

Annexes

Annex 1 Description of Index Calculations

1. Gender Development Index

The Gender Development Index (GDI) is calculated based on the UNDP's method in 2010. It is the ratio of the Human Development Index (HDI) between women and men.

Table A1-1. Gender Development Index

Dimension	Indicator	GDI
Health	Life expectancy at birth between men and women	
Knowledge	1. Expected years of Schooling (EYS); men and women	
	2. Mean years of schooling (MYS); men and women	
Living Standard	Estimated income; men and women	

Source: Gender Development Index. (2010). <https://sirusa.bps.go.id/sirusa/index.php/indikator/14> (accessed 1 March 2022).

A GDI score closer to 100 indicates a smaller gap between women and men as follows:

- GDI < 100 indicates women's achievement < men's achievement
- GDI = 100 indicates women's achievement = men's achievement
- GDI > 100 indicates women's achievement > men achievement

2. Women's Income Contribution

The women's income contribution is obtained from the average wage or net salary of female workers or employees for a month based on the employment data in the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). Some factors that might influence women's income contribution are (Putrie and Rahman, 2018):

- the proportion of young married women (%) obtained from the proportion of women aged 20–24 years who are married or living together under the age of 18 years;
- women's HDI and the gross regional domestic product (Rp billion) of each province in Indonesia; and
- the proportion of working women (%) and the number of women in the workforce (thousands).

Annex 2

Examples of Programmes and Activities Targeted at rural women entrepreneurs in ASEAN

- Cambodia's Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Acceleration Framework Action Plan 2013–2015, launched in 2013, prioritised improving livelihoods in rural communities, especially for poor women.
- Myanmar operated PACT's Myanmar Access to Rural Credit Project. The project had a micro-credit component specifically for women who wanted to expand their non-agricultural activities or start a new enterprise, launched in 2012. The Myanmar Women Entrepreneurs' Association offers classes on entrepreneurship and financial literacy for women micro-entrepreneurs in rural areas, in partnership with the Myanmar National Committee for Women's Affairs. It also delivers capacity-building sessions to its members on financial management, management, and communications.
- Ahon Sa Hirap, a non-governmental organisation in the Philippines, operated a microfinance programme with the aim to empower and improve the livelihoods of poor women and their families, especially in rural areas. The Philippines' loan programmes for women entrepreneurs were also operated to offer MSME loans to women entrepreneurs as a vehicle for improving the lives of socio-economically challenged women and their families.
- Viet Nam Women's Union is a key organiser of microfinance programmes. They also provide a collective guarantee that enables women to access subsidised credit from domestic banks, such as the Viet Nam Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. Viet Nam Bank for Social Policies provides credit programmes for poor and near-poor households and to microenterprises in rural remote areas. Women make up a significant proportion of customers.
- The Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Co-operatives and SMEs 2012–2014 of Indonesia made several references to women, including helping fund rural women's co-operatives. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of Indonesia conducts financial and banking literacy training for women and educates women in rural and urban areas on how to better manage money and other economic resources. Ruma Entrepreneur Micro Franchise Initiative trained women micro-entrepreneurs in selling Indosat airtime in underserved rural areas, forming a network of women who own mobile micro-franchise businesses. It has trained more than 20,000 women who form the network of women who own mobile micro-franchise businesses. ADB operated the Community Empowerment for Rural Development project (2010) in Indonesia with the aim of empowering rural women through community development. The project was implemented by the Directorate General of Community

and Village Empowerment of the Ministry of Home Affairs of Indonesia in 11 districts in six provinces.

- A GIZ project in the Lao PDR, Microfinance in Rural Areas – Access to Finance for the Poor, conducted financial literacy training courses for potential and current members of village banks. About half of the participants were women.
- The International Labour Organization implemented the Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (TREE) programme in Asia and Africa. TREE focuses on the crucial role of skills development in creating employment opportunities and has a specific focus on improving the future of people with low levels of literacy and numeracy living in rural areas, particularly women. TREE is designed for organisations working with the rural and urban poor, marginalised women with low literacy, disadvantaged and unemployed youth, people with low levels of education, persons with disabilities, and indigenous groups.

Annex 3

List of Key Government Policies Across Indonesian Ministries

The table below shows the list of key government policies across Indonesian Ministries, including the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, Ministry of Tourism and Economy, Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, Bank Indonesia, and relevant government agencies that reflect the government’s focus to foster a more conducive ecosystem for MSMEs, both for women and men entrepreneurs, as well as attempt to promote gender equality in the national regulatory frameworks.

Table A3-1. List of Indonesian Government Policies on MSMEs

National Ministries	Policy Agenda
Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)	<p><i>Roadmap of SDGs Indonesia 2030</i></p> <p>Indonesia is committed to implementing the SDGs by 2030. In line with this commitment, the Ministry of National Development Planning has established the Roadmap of SDGs Indonesia 2030. SDG number 5 on achieving gender equality is also reflected in the roadmap with several main policy outputs: (i) produce streamlined gender-responsive policy; (ii) reduce violence against women; (iii) reduce underage marriage; and (iv) increase the proportion of women in leadership, economic activity, and STEM.</p>
Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection	<p><i>Gender equality parameters in the formulation of laws and regulations</i></p> <p>In partnership with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and Ministry of Home Affairs of Indonesia, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection</p> <p>set a gender equality parameter in 2011. It acts as a tool to implement a holistic gender approach in policy formulation across Indonesian government bodies both at the national and provincial levels. The four holistic approaches are access, participation, control, and benefits. This approach embodies the principles of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women.</p>

