





**INTER-GENERATIONAL FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT:
IMPLICATION TO SOCIAL PARTICIPATION AND CONTRIBUTION
OF OLDER PERSON**

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OUTLINE

- ⑩ PROFILE OF AGEING IN INDONESIA
 - ⑩ NATIONAL POLICY ON AGEING
 - ⑩ OLDER PERSONS AND DEVELOPMENT
 - ⑩ ADVANCING HEALTH AND WELL-BEING INTO OLD AGE
 - ⑩ ENSURING ENABLING AND SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENTS
 - ⑩ STRESSING PROGRAM IN THE FUTURE
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INDONESIA



- Number of Island: 17,504
- Population (2012) \pm 246.9 million
- Decentralized Government:
34 provinces; 508 districts
- GDP per Capita (2013, in USD):
3,651
- Life Expectancy (2013): 70,07 yrs
- Population 60+ yrs will increase
from 18.1 million in 2010 to 29.1
million in 2020 or approximately
11.4% of the total population and 36
million in 2025. Now number of the
elderly has reached about 23
million.



AGEING IN INDONESIA

- ⑩ Life expectancy of the population in Indonesia has steadily risen
- ⑩ 1970: 45.7 years
- ⑩ 1990: 59.8 years
- ⑩ 2008: 69,0 years
- ⑩ 2010: 69,4 years
- ⑩ 2013: 70,07
- ⑩ The aged population in Indonesia, (i.e. Those 60 years and above), will increase in proportion of total population from 7.4% or 15.4 million in 1999 to between 10 and 11% or 30–40 million older people in 2020.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AND POPULATION GROWTH

Year	Life Expectancy (years)	Number of Elderly People	Percentage from the total population
1980	52,2	7.998.543	5,45 %
1990	59,8	11.277.557	6,29 %
2000	64,5	14.439.967	7,18 %
2010	69,4	18.043.712	7,60 %
2020*	71,1	28.822.879	11,34 %

* Projection year

Source: *Central Statistic Bureau*

Ageing in Indonesia

People who are 60 years old and above

18.043.712

Ageing in Indonesia

Neglected: 2.851.606

**Vulnerable to be neglected:
4.658.280**

Productive: 10.533.831

**70.462 victims of
violence**



Ageing problems

Physical:

- Decline ability to move, to hear, to see, to smell, to feel and to remember
- Degenerative diseases

Economical:

- Poverty
- Decline of productivity
- Old Dependency Ratio (ODR, 2010): 11,95

Social:

- Neglected
- Lonely
- Limited social interaction
- Limited communities to join in

Law:



- Victim of violence
- Managing of property and inheritance
- Fraud

SOME CHALLENGES

- ⑩ **Triple burden diseases: nutrition, metabolic, degenerative and infections, are on the uprise, it means there will be an increased for health care cost.**
- ⑩ **The economic growth lack behind the speedy increase of elderly. Since resources are limited, solving problems of the ageing population, do not get proper priority.**
- ⑩ **The education of the present elderly is far beyond expectation. There are only 1.2% with university degree, 6,2% high school and elementary school, 28.2% with basic school. 63.2% do not enjoy formal education.**
- ⑩ **Labour force. More than 50% of elderly are still working. 88.37% of men aged 60 – 64 and 75.48% of men aged 65+ are still working. While 59.66% women aged 60 – 64 and 46.03% women aged 65+ are still working.**



These fact shows us two things :

- a). More than 50% of elderly are able to work and funding their own living and their family.**
 - b). They are forced to do so by necessity and their low level welfare.**
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INDONESIA NATIONAL POLICIES

Before MIPAA:

1. Law No. 13/1998 on Older Persons Welfare.
2. Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights.

After MIPAA:

1. National Plan of Action for Older Person Welfare Guidelines in 2003.
2. Government Regulation No. 43/2004 on Older Person Welfare Improvement Efforts.
3. Presidential Decree No. 52/2004 on Formation of National/ Regional Commission.
4. Presidential Decree 93/M/2005 on Appointment and Membership of National Commission for Older Persons period 2005-2008.
5. Law No. 40/2004 on the National Social Security System (NSSS).
6. Law No. 11/2009 on Social Welfare.
7. Law No. 13/2011 on Poverty Eradication.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR OLDER PERSONS (NCOP)

⑩ NCOP task is :

- (1) To assist President in coordination of implementation efforts to increase social welfare;
- (2) To provide recommendation and consideration in developing policy on efforts to improve older person social welfare.

