



## **MULTI-STAKEHOLDER FORUM FOR CSW 62**

### **Panel 2: Empowering rural women and girls through quality education & access to information & communications technologies (ICT)**

**Ambassador of Indonesia  
H.E. Dian Triansyah Djani**

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Excellencies,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and Gentleman,

Let me first of all thank the Chair of the 62<sup>nd</sup> CSW and UN Women for holding this forum and giving me this opportunity to share the efforts of the Government of Indonesia in enhancing education and access to information & communications technologies (ICTs), particularly for rural women and girls.

For the benefit of the discussion, I would like to answer the three questions that have been posed to all panelists into three parts.

First, I will start by giving you a bird's eye view on Indonesia's development plan, in particular the context in which rural women empowerment programs are being implemented within the national development plan.

Second, I would like to briefly touch upon the implementation of national policies on education and ICTs that support the attainment of Indonesia's development plan.

Third, I would highlight some of the challenges that Indonesia is facing on education and ICTs and our efforts to overcome these obstacles.

#### ***I. Brief introduction on Indonesia's development plan***

- The vision and mission of the long-term national development plan from 2005-2025 is to achieve a developed and self-reliant, just and democratic, peaceful and united country.
- Currently we are emphasizing the attainment of economic competitiveness based on natural resources, and high quality of human resources by increasing capability to master science and technology.
- We enacted Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017 on the Implementation of **Sustainable Development Goals** that integrates the SDGs into national development plans and budgets.
- The Regulation mandates the Ministry of Development Planning to coordinate a continued and inclusive process of planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the SDGs.
- We put forward the principle of **inclusiveness**, by engaging public, private and non-governmental entities at the local and national levels to work together to ensure that all citizens can benefit from development.
- Poverty eradication is an overarching priority of the national development plan. The majority of the poor in Indonesia live in rural areas.

**NOTE: Some Facts and Figures**

- We are targeting to reach 7-8% poverty rate by 2019. In 2015, it was 11%.
- In 2014, almost 14% of the rural population was classified as poor, compared to 8.2% of the urban population.
- Children in remote and rural areas tend to experience multidimensional inequality of opportunity. 58% of children in rural areas lack access to education, health and transport services, compared to urban children at 35% (Asian Development Bank Study 2015).
- Women make up 51 percent of the Indonesian population. They are the object of poverty reduction and are important human capital, particularly for rural area development. We recognize that their potential needs to be pushed further.

***II. Implementation of policy concerning education and ICTs that support the attainment of Indonesia's development plan***

**EDUCATION**

- As the 4<sup>th</sup> most populous nation in the world with 250 million inhabitants, education is an essential element for developing the skills and capability of Indonesia's human resources and for the development of the country.
- The education system in Indonesia has steadily enhanced since its independence. For example, in 1994, a 9-year compulsory primary education was declared a national policy, which was later expanded to 12 years.
- We established more women vocational schools as well as programs to develop entrepreneurial skills and e-commerce mentoring programs.

- In order to ensure that families with the lowest socio-economic status have access to basic services including educating their children, we established a conditional cash assistance initiative, namely the “**Family Hope Program**”, with positive results:
  - In 2016, the Family Hope assistance program was increased from targeting 3.5 million to 6 million poor families, focusing on **children under 5 years, school-age children, in Underdeveloped, Border and Islands Areas**.
  - In 2016, the net enrollment rate of girls at the Middle School Level increased to 77.94% and at the High School Level increased to 52.89%.
  - In 2015, Indonesia achieved 99.71% literacy rate among 15-24 year old.

## **ICT INFRASTRUCTURE**

- The Government of Indonesia strengthens its efforts on investment, foreign or domestic investment, to improve public ICT infrastructure to enhance the digital literacy and the digital economy.
- In 2014, the government launched a \$27 billion Indonesia Broadband Plan (IBP), aiming at :
  - Contributing to economic growth and competitiveness, building human capacity and providing services to under-served regions;
  - Improving the supply of ICT infrastructure and enhancing government's use of ICT for e-governance, e-agriculture, e-education, e-health, e-procurement and e-logistics;
  - The program is currently established in one thousand locations around the country, with the vision to increase the number of villages that receive broadband by one thousand every year and bring broadband access to 80% of all rural institutions.
- In 2015, Indonesia developed various policies to become an important e-commerce player in South East Asia. We launched the "**National E-Commerce Road Map**", which focuses on funding, taxation, consumer protection, communication infrastructure, logistic, education, and cyber security.
- With this roadmap Indonesia envisions itself to become the largest e-commerce market by 2020 in South East Asia, with several targets, including 3 Unicorns, 1,000 techno-preneurs, as well as e-commerce transactions exceeding USD 130 billion.
- We are involving multiple stakeholders, including Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Communication and IT, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, private sectors, academicians as well as civil society to boost the digital economy.
- Programs are already underway and making progress, among others, 1,000 startups movement initiated by Indonesian Startup Accelerator "**Kibar**".
- Big companies such as Google, Microsoft and Facebook have also joined in the initiatives to train 100,000 developers from all parts of Indonesia.

### ***III. Challenges and efforts***

- **Challenges**
  - Availability of competent human resources ⑦ Currently Indonesia has about 700,000 engineers or 2,800 engineers per million people.
  - Disparities between rural and urban women university graduates ⑦ Urban women graduates: 10.24 percent woman population. Rural women graduates: 2.90 percent of woman population.
  - Technology capacity.
  - Limited state and regional government budget.
- **Efforts:**

- Facilitate finance infrastructure by, among others, simplifying investment procedures, implementing effective public-private partnership (PPP) and the issuance of infrastructure bonds.
- Encourage the young generation to learn engineering, as well as ICT, among others, by:
  1. Allocate significant budget to increase engineering education facilities, both in number and quality;
  2. Increase the quality and quantity of vocational training and skills centers;
  3. Partnership between research institute, big industries/companies and SMEs to create employment for local engineers.
- Partly/gradually liberalizing the ICT sector to unleash rapid growth in the telecommunications investment, including in rural areas.

### **CONCLUSION**

1. Indonesia has integrated rural women and girls in its national policy of development, including the ICT sector. We recognize that there is no one size fits all approach that will enable them to overcome the obstacles they are facing.
2. As a country built by the strength of the local economy, Indonesia has made significant investments to ensure the empowerment of rural women and girls.
3. For rural women and girls, by gaining access to education; providing adequate infrastructure, especially for clean water and sanitation; enabling them to exercise their legal rights; enabling them to access finance so that they can start a small business; and giving them the same chances as men to enter formal structures, our effort to empower them to assert their capabilities and contribute to Indonesia's development would soon be achieved.
4. Indonesia believes that international cooperation; public private partnership and multi-stakeholders can make significant contribution in strengthening the role of rural women and girls in bringing the nation's prosperity.