduct is reported, an investigation will be conducted to determine whether a violation occurs. If proven, the Judicial Commission will recommend sanctions to the panel of Judges ruling the case through the Supreme Court.

178. The Supreme Court Regulation No. 1/2024 on Guidelines for Trial Against Criminal Cases Based on Restorative Justice was issued on 2 May 2024, to improve justice and access to recovery for women victims of violence. The unequal power relations are one of the reasons why cases cannot be processed with restorative justice according to its provisions.

179. Komnas Perempuan and the National Police have agreed on collaborative efforts to handle women in conflict with the law through an MoU on Synergy of Duties and Functions for Legal Protection and the Elimination of GBV Against Women, resulting in the following:

(a) Komnas Perempuan has established a reporting and referral mechanism for cases (e.g., sexual violence, domestic violence, and trafficking). Komnas Perempuan's complaint data has been aligned with the National Police data. The result is a more accurate identification of violence trends and the development of joint response strategies;

(b) Accelerating the response to reports by responding to complaints submitted by Komnas Perempuan, so that victims may gain faster access to investigations, as well as receive services at a Special Service Room (RPK) at the Regional Police (Polda) and Resort Police (Polres) levels, connected to UPTD PPA to prevent re-victimization;

(c) Komnas Perempuan's recommendations, supported by the National Police data, resulted in several policies to advance efforts to eliminate all forms of VAW, for example, the establishment of Dit PPA-PPO and a development plan at the Polda and Polres levels;

(d) The National Police and Komnas Perempuan held joint training for investigators, female police officers, and support staff regarding the handling of VAW;

(e) The National Police provides access to the RPK and forensic laboratory for cases assisted by Komnas Perempuan. In return, Komnas Perempuan provides access to its data centre, library, and research materials to the National Police to strengthen its gender perspective.

180. In 2024, the Sexual Violence Eradication Academy of Komnas Perempuan conducted training on the elimination of sexual violence for law enforcement officials, subnational

government organizations, service providers, and victim support officers, using the Integrated Criminal Justice System for Handling Cases of VAW (SPPT-PKKTP). The first cohort of the training involved participants from Riau Islands, East Nusa Tenggara, and Jakarta. The second cohort comes from five regions, namely North Sumatra, West Java, Bali, Central Sulawesi, and Maluku. This capacity strengthening is mandated in Article 4, paragraph (4) of Presidential Regulation No. 9/2024 on the Implementation of Training on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence Crimes (Perpres P5TPKS).

181. In 2025, the Ministry of Law (MoL), in collaboration with Nahdlatul Ulama Muslim Women (Muslimat NU), conducted a national paralegal training involving 2,500 women paralegals. The program aimed to equip paralegals with a holistic understanding of handling cases of VAW and violations of children's rights at the community level. This program also serves to expand the reach of gender-sensitive and inclusive legal advocacy. The MoWECP played a strategic role in ensuring that the materials delivered in the training were gender-sensitive and took into consideration child protection perspectives.

182. LPSK continues to strengthen protection guarantees for victims and witnesses, particularly of VAWG, by providing safe houses and necessary assistance, including restitution, for diverse, high-risk cases, including sexual violence crimes, TIPs, and domestic violence. Following the enactment of the UU TPKS, LPSK has observed a fourfold increase in protection applications, which reflects heightened public trust in the national protection mechanism.

183. LPSK launched the Friends of Witness and Victims (*Sahabat Saksi Korban*) program, which involves the National Police, CSOs, and government apparatus. This program has successfully trained 1,500 volunteers in East Kalimantan, Central Java, East Java, Maluku, Aceh, Yogyakarta, West Java, and West Nusa Tenggara, the majority of whom were women, to deliver emergency protection services, reporting assistance, and vital education on victims' rights at the grassroots level, thereby significantly increasing the reach of essential protection services.

Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)

184. Indonesia's WPS agenda is implemented through RAN P3AKS, initiated in 2014 and continued through its second phase (2020-2025). RAN P3AKS is structured around 3 main pillars: prevention, handling, and empowerment and participation. It mandates subnational governments to develop local action plans to ensure women's meaningful participation at the community level.

185. During its second phase, implementation has been strengthened through key policies, including the MoWECP Ministerial Regulation No. 10/2022 that provides technical guidance for local action plans, the MoWECP Decree No. 34/2021 that establishes the National Task Force Secretariat, and the MoHA Circular Letter No. 300/7052/SJ of 2021 that mandates subnational governments to formulate their own action plans.

186. A pentahelix approach has been adopted, involving the government, CSOs, academia, private sector, and media, as well as parliamentarians, to enhance coordination and accountability in implementation.

187. Progress is tracked through monitoring and evaluation guidelines, consisting of 12 indicators across the 3 pillars and 6 cross-pillar indicators, aimed at assessing the impact of social conflict situations on women and children.

188. As of September 2024, 12 provinces had adopted local action plans, including Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, Aceh, and Lampung, while 14 provinces had integrated P3AKS into their broader conflict-handling and resolution frameworks. Furthermore, 13 provinces

had established a dedicated Task Force on P3AKS to ensure effective implementation and coordination at the local level.

189. Preparations for the third phase of RAN P3AKS involve multi-stakeholder engagement to address emerging challenges, including climate change, disasters, violent extremism, TIPs, and cybersecurity.

190. At the community level, initiatives such as the Peace Village (Desa Damai), initiated by the Wahid Foundation, demonstrate the localization of the WPS Agenda. Through this program, women are empowered as agents of peace by receiving training in mediation, conflict prevention, and paralegal skills. Between 2017 and 2024, 1,175 women across 24 villages were trained as peacebuilders, 126 women were trained as paralegals, and over 14,000 women were reached through community facilitation programs.

191. The Women's School Program (Program Sekolah Perempuan), managed by UPTD PPA in Sorong, Southwest Papua, equips more than 30 women annually with skills in conflict-prevention and post-conflict peacebuilding, with graduates assuming local leadership roles, including in the Village Consultative Body (Badan Pemusyawaratan Kampung), and gaining broader access to financial resources.