⑩ In implementation of its tasks, NCOP can cooperate with government agencies, community, experts, international organizations and other necessary parties.

⑩ Komisi Nasional Lanjut Usia

Jl. Salemba Raya Nomor 28 Jakarta Pusat

Gd D Aneka Krida Lt I dan II

www.komnaslansia.or.id

NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION (NPA) ON AGEING AND ITS OBJECTIVES

- ⑩ Political support of policy maker, NGOs, community and religious leaders as well as experts in ageing in efforts to improve older person welfare
- ⑩ Create informal support for older persons by maintaining family and community support for older population
- ⑩ Create formal support for older persons by increasing improvement in health services and development of system in protection and social security for older persons
- ⑩ Establish reinforcement of older person institutions through improving inter sector cooperation at national and international levels
- ⑩ Role of older persons in family life as well as community, nation and state

NPA ON AGEING AND GENDER CONCERNS

⑩ Mainstreaming older women in development sector

- ⑩ Identifying sector programs that are age-friendly**
- ⑩ Inter sector meetings on mainstreaming older women in development programs**
- ⑩ Monitoring and evaluation**

⑩ Increase sensitivity and Community Awareness on Older Women (equality to men)

- ⑩ Public Education through published media**
- ⑩ Public education through mass media**
- ⑩ Solidifying institutions and networking as well as age-friendly community**

⑩ Affirmative action for older women

- ⑩ Education is implemented through education and skills program for older women**
- ⑩ Health is implemented through activities of health insurance for older persons**
- ⑩ Economy is implemented through activities of economic empowerment**

MONITORING FRAMEWORK OF NPA ON AGEING

Monitoring and evaluation of NPA involves:

