



Page 5: ABOUT YOU

Q1

INDONESIA

Respondent (South-South Partner)

Q2

About you

Name	Nur Rakhman Setyoko
Position	Director of Multilateral Negotiation
Ministry	Ministry of Trade
Email Address	dit.multilateral.ppi@kemendag.go.id
Phone Number	+6221 3840139

Page 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q3

Does your South-South development strategy, policy or plan include trade priorities (i.e., Aid-for-Trade priorities)?

Yes,

Additional information on the trade (or Aid-for-Trade priorities) included in your South-South development strategy, policy or plan (or other trade-related policy document):

National Medium-Term Development Plan for 2020-2024, 7th National Priority: Strengthening the Stability Political, Law, Defense, and Security Affairs as well as Transformation of Public Services. One of the strategies in strengthening the international development cooperation is by strengthening the SSTC to support trade and investment.

Page 8: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q4

If yes, please highlight what these Aid-for-Trade priorities are: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top priority areas among the ones listed below (1 being the most important).

Impacts of COVID-19	1
International competitiveness	5
MSMEs growth and development	3
Regional integration	2
Women's economic empowerment (please specify in the box below: rural women, women-owned businesses, women-led businesses, female workers, etc.)	4

Additional information and weblink(s) to the relevant strategy(ies), polic(ies) or plan(s) in which your Aid-for-Trade priorities are included.

Women's economic empowerment currently focuses on women living in the rural areas, women of vulnerable groups which include those who are victims of violence, victims of disasters and those who are head of family; and women SMEs.

Page 9: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q5

Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2019?

Yes,

Additional information: please specify which of the priorities you selected are new and provide further information. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: In general, based on the National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025, one of the priorities is to achieve Indonesia's self-sufficiency at the global level. However, specific adjustment is made in annual government work plan, particularly due to Covid-19 pandemic.

Page 10: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q6

If yes, please identify the top drivers of change in your Aid-for-Trade priorities from the list below: (Please select no more than 5 options from the areas listed below).

Economic and trade impact of COVID-19 pandemic	1
New Aid-for-trade or development strategy, policy or plan	2

Additional information on the top 5 drivers of change in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2019, including in relation to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on your economy.

In 2019 Indonesia has launched: • Multi-Stakeholder Partnership (MSP) Guidelines fo strengthen collaboration of various actors in accelerating SDGs Achievement. • Indonesian Agency for International Development (IndonesianAID) to strengthen Indonesia's contribution to the international development partnership, enhancing South South and Triangular cooperation, and achieving SDGs.

Page 11: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q7**Yes**

Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with South-South partners?

Q8**More**

Has Aid for Trade become a more or less important part of your South-south development policy since 2019?

Q9**Yes**

Do you have a South-South cooperation strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic?

Page 12: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q10

If yes, please indicate whether your strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic addresses any of the following areas: (You may tick more than one box).

Agricultural sector, food production and supply chain support

Digital connectivity and transformation,

MSME support,

Trade in health products (PPE, vaccines, etc.)

Page 13: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q11

Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy document relevant to your South-South Aid-for-Trade activities and action.

Lembaga Dana Kerja Sama Pembangunan Internasional (Indonesian Agency for International Development)

Website: ldkpi.kemenkeu.go.id

Page 15: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q12**Yes**

Is the environmental dimension of sustainable development reflected in your South-South development policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies)?

Page 16: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q13

Environmentally sustainable economy strategy (or green growth), policy or plan

If yes, please indicate in which of your strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) sustainable development is reflected.(You may tick more than one box).

Page 17: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q14

Does your South-South development strategy, policy or plan explicitly target any of the following environment-specific goals? (You may tick more than one box).

Other (please specify),

Additional information on the environment-specific goals and approaches such as financing, technology transfer (including sharing of know-how), promotion of value chain integration targeted by your South-South development strategy, policy or plan.:

Indonesia is committed for achieving the SDGs related to Sustainable Development.

Q15

Does your South-South sustainable development strategy, policy, or plan include trade objectives?

Yes

Page 18: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q16

If yes, do the trade objectives address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

Yes

Page 19: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q17

As a provider of South-South assistance, do you have coordination or dialogues with other developing countries' national committees, ministries of trade and agencies on sustainable development?

Yes

Page 20: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q18

If yes, do these national committees, ministries of trade or agencies address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

Yes

Page 21: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q19

Please identify the economic sector(s) that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development?
(You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,
Fisheries,
Industry,
Other (please specify),

Additional information on the economic sector(s) that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development.:
Health sector.

Q20

Please identify the economic sectors that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development.

Respondent skipped this question

Q21

In your view, what challenges constitute the main obstacles to the transition towards sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

Q22

Please highlight the main challenges that Aid for Trade should address to support a transition to sustainable development? (You may tick more than 1 box).

Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

Page 22: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q23

Does your South-South development strategy include a circular economy strategy, policy, plan?

No

Page 23: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q24

If yes, which economic sectors does the circular economy strategy, policy, or plan cover?