192. Public campaigns to prevent social conflict have been conducted in multiple regions, including in North Maluku, in collaboration with the subnational government and CSOs, leveraging social media. It places particular emphasis on women's role in conflict prevention and post-conflict peacebuilding, through collaboration with religious and community leaders to amplify reach and impact.

193. Complementing domestic efforts, Indonesia remains one of the largest contributors to United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Operations. As of November 2025, Indonesia ranked fifth globally with 2,451 personnel deployed across seven missions and one special political mission. Women peacekeepers' participation has shown steady growth, increasing from 158 personnel in January 2021 to 217 in November 2025. This represents a rise of nearly 37%, reflecting sustained efforts to strengthen women's roles in peace operations.

Women human rights defenders

194. While Indonesia does not yet have a dedicated law exclusively for Human Rights Defenders (HRDs), several regulations and guidelines provide relevant protections. For example, the Anti-Strategic Lawsuit Against the Public Participation (anti-SLAPP) mechanism under Law No.32/2009 on the Protection and Management of the Environment has been used to dismiss civil and criminal claims brought against HRDs in relation to their work and activities.

195. Furthermore, Komnas HAM has issued the Standard, Norms, and Regulations No. 6 on Human Rights Defenders through Regulation No. 4 of 2021, providing guidance for duty-bearers in respecting, protecting, and fulfilling the rights of human rights defenders.

196. Institutionally, further progress has been made with the establishment of the Sub-Directorate for Protection of Human Rights within the MoHR, which is mandated to formulate and implement technical policies, coordinate protection efforts, monitor and evaluate programs, and ensure the fulfilment of victims' rights. This strengthens the national framework for human rights protection and prevention, including those affecting women HRDs.

Education

197. Indonesia's strong commitment to the fulfilment of the rights to education is reflected in the allocation of a minimum of 20% of the APBN and the Subnational Budget (APBD) for education.

198. APBN allocation for education steadily increased from IDR 542.8 trillion in 2022 to IDR 665 trillion in 2024, with a further allocation of IDR 724.3 trillion for 2025.

199. The GoI recognizes education as a fundamental right for every child, regardless of their sex, and therefore does not provide special affirmative measures for female students. However, sex-disaggregated data is consistently used to promote equitable access. To strengthen analysis and policy formulation, Indonesia is progressively expanding its education data system to include disaggregation by age, disability, geographic location, and socioeconomic background.

200. Significant milestones have been achieved according to SUSENAS 2024, with school participation rates for girls increasing across all schooling levels, reaching 97.92% for elementary school, 82.16% for middle school, and 65.46% for high school, reflecting an improvement from 2021.

201. In 2024, female students comprised the majority of enrolment across higher education levels: Diploma (57.55%), Bachelor's degree (54.32%), professional education (73.37%), and specialist programs (50.70%). However, at the postgraduate level, women are still underrepresented, with men constituting 53.75% of Master's and 61.89% of Doctoral students. These figures reflect progress toward gender parity at initial and professional education levels, while indicating the need for targeted efforts to promote female representation in advanced academic pathways and research.

202. To ensure that economic limitations do not hinder access to education, the Indonesia Smart Program (PIP) provides financial assistance to economically disadvantaged students from primary to senior secondary levels, benefiting approximately 18 million students from elementary to high school/vocational schools between 2020 and 2024, with approximately 48% of beneficiaries being female students.

Table 3. PIP recipient by sex

	2020		*2021*		*2022*		*2023*		*2024*	
Level of Education	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**
Elementary School	4,966,361	5,467,969	4,955,358	5,456,250	4,941,784	5,418,830	4,979,662	5,407,335	4,981,131	5,379,483
Middle School	2,155,322	2,256,358	2,138,193	2,263,460	2,132,031	2,237,937	2,185,656	2,285,462	2,133,859	2,236,109
High School	805,766	606,446	807,415	612,023	787,041	606,478	787,308	603,374	1,146,265	897,198
Vocational High School	819,260	1,015,409	829,846	1,022,433	814,344	1,014,823	837,493	1,022,829	955,852	1,169,660
Total	**8,746,709**	**9,346,182**	**8,730,812**	**9,354,166**	**8,675,200**	**9,278,068**	**8,790,119**	**9,319,000**	**9,217,107**	**9,682,450**

Source: The MoPSE (2025)

203. The Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) program disbursed funds to 9,363,529 students as of August 2023, directly supporting personal costs such as school supplies, transportation, and additional fees for competency-related examinations. The KIP program extends to higher education through Smart Indonesia Card for Higher Education (KIP Kuliah), benefiting 1,087,686 students between 2020 and 2024.

Table 4. KIP Kuliah recipient by sex

Year of Entry	*Total Male Students*	*% Male Students*	*Total Female Students*	*% Female Students*	*Grand Total*
2020	69,970	34.99%	130,030	65.02%	200,000
2021	68,645	34.32%	131,355	65.68%	200,000
2022	66,811	34.42%	127,290	65.58%	194,101
2023	86,480	34.57%	163,659	65.43%	250,139
2024	82,529	33.90%	160,917	66.10%	243,446

Source: The MoPSE (2025)

204. As part of its affirmative action efforts, the Government of Indonesia has implemented the Higher Education Affirmative Program Assistance (ADik), targeting students from Papua, West Papua, and the other 3T regions. Since 2021, there had been a steady increase in beneficiaries of the program, from 1,123 students in 2021 to 5,679 in 2023.

205. As an affirmative measure to increase women's participation in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) and digital technology, the MoPSE launched the Women in Innovation Program in 2023. The program targets women aged 12 and above, particularly from underprivileged backgrounds. Participants receive training in Web Development and UI/UX Design, using an industry-relevant curriculum designed to ensure job readiness. In addition to technical skills, the program also offers education on gender equality issues, such as the prevention of sexual harassment and violence, reproductive health, and child marriage, along with soft skills training in creativity, critical thinking, collaboration, and communication.

