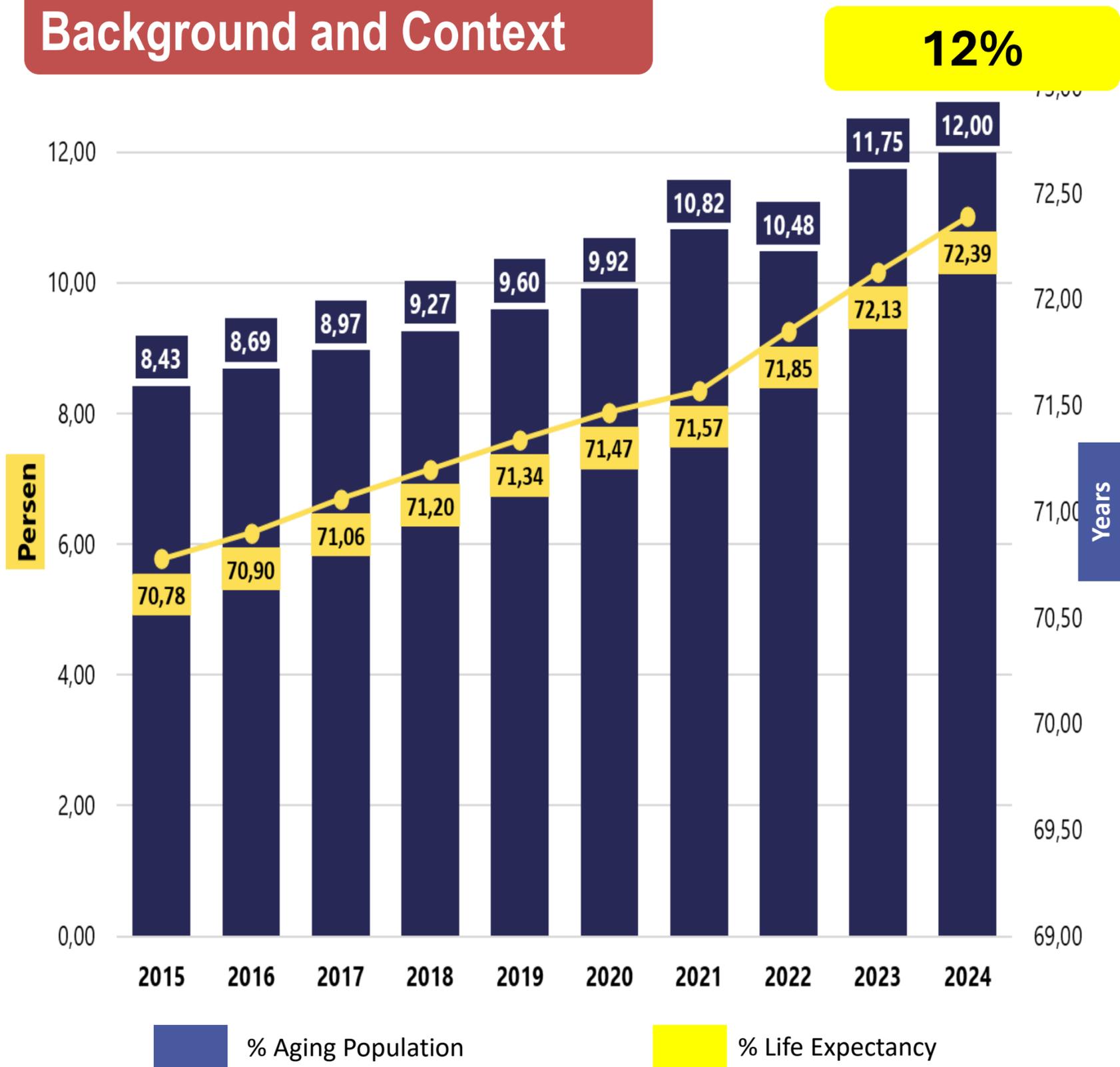# IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE SUPPORT FOR THE ELDERLY POPULATION IN INDONESIA

The 23rd ASEAN–Japan High-Level Officials Meeting on Caring Societies (2025) Japan
Chiba- Japan , 27 to 30 th October 2025

Background and Context

12%

Chart data — % Aging Population (dark blue bars, left axis "Persen") and % Life Expectancy (yellow line, right axis "Years"):

Year	% Aging Population	% Life Expectancy
2015	8,43	70,78
2016	8,69	70,90
2017	8,97	71,06
2018	9,27	71,20
2019	9,60	71,34
2020	9,92	71,47
2021	10,82	71,57
2022	10,48	71,85
2023	11,75	72,13
2024	12,00	72,39

■ % Aging Population   ■ % Life Expectancy

Source: BPS Susenas, March 2015-2024, BPS IPM New Models 2015- 2024

Demographic aspects

Out of the **282.5 million people** in Indonesia, **33.9 million** are aged 60 and above.