- ⑩ Central government
- ⑩ Local government
- ⑩ Older people associations

PROMOTING THE PARTICIPATION OF OLDER PERSONS IN POLICY-MAKING

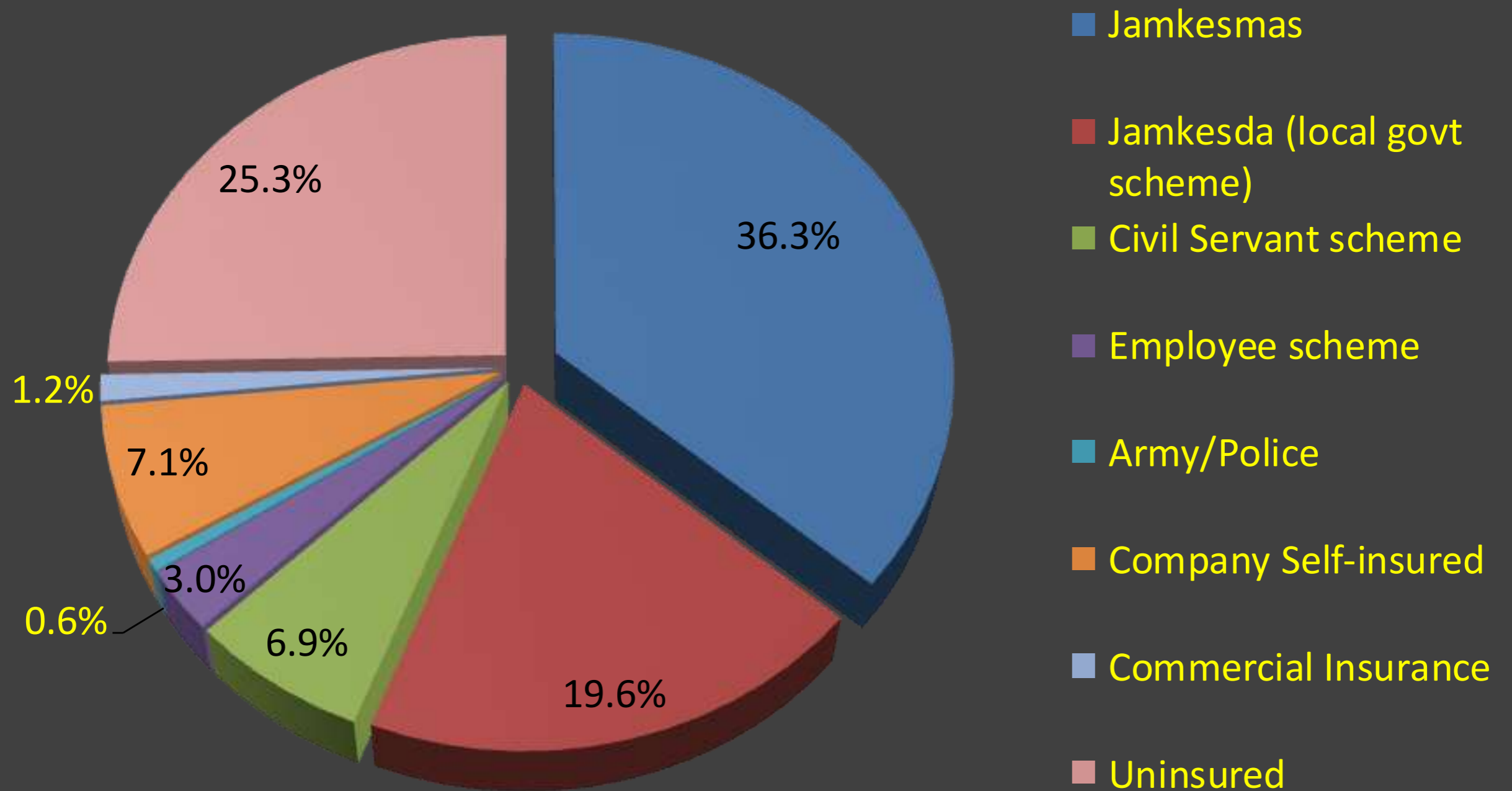
- NPA on Ageing 2009-2014, Action 6 states: To improve Older Person quality of life both economic, mental-religious, self actualization and quality of life.
- This action is implemented through:
 1. Education of skills or courses in line with older persons before entering pension;
 2. economic productive activities based on older person capabilities;
 3. Increase professional capacity of older persons that is non-discriminative and based on his/her profession through formal and informal institutions;
 4. Increase social function through relations between older persons and between generations through various forums such as religious, traditional and others;
 5. Preparation of mental-spiritual through comprehensive understanding of religious beliefs entering old age

OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME

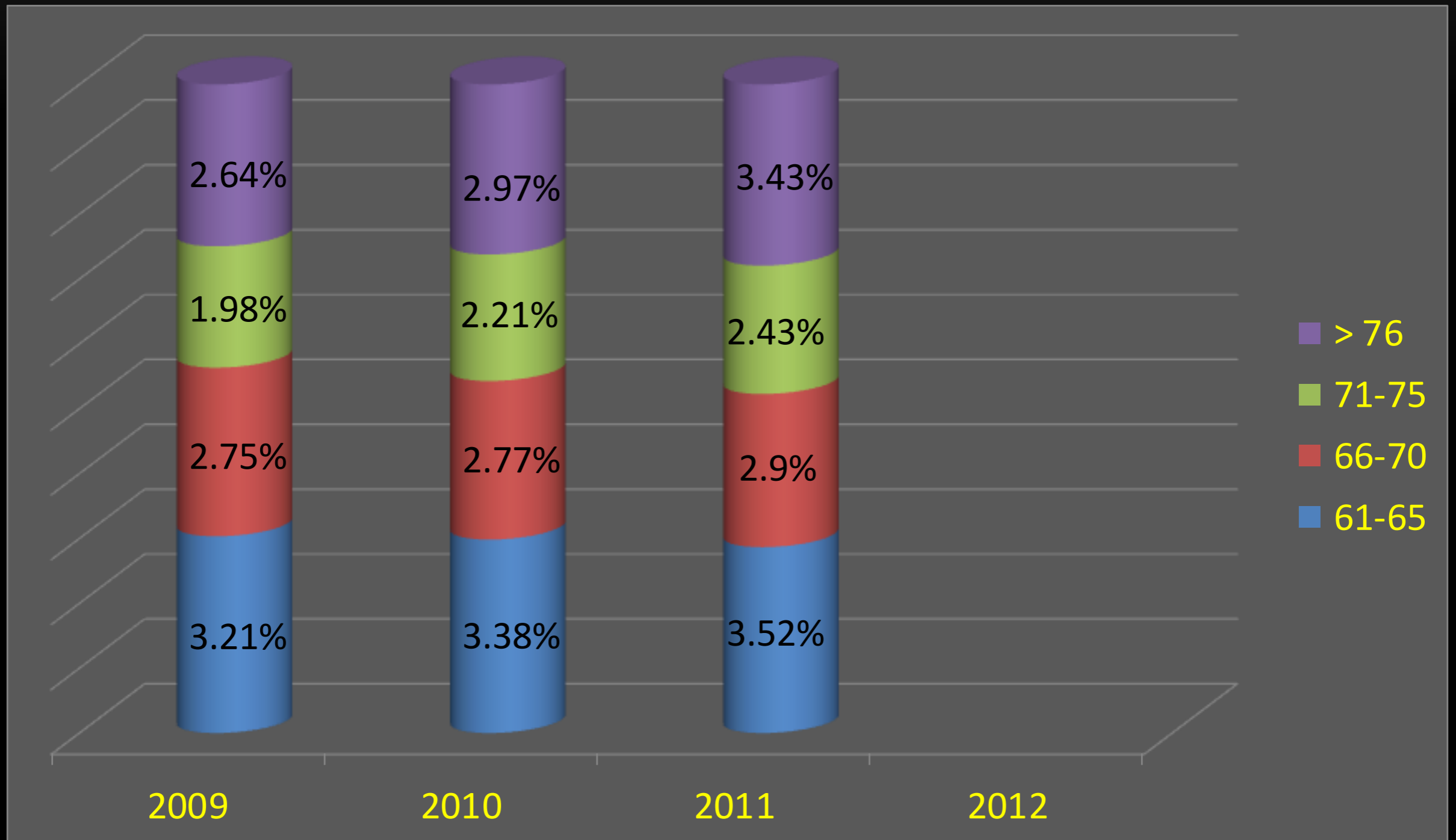
- ❑ Asistensi Sosial Lanjut Usia Terlantar (ASLUT) or Older Person Social Assistance is the effort to provide permanent social assistance to 26.500 older persons given Rp. 200,000.-/month until they die.
- ❑ ASLUT in 2012 is implemented in 33 provinces, 381 regencies/cities, 1.033 districts, 2.284 sub-districts
- ❑ Budget = Rp. 63.600.000.000,-
- ❑ Additional support to fulfill basic needs of older persons given through Social Welfare Institutions (LKS) in 31 provinces (except West Sulawesi and West Papua), 138 regencies/cities, 249 LKS target of 11,000 older persons total budget of Rp. 12.045.000.000,-

Starting from 2006 - present

CURRENT HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY 2013



JAMKESMAS EXPERIENCE FOR ELDERLY MEMBERSHIP



ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- Increase access to primary health care for the elderly through development of age-friendly primary health care
- Healthy life style program (healthy diet, physical activity)
- Early detection of risk factors and counseling: control BP, Cholesterol, Blood Glucose
- Distribute media promotion on Healthy Life Style
- Increase community empowerment through development of elderly supporting groups
- Increase referral services in integrated geriatric clinics hospitals





SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMME FOR PERSONS WORKING IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

Asuransi Kesejahteraan Sosial (ASKESOS) or Social welfare Insurance:

1. Community based run assurance
2. Fights against vulnerability and enforces family resilience
3. Provides assurance to replace income if workers fall sick, accident or dies
4. Focuses on funding potential in the community
5. Transparent in implementation
6. Objective in service provision, just and unbiased
7. Implementation according to procedure

SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMME...