206. Data from the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Technology (MoHEST) shows an increase in the proportion of female STEM students in higher education, from 50.13% in 2021 to 52.35% in 2024.

Table 5. Number of Active Students in STEM and Non-STEM Programs by Sex

	2021			*2022*			*2023*			*2024*		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Non STEM	1,835,133	2,785,246	4,620,379	1,896,793	2,919,993	4,816,786	1,918,865	3,019,626	4,938,491	2,050,322	3,388,759	5,439,081
STEM	1,198,760	1,204,995	2,403,755	1,250,486	1,320,455	2,570,941	1,285,633	1,391,435	2,677,068	1,329,217	1,460,158	2,789,375
Grand Total	**3,033,893**	**3,990,241**	**7,024,134**	**3,147,279**	**4,240,448**	**7,387,727**	**3,204,498**	**4,411,061**	**7,615,559**	**3,379,539**	**4,848,917**	**8,228,456**

Source: The MoHEST (2025)

207. The Basic Education Data (Dapodik) 2024 revealed that women are the backbone of the education sector, particularly at the nursery/kindergarten level, where the female-male teacher ratio stands at 17.31. In contrast, the female-male teacher ratio at the elementary to high school/vocational high school level and special needs school varies between 1.25 and 3.02.

Table 6. Female-male teachers ratio

Level of Education	*Female-male teachers ratio*
Nursery/ Kindergarten	17.31
Elementary School	2.62

Level of Education	*Female-male teachers ratio*
Middle School	1.87
High School	1.66
Vocational High School	1.25
Special Needs School	3.02

Source: Basic Education Data (Dapodik) 2024

208. However, data from the MoHEST in 2024 shows that when it comes to higher education, the female-male lecturer ratio is slightly lower at 0.88. Meanwhile, the female-male professors ratio decreased to 0.45.

Table 7. Lecturer Distribution by Sex - All Academic Ranks

All Academic Ranks	*2021*		*2022*		*2023*		*2024*	
	Total	**Percentage**	**Total**	**Percentage**	**Total**	**Percentage**	**Total**	**Percentage**
Male	132,859	54.03%	144,576	53.70%	157,371	2.88%	174,042	3.21%
Female	113,054	45.97%	124,650	46.30%	136,168	2.50%	153,184	2.83%
Grand Total	245,913	100.00%	269,226	100.00%	293,539	5.38%	327,226	6.04%
Female-Male Ratio	0.85		0.86		0.87		0.88	

Source: The MoHEST (2025)

Table 8. Lecturer Distribution by Sex - Professorial Ranks

Professorial Ranks	*2021*		*2022*		*2023*		*2024*	
	Total	**Percentage**	**Total**	**Percentage**	**Total**	**Percentage**	**Total**	**Percentage**
Male	8,926	68.40%	9,024	68.57%	9,171	68.46%	9,333	68.52%
Female	4,123	31.60%	4,137	31.43%	4,225	31.54%	4,288	31.48%
Grand Total	13,049	100.00%	13,161	100.00%	13,396	100.00%	13,621	100.00%
Female-Male Ratio	0.46		0.46		0.46		0.46	

Source: The MoHEST (2025)

209. The MoPSE offers specialised education and training for out-of-school youth aged 15-25, including through the Government Assistance Recipients of the Vocational Skills Education Program (PKK), where students receive job training, and the Entrepreneurial Skills Education Program (PKW), where students receive entrepreneurial training and business capital. Although not specifically targeting female students, in 2024, 57,604 students joined PKK, with 73.19% being female, and 24,732 joined PKW, with 69.87% being female.

210. The GoI promotes a safe learning environment through the MoWECP-led Child-Friendly School (SRA) initiative. Along with fostering children’s rights at school, strengthening the capacity of educational staff to foster inclusive learning spaces, the SRA promotes a zero-tolerance policy against all forms of violence by requiring schools to adopt preventive and responsive measures, including awareness raising, complaint mechanisms, access to victim support through UPTD PPA, and cooperation between educators, parents, and students. As of 2024, 90,333 SRAs had been established nationwide.

211. Indonesia strengthened its educational landscape through the INOVASI program (2016-2023), a collaboration between the GoI (via the MoECRT, the MoRA, and the MoNDP) and the Government of Australia, partnering with the provincial governments of West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, North Kalimantan, and East Java. Improved teaching practices, educational systems, and policies have been observed to accelerate student learning outcomes in literacy, numeracy, and 21st-century skills. From 2021 to 2023, it supported subnational governments in developing alternative education methods to address the COVID-19 learning loss, which disproportionately affected female students, while also prioritizing inclusive education for all schools and madrasahs.

212. In a concerted effort to combat gender inequality through education, the MoWECP has collaborated with the MoRA and Islamic Higher Education Institutions in Jakarta, Surabaya, and Mataram to launch 11 Gender-Responsive Textbooks. This initiative represents a significant step towards fostering a more equitable learning environment through curriculum development.

Participation in political and public life

213. The MoWECP and the CMHDCA have launched the Grand Design for Increasing Women's Representation in Legislative Institutions (2020-2029) and the Grand Design for Women's Representation in Politics and Decision-Making towards a Planet 50:50 Gender Equality 2030.

214. Women's participation in political life is pursued through the 30% affirmative action policy. The MoWECP implements a three-stage approach: pre-election, election, and post-election phases.

215. During the pre-election phase, the MoWECP organized a series of national seminars aimed at raising public awareness across various segments of society, particularly first-time voters, political party cadres, and women voters in rural areas. The MoWECP also conducted active campaigns and information sharing through a tagline, "Support Women's Representation in Parliament" and hashtag #2024SupportWomenRepresentation throughout all provinces in Indonesia. These activities were carried out in collaboration with the MoCD and subnational governments, by broadcasting campaign materials via the mass media, videotrons, and various other communication platforms at both national and regional levels.

216. The MoWECP conducted the Technical Training for Rural Women's Leadership program, which successfully enhanced women's leadership capacity at the grassroots level, as evidenced by the establishment of village women pioneer networks in 76 districts across 38 provinces in Indonesia. Through the active participation of 20 to 30 potential women leaders in each district, the program has fostered the emergence of change agents capable of contributing to village development and strengthening women's voices in local decision-making processes.

