

The implementation of the ALMPs has shown significant results in alleviating the unemployment rate in East Germany, Ireland, Africa, and Switzerland. However, its implementation in Indonesia has not been satisfying and is only limited to the common programs, such as Labor-Intensive and Training Programs. Indonesia needs to consider the Bridging Allowances and Start-up Subsidies in East Germany as well as Employment Subsidies in Switzerland which have successfully lowered the unemployment rate of these countries. This paper provides the significance of the ALMPs implementation and the lesson learnt for Indonesia and BP Jamsostek to improve and to adapt the implementation of the ALMPs to address the unemployment issue from the four countries aforementioned. The data is collected through literature studies by doing close reading on documents, websites, academic journals and international organization reports related to the terms that are relevant to the research topic. This paper also uses the Indonesian's government statistical data from the Statistical Bureau of Indonesia (BPS) related to the unemployment to describe current condition of the Indonesia's unemployment. Social spending should emphasize the optimizing of social investment with long-term impacts rather than on social consumption. The ALMPs, that can be categorized to social investment, offer long-term benefits to tackling the unemployment issue. The examples of the ALMPs implementation in this paper provide insights for Indonesia and BP Jamsostek to improve the implementation of Labor-Intensive and Training Programs. Besides, I would highly recommend the government and BP Jamsostek to consider the implementation of the Start-up Subsidy and the Employment Subsidy.

Keywords: Active Labor Market Policies (ALMPS), Unemployment, Social Security