8. Community empowerment, services are directed to increasing community capacity
9. Participation, management of ASKESOS must involve all levels and components in the community
10. Inter sector program integration
11. Professional and accountable ASKESOS is implemented based on skills and accountable
12. Independent program development is directed to increase capacity of self management and self funding in developing ASKESOS synergistically
13. Sustainable in management of program must be able to develop active participation of the community to use, maintain, reinforce and develop the program continuously

PROVISION OF MINIMUM INCOME FOR OLDER PERSONS WITH NO OTHER MEANS OF SUPPORT

- ❑ Usaha Ekonomi Produktif (UEP) or Economic productive efforts and Kelompok Usaha Bersama (KUBE) or Economic groups
- ❑ UEP or Economic productive efforts is monetary assistance to older persons individually to increase older person income
- ❑ KUBE or Economic groups is monetary assistance to older people in groups to increase the income of older people

Starting from 1980 - present

OTHER INCOME SUPPORT SCHEME

- Bantuan Kesejahteraan Sosial Permanen (Permanent Social Welfare Assistance) is social assistance in money for business provided to older families or social organizations working for older persons

Starting from 2004 - present



INCREASING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR OLDER PERSONS WHO WISH TO WORK

- Training in preparation of pre-pension or Training for second career for civil servant pensioners

Starting from 2004 - present



PROMOTE HEALTHY AND ACTIVE AGEING

- NPA on Ageing, 2009 – 2014, Action 5: Reinforce Efforts in health services for older persons.
- This action is implemented through:
 1. Publication and campaigns on older person health services;
 2. Optimize of health institutions such as health center and other health facilities for older people;
 3. Professionalism of human resources and quality services in health;
 4. Provision of medical drugs, health services and care that is effective and accessible;
 5. Optimize of community participation and empowering community groups concerned with older persons

UNIVERSAL AND EQUAL ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE SERVICES FOR OLDER PERSONS



- Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Puskesmas) Ramah Lansia or Age-friendly health center. There are 102 age-friendly out of 9,005 health centers in Indonesia. Health centers that provide services for older people are 5,968.
- Pos Pelayanan Terpadu (Posyandu) Lansia or Older person integrated health post. There are 34,956 elderly clubs registered under MOH
- Geriatric training for health providers. Training for health providers provided at geriatric units in the major provisional hospitals primarily in Java island. There are 6 geriatric units in Indonesia.
- Program on counseling for older persons. Available in age-friendly health centers.

PROMOTING “AGEING IN PLACE” IN THE COMMUNITY

- ❑ Government Regulation of Republic of Indonesia No. 36 Year 2005 on Implementation of Law No. 28 Year 2002 on Buildings.
- ❑ Paragraph 5, Accessibility, Article 54 Item 14, Requirement of accessibility as stated in Article 31 includes access in, within and outside the building including infrastructure and instrumentation
- ❑ Article 55, Accessibility as stated in Article 54 includes facilities that are easy, safe and comfortable for people with special needs including older persons.
- ❑ Etc.



IMPROVING ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION FOR OLDER PEOPLE



- ❑ Reduction in transportation fee for older population issued by Ministry of Transportation.
 - ❑ Transport fee reduction for older population given to those 60 years and above namely:
 - ← Land transportation
 - ← Sea transportation
 - ← Air transportation
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DEVELOPING TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR FORMAL AND INFORMAL CAREGIVERS

- ❖ Training for Care givers of older people.
- ❖ Training for care givers has been provided by:
 - ❖ MOS
 - ❖ MOH
 - ❖ MOE
 - ❖ Ministry of Man Power & Transmigration
 - ❖ ITCOA (Indonesian Training Center on Ageing)