217. During the election phase, the MoWECP carried out active campaigns to promote women's representation in parliament. These campaigns aimed to increase public awareness of the importance of electing female legislative candidates and to strengthen understanding of the affirmative action policy mandating at least 30% representation of women in legislative bodies. The MoWECP provided support to electoral institutions, such as the General Elections Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), and the Election Organizers Honorary Council (DKPP). The supports included:

(a) Collaboration in the development and dissemination of campaign materials that emphasize gender equality and the importance of women's political participation;

(b) Participation in forums, public discussions, and media talks with KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP to strengthen the narrative of inclusive and gender-responsive elections;

(c) Encouraging election organizers to ensure women-friendly elections that are free from all forms of violence and discrimination against female legislative candidates; and

(d) Monitoring the election process to ensure the application of equality and non-discrimination principles, particularly in campaign activities, the preparation of the final candidate list, and on election day.

218. In the post-2024 election phase, the MoWECP focused on monitoring and evaluating the representation of women resulting from the 2024 General Election. This includes analysing the number, distribution, and roles of elected women in legislative bodies at various levels. The MoWECP is also committed to strengthening the capacity of elected women to enable them to carry out their roles effectively and with gender responsiveness, as well as to promote the creation of public policies that are favourable to women and children. Advocacy and cross-sectoral coordination activities will also continue to ensure the sustainability of gender mainstreaming efforts within the national and regional political systems.

219. In 2025, the MoWECP and KPU formalized their collaboration through an MoU, which aims to strengthen the integration of gender and child-friendly perspectives within the electoral process, including working to increase the participation of women and first-time voters in General and Subnational Elections.

220. The number of female parliamentarians in the 2024-2029 period reached 22.1% or 128 women out of a total of 580 seats. This percentage is the highest, surpassing the percentages for the 2019-2024 period (20.87%) and the 2014-2019 period (17.32%). Although it has not reached the 30% representation target, this figure shows a substantive increase compared to the previous period.

221. During the 2024-2029 period, 13 women served as chair and deputy chair of commissions in the House of Representatives (DPR), representing 20.62% of the total 63 chair and deputy chair positions. This number has increased compared to the previous periods, specifically 2019-2024, during which 8 out of 127 women served as chair or deputy chair of commissions in DPR, representing 14.5% of the total 55 commission leaders.

222. In the 2024 Subnational House of Representatives (DPRD) elections, a total of 2,372 legislative members were elected, comprising 1,926 men (81.2%) and 446 women (18.8%). No province in Indonesia has yet achieved more than 30% representation of women among elected Provincial DPRD members. The three provinces with the highest percentage of elected women are North Maluku (26.7%), North Sulawesi (26.7%), and Central Sulawesi (25.5%). Meanwhile, the provinces with the lowest percentages are Aceh (8.6%), West Papua (8.6%), and Central Papua (8.6%). A similar trend can also be observed in the representation of women in the House of Representatives and other national-level bodies. These three provinces consistently show low percentages, indicating specific challenges related to women's political representation.

223. Women's representation in the Subnational Representative Council (DPD) in the 2024-2029 period reached 36.2% or 55 seats out of a total of 152 seats. This figure has increased compared to the previous period, specifically 2019-2024, during which women's representation reached 30.88%, or 42 seats out of 136 seats.

224. The MoWECP has taken an active role in the appointment process for members of the Papua People's Representative Council (DPRP) and the Regency/Municipal People's Representative Councils (DPRK) through a selection mechanism. This includes nominating members of the Selection Committee and participating in preparatory coordination meetings. Throughout this process, the MoWECP has consistently emphasized the importance of women's representation, particularly that of Papuan women, as part of efforts to realize inclusive and equitable political representation. DPRP and DPRK are legislative bodies with equivalent status to the National House of Representatives and regional

legislative councils at the regency/municipal level. Their members are appointed directly across all provinces in the Papua region, including both the original provinces (Papua and West Papua) and the newly established autonomous regions (Southwest Papua, South Papua, Highland Papua, and Central Papua), as stipulated in the provisions of the Law No. 2/2021 on the Second Amendment to Law No. 21/2001 on Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua.

225. Within the framework of the Special Autonomy for Provinces in Papua, Law No.-2/2021 reinforces the role of the Papuan People's Assembly (MRP) as the cultural representation of the Papuans (OAP). The MRP's mandate explicitly covers the protection of OAP rights, grounded in respect for *Adat* law, women's empowerment, and the strengthening of religious tolerance. To structurally integrate the gender perspective, the MRP's leadership is selected from the heads of its three Working Groups (Pokja): the *Adat* Pokja, the Religious Pokja, and the Women's Pokja. The strategic placement of the Women's Pokja within the Assembly's top leadership underscores the commitment to ensuring the representation of Papuan women is guaranteed and their voices are formally accommodated in legislative processes and strategic decision-making concerning rights and development within the region.

226. Based on data from 2021 to the first semester of 2024, the representation of women in structural leadership positions at both Echelon I and Echelon II levels in Indonesia remains low, with only slight improvement. In 2021, women comprised 16.13% of Echelon I and 14.44% of Echelon II positions. By the first semester of 2024, the proportion increased modestly to 16.19% for Echelon I and 15.84% for Echelon II. While progress can be observed, particularly at the Echelon II level, the persistent underrepresentation of women in these strategic leadership roles highlights the need for more targeted and structural efforts to accelerate gender parity in decision-making positions.

227. Indonesia has made significant strides in increasing women's representation in subnational executive leadership, reflecting a growing public support for women in decision-making roles. As of the latest data, two women are serving as governors in East Java and North Maluku, marking a presence at the highest provincial leadership level, marking 5.4% of all governors. Six women currently hold office as deputy governors in the provinces of Bangka Belitung Islands, Gorontalo, Lampung, West Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, and Central Sulawesi, equivalent to 16.2%.

