



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and with reference to latter's note Ref. Ageing/2011/CM/JS/is dated 23 March 2011, has the honor to submit as per attached, the information on the implementation of the actions and activities related to General Assembly Resolution 65/182 on "Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing".

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the United Nations, the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 29 April 2011

Secretariat of the United Nations
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Room DC1-0511,
New York, NY 10017

Att: Ms. Juana Sotomayor



**INFORMATION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 65/182 ENTITLED
"FOLLOW – UP TO THE SECOND WORLD ASSEMBLY ON AGEING"
IN INDONESIA**

INTRODUCTION

1. The relatively successful economic growth of Indonesia has contributed to the rise in life expectancy of the Indonesian population in recent years. In light of the increasing and expected increase of the elderly in Indonesia, the Government of Indonesia is strongly committed to promote the welfare and protect the human rights of the elderly as part of the implementation of Pancasila, the five philosophical principles of the Indonesian State, in particular, the principle to ensure full realization of social justice for all the peoples of Indonesia.
2. The share of the elderly population, both in number and in percentage of the total population in Indonesia, has been increasing. In 1970, the number of elderly was 5.3 million or around 4.5% of the total population in Indonesia. Since then, the number of elderly has been increasing. In 1990 there were 12.7 million. In 2000, 14.4 million. In 2005, 16.8 million, and in 2008, 19.5 million. In 2020, the number is predicted to reach 28.8 million or around 11.34% of the population.
3. At the same time, the prosperity of the Indonesian population was improving gradually as indicated by the rising human development index (HDI) of Indonesia. The life expectancy of the Indonesian population is currently approaching 70.7 years old.

PROGRESS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION

4. We recognize that it is every government's responsibility to address the socio-economic aspect of older persons, among others in providing assistance and protection, to ensure a better life for them. The Indonesian Government will continue to explore how it can expand the budget for the assistance and protection of older persons.
5. In line with its commitment both at the national and global level, such as the Madrid Political Declaration and International Plan of Action on Ageing, we will continue to take steps to be a *good society* that respects religious values and norms, and social institutions. Indonesia will also promote a democratic state that fulfills the basic rights of its entire citizen, a society with a high sense of solidarity, and strengthen communities with social awareness and respect for the elderly.
6. The Government has translated these principles and objectives into various laws, legislation, regulations, policies and programmes that promote the wellbeing of older persons, in particular on the neglected and/or sickly elderly. In 1996, the Government

has declared 29 May as the National Day for older persons as one of the many strategies to create public awareness and sensitivity toward the ageing issue.

7. The Government has adopted several various laws, legislation, regulations and policies to promote and protect the human rights of older persons, among others:
 - Law Number 13 of 1998 on the Welfare of older persons;
 - Government Regulation No. 43 of 2004 on the Implementation of measures to improve the welfare of older person;
 - Presidential Decree Number 52 of 2004 on the establishment of the National Commission on Ageing;
 - Presidential Decree Number 93 of 2005 on the membership on the National Commission on Ageing;
 - The Declaration on 29 May as the National Day for older persons as one of many strategies to create public awareness and sensitivity toward the ageing issue;
 - Presidential Instruction Number 1 and Number 3 of 2010 on Equitable Development Program. These two Presidential Instructions focus on promoting the rights of marginalized and vulnerable groups.

8. In response to the aging population, Indonesia has adopted, among others, a National Action Plan on Ageing for the period of 2003 - 2008, which focuses on establishing and ensuring necessary support for the elderly. Indonesia has also established the National Commission for the Elderly, through Presidential Decree Number 52 of 2004, which coordinates various government programs and activities for the welfare of elderly, in cooperation with NGOs.

9. In accordance with the National Plan of Action for Elderly Welfare, the future social welfare programs for elderly will be directed to:
 - promoting the elderly wellbeing and social security system;
 - improving the health service system;
 - strengthening the family and community support;
 - improving quality of life;
 - developing special facilities.