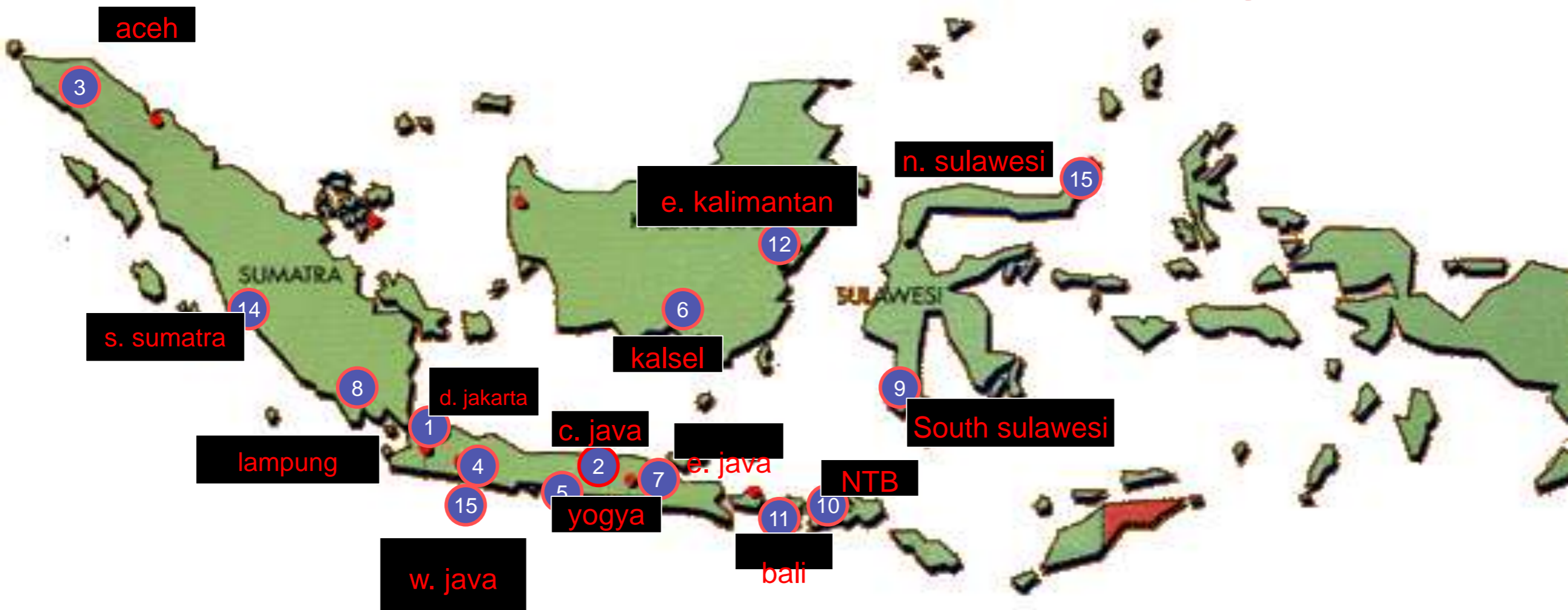
ENSURING THE QUALITY OF ELDERLY CARE SERVICES

- ❑ Standard for Training of care giver.
 - ❑ Standard training for care giver of older persons has been formulated by