228. In 415 regencies, 36 women serve as regents (8.7%), and 49 as deputy regents (11.8%). Meanwhile, among 93 cities, 9 women hold mayoral positions (9.7%), and 18 serve as deputy mayors (19.4%). These women leaders bring diverse perspectives and are playing an active role in local development and public service innovation.

229. Based on a dataset covering 8,297 villages, 666 women serve as village heads, representing only 8.02% of the total. Certain provinces, such as North Sulawesi, Maluku, and Gorontalo, demonstrate relatively higher proportions (above 10%), yet these remain exceptions rather than the norm.

230. While the overall numbers indicate room for further growth, the increasing number of women in executive positions signals shifting societal attitudes and presents a strong foundation for future progress. Continued investment in leadership training, political mentorship, and institutional support mechanisms will be key to building momentum and ensuring that more women can access, succeed in, and transform executive political leadership in Indonesia in the long-term.

231. Recognizing the gap in female leadership, the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (MoSOE) has committed to increasing women's representation in leadership positions. As part of this effort, MoSOE has mandated a 15% quota for women in leadership roles across all State-owned enterprise (BUMN) subsidiaries by 2024. This policy is a significant step

toward mainstreaming gender equality and fostering inclusive leadership within BUMN, including those in the energy sector.

232. The GoI has introduced several initiatives to address this gap, including leadership training for rural women, the DRPPA program, and policy measures that encourage gender-responsive governance at the village level. These efforts have resulted in increased participation of women in village governance structures overall, particularly in Village Consultative Bodies (BPD) and other community institutions, yet they have not substantially shifted the proportion of women serving as village heads.

233. The Ministry of Trade (MoTr) noted that throughout 2025, 64.5% of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) were managed by women. The MoTr assesses that women play a vital role in community-based economies.

234. Indonesia is committed to increasing its presence in international fora and representation of its citizens in various international organizations, including the UN system.

235. The number of women diplomats in the MoFA continues to grow. As of November 2025, there were 774 women diplomats (42% of Indonesian diplomats) and 13 women Ambassadors who served in various Indonesian missions.

236. The UN's System Chief Executives Board for Coordination recorded 827 Indonesian nationals working across UN bodies as of 2024, although sex-disaggregated data were not available. In November 2025, the UN Resident Coordinator Office in Indonesia reported 1,161 Indonesian personnel working within UN offices in the country, with women accounting for 57% of them (661 women).

237. Representation of women as delegation members is also increasing. The GoI continues to ensure a balance between men and women among Indonesian delegates.

238. There are also Indonesian women in leadership and strategic positions within the UN. For example, Ms. Retno Marsudi, former Minister of Foreign Affairs (2014-2024), has been appointed as the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy on Water since November 2024.

239. In addition, Ms. Armida Alisjahbana, former Minister for National Development Planning (2009-2014), has been elected as Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for two terms, since 2018.

240. Indonesia has also contributed directly to these global mechanisms by deploying its nationals to various UN treaty bodies, most recently with Ms. Risnawati Utami, who served as a member of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) from 2019 to 2022.

Employment

241. Indonesia upholds Equal Pay through the ratification of ILO Convention No. 100, guaranteeing equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value without sex-based discrimination. This commitment is institutionalized, including through Law No. 13/2003 concerning Manpower, Law No. 11/2020 concerning Job Creation, and Presidential Regulation No. 36/2021 concerning Wages.

242. These laws ensure equal opportunity and non-discriminatory treatment in obtaining decent employment and living standards. This principle prohibits discrimination based on sex, ethnicity, race, religion, and political affiliation, and guarantees equal treatment for persons with disabilities, ensuring employment is based on individual interests and capabilities.

243. The MoM issued Circular Letter No. M/6/HK.04/V/2025 on the Prohibition of Discrimination in the Labour Recruitment Process, which explicitly prohibits employers from discriminating on any basis, particularly age and disability status, during recruitment.

244. The National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS) in August 2025 recorded the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) at 70.59%, decreasing 0.04% from August 2024. Despite the existing gender gap (84.4% for men and 56.63% for women), consistent and encouraging progress in female labour market engagement has been reflected. The female TPAK has steadily increased from 53.34% in 2021 to 56.63% in 2025. Under RPJMN 2025-2029, the GoI targets increasing female TPAK to 60.89% by 2029.

245. In 2024, female formal employment rose to 36.32% from 35.57% in 2022, while the remainder are still in informal employment. The GoI is accelerating the transition to formal employment by expanding the green economy and digital industrialization through vocational training and internships, and strengthening employment services through the SIAPKerja platform.

246. BPS reports that in 2024, men worked 40.29 hours/week, earning IDR 3.54 million monthly, while women worked 35.18 hours/week, earning IDR 2.77 million monthly. The GoI aims to reduce the wage gap from 22.09% in 2024 to 17% by 2029.

247. The MoM introduced a self-assessment mechanism, Norma100, to strengthen corporate compliance with labour standards, including Occupational Safety and Health and gender-related norms. Detected non-compliance triggers an immediate, targeted inspection to ensure corrective action and enforcement. In 2023, MoM established the Protection of Women Workers platform as an accessible online complaint channel for women workers experiencing labour violations or discrimination.

248. Efforts to enhance the welfare of female workers in Indonesia are evident in the increasing coverage of social security, rising to 42.20% from 41.96% in 2022, according to SAKERNAS 2024. To strengthen social security, the MoM Regulation No. 4/2023 on Social Security for Indonesian Migrant Workers (Jamsos PMI) was issued and administered by the Social Security Agency for Employment (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan) to provide mandatory and comprehensive protection across the employment cycle, including Work Accident Insurance (JKK) and Death Insurance (JKM).

249. The GoI implements targeted programs to improve women's skills and support entry and advancement in the formal sector. The MoM expanded access to vocational training through 6,365 Vocational Training Institutions (LPK) in 2024, across all provinces, to ensure women acquire relevant skills.