10. Policies and programmes to provide services for older populations, in particular for the neglected and/or sick elderly, were delivered through Social Nursing Homes (Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha/PSTW), daycare and social security for the elderly. At present, there are 278 nursing homes all over Indonesia. Since 2006, the Government has implemented an assistance programme that supplements the basic needs of elderly living in nursing homes as well as gradually increasing the provision of social security for the neglected elderly.

11. To enhance the health and quality of life of older persons, elderly health services are prioritized towards disease prevention, but not disregarding curative and rehabilitative services. Health services for impoverished elderly are complementary, provided through the existing procedures. The government is promoting and guiding members of families to observe and respect the interest

and welfare of older members of the family; promoting and guiding community, social agencies, non-governmental organizations and private sector on services for the elderly; promoting, reinforcing and socializing national behavior and norms in respect of the elderly in their daily life; socializing norms to respect the elderly and acknowledge them as valued citizens, and extending this norm to their grandchildren.

12. There are also programs that provide the elderly with the opportunity to acquire knowledge and develop skills through formal or non-formal education and training. Elderly social services provided by the government aim to improve their quality of life through interventions that improve their social condition. Social services are mainly focused and prioritized on the neglected and/or sick elderly, and carried out through Residential as well as Non Residential Care Units. Social services through Residential Care have been implemented in 157 Social Nursing Homes (Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha/PSTW), while Non Residential Care Services are supported and actively provided by family and community NGOs. There are also income generating activities for the elderly that cover 15.530 people at province level, 160 Economic Productivity Groups (KUBE LU), which cover over 1,600 people and about 75 home care activities.
13. In addition, the Government has also implemented measures to promote accessibility of older persons in using public facilities and services, for example a special administration service for the elderly to obtain a lifetime identification card (regular identification card has to be renewed every 5 (five) years); service and discounts on travel tickets and accommodations, as well as tax cuts for the elderly. Furthermore the Government has been implementing programmes to renovate nursing homes and increasing the number of elderly-friendly healthcare facilities.
14. The Elderly Family Care programme (Bina Keluarga Lansia) aims to train families with an elderly member in the household, to benefit from their potential capabilities. Currently there are 30,553 participating organizations or groups covering approximately 1.127.596 families. The Government also encourages and promotes the establishment of community associations for older people (karang wresdha).
14. Since the establishment of National Commission on Ageing in 2005, up to 29 sub-national Commissions have been established at provincial and district level. The National Commission on Ageing is actively promoting the understanding on ageing issue, and providing advisory and guidelines for government policy on ageing. For example, the National Commission on Ageing has published information on accessibility for older persons in using public facilities and services in 2010. The work of the Commission is also complimentary to the work of other related National Human Rights institutions in Indonesia, for example National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) and National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan).

15. The existing Law and regulations to provide social services for older persons has created a legal basis to promote social protection of the older persons, and together with the ratification of various international Human Rights instruments, it is a reflection of Indonesia's political will to fully realize the human rights of older persons in addressing the needs and problems of ageing issue in Indonesia's present context.

CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

16. However there are still many challenges and obstacles in the implementation of the various laws, legislation, regulations, policies and programmes relating to ageing issues. Among others, the lack of human resources to provide quality services for the elderly, insufficient services and facilities in comparison to the number of older populations. The Indonesian President took note of these challenges in his statement during the commemoration of National Day for older persons. In his statement, the President invited the line Ministries, government institutions, including parliament, at all levels, to implements fully laws, legislation, regulations, policies and programmes relating to ageing issues. The President also stated that the budgetary plan at national and sub national level should provide a sufficient portion for ageing sectors, in line with the spirit of the existing laws and regulations, as well as the Madrid Political Declaration and International Plan of Action on Ageing.
17. Finally, Indonesia also takes note of other challenges, such as the impact of the global financial crisis. Indonesia is of the view that better economic global governance could guarantee fiscal stability of a state that further allows the state to continuously provide allocations for the welfare of its citizens, including older populations. Furthermore, the international community should focus on promoting international cooperation, among others to address the impact of natural disasters, and humanitarian crises to older populations in many countries.

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