Ministry of Manpower &T in the form of a training module for Care Giver of Older persons
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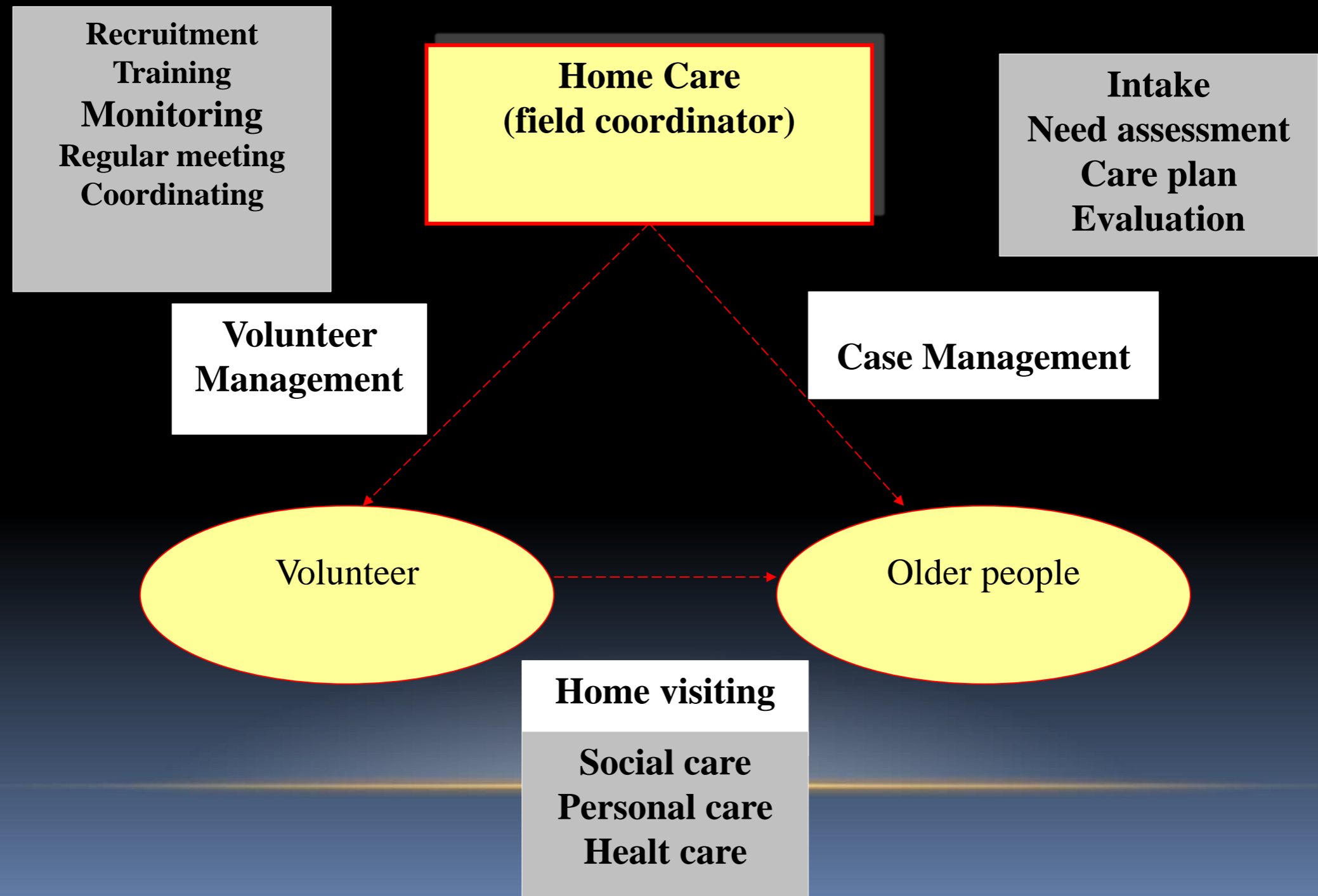
HOME CARE IN INDONESIA