	<p><i>The Strategic National Plan of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection for 2020–2024</i></p> <p>This five-year medium-term national strategic plan encompasses the vision and strategy for empowering women. It includes (i) increasing gender mainstreaming and empowering women in various development fields; (ii) increasing access to quality services for all children to optimise their growth; (iii) increasing synergy and cooperation between ministries and community institutions; (iv) improving the quality of families in accelerating women's empowerment and child protection; (v) increasing women's rights.</p> <p>Two indicators to measure the performance are (i) the Gender Development Index and (ii) the Gender Empowerment Index.</p> <p>The Gender Development Index is formed by measuring life expectancy, expected length of schooling, average length of schooling, and adjusted per capita expenditure. The Gender Empowerment Index is formed by three components, namely the involvement of women in parliament, women as professionals, and the contribution of women's income.</p>
<p>Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs</p>	<p><i>Center for Integrated Services for Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (PLUT-KUMKM)</i></p> <p>PLUT-KUMKM is a policy initiative that aims to improve the performance of MSMEs in provincial areas. Key performance indicators include technical production and capacity, marketing, and financing. This policy initiative aims to improve the competitiveness of MSMEs from the provincial level to the national and global levels. The policy implementation is conducted through consolidation between MSME cooperative services at the provincial level and the central SMESCO or LLP-KUKM at the national level (cooperative marketing service agency).</p> <p><i>Productive Assistance for Micro Enterprises programme (BPUM)</i></p> <p>The BPUM programme, officially launched by President Jokowi on 14 July 2020, is expected to provide financial assistance for more than 12 million MSMEs that meet certain criteria, and to provide a stimulus in the form of interest subsidies through supporting credit banking facilities for</p>

	<p>MSMEs in Indonesia. This policy is part of the National Economic Recovery Programme to dampen the impacts of COVID-19 on MSMEs in Indonesia. The Ministry of Finance allocated a budget of Rp28.8 trillion and asked the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs to disburse the subsidies to targeted MSMEs that meet certain criteria. The criteria for BPUM beneficiaries include (i) being an Indonesian citizen; (ii) having a resident identification; (iii) having a micro-enterprise as proven by a BPUM potential beneficiary proposal letter from the BPUM proposer; and (iv) not being a civil servant or a member of the Indonesian national military or police.</p>
Ministry of Finance	<p>Ultra-MicroFinancing (UMi) is a policy programme that provides incentives to MSMEs that was launched in 2018. UMi provides a maximum financing facility of Rp10 million per customer and is distributed by non-bank financial institutions. The budget is allocated from the national state budget and contributions from provincial governments and financial institutions, both domestic and global. UMi is targeted to reach 800,000 micro-enterprises that do not have access to state-owned banks.</p>
<p>Ministry of Tourism and Economy; Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs; Bank Indonesia; Board of Commissioners;</p> <p>Financial Services Authority</p> <p>Led by the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Investment</p>	<p>Gerakan Nasional Bangsa Buatan Indonesia (Gernas BBI)</p> <p>This policy programme, regulated under Presidential Decree Number 15/2021, aims to (i) increase the number of MSMEs and creative economy actors and tourism by utilising the digital ecosystem; (ii) increase the number of sales of local products; (iii) increase people's purchasing power, market expansion, access to capital, training, and data collection; (iv) provide an economic stimulus for MSMEs reflected in the provisions and regulations; and (v) advocate the programme through a series of event campaigns.</p> <p>The government has established many digital platforms, including the Indonesia Digital Travel and Tourism Platform (https://wonderin.id/) and the Indonesia MSMEs platform (https://padiumkm.id/).</p>
National Government	<p>Omnibus Law</p> <p>The government has issued Presidential Regulation No.10 of 2021 (PR 10/2021) on Investment Business Activities. This approach is in line with providing larger opportunities for MSMEs to expand their businesses through improvements in</p>

	the field of production, processing, marketing, investment, human resources, and technology.
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Source: Ministry of National Development Planning. (2017). https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Roadmap_Bahasa-Indonesia_File-Upload.pdf (accessed 1 March 2022); Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection. (2011). <https://kemenpppa.go.id/lib/uploads/list/c3196-parameter-kesetaraan-gender-dalam-pembentukan-peraturan-perundang-undangan.pdf> (accessed 2 March 2022); Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection. (2021). <https://kemenpppa.go.id/lib/uploads/list/1ebd0-renstra-deputi-bidang-kg-2020-2024.pdf> (accessed 2 March 2022); Ministry of Finance. (2019). <https://djpb.kemenkeu.go.id/kppn/mamuju/id/data-publikasi/berita-terbaru/2848> (accessed 5 March 2022); Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs. (2022). <https://smesta.kemenkopukm.go.id/new-plut-kumkm-lahirkan-wirusaha-muda-kunci-terwujudnya-the-future-smes/> (accessed 3 March 2022); Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs. (2020). https://kemenkopukm.go.id/uploads/laporan/1598606210_PERMENKUKM%20NO%206%20TAHUN%202020%20tentang%20BPUM.pdf (accessed 3 March 2022); Ministry of Tourism and Economy. (2021). <https://banggabuatanindonesia.co.id/> (accessed 5 March 2022); Audit Board of Republic Indonesia. (2021). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/161806/perpres-no-10-tahun-2021> (accessed 3 March 2022).