250. Since 2020, the Pre-Employment Card Program (*Program Kartu Prakerja*) has addressed COVID-19 economic impacts by enhancing workforce competencies, productivity, competitiveness, and entrepreneurship. By 2023, it reached over 18.9 million beneficiaries, constituting 52% women and 3% persons with disabilities.

251. In 2023, the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises (MoCSME) trained 53,700 participants from 350 districts/cities for six months through the Partnership Program for MSME. Women comprised 71% of participants, with outcomes including increased monthly sales from below IDR 5 million to IDR 5-10 million.

252. The MoPWH's Cash-For-Work (PKT) program targets women by enhancing skills and accelerating certification for construction workers. In 2023, MoPWH trained 49,840 people, including 3,741 women, expanding women's job opportunities and options.

253. Indonesia is strengthening disability inclusion in labour policies through employment quotas and mandatory Disability Service Units (ULD). Law on Persons with Disabilities mandates at least 1% employment of persons with disabilities in private companies, and 2%

in national and subnational governments, BUMN, and Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMD).

254. SAKERNAS 2024 shows the proportion of women with disabilities in the workforce increased from 0.52% in 2022 to 0.61%, or amounting to 351,319 workers in 2024, reflecting progress toward a more inclusive labour market.

255. Indonesia's migrant worker placements consistently increase, with women constituting the majority. In 2023, Indonesia deployed 297,108 migrant workers, 63.94% (189,970 persons) of which were women. This trend continued into 2024, with 297,434 migrant workers sent, and women comprising an even larger proportion at 67.69%. The GoI provides protection across the full cycle—recruitment, placement, pre-departure, employment, and reintegration—to ensure employment is conducted in a safe and dignified manner.

256. To protect the migrant workers' families in terms of remittance use, family well-being, and childcare, the MoWECP and the Ministry of Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers implemented the Family Development for Indonesian Migrant Workers program (BK-PMI).

257. The GoI encourages palm oil companies to obtain Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) and Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certifications, which prohibit discrimination against women workers. In 2021, a collaboration between the Indonesian Palm Oil Association (GAPKI), the Forestry, General Industry, Woodworking, Agriculture and Plantation Workers Federation (Hukatan), and CNV International resulted in the Practical Guide for the Protection of Women Workers in Oil Palm Plantations, as a reference for promoting a sustainable, female-worker-friendly industry.

258. Indonesia is advancing an inclusive Green Economy agenda through the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) to realize a sustainable, inclusive, and equitable energy transition. It prioritizes equitable opportunities and support for persons in vulnerable situations, including women and youth. The JETP's sixth Investment Focus Area, the development of renewable energy supply chains, offers opportunities for job creation and increased economic competitiveness for women.

259. The MoNDP, in collaboration with the Government of Germany through GIZ, is advancing gender-responsive green jobs through Inclusive Sustainable Economic Development/ISED (2021–2024) and Green Jobs for Social Inclusion and Sustainable Transformation/GESIT (2023–2027). Key achievements include training over 1,000 employees (20% women), capacity building for 125 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) teachers, and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) audits within the Sustainable Renewable Energy sector.

260. The 2022 Time Use Survey shows that women spend an average of 4.5 hours daily on unpaid care work, compared to men's 1.5 hours. The GoI is addressing the unequal burden of care work through policies integrated into the RPJMN 2025-2029.

261. The GoI, with the support of the ILO, launched the Indonesian Care Economy Road Map 2025–2045, outlining seven strategic priorities, including: affordable and quality childcare; maternity leave; increasing male involvement in care work, including through paternity leave; and recognizing decent work for care workers. In June 2025, the Care Economy Working Group was launched to implement these strategies.

262. UU KIA strengthens protection for working mothers and promotes shared parental responsibility. It guarantees at least three months maternity leave, extendable by an additional three months based on medical recommendation, and 1.5 months leave for miscarriage. During maternity leave, women receive 100% salary for the first four months and 75% for the fifth and sixth months.

263. UU KIA mandates the availability of nursing rooms in workplaces and public facilities to promote exclusive breastfeeding, maternal health, and a supportive working environment. It prohibits employee dismissal based on pregnancy, childbirth, or the use of maternity rights. It also provides provisions on paternity leave to reinforce shared parental responsibilities.

264. The MoWECP issued Guidelines for Child-Friendly Daycare Standards (TARA), implemented in 9 ministries/institutions and 31 subnational governments. The MoPFD operates the Family Toddler Development (BKB) program to monitor toddler growth and encourage fathers' involvement.

Economic opportunities and social protection

265. Indonesia continues to advance women's economic empowerment through a comprehensive approach that integrates financial inclusion, entrepreneurship development, and digital transformation.

266. The 2023 SNKI Implementation Report shows that 74.3% of women have formal financial accounts, compared to 78.3% of men. Meanwhile, 88.1% of women have used financial services. To address these gaps, the GoI is expanding access to inclusive financial services through affirmative policies, DAK for Non-Physical Services, and adaptive social protection programs, while enhancing the availability of disaggregated data to support more responsive program design.

267. In 2024, Indonesia recorded 29,089,562 MSME entrepreneurs, with 49.41% owned by women, demonstrating women's near-equal participation and their critical role in driving the MSME sector. Most women-led MSMEs operate at the micro scale and are concentrated in agriculture, trade, and basic services, with only 2% holding formal business licenses, highlighting the need for greater support to strengthen formalization and growth.

268. Persons with disabilities make up 4.76% of entrepreneurs, although women with disabilities often face compounded barriers due to gender and disability stigma. To promote an inclusive entrepreneurial ecosystem, the Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME) conducted capacity-building for 100 entrepreneurs with disabilities to strengthen their business skills and support sustainable enterprise development.

269. Barriers persist in women's participation in the digital economy, including gender gaps in internet access, digital literacy, and cybersecurity awareness. Only 44% of women-owned digital businesses survive beyond 3–5 years, and women's average earnings remain 22% less than men's.