Dependency Ratio **17,08**

Social participation
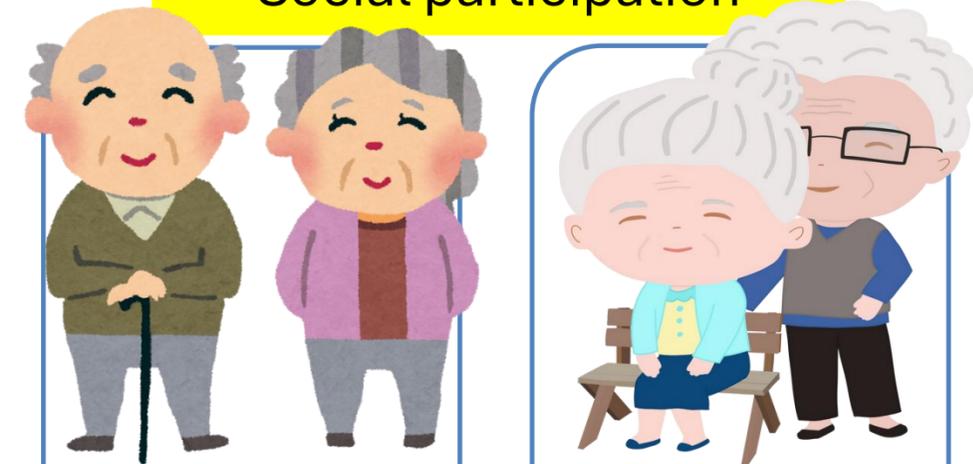
30% having ever been invited to community activities

27% actually attending

Occupation

84,75 % Work in Informal Sector

75,21 % vurnerable Worker

75,21 % Temporary Worker

The Need for a Cross-Sectoral Approach

the National Strategy on Ageing

National Medium-Term Development Plan for 2025-2029

Care Economy Roadmap 2025–2045

the Ministrial Strategic Plan (*Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Manpower, National Population and Family Planning Board*)

Strengthening Policy Performance: Lessons from Current Programs

ATENSI — Social Rehabilitation Assistance Program

provides rehabilitation through *family-based, community-based,* and *residential-based* services

6 percent of elderly households received Social Rehabilitation Assistance, through 31 rehabilitation centers across Indonesia

Food Support Program for Older Persons Program

provides nutritional support for single elderly households through Communty Group. **2 times/days**

more than **100.000 beneficiaries**
(MoSA, 2024)

PROGRAM KELUARGA HARAPAN — Meraih Keluarga Sejahtera — Contional Cash Transfer Programe (CCT)

improve family welfare through interventions in health and education, as well as helping them access basic services sustainably

In 2024, 16.94 percent of elderly households were registered as PKH recipients

More than 90 care giver trained to serve elderly people and perople with disabilities (MoSA, 2025)

Training for Care Giver

siDAYA

(Elderly Family Data System)

The SIDAYA platform, managed by National Population and Family Planning Board , plays a crucial role in consolidating data on elderly well-being, participation, and family support systems

These SPM frameworks serve as the minimum guarantees for inclusion and accessibility, ensuring that no older person is left behind in receiving essential health and social protection services

the provincial achievement **75.73%**, the district and city achievement **66.69%**.

Minimum Service Standards (SPM) in Health and Social Affairs

These centers combine preventive health check-ups, health education, and telemedicine services for older adults.

Integrated Elderly Health Post Revitalization

initiative provides lifelong learning opportunities focused on physical health, mental resilience, spiritual well-being, and social participation

a total of **1,703 Elderly Learning Centers/ Elderly School** have been established nationwide, **93.75%** of the national participation target (BKKBN Sidayas, 2025)

Elderly Learning Centers/ Elderly School

Microeconomic Empowerment through Joint Business Groups (KUBE Lansia)

1. **Microeconomic Empowerment through Joint Business Groups**

2. **The New Initiative Program 2026 "Active Senior Opportunities Program", a joint initiative between the Ministry of Manpowerand the Boga Group (F&B Sector)**

