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Page 2: Part 1: Country information

Q1

Please enter the name of the country on behalf of which you are submitting a national report:

Indonesia

Q2

Please enter the name and institution of the national focal point who is submitting the report:

Name Ms. Eko Novi Ariyanti

Institution The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child

Protection

Q3

Please enter the email address of the national focal point who is submitting the report. This person might be asked to validate the submitted information:

pphp2021.sosbud@gmail.com

Page 3: Part 2: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks

Over the past five years, which of the following have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes) Equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice

Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls

Eliminating violence against women and girls,

Access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

,

Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises

Q5

Over the past five years, have you taken specific measures to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

Women and girls living in remote and rural areas,

Women and girls with disabilities,

Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS,

Older women,

Other (please specify):

Women and Girls from Customary Law Communities

Q6

Over the past five years, which of the following crises have affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country? (please check relevant categories)

COVID-19 and other pandemics,

Food and fuel crisis,

Climate crisis

Q7

Over the next five years, which of the following does your country consider to be the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and programmes? (Please check a maximum of five boxes)

Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls

Eliminating violence against women and girls,

Access to affordable quality health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression, job creation)

Other (please specify):

Gender Mainstreaming in the Development Process

Page 4: Part Three: Progress across the 12 critical areas of concern

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to advance gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment? (please check relevant categories)

Strengthened *I* enforced laws and workplace policies and practices that prohibit discrimination in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the public and private sectors, and equal pay legislation

Introduced / strengthened gender-responsive job creation and active labour market policies (e.g. education and training, skills, subsidies)

Q9

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-life and family conciliation? (please check relevant categories)

Expanded childcare services or made existing services more affordable

Introduced or strengthened maternity/paternity/parental leave or other types of family leave

Other (please specify):
Introduce/strengthened care economy policy

Q10

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce the gender digital divide? (please check relevant categories)

Mainstreamed gender perspectives in national digital policies

Introduced or strengthened programmes to provide universal meaningful connectivity for women and girls, especially for underserved areas

Introduced or strengthened programmes to increase the digital literacy and skills of women and girls

Q11 Yes

Over the past five years, has your country introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing?

Yes, the impact was assessed after measures were put in place.

Q12

Have assessments on the impact of such austerity/fiscal consolidation measures on women and men, respectively, been conducted?

Page 5: Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

Broadened access to land, housing, finance, technology and/or agricultural extension services

Supported women's entrepreneurship, access to markets, and business development activities

Introduced or strengthened social protection programmes for women and girls (e.g. cash transfers for women with children, public works/employment guarantee schemes for women of working-age, pensions for older women)

Q14

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve access to social protection for women and girls?

Introduced or strengthened cash transfers for families with children that prioritize women as recipients (e.g. child benefits, family allowances, conditional or unconditional cash transfers)

Extended social protection to women in informal employment (e.g. subsidies for participation in contributory schemes; inclusion in non-contributory schemes)

Improved access to social protection for other groups of marginalized women (please refer to groups listed in Part Two: Priorities, achievements, challenges, and setbacks)

Q15

The COVID-19 pandemic spurred significant social protection innovations. From a gender perspective, which of the following statements applies best to the COVID-19 response in your country?

The social protection response to the pandemic spurred gender-responsive innovations, but measures were mainly short-term.

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country?

Promoted women's access to health services through expansion of universal health coverage or public health services

Expanded specific health services for women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, maternal health and HIV services

Taken action to expand access to health services for marginalized groups of women and girls (see list in Part Two: Priorities, achievements, challenges, and setbacks)

Q17

Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls?

Taken measures to increase girls' access to, retention in and completion of education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and skills development programmes

Addressed barriers to successful school-to-work transitions for women and girls

Strengthened educational curricula to increase gender-responsiveness and eliminate bias, at all levels of education

Promoted safe, harassment-free and inclusive educational environments for women and girls

Page 6: Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes

Q18

Over the past five years, which forms of gender-based violence, and in which specific contexts or settings, has your country prioritized for action?

Domestic violence committed by other family or household members

Sexual harassment and violence in public places, educational settings and workplaces

Violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)

Gender-based violence in the media,
Child, early and forced marriages

Over the past five years, what actions has your country prioritized to address gender-based violence?

Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation

Introduced, updated or expanded national action plans on ending violence against women and girls

Introduced or strengthened measures to increase women's access to justice (e.g. establishment of specialist courts, training for the judiciary and police, protection orders, redress and reparations, including for femicide cases)

Introduced or strengthened services for survivors of violence (e.g. shelters, help lines, dedicated health services, legal, justice service, counselling, housing, socioeconomic rehabilitation)

Introduced or strengthened strategies and interventions to prevent violence against women and girls (e.g. in the education sector, in the media, community mobilization, work with men and boys)

Q20

In the past five years, what strategies has your country used to prevent gender-based violence?

Working with women, men, and couples to improve their skills in interpersonal communication, conflict management, and shared decision-making

Empowering women and girls to promote their economic independence and access to resources, and promote equitable relations within households, communities and society

Alleviating poverty through interventions targeted at women or the household

Create safe environments including schools, workplaces, and public spaces

Promoting positive gender-equitable attitudes, beliefs, values and norms, especially among men and boys

6/14

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to prevent and respond to technology-facilitated gender-based violence (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?

Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions

,

Collected data to better understand the magnitude of technology-facilitated violence, drivers and consequences

,

Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and education settings to sensitize young people, caregivers and educators to ethical and responsible online behaviour

Q22

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media, including social media?