270. To address these gaps, the MoWECP issued the Guidelines on Women's Digital Transformation in 2022 as a national framework for integrating gender perspectives into national digital transformation efforts. The MoWECP also partnered with Women's World Banking to launch the Coalition for Women's Digital Financial Inclusion (CWDFI), which expands access to technology, strengthens digital and financial literacy, and improves women's access to digital financial services, especially for women MSME owners, rural and low-income women, women with disabilities, and survivors of violence.

271. In 2023, MoWECP and the Central Bank of Indonesia signed an MoU to support women's entrepreneurship through capacity-building, financial access, digital payment adoption, and institutional strengthening. The Task Force for Women's Digital Financial Inclusion Advocacy Network was established in 2024 to harmonize cross-ministry initiatives and ensure evidence-based targeting.

272. Significant progress in financial inclusion is reflected through the PNM Mekaar program, implemented by PT Permodalan Nasional Madani (BUMN), which provides collateral-free financing for low-income women to start or expand micro-businesses. The

program has reached over 15 million female micro-entrepreneurs in 432 districts/cities, including in 3T regions. A 2022 survey showed that 73.9% of participants reported increased household decision-making power. The program also supports financial literacy, bank account ownership, and economic resilience.

273. Digital financial inclusion is further enhanced through the SEED 4 Women program, implemented since 2021 by the Secretariat of the National Council for Inclusive Finance. The programme promotes digital technology use among women MSMEs and low -income rural communities, supporting 854 women entrepreneurs in 262 villages across Malang Regency and Malang City, while also increasing the income and capacity of Laku Pandai (Branchless Financial Services for Inclusive Finance) agents and digital financial service providers.

274. To support women inmates across 10 women's correctional institutions, MoWECP partnered with XL SMART to launch the SheInspire program, providing entrepreneurship training, financial literacy, vocational skills, mental health support, and communication training for over 500 women. The program promotes social reintegration and economic independence post-release, supported by Wings Peduli Foundation and the Sisternet Platform.

275. The MoWECP issued Circular Letter No. 2/2024, urging subnational governments to integrate economic empowerment programs for women survivors of violence into regional training and education institutions, ensuring more accessible and sustainable support mechanisms.

Nationality

276. Ensuring universal birth registration is a national priority under RPJMN 2025-2029. It designates birth certificate ownership as a national priority with a target coverage of 99.8% in 2029.

277. Data from BPS shows steady progress, with ownership among children aged 0-17 years increasing from 88.11% in 2020 to 91.79% in 2023, reflecting continued improvement in civil registration coverage across the country. The data also shows no significant gender gap in registration: ownership rose from 83.36% among boys and 83.58% among girls in 2020 to 88.38% among boys and 88.47% among girls in 2023, indicating equal access to civil registration services.

278. Progress is supported by cross-sectoral collaboration under the 2015 MoU framework between 8 ministries/institutions on the acceleration of birth certificate ownership for child protection in 2015, which includes:

(a) Special birth certificate programs for low-income families at the village level, which provide direct solutions for hard-to-reach groups and those in vulnerable situations;

(b) Integration of birth registration services within health facilities, enabling immediate issuance of a birth certificate following delivery;

(c) Mobile registration initiatives serve as an effective proactive approach in remote areas.

279. Constitutional Court Decree No. 46/PUUVIII/2010 serves as a legal milestone that amended Article 43(1) of Law No. 1/1974 on Marriage to broaden the legal recognition of children born out of wedlock. The ruling ensures that such children have civil relations with their biological parents and are eligible for birth certificates. This is reinforced by the Supreme Court Circular Letter No. 7/2012, which directs consistent implementation of this decision across courts, reinforcing judicial protection for children's civil identity.

280. For Indonesians abroad, the MoFA, through its embassies and consulates, facilitates the reporting and documentation of births by issuing a Birth Attestation Letter (*Surat Keterangan Lahir*), that functions as an official record that can later be used as the reference for issuance of an official birth certificate by the competent civil registry authorities once the family returns to Indonesia.

Rural women

281. The GoI recognizes the challenges faced by rural women, including, among others, the lack of participation in decision-making, access to basic services and economic resources, and vulnerability to violence and discrimination. The GoI continues to strengthen gender-responsive village development to ensure that rural women benefit equally from development.

282. Since 2020, the MoWECP and the MoVURDT have implemented the DRPPA program, which integrates gender equality and child rights principles into village governance, development planning, and community empowerment. Guided by the principles of non-discrimination and affirmative action, DRPPA prioritizes women's entrepreneurship, family support systems, the prevention of violence, child marriage, and child labour, particularly in remote and rural areas.

283. To support DRPPA implementation, the MoWECP issued the DRPPA Facilitation Guide for village governments in 2021. By 2024, the DRPPA program would have been piloted in 138 villages across 68 districts. By May 2025, SIGA reported that the initiative had expanded independently to 2,234 villages. Several villages have adopted Village Regulations on the Protection of Women and Children, aligning local policies with national commitments. Examples include Lambur Village (Purbalingga), Pendem Village (Central Lombok), Dawan Klod Village (Klungkung), Sambung Village (Kudus), and Sukojati Village (Banyuwangi).

284. The MoWECP has launched the RBI as a transformation of DRPPA, creating an inclusive ecosystem to strengthen women's participation, protection, and access to education at the village level. Initiated in December 2024 in seven provinces, RBI brings together government, academia, CSOs, the private sector, and communities, and will be replicated nationally as a flagship integrated service space for women and children.

285. The MoVURDT has launched the Inclusive Village model to ensure people in vulnerable situations, including women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and Adat Communities, gain access to basic services and create open, participatory, and non-discriminatory governance. From 2023 to 2024, 640 pilot Inclusive Villages have been established across 104 districts.

286. Various village community empowerment programmes have been implemented by the Ministry of Environment (MoE), the MoVURDT, the National Disaster Management Agency, the Ministry of Tourism (MoTour), and the MoH, to further support women in vulnerable situations, including the Climate Village Programme, Peat Care Village initiative, Women-Friendly Tourism Villages, Disaster Resilient Villages, and the Climate Healthy Villages. These initiatives increase women's involvement in climate resilience, sustainable tourism, disaster preparedness, and climate-sensitive health responses.