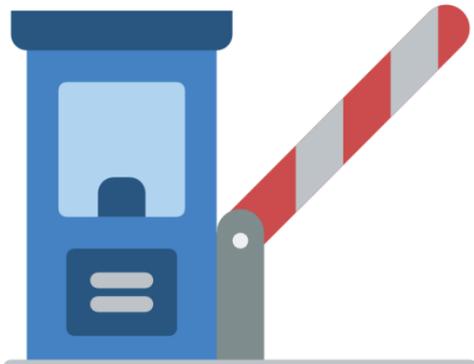BPJS Kesehatan
Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial

National Health Insurance Program

covers approximately **98.3%** of the total population and **24% covers** the budget of the elderly people

Identified Challenges and Gaps
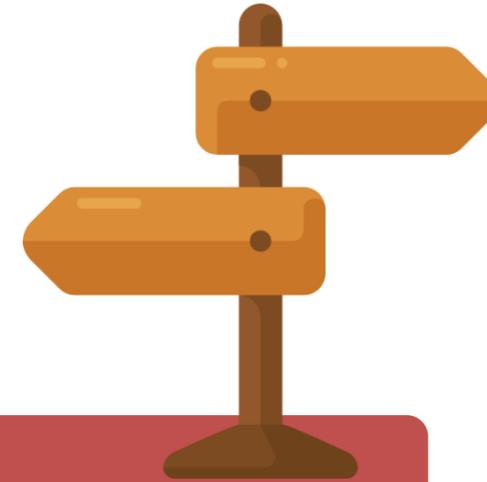
3 (three) key gaps

Limited cross-sector integration

programs remain fragmented between health, social welfare, and employment sectors

Data Integration

Insufficient data harmonization although the National Socio-Economic Data System(DTSEN) is improving accuracy, many older persons are still underrepresented in program targeting

Weak enabling environments lack of elderly-friendly infrastructure, low digital literacy, and limited local government capacity reduce participation opportunities

Future Policy Directions and Recommendations

Building Integrated Community-Based Hubs

Indonesia proposes to scale up *community-based integrated service hubs* that combine:

- Health services (through Posyandu Lansia and LLT – Layanan Lansia Terpadu),
- Social care and rehabilitation (through ATENSI),
- Nutrition (Permakanan), and
- Lifelong learning (Sekolah Lansia).

These hubs will function as local nodes of participation, promoting not only care delivery but also purposeful engagement and intergenerational solidarity.

Pilot models developed with Bappenas and the Ministry of Health will serve as a reference for national replication

Enhancing Data Integration and Targeting

Integration between DTSEN (by Presidential Instruction No. 4/2025) and SILANI (Elderly Information System) will allow accurate identification of older persons and enable personalized service delivery.

A unique ID (SIDAYA) is being piloted to connect social protection, health, and empowerment programs under one data ecosystem

Expanding Participation and Literacy

Through Sekolah Lansia and ATENSI, the Government plans to mainstream:

- Digital and financial literacy modules,
- Volunteering and mentoring programs inspired by Japan's *Ikigai* model, and
- Community-based entrepreneurship for productive older adults.

Strengthening Policy Coordination and Financing

Establish a cross-sector task force led by Bappenas (National Planning), MoSA (social welfare), MoH (health), and MoM (labour).

Utilize performance-based grants for age-friendly districts through local budgets (Dana Desa) and CSR partnerships

1. Adopt shared outcome indicators under IKESOS, focusing on participation and well-being of older persons.

Regional and International Collaboration

- Strengthen technical cooperation on care workforce development,
- Exchange best practices in community-based and intergenerational care models, and
- Explore joint pilot programs that integrate *Ikigai-inspired participation* with ATENSI and Sekolah Lansia.

Monitoring Progress and Measuring Outcomes

Progress will be tracked using the Social Welfare Index (IKESOS), which currently stands at 59.67 (2024) and is targeted to reach 70.46 by 2029

Older people

Indonesian People

People with Disabilities

Key indicators include:

1. Dimention of Basic Need Fullfilment;

2. Dimention of Community Ability to Achive Meaningful participation;

3. Dimention of Ability to Access Economics Resources

These metrics will ensure that policies not only increase longevity but also improve quality of life for older persons.

Way Forward

1. Institutionalize community-based care models under the national Care Economy Framework.

2. Integrate older persons' participation within ATENSI, Permakanan, and Posyandu Lansia.

3. Promote intergenerational and volunteer-based programs, strengthening solidarity between youth and seniors.

4. Enhance cross-sector data systems (DTSEN–SILANI) to ensure inclusion and accountability;

5. Collaborate with Japan and ASEAN partners on knowledge exchange, pilot projects, and workforce development for active ageing.

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THANK YOU