Supported the media industry to develop voluntary codes of conduct

Provided training to media professionals to encourage the creation and use of non-stereotypical, balanced and diverse images of women and girls in the media, including social media

Q23

In the past five years, has your country taken any action specifically tailored to address violence against marginalized groups of women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

Women with disabilities,

Women living with HIV/AIDS,

Older women,

Migrant women

Page 7: Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions

Q24

In the past five years, what actions and measures has your country taken to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making?

Introduced temporary special measures, such as quotas, reserved seats, benchmarks and targets that promote women's participation in politics, especially at decision-making level

Provided opportunities for capacity building and skills development, such as mentorship, training in leadership, decision-making, public speaking, self-assertion, political campaigning for women candidates, elected or appointed politicians, parliamentary caucuses, and/or gender equality advocates

Collected and analyzed data on women's political participation, including in appointed and elected positions

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)?

Strengthened the provision of formal and technical vocational education and training (TVET) in media and ICTs, including in areas of management and leadership

Provided support to women's media networks and organizations

Q26

What is the name of your country's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women?

Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection

Q27

What is the national women's machinery's current location within government? (please select one of the following options)

Ministerial level or equivalent whose head has full cabinet participation

Q28 Yes

Does the national women's machinery have adequate financial resources and staff capacity to fulfil its mandate?

Q29

Over the past five years, which of the following statements best describes the evolution of the budget of your country's national women's machinery? (please select one of the following options)

The budget of the national women's machinery has increased (as a proportion of overall government spending)

Q30

How many programmes is the national women's machinery directly responsible for implementing? Please provide the total number and full name of programmes, as well as links to any supporting documentation.

Total number of programmes: 20

Full name of programmes:

Names of programmes will be listed in the link provided

below

Link(s) to supporting documentation:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/13EgsVKg39XTyR3RVNOsBH5s9vlorGMeT

What is the guiding vision that best describes the current national women's machinery's mandate? (please select one of the following options)

Other (please specify):

(1) Increasing women's empowerment in gender sensitive entrepreneurship; (2) increasing the role of mothers and families in education/childcare; (3) decreasing violence against women and children; (4) decreasing child labor; (5) preventing child marriage

Q32

Is there a national human rights institution in your country?

Yes

Q33

Does the national human rights institution have a specific mandate to focus on gender equality or discrimination based on sex/gender?

Yes

Page 8: Peaceful and inclusive societies

Q34

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?

Adopted and/or implemented a National Action Plan on women, peace and security

Q35

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

Promoted and supported women's meaningful participation in peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements at all levels

Promoted equal participation of women in humanitarian and crisis response activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level

Adopted gender-responsive approaches to the prevention and resolution of armed or other conflict

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

Implemented legal and policy reform to redress and prevent violations of the rights of women and girls

Strengthened capacity of security sector institutions on human rights and prevention of sexual and genderbased violence and sexual exploitation and abuse

Taken measures to combat trafficking in women and children

Q37

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child, including adolescent girls?

Taken measures to combat discriminatory social norms and practices and increased awareness of the needs and potential of girl children

Tackled disadvantages in health outcomes due to malnutrition, early childbearing (e.g. anemia) and exposure to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases

Implemented policies and programmes to eliminate violence against girls, including physical and sexual violence and harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Page 9: Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

Q38

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies, including biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and reduction of land degradation?

Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance

Increased women's access to and control over land, water, energy, and other natural resources

Promoted the education of women and girls in science, engineering, technology and other disciplines relating to the natural environment

Taken steps to ensure that women benefit equally from decent jobs in the green economy

In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction and building environmental and climate resilience?

Supported women's participation and leadership, including those affected by disasters, in disaster risk reduction, climate and environmental resilience policies, programmes and projects

Introduced or strengthened and implemented genderresponsive laws and policies related to disaster risk reduction and building climate and environmental resilience (e.g. disaster laws addressing vulnerability of women in disaster)

Page 10: Part Four: National institutions and processes

Q40 Yes

Does your country have a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality?

Q41 Yes

Has the national gender equality strategy or action plan been costed and have sufficient resources been allocated to its achievement in the current budget?

Q42 Yes

Do you track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

Q43 Yes

As a donor country, do you track the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

Q44 Yes

Is gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDG implementation?

Q45 Yes

Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?

Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?

Civil society organizations,

Women's rights organizations,

Youth-led organizations,

Academia and think tanks,

Faith-based organizations,

Private sector.

United Nations system

Q47

Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

Yes

Q48

Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

Civil society organizations,

Women's rights organizations,

Youth-led organizations,

Academia and think tanks,

Faith-based organizations,

Parliaments/parliamentary committees,

Private sector,

United Nations system

Q49

For which of the following does your country have an action plan and timeline in place to follow-up on recommendations?

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

,

Universal Periodic Review,

Other United Nations Human Rights mechanisms that address gender inequality/discrimination against women

Page 11: Part Five: Data and Statistics

Over the past five years, what are the top three areas in which your country has made most progress when it comes to gender statistics at the national level? (Please check a maximum of three boxes)

Used more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects

,

Re-processed existing data (e.g., censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics

,

Developed a centralized web-based database and/or dashboard on gender statistics

Q51

Over the next five years, which are your country's top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics, out of the following? (Please check a maximum of three boxes) Use more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects

7

Re-processing of existing data (e.g., censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics

,

Conduct of new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability)

Q52

Have you defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?

Yes

Q53

How many indicators does it include and how many of those are gender-specific?

Number of indicators 289
Number of gender-specific 17

Q54

Has data collection and compilation on gender-specific indicators begun?

Yes

indicators

Q55

Which of the following disaggregations is routinely provided by major surveys in your country?

Geographic location,

Income,

Sex/gender,

Age,

Education,

Disability

Page 12: Part Six: Upload of National Report

Please upload your national report and any supporting documentation here:

INDONESIA%20-%20BEIJING%2B30.pdf (776.5KB)