287. The GoI remains committed to upholding its constitutional mandate to protect the rights of Adat Communities by expanding community access to basic needs, economic infrastructure, and social services. The CMHDCA has established the Coordination Team for Advocacy Services for Adat Communities and Followers of Traditional Beliefs (Tim LAMAPK) via Decree No. 24/2021, comprising 28 ministries/institutions to ensure a coordinated approach in fulfilling and protecting the rights of Adat Communities and followers of traditional beliefs.

288. In 2020 and 2021, Tim LAMAPK resolved land disputes in East Nusa Tenggara Province, ensuring improved access to education, opening academic programs related to traditional beliefs, increasing economic capacity, and accelerating vaccination for Adat Communities in areas such as Sumba, Toraja, Lebak (Baduy), and Sukabumi.

289. Some subnational governments have supported Adat Communities by issuing Subnational Regulations governing the recognition, respect, and protection of customary law communities. These regulations have been implemented in several provinces, including West Nusa Tenggara, Papua, South Kalimantan, and North Kalimantan, as well as in districts such as North Tapanuli, Mamasa, Kolaka, Paser, Seluma, Enrekang, and Pulang Pisau.

290. To expand economic opportunities, the MoVURDT and MoPWH's PKT programme prioritizes poor and vulnerable rural households through labour-intensive activities funded by Village Funds. In 2022, it benefited 130,657 women, with a majority being women heads of households, and in 2024, it reached 127,898 women, with 62% were women heads of households.

291. Indonesia implements the Integrated Village Economic Transformation (TEKAD) program, a partnership between the MoVURDT and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to strengthen inclusive rural livelihoods in Eastern Indonesia. Through enhanced village and district governance and the application of GESI guidelines, TEKAD has reached 355,087 beneficiaries, 47% of whom are women beneficiaries.

292. To increase rural women's participation in leadership and decision-making, the MoWECP has implemented the Rural Women Leadership Capacity Strengthening since 2020. Through structured training, mentoring, and technical guidance, the program has supported 1,910 emerging women leaders across all provinces. Several graduates of the program now serve as village heads, neighbourhood unit leaders, village consultative bodies (BPD) members, head of Family Welfare Movements (PKK), village secretaries, and local parliament candidates. Implemented in collaboration with subnational governments, the program aims to ensure sustainability, strengthen community acceptance of women's leadership, and shift gender norms at the village level.

293. In 2023–2024, the GoI convened Munas Perempuan, a national participatory forum involving women, children, persons with disabilities, and other people in vulnerable situations, in development planning. It engaged 477 villages in 163 districts/cities across 35 provinces and generated grassroots policy recommendations that informed the RPJPN 2025–2045, RPJMN 2025–2029, ministerial strategic plans, and regional development documents.

294. Munas Perempuan also demonstrated effective multi-stakeholder collaboration between the GoI, through the MoNDP and the MoWECP, and CSOs. This partnership strengthened GEDSI governance implementation and serves as a model of evidence-based policy advocacy linking grassroots perspectives with high-level policy forums and national decision-making processes.

Women refugee and asylum seeker

295. The GoI upholds its humanitarian principles and the principle of non-refoulement in its approach towards refugees. Although Indonesia is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention, it continues to take measures that go beyond its formal obligations in managing refugees and asylum seekers within its territory.

296. The adoption of Presidential Regulation No. 125/2016 on the Handling of Foreign Refugees provides a national framework that guides authorities in managing refugees and coordinating with international partners. This regulation, while not intended to replace the

Refugee Convention, establishes a procedural and institutional mechanism for refugee management.

297. To operationalize the regulation, the Task Force on the Handling of Foreign Refugees (Satgas PPLN) was established with the responsibility for comprehensive management of refugees during their transit in Indonesia, covering stages such as identification, security, temporary placement, and supervision.

298. In line with this framework, the GoI provides temporary shelter, emergency response operations, and essential assistance for refugees arriving in Indonesia, particularly those rescued at sea. Cooperation with the UNHCR and IOM remains central to these efforts, encompassing the provision of basic necessities, accommodation, healthcare, and other forms of humanitarian support.

299. As of September 2025, UNHCR recorded a total of 7,400 refugees and 4,500 asylum seekers in Indonesia. This population consists of 5,788 men, 2,542 women and 3,570 children (consisting of 1,856 boys and 1,714 girls). Overall, the refugee and asylum-seeker population shows a higher proportion of males (approximately 64.2%), compared to females (around 35.8%).

300. IOM, UNHCR, UN Women, and the subnational government in key refugee-hosting areas, such as Aceh, jointly provide services for women refugees, including basic necessities, healthcare, separate shelter for women and men, and psychosocial counselling. Training and awareness programs are also continuously conducted among local authorities, community members, and shelter personnel to strengthen gender-sensitivity and prevent violence against women and child refugees.

301. Cases of violence involving foreign women refugees are handled through coordinated efforts between the GoI, local authorities, UNHCR and IOM, in collaboration with humanitarian organizations and legal aid institutions. In instances requiring protection, UNHCR coordinates referrals to LPSK, which provides temporary shelter, counselling, and legal aid.

302. Several challenges remain in ensuring timely and effective protection for women refugees. One of the main obstacles is the language barrier, which often impedes communication among refugees, service providers, and law enforcement officials. The need for multiple layers of translation can delay case handling, reporting, and investigation processes.

303. To strengthen institutional capacity, the Government has organized joint workshops with IOM to strengthen the understanding of refugee protection among subnational government authorities and UPTD PPA, particularly in provinces with significant refugee populations.

Ratification of other treaties or Optional Protocol for the Convention

304. Since the eighth cycle of the Indonesia Periodic Report, there has been no ratification of conventions and/or optional protocols to the international human rights instruments under Treaty Bodies.

305. Indonesia continuously accelerates the process of ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED). In line with the ongoing deliberations, Indonesia has supported the fundamental principles enshrined in various international human rights conventions and committed to incorporating them into the existing national frameworks and mechanisms.