**Women Working Group (WWG)**

Website : [womenworkinggroup.org](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwomenworkinggroup.org%2F&data=05%7C01%7Chelen.griffiths%40un.org%7Ca8cab3afa8bf4125910308daf7ae95d7%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638094626464744827%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=T0KxJ2QT%2B65g5KMX4B1Ly9dK3JNT365acx%2FrhYD1Chc%3D&reserved=0)

Q and A:

1. Q :What social protection systems are in place for children in your country? Please provide examples of specific laws and regulations, measures, policies, and programmes directed at ensuring children’s access to inclusive social protection.

Answers: Indonesia has a Child Social Welfare Program in Indonesia with the aims  to fulfill the material, spiritual, social needs of children as well self-development, regulated in Law No. 11/2009 Concerning Social welfare. In the concept of social welfare based on the law, there must be aspects of prevention (primary), handling risks (secondary), as well as handling victims (tertiary).

Link of the Law No 11/2009 : [https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/38601/uu-no-11-tahun-2009#:~:text=UU%20No.%2011%20Tahun%202009,Kesejahteraan%20Sosial%20%5BJDIH%20BPK%20RI%5D](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fperaturan.bpk.go.id%2FHome%2FDetails%2F38601%2Fuu-no-11-tahun-2009%23%3A~%3Atext%3DUU%2520No.%252011%2520Tahun%25202009%2CKesejahteraan%2520Sosial%2520%255BJDIH%2520BPK%2520RI%255D&data=05%7C01%7Chelen.griffiths%40un.org%7Ca8cab3afa8bf4125910308daf7ae95d7%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638094626464744827%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=R1uI38EE91R78TlUqpEke4fK1me7PcImFE4KY3gH3Oo%3D&reserved=0)

Child Social Welfare Program (PKSA) is designed as a directed, integrated, and sustainable activities carried out by the government, regional governments and the community in the form of social services and social welfare assistance for conditional children which include: 1. Social assistance/subsidies to fulfill basic rights such as birth certificates, housing, nutrition, water clean, and others. 2. Increasing accessibility to basic social services such as access to basic education, access health services, access to social rehabilitation services, and others. 3. Development of self-potential and children's creativity 4. Strengthening parental/family responsibilities in the care and protection of children. 5. Strengthening parental/family responsibilities in the care and protection of children 6. Strengthening child social welfare institutions

2.What are the main gaps and challenges to children’s enjoyment of social protection in law, policy, and practice in your country and the impacts on children’s rights ?  Please provide any relevant statistical or disaggregated data based on age, gender, disability, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation and gender identity, migration status, or other categories. Please consider the specific situation of marginalized children and those in vulnerable situations in your response.

Answer: The first challenge is the gap between the increasing number of child victims and their families who have been able to speak up and the availability of institutions to handle them. The second challenge is the gap between the quality of violence against children which is increasingly diverse and the quality of treatment. The third challenge, there is a gap between the breadth of the coverage area and the handling system that is effective, fast and synergistic. Thus, when summarized, from the handling aspect, child victims have not received justice quickly and easily, and have received the necessary recovery.

The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) received public complaints regarding special child protection cases in 2021 totaling 2,982 cases. Of these, at most or 1,138 cases of children were reported as victims of physical and/or psychological violence. Cases of physical and psychological violence included 574 cases of persecution, 515 cases of psychological violence, 35 cases of murder, and 14 cases of child victims of brawls. The perpetrators who committed physical and/or psychological violence against victims were generally people known to victims such as friends, neighbors, teachers, and even parents. The KPAI noted that there were cases of children becoming victims of physical and/or psychological violence in Indonesia due to various factors. These factors include the negative influence of technology and information, the permissiveness of the socio-cultural environment, the weak quality of parenting, family poverty, high unemployment, and housing conditions that are not child-friendly. In addition to physical and psychological violence, as many as 859 cases of children were also reported as victims of sexual crimes. There were also 345 cases of children being victims of pornography and cybercrime. Then, as many as 175 cases of children were reported as victims of abuse and neglect, and 147 cases of children who were victims of economic and/or sexual exploitation. Meanwhile, there were 126 cases of children dealing with the law as perpetrators

3.What are the good practices initiated by the Government to ensure that social protection benefits the rights of children in your country?

Answers: The best practice program carried out by the Indonesian government is Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) for school children in 2021 which is part of the Family Hope Program (PKH). The government provides educational funding assistance to school children for elementary, middle and high school levels for people in need. Big Aid Fund One family that receives BLT for school children will receive assistance of IDR 4.4 million with the following details: Rp. 900 thousand per year for elementary school students and the equivalent Rp. 1.5 million per year for junior high school students and the equivalent Rp. 2 million per year for senior high school students.

4. how measures and responses to alleviate poverty through social protection systems in emergency situations or, for example, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, have positively affected children’s rights, particularly to social security?

Measures that have been conducted by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection more to the approach to forming institutions at the village level, namely Community-Based Integrated Child Protection (PATBM). especially during the Covid-19 Pandemic, one of which is by increasing the role of the community through the PATBM movement. The Covid-19 pandemic has had the worst impact, namely increasing the vulnerability of children to becoming victims of violence. Data collected through the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA) from 1 January - 6 November 2020, there is an increase in the number of cases and the number of children who are victims of violence. Before the pandemic, it was recorded that 1,888 girls were victims of violence, after the pandemic this figure increased to 5,242 girls. For boys, the number is indeed not as high as for girls, but it is still increasing, where before the pandemic there were 997 boys who were victims of violence, after the pandemic it increased to 2,616 children.

5.How can States deliver more effectively to ensure the effective implementation of universal social protection for children, including through international cooperation.

the government should involve more civil society organizations in child protection and also support legal advocacy more and ensure that children get an education, especially in border areas and underdeveloped villages.