Respondent skipped this question

Q25

If yes, does the circular economy strategy, policy, plan include trade objectives?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 24: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q26

Yes

Is digital connectivity reflected as a priority in your South-South sustainable development strategy, policy or plan?

Q27

Yes

Do you have an Aid-for-Trade strategy, policy or plan for digital connectivity (including digital economy, e-commerce, etc.)?

Q28

**Industry,
Services**

In which sectors could digital connectivity best support the transition to sustainable development?

Q29

**E-government,
E-healthcare**

Please identify issues where digital connectivity would offer most promise in the move to sustainable development?(You may tick more than one box).

Q30

No

Is there an existing South-South or triangular Aid-for-trade project for digital connectivity towards sustainable development and/or environmentally sustainable growth (or circular economy) that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

Q31

Yes

Do you agree that the COVID-19 pandemic has acted as an accelerator for the move to digital economy?

Q32

**Inadequate network infrastructure including
broadband capacity
,
Insufficient or uneven internet coverage**

In which areas has the COVID-19 pandemic exposed shortcomings in digital connectivity?(You may tick more than one box).

Page 25: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q33

**Agriculture,
Forestry,
Industry,
Services**

Looking ahead, in which sectors do you think future Aid-for-Trade support should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives? (You may tick more than 1 box).

Q34

Looking ahead, in which categories of Aid for Trade do you think support should be focused so as to advance the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

- (d) Building productive capacity,**
- Agriculture,**
- Banking and financial services,**
- Building productive capacity,**
- Business and other services,**
- Fisheries,**
- Forestry,**
- Industry,**
- Mineral resources and mining,**
- Travel and tourism**

Page 26: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q35

To which partner(s) do you provide South-South cooperation financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development? (You may tick more than 1 box).

- Afghanistan,**
- Cambodia,**
- India,**
- Lao People's Democratic Republic,**
- Myanmar,**
- Viet Nam,**
- Thailand,**
- Timor-Leste**

Q36

Please identify the donors you associate with in order to provide triangular cooperation financing for sustainable development.(You may tick more than 1 box).

- Australia,**
- Germany,**
- Japan,**
- United States,**
- Islamic Development Bank (IsDB),**
- UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)**
- ,**
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

Q37

Please identify those South-South and triangular cooperation partners that you associate with in order to provide financing for sustainable development.(You may tick more than 1 box).

- South Korea*,**
- Turkey,**
- Brazil**

Q38**Unsure**

Do you provide Aid-for-Trade financing as part of triangular co-operation projects?

Q39

Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme for sustainable trade or development, green growth or circular economy that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

No.

Page 27: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q40

Do you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development while also supporting progress on gender equality and/or women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on whether you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development while also supporting progress on gender equality /women empowerment. You may also provide information on your intention to draft such policies in the future. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

We currently impose gender responsive climate budget tagging. Budget tagging is a tool of prioritization in the budgeting process in which ministries need to tag their budget under specific development priorities. There are 7 priorities in the current fiscal year namely (1) infrastructure, (2) SSTC, (3) gender, (4) climate mitigation, (5) climate adaptation, (6) stunting and (7) education. Gender responsive climate budget tagging is a tagging combination of climate budget with gender budget. All programs tagged under climate action are gender analyzed using Gender Analysis Pathways (GAP). If the analysis finds gender issues within the program, a Gender Budget Statement (GBS) is made and the said program will be co-tagged under gender in addition to its previous tagging of climate mitigation or adaptation. So far, this mechanism has been gradually implemented by 18 ministries responsible for climate action and has been rapidly increasing gender responsive budgets by both programs' volumes and value of money. Ministry of Environment and Forestry as the ministry in charge of climate issues has also received mentor level at national gender award given biannually by Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. Mentor level is the highest level given to ministries/local governments who strongly demonstrates a strong commitment and implementation of gender mainstreaming within their programs and policies. In fact, Minister of Environment and Forestry has enacted Minister Regulation No. P.31/MenLHK/SETJEN/SET.1/5/2017 on Gender Mainstreaming in Environment and Forestry Sector.

Q41

Unsure

Do you implement South-South Aid-for-Trade projects that combine the objectives of women's economic empowerment and environmentally sustainable development?

Q42

Any other information you wish to share? (e.g., where support for sustainable trade or development is needed).

No.

Page 29: SECTION 3 : SOUTH-SOUTH POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q43

Is women's economic empowerment included as an objective in your South-South development or Aid-for-Trade strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s)?

Yes,

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is included as an objective in your South-South development strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s).: Issues of gender equality and women (economic) empowerment are stated in the National Long-term Development Plan 2005-2024. Presidential Instruction No. 9/2000 on Gender Mainstreaming on National Development clearly mandates ministries and local government to implement gender mainstreaming as development strategies. Further, Joint Circular Letter of Minister of Development Planning, Minister of Finance, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister for Women's Empowerment on Acceleration of Gender Mainstreaming Strategy mandate gender responsive planning and budgeting in the program formulation within ministries and local government. Currently, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection is drafting Law on Gender Equality. The draft is giving particular focus on gender mainstreaming in executive, judiciary and legislative bodies as well as private sectors. The draft is currently under an in-depth review of inter-ministerial committees responsible for law enactment. In parallel, Ministry of National Development Planning is currently finishing National Strategy of Gender Mainstreaming which will become operational tools to strengthen the implementation of gender mainstreaming strategy including gender responsive planning and budgeting.

