

PROGRESS REPORT IN IMPLEMENTING THE 2002 MADRID IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF ACTION ON AGEING IN INDONESIA.

INTRODUCTION.



- Indonesia is an Archipelago of more than 17.000 islands, a very complex and diversified developing country in terms of geography, ethnic, social and cultural conditions.
- Indonesia population is the fourth largest in the world, after China, India and the United States of America with a population of 220 million and the tenth largest elderly population in the world
- Java represents 7% of the territory of Indonesia but 2/3 of the total population.
- Following reform and decentralization, there are now 33 provinces.
- Five (5) provinces have an aged population structure of which Yogyakarta has the highest proportion of older population (13.72%) Source: BPS 2005.
- Life expectancy at birth (2005) male 65, female 69.2
- Predicted Aged dependency ratio of 6.9% in 2020.
- Currently there are about 16 million people or 8% of the total population who are above the age of 60 and will double in twenty years from now to 28 million or 11% of ageing population.
- By 2010, the number of older persons will equal the number of under fives.

II. FOLLOW-UP of MADRID PLAN OF ACTION ON AGEING.

The Second World Assembly on Ageing held in Madrid, Spain in April 2002, was attended by dignitaries and ambassadors of 20 countries including Indonesia, as well as NGOs (including Yayasan Emong Lansia from Indonesia).

In September 2002 a regional meeting by UNESCAP was held in Shanghai-China and resulted in the Shanghai Implementation Strategy, serving as reference for participating countries to develop the National Plan of Action on Ageing for each country.

Author of this paper also attended the meeting in Shanghai.

While it is generally acknowledged that ageing is a positive outcome of combined social, economic and health advance, the challenge faced by many countries is to develop appropriate policies and take practical measures to transform this positive concept of ageing into reality.

The three priority directions of MIPAA are:

1. Older Persons and development
2. Advancing health and well-being into old age
3. Ensuring enabling and supportive environments.

WHAT YEL HAS DONE TO EDUCATE OLDER PERSONS, POLICY MAKERS AND THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE ABOUT MIPAA.

1. Older Persons and development. (Revised National Plan of Action on Ageing)

- Mainstreaming ageing into development policy and promoting full integration of older persons.

A. As a follow up of these two conferences, specifically on the importance of forming a National Commission on Ageing as well as revising the current National Plan of Action for older persons, **Yayasan Emong Lansia (YEL)** in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs on behalf of the Government, UNFPA and HelpAge International, held a **National Workshop to discuss these two important issues on 4-6 February 2003 in Jakarta.**

The MIPAA document has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia and used as reference for this workshop.

Recommendations of the workshop are as follows:

- To include and extend inclusion of various NGOS and other stakeholders related to older persons and ageing in policy development.
- To conduct macro-economic analysis on the benefit of ageing programs in development
- To review the existing pension system for both government and private employees.
- To prepare all relevant legal paraphernalia to support the implementation of ageing programs
- To implement the universal concept of ageing through a society for all ages systematically in every development program in Indonesia
- To form a body on ageing at national and local level based on existing law, which will function to coordinate all programs on ageing in the NPA for older persons welfare 2003 document.
- Steering Committee and Drafting Committee meetings to edit the NPA and distribute the final version to all stakeholders before the document is published.
- Post workshop meetings by the steering committee and drafting committee
- Draft for the National Commission on Ageing was finalized on April 5, 2003.
- National Plan of Action was launched on 29 May 2003.
- **Both documents, The National Plan of Action on Ageing (NPA) and The National Commission on Ageing has been enacted by a Presidential Decree.**

- The 2003-2008 NPA document has been published and disseminated to all provinces.

Participants of the workshop:

Representatives of Government Agencies :

Department of Health, National Education, Justice and Human Rights, Religious Affairs, Transportation, Tourism and Culture, Housing and area development, BKKBN, People's Welfare, Social Affairs, Women Empowerment, University of Indonesia (Demography Institute), regional social services.

NGOs :

Older persons Associations, LLI, YEL, IEN, Kowani, BKKKS, DNIKS, PERGERI, UNFPA, PIVERI, PEPABRI, WULAN, FKLU, PWRI, PEPABRI, Papansosnada, BKSP, YDB, PSM, KOWAVERI, Indonesia Red Cross, HIMPANA, St. Carolus Hospital, Cikini Hospital, Media, and many more.

B. YEL has also created a website on Ageing, the first website on Ageing in Indonesia, to disseminate Ageing Issues to the world: www.gerbanglansia.com since 2003 and publishes a quarterly newsletter "GERBANG LANSIA", which is distributed to related stakeholders free of charge.

2. Advancing health and well-being into old age.

YEL organized

- A National workshop on **Health and Long-term Care** in 2005,
- A workshop on **Disaster Preparedness** with a focus on older persons as a vulnerable group in 2006
- **Training of Trainers** for care givers
- Workshops on **Home Care and Active Ageing** in several provinces (Yogya, Makassar, Manado, Padang and Banda Aceh) in collaborations with Universities, local community based organizations and local Government
- Established "**Indonesia Training Center On Ageing**" (ITCOA) in Jakarta, to provide training for community based organizations working with older persons, as well as nurses and doctors for better care and needs of older persons.
- A yearly walkathon on the International Day of Older Persons (IDOP) since 1999, last year participated by more than 6000 (six thousand) older persons.
- Provide seed money for older persons who are still active, but need assistance for their livelihood, not just in Jakarta, but also in Yogya and Banda Aceh, especially for those affected by National Disasters.

3. Ensuring enabling supportive environment - Promotion of ageing in place.

YEL has implemented a Home Care Pilot Project in Tegal Alur, a very poor sub-district in West Jakarta for poor, frail, lonely or bedridden older persons in 2003.

This program developed as a community volunteer-based Home Care model adapted to the social, cultural and socio-economic situation in Indonesia

The goal of this pilot project was to develop a community-based and community run model of home care services for vulnerable older persons in Indonesia, to promote "ageing in place" and the inclusion of home care services in government policy on ageing.

A study of the impact of the Pilot Project showed that the Home Care Pilot Project was satisfactory for the beneficiaries and related significant others covering family caregivers, volunteers, community and government officials, as an organized effort from, by and for the community with an active role of the local government.

The evident positive perception of all cohorts, the study suggested that this community-based service should be offered to more older people in the community as well as be replicated to other regions in Indonesia.

Three years after the implementation of the Home Care Pilot Project (2006) The Ministry of Social Affairs has adopted the Home Care Program as a National Program with a Ministerial Decree no. 67/HUK/2006.

Currently the Home Care services for disadvantaged older persons are implemented in Yogyakarta, Banda Aceh and Jakarta and will be implemented in North Sulawesi, West Kalimantan and South Sumatera in 2008 by the Government / Ministry of Social Affairs.

4. Other activities.

YEL has responded to the National Disasters in Banda Aceh (TSUNAMI) and YOGYA (Earthquake) and is in the process of establishing a Direct Response Team in Emergencies with a focus on older persons.

5. The Government is committed to undertake the bottom-up review, and YEL is always invited to participate. YEL is considered the Focal Point on Ageing, as YEL's strongest point is advocacy with related stakeholders on better policies on Ageing.

Jakarta, 5 May 2007

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