Locations of Pilot Projects: Home Care Program

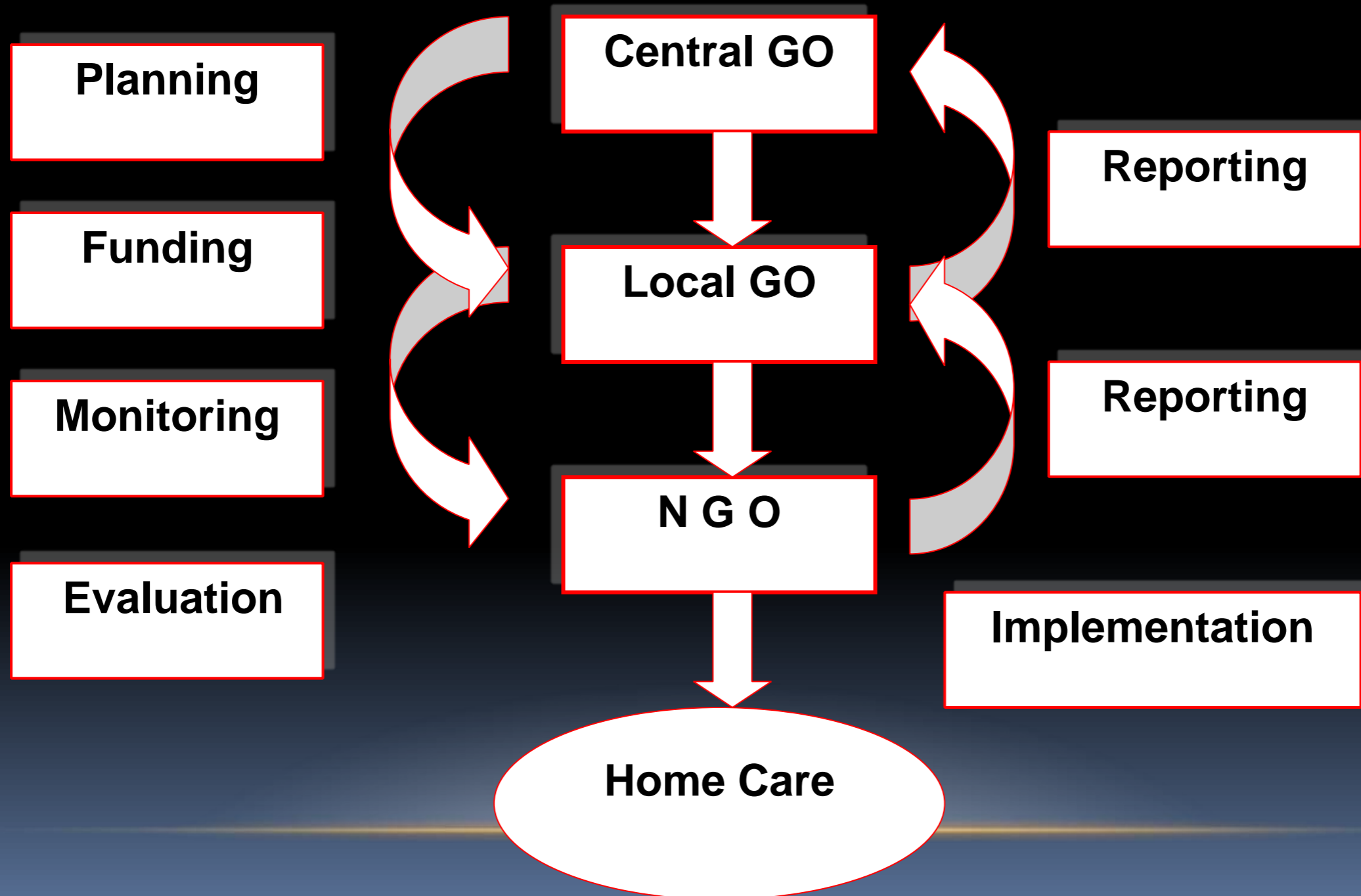


1. 2006 – 2007 : in DKI Jakarta, DI Yogyakarta, NAD Provinces
2. 2007 – 2008 : in West Java, Central Java & South Kalimantan Provinces
3. 2008 – 2009 : in East Java & Lampung Provinces
4. 2009 – 2010 : in South Sulawesi & Nusa Tenggara Barat Provinces
5. 2011 – 2012 : in North Sulawesi , East Kalimantan, Bali, SouthSumatera, West Java Provinces

IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSISTING AND CARING FOR HOME CARE



Development of Social Services System in Home Care



FUTURE VISION

- **Develop Age-friendly city**
- **Empower professional elderly**
- **Health for Wellness (health promoting life cycle)**
- **Creating a friendly environment that promotes healthy senior citizens & active participation of elderly**
- **Promote participation of the elderly in public policy formulation**
- **Realize the value of elderly wisdom & encourage elderly to fully participate in family & community**

SOME CHALLENGES

- ❑ Need for greater capacity on policy development
- ❑ Need to accord higher priority to the issue
- ❑ Need for greater budgetary resources
- ❑ Need for increased personnel (human resources) dedicated to ageing issues
- ❑ Need to strengthen inter-ministerial or inter-departmental coordination
- ❑ Need for greater support from international agencies

THREE MAIN PROGRAMS FOR AGEING

1.PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT OF OLDER PEOPLE

Protect against exploitation, violence and abuse, discrimination Promote Social, Economic and Political Rights

2.STRENGTHENING FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

First safety nets in family, then community , state as the last resort (welfare society model)

3.PROMOTE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION ON THE OLDER PERSON

At the regional, national and local level

THANK YOU...!!