Page 30: SECTION 3 : SOUTH-SOUTH POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q44

If yes, please indicate the strategy, policy, or plan in which women's economic empowerment is included: (You may tick more than one box).

Gender equality strategy, policy or plan,

Women's economic empowerment's strategy, policy or plan

Q45

Do the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that you have identified seek to ensure non-discrimination with respect to conditions of employment or occupation (including through the provision of flexible work arrangements)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that you have identify seek to ensure non-discrimination with respect to conditions of employment or occupation. (Please include weblinks as applicable).: We have equal pay for equal job policies in which salary should not be differentiated based on sex as long as they are doing equal job. Women has also provision to take paid maternity leave for 3 months to ensure they are able to take care of their babies properly during their baby's early years. Further, parental leave is given in certain cases.

Page 31: SECTION 3 : SOUTH-SOUTH POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q46

Does your government/institution collect data on women's economic empowerment in relation to trade and development?

Yes,

Additional information on the data on women's economic empowerment that your government/institution collects. (Please include weblinks as applicable).: Women generally run micro and SMEs business with low production and marketing skills, limited networks and access to fundings.

Q47

In your view, what trade and development constraints do women face the most?(You may tick more than one box).

- Difficulties accessing financial services,**
- Difficult working conditions,**
- Discriminatory practices,**
- Gender pay gap,**
- Harassment, security and safety issues,**
- Informal employment,**
- Occupational segregation,**
- Poor access to professional bodies (e.g., chambers of commerce)**
- ,**
- Time and mobility constraints**

Q48

Can Aid for Trade play a role in addressing these constraints?

Yes,

Additional information on the role that Aid for Trade can play in addressing these constraints.: Trainings on quality assurance, product branding and marketing skills can enhance women's status in trade. Linking them with their colleagues by establishing networks can also help them to share best practices and experiences as well as seeking assistance when needed.

Page 32: SECTION 3 : SOUTH-SOUTH POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q49

Have you provided South-South Aid-for-Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment during the period 2015-2020?

Yes,

Additional information on whether you have provided South-South Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment in 2015-2020, including reasons as to why or why not.:

Indonesia has provided International Training of Trainers on Business Planning for Women in Refugee Camp (2019) in Jordan.

Page 33: SECTION 3 : SOUTH-SOUTH POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q50

If yes, please provide further information on the countries in which you have provided South-South Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 34: SECTION 3: SOUTH-SOUTH POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q51

Please specify the areas that your South-South Aid-for-Trade projects for women's economic empowerment sought to address.(You may tick more than one box).

- Developing training programmes,**
- Developing Access to trade related infrastructure,**
- Capacity-strengthening initiatives,**
- Increasing women's participation in services sectors,**
- Facilitating access to digital technologies and e-commerce platforms**
- ,**
- Facilitating access to trade finance,**
- Facilitating access to trade-related information,**
- Facilitating women's traders' inclusion in Global Value Chains (GVC)**
- ,**
- Facilitating women traders' inclusion in regional trade**
- ,**
- Gender sensitive awareness initiatives for trade stakeholders (e.g., border officials regarding safety issues)**
- ,**
- Supporting women's entrepreneurship,**
- Supporting women-owned/led MSMEs to export,**
- Supporting women's representation in trade policy and design of trade/aid for trade initiatives**

Q52

Have you used public-private partnerships to achieve your South-South Aid-for-Trade objectives in relation to women's economic empowerment?

Yes

Q53**No**

Does Aid for Trade help to mobilize funds for women's economic empowerment?

Q54**Yes**

Are your South-South Aid-for-Trade projects involving women's economic empowerment underpinned by a monitoring and evaluation/ results framework?

Q55**Yes,**

Does the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment that you provide align with your South-South partners' trade priorities and objectives?

Additional information on how the South-South Aid-for-trade support for women's economic empowerment you provide aligns with your partners' trade priorities and objectives.:
There is a limited gadget specification in order to access digital technology, particularly in rural area.

Page 35: SECTION 3 : SOUTH-SOUTH POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q56**Yes**

Do women face particular difficulties in accessing digital technologies?

Q57

High cost of device (e.g., mobile phone),
Inadequate network infrastructure,
Limited internet connectivity

Please identify the top 5 barriers that prevent women from accessing digital technology:(You may tick a maximum of 5 boxes).

Page 36: SECTION 3: SOUTH-SOUTH POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q58

Agriculture,
Fishing,
Industry,
Services

Looking ahead, in which trade sectors do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Q59

(d) Building productive capacity,
Agriculture,
Fishing,
Industry

Looking ahead, in which Aid-for-Trade categories do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Q60

Respondent skipped this question

You may use the box below to elaborate on how you think that Aid for Trade can advance women's economic empowerment.

Page 37: END OF SURVEY

Q61

CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Ministry of National